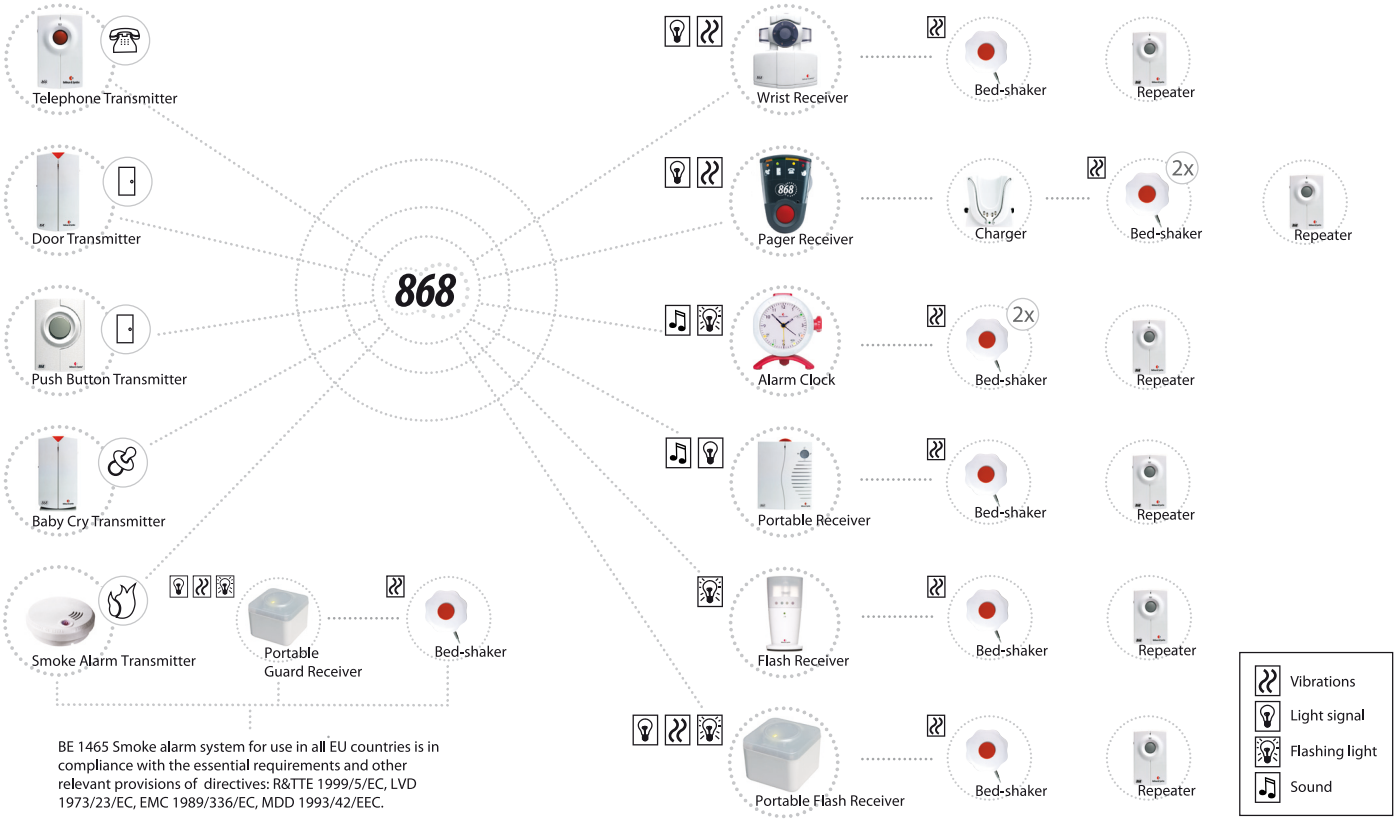
ENGLISH 1.4

Technical Solutions

Bellman & Symfon®

Transmitters + Add-on-solutions

Receivers + Add-on-solutions



BE 1465 Smoke alarm system for use in all EU countries is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of directives: R&TTE 1999/5/EC, LVD 1973/23/EC, EMC 1989/336/EC, MDD 1993/42/EEC.

Safety regulations

- Read these Instructions.
- Keep these Instructions.
- Heed all Warnings.
- Follow all instructions.
- Do not use this apparatus near water.
- Clean only with a dry cloth.
- Do not block any of the ventilation openings. Install in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
- Do not install near any heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other apparatus (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
- Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or grounding - type plug. A polarized plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are provided for your safety. When the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.
- Protect the power cord from being walked on or pinched particularly at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the apparatus.
- Only use attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer.
- Unplug this apparatus during lightning storms or when unused for long periods of time.
- Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the apparatus has been damaged in any way, such as power-supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally, or has been dropped.

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Welcome to Bellman & Symfon AB!

Thank you for your interest in our products. We hope that you will make extensive use of this technical manual, which describes the products in our Hearing Solutions range. Please note that Bellman & Symfon AB are continually working to improve and develop the products used by our customers. Bellman & Symfon AB therefore reserve the right to alter the physical or functional properties of products without prior notification, and some products may therefore differ from their description in this manual.

For the latest version of the Technical manual, see http://www.bellman.se
or http://www.bellman.com

Please contact us with any comments or questions regarding this manual or our products.

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With kind regards,

Bellman & Symfon AB
Jonas Eek
Production and Service Manager

Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter
BE1410

Introduction

Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

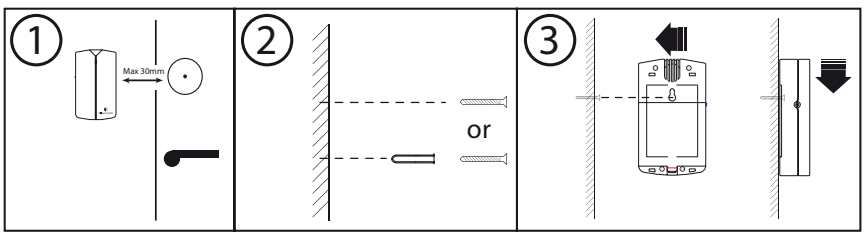
Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started

Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (3). Fit one 9V battery, either a 6LR61 alkaline or 6F22 lithium type battery, and close the battery cover.
2. Press the Test Button (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter lights up the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Door Transmitter. The Door Transmitter waits until it has been quiet for two seconds in order to avoid acoustic feedback.
3. The Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter should be placed on the wall or door no more than 3 cm from the doorbell. The door transmitter is mounted either suspended on the wall mount bracket (5) on the screw supplied or using the self-adhesive Velcro tape, see illustrations 1–3 below. If the Velcro tape is used, the wall can be cleaned using the enclosed wet wipe.



Technical information
Power supply

Battery power:
9 V 6LR61 alkaline
9 V 6F22 lithium
Operating time:
6LR61 alkaline: approximately 5 years
6F22 lithium: approximately 10 years
Power consumption: Active: < 30 mA
Idle position: < 10 µA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters, such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation

Via test button
Via internal microphone
Via external microphone
Via built-in magnetic coil

Additional information

For indoor use only
Size B x H x D: 80 x 145 x 36 mm
Weight: With battery: 190
Without battery: 155 g
Colour: White with a red triangle.

Accessories

BE9199/BE9200 Bellman External Door Microphone

Function

General

The BE1410 Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter is a radio transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use, which recognises the sound emitted by a doorbell.

The door transmitter is activated by the built-in microphone, via electromagnetic fields or via a BE9199/BE9200 Bellman External Door Microphone (accessory). On delivery the Door Transmitter is set to standard detection, which is suitable for most doorbells.

The BE1410 Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter is suitable for use with a doorbell which gives a clear tone without any significant and rapid variations in sound. If the doorbell is electromechanical, the Door Transmitter also detects the electromagnetic field emitted by the doorbell. It is important that the Doorbell emits a detectable sound so that the door transmitter does not misinterpret it as speech, music, a vacuum cleaner or something else one does not want the door transmitter to respond to.

If there are difficulties in getting the Door Transmitter to respond to the doorbell, a BE9199 or BE9200 Bellman External Door Microphone can be used instead of the Door Transmitter's internal microphone.

If the current doorbell, door telephone or telephone sound is difficult to detect even with the External Door Microphone, we recommend using a different solution. Other conceivable solutions are the BE1420 Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter or BE1430 Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter.

The Pushbutton Transmitter is a transmitter that can be placed on the outside of the door and this means that a normal doorbell is not required.

The Telephone Transmitter is a multiway transmitter which can be connected electrically to an existing doorbell. This cannot be done with all doorbells, door telephones or telephones.

Using the Bellman External Door Microphone BE9199/BE9200

If the BE9199/BE9200 Bellman External Door Microphone is used, the Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter can detect the difference between the sound coming from the internal microphone and the external door microphone. Using this function, the Door Transmitter can transmit different signals depending on which microphone the sound is coming from. The External Door Microphone can, for example, be used for a doorbell with a sound that is difficult for the internal microphone to detect, a door telephone or a telephone.

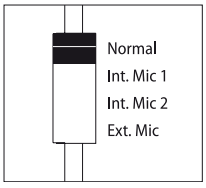
Please note: Do not place the Door Transmitter too close to the External Microphone since the internal microphone may interfere with the External Microphone.

It is important for the doorbell, door telephone or telephone to emit a loud enough sound, so that other loud sounds in the vicinity do not deceive the Door Transmitter into believing that it is the doorbell, door telephone or telephone. The sensitivity of the External Door Microphone can be adjusted using the training function and this allows adjustments to be made to the doorbell, door telephone or telephone. It is important to carry out this adaptation to ensure that the Door Transmitter operates as well as possible.

Sound training

The BE 1410 Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter can be sound trained from a maximum of three different sound sources. The advantages of this are mainly that the Door Transmitter will be able to give a different indication according to which sound source activates it, but also that this function will help to ensure that the Door Transmitter is only activated by the desired sound source.
The Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter has three training options, two for the internal microphone and one for the external microphone.
The requirements for a Door Transmitter to detect a sound is that it sounds in the same way every time, that it is long enough and that it does not vary too rapidly.

Proceed as follows to program a sound:



1. Change the Programming Switch (8) from Normal to the desired position, Int. Mic. 1, Int. Mic. 2 (for detection via the internal microphone) or Ext. Mic. (for detection via a Bellman External Door Microphone).
2. Place the Door Transmitter near to the doorbell that is to be trained to it.
3. Make sure that it is quiet.
4. Press the Test Button (2).
5. The LED (1) lights up yellow to indicate that the Door Transmitter is in training mode and is waiting for the sound that it is to be trained for.
6. Activate the doorbell.
7. The LED (1) will now blink green while the Door Transmitter analyses the sound.
8. If the training is accepted, the LED (1) will light up green. Some sounds are difficult to analyse and therefore difficult to detect afterwards. Therefore always check to ensure that the Door Transmitter is detecting the doorbell correctly after training. If this does not work, refer to the next step.
9. If the sound cannot be analysed, the LED (1) will light up yellow. You can try to train for the sound again by repeating steps 1 to 6. If it still does not work, the doorbell has a sound that the Door Transmitter cannot analyse. In this case try to change the doorbell sound if it has this option and then repeat steps 1 to 6. If that does not work either, test by using an External Door Microphone and then repeat steps 1 to 6.
10. Reset the Programming Switch (8) to Normal position.
11. The Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter is now ready to use.

If no sound is programmed with the training function, standard detection is used which works in most cases.

Resetting the trained sound

Proceed as follows to remove a trained sound:

1. Change the Programming Switch (8) from Normal to the position to be deleted.
2. Hold in the test button (2). The LED (1) will light up yellow.
3. When the LED (1) lights up green, deletion is complete.
4. Reset the Programming Switch (8) to Normal position.
5. The Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter is now ready to use.

If you wish to use standard detection for incoming sound via the internal microphone, both Int. Mic. 1 and Int. Mic. 2 must be deleted.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. All units in a system must have the same Radio Key. If you use the Radio Key Switch (7) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

When the LED (1) lights up, the Door Transmitter transmits radio signals.

Power supply

When the Door Transmitter is activated, the LED (1) normally lights up green. This means that the battery is in good condition.

If the LED (1) lights up yellow, this means that the battery is flat and must be changed. Only use a 6LR61 (alkaline) or 6F22 (lithium) type battery.

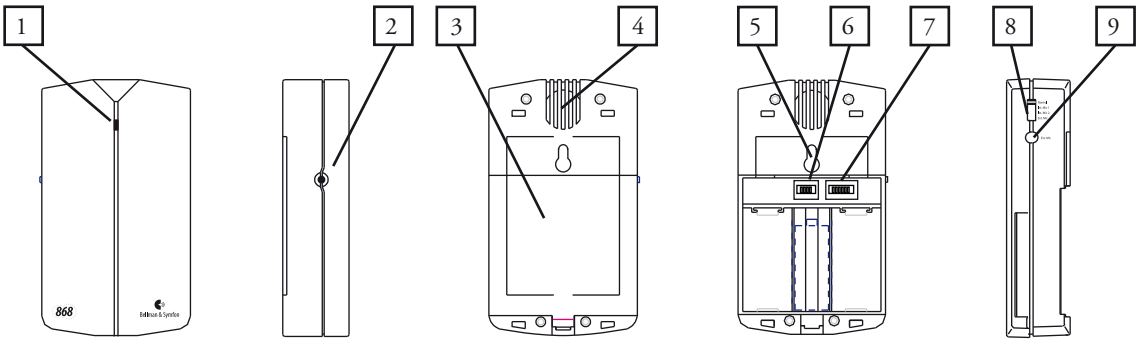
Fault warning

The LED (1) flashes yellow when the Door Transmitter is exposed to high noise levels or an electromagnetic field for longer than 15 seconds. If the LED blinks even when there is no noise, the reasons may be:

1. It is located in a constant electromagnetic field.
2. The microphone fitted in the external microphone socket (9) is faulty.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (2).	• The Door Transmitter waits until it has been quiet for two seconds in order to avoid acoustic feedback. Try again. • Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the Door Transmitter is activated.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the Door Transmitter is activated, but the receivers are not signalling. The LED (1) blinks yellow	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Door Transmitter is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The LED (1) blinks yellow	• Make sure that it is quiet by the Door Transmitter. • Turn off the magnetic coil if an electromagnetic field from an inductive loop, etc., is causing a fault to be indicated. • Disconnect the External Microphone in case a faulty microphone is connected.
The doorbell rings but the Door Transmitter is not activated.	• Move the Door Transmitter around the doorbell both closer and further away. The normal distance is about 3 cm from the doorbell. • Try to train the Door Transmitter with the relevant doorbell sound. For further information see Function/Sound training. • Does the doorbell have a ring signal which varies significantly in strength and/or tone? In this case it may be difficult to detect this doorbell using the training function. Try resetting the Door Transmitter to standard. For further information see Function/ Resetting the trained sound. • Rectify the problem as indicated in the descriptions under Function/ General and Function/Using the Bellman External Door Microphone BE9199/BE9200
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key • Try to train the Door Transmitter with the relevant doorbell sound. For further information see Function/Sound training. • Rectify the problem as indicated in the descriptions under Function/ General and Function/Using the Bellman External Door Microphone BE9199/BE



1. LED. Combined transmission and battery indicator. For further information see Indicators and Signals
2. Test button/pushbutton
3. Battery cover
4. Microphone
5. Wall mount bracket
6. Signal switch
7. Radio key switch
8. Programming switch which should remain in the “Normal” position
9. External microphone socket

Appendix
Further information

Connection

Connecting an External Microphone

The BE1410 Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter has an option to connect a BE9199/BE9200 Bellman External Door Microphone (accessory) to the Microphone Socket (9). By using the external microphone the Door Transmitter can also pick up sounds from sound sources which are not located close to the Door Transmitter, e.g. door phones and telephones with a suitable ring signal.

For more information about the indications provided by the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System, refer to Appendix/Further information/Settings/Signal pattern and Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the activation pattern.

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

- To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (7) to the desired positions.

> **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated. Follow the instructions under Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the activation pattern to make your choice.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter:

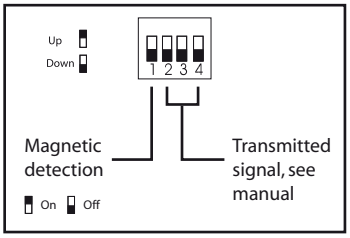
Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes

Setting the Activation Pattern

The Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter can be activated in three different ways.

On delivery the Door Transmitter sends the same signal regardless of the input causing the activation.

Using the Training Mode, different sounds can make a Door Transmitter transmit different signal patterns according to the sound that has activated the Door Transmitter. For further information see Settings/Sound training.



The figure below shows the standard settings that are available:

		Signal pattern on activation from:		
Signal switch	Electromagnetic detection On (up)	Standard, Int. Mic. 1 and Test Button	Int. Mic. 2	Ext.Mic.
	Off	GREEN1	GREEN4	GREEN2
	Off	GREEN2	GREEN2	YELLOW1
	Off	GREEN3	GREEN2	YELLOW2
	Off	GREEN4	GREEN1	GREEN3
	Off	GREEN1	GREEN3	GREEN4
	Off	GREEN2	GREEN4	YELLOW4
	Off	GREEN3	GREEN1	YELLOW3
	Off	GREEN4	GREEN2	GREEN1
	On	GREEN1	GREEN4	GREEN2
	On	GREEN2	GREEN3	YELLOW1
	On	GREEN3	GREEN2	YELLOW2
	On	GREEN4	GREEN1	GREEN3
	On	GREEN1	GREEN3	GREEN4
	On	GREEN2	GREEN4	YELLOW4
	On	GREEN3	GREEN1	YELLOW3
	On	GREEN4	GREEN2	GREEN1

Electromagnetic detection

To further improve the flexibility of the Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter, it can detect the electromagnetic fields emitted by an electromechanical doorbell. The advantage of this is a further detection option, which eliminates the risk of missed activations. The Door Transmitter must be mounted 3 cm max. from the doorbell for the best results.

If there is a constant magnetic field close to the Door Transmitter, this will be indicated by the LED (1) blinking orange. In this case turn off electromagnetic detection by setting the first switch on the Signal Switches (6) to OFF. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the Activation Pattern.

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter. If it does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

Proceed as follows to check the Door Transmitter's transmitter:

- Press the Test Button (2).
- The Door Transmitter should now light up LED (1) to show that it has been activated and to show that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.
- The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Door Transmitter has been set up using the Signal Switches (6).

Proceed as follows to check all Door Transmitter functions:

- Check that the Door Transmitter is correctly connected. Refer to Getting started/Unpacking, fitting and testing the unit for connection instructions.
- Activate the Door Transmitter with the relevant doorbell.
- The Door Transmitter should now light up LED (1) to show that it has been activated and to show that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.
- The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Door Transmitter has been set up using the Signal Switches (6).

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button.	• The Door Transmitter waits until it has been quiet for two seconds in order to avoid acoustic feedback. Try again. • Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. • Check that all the connections are correct.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the Door Transmitter is activated.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the Door Transmitter is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same Radio Key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter.
The receiver emits an alarm with a different signal pattern from the one expected when it is activated by the Door Transmitter.	• Set the Signal Switch to X000 to obtain the factory setting. If the Training function is used, this can be deleted as indicated in the instructions under Function/Resetting the trained sound.
The doorbell rings but the Door Transmitter is not activated.	• Move the Door Transmitter around the doorbell both closer and further away. The normal distance is about 3 cm from the doorbell. • Try to train the Door Transmitter with the relevant doorbell sound. For further information see Function/Sound training. • Does the doorbell have a ring signal which varies significantly in strength and/or tone? In this case it may be difficult to detect this doorbell using the training function. Try resetting the Door Transmitter to standard. For further information see Function/Resetting the trained sound. • Rectify the problem as indicated in the descriptions under Function/General and Function/Using the Bellman External Door Microphone BE9199/BE9200.
The door transmitter is activated when the doorbell is not ringing.	• Turn off the magnetic coil if an electromagnetic field from an inductive loop, etc., is causing activation. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Electromagnetic detection. • Try to train the Door Transmitter with the relevant doorbell sound. For further information see Function/Sound training. • Rectify the problem as indicated in the descriptions under Function/General and Function/Using the Bellman External Door Microphone BE9199/BE9200.
The LED (1) blinks yellow.	• Make sure that it is quiet by the Door Transmitter. • Turn off the magnetic coil if an electromagnetic field from an inductive loop, etc., is causing a fault to be indicated. • Disconnect the External Microphone in case a faulty microphone is connected.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

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Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter
BE1420

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Separate the front (6) and the back sections. Fit one 6V battery, either a PX28A alkaline or PX28L lithium type battery, and press the front and back sections together again.

2. Press the Pushbutton (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter lights up the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Door Signal.

3. Mount the Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter onto the wall by driving the screws supplied through the hole marks on the Wallmount Brackets (7) and into the wall or by using the double-sided tape. The Pushbutton Transmitter can also be placed on a level surface, e.g. a table, or it can be suspended around the neck on the neck strap (8) which is secured by the neck strap attachment (5).

Function
General

The BE1420 Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter is a radio transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use and outdoor use in sheltered locations, which transmits signals to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System when the Pushbutton (2) is pressed. The Pushbutton Transmitter can transmit different Signal Patterns to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System depending on how it has been set up.

Technical information
Power supply

Battery:
6 V PX28A alkaline
6 V PX28L lithium

Operating time:
approximately 2 years

Power consumption:
Active: 35 mA
Idle position: < 0,05 µA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation

Via Pushbutton

Additional information

For indoor use and outdoor use in a protected location. Will not withstand water or rain!
Dimensions B x H x D:
48 x 66 x 23 mm
Weight:
With battery: 50 g
Without battery: 40 g
Colour: White with grey pushbutton.

Radio Key
On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (4) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

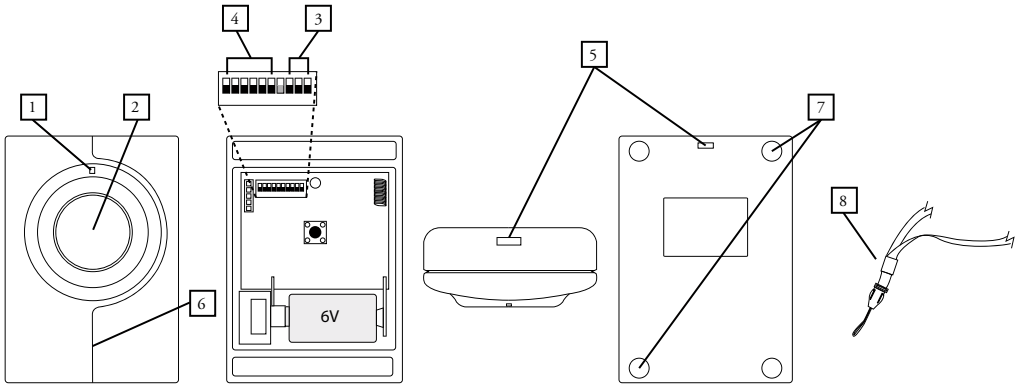
System indicators
The LED (1) lights up when the Pushbutton Transmitter transmits radio signals.

Power supply
When the Pushbutton Transmitter is activated, the LED (1) normally lights up green. This means that the battery is in good condition.

If the LED (1) lights up yellow, this means that the battery is flat and must be changed. Only use a PX28A (alkaline) or PX28L (lithium) type battery.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Pushbutton (2).	• Check that the battery is inserted the right way round. • Change the battery. Only use an alkaline PX28A or a lithium PX28L type battery.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the transmitter is activated with the Pushbutton (2).	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline PX28A or a lithium PX28L type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the transmitter is activated with the Pushbutton (2), but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Pushbutton Transmitter is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio Key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key



1. LED. Combined transmission and back-up battery indicator. For further information see Indicators and Signals
2. Pushbutton
3. Signal Switch
4. Radio Key Switch
5. Neck strap attachment
6. Battery cover/front
7. Wallmount bracket
8. Neck strap

Appendix

Further information

Connection

The Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter can only be activated via the Pushbutton (2).

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio Key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

• To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (4) to the desired positions.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

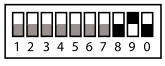
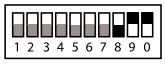
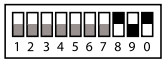
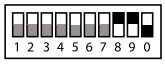
Signal Pattern
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated. Follow the instructions under Appendix/Further information/Settings/ Setting the activation pattern to make your choice.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes

Setting the Activation Pattern
On delivery the Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter transmits Green 1. This Signal Pattern can be changed by setting the Signal Switches (3) to different positions.

The figure below shows the standard settings that are available:

Signal Switch	Signal Pattern
	Green 1
	Green 2
	Green 3
	Green 4
	Orange 1
	Orange 4
	Yellow 1
	Yellow 4

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter. If the Pushbutton Transmitter does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

A receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Pushbutton Transmitter is required to test the BE1420 Bellman Visit 868 Pushbutton Transmitter.

• Press the transmitter's Pushbutton (2).

• The Pushbutton Transmitter will now light up the LED (1) to show that it has been activated and that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.

• The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Pushbutton Transmitter has been set up using the Signal Switches (3).

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Pushbutton (2).	• Check that the battery is inserted the right way round. • Change the battery. Only use an alkaline PX28A or a lithium PX28L type battery. • Check that all the connections are correct.
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Pushbutton (2).	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline PX28A or a lithium PX28L type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the transmitter is activated with the Pushbutton (2), but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Pushbutton Transmitter. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same Radio Key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/ Settings/Radio Key.
The receiver emits a strange alarm when activated by the Pushbutton Transmitter.	• Set the Signal Switch to 0000.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter
BE1430

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the Battery Cover (8). Connect the telephone flex to the telephone connector (6) and insert the adapter plug in the telephone socket. Fit one battery, either a 6LR61 alkaline or 6F22 lithium type battery, and close the battery cover.

2. Press the Test Button (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter lights up the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Telephone Transmitter.

3. The Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter can be mounted on the wall either suspended on the wall mount bracket (9) on the screw supplied or using the self-adhesive Velcro tape. If the Velcro tape is used, the wall on which the transmitter is to be positioned can be cleaned using the enclosed wet wipe. The telephone transmitter can also be placed on a level surface, e.g. a table, but you should avoid placing it on the floor.

Technical information

Power supply
Battery power:
9 V 6LR61 alkaline
9 V 6F22 lithium
Operating time:
6LR61 alkaline: approximately 5 years
6F22 lithium: approximately 10 years
Power consumption:
Active: 30 mA
Idle position: < 5 µA

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions WxHxD: 60 x 98 x 30 mm
Weight:
With battery: 110 g
Without battery: 70 g
Colour: White with red pushbutton.

Accessories
BE9024 Door Entering Contact Mat
BE9023 Magnetic Switch

Function

General

The BE1430 Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter is a radio transmitter within the Visit 868 System for indoor use, which recognises ring signals from an analogue telephone system via a plug, which is inserted into the telephone socket. In addition to using the telephone input, the telephone transmitter can also operate as a multifunction transmitter, either via a pushbutton or via 2 connectors for an external trigger. All inputs can be detected separately and transmit different signal patterns to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 system depending on which has activated the telephone transmitter. There is a range of options for connecting the telephone transmitter to various applications.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. All units in a system must have the same Radio Key. If you use the Radio Key Switch (5) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

When the LED (1) lights up, the Telephone Transmitter transmits radio signals.

Power supply

When the Telephone Transmitter is activated, the LED (1) normally lights up green. This means that the battery is in good condition.
If the LED (1) lights up yellow, this means that the battery is flat and must be changed. Only use a 6LR61 (alkaline) or 6F22 (lithium) type battery.

Activation

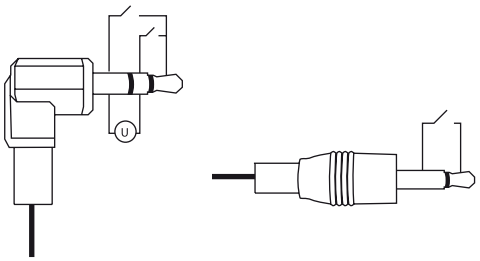
Via test button
Via analogue telephone network: 26 - 120 V RMS, 15 - 100 Hz.

Exterior external trigger: 3.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug (3)

Connection: between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 3.5 mm jack plug or between the middle/inner and outer pins of the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

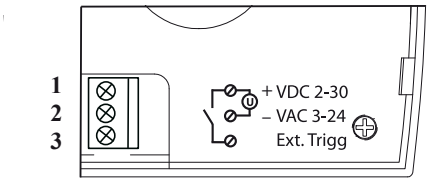


Interior external trigger: Screw connection block under the cover (7)

Connection: Between terminal 1 and 3 on the screw connection block, see diagram.

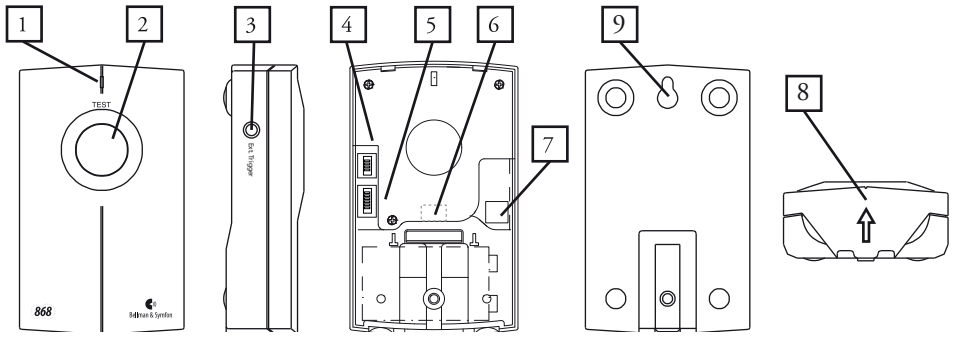
DC: 2 to 30 V between terminal 1 and 2 on the screw connection block, see diagram.

AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between terminal 1 and 2 on the screw connection block, see diagram.



Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. • Check that all the connections are correct.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the Telephone Transmitter is activated.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the Telephone Transmitter is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Telephone Transmitter is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key



1. LED. Combined transmission and battery indicator. For further information see Indicators and Signals
2. Test button/pushbutton
3. Exterior external trigger
4. Signal switch
5. Radio key switch
6. Analogue telephone connector
7. Connection box for interior external trigger
8. Battery cover
9. Wall mount bracket

Appendix
Further information

Connection

The BE1430 Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter has the following methods of activation:

• the telephone transmitter is connected via the telephone connector (6) using the telephone flex supplied for the telephone socket.

• various accessories can be connected via the exterior external trigger socket (3), see below.

• various accessories can be connected via the interior external trigger connection block (7), see below.

• with pushbutton (2)

For more information about the indications provided by the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System, refer to Appendix/Further information/Settings below.

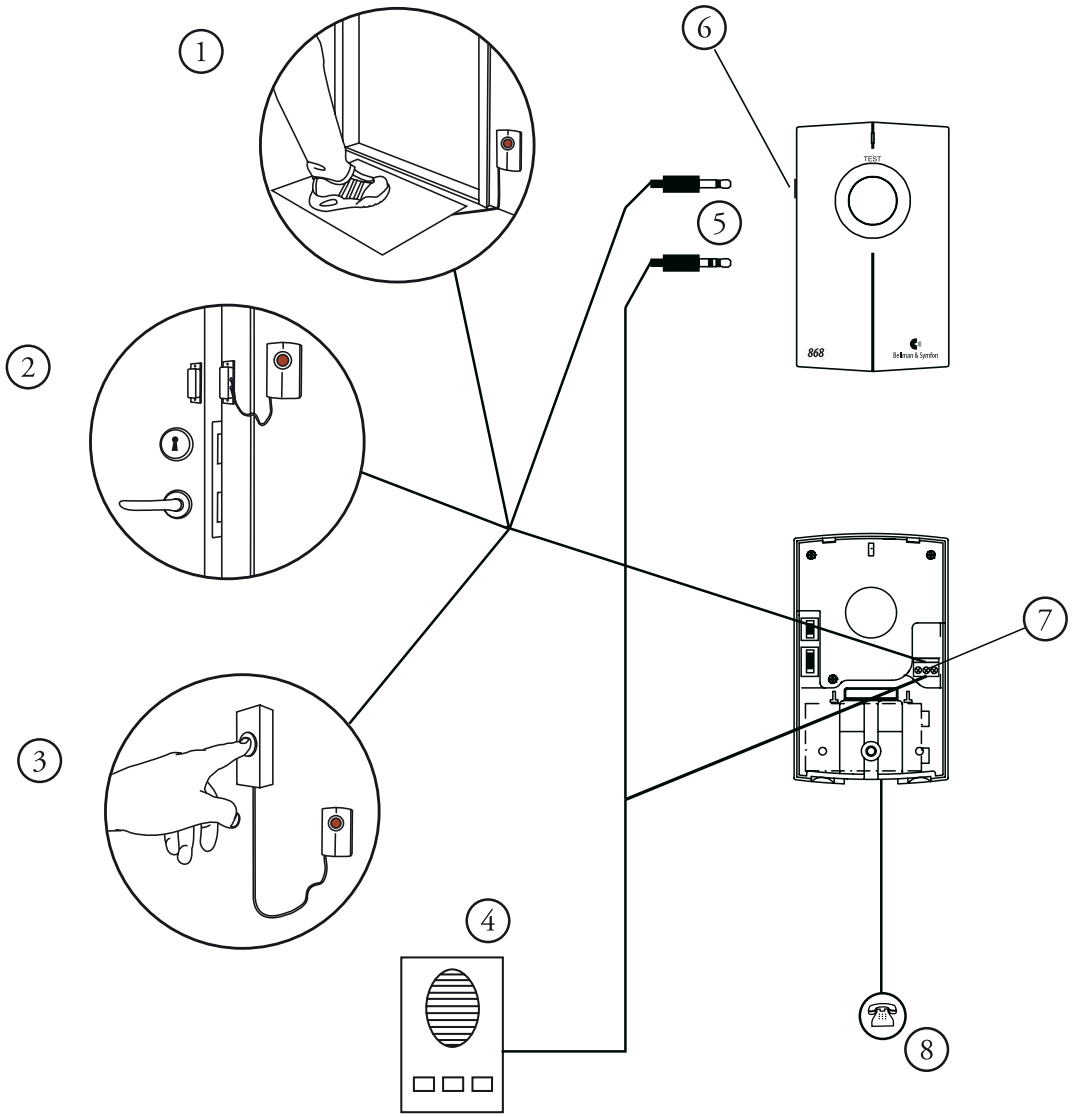
Connecting an External Trigger

An external trigger on the BE1430 Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter can be connected to the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or to other equipment that produces a voltage or contact for activation. In addition, the following accessories can be used:

• magnetic switch BE9023 (accessory)

• door entering contact mat BE9024 (accessory)

• a pushbutton that produces a contact



1. Entry monitor
2. Magnetic switch
3. Pushbutton
4. Door phone
5. 3.5 mm jack plug
6. Exterior external trigger
7. Interior external trigger
8. Analogue telephone connection

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

• To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (5) to the desired positions.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated. Follow the instructions under Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the activation pattern to make your choice.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes

Setting the Activation Pattern
The Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter can be activated in four different ways, see above diagram.

On delivery the Telephone Transmitter sends the same signal regardless of the input causing the activation.

By changing the Signal Switches (4), different inputs on the same Telephone Transmitter can transmit different Signal Patterns.

In this way the same Telephone Transmitter can, for example, be used to transmit a Telephone Signal when activated via the telephone socket (6), Door Signal when activated via the interior external trigger (7), Door Signal 2 when activated via the Exterior External Trigger (3) and Baby Cry Signal when activated via the Test Button (2). This is all done with the same unit.

The figure below shows the standard settings that are available.

	Signal pattern on activation from:			
Signal switch	Pushbutton	Telephone input	Exterior external trigger	Interior external trigger
	YELLOW1	YELLOW1	GREEN1	YELLOW4
	GREEN1	YELLOW1	GREEN2	GREEN4
	ORANGE2	YELLOW1	YELLOW4	ORANGE3
	GREEN4	YELLOW1	ORANGE2	ORANGE4
	ORANGE1	YELLOW2	GREEN4	GREEN2
	GREEN2	YELLOW2	ORANGE3	YELLOW1
	GREEN1	YELLOW3	GREEN2	YELLOW1
	GREEN4	YELLOW3	ORANGE4	ORANGE2
	ORANGE4	YELLOW4	YELLOW1	GREEN2
	GREEN2	YELLOW4	YELLOW1	GREEN4
	ORANGE1	YELLOW4	ORANGE3	YELLOW1
	GREEN3	YELLOW4	GREEN4	YELLOW1
	ORANGE1	YELLOW4	ORANGE3	GREEN4
	GREEN3	YELLOW4	GREEN4	ORANGE4
	VMA	VMA	VMA	VMA
	Fire alarm	Fire alarm	Fire alarm	Fire alarm

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter. If the Telephone Transmitter does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

Proceed as follows to check the Telephone Transmitter's transmitter:

• Press the Telephone Transmitter's test button (2).

• The Telephone Transmitter should now light up LED (1) to show that it has been activated and that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.

• The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Telephone Transmitter has been set up using the Signal Switches (4).

To check all the functions on the telephone transmitter:

• Check that the Telephone Transmitter is correctly connected. Refer to Getting started/Unpacking, fitting and testing the unit for connection instructions.

• Activate the Telephone Transmitter in the appropriate way. You can use any of the four activation options.

• The Telephone Transmitter should now light up LED (1) to show that it has been activated and that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.

• The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Telephone Transmitter has been set up using the Signal Switches (4).

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. • Check that all the connections are correct.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the Telephone Transmitter is activated.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the Telephone Transmitter is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same Radio Key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter.
The receiver emits a strange sounding alarm when activated by the Telephone Transmitter.	• Set the Signal Switch to 0000.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm
BE1480

Introduction

Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

The BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm can be used in a BE1460 Bellman Visit 868 Fire Alarm System. The fire alarm system provides increased safety because the radio link is monitored and a warning is provided if there is a fault. Refer to the Guard Receiver Manual for more information.

Getting started

Unpacking and testing the unit

1. Undo the ceiling bracket (5) by turning the Smoke Alarm anticlockwise. Fit one 9V battery, either a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J in the battery compartment (4). Wait for about 10 seconds while the smoke alarm carries out a self-test. The self-test is finished when the LED (1) blinks once.

2. Extend the antenna (2) so that it points down. Hold down the Test Button (1). After about five seconds the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep with a shrill tone and transmit a radio signal.

3. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Smoke Alarm.

Technical information

Power supply

Battery power:
9 V battery: Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J
Operating time:
Duracell MN1604/Energizer 522:
On the Bellman Visit 868 System: approximately 3 years
On the Fire Alarm System: approximately 2 years
Ultralife U9VL-J:
On the Bellman Visit 868 System: approximately 6 years
On the Fire Alarm System: approximately 4 years
Power consumption:
Active: 40 mA
Idle position: < 10 µA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.
Antenna: The antenna (2) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Bellman Visit 868 System.

Activation

Via Test Button (1).
Via the built-in smoke detector.
Via the built-in temperature sensor, if the temperature exceeds approx. 57°C.

Additional information

For indoor use only
Dimensions Ø x H: 100 x 35 mm
Weight:
With battery: 110 g
Without battery: 70 g
Colour: White.

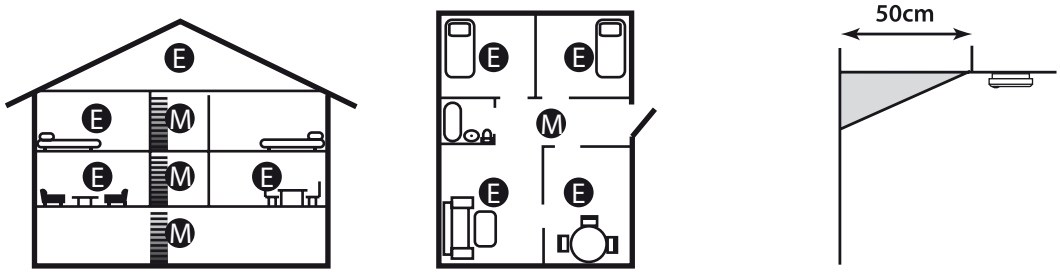
Fitting the Smoke Alarm

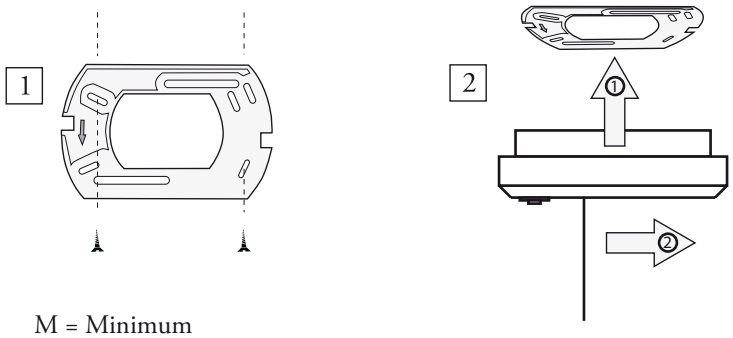
Preferably place the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm in the centre of the ceiling outside the bedrooms, but at least 50 cm from any wall. If the bedrooms are located in different areas of the house, we would recommend having a Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm outside each bedroom. We would also recommend that at least one Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm be installed on each floor of a multi-storey property.

The antenna (2) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Bellman Visit 868 System. Always check that the receivers are within the Smoke Alarm's coverage area. Refer to Getting started/Testing and maintenance.

Avoid installing alarms in kitchens, fireplaces or garages, as the smell of cooking or occasional fires and car exhausts may cause an alarm to be indicated. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm should not be installed in damp spaces, close to fans, etc. or in agricultural buildings.

Do not paint over the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.





M = Minimum

E = Additional Smoke Alarm

Testing and maintenance
Test the Smoke Alarm regularly, preferably each week, e.g. during cleaning, but at least once per month. Always test it immediately after any holidays or other extended periods of absence.

A receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm is required to test the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

Blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm or hold down the Test Button (1) for more than five seconds. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm beeps with a shrill tone and transmits a radio signal and the Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Smoke Alarm. The Smoke Alarm will transmit fire alarm signals as long as the Test Button (1) is held down, or as long as there is smoke inside the Smoke Alarm.

There is an LED in the Test Button (1) which blinks with a red light once per minute. This indicates that the battery has been connected correctly and is in good condition.

For cleaning, the Smoke Alarm should be occasionally wiped externally with a slightly damp cloth. When the battery is changed, the Smoke Alarm should be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush.

When the Smoke Alarm emits a low battery warning, the battery should be replaced immediately by a new 9V battery, either a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).

Always test the Smoke Alarm after cleaning.

What you can do to prevent fires
Make sure that matches are kept out of the reach of children.
Never leave candles unattended.
Never empty ashtrays into waste paper baskets or bin liners without making sure that everything has been properly extinguished.
Pour water into the ashtray before emptying it – or leave it standing overnight.
Make sure that tiled stoves or open fireplaces have been properly extinguished or that the seat of the fire is screened so that no sparks can come out.

Handle and store flammable liquids safely.
Only use fuses of the correct rating in the electrical system.
Never experiment with home-made fuses of any kind.
Replace defective electrical cables and connectors.
Only used approved electrical appliances in the household.
Do not place combustible objects close to electrical heating equipment.

Always be prepared for fire
If your home catches fire, the life of your family can depend on seconds. Therefore, everyone in the house must be well prepared for such a situation.

Make an evacuation plan
Select the windows that are most suitable for an emergency evacuation if the usual route should be blocked by smoke or fire. If the windows are located high above the ground, arrange for an external ladder or rope. Specify a place outside the house where the family can gather if there is an alarm. Keep the bedroom door closed during the night. A door can keep a fire out as long as you can manage to get out through a window. If you have access to fire extinguishing equipment, make sure it works and that you can maintain it.
Practice an evacuation with the family. Set it up as a game so as not to frighten the children.

If a fire starts
Wake other people and make sure that they leave the house. Follow the evacuation plan. Close doors and windows, if possible, to restrict the fire. Call the fire brigade, e.g. from a neighbour's telephone. If it is a small fire, you can try to extinguish it yourself with a fire extinguisher, or if the fire is very small, with a blanket or a mat.

Make sure you have a line of retreat.

If you cannot extinguish it yourself, leave the house as quickly as possible. Do not go back into the house when you have left it.

Function

General

The BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is a radio transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use, which detects smoke and heat. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm does this even more reliably than smoke alarms which only have one of these functions. When smoke and abnormal heat is detected, the Smoke Alarm will transmit a fire alarm signal to all Bellman Visit 868 receivers which are within its range while chirping like a normal smoke alarm.

Radio Key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (6) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Broadcasting

On delivery the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is set to only transmit signals to systems which are set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm.
By changing the broadcast switch (7) to ON, the operation of the Smoke Alarm can be changed so that it transmits the smoke alarm signal to all Bellman Visit 868 receivers within its range regardless of the Radio Key that is set.
Note that the battery warning signals and activation via the Test Button (1) are only transmitted to receivers with the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm regardless of the broadcast key setting.

Reduced sensitivity function

Where you know in advance that you are going to generate smoke, e.g. when you are frying food or lighting a fire, you can set the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm to a less sensitive mode by giving a short press on the Test Button (1). To indicate that the Smoke Alarm is in this mode, the LED (1) will blink rapidly twice with a yellow light and then once with a red light and beep twice in quick succession.

When the Smoke Alarm is in reduced sensitivity mode the LED (1) will blink twice with a red light at 8 second intervals.

With another short press on the Test Button (1), the Smoke Alarm will return to normal sensitivity. To indicate that the Smoke Alarm has returned to normal sensitivity, the LED (1) will blink rapidly three times with a yellow light and then once with a red light and beep three times in quick succession.

After approximately 20 minutes the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm automatically returns to normal sensitivity if it is not reset manually.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

The LED (1) blinks red when the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm indicates an alarm and transmits radio signals.

Power supply

The LED (1) blinks red approximately once per minute to indicate that the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is working correctly.

Shortly after the batteries have been connected, the LED in the Smoke Alarm's Test Button (1) blinks red and the Smoke Alarm beeps approximately once per second. This means that the connected battery is dead and needs to be replaced with a new one.

The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep once per minute while the LED (1) blinks red twice in succession when the battery is low. A low battery fire alarm signal will also be transmitted at regular intervals to the Bellman Visit 868 System which causes the receivers' fire alarm LED to blink once every five seconds.

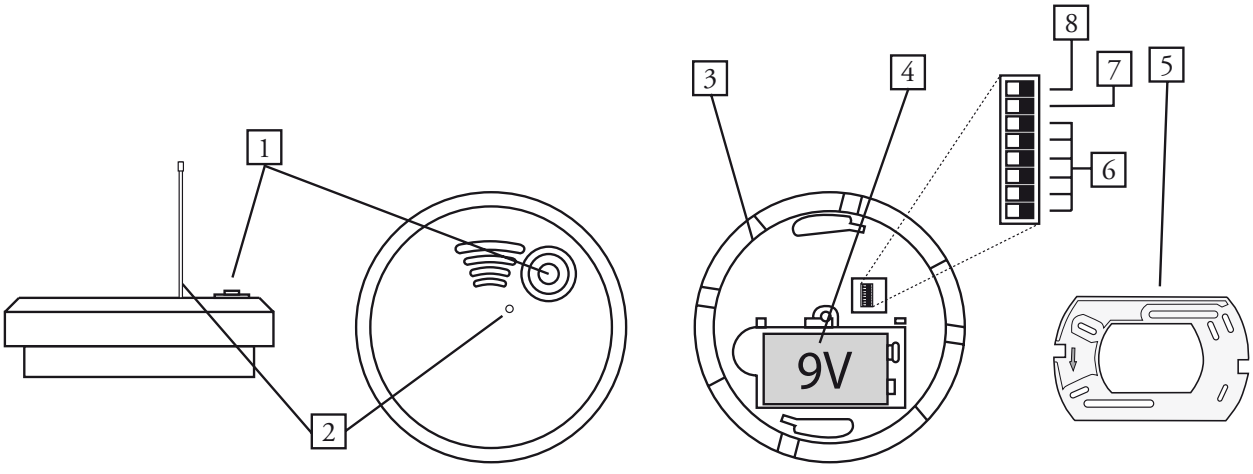
The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep once per minute while the LED (1) blinks red twice in succession when the battery is becoming completely flat. A flat battery alarm signal will also be transmitted at regular intervals to the Bellman Visit 868 System which causes the receivers to briefly indicate a fire alarm at the same time as the receivers' fire alarm LED blinks once every five seconds.

Sensitivity

When the Smoke Alarm is in reduced sensitivity mode the LED (1) will blink twice with a red light at 8 second intervals. For further information see Function/Reduced sensitivity function

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (1).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J.
The Bellman Visit 868 receivers occasionally indicate a fire alarm for no apparent reason.	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J. • Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key
The Smoke Alarm can be activated but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Smoke Alarm. • Check that the Smoke Alarm is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio Key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key
The Smoke Alarm beeps and chirps in a different way from that indicated above for no reason.	• The Smoke Alarm is defective and needs to be sent for repair.



1. LED/Test button/sensitivity switch
2. Antenna
3. Temperature sensor
4. Battery cover
5. Ceiling bracket
6. Radio Key Switch
7. Broadcast switch
8. Switch for BE1460 Bellman Visit 868 Fire Alarm System

Appendix
Further information

Connection

The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm does not require any connections.

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio Key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

• To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (6) to the desired positions. Note that switches (7) and (8) are not Radio Key Switches.

• The broadcast switch (7) has the function of switching on and off an additional safety function which makes the smoke alarm transmit to all receivers within its range regardless of the Radio Key that is set.

Please note:
all Bellman Visit 868 products within a system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. If the broadcast switch (7) is in the ON position, however, all Bellman Visit 868 receivers are activated when a fire alarm signal is detected regardless of the Radio Key. If an incorrect Radio Key is set on the Smoke Alarm, neither the battery warning nor the Test Button will work with the Bellman Visit 868 System's receivers. This function ensures that, when in Broadcast mode, you will not interfere with other Bellman Visit 868 Systems when you test the smoke alarm or have a low battery.

Signal Pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Fire alarm system with Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver

The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm can be connected to a special fire alarm system in which a BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver controls all the smoke alarms that are registered on the system. The Guard Receiver Switch (8) is used for this function.

If no BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is used in your system, the Guard Receiver Switch (8) is in the OFF position.

See the Guard Receiver User Manual for further information.

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm. If the Smoke Alarm does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

Test the Smoke Alarm at least once per month and preferably each week, e.g. during cleaning. Always test it immediately after any holidays or other extended periods of absence.

A receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm is required to test the Smoke Alarm with the Test Button (1) or by blowing in smoke.

Proceed as follows:

• Hold down the Test Button (1) or blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will transmit a radio signal after about five to ten seconds.

• The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will then indicate the Smoke Alarm.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (1).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J.
The Bellman Visit 868 Receivers occasionally indicate a fire alarm for no apparent reason.	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J. • Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key
The Smoke Alarm can be activated with the test button (1) but the receivers are not responding.	• Check that the Smoke Alarm's antenna is straight and points to the floor. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Smoke Alarm. • Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same Radio Key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio Key.
The LED (1) blinks yellow or in a strange manner.	• Refer to the Guard Receiver User Manual if the Smoke Alarm is connected to a system with a BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver. • If the Smoke Alarm is not connected to a system with a BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver, check that the Guard Receiver Switch (8) is in position 0
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.
The Smoke Alarm beeps and chirps in a different way from that indicated above for no reason.	• The Smoke Alarm is defective and needs to be sent for repair.

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Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter
BE1490

Introduction

Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

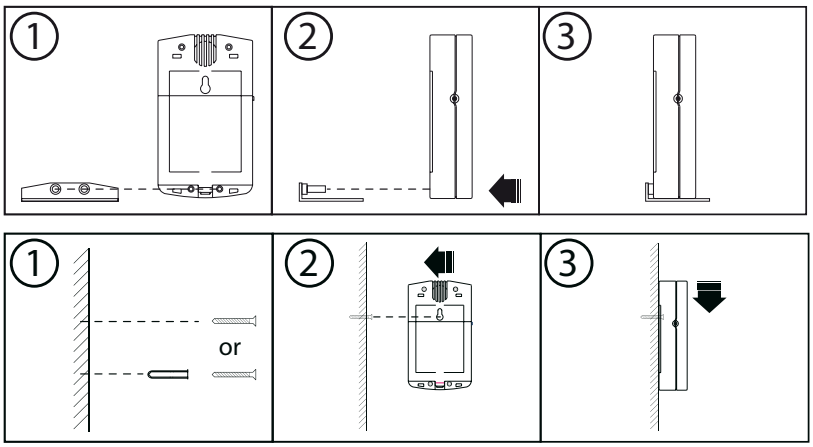
Getting started

Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (6). Fit one 9V battery, either a 6LR61 alkaline or 6F22 lithium type battery, and close the battery cover.

2. Press the Test Button (3). The Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter lights up the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Baby Cry Transmitter.

3. The Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter can either be placed on a level surface using the base supplied or suspended on the wall mount bracket (5) on the screw supplied. A suitable distance from the child is 0.5-2 m. It should not be placed close enough for the child to reach it.



Technical information

Power supply

Battery power:
9 V 6LR61 alkaline
9 V 6F22 lithium
Operating time:
6LR61 alkaline: approximately 1 year
6F22 lithium: approximately 2 years
Power consumption:
Active: 30 mA
Idle position: approx. 40 µA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation

Via test button
Via built-in microphone

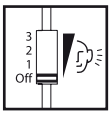
Additional information

For indoor use only
Size B x H x D: 80 x 145 x 36 mm
Weight:
With battery: 210 g
Without battery: 170 g
Colour: White with a red triangle.

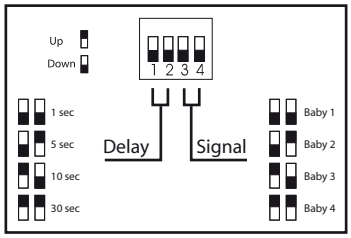
Function

General

The BE1490 Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter is a radio transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use, which recognises the sound from a crying baby. The Baby Cry Transmitter is activated by the built-in microphone and can transmit different signal patterns to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System. The sensitivity can be controlled via the sound sensitivity switch (4) and the delay time before the Baby Cry Transmitter transmits radio signals can be controlled via the delay switches (7).



3 = On, high sensitivity
2 = On, normal sensitivity
1 = On, low sensitivity
0 = Off



Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (8) to change the radio key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same radio key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

When the LED (1) lights up, the Baby Cry Transmitter transmits radio signals.

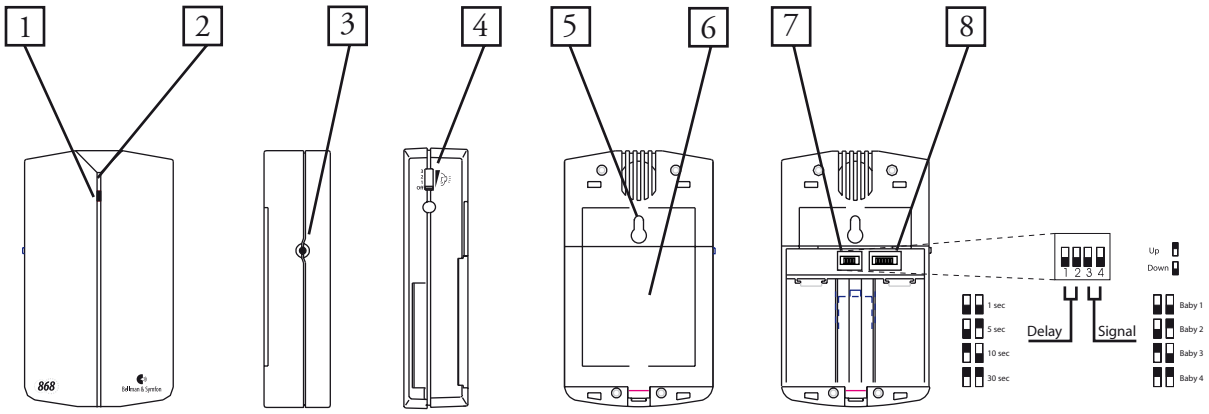
Power supply

When the Baby Cry Transmitter is activated, the LED (1) lights up green. This means that the battery is in good condition.

If the LED (1) lights up yellow, this means that the battery is flat and must be changed. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solutions
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated.s	• Check that the Baby Cry Transmitter is switched on. • Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the Baby Cry Transmitter is activated.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the Baby Cry Transmitter is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Baby Cry Transmitter is set to the correct radio key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The Baby Cry Transmitter does not signal even though the child is crying.	• Increase the sensitivity using the sound sensitivity switch (4) or place the Baby Cry Transmitter closer to the child, but not close enough for the child to reach it. For further information see Function/General.
The Baby Cry Transmitter transmits a signal even though the baby is not making much noise.	• Reduce the sensitivity using the sound sensitivity switch (4) or move the Baby Cry Transmitter further away from the child. For further information see Function/General.
The child cries for a long time before the Baby Cry Transmitter transmits a signal to the receiver.	• Reduce the delay time using the Delay Switch (7). For further information see Function/General.
The Baby Cry Transmitter transmits a signal even though the baby only cries for a short time.	• Increase the delay time using the Delay Switch (7). For further information see Function/General.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key



1. LED. Combined transmission and battery indicator. For further information see Indicators and Signals
2. Microphone
3. Test button
4. Sound sensitivity switch
5. Wall mount bracket
6. Battery cover
7. Delay and signal switches
8. Radio key switch

Appendix
Further information

Connection

Activation

The BE1490 Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter is activated via the built-in microphone (2).

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same radio key, channel 0. This means that all radio key switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

• To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (8) to the desired positions.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

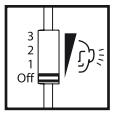
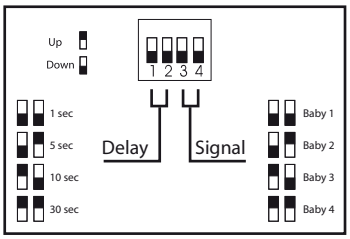
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated. Follow the instructions under Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the sound sensitivity, signal pattern and delay time to make your choice.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Baby 1	Orange constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Baby 2	Orange blinking twice	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Baby 3	Orange blinking three times	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Baby 4	Orange constantly blinking	Baby	Rapid	Yes

Adjusting the sound sensitivity, signal pattern and delay time

Both the sensitivity and the time can be adjusted to adapt the Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter to the child and to the surrounding environment. High sensitivity reacts to faint sounds whereas low sensitivity requires a louder sound to react. The delay time can be adjusted to four preset levels, see table below.

Switch (4) 	Adjusts sensitivity to three preset levels. 3 = On, high sensitivity 2 = On, normal sensitivity 1 = On, low sensitivity 0 = Off
Switch (7) 	Adjusts the length of time for which the child needs to cry before the Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter will respond and the type of signal pattern that the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System will emit. 

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter. If the Baby Cry Transmitter does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

Make sure that the Baby Cry Transmitter is correctly connected. Refer to Getting started/Unpacking, fitting and testing the unit for connection instructions.

Testing with the test button:

• Press the Test Button (3).

• The Bellman Visit 868 Baby Cry Transmitter lights up the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal.

• The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Baby Cry Transmitter.

Testing the microphone:

• Activate the Baby Cry Transmitter by whistling or speaking.

• The Baby Cry Transmitter lights up the LED (1) after the number of seconds that the time delay switches (7) are set to. The LED lights up to indicate that the Baby Cry Transmitter has been activated and that a signal has been transmitted to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.

• The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm in the way that the Baby Cry Transmitter is set using the Signal Switches (7).

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button.	• Check that the Baby Cry Transmitter is switched on. • Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up yellow when the Baby Cry Transmitter is activated.	• Change the battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery.
The LED (1) lights up green when the Baby Cry Transmitter is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same radio key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter.
The receiver emits a strange sounding alarm when activated by the Baby Cry Transmitter.	• Set the Signal Switch (7) to 00.
The Baby Cry Transmitter does not signal even though the child is crying.	• Increase the sensitivity using the sound sensitivity switch (4) or place the Baby Cry Transmitter closer to the child, but not close enough for the child to reach the it. For further information see Appendix/ Further information/Settings/Setting the sound sensitivity, signal pattern and delay time above.
The Baby Cry Transmitter transmits a signal even though the baby is not making much noise.	• Reduce the sensitivity using the sound sensitivity switch (4) or move the Baby Cry Transmitter further away from the child. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the sound sensitivity, signal pattern and delay time above.
The child cries for a long time before the Baby Cry Transmitter transmits a signal to the receiver.	• Reduce the delay time using the Delay Switch (7). For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the sound sensitivity, signal pattern and delay time above.
The Baby Cry Transmitter transmits a signal even though the baby only cries for a short time.	• Increase the delay time using the Delay Switch (7). For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/ Setting the sound sensitivity, signal pattern and delay time above.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

Bellman Visit 868 Repeater
BE1510

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (7). Connect the power supply unit to the socket (6), fit one back-up battery, either a 6LR61 alkaline or 6F22 lithium type battery, and close the battery cover.
2. Press the Test Button (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Repeater blinks with the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Door Signal.
3. Mount the Bellman Visit 868 Repeater on the wall either using the self-adhesive Velcro tape or suspended on the wallmount bracket (8) on the screw supplied. If the Velcro tape is used, the wall on which the transmitter is to be positioned can be cleaned using the enclosed wet wipe. The Repeater can also be placed on a level surface, e.g. a table, but avoid placing it on the floor.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power: 6 V DC/800 mA with power supply unit BE9018 (Europe) or BE9083 (United Kingdom).
Back-up battery:
9 V 6LR61 alkaline
9 V 6F22 lithium
Power consumption:
Active: 40 mA
Idle position: < 10 µA

Radio function
Radio frequency:
868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys:
64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the BellmanVisit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Function

General

The Bellman Visit 868 Repeater, BE1510, is a repeater in the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use which receives a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System and transmits this radio signal to the receivers in the system. The aim is to increase the range and obtain reception in locations in which it is not otherwise possible by using Bellman Visit 868 Repeaters. The Repeater also operates as a multi-function transmitter, either via a pushbutton or via an input for an Exterior External Trigger. The Test Button and Exterior External Trigger can be detected separately and transmit different Signal Patterns to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System depending on what has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Repeater. There is a range of options for connecting the Bellman Visit 868 Repeater to various applications. We recommend using a maximum of one Repeater per system.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (5) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

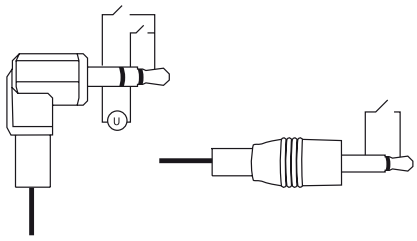
The LED (1) blinks, when the Bellman Visit 868 Repeater transmits or receives radio signals.

Power supply

When the Repeater is connected to the power supply unit, the LED is constantly green, apart from when it is receiving or transmitting radio signals when it blinks.
When the Repeater is activated, the LED (1) lights up green. This means that the back-up battery is in good condition.
If the LED (1) blinks yellow, this means that the back-up battery is flat and must be changed. Only use a 6LR61 (alkaline) or 6F22 (lithium) type battery.

Activation

Via test button



Exterior external trigger: 3.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug.

Connection: between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 3.5 mm jack plug or between the middle/inner and outer pins of the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

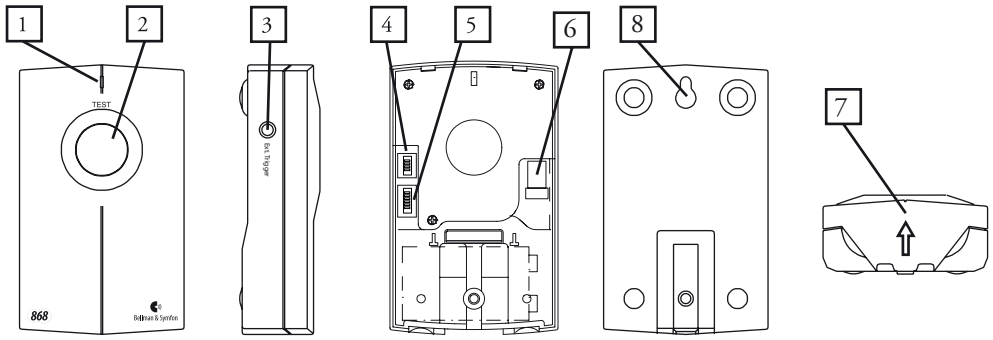
AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

Additional information
For indoor use only
Storlek B x H x D:
60 x 98 x 30 mm
Weight:
With back-up battery: 110 g
Without back-up battery: 70 g
Colour: White with grey pushbutton

Accessories
BE9024 Door Entering Contact Mat
BE9023 Magnetic Switch

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (2).	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • If the power supply unit is not connected, change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks yellow when the Repeater is activated.	• Change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks green when the Repeater is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Repeater is set to the correct radio key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key



1. LED. Combined transmission and back-up battery indicator. For further information see Indicators and Signals
2. Test button/pushbutton
3. Exterior External Trigger.
4. Signal switch
5. Radio key switch
6. Connector for power supply unit
7. Battery cover
8. Wall mount bracket

Appendix

Further information

Connection

Connecting an Exterior External Trigger

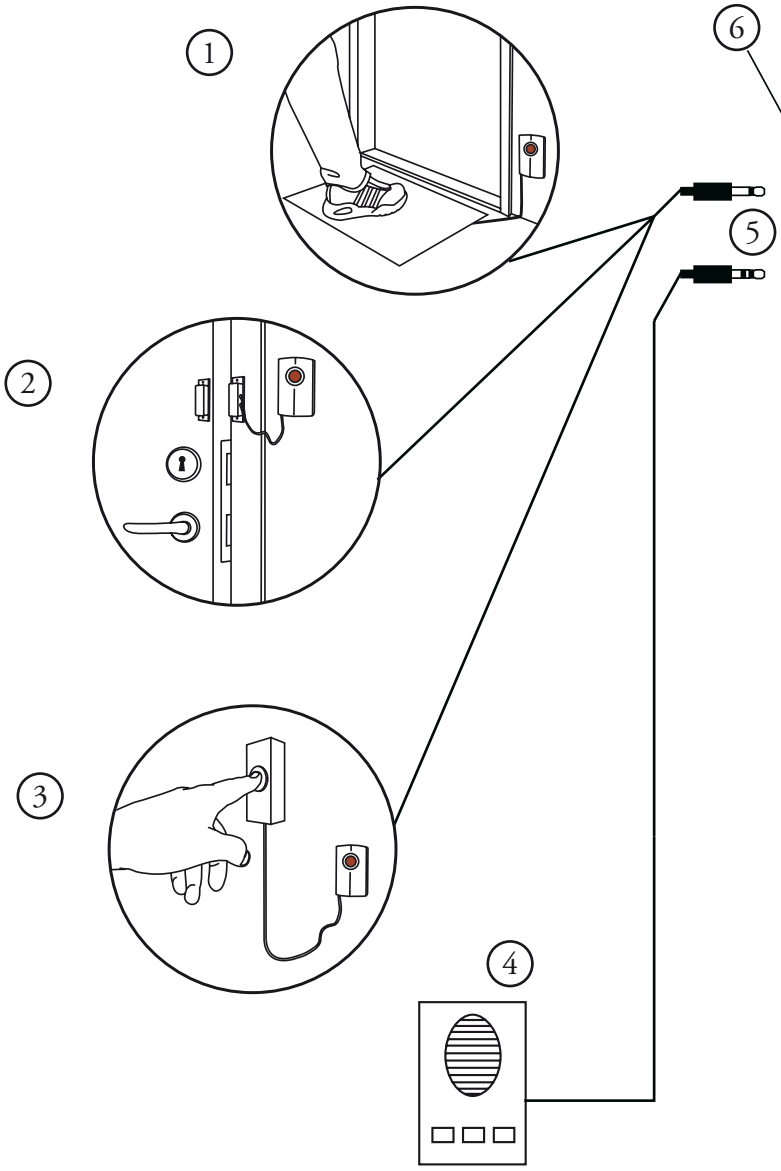
The BE1510 Bellman Visit 868 Repeater has the following methods of activation:

- various accessories can be connected via the Exterior External Trigger socket (3), see below.
- with pushbutton.

For more information about the indications provided by the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System, refer to Appendix/Further information/Settings below.

An Exterior External Trigger on the BE1510 Bellman Visit 868 Repeater can be connected to the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or to other equipment that produces a voltage or contact for activation. In addition, the following accessories can be used:

- magnetic switch BE9023 (accessory)
- door entering contact mat BE9024 (accessory)
- a standard pushbutton



1. Entry monitor
2. Magnetic switch
3. Pushbutton
4. Door phone
5. 3.5 mm jack plug
6. Exterior external trigger

For further information see Appendix/ Further information/Technical information/Activation.

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

- To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (5) to the desired positions.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> all Bellman Visit 868 products within a system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated. Follow the instructions under Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the activation pattern to make your choice.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Repeater:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes

Setting the Activation Pattern

The Bellman Visit 868 Repeater can be activated in two different ways.
On delivery the Repeater sends the same signal regardless of the input causing the activation.
By changing the Signal Switches (4), different inputs on the same Repeater can transmit different Signal Patterns.
In this way the same Repeater can be used to forward signals from the Bellman Visit 868 System at the same time as it can transmit a Door Signal when activated via the Exterior External Trigger (3) and a Baby Cry signal when activated via the Test Button (2).

The figure below shows the standard settings that are available:

	Signal pattern on activation from:	
Signal switch	Exterior external trigger	Pushbutton
	Green 1	Green 1
	Green 2	Green 2
	Green 3	Green 3
	Green 4	Green 4
	Orange 1	Green 4
	Orange 2	Green 3
	Orange 3	Green 2
	Orange 4	Green 1
	Green 1	Orange 1
	Green 2	Orange 2
	Green 3	Orange 3
	Green 4	Orange 4
	Green 1	Yellow 1
	Green 4	Yellow 4
	VMA	VMA
	Fire alarm	Fire alarm

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Repeater. If the Repeater does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same radio key as the Repeater is required to test the radio reception on the BE1510 Bellman Visit 868 Repeater.

- Press the transmitter test button.
- The Bellman Visit 868 Repeater will indicate by blinking with the LED (1).

To test the Transmitter:

- Make sure that the Repeater is correctly connected.
- Activate the Repeater via the Test Button (2) or via the Exterior External Trigger (3).
- The Repeater should now light up LED (1) to show that it has been activated and that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System.
- The receivers in the system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Repeater has been set up using the Signal Switches (4).

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button (2).	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • If the power supply unit is not connected, change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • Check that all the connections are correct.
The LED (1) blinks yellow when the Repeater is activated.	• Change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks green when the Repeater is activated, but the receivers are not signalling.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same radio key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Repeater.
The receiver emits a strange alarm when activated by the Repeater.	• Set the Signal Switch to 0000.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key

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Bellman Visit 868 Bridge
BE1520

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

This is how the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge works
The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge conveys signals between the Bellman Visit System and the Bellman Visit 868 System. With a Bellman Visit 868 Bridge, you can therefore use products from the old and new system side by side.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (7). Connect the power supply unit to the socket (6), fit one back-up battery, either a 6LR61 alkaline or 6F22 lithium type battery, and close the battery cover.

2. Press the Test Button (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge lights up the LED (1) to indicate that the unit is transmitting a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 and Bellman Visit receivers will indicate the Door Signal.

3. Mount the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge on the wall either using the self-adhesive Velcro tape or suspended on the wallmount bracket (8) on the screw supplied. If the Velcro tape is used, the wall on which the transmitter is to be positioned can be cleaned using the enclosed wet wipe. The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge can also be placed on a level surface, e.g. a table, but you should avoid placing it on the floor.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power: 6 V DC / 800 mA with power supply unit BE9018 (Europe) or BE9083 (United Kingdom).
Back-up battery:
9 V 6LR61 alkaline
9 V 6F22 lithium
Power consumption:
Active: 40 mA
Idle position: < 10 µA

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.

Coverage:
For the Bellman Visit 868 system:
The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

For the Bellman Visit System:
The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit System is approximately 80 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signal. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage.

Function

General

The BE1520 Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is a product for indoor use and operates as an interpreter, which conveys radio signals between the Bellman Visit and Bellman Visit 868 systems. With a Bellman Visit 868 Bridge, you can therefore use products from the old and new system side by side.

The Bellman Visit System will not of course have the same wide range of new indication options as the new Bellman Visit 868 System, but the system will emit signals.

The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge also operates as a multi-function transmitter, either via a pushbutton or via an input for an Exterior External Trigger. The Pushbutton and the Exterior External Trigger can be detected separately and transmit different Signal Patterns to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System depending on what has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge. There is a range of options for connecting the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge to various applications.

Radio Key

On delivery all Bellman Visit and Bellman Visit 868 products are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (5) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System and your Bellman Visit System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

The LED (1) blinks, when the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge transmits or receives radio signals.

Power supply

When the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is activated, the LED (1) normally blinks green. This means that the back-up battery is in good condition.

If the LED (1) blinks yellow, this means that the back-up battery is flat and must be changed. Only use a 6LR61 (alkaline) or 6F22 (lithium) type battery.

When the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is connected to the power supply unit, the LED is constantly green, apart from when it is receiving or transmitting radio signals when it blinks.

Activation

Via test button

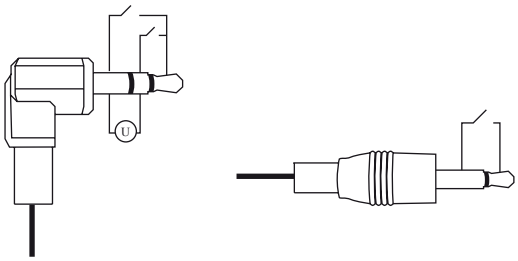
Exterior External Trigger:

3.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug (3)

Connection: between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 3.5 mm jack plug or between the middle/inner and outer pins of the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.



Additional information

For indoor use only

Dimensions B x H x D:

60 x 98 x 30 mm

Weight:

With back-up battery: 110 g

Without back-up battery: 70 g

Colour: White with grey pushbutton.

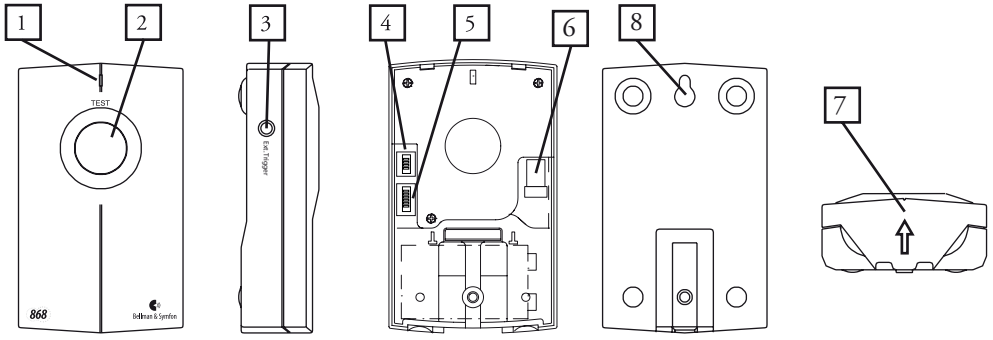
Accessories

BE9024 Door Entering Contact Mat

BE9023 Magnetic Switch

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • If the power supply unit is not connected, change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks yellow when the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is activated!	• Change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or a lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks green when the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is activated but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the batteries in the receivers. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge. • Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio Key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key



1. LED. Combined transmission and back-up battery indicator. For further information see Indicators and Signals
2. Test button/pushbutton
3. Exterior External Trigger.
4. Signal Switch
5. Radio Key Switch
6. Connector for power supply unit
7. Battery cover
8. Wallmount bracket

Appendix

Further information

Connection

Connecting an Exterior External Trigger

The BE1520 Bellman Visit 868 Bridge has the following methods of activation:

• various accessories can be connected via the Exterior External Trigger socket (3), see below.

• with pushbutton

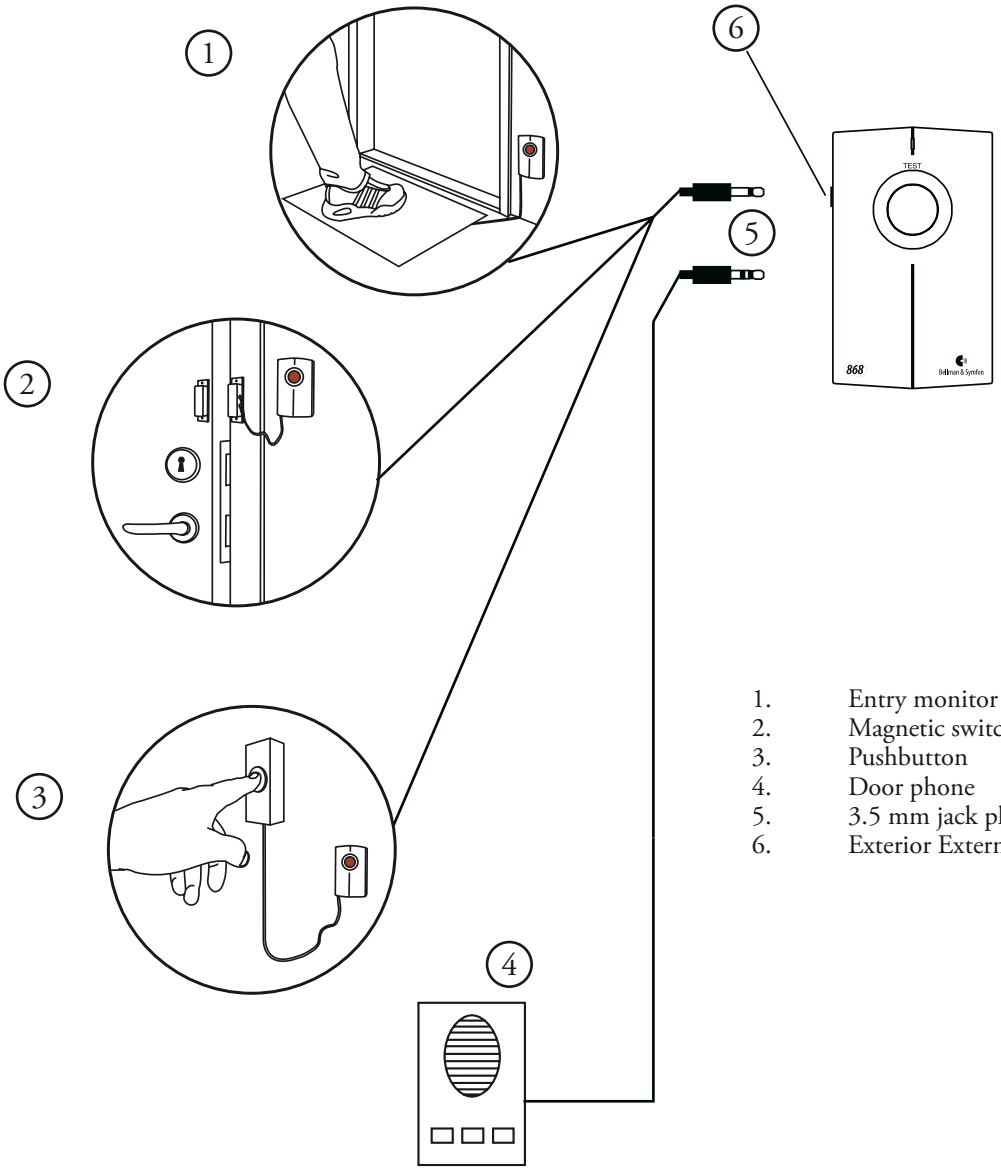
For more information about the indications provided by the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 System, refer to Appendix/Further information/Settings below.

An Exterior External Trigger on the BE1520 Bellman Visit 868 Bridge can be connected to the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or to other equipment that produces a voltage or contact for activation. In addition, the following accessories can be used:

• magnetic switch BE9023 (accessory)

• door entering contact mat BE9024 (accessory)

• a standard pushbutton.



1. Entry monitor
2. Magnetic switch
3. Pushbutton
4. Door phone
5. 3.5 mm jack plug
6. Exterior External Trigger

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio Key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 and/or Bellman Visit Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches (5) on the transmitters are set to the OFF position. The Radio Key setting (referred to as a radio channel in the Bellman Visit System) is identical for both systems.

• To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (5) to the desired positions.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 and Bellman Visit products within a system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. However, all Bellman Visit receivers are activated when a fire alarm signal is detected regardless of the Radio Key.

Signal Pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated. Follow the instructions under Appendix/Further information/Settings/Setting the activation pattern to make your choice.

The following signal patterns for the Bellman Visit 868 System are available to the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes

The following signal patterns for the Bellman Visit System are available to the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Long	Yes
Yellow	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Long	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Constant	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Constant	Yes

Setting the Activation Pattern

The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge can be activated in two different ways.

On delivery the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge transmits the same signal regardless of the input causing the activation.

By changing the Signal Switches (4), different inputs on the same Bridge can transmit different Signal Patterns.

In this way the same Bridge can be used to forward signals from the Bellman Visit System to the Bellman Visit 868 System and vice versa at the same time as it can transmit a Door Signal when activated via the Exterior External Trigger (3) and a Baby Cry signal when activated via the Test Button (2).

The figure below shows the standard settings that are available:

	Signal Pattern for the Bellman Visit 868 System when activated by:		Signal Pattern for the Bellman Visit System when activated by:	
Signal switch	Exterior External Trigger	Pushbutton	Exterior External Trigger	Pushbutton
	Green 1	Green 1	Green	Green
	Green 2	Green 2	Green	Green
	Green 3	Green 3	Green	Green
	Green 4	Green 4	Green	Green
	Orange 1	Green 4	Orange	Green
	Orange 2	Green 3	Orange	Green
	Orange 3	Green 2	Orange	Green
	Orange 4	Green 1	Orange	Green
	Green 1	Orange 1	Green	Orange
	Green 2	Orange 2	Green	Orange
	Green 3	Orange 3	Green	Orange
	Green 4	Orange 4	Green	Orange
	Green 1	Yellow 1	Green	Yellow
	Green 4	Yellow 4	Green	Yellow
	VMA	VMA	VMA	VMA
	Fire alarm	Fire alarm	Fire alarm	Fire alarm

Transferring signal patterns between systems
Since the Bellman Visit 868 System has more indication methods than the older Bellman Visit System, the systems will not give the same indications, for obvious reasons. The similarities will, as far as possible, mean that the same LED colour will be used. The red LED is reserved for a fire alarm in the Bellman Visit 868 System, so that if the red LED is used by the Bellman Visit System, the indication given by the Bellman Visit 868 System will use a different colour. See the tables below.

The tables below show how the different Signal Patterns are transferred between the different systems.

From 433	To 868
Green	Green 1
Yellow	Yellow 1
Orange	Orange 1
Red	Green 4
Fire alarm	Fire alarm
VMA	VMA

From 868	To 433
Green 1	Green
Green 2	Green
Green 3	Green
Green 4	Green
Yellow 1	Yellow
Yellow 2	Yellow
Yellow 3	Yellow
Yellow 4	Yellow
Orange 1	Orange
Orange 2	Orange
Orange 3	Orange
Orange 4	Orange
VMA	VMA
Fire alarm	Fire alarm

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge. If the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge does not work as described below, you can check further under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test
A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter and receiver and a Bellman Visit transmitter and receiver are required to test the radio reception on the BE1520 Bellman Visit Bridge. All units must be tuned to the same Radio Key as the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge.

Testing the receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge:
• Make sure that the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is connected correctly.
• Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button
• The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge will indicate by blinking with the LED (1).
• Press the Bellman Visit transmitter's test button.
• The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge will indicate by blinking with the LED (1).

To test the Transmitter:
• Make sure that the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is connected correctly.
• Activate via the Test Button (2) or via the Exterior External Trigger (3).
• The Bellman Visit 868 Bridge will now light up the LED (1) to show that it has been activated and that it is transmitting a signal to the receivers in the Bellman Visit 868 and Bellman Visit Systems.
• The receivers in both system will indicate an alarm according to the way that the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge has been set up using the Signal Switches (4).

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the test button.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • If the power supply unit is not connected, change the back-up battery. Only use alkaline 6LR61 or lithium 6F22 type batteries. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • Check that all the connections are correct.
The LED (1) blinks yellow when the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is activated.	• Change the back-up battery. Only use an alkaline 6LR61 or lithium 6F22 type battery. Make sure that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks green when the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge is activated but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the batteries in the receivers. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 and Bellman Visit Systems are set to the same Radio Key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio Key.
One of the systems is working but the other one is not working.	• Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 and Bellman Visit Systems are set to the same radio key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key.
The receiver emits a strange alarm when activated by the Bellman Visit 868 Bridge.	• Set the Signal Switch to 0000.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm Transmitter
BE1530/BE1550

Introduction

Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

This manual is made for two products BE1530 and BE1550. Both smoke alarms are working the same way but have different smoke detectors. The difference is explained under Function/General.

Getting started

Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Undo the ceiling bracket (4) by turning it anticlockwise. Fit one 9V battery, either a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J in the battery compartment (3). Extend the antenna (1) so that it points down.

2. Press the Test Button (2) until the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm starts to beep with a shrill tone and then release the Test Button immediately. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will then indicate a flat battery.

3. Hold down the Test Button (2) for about five seconds or blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm and the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep with a shrill tone and transmit a radio signal. The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Smoke Alarm.

Technical information

Power supply

Battery power:
9 V battery: Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).
Operating time:
Duracell MN1604/Energizer 522: Approx. 5 years
Ultralife U9VL-J: Approx. 10 years
Power consumption:
Active: 40 mA
Idle position: < 10 µA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.
Antenna: The antenna (1) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Bellman Visit 868 System.

Activation

Via Test Button (2).
Via the built-in smoke detector.

Additional information

For indoor use only
Dimensions Ø x H: 128 x 50 mm
Weight:
With battery: 190 g
Without battery: 150 g
Colour: White.

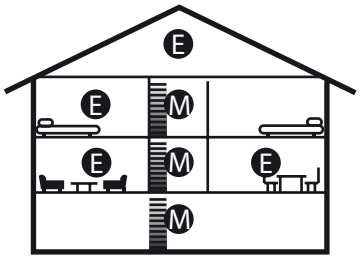
Fitting the Smoke Alarm

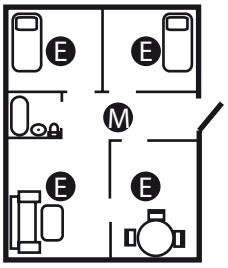
Preferably place the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm in the centre of the ceiling outside the bedrooms, but at least 50 cm from any wall. If the bedrooms are located in different areas of the house, we would recommend having a Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm outside each bedroom. We would also recommend that at least one Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm be installed on each floor of a multi-storey property.

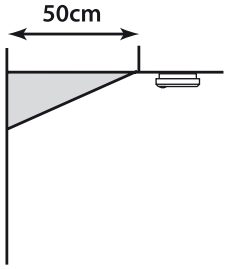
The antenna (2) should be straight and pointed directly down to achieve best coverage between Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms and receivers within the Bellman Visit 868 System. Always check that the receivers are within the Smoke Alarm's coverage area. Refer to Getting started/Testing and maintenance.

Avoid installing alarms in kitchens, fireplaces or garages, as the smell of cooking or occasional fires and car exhausts may cause an alarm to be indicated. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm should not be installed in damp spaces, close to fans, etc. or in agricultural buildings.

Do not paint over the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

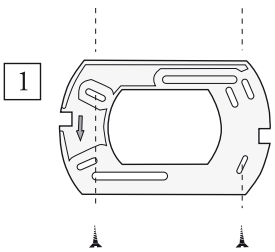


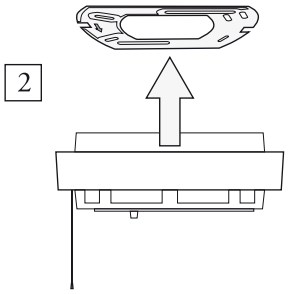




M = Minimum

E = Additional Smoke Alarm





Testing and maintenance
Test the Smoke Alarm regularly, preferably each week, e.g. during cleaning, but at least once per month. Always test it immediately after any holidays or other extended periods of absence.

A receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm is required to test the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

Blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm or hold down the Test Button (1) for more than five seconds. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm beeps with a shrill tone and transmits a radio signal and the Bellman Visit 868 receivers will indicate the Smoke Alarm. The Smoke Alarm will transmit fire alarm signals as long as the Test Button (1) is held down, or as long as there is smoke inside the Smoke Alarm.

There is an LED in the Test Button (2) which blinks with a red light once per minute. This indicates that the battery has been connected correctly and is in good condition.

For cleaning, the Smoke Alarm should be occasionally wiped externally with a slightly damp cloth. When the battery is changed, the Smoke Alarm should be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush.

Always test the Smoke Alarm after cleaning.

What you can do to prevent fires
Make sure that matches are kept out of the reach of children.
Never leave candles unattended.
Never empty ashtrays into waste paper baskets or bin liners without making sure that everything has been properly extinguished.
Pour water into the ashtray before emptying it – or leave it standing overnight.
Make sure that tiled stoves or open fireplaces have been properly extinguished or that the seat of the fire is screened so that no sparks can come out.

Handle and store flammable liquids safely.
Only use fuses of the correct rating in the electrical system.
Never experiment with home-made fuses of any kind.
Replace defective electrical cables and connectors.
Only used approved electrical appliances in the household.
Do not place combustible objects close to electrical heating equipment.

Always be prepared for fire
If your home catches fire, the life of your family can depend on seconds. Therefore, everyone in the house must be well prepared for such a situation.

Make an evacuation plan
Select the windows that are most suitable for an emergency evacuation if the usual route should be blocked by smoke or fire. If the windows are located high above the ground, arrange for an external ladder or rope. Specify a place outside the house where the family can gather if there is an alarm. Keep the bedroom door closed during the night. A door can keep a fire out as long as you can manage to get out through a window. If you have access to fire extinguishing equipment, make sure it works and that you can maintain it.
Practice an evacuation with the family. Set it up as a game so as not to frighten the children.

If a fire starts
Wake other people and make sure that they leave the house. Follow the evacuation plan. Close doors and windows, if possible, to restrict the fire. Call the fire brigade, e.g. from a neighbour's telephone. If it is a small fire, you can try to extinguish it yourself with a fire extinguisher, or if the fire is very small, with a blanket or a mat.

Make sure you have a line of retreat.

If you cannot extinguish it yourself, leave the house as quickly as possible. Do not go back into the house when you have left it.

Function

General

The BE1530/BE1550 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is a radio transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use, which detects smoke. When smoke is detected, the Smoke Alarm will transmit a fire alarm signal to all Bellman Visit 868 receivers which are within its range.

Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms are activated by smoke detected by a built-in smoke detector. There are two types of smoke detector: optical (BE1530) and ionising (BE1550).

The differences between the two types are explained briefly below:

- Ionising smoke alarms measure electrical resistance in the air and will therefore react to both visible and invisible smoke. Ionising smoke alarms are considered most useful for detecting rapid (or explosive) fires that burn completely, i.e. fires with open flames and a supply of oxygen. This type of fire can spread quickly and produce a large number of invisible combustion particles. Such fires include fires in waste paper baskets, TV fires or grease fires in kitchens.
- The optical smoke alarm contains no radioactive material but has a very advanced photocell system, which detects visible smoke particles using infrared light. This is a very effective system for detecting smouldering fires. A fire can burn for several hours without developing into a fire with open flames. Examples of such fires include cigarettes touching furniture or overheated electric cables.

The majority of international investigations have demonstrated that both optical and ionising smoke alarms are needed to detect fires in the shortest possible time, regardless of cause. The majority of countries therefore recommend that either both types of smoke alarm, or combined smoke alarms with both ionic and optical detectors, be installed. This is of course the best alternative, as it will detect a fire as soon as possible, regardless of the cause. For example, a cigarette lying in a waste paper bin will cause an explosive fire in a very short length of time, whilst a cigarette resting on a sofa will cause a smouldering fire that takes longer to burn.

Radio Key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems. If you use the Radio Key Switch (5) to change the Radio Key on this transmitter, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

Broadcasting

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

On delivery the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is set to only transmit signals to systems which are set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm.

By changing the broadcast switch (6) to ON, the operation of the Smoke Alarm can be changed so that it transmits the smoke alarm signal to all Bellman Visit 868 receivers within its range regardless of the Radio Key that is set.

Note that the battery warning signal is only transmitted to receivers with the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm regardless of the broadcast key setting.

Indicators and Signals

System indicators

The LED (2) blinks red when the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm indicates an alarm.

Power supply

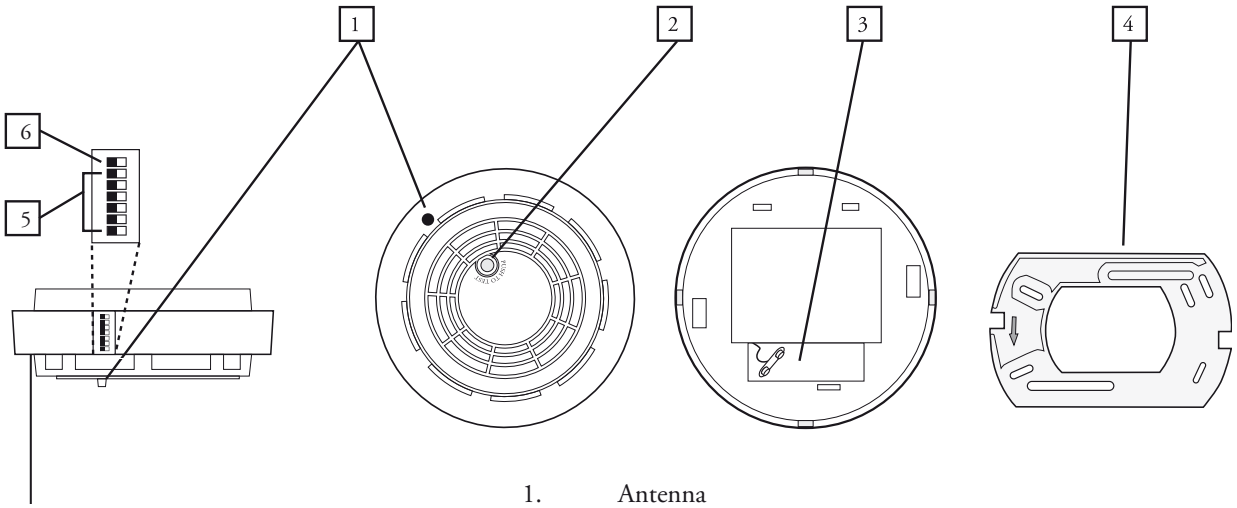
The LED (2) blinks red approximately once per minute to indicate that the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm is working correctly.

The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will beep once per minute while the LED (2) blinks when the battery is becoming completely flat.

A flat battery alarm signal will then be transmitted to the Bellman Visit 868 System which causes the receivers to briefly indicate a fire alarm at the same time as the receivers' fire alarm LED blinks once every five seconds.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (2).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J.
The Bellman Visit 868 receivers occasionally indicate a fire alarm for no apparent reason.	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 or Ultralife U9VL-J. • Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The Smoke Alarm can be activated but the receivers are not responding.	• Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Smoke Alarm. • Check that the Smoke Alarm is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The Smoke Alarm beeps and chirps in a different way from that indicated above for no reason.	• The Smoke Alarm is defective and needs to be sent for repair.



1. Antenna
2. LED / test button
3. Battery cover
4. Ceiling bracket
5. Radio key switch
6. Broadcast switch

Appendix
Further information

Connection

The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm does not require any connections.

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio Key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

• To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (5) to the desired positions. Note that switch (6) is not a Radio Key Switch.

• The broadcast switch (6) has the function of switching on and off an additional safety function which makes the smoke alarm transmit to all receivers within its range regardless of the Radio Key that is set.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within a system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. If the broadcast switch (6) is in the ON position, however, all Bellman Visit 868 receivers are activated when a fire alarm signal is detected regardless of the Radio Key. If an incorrect Radio Key is set on the Smoke Alarm, neither the battery warning nor a short press of the Test Button will work with the Bellman Visit 868 System's receivers. This function ensures that, when in Broadcast mode, you will not interfere with other Bellman Visit 868 Systems when you test the smoke alarm or have a low battery.

Signal Pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm. If the Smoke Alarm does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

Test the Smoke Alarm at least once per month and preferably each week, e.g. during cleaning. Always test it immediately after any holidays or other extended periods of absence.

A receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Smoke Alarm is required to test the Smoke Alarm with the Test Button (2) or by blowing in smoke. Proceed as follows:

• Press the Test Button (2) until the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm starts to beep with a shrill tone and then release the Test Button immediately.

• The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will then indicate a flat battery.

• Hold down the Test Button (2) for at least 5 seconds or blow smoke into the Smoke Alarm. The Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm will transmit a radio signal after about five to ten seconds.

• The Bellman Visit 868 receivers will then indicate the Smoke Alarm.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens when the transmitter is activated with the Test Button (2).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).
The Bellman Visit 868 Receivers occasionally indicate a fire alarm for no apparent reason.	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium). • Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key
The Smoke Alarm can be activated with the test button (2) but the receivers are not responding.	• Check that the Smoke Alarm's antenna is straight and points to the floor. • Check that the receivers are not placed too far away by moving them closer to the Smoke Alarm. • Check the battery in the receiver. • Check that all units in the Bellman Visit 868 System are set to the same Radio Key. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio Key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.
The Smoke Alarm beeps and chirps in a different way from that indicated above for no reason.	• The Smoke Alarm is defective and needs to be sent for repair.

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Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver
BE1440

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Connect the power supply unit to the socket (7). Press the Test Button (9). The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will then start flashing and if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

2. A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the Test Button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will then start flashing, emitting a light signal, and if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

3. It can be connected to an analogue telephone socket via the telephone input (8) with the BE9105 Telephone Flex (accessory) and an adapter plug (accessory). When someone rings the phone number, the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will start flashing, the yellow LED (5) will light up and, if a BE 1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

4. Place the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver upright on a level surface or mount it on the wall using the BE9075 Bellman Wallmount Bracket (accessory). The receiver should be placed where it can best be seen.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power:
7.5 V DC / 1500 mA with power supply unit BE9092 (Europe) and
BE9217 (United Kingdom).
Power consumption:
Active: 1000 mA
Idle position: 15 mA

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation
Radio:
Bellman Visit 868 system
Via analogue telephone network:
26 - 120 V RMS, 15 - 100 Hz

Output signals
Built-in flash light signal 10 Candela.
Warning! Flashes can cause epileptic attacks.
Vibrator power 2.0 – 4.0 VDC

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions Ø x H: 70 x 140 mm
Weight: 300 g
Colour: White

Accessories
Wall Mount Bracket BE9075
Bellman Bed-shaker BE1270
Telephone Flex BE9105
Adapter plug for the appropriate country

Function

General

The BE1440 Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver is a receiver within the Bellman Visit 868 system for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user with a flashing light, light signal, and also by vibration if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected.

It is activated via radio signals from one of the Bellman Visit 868 System transmitters or via direct connection to an analogue telephone socket.

The flash head can be rotated to point in the direction required The flash head can, for example, be pointed towards a wall to prevent dazzle.

A short press on the Test Button (9) activates BE1440 so that it repeats its last indication.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The Radio Key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Test Button (9) for about five seconds until the LEDs (4) and (5) blink alternately. Then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (3-6) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver has a function which allows you to easily check which alarm was the last one detected. Give a short press on the Test Button (9) and the last alarm will be repeated.

System indicators

The LEDs (3 - 6) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver normally have the following meanings.

- Orange LED (3) indicates a baby cry transmitter.
- Green LED (4) indicates a door transmitter.
- Yellow LED (5) indicates a telephone transmitter.
- Red LED (6) indicates a fire alarm.

If the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver is in radio key selection mode. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which will adjust the receiver to the same radio key as the transmitter is tuned to.

Flash light

When the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver is activated, the flash light flashes (2) with a sharp white light.

The flash head can be rotated to point in the direction required The flash head can, for example, be pointed towards a wall to prevent dazzle.

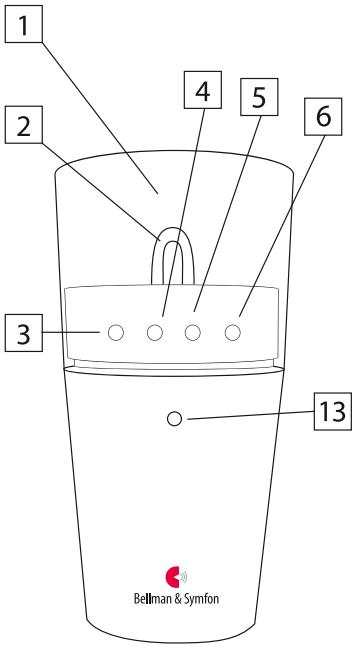
Vibration
The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver can power a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) connected to the socket (10). The bed shaker is placed under the pillow to wake the user up when the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver is activated.

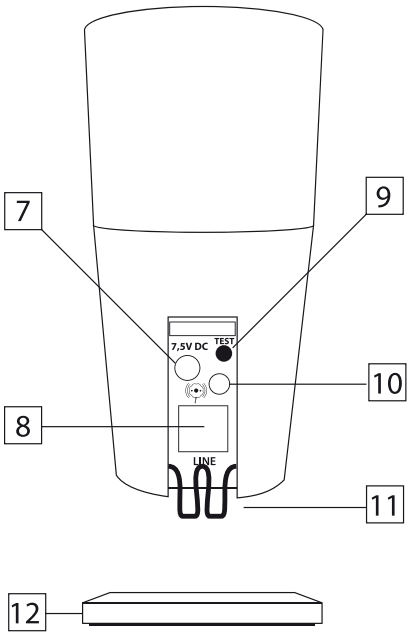
Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about vibration patterns.

Power supply
When the LED (13) lights up, the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver is correctly connected to the power supply.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. The LED (13) should light up green. • Check that there is current in the wall socket.
The receiver is not activated.	• Check the battery in the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct radio key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.





1. Rotatable reflector
2. Flash
3. Orange LED
4. Green LED
5. Yellow LED
6. Red LED
7. Connector for power supply unit
8. Telephone input for analogue telephone
9. Test button
10. Vibrator output
11. Cable holder
12. Table support
13. Green LED

Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position. A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the radio key on the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver.

Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

• Set a Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to the desired Radio Key by altering its Radio Key Switch to the desired Radio Key. See the transmitter user manual for further information.

• Hold down the Test Button (9) on the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

• Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.

• The LEDs (3, 4, 5 and 6) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of radio key.

• After changing the radio key, the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 System: (Please note that the Flash Receiver does not emit any sound):

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	Baby	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Advanced programming
Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver.

The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the radio key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED and a constant vibration.

In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in the way in which it is intended to be used.

Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Test Button (9) on the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Hold down the Test Button (9) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. Note that all inputs are individual. It is therefore not possible to use the Test Button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.

3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Test Button (9). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (9) until the LED (13) goes out and starts to shine with a constant green light again.

4. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Test Button (9). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (9) until the LED (13) goes out and starts to shine with a constant green light again.

5. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will now show the indication method programmed. End the display with a short press of the Test Button (9).

6. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming
It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Test Button (9) on the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Press the Test Button (9) three times in quick succession.

3. All LEDs (3-6) remain constantly on for a few seconds.

4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Testing

It is easy to test the BE1440 Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver. If the Flash Receiver does not work as described below, you can check further below under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test
A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Bellman 868 Flash Receiver is required to test the flashing light and vibration, if the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, and the radio reception on the BE1440 Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will give the following indications:

o Flashing with the flash light (2).

o The LEDs (3-6) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Flash Receiver with Advanced Programming will be switched on.

o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate as the transmitter has been set to indicate or in the way the Flash Receiver has been programmed with Advanced Programming.

To test the analogue telephone input:

• Connect the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver to an analogue telephone socket via the Telephone Input (8). Use the BE9105 Telephone Flex (accessory) and an adapter plug (accessory).

• Ring the telephone number. The Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver will then start flashing, the yellow LED (5) will light up and, if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate. A short press on the Test Button (9) activates BE1440 so that it repeats its last indication.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. • Check that there is current in the wall socket.
The Flash Receiver does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitters.	• Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Flash Receiver is set to the same radio key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 system. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the flash is functioning by pressing the Test Button (9) on the Flash Receiver. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away by moving it closer to the transmitter.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

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Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver
BE1450

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (10). Fit four LR14 alkaline type batteries and close the battery cover. Press the Test Button (12). The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will then emit sound and light signals and, if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

2. A Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the Test Button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter and the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will then emit sound and light signals and, if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

3. Place the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver upright on a level surface or mount it on the wall using the wall mount bracket supplied. The receiver should be placed where it can best be seen and heard. It is also easy to take the Portable Receiver with you wherever you go.

Function
General
The BE1450 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is a receiver within the Bellman Visit 868 system for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user using sound, light and also vibration if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected.

It is activated via radio signals from any transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power:
7.5 V DC controlled output voltage/1000 mA with power supply unit BE9201 (Europe) BE9202 (United Kingdom).
Battery power: 4 x 1.5 V LR14 (C) alkaline.
Operating time: Alkaline: 2 – 3 years
Power consumption:
Active: 1000 mA
Idle position: 0.1 mA

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation
Radio: Bellman Visit 868 system

Output signals
Built-in sound signal: 93 dBA maximum at 1 metre with a main frequency range of 500 – 1000 Hz
Vibrator power: 2.0 – 4.0 VDC

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions WxHxD: 130 x 165 x 36 mm
Weight:
With battery: 590 g
Without battery: 300 g
Colour: White with red volume control

Accessories
Bellman Bed-shaker BE1270
Power supply unit BE9201 (Europe) or BE9202 (United Kingdom).

Radio key
On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The Radio Key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Test Button (12) for about five seconds until the LEDs (5) and (6) blink alternately. Then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (4-7) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver has a function which allows you to easily check which alarm was the last one detected. If you press the Test Button (12) once, the last alarm will be repeated.

System indicators
The LED (2) blinks once when the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is activated by a transmitter sending a radio signal to the Receiver.

The LEDs (4 - 7) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver normally have the following meanings:

• Orange LED (4) indicates a baby cry transmitter.

• Green LED (5) indicates a door transmitter.

• Yellow LED (6) indicates a telephone transmitter.

• Red LED (7) indicates a fire alarm

If the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is in radio key selection mode. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which will adjust the receiver to the same radio key as the transmitter is tuned to.

Sound
The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver sounds an alarm. The sound volume can be adjusted between 0 and 93 dBA maximum at 1 metre by using the volume control (1). The main frequency range is 500 – 1000 Hz. Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about the types of sounds that can be emitted

Light
When the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is activated, the LEDs (3) blink with a bright light.

Vibration
The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver can power a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) connected to the socket (8). The bed shaker is placed under the pillow to wake the user up when the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is activated. Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit transmitter for more information about vibration patterns.

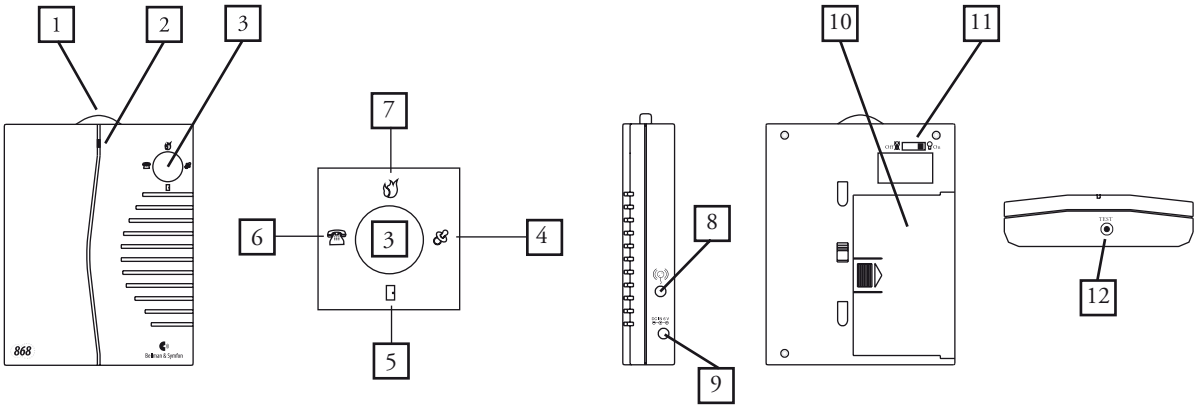
Power supply
When the LED (2) lights up green during activation, the unit is working correctly.

When the LED (2) lights up yellow during activation, the unit is working correctly, but the batteries are flat and must be changed. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.

When the LED (2) is constantly green, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is powered by an external power supply (accessory) via the power supply unit connection socket (9).

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
The receiver is not emitting any sound signals.	• Turn up the volume using the volume control (1).
The receiver emits a sound but no light signal.	• Check that on/off light signal switch (11) is set to the ON position.
The LED (2) lights up yellow when the Receiver is activated.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
The receiver is not activated, but works when the test button is used.	• Check the battery in the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct radio key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is asctivated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.



1. Volume control
2. LED reception, battery and power supply indicator
3. White LEDs
4. Orange LED
5. Green LED
6. Yellow LED
7. Red LED
8. Vibrator output
9. Connection for power supply unit
10. Battery cover
11. Light signal switch
12. Test button

Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the radio key on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver. Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

• Set a Bellman Visit Transmitter to the desired radio key by altering its radio key switch to the desired radio key. See the transmitter user manual for further information.

• Hold down the Test Button (12) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver until the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit Portable Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

• Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.

• The LEDs (4, 5, 6 and 7) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of radio key.

• After changing the radio key, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 System:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Advanced programming

Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver. The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the radio key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED with a sound like a doorbell and a constant vibration.

In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in the way in which it is intended to be used.
Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Test Button (12) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver until the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Hold down the Test Button (12) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. Note that all inputs are individual. It is therefore not possible to use the Test Button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.

3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Test Button (12). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (12) until the LED (2) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light.

4. Scroll through the different sound options by a short press on the Test Button (12). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (12) until the LED (2) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light.

5. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Test Button (12). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (12) until the LED (2) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light.

6. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will now show the indication method programmed. End the display with a short press of the Test Button (12).

7. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming

It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Test Button (12) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver until the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Press the Test Button (12) three times in quick succession.

3. All LEDs (4-7) remain constantly on for a few seconds.

4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Testing

It is easy to test the BE1450 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver. If the Portable Receiver does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same radio key as the Portable Receiver is required to test the radio reception on the BE1450 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver will give the following indications:

o The green LED (2) will light

o The LEDs on the front (3) will blink (if the light signal switch (11) is set to ON)

o The LEDs (4-7) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Portable Receiver with Advanced Programming will be switched on.

o The sound signal which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which has been programmed into the Portable Receiver with Advanced Programming will be emitted.

o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate as the transmitter has been set to indicate or in the way the Portable Receiver has been programmed with Advanced Programming.

• A short press on the test button activates BE1450 so that it repeats the last indication.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
The Portable Receiver does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 transmitters, but works when the test button is used.	• Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is set to the same radio key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 system. For further information see Appendix/ Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away by moving it closer to the transmitter.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.
The receiver is not emitting any sound signals.	• Turn up the volume using the volume control (1).
The receiver emits a sound but no light signal.	• Check that on/off light signal switch (11) is set to the ON position.
The green LED (2) lights up yellow when the Receiver is activated.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.

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Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver
BE1452

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (10). Fit four LR14 alkaline type batteries and close the battery cover. Press the Test Button (12). The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will emit sound and light signals.

2. A Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the Test button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter and the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will emit sound and light signals.

3. Place the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver upright on a level surface or mount it on the wall using the wall mount bracket supplied. The receiver should be placed where it can best be seen and heard. It is also easy to take the Portable Audio Receiver with you wherever you go.

Function
General

The BE1452 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver is a receiver within the Bellman Visit 868 system for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user using sound and light.

It is activated via radio signals from any transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power:
7.5 V DC controlled output voltage/1000 mA with power supply unit BE9201 (Europe) BE9202 (United Kingdom).
Battery power: 4 x 1.5 V LR14 (C) alkaline.
Operating time: Alkaline: 2 – 3 years
Power consumption:
Active: 1000 mA
Idle position: 0.1 mA

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation
Radio: Bellman Visit 868 system

Output signals
Built-in sound signal: 93 dBA maximum at 1 metre with a main frequency range of 500 – 1000 Hz
Audio output: 10kΩ, 0-4V

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions WxHxD: 130 x 165 x 36 mm
Weight:
With battery: 590 g
Without battery: 300 g
Colour: White with red volume control

Accessories
Power supply unit BE9201 (Europe) or BE9202 (United Kingdom).

Radio key
On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The Radio Key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Test Button (12) for about five seconds until the LEDs (5) and (6) blink alternately. Then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (4-7) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver has a function which allows you to easily check which alarm was the last one detected. If you press the Test Button (12) once, the last alarm will be repeated.

System indicators
The LED (2) blinks once when the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver is activated by a transmitter sending a radio signal to the Receiver.

The LEDs (4 - 7) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver normally have the following meanings:

- Orange LED (4) indicates a baby monitor.
- Green LED (5) indicates a door transmitter.
- Yellow LED (6) indicates a telephone transmitter.
- Red LED (7) indicates a fire alarm

If the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver is in radio key selection mode. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which will adjust the receiver to the same radio key as the transmitter is tuned to.

Sound
The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver sounds an alarm. The sound volume can be adjusted between 0 and 93 dBA maximum at 1 metre by using the volume control (1). The main frequency range is 500 – 1000 Hz. Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about the types of sounds that can be emitted.

Light
When the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is activated, the LEDs (3) blink with a bright light.

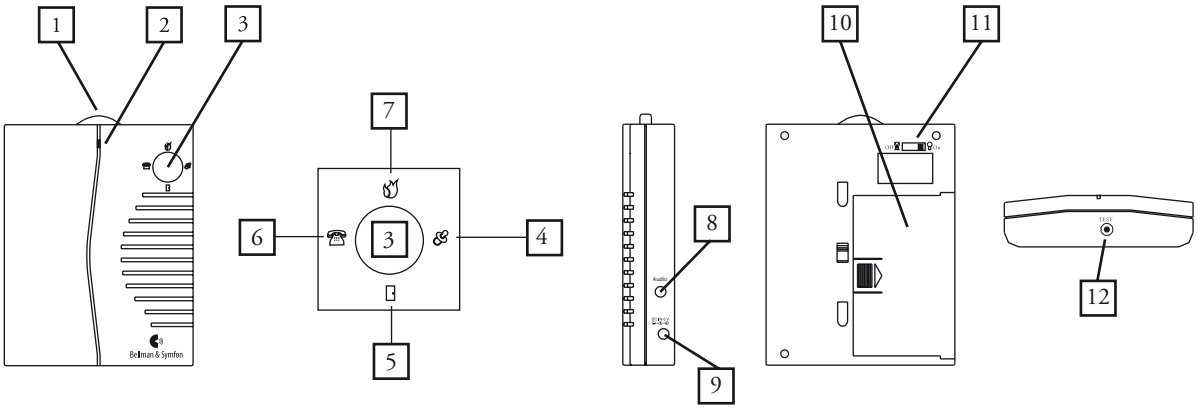
Vibration
The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver can send the Bellman Visit 868 System's warning sound to other audio systems via the audio output (8). When the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver is activated, the sound is sent, for example, via inductive loops or via the FM transmitter to the FM receivers which are directly connected to the user's hearing aid or cochlear implant.

Power supply
When the LED (2) lights up green during activation, the unit is working correctly.
When the LED (2) lights up yellow during activation, the unit is working correctly, but the batteries are flat and must be changed. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.

When the LED (2) is constantly green, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver is powered by an external power supply (accessory) via the power supply unit connection socket (9).

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
The receiver is not emitting any sound signals.	• Turn up the volume using the volume control (1).
The receiver emits a sound but no light signal.	• Check that on/off light signal switch (11) is set to the ON position.
The LED (2) lights up yellow when the Receiver is activated.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
The receiver is not activated, but works when the test button is used.	• Check the battery in the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct radio key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key
No sound is reaching the linked audio system.	• Check the connection to the audio output (8). • Check the connection by referring to the user manual for the linked audio system.



1. Volume control
2. LED reception, battery and power supply indicator
3. White LEDs
4. Orange LED
5. Green LED
6. Yellow LED
7. Red LED
8. Audio output
9. Connection for power supply unit
10. Battery cover
11. Light signal switch
12. Test button

Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the radio key on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver. Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

• Set a Bellman Visit Transmitter to the desired radio key by altering its radio key switch to the desired radio key. See the transmitter user manual for further information.

• Hold down the Test Button (12) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver until the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit Portable Audio Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

• Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.

• The LEDs (4, 5, 6 and 7) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of radio key.

• After changing the radio key, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.
Please note: all Bellman Visit 868 products within a system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

Please note: the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver does not have a vibrator function.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 System:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Advanced programming

Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver. The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the radio key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED with a sound like a doorbell and a constant vibration.

In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in the way in which it is intended to be used.
Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Test Button (12) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver until the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Hold down the Test Button (12) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. Note that all inputs are individual. It is therefore not possible to use the Test Button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.

3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Test Button (12). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (12) until the LED (2) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light.

4. Scroll through the different sound options by a short press on the Test Button (12). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (12) until the LED (2) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light.

5. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will now show the indication mode programmed. End the display with a short press of the Test Button (12).

6. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming

It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Test Button (12) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver until the green (5) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Press the Test Button (12) three times in quick succession.

3. All LEDs (4-7) remain constantly on for a few seconds.

4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Testing

It is easy to test the BE1452 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver. If the Portable Audio Receiver does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same radio key as the Portable Audio Receiver is required to test the radio reception on the BE1452 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Audio Receiver will give the following indications:

  o The green LED (2) will light

  o The LEDs on the front (3) will blink (if the light signal switch (11) is set to ON)

  o The LEDs (4-7) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Portable Audio Receiver with Advanced Programming will be switched on.

  o The sound signal which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which has been programmed into the Portable Audio Receiver with Advanced Programming will be emitted.

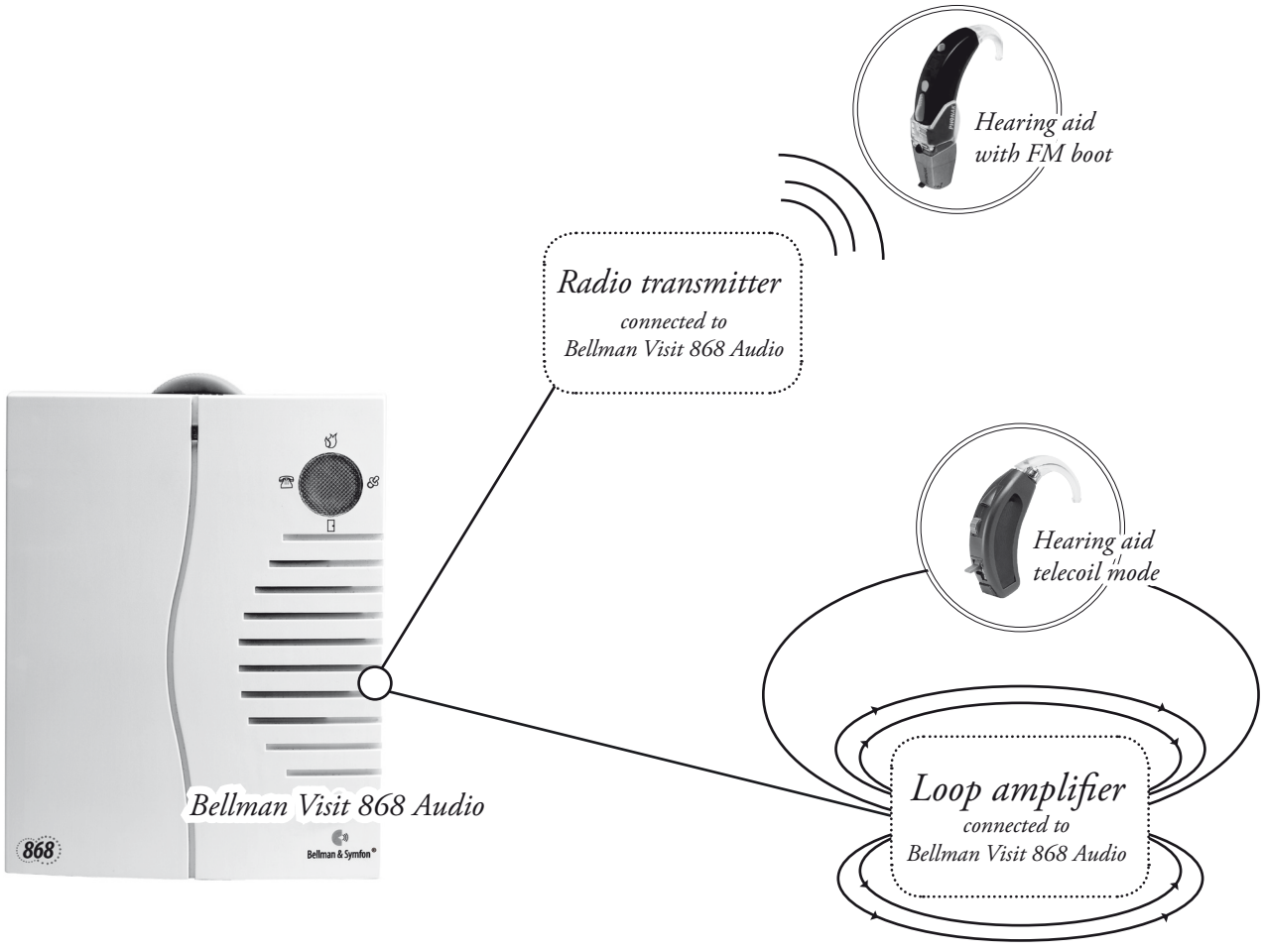
• A short press on the test button activates BE1452 so that it repeats the last indication.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
The Portable Receiver does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 transmitters, but works when the test button is used.	• Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Receiver is set to the same radio key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 system. For further information see Appendix/ Further information/Settings/Radio key. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away by moving it closer to the transmitter.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.
The receiver does not emit any sound signals.	• Turn up the volume using the volume control (1).
The receiver emits a sound but no light signal.	• Check that on/off light signal switch (11) is set to the ON position.
The green LED (2) lights up yellow when the Receiver is activated.	• Change the batteries. Only use LR14 alkaline type batteries.
No sound is reaching the linked audio system.	• Check the connection to the audio output (8). • Check the connection by referring to the user manual for the linked audio system.



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Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver
BE1465

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

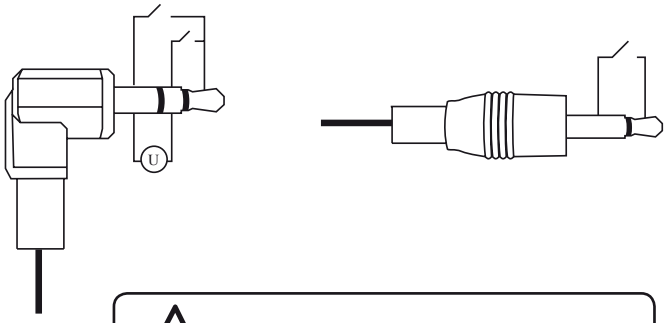
Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

This is how the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver works
The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is the central unit in a Smoke Alarm System. The Guard receiver works like a normal receiver and provides indications using flashing lights, LEDs and vibration. In addition, it monitors whether there are faults or problems with the vibrator, radio contact with the smoke alarms or whether the batteries are becoming flat. If there is a fault, the Guard Receiver will give a warning.

A BE1460 Bellman Visit 868 Fire Alarm System consists of:
- 1 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver BE1465
- 1 Bellman Bed Shaker BE1270
- 1 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm BE1480 (a maximum of 8 can be used)

Activation
Radio: Bellman Visit 868 system



Warning:
No products can be connected to this Fire Alarm System other than those listed in this manual or those approved by Bellman & Symfon AB. Any violations may be dangerous.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power: 7.5 V DC / 1500 mA with power supply unit BE9201 (Europe) and BE9202 (United Kingdom).
Battery power: 4 Bellman & Symfon C400T NiMh batteries.
Please note!
- **Do not use any batteries other than C400T or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB!**
- **Make sure that they are inserted the right way round.**
- **The batteries should be changed every four years!**

Power consumption: Active: 1500 mA
Idle position: 2 mA
Charging time: 24 hours

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Maximum number of Smoke Alarms: The system can include a maximum of 8 registered BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signal. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation
Radio: Bellman Visit 868 system
External trigger: 2.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug
Connection: Between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 2.5 mm jack plug or between the inner and outer pins of the stereo type 2.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.
DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 2.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.
AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 2.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

Output signals
Built-in flashing signal 15 candela.
Warning! Flashes can cause epileptic attacks.
Vibrator power 2.0 - 4.0 VDC.

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions B x H x D: 95 x 80 x 95 mm
Weight: Without battery: 250 g
With battery: 560 g
Colour: White

Accessories
Bellman Bed Shaker BE1270
Bellman External Trigger Cable BE9220

Getting started

Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Unscrew the screws (15) and open the battery cover (14).

2. Fit the four C400T type NiMh batteries supplied or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB. Make sure that they are inserted the right way round. The batteries should be changed every four years.

3. Fit one 9V battery, either a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium) in the battery compartment.

4. Connect the power supply unit to the socket (10).

5. Press the Test Button (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will then start flashing and the Bed Shaker will start to vibrate.

6. After 5-10 minutes the two yellow warning LEDs (8) and (5) will have stopped blinking and glowing.

7. Position the Smoke Alarm as instructed in the Smoke Alarm User Manual.

8. The bed shaker should be placed under the pillow so that the vibrations will wake anyone sleeping on the pillow if there is a fire.

Set the Radio Key

If the Guard Receiver has to work with an existing Bellman Visit 868 System, it must be set to the same Radio Key as this system.

For further information see Function/Radio key.

Connecting Smoke Alarms

On delivery of a BE1460 Smoke Alarm System the Smoke Alarm is already registered to the Guard Receiver.

- After the batteries have been inserted, the yellow LED for the Smoke Alarm system (8) will blink for about 5-10 minutes. When the LED stops blinking, this means that the radio links between the Smoke Alarms and the Guard Receiver are working correctly.

If you want to register several BE1480 Smoke Alarms on the system, you must register them as instructed in the section “Add smoke alarms to the system”. Only the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm can be used in a Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm System. Other Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms can make the Guard Receiver give a fire warning and a low battery warning, but the radio link is not monitored by the Guard Receiver.

Position the Smoke Alarm as instructed in the Smoke Alarm User Manual.

Assembly and installation

1. Refit the battery cover (14) using the screws (15).

2. Place the Guard Receiver in the position next to the bed where the Guard Receiver is normally positioned. Be careful when choosing the position to ensure that the Guard Receiver will not fall onto the floor, be exposed to moisture or be damaged in any other way because this may stop the Guard Receiver from working.

3. The Guard Receiver can be used as a portable unit without connecting the power supply unit, thanks to the rechargeable batteries. The Guard Receiver needs to be recharged when the power supply LED (6) blinks yellow. Charging should then take about 24 hours

   Please note! Do not use any batteries other than C400T or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB! Make sure that they are inserted the right way round. The batteries should be changed every four years.

Function

General

The BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is primarily intended as a central unit in a Smoke Alarm System but is also a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System. The product is intended for indoor use and attracts the attention of the user with a flashing light, light signal and vibration via the Bed Shaker (19). The Guard Receiver monitors the radio link to all BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarms which are registered to the Guard Receiver and gives a warning if the smoke alarm does not respond correctly.

At the same time the Guard Receiver works together with the Bellman Visit 868 System. In other words you can use your existing Bellman Visit 868 products together with a Guard Receiver.

It is activated via radio signals from any transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System or via an external trigger input (9).

A short press on the Test Button (2) activates BE1465 so that it repeats its last indication.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

If the Guard Receiver has to work with an existing Bellman Visit 868 System, it must be set to the same Radio Key as this system.

1. Check the system's Radio Key by looking at setting of the Radio Key Switch on the existing transmitters,

2. Set the Radio Key Switch on the Guard Receiver (17) and on the Smoke Alarm (21) to the same Radio Key as the other units.
   Please note! It is **NOT** possible to set the Radio Key via the Test Button as can be done with the other receivers.

3. Press the test button on a Bellman Visit 868 transmitter and the Guard Receiver will start to flash and emit light signals and the Bed Shaker will vibrate.

For further information see Function/Radio key.

If you use the Radio Key Switch (17) to change the Radio Key on this receiver, you must also change all other units in your Bellman Visit 868 System to the same Radio Key. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit for more information.

> **Please note:**
> all Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

External trigger

It is possible to connect the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or other equipment that forms a contact or voltage to an external trigger (9) for activation. See Technical Information in the Appendix for further details.

During activation via the External Trigger (9), further activations can be disregarded for about 45 seconds if the Snooze Button (2) is pressed when indications are active.

Smoke alarm system

The smoke alarm setting button (16) has the following three functions:

- A long press, (more than 5 seconds), registers a new smoke alarm with the Smoke Alarm System, see the section "Add a new smoke alarm to the Smoke Alarm System".
- A long press and then 3 short presses deletes all registered smoke alarms from the system, see the section "Delete all smoke alarms from the system".
- A short press shows the number of registered smoke alarms by flashing once for each registered smoke alarm, see the section "Check the number of smoke alarms connected".

Add a new smoke alarm to the Smoke Alarm System

A maximum of 8 BE1480 Bellman Visit Smoke Alarms can be registered to one Guard Receiver.

1. Set the BE1480 type Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm to the position in which it can operate with the Smoke Alarm System by setting the Smoke Alarm System switch on the Smoke Alarm (23), set the switch marked number 8 to the ON position. See the Smoke Alarm User Manual for further information.
2. Set the Smoke Alarm Radio Key (21) to the same Radio Key as the one the Guard Receiver (17) is set to.
3. Insert the battery in the smoke alarm and wait for about 10 seconds for the Smoke Alarm self-test. The Smoke Alarm will blink red once when the self-test is finished.
4. Unscrew the screws (15) and open the battery cover (14).
5. Hold down the Smoke Alarm Setting Button (16) until the Guard Receiver flashes once and the two yellow LEDs (8) and (5) blink alternately. Position the Guard Receiver so that you can see the LEDs.
6. Look at the Guard Receiver's LEDs and press and hold in the Test Button on the Smoke Alarm (24) for about 5 seconds to send an alarm.
7. If the green LED (4) lights up, the registration worked and the Smoke Alarm is registered as a Smoke Alarm in the Guard Receiver's Smoke Alarm System.
   If the red LED lights up, or if the LEDs on the Guard Receiver continue to blink alternately yellow (8) and (5) something is wrong. In this case check the Radio Key Switches and check that 8 Smoke Alarms are not already registered, then start the registration again.
8. The yellow LED for the Smoke Alarm System (8) will blink until the Guard Receiver and the Smoke Alarm have become synchronised. The LED usually stops blinking after about 5-10 minutes. It may take slightly longer if there is more than one smoke alarm connected to the system.
9. Refit the Battery Cover (14) and screw the screws back in (15)

Delete all smoke alarms from the system

If you change smoke alarms or if a smoke alarm breaks down, you must delete the list of registered smoke alarms so that the Guard Receiver will stop signalling because it can no longer access the smoke alarm that has been removed. You must delete all the smoke alarms and then re-register the smoke alarms that will be included in the system (at least one is required), refer to "Add a new smoke alarm to the Smoke Alarm System".

1. Unscrew the screws (15) and remove the Battery Cover (14).
2. Hold down the Smoke Alarm Setting Button (16) until the Guard Receiver flashes once and the two yellow LEDs (5) and (8) start to blink alternately.
3. Press the Smoke Alarm Setting Button three times in quick succession (16).
4. The Guard Receiver confirms the deletion by lighting LEDs 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 for about 5 seconds.
5. Register the BE1480 type Smoke Alarms that are to be included in the Fire Alarm System (at least one and a maximum of 8) as described in the section "Add a new smoke alarm to the Smoke Alarm System". If no Smoke Alarm is registered, the Guard Receiver will give a warning by the blinking of the yellow LED (8).
6. Refit the Battery Cover (14) and screw the screws back in (15).

Check the number of smoke alarms connected
You can check how many smoke alarms are registered in the system. You can do this as follows:

1. Unscrew the screws (15) and remove the Battery Cover (14).
2. Give one short press on the Smoke Alarm Setting Button (16).
3. The Guard Receiver flashes once for each registered BE1480 type Smoke Alarm (maximum 8).
4. Refit the Battery Cover (14) and screw the screws back in (15)

Testing the Smoke Alarm System
After changing the batteries or when a product is replaced, all units should be tested.

1. Change the battery that needs changing and wait for about 10 seconds.

2. Press the Test Button (24) on all the smoke alarms and check that the Guard Receiver is giving a fire alarm warning. Check that the yellow fire alarm LED (8) stops blinking yellow within 5-10 minutes.

Indicators and Signals
It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

Generally one can say that Flashing Lights (1) and LEDs (3-8) are most suitable for attracting attention when you are awake whereas the Bed Shaker (19), which should be placed under the pillow, has the task of vibrating so that you wake up if, for instance, there is a fire, but also in other situations.

The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver has a function which allows you to easily check which alarm was the last one detected. Give a short press on the Test Button (2) and the last alarm will be repeated.

System indicators
The LEDs 3, 4, 7 and 8 that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver normally have the following meanings.

- Orange LED (3) indicates a baby cry transmitter.
- Green LED (4) indicates a door transmitter.
- Yellow LED (7) indicates a telephone transmitter.
- The Smoke Alarm LED (8) has three indication methods:
    - o A red, rapidly blinking light indicates a Fire Alarm, evacuate immediately.
    - o A yellow blinking light indicates that there is a fault in radio communication with one or more of the smoke alarms registered to the system.
    - o A red light blinking every five seconds indicates that one of the smoke alarms connected to the system has a low battery.
- The vibrator warning LED (5) lights yellow if there is a fault affecting the Bed Shaker.

If the green (4) and yellow (7) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is in advanced programming mode. It is not possible to set the Radio Key in this way because it is set with the Radio Key Switch (17), refer to Radio Key.

If the Smoke Alarm System LED (8) and the vibrator warning LED (5) blink yellow alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is in smoke alarm programming mode. The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is then waiting for a radio signal from a BE1480 type Bellman Visit Smoke Alarm which should be added as a registered smoke alarm.

Flashing light
When the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is activated, the four flashing lights (1) flash with a bright white light.

Vibration
The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver can power a BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker which is connected to the socket (11). The bed shaker is placed under the pillow to wake the user up when the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is activated.

Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about vibration patterns or refer to the Appendix which is at the end of the manual. Please note that this is only provided in English.

Power supply
The power supply LED (6) can give the following indications:

- a constant green light indicates that the power supply unit is connected correctly and the batteries are charged.
- a blinking green light indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver is battery operated and the batteries are charged.
- a constant yellow light indicates that the power supply unit is connected correctly but the batteries are low and need to be charged for about 24 hours. If the LED is still glowing yellow after 24 hours, the batteries are probably defective and need to be replaced.
- a blinking yellow light indicates that the Guard Receiver is operated by batteries which are nearly flat and must be charged. Connect the power supply unit and charge the Guard Receiver for at least 24 hours.

Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm, BE1480
When the smoke alarm is registered to a Smoke Alarm System it can give more indications via the built-in LED than normal.

- The LED in the Smoke Alarm Test Button (24) blinks red and the Smoke Alarm beeps about once a second immediately after the batteries have been connected. This means that the battery that has been connected is flat and that you need to replace the battery with a new one instead.

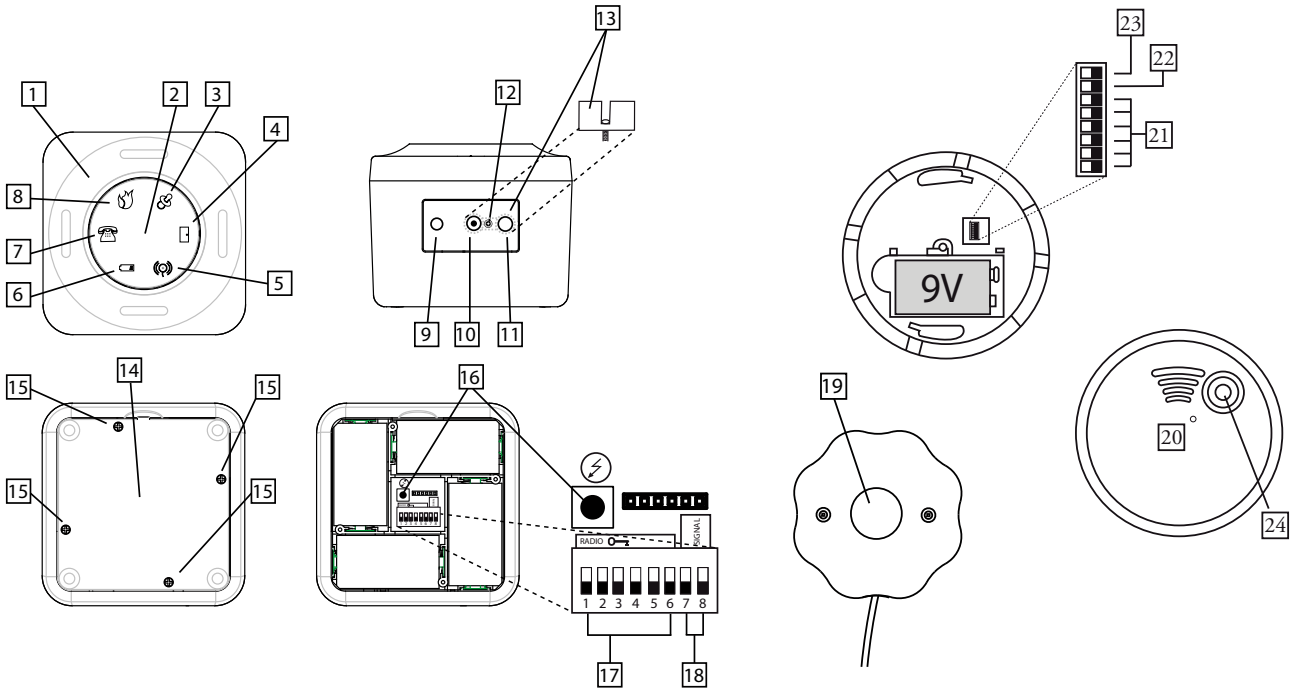
- The LED in the Smoke Alarm Test Button (24) blinks yellow three times in quick succession at intervals of about 10 seconds. This means that the Smoke Alarm has lost contact with the Guard Receiver. Press the Smoke Alarm Test Button (24) for at least 5 second to update. If the indication does not disappear, try to place the Guard Receiver and Smoke Alarm closer together.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. The LED (6) should light up green. • Check that there is current in the wall socket. • Check the batteries. **Please note! After changing the batteries, all units in the system should be tested. Do not use any batteries other than C400T or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB! Make sure that they are inserted the right way round. The batteries should be changed every four years.**
The LED (6) blinks or lights up yellow!	• Charge the batteries by connecting the power supply unit to the charging socket (10) and charge for at least 24 hours. If the LED (6) does not light up green after 24 hours the batteries are flat and must be changed. **Please note! After changing the batteries, all units in the system should be tested. Do not use any batteries other than TMK C400T or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB! Make sure that they are inserted the right way round. The batteries should be changed every four years.**
The LED (8) blinks red slowly, only one flash and one vibration!	• Check the batteries in the Smoke Alarms. **Please note! After changing the batteries, all units in the system should be tested.**
The LED (8) blinks yellow!	• Check that none of the registered Smoke Alarms have been removed or disconnected. • Check whether one of the Test Buttons (24) of the registered Smoke Alarms is blinking yellow. If this is the case, press the Test Button for about 5 seconds until the Smoke Alarm starts to give an alarm indication. Wait for 5-10 minutes and both the Smoke Alarm and Guard Receiver should have stopped blinking yellow. • Check that all the registered smoke alarms are working and can transmit to the Guard Receiver by pressing the Test Button (24) or by blowing smoke into them. If it does not work, check that the Guard Receiver is not too far away from the Smoke Alarms by moving the Smoke Alarms closer to the Guard Receiver. Also check that the Guard Receiver and the Smoke Alarms are set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.

The LED (5) lights yellow!	• Check that the Bed Shaker (19) vibrates when you press the Test Button (2). If necessary, buy a new BE1270 type Bellman Bed Shaker.
Nothing happens when the Smoke Alarm is activated with the Test Button (24).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).
The receiver is not activated.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the flash is functioning by pressing the Test Button (2) on the Guard Receiver • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.

For further information about the product in English, refer to the Appendix.



1. Flasher (4 flashing lights in the unit)
2. Test button/snooze button
3. Orange LED
4. Green LED
5. Vibrator warning LED
6. Power supply LED
7. Yellow LED
8. Smoke Alarm System LED
9. Connector for external trigger
10. Connector for power supply unit
11. Vibrator output
12. Screw holes for Safety Cover
13. Safety cover for locking the connectors for the Bed Shaker and the power supply unit
14. Battery cover
15. Battery cover screws
16. Smoke alarm setting button
17. Radio key switch
18. Signal switches for external trigger
19. Bed shaker (also sold separately under the name Bellman Bed Shaker, BE1270)
20. Smoke Alarm (also sold separately under the name Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm, BE1480)
21. Radio key switch for smoke alarm
22. Broadcast switch for smoke alarm
23. Smoke alarm system switch for smoke alarm
24. Smoke alarm test button

Warning!
No products can be connected to this Fire Alarm System other than those listed in this manual or those approved by Bellman & Symfon AB. Any violations may be dangerous.

Appendix
Further information

Settings
No adjustments other than those described in the manual section are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key
In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

- To alter the Radio Key, move the Radio Key Switches (17) to the desired positions.

Please note:
all Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 System: (Please note that the Bellman Visit Guard Receiver does not emit any sound):

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Signal pattern on external trigger
See figure below to adjust the signal type during external activation. Indicators and signals activated by an external trigger can be altered using the switches (18).

DIP switch settings	Signal pattern
	Green 1
	Yellow 1
	Orange 1
	VMA

Advanced programming
Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver.

The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the Radio Key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED and a constant vibration.

In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used.

Proceed as follows:
1. Hold down the Test Button (2) on the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (7) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.
2. Hold down the Test Button (2) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. Note that all inputs are individual. It is therefore not possible to use the Test Button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.
3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Test Button (2). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (2) until the LED (6) goes out and starts to shine with a constant green light again.
4. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Test Button (2). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (2) until the LED (6) goes out and starts to shine with a constant green light again.
5. The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will now show the indication method programmed. End the display with a short press of the Test Button (2).
6. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming
It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Test Button (2) on the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (7) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.
2. Press the Test Button (2) three times in quick succession.
3. The LEDs (3, 4, 7 and 8) remain constantly on for a few seconds.
4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Test

It is easy to test the BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver. If the Guard Receiver does not work as described below, you can check further below under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test the Guard Receiver

1. A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Bellman 868 Guard Receiver is required to test the flashing light and vibration, if the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker is connected, and the radio reception on the BE1465 Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver.

   a. Press the transmitter test button.
   b. The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will give the following indications:

      i. Flashing with the four flashing lights (1).
      ii. The LEDs (3, 4, 7 or 8) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Guard Receiver with Advanced Programming will be switched on.
      iii. If the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker is connected, it will vibrate as the transmitter has been set to indicate or in the way the Guard Receiver has been programmed to indicate via Advanced Programming.

2. Two tests are required to carry out a full test of the external trigger; one to test contact and another to test voltage. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Technical information/Activation below.
Please note that when the Snooze Button (2) is pressed during an alarm from an external trigger, any further alarm via the external trigger will be ignored for about 45 seconds.

   a. Connect the alarm unit to the external trigger input (9).
   b. Activate the alarm.
   c. The Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver will give the following indications:

      i. Flashing with the flashing lights (1) on the front.
      ii. Switching on the LEDs (3, 4, 7 or 8) which were selected via the external trigger signal switch (18).
      iii. If the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker is connected, it will vibrate in the way selected via the external trigger signal switch (18).

A short press on the Test Button (2) activates BE1465 so that it repeats its last indication.

Test the Smoke Alarm System safety functions
After changing the batteries or when a product is replaced, all units should be tested.

1. Place the Guard Receiver in the position next to the bed where the Guard Receiver is normally positioned. Be careful when choosing the position to ensure that the Guard Receiver will not fall onto the floor, be exposed to moisture or be damaged in any other way because this may stop the Guard Receiver from working.

2. Check the bed shaker as follows
   a. Check that the Bed Shaker (19) vibrates when you press the Test Button (2).
   b. Unscrew the Safety Cover (13)
   c. Disconnect the Bed Shaker (19)
   d. Check that the LED that indicates a fault with the vibration function (5) lights up within 10 seconds.
   e. Reconnect the Bed Shaker (19), the warning lamp (5) should go out within 10 seconds.
   f. If it does not work, test using a new BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker.
   g. Screw the Safety Cover back on (13)

3. Check the number of smoke alarms that are connected (maximum 8) as follows:
   a. Unscrew the screws (15) and open the battery cover (14).
   b. Give one press on the Smoke Alarm Setting Button (16)
   c. The Guard Receiver flashes once for each smoke alarm that is connected.
   d. Refit the battery cover (14) using the screws (15).

4. Check the Radio Links between the Guard Receiver and connect the smoke alarm(s)
   a. Check that the Smoke Alarm System LED (8) is not blinking yellow.
   b. Check that the Smoke Alarm System Switches (23)on all Smoke Alarms are set to ON. Also check that they are not blinking yellow with the Smoke Alarm Test Button (24).
   c. Take the battery out of a smoke alarm
   d. The Smoke Alarm System LED (8) should start to blink yellow after about 5-10 minutes.
   e. Insert the battery again and wait for about 10 seconds until the smoke alarm is blinking red.
   f. Test the Smoke Alarm by pressing and holding in its Test Button for 5 seconds.
   g. The Guard Receiver will indicate an alarm via the smoke alarm system LED (8), flash and vibration, via the Best Shaker,
   h. The Smoke Alarm System LED (8) should stop blinking yellow after about 5-10 minutes.
   i. Repeat the points a to i with all the smoke alarms that are connected.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. The LED (6) should light up green. • Check that there is current in the wall socket. • Check the batteries. **Please note! After changing the batteries, all units in the system should be tested. Do not use any batteries other than C400T or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB! Make sure that they are inserted the right way round. The batteries should be changed every four years.**
The LED (6) blinks or lights up yellow.	• Charge the batteries by connecting the power supply unit to the charging socket (10) and charge for at least 24 hours. If the LED (6) does not light up green after 24 hours the batteries are flat and need to be changed. **Please note! After changing the batteries, all units in the system should be tested. Do not use any batteries other than C400T or the batteries recommended by Bellman & Symfon AB! Make sure that they are inserted the right way round. The batteries should be changed every four years**
The LED (8) blinks red slowly, only one flash and one vibration!	• Check the batteries in the Smoke Alarms. **Please note! After changing the batteries, all units in the system should be tested.**
The LED (8) blinks yellow!	• Check that none of the registered Smoke Alarms have been removed or disconnected. • Check whether one of the Test Buttons (24) of the registered Smoke Alarms is blinking yellow. If this is the case, press the Test Button for about 5 seconds until the Smoke Alarm starts to give an alarm indication. Wait for 5-10 minutes and both the Smoke Alarm and Guard Receiver should have stopped blinking yellow. • Check that all registered smoke alarms are working and can transmit to the Guard Receiver by pressing the Test Button (24) or by blowing smoke into them. If it does not work, check that the Guard Receiver is not too far away from the Smoke Alarms by moving the Smoke Alarms closer to the Guard Receiver. Also check that the Guard Receiver and the Smoke Alarms are set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The LED (5) lights yellow!	• Check that the Bed Shaker (19) vibrates when you press the Test Button (2). If necessary, buy a new BE1270 type Bellman Bed Shaker.
Nothing happens when the Smoke Alarm is activated with the Test Button (24).	• Change the battery. Use a Duracell MN1604, Energizer 522 (alkaline) or Ultralife U9VL-J (lithium).

The receiver is not activated.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the flash is functioning by pressing the Test Button (2) on the Guard Receiver. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.

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Bellman Visit 868 Pager
BE1470

Introduction

Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started

Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Open the battery cover (7). Fit one battery, either an AAA or rechargeable AAA type battery and close the battery cover.

2. A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the test button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter. The Bellman Visit 868 Pager will emit a light signal and will vibrate.

3. Use the clip to attach the Bellman Visit 868 Pager to an article of clothing close to the body (9). For extra security, the enclosed safety cord can be tied into the hole on the clip and secured to an article of clothing.

Technical information

Power supply

Mains power:
Via Bellman Visit Charger, BE1260
Battery power: 1 x 1.5 V AAA alkaline or 1.2 V AAA NiMh rechargeable battery.
Operating time:
Alkaline: 2 – 3 weeks
NiMh: Approx. 1 week on one charge
Power consumption:
Active: Approximately 220 mA
Idle position: Approximately 1 mA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation

Radio: Bellman Visit 868 system

Output signals

Vibrator power: Built-in

Additional information

For indoor use only
Size B x H x D: 57 x 86 x 29 mm
Weight:
With battery: 70 g
Without battery: 55 g
Colour: Grey with red function button.

Accessories

Bellman Visit Charger BE1260
Bellman Bed Vibrator BE1270
(connected to BE1260)

When using rechargeable NiMh-batteries, the Bellman Visit 868 Pager can also be connected to the BE1260 Bellman Visit Charger (separate product). This charges the unit and allows up to two BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers (accessory) to be connected via the charger. Charging of the BE1260 Bellman Visit Charger (separate product) is controlled by the pager and takes up to 8 hours. During charging the LED on the charger will light up green but go out when charging is finished. If the Pager remains in the charger after charging is finished, the LED on the charger will blink green now and then to indicate that the battery is being trickle charged.

⚠ Please note: WHEN USING the Bellman Visit Charger ONLY USE RECHARGEABLE NiMH BATTERIES.
Non-rechargeable batteries will start to leak if re-charged! The acid in the batteries will damage the electronics in the Bellman Visit 868 Pager, BE1470 and the resulting damage will not be covered by any guarantee.

Function

General

The BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager is a receiver within the Bellman Visit 868 system for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user using light and vibrations.

It is activated via radio signals from any transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System.

When using rechargeable NiMh batteries, the Bellman Visit 868 Pager can be connected to the BE1260 Bellman Visit Charger (separate product) to which two BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers (accessory) can also be connected. This combination makes for better economy due to the rechargeable battery and better functionality due to the alarm call options with the Bed Shaker.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The radio key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Function Button (1) for about five seconds until the LEDs (3) and (4) blink alternately. Then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (2-5) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

More information is available in the Appendix.

⚠ Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

System indicators

The LEDs (2 - 5) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Pager normally have the following meanings.

• Orange LED (2) indicates a baby cry transmitter.

• Green LED (3) indicates a door transmitter.

• Yellow LED (4) indicates a telephone transmitter.

• Red LED (5) indicates a smoke alarm.

If the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Pager is in radio key selection mode. The Pager will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 system which will adjust the receiver to the same radio key as the transmitter is tuned to.

Vibration

The built-in vibrator vibrates differently according to which transmitter has activated the Pager. Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about vibration patterns. When using rechargeable NiMh batteries, the Bellman Visit 868 Pager can be connected to the BE1260 Bellman Visit Charger (separate product) to which two BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers (accessory) can also be connected. These are placed under the pillow so that the user is woken up when the Bellman Visit 868 Pager is activated.

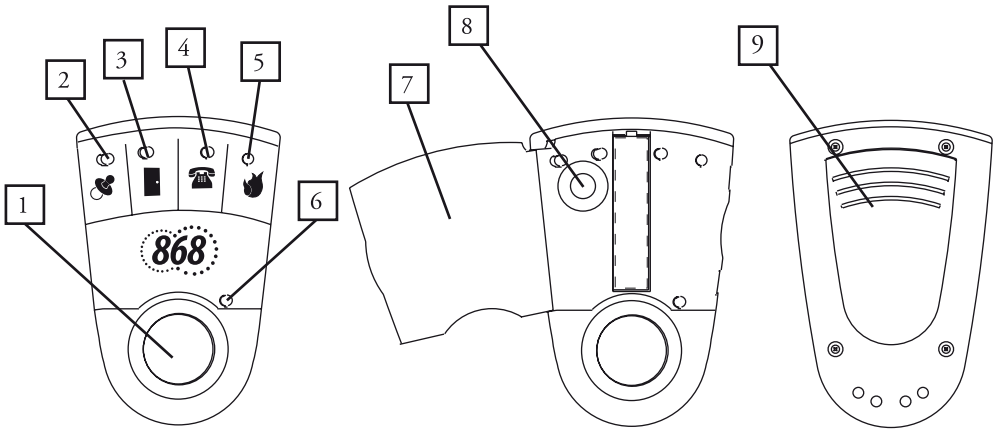
Power supply

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> The pager will not vibrate whilst inserted in the charger.
> Other indicators will act as normal.

If the LED (6) briefly blinks yellow, this means that the battery is flat and must be changed. Only use an alkaline AAA type battery or a rechargeable NiMh AAA type battery.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Change or charge the battery. Only use an alkaline AAA type battery or a rechargeable NiMh AAA type battery.
The LED (6) blinks yellow.	• Change or charge the battery. Only use an alkaline AAA type battery or a rechargeable NiMh AAA type battery.
The pager is not activated.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the pager is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the pager is set to the correct radio key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.



1. Function button
2. Orange LED
3. Green LED
4. Yellow LED
5. Red LED
6. Yellow low battery LED indicator
7. Battery cover
8. Battery removal button
9. Clip for attaching to an article of clothing

Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the radio key on the Bellman Visit 868 Pager. Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

• Set a Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to the desired radio key by altering its radio key switch to the desired radio key. See the transmitter user manual for further information.

• Hold down the function button (1) on the Bellman Visit 868 Pager until the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Pager will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

• Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.
• The LEDs (2, 3, 4 and 5) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of radio key.

• After changing the radio key, the Bellman Visit 868 Pager will automatically return to normal mode.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 system. (Note that the Pager does not emit any sound or flash):

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Advanced programming

Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Pager.

The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the radio key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Pager, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED and a constant vibration.
In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Pager should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in the way in which it is intended to be used.

Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Function Button (1) on the Bellman Visit 868 Pager until the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Pager will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Hold down the Function Button (1) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. The yellow LED (6) will light up. Note that all inputs are individual, so that it is not possible to use the test button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.

3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Function Button (1). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Function Button (1) until the LED (6) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.

4. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Function Button (1). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Function Button (1) until the LED (6) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.

5. The Bellman Visit 868 Pager will now show the indication method programmed. End the display with a short press of the Function Button (1).

6. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Pager will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming

It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Pager if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Function Button (1) on the Bellman Visit 868 Pager until the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Pager will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Press the Function Button (1) three times in quick succession.

3. All LEDs (2-5) remain constantly on for a few seconds.

4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Pager will automatically return to normal mode.

Testing

It is easy to test the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager. If the Pager does not work as described below, you can check further below under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 system which is set to the same radio key as the Pager is required to test the radio reception on the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Pager will give the following indications:

o The LEDs (2-5) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Bellman Visit 868 Pager with Advanced Programming will be switched on.

o It will vibrate as the transmitter is set to indicate or in the way the Bellman Visit 868 Pager has been programmed with advanced programming.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Change or charge the battery. Only use an alkaline AAA type battery or a rechargeable NiMh AAA type battery
The LED (6) blinks yellow.	• Change or charge the battery. Only use an alkaline AAA type battery or a rechargeable NiMH AAA type battery.
The Pager does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitters.	• Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Pager is set to the same radio key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 system. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/ Radio key. • Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the pager is not placed too far away by moving it closer to the transmitter.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

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Bellman Visit Charger
BE1260

Function
The BE1260 Bellman Visit Charger is a charger for the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager (separate product) and is for indoor use only. When the Bellman Visit 868 Pager is fitted in the charger, the charger can attract the user's attention with up to BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers (accessory).

To ensure reliable operation, the Bellman Visit Charger must always be charged for 24 hours either when first used or when the internal back-up batteries have run down. The power supply unit should generally be connected at all times so that the internal back-up batteries are charged automatically.

Charging of the Bellman Visit 868 Pager (separate product) is controlled by the pager. Charging generally takes up to 8 hours. When charging the LED (3) will light up green. The LED will go out when trickle charging.

The charger has built-in back-up batteries that are automatically charged when the charger is connected to the mains. In the event of a power failure, the back-up batteries will power the charger's vibrator function for a limited time.

Please note! ONLY USE RECHARGEABLE NiMh BATTERIES in the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager. Non-rechargeable batteries will start to leak if re-charged! The acid in the batteries will damage the electronics in the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager and the resulting damage will not be covered by any guarantee.

Installation & connection
The Bellman Visit Charger is usually either placed vertically on a level surface (using the enclosed support legs) or hung from the wall using the enclosed screw and the hanging bracket on the rear of the unit.

Connect the charger's power supply unit.

The Bellman Visit Charger is connected to the Visit System via the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager (separate product).

Other products, e.g. BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker, BE1340 Bellman Alarm Clock, etc., can be connected to the vibrator output.

Testing
A BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager (separate product), Visit System transmitter and a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) are required to test the Bellman Visit Charger.

• Connect the charger's power supply unit.

• When the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager is connected to the Bellman Visit Charger, the green LED (3) on the charger will remain on until the battery is fully charged.

• Connect one or two BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers (accessory) to the charger.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The BE1470 (separate product) will respond by lighting the LED corresponding to the transmitter on the pager and vibrating the Bed-shakers (accessory) connected to the charger.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power: 8 V DC / 800 mA with built-in power supply unit.

Back-up battery: Internal NiMh batteries. The internal back-up batteries must be changed at a service workshop.

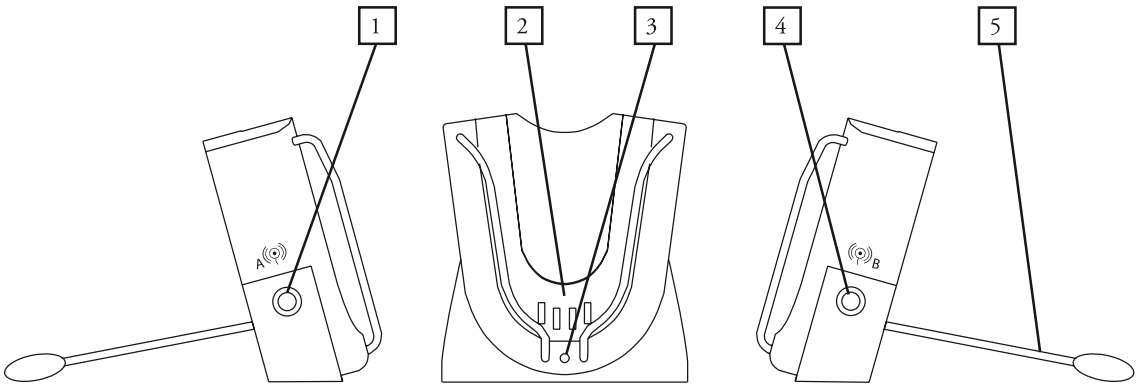
Charging the back-up battery: Via the power supply unit. Discharged back-up batteries will take at least 24 hours to charge. The normal charging time is approximately 6 hours.

Output signals
Vibrator power: 2.0 – 4.0 V DC
BE9086 should be connected to vibrator output B.

Additional information
For indoor use only

Dimensions WxHxD: 78 x 88 x 43 mm
Weight: With battery: 385 g
Colour: White
Flex length: 1.7m

Accessories
Bellman Bed-shaker BE1270
Bellman External Trigger Cable BE9086



1. Vibrator output A
2. Charger plug
3. LED
4. Vibrator output B.
   Also used for connecting the BE1340 Bellman Alarm Clock.
5. Supporting legs

Indicators

Bellman Visit functions

Neither a radio nor an indicator is built into this product. However, the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager (separate product) and BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) are connected to the Visit System signal communications, and the BE1270 will vibrate in the same manner as the pager and light the relevant LED via the pager.

The pager operates and indicates as usual, but will not vibrate whilst inserted into the charger.

Power supply

When the green LED (3) is constantly lit, the BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager (separate product) is correctly connected and charging. The LED will turn off when the pager is fully charged. Charging takes at least 20 minutes.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Solution
The pager does not charge when inserted into the charger.	Check that the power supply unit is inserted in the wall socket and the pager is correctly inserted in the charger. The charger light (3) on the charger will light up when the pager is inserted in the charger.
The Bed-shaker does not vibrate when there is an alarm.	Check that the Bed-shaker is correctly connected to the charger and the pager is correctly inserted in the charger. Check that the receiver is not placed too far away by moving the receiver closer to the transmitter.
The BE1340 Bellman Alarm Clock does not activate when connected to the BE9086 Bellman External Trigger Cable.	Check that the alarm clock is connected between the alarm clock's external trigger input (stereo plug) and the charger's vibrator output B (mono plug).

Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock
BE1500

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Connect the power supply unit to the socket (16). The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock must be connected to mains power for at least 24 hours in order to operate correctly. Set the correct time with the Time Setting Knob (15).

2. Switch on the alarm with the Alarm Dial (9) by turning it to position 1. Turn the alarm pointer anticlockwise using the Alarm Call Knob (14) until the alarm on the clock is activated. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will then emit sound and light signals and, if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate. Press the Snooze Button (8). The background light on the clock face will come on at the same time as the alarm is switched off. The snooze function delays the alarm call for approximately 3.5 minutes. The Alarm Dial (9) is switched to position 0 to switch off the alarm completely.

3. A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the Test Button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will then emit sound and light signals and, if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

4. Place the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock upright on a level surface. The Alarm Clock is usually placed near the bed but it can also be placed somewhere else where it can easily be seen and heard. You can also easily take your Alarm Clock with you wherever you go.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power:
7.5 V DC / 1500 mA with power supply unit BE9092 (Europe) and BE9217 (United Kingdom).
Battery power:
Internal NiMh type back-up battery. The internal back-up battery must be changed at a service workshop.
Charging: Via the power supply unit. The discharged back-up battery will take at least 24 hours to charge.

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Function

General

The BE1500 Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock is a combined Alarm Clock and receiver within the Bellman Visit 868 System for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user using sound and light signals and also vibration if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected.

It is activated by the clock's alarm, by radio signals from one of the transmitters within the Bellman Visit System, by connection to an external trigger input or via direct connection to a telephone socket.

Radio Key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The Radio Key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Snooze Button (8) for about five seconds until the LEDs (4) and (5) blink alternately. Then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (3 - 6) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Clock

The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will indicate an alarm call via sound, flash and vibration for up to 15 minutes unless the alarm is turned off or onto snooze. The sound ranges across several frequencies and increases in volume to attract attention better.

Setting the current time

Set the correct time with the Time Setting Knob (15).

Setting an alarm call

Turn the Alarm Pointer anticlockwise to the desired call time using the Alarm Call Knob (14).

Activate the alarm by turning the Alarm Dial (9) to position 1. If the power supply unit is connected, the LEDs in the Snooze Button (8) will light up.

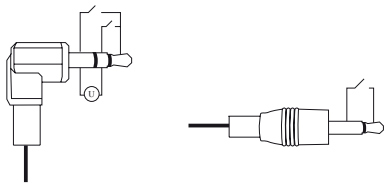
Technical information

Activation

Alarm call: Built-in clock/alarm call function

Radio: Bellman Visit 868 System

Via analogue telephone network:
26 - 120 V RMS, 15 - 100 Hz.



External trigger: 3.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug.

Connection: between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 3.5 mm jack plug or between the middle/inner and outer pins of the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

Output signals

Built-in sound signal: 80 dBA maximum at 1 metre with a main frequency range of 500 – 1000 Hz.
Built-in flash signal: Approx. 10 Candela.
Warning! Flashes can cause epileptic attacks.
Vibrator power: 2.0 – 4.0 V DC

Additional information

For indoor use only
Size B x H x D: 110 x 130 x 92 mm
Weight: 460 g
Colour: White with red base and red buttons/dials
Flex length: Power supply unit 1.8 m

Accessories

Bellman Bed-shaker BE1270
Bellman External Trigger Cable BE9086
Bellman Telephone Flex BE9105
Adapter plug for the appropriate country

Snooze function
The snooze button lights when the alarm is activated and blinks when the snooze function is activated. To conserve the built-in back-up battery, the snooze button will not light or blink when the external power supply is disconnected, e.g. during a power failure.

The snooze function on the alarm delays the alarm call for approximately 3.5 minutes by pressing the Snooze Button (8). During this time the LEDs in the Snooze Button (8) will blink.

Switching off the alarm call
The alarm is switched off completely by switching the Alarm Dial (9) to position 0.

Illumination of the clock face
The clock face's background light will come on when the alarm clock sounds or the snooze button (8) is pressed.

Telephone connection
The telephone is connected via the Telephone Input (19). Use the BE9105 Telephone Flex (accessory) and an adapter plug (accessory).
During activation via the telephone connection (19), further activations can be ignored for 45 seconds if the Snooze Button (8) is pressed.

External trigger
It is possible to connect the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or other equipment that forms a contact or voltage to an external trigger (17) for activation. In this way the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock can be made to work as alarm equipment, e.g. for an existing fire alarm.
During activation via the External Trigger (17), further activations can be ignored for 45 seconds if the Snooze Button is pressed.

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

System indicators
The LEDs (3 - 6) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock normally have the following meanings.

• Orange LED (3) indicates a baby cry transmitter.

• Green LED (4) indicates a door transmitter.

• Yellow LED (5) indicates a telephone transmitter.

• Red LED (6) indicates a fire alarm.

If the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock is in Radio Key selection mode. The Alarm Clock will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which will adjust the receiver to the same Radio Key as the transmitter is tuned to.

Sound
The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock sounds an alarm. The sound volume is 80 dBA maximum at 1 metre. The main frequency range is 500 – 1000 Hz. Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about the types of sounds that can be emitted.

The sound can be switched off via the Sound Switch (11).

Flashing light
When the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock is activated, 4 built-in flashing lights flash (21) with a sharp white light.

The flashing light can be switched off via the Flash Switch (13).

Vibration
The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock can power two BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers BE1270 (accessory) which are placed under the pillow to wake the user up when the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock is activated. The Bed Shaker is connected to the sockets (18).

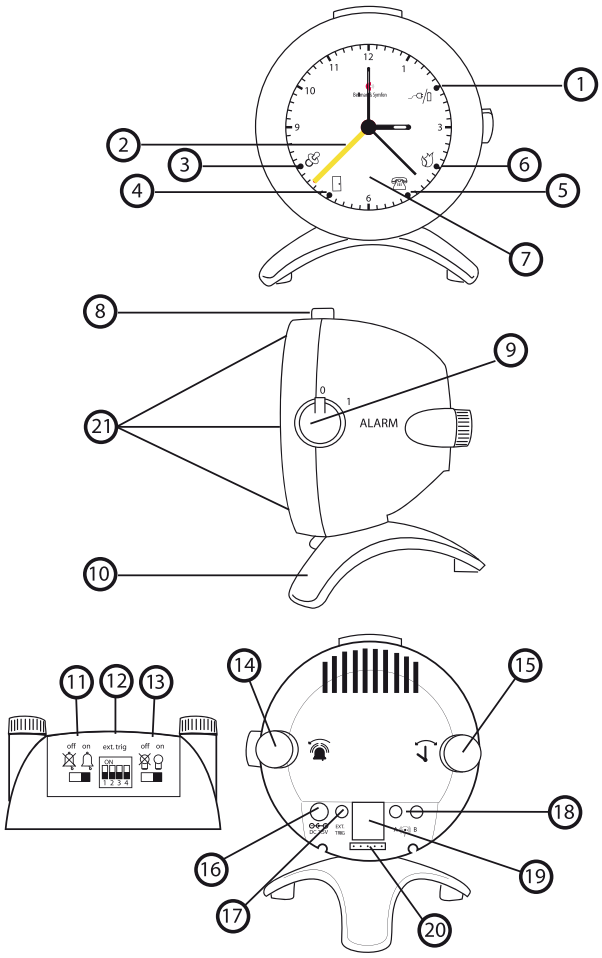
Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about vibration patterns.

Power supply
The LED (1) is constantly green when the power supply unit is connected correctly.
When the LED (1) blinks green, the internal back-up battery is charged but the power supply unit is disconnected. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock has no external power supply.

When the LED (1) blinks yellow, the back-up battery is nearly flat and must be charged. Connect the power supply unit and charge the Alarm Clock for at least 24 hours.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly and that the LED (1) is constantly green.
The LED (1) blinks.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LEDs in the Snooze Button (8) do not come on when the alarm clock is switched on.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The receiver does not emit any sound signals.	• Check that the Sound Switch (11) is in the ON position.
The receiver does not emit any flash signals.	• Check that the Flash Switch (13) is in the ON position.
The receiver is not activated.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio Key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio Key



1. Power supply LED
2. Alarm pointer
3. Orange LED
4. Green LED
5. Yellow LED
6. Red LED
7. Illuminated clock face
8. Illuminated snooze button
9. Alarm dial
10. Base
11. Sound switch
12. Signal switches for external trigger
13. Flash switch
14. Alarm call knob
15. Time setting knob
16. Input for power supply unit
17. External trigger input.
18. Vibrator outputs
19. Analogue telephone input
20. Programming switch
21. Flashing lights

Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments apart from setting the time and selecting the call time are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio Key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the Radio Key on the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock. Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

• Set a Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to the desired Radio Key by altering its Radio Key Switch to the desired Radio Key. See the transmitter user manual for further information.

• Hold down the Snooze Button (8) on the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock until the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

• Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.

• The LEDs (3, 4, 5 and 6) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of Radio Key.

• After changing the Radio Key, the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will automatically return to normal mode.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 System:

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Signal pattern on external trigger

See figure below to adjust the signal type during external activation. * Indicators and signals activated by external trigger can be altered using the switches (12)

DIP switch settings Up, Down, Not Used	Signal pattern
	Green 1
	Green 4
	Yellow 1
	Yellow 4
	Orange 1
	Orange 4
	VMA
	Fire alarm

Advanced programming

Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock.

The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the Radio Key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED with a sound like a doorbell and a constant vibration.

In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in the way in which it is intended to be used.

Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Snooze Button (8) on the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock until the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Hold down the Snooze Button (8) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. Note that all inputs are individual, so that it is not possible to use the test button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.

3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Snooze Button (8). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Snooze Button (8) until the LED (1) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.

4. Scroll through the different sound options by a short press on the Snooze Button (8). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Snooze Button (8) until the LED (1) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.

5. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Snooze Button (8). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Snooze Button (8) until the LED (1) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.

6. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will now show the indication method programmed. End the display with a short press of the Snooze Button (8).

7. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming

It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Snooze Button (8) on the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock until the green (4) and yellow (5) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Press the Snooze Button (8) three times in quick succession.

3. All LEDs (3-6) remain constantly on for a few seconds.

4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will automatically return to normal mode.

Testing

It is easy to test the BE1500 Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock. If the Alarm Clock does not work as described below, you can check further below under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

The BE1500 Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock should always be connected to the electric socket with the enclosed power supply unit.

To test the flashing light, sound and vibration with the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory):

• Switch on the alarm with the Alarm Dial (9) by turning it to position 1

• Turn the Alarm Pointer anticlockwise using the Alarm Call Knob (14) until the alarm on the clock is activated.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will give the following indications:

o Flashing with the flashing lights (21) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (13) is in the ON position.

o Switching on clock face background illumination (7).

o Emitting a sound signal, provided that the sound switch (11) is in the ON position.

o A BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) will vibrate if connected

A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System is required to test the radio reception.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will give the following indications:

o Flashing with the flashing lights (21) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (13) is in the ON position.

o Switching on the LEDs (3 - 6) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Alarm Clock with Advanced Programming.

o Emitting the sound signal which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which has been programmed into the Alarm Clock with Advanced Programming. This requires the Sound Switch (11) to be in the ON position.

o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate as the transmitter has been set to indicate or in the way the Alarm Clock has been programmed with Advanced Programming.

Two tests are required to carry out a full test of the external trigger; one to test contact and another to test voltage. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Technical information/Activation below. Please note that when the Snooze Button (8) is pressed during an alarm from an external trigger, any further alarm via the external trigger will be ignored for 45 seconds.

• Connect the alarm unit to the external trigger (17) input.

• Activate the alarm.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will give the following indications:

o Flashing with the flashing lights (21) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (13) is in the ON position.

o Switching on the LEDs (3 - 6) which were selected via the external trigger signal switch (12).

o Emitting the sound signal selected via the external trigger signal switch (12), provided that the Sound Switch (11) is in the ON position.
o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate in the way selected via the external trigger signal switch (12).

To test the built-in telephone connection:

• Connect input (19) on the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock to an analogue telephone socket using a BE9105 telephone flex (accessory) and an adapter plug (accessory).

• Ring the telephone number

• The Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock will give the following indications:

o Flashing with the flashing lights (21) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (13) is in the ON position.

o Switching on the yellow LED (5).

o Emitting a ring-type sound signal, provided that the Sound Switch (11) is in the ON position.

o The BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) will vibrate if connected.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LEDs in the Snooze Button (8) do not come on when the alarm clock is switched on.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The receiver does not emit any sound signals.	• Check that the Sound Switch (11) is in the ON position.
The receiver does not emit any flash signals.	• Check that the Flash Switch (13) is in the ON position.
The Alarm Clock does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitters.	• Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock is set to the same Radio Key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. For further information see Appendix/Further information/ Settings/Radio Key. • Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver
BE1540

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.

Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.

Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Unscrew the screws (12) and open the battery cover (11). Fit the four TMK C400T type NiMh batteries supplied and refit the battery cover (11) using the screws (12). Connect the power supply unit to the socket (9). Press the Test Button (2). The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will then start flashing and if a BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

2. A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the Test Button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will then start flashing and emitting a light signal, and if a BE1270 Bellman Visit Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate.

3. Place the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver upright on a level surface. The receiver should be placed where it can best be seen. The Receiver can be used as a portable unit without connecting the power supply unit, thanks to the rechargeable batteries.

   Please note! Do not use any batteries other than TMK C400T!

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power:
7.5 V DC / 1500 mA with power supply unit BE9216 (Europe) and BE9217 (United Kingdom).
Battery power:
4 x TMK C400T NiMh batteries.
Power consumption:
Active: 1500 mA
Idle position: 15 mA

Radio function
Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase these to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System is approximately 200 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signals. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Function

General

The BE1540 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is a receiver within the Bellman Visit 868 system for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user with a flashing light, light signal, and also by vibration if a BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected.

It is activated via radio signals from any transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System or via an external trigger input (8). A short press on the Test Button (2) activates BE1540 so that it repeats its last indication.

Radio Key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The Radio Key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Test Button (2) for about five seconds until the LEDs (4) and (6) blink alternately. Then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (3-6) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

> ⚠ **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

External trigger

It is possible to connect the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or other equipment that forms a contact or voltage to an external trigger (17) for activation. In this way the Bellman Visit 868 Alarm Clock can be made to work as alarm equipment, e.g. for an existing fire alarm.
During activation via the External Trigger (17), further activations can be ignored for 45 seconds if the Snooze Button is pressed.

Technical information

Activation

Radio: Bellman Visit 868 System

External trigger: 2.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug.

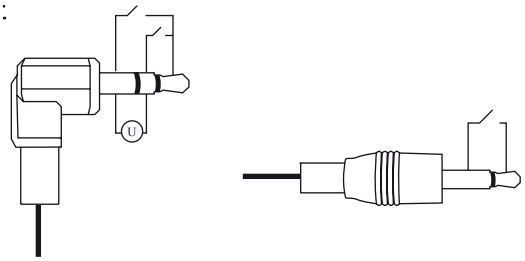
Connection: between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 2.5 mm jack plug or between the middle/inner and outer pins of the stereo type 2.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 2.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 2.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

Output signals

15 Candela.



Warning! Flashes can cause epileptic attacks.
Vibrator power 2.0 – 4.0 V DC

Additional information

For indoor use only
Size B x H x D: 95 x 80 x 95 mm
Weight: Without battery 280 g. With battery 590 g.
Colour: White.

Accessories

Bellman Bed-shaker BE1270
Bellman External Trigger Cable BE9220

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.
The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver has a function which allows you to easily check which alarm was the last one detected. Give a short press on the Test Button (2) and the last alarm will be repeated.

System indicators

The LEDs (3 - 6) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver normally have the following meanings.

- Orange LED (3) indicates a baby monitor.
- Green LED (4) indicates a door transmitter.
- Yellow LED (6) indicates a telephone transmitter.
- Red LED (5) indicates a fire alarm.

If the green (4) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is in radio key selection mode. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which will adjust the receiver to the same radio key as the transmitter is tuned to.

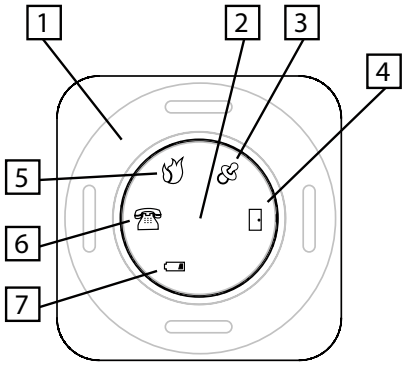
Flashing light
When the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is activated, the four flashing lights flash (1) with a bright white light.

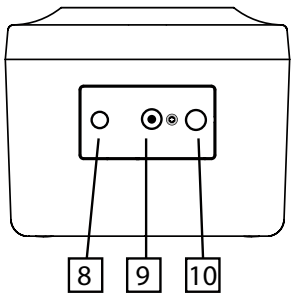
Vibration
The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver can power a BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) connected to the socket (10). The bed shaker is placed under the pillow to wake the user up when the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is activated.
Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about vibration patterns.

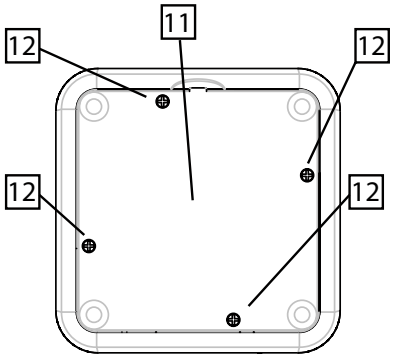
Power supply
The LED (7) is constantly green when the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (7) blinks green when the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is battery operated.
When the LED (7) blinks yellow, the batteries are nearly flat and must be charged. Connect the power supply unit and charge the Portable Flash Receiver for at least 24 hours.

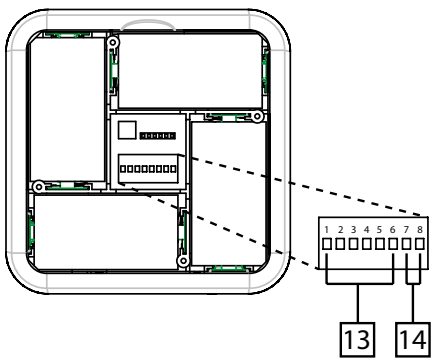
Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. The LED (7) should light up green. • Check that there is current in the wall socket. • Check the batteries. Please note! Do not use any batteries other than TMK C400T!
The LED (7) lights up yellow when the Receiver is activated.	• Charge the batteries by connecting the power supply unit to the charging socket (9). Please note! Do not use any batteries other than TMK C400T!
The receiver is not activated.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the receiver is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.









1.Flasher (4 flashing lights in the unit)
2.Test button/snooze button
3.Orange LED
4.Green LED
5.Red LED
6.Yellow LED
7.Power supply LED
8.Connector for external trigger
9.Connector for power supply unit
10.Vibrator output
11.Battery cover
12.Screws
13.Switch without any function
14.Signal switches for external trigger

Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments apart from setting the time and selecting the call time are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio Key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.
A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the radio key on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver. Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

- Set a Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to the desired Radio Key by altering its Radio Key Switch. See the transmitter user manual for further information.

- Hold down the Test Button (2) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

- Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.

- The LEDs (3, 4, 5 and 6) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of radio key.

- After changing the radio key, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

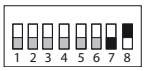
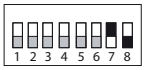
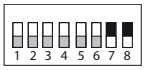
Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern
A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

The following signal patterns are available for the Bellman Visit 868 System: (Please note that the Bellman Visit Portable Flash Receiver does not emit any sound):

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Signal pattern on external trigger
See figure below to adjust the signal type during external activation. * Indicators and signals activated by external trigger can be altered using the switches (12)

DIP switch settings	Signal pattern
	Green 1
	Yellow 1
	Orange 1
	VMA

Advanced programming

Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver.

The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a special Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the Radio Key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

Through the use of advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying an orange permanently lit LED and a constant vibration. In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used.

Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Test Button (2) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Hold down the Test Button (2) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. Note that all inputs are individual. It is therefore not possible to use the Test Button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.

3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Test Button (2). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (2) until the LED (7) goes out and starts to shine with a constant green light again.

4. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Test Button (2). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Test Button (2) until the LED (7) goes out and starts to shine with a constant green light again.

5. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will now show the indication mode programmed. End the display with a short press of the Test Button (2).

6. After a short while, the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming

It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Test Button (2) on the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver until the green (4) and yellow (6) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.

2. Press the Test Button (2) three times in quick succession.

3. The LEDs (3-6) remain constantly on for a few seconds.

4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Testing

It is easy to test the BE1540 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver. If the Flash Receiver does not work as described below, you can check further below under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/ Troubleshooting guide.

How to test
A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is required to test the flashing light, and vibration - if the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected - and the radio reception on the BE1540 Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver.

• Press the transmitter test button.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will give the following indications:

- o Flashing with the four flashing lights (1).
- o The LEDs (3-6) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Flash Receiver with Advanced Programming will be switched on.
- o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate as the transmitter has been set to indicate or in the way the Flash Receiver has been programmed with Advanced Programming.

Two tests are required to carry out a full test of the external trigger; one to test contact and another to test voltage. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Technical information/Activation below. Please note that when the Snooze Button (2) is pressed during an alarm from an external trigger, any further alarm via the external trigger will be ignored for about 45 seconds.

• Connect the alarm unit to the external trigger input (8).

• Activate the alarm.

• The Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver will give the following indications:

- o Flashing with the flashing lights (1) on the front.
- o Switching on the LEDs (3 - 6) which were selected via the external trigger signal switch (14).
- o Emitting the sound signal selected via the external trigger signal switch (14).
- o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate in the way selected via the external trigger signal switch (14).

A short press on the Test Button (2) activates BE1540 so that it repeats its last indication.

Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly. The LED (7) should light up green. • Check that there is current in the wall socket. • Check the batteries. Please note! Do not use any batteries other than TMK C400T!
The LED (7) lights up yellow when the Receiver is activated.	• Charge the batteries by connecting the power supply unit to the charging socket (9). Please note! Do not use any batteries other than TMK C400T!
The Receiver does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitters.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the flash is functioning by pressing the Test Button (2) on the Flash Receiver. • Check that the receiver is not placed too far away by moving it closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Portable Flash Receiver is set to the same radio key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 system. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

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Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver and Charger
BE1560/BE1570

Introduction
Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.
The Bellman Visit 868 System consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.
The transmitter determines what type of light, sound or vibration should be displayed so that the reason for the indication is evident.
Read through the entire user manual first and then start to install the system.
Refer to the illustration of the Bellman Visit 868 System on the inside of the cover.

Getting started
Unpacking, installing and testing the unit
The Charger is usually placed on a level surface and the Wrist Receiver should normally be fastened around the wrist or placed in the Charger.

1. Remove the small paper tab sticking out of the battery cover (9) and connect the power supply unit to the mains voltage and to the ⊖-•-⊕ power supply unit socket (15). The green LED (10) should come on and stay on as long as the Charger is powered by an external power supply.

2. Place the Wrist Receiver in the Wrist Receiver Charger. The green LED (12) should light up. If the battery is completely flat, the Wrist Receiver starts up but can only be used when placed in the Charger until it has been charged for approximately two hours.

3. Connect a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) to the socket (14) and press the Charger's Test Button (11). The Bed-shaker should vibrate as long as the button is pressed. Please note that when the Test Button (11) is pressed, the Charger is only powered by the back-up batteries.

4. A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is required to test the radio reception. Press the test button on the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter. The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will emit a light signal and will vibrate via the connected Bed-shaker. Please note that the Wrist Receiver itself does not vibrate when it is placed in the Charger.

5. The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is used around the wrist just like a wristwatch.

The BE1560 Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is placed in the BE1570 Bellman Visit Wrist Receiver Charger in order to charge it and to connect, via the Charger, a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) which is placed under the pillow to wake up the user. Charging is controlled by the Wrist Receiver and takes up to 8 hours. During charging, the LED (12) on the Wrist Receiver will light up green.

Technical information BE1560

Power supply

Mains power:
Via Bellman Visit Wrist Receiver Charger, BE1570.
Battery power:
1 x 1.2 V VARTA V40H rechargeable NiMH battery.
The battery cover can be opened with a coin.
Operating time: Approximately 30 hours
Charging time: Approximately 8 hours.
If the battery is completely flat, you can still use the Wrist Receiver by placing it in the Charger. The Wrist Receiver needs to be charged for about two hours before it can be used separately.
Power consumption:
Active: Approximately 100 mA
Idle position: Approximately 3 mA

Radio function

Radio frequency: 868.3 MHz
Number of Radio Keys: 64 Radio Keys as standard. Special software can be used to increase this to 256 Radio Keys in increments of 64 per software purchase. Contact the nearest supplier for further information.
Coverage: The normal coverage between a transmitter and Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is approximately 100 metres with a clear line of sight. Coverage is reduced if walls and large objects screen off the signal. Any thick walls constructed of reinforced concrete will greatly affect coverage. The system may also be affected by radio transmitters such as TV transmitters, computers, mobile phones, etc. This means that a unit may work perfectly in one part of the room but not at all in another.

Activation

Radio:
Bellman Visit 868 System

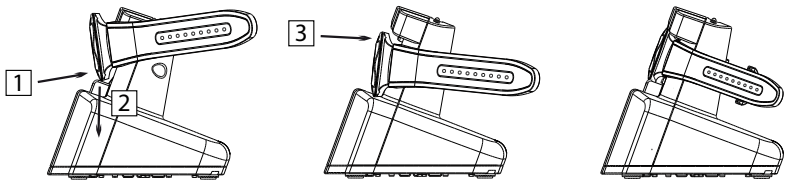
Output signals:
Vibrator power: Built-in

Additional information

For indoor use only
Dimensions W x H x D: 38 x 12 x 49 mm
Weight:
With battery: 27 g
Without battery: 25 g
Colour: White with black top part and grey Function Button.
Accessories:
Bellman Visit Wrist Receiver Charger, BE1570.
Bellman Bed-shaker, BE1270 (connected to BE1570).
Bellman Wrist Belt Tool, BE9140.

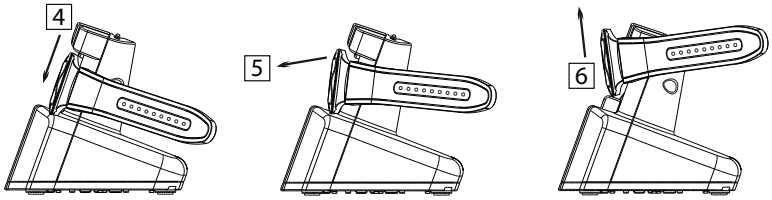
To charge the Wrist Receiver:

1. Angle the Wrist Receiver slightly outwards so that the 2 small holes in the edge of the Wrist Receiver point downwards and move it towards the lower moveable part of the Charger.
2. Press the Wrist Receiver and the moveable button downwards.
3. Move the upper part of the Wrist Receiver towards the back edge and release carefully. The green LED (12) should light up.



To use the Wrist Receiver when it has finished charging:

4. Press the Wrist Receiver and the moveable button downwards.
5. Angle the upper part of the Wrist Receiver.
6. Lift the Wrist Receiver out of the Charger.



Function

General

The BE1560 Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System and the BE1570 Bellman Visit Wrist Receiver Charger is a charger used to charge the Wrist Receiver's internal battery. Both products are for indoor use only and the Wrist Receiver attracts the attention of the user using light and vibrations. Normally the Wrist Receiver Charger should always be connected to mains power via the power supply unit, thus automatically charging its internal back-up batteries. This enhances safety since the back-up batteries remain operational even when there is a power failure.

If the Wrist Receiver is connected to the Wrist Receiver Charger, a BE1270 Bellman Bed-Shaker (accessory) can also be connected and will therefore also be alerted to events while the Wrist Receiver is being charged. This combination provides better functionality through the Bed-shaker alarm options when the user is sleeping.

It is activated via radio signals from any transmitter within the Bellman Visit 868 System.

Radio key

On delivery all Bellman Visit 868 units are tuned to the same Radio Key. If you have a neighbour with a similar system, you can change to different Radio Keys so that you do not affect each other's systems.

The Radio Key on this receiver can be changed by holding down the Function Button (1) for about five seconds until the LEDs (3) and (4) blink alternately. Release the Function Button (1) and then press the transmitter's test button so that the receiver's LEDs (2-5) blink to confirm that the Radio Key has been changed. All units in a Bellman Visit 868 System must have the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group. Refer to the user manual for the relevant unit.

Technical information BE1570

Power supply

Mains power: 7.5 V DC/1500 mA with power supply unit BE9201 (Europe) and BE9202 (United Kingdom).
Battery power: 4 x 1.2 V/600 mA NiMH TMK AAA60CT rechargeable batteries.
Charging: Via the power supply unit. Discharged back-up batteries will take at least 24 hours to charge. The BE1570 should normally be permanently connected to mains power.
Power consumption:
Active: 650 mA
Idle position: 70 mA

Radio function

No radio function in BE1570, see BE1560
Activation
Via BE1560
Output signals
Vibrator power:
2.0 - 4.0 VDC

Additional information

For indoor use only
Dimensions W x H x D:
95 x 100 x 117 mm
Weight:
Without battery: 135 g
With battery: 185 g
Colour: White
Flex length: 1.7m
Accessories:
Bellman Bed-shaker, BE1270.
Bellman External Trigger Cable, BE9086.

Please note:
All Bellman Visit 868 products within a system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Indicators and Signals

It is generally the transmitters in the Bellman Visit 868 System that determine how the receivers will indicate an alarm. See the description in the relevant transmitter user manual for further information.

System indicators

The LEDs (2 - 5) that indicate which transmitter has activated the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver normally have the following meanings:

- Orange LED (2) indicates a baby monitor
- Green LED (3) indicates a door transmitter
- Yellow LED (4) indicates a telephone transmitter
- Red LED (5) indicates a smoke alarm

If the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately, this indicates that the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is in radio key selection mode. The Wrist Receiver will then wait for a radio signal from a transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 system which will adjust the receiver to the same Radio Key as the transmitter is tuned to.

Vibration

The built-in vibrator in the Wrist Receiver vibrates differently according to which transmitter has activated the Wrist Receiver. Refer to the user manual for the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter for more information about vibration patterns.

A BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) can be connected to the Charger so that the Wrist Receiver can also be used when sleeping. The Bed-shaker is placed under the pillow and when the Wrist Receiver is placed in the Charger to charge it during the night, the user is woken by the bed-shaker when the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is activated.

Please note! The Wrist Receiver will not vibrate whilst inserted in the Wrist Receiver Charger. A BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) must be connected to the Charger to provide a vibratory alert. Other indicators will act as normal.

Apart from a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker, it is also possible to connect other products such as the BE1341 Bellman Alarm Clock, the Bellman Visit 868 Guard Receiver and so on to the vibrator output.

Power supply

If the LED (6) on the Wrist Receiver blinks yellow for a short period, this means that the battery is flat and must be charged. Only use rechargeable VARTA V40H type NiMH batteries for the Wrist Receiver.

If the LED (12) on the Wrist Receiver Charger lights up green, this indicates that the Wrist Receiver is connected to the Charger and that the Wrist Receiver's battery is being charged.

If the LED (10) on the Wrist Receiver Charger lights up green, this indicates that the Charger is connected to the power supply unit and that the Charger is powered by mains voltage.

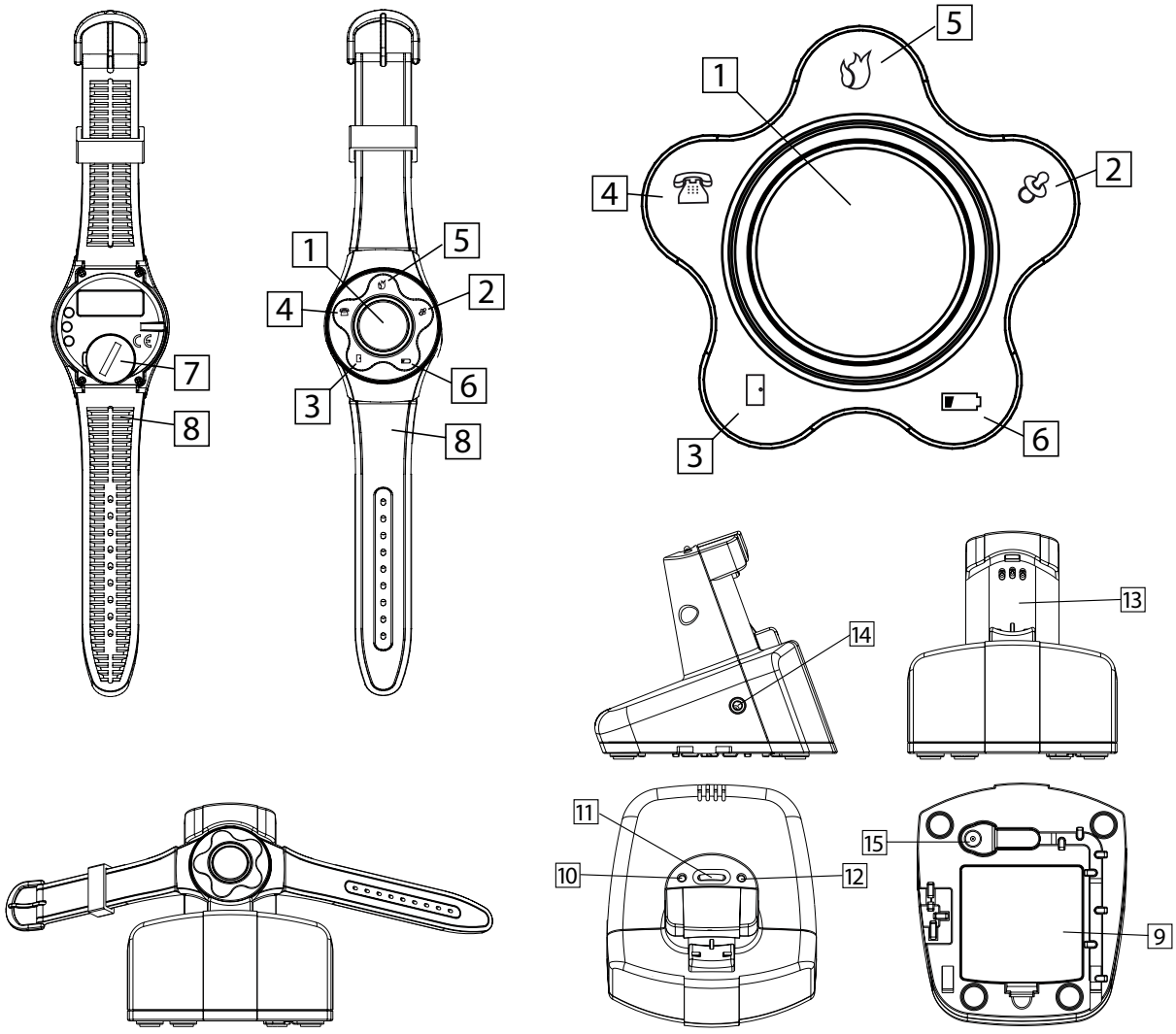
If the LED (10) on the Wrist Receiver Charger blinks green, this indicates that the Charger is powered by the back-up batteries. Only use rechargeable TMK AAA60CT type NiMH batteries for the Wrist Receiver Charger.

Please note! The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver and Bellman Visit Wrist Receiver Charger CAN ONLY BE USED WITH RECHARGEABLE NiMH BATTERIES!

Non-rechargeable batteries will start to leak if recharged! The acid in the batteries will damage the electronics in the BE1560 Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver and the BE1570 Wrist Receiver Charger. The resulting damage will not be covered by any guarantee. Only use Varta V40H batteries for the Wrist Receiver and TMK AAA60CT batteries for the Charger.

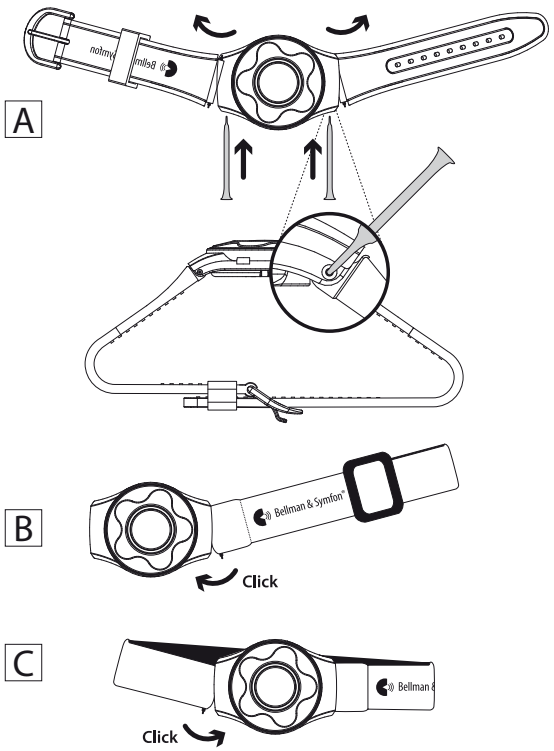
Troubleshooting in brief

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly and that the green LED (10) on the Charger lights up. • Charge or renew the battery in the Wrist Receiver. Only use a rechargeable VARTA V40H NiMH battery. If the battery is completely flat, you can still use the Wrist Receiver by placing it in the Charger. The Wrist Receiver needs to be charged for about two hours before it can be used separately. • Check that the Wrist Receiver has been correctly placed in the Wrist Receiver Charger and that the LED (12) lights up green.
It is not possible to charge the Wrist Receiver.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly and that the green LEDs (10 and 12) on the Charger light up. • Charge or change the batteries in the Wrist Receiver Charger. Only use rechargeable TMK AAA60CT NiMH batteries.
Nothing happens when the power supply unit is disconnected. Nor does the Test Button (11) work.	• Charge or renew the batteries in the Charger. Only use rechargeable TMK AAA60CT NiMH batteries.
The LED ▭ (6) on the Wrist Receiver blinks yellow!	• Charge or renew the battery in the Wrist Receiver. Only use a rechargeable VARTA V40H NiMH battery. If the battery is completely flat, you can still use the Wrist Receiver by placing it in the Charger. The Wrist Receiver needs to be charged for about two hours before it can be used separately.
The Bed-shaker does not vibrate when the Wrist Receiver is activated.	• Check that the bed-shaker is correctly connected to the Wrist Receiver Charger. • Check that the Wrist Receiver has been correctly inserted in the Wrist Receiver Charger and that the LED (12) lights up green.
The Wrist Receiver is not activated.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the Wrist Receiver is not placed too far away from the transmitters by moving it closer to the transmitters. • Check that the Wrist Receiver is set to the correct Radio Key. For further information see Function/Radio key.
The receivers in the system transmit signals for no reason.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the system. For further information see Function/Radio key.



1. Function button
2. Orange LED
3. Green LED
4. Yellow LED
5. Red LED
6. Yellow low battery LED indicator
7. Wrist Receiver battery cover
8. Wrist Strap
9. Charger battery cover
10. Green LED for mains connection
11. Test button
12. Green LED for charging Wrist Receiver
13. Charging area for Wrist Receiver
14. Bed-shaker socket
15. Power supply unit socket

Changing wristbelt



Appendix

Further information

Settings

No adjustments are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Radio key

In order to use several Bellman Visit 868 Systems close to one another without interference, different Radio Keys can be set on the different systems. All Bellman Visit 868 System units are supplied from the factory tuned to the same Radio Key, channel 0. This means that all Radio Key Switches on the transmitters are set to the OFF position.

A Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is also required to alter the Radio Key on the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver. Proceed as follows to change the Radio Key:

- Set a Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to the desired Radio Key by altering its Radio Key Switch to the desired Radio Key. See the transmitter user manual for further information.
- Hold down the Function Button (1) on the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver until the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately. Release the button and the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.
- Press the Bellman Visit 868 transmitter's test button.
- The LEDs (2, 3, 4 and 5) will now blink five times in quick succession to indicate a successful change of radio key.
- After changing the Radio Key, the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

> **Please note:**
> All Bellman Visit 868 products within the same system must be tuned to the same Radio Key in order to operate as a group.

Signal pattern

A Signal Pattern is the name for the way in which a receiver in the Bellman Visit 868 System indicates activation. Changing the transmitters' Signal Switch changes the Signal Pattern which the receivers display when the transmitter is activated.

Please note that the Wrist Receiver does not emit any sound or flash.

Signal Pattern for the Bellman Visit 868 System

Type	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Green 1	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 2	Green blinks in sequences of two	2 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 3	Green blinks in sequences of three	1 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Green 4	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
Yellow 1	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 2	Yellow blinks in sequences of two	2 x ring ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 3	Yellow blinks in sequences of three	1 x ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Yellow 4	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
Orange 1	Orange is constantly lit	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 2	Orange blinks in sequences of two	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 3	Orange blinks in sequences of three	Baby	Rapid	Yes
Orange 4	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
VMA	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes
Fire alarm low battery	Red blinks every five seconds	No	No	No
Fire alarm flat battery	Red blinks every five seconds	Fire alarm one short	One short	Yes

Please note that the Wrist Receiver does not emit any sound or flash.

Advanced programming

Advanced programming provides additional options for those who wish to make special modifications to the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver.

The idea is that it should be possible to select a completely unique signal pattern which is linked to activation from a specific input on a specific Bellman Visit 868 transmitter. The function works regardless of the Radio Key settings on the units that are programmed. Please note that, for safety reasons, the function does not work with the BE1480 Bellman Visit 868 Smoke Alarm.

By using advanced programming of the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver, it can be adjusted so that its signal pattern corresponds exactly to what is required. In other words, an entirely individual signal pattern can be programmed, such as displaying a permanently lit orange LED and a constant vibration.

In order to adjust the setting, the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitter to which the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver should be adapted must be available. The transmitter must also be connected so that it can be activated in the way in which it is intended to be used.

Proceed as follows:

1. Hold down the Function Button (1) on the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver until the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.
2. Hold down the Function Button (1) at the same time as the relevant Bellman Visit 868 transmitter is activated in precisely the way in which it is intended to be used. The yellow LED (6) will light up. Note that all inputs are individual, so that it is not possible to use the test button on a Bellman Visit 868 Telephone Transmitter whose telephone input will indicate the relevant pattern.
3. Scroll through the different LED options by a short press on the Function Button (1). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Function Button (1) until the LED (6) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.
4. Scroll through the different vibration options by a short press on the Function Button (1). Select the relevant indication by holding down the Function Button (1) until the LED (6) goes out and starts to shine with a constant yellow light again.
5. The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will now show the indication method programmed. End the display with a short press of the Function Button (1).
6. After a short while the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

This function is essential where a transmitter has to work in a special way with regard to a specific receiver.

Resetting advanced programming

It is quite easy to reset the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver if it needs to be reset after it has been programmed using advanced programming.

1. Hold down the Function Button (1) on the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver until the green (3) and yellow (4) LEDs blink alternately. The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will now be in programming mode for about 30 seconds.
2. Press the Function Button (1) three times in quick succession.
3. All LEDs (2-5) remain constantly on for a few seconds.
4. All the advanced programming has now been deleted and the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will automatically return to normal mode.

Test

It is easy to test the BE1560 Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver. If the Wrist Receiver does not work as described below, you can check further below under Appendix/Further information/Troubleshooting/Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

A transmitter in the Bellman Visit 868 System which is set to the same Radio Key as the Wrist Receiver is required to test the radio reception on the BE1560 Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver.

- Press the transmitter test button.
- The Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver will give the following indications:
  - The LEDs (2-5) which the transmitter has been set to indicate with or which have been programmed into the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver with Advanced Programming will be switched on.
  - It will vibrate as the transmitter is set to indicate or in the way the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver has been programmed with advanced programming.

Troubleshooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly and that the green LED (10) on the Charger lights up. • Charge or renew the battery in the Wrist Receiver. Only use a rechargeable VARTA V40H NiMH battery. If the battery is completely flat, you can still use the Wrist Receiver by placing it in the Charger. The Wrist Receiver needs to be charged for about two hours before it can be used separately. • Check that the Wrist Receiver has been correctly placed in the Wrist Receiver Charger and that the LED (12) lights up green.
It is not possible to charge the Wrist Receiver.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly and that the green LEDs (10 and 12) on the Charger light up • Charge or change the batteries in the Wrist Receiver Charger. Only use rechargeable TMK AAA60CT NiMH batteries.
Nothing happens when the power supply unit is disconnected. Nor does the Test Button (11) work.	• Charge or change the batteries. Only use rechargeable TMK AAA60CT NiMH batteries.
The LED ▭ (6) on the Wrist Receiver blinks yellow!	• Charge or renew the battery in the Wrist Receiver. Only use a rechargeable VARTA V40H NiMH battery. If the battery is completely flat, you can still use the Wrist Receiver by placing it in the Charger. The Wrist Receiver needs to be charged for about two hours before it can be used separately.
The Bed-shaker does not vibrate when the Wrist Receiver is activated.	• Check that the bed-shaker is correctly connected to the Wrist Receiver Charger. • Check that the Wrist Receiver has been correctly inserted in the Wrist Receiver Charger and that the LED (12) lights up green.
The Wrist Receiver does not pick up signals from the Bellman Visit 868 Transmitters.	• Check the batteries in the transmitters. • Check that the Wrist Receiver is not placed too far away by moving it closer to the transmitter. • Check that the Bellman Visit 868 Wrist Receiver is set to the same Radio Key as the other units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. For further information see Appendix/Further information/Settings/Radio key.
The Wrist Receiver is emitting the wrong signals, regardless of how the transmitter is set.	• Delete the advanced programming, see Appendix/Further information/ Resetting advanced programming.
The receiver signals when no transmitter is activated.	• Change the Radio Key on all units in the relevant Bellman Visit 868 System. There is probably another system nearby with the same Radio Key.

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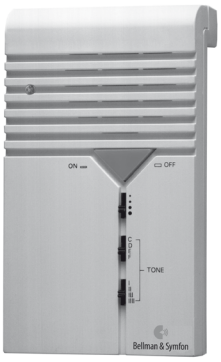
Bellman Ringer
BE1010



Function

The BE1010 Bellman Ringer is an indoor alerting system that helps the user to identify when an analogue telephone/text phone/fax machine is ringing. The Bellman Ringer draws the user's attention by emitting an extra loud and adjustable sound signal from the built-in loudspeaker and via a light signal from an LED fitted in the front of the unit. The Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer BE9003 is an optional extra that is connected by a cable into the Bellman Ringer and emits an extra loud and adjustable ring tone for external or industrial use. The Bellman Ringer is connected in the usual manner by an adapter plug into the telephone socket or can be connected to other sources, such as certain door signals. This is carried out by a special connection via the built-in telephone input (9).

Installation and connection

The Bellman ringer is generally installed on a wall, however the product can also be placed horizontally, e.g. on a desk.

The Bellman Ringer can be connected in the following ways:

• Directly from an analogue telephone socket with the supplied telephone cord/adapter plug into the telephone input (9).

• Via pins 1 and 6 of the telephone input (9). See Technical Specifications for further details.

Testing

• Fit the batteries and connect the Bellman Ringer to an analogue telephone socket.

• Set the Bellman Ringer to the 'on' position and increase the volume by using the s lide switch on the front of the unit.

• Ring the telephone number from a mobile phone or other telephone.

• The Bellman Ringer will now emit a sound signal according to the settings on the front of the unit and the LED (1) will blink with a red light.

Technical information

Power supply

Battery power: 4 x 1.5 V LR06 AA alkaline

Operating time: AA (alkaline) service life approx. 2-3 years

Power consumption

Active – unit only: 375mA

Active – with BE9003 connected: 550 mA

Idle position: <10 µA

Activation

Via analogue telephone network:
27 - 90 V AC RMS, 25 Hz.

External trigger:
25 - 35 V DC in pins 1 and 6 of telephone input (9) regardless of polarity.

Output signals

Built-in sound signal: 95 dBA maximum at 1 metre, adjustable volume/frequency/signal type with a main frequency of 500 – 1000 Hz.

Output signal with Bellman

Outdoor Telephone ringer BE9003: 95 dBA maximum at 1 metre, adjustable volume/ frequency/signal type with a main frequency of 500 – 1000 Hz.

Additional information

For indoor use only

Dimensions: WxHxD 90 x 155 x 32 mm

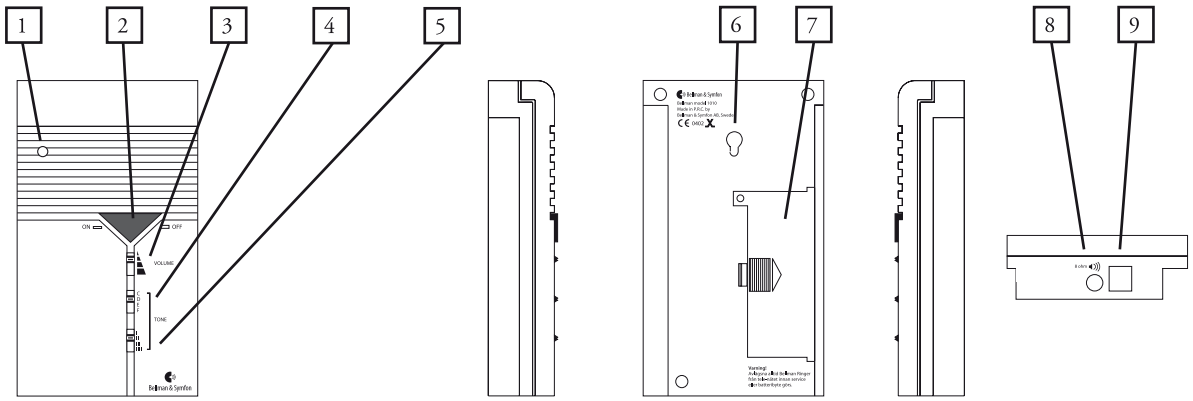
Weight: With battery: 350 g
Without battery: 250 g

Colour: White with red on/off button

Flex length: 3 metres

Accessories

Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer, BE9003



1. LED
2. Vound signal on/off
3. Volume control
4. Pitch control
5. Ring signal speed
6. Wall bracket
7. Battery cover
8. Loudspeaker output
9. Telephone input

Indicators

Ring signal indicator

The red LED (1) will light when activated, even if the sound signal in the Bellman Ringer is turned off.

Signals

Sound

The Bellman Ringer sounds an alarm with a built-in sound signal of 95 dBA maximum at 1 metre with a main frequency of 500 – 1000 Hz. The sound is adjustable for volume, frequency and signal type.

A Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer BE9003 (accessory) can be connected to the Bellman Ringer to emit a signal of 95 dBA maximum at 1 metre. The sound is adjustable for volume, frequency and signal type.

Settings

Function

The Bellman Ringer has the following settings:

Switch (2)	Ring signal off/on, also applies to BE9003 accessory
Switch (3)	Adjusts ring signal volume, up to approx. 95 dBA at one metre.
Switch (4)	Adjusts ring signal tone with a main frequency of 500 – 1000 Hz.
Switch (5)	Choose from several types of ring signal.

Troubleshooting

Problem:	Solution:
No signal though there is an incoming call	• Check that the Bellman Ringer is switched on. • Check that the telephone plug is correctly connected. • Check that the batteries have not run out. • Check that the telephone socket is analogue (not ISDN).

Bellman Alarm Clock
BE1341

Thank you for choosing products from Bellman & Symfon.

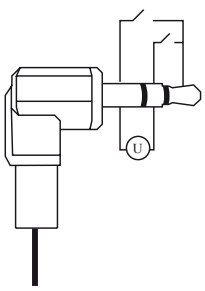
Bellman & Symfon AB have both separate products and also complete systems geared to helping people with impaired hearing. An example of this is the Bellman Visit 868 System, which consists of a number of radio transmitters and receivers. The transmitters detect different events in the surrounding area and transmit a radio signal to the receivers. The receivers pick up this signal and provide indications using light, sound and/or vibration.

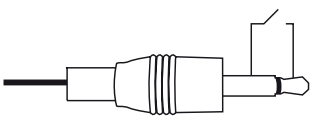
Read through the entire user manual first and then start to use the products.

Getting started

Unpacking, installing and testing the unit

1. Connect the power supply unit to the socket (12). The Bellman Alarm Clock must be connected to mains power for at least 24 hours in order to operate correctly. Set the correct time with the Time Setting Knob (11).
2. Switch on the alarm with the Alarm Dial (5) by turning it to position 1. Turn the alarm pointer anticlockwise using the Alarm Call Knob (10) until the alarm on the clock is activated. The Bellman Alarm Clock will then emit sound and light signals and, if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate. Press the Snooze Button (4). The background light on the clock face will come on at the same time as the alarm is switched off. The snooze function delays the alarm call for approximately 3.5 minutes. The Alarm Dial (5) is switched to position 0 to switch off the alarm completely.
3. Place the Bellman Alarm Clock upright on a level surface. The Alarm Clock is usually placed near the bed but it can also be placed somewhere else where it can easily be seen and heard. You can also easily take your Alarm Clock with you wherever you go.





Technical information

Power supply
Mains power: 7.5 V DC / 1500 mA with power supply unit BE9216 (Europe) and BE9217 (United Kingdom).
Battery power: Internal NiMh type back-up battery. The internal back-up battery must be changed at a service workshop.
Charging: Via the power supply unit. The discharged back-up battery will take at least 24 hours to charge.

Activation
Alarm call: Built-in clock/alarm call function
Analogue telephone network: 26 - 120 V RMS, 15 - 100 Hz.
External trigger: 3.5 mm stereo (mono provides a connection) jack plug.
Connection: between the inner and outer pins of the mono type 3.5 mm jack plug or between the middle/inner and outer pins of the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.
DC: 2 to 30 V between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.
AC: 3 to 24 V RMS 5 -150 Hz between the inner pin and middle pin on the stereo type 3.5 mm jack plug, see diagram.

Output signals
Built-in sound signal: 80 dBA maximum at 1 metre with a main frequency range of 500 - 1000 Hz.
Built-in flash light signal: Approx. 10 Candela. **Warning! Flashes can cause epileptic attacks.**
Vibrator power: 2.0 - 4.0 V DC

Additional information
For indoor use only
Storlek W x H x D: 110 x 130 x 92 mm
Weight: 460 g
Colour: White with red base and red buttons/dials
Flex length: Power supply unit 1.8 m

Accessories
Bellman Bed Vibrator BE1270
Bellman External Trigger Cable BE9086
Bellman Telephone Flex BE9105
Adapter plug for the appropriate country

Function

General

The BE 1341 Bellman Alarm Clock is an Alarm Clock for indoor use, which attracts the attention of the user using sound and light signals and also vibration if a BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) is connected.

It is activated by the clock's alarm, by connection to an external trigger input (13) or via direct connection to a telephone socket (15).

Clock

The Bellman Alarm Clock will indicate an alarm call via sound, flash and vibration for up to 15 minutes unless the alarm is turned off or onto snooze. The sound ranges across several frequencies and increases in volume to attract attention better.

Setting the current time

Set the correct time with the Time Setting Knob (11).

Setting an alarm call

Turn the Alarm Pointer anticlockwise to the desired call time using the Alarm Call Knob (10).

Activate the alarm by turning the Alarm Dial (5) to position 1. If the power supply unit is connected, the LEDs in the Snooze Button (4) will light up.

Snooze function

The snooze button lights when the alarm is activated and blinks when the snooze function is activated. To conserve the built-in back-up battery, the snooze button will not light or blink when the external power supply is disconnected, e.g. during a power failure.

The snooze function on the alarm delays the alarm call for approximately 3.5 minutes by pressing the Snooze Button (4). During this time the LEDs in the Snooze Button (4) will blink.

Switching off the alarm call

The alarm is switched off completely by switching the Alarm Dial (5) to position 0.

Illumination of the clock face

The clock face's background light will come on when the alarm clock sounds or the snooze button (4) is pressed.

Telephone connection

The telephone is connected via the Telephone Input (15). Use the BE9105 Telephone Flex (accessory) and an adapter plug (accessory).

During activation via the telephone connection (15), further activations can be ignored for 45 seconds if the Snooze Button (4) is pressed.

External trigger

It is possible to connect the vibrator output on several of Bellman & Symfon AB's products or other equipment that produces a contact or voltage to an external trigger (13) for activation. In this way the Bellman Alarm Clock can be made to work as alarm equipment, e.g. for an existing fire alarm.

During activation via the External Trigger (13), further activations can be disregarded for 45 seconds if the Snooze Button (4) is pressed.

Indicators and Signals

Sound

The Bellman Alarm Clock sounds an alarm. The sound volume is 80 dBA maximum at 1 metre.

The main frequency range is 500 - 1000 Hz.

Ljudet kan stängas av med Ljudomkopplaren (7).

Flashing light

When the Bellman Alarm Clock is activated, 4 built-in flashing lights (17) flash with a

bright white light.

The flashing light can be switched off via the Flash Switch (9).

Vibration

The Bellman Alarm Clock can power two BE1270 Bellman Bed-shakers (accessory) which

are placed under the pillow to wake the user up when the Bellman Alarm Clock is activated

The Bed-shaker is connected to the sockets (14).

Power supply

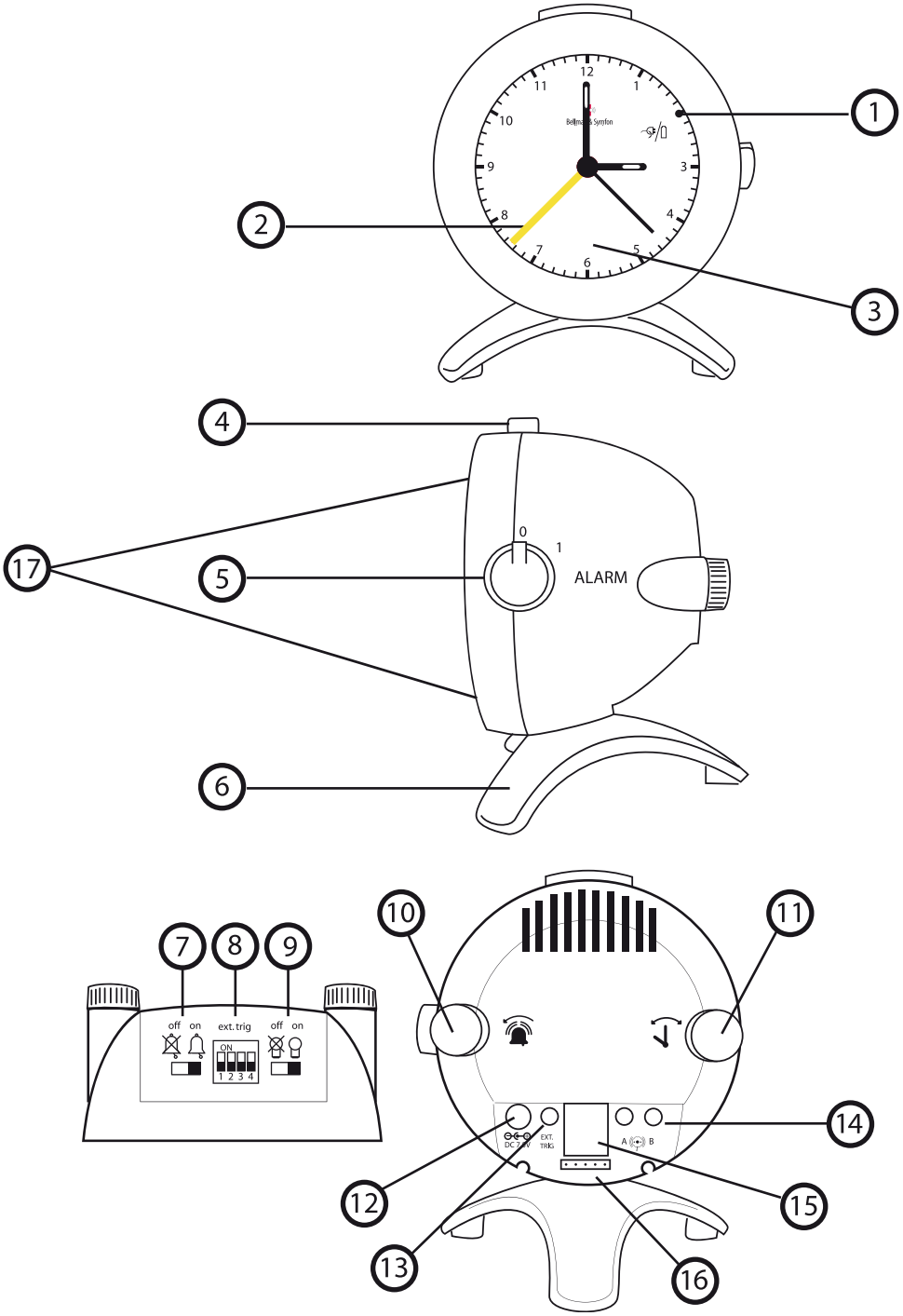
The LED (1) is constantly green when the power supply unit is connected correctly.

When the LED (1) blinks green, the internal back-up battery is charged, but the Alarm Clock has no external power supply, either because of a power failure or because the power supply unit is not connected.

When the LED (1) blinks yellow, the back-up battery is nearly flat and the Alarm Clock has no external power supply, either because of a power failure or because the power supply unit is not connected. The battery must be charged by connecting the power supply unit and allowing the Alarm Clock to charge for at least 24 hours.

Troubleshooting in brief

Symptom	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly and that the LED (1) is constantly green.
The LED (1) blinks.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LEDs in the Snooze Button (4) do not come on when the alarm clock is switched on.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The Alarm Clock does not emit any sound signals.	• Check that the Sound Switch (7) is in the ON position.
The Alarm Clock does not emit any flash signals.	• Check that the Flash Switch (9) is in the ON position.



1. Power supply LED
2. Alarm pointer
3. Illuminated clock face
4. Illuminated snooze button
5. Alarm dial
6. Base
7. Sound switch
8. Signal switches for external trigger
9. Flash switch
10. Alarm call knob
11. Time setting knob
12. Input for power supply unit
13. External trigger input.
14. Vibrator output
15. Analogue telephone input
16. Programming switch
17. Flashing lights

Appendix - Further information

Further information

Adjustments

No adjustments apart from setting the time and selecting the call time are required for normal use. The relevant descriptions are provided below, if you wish to change a setting for some reason.

Signal pattern on external trigger

The signal type set during external activation and indicators and signals activated by an external trigger can be altered using the switches (8), see figure below.

DIP switch settings Up, Down, Not Used	LED pattern	Sound	Vibration	Flash
	Green is constantly lit	1 x ding dong, low-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
	Green blinks constantly	2 x ding dong, high-frequency tone	Separate	Yes
	Yellow is constantly lit	1 x ring, low-frequency tone	Short	Yes
	Yellow blinks constantly	2 x ring ring, high-frequency tone	Short	Yes
	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
	Orange blinks constantly	Baby	Rapid	Yes
	Red and Orange constantly blink alternately	VMA constant	Long	Yes
	Red blinks constantly	Fire alarm constant	Long	Yes

Testing

It is easy to test the Bellman Alarm Clock, BE1341. If the Alarm Clock does not work as described below, you can check further under Troubleshooting guide.

How to test

The BE1341 Bellman Alarm Clock should always be connected to the electric socket with the enclosed power supply unit.

To test the flashing light, sound and vibration with the BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory):

- Switch on the alarm with the Alarm Dial (5) by turning it to position 1
- Turn the Alarm Pointer anticlockwise using the Alarm Call Knob (10) until the alarm on the clock is activated.
- The Bellman Alarm Clock will give the following indications:
  - o Switching on clock face background illumination (3).
  - o Flashing with the flashing lights (17) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (9) is in the ON position.
  - o Emitting a sound signal, provided that the sound switch (7) is in the ON position.
  - o A BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker (accessory) will vibrate if connected

Two tests are required to carry out a full test of the external trigger; one to test contact and another to test voltage. For further information see Activation. Please note that when the Snooze Button (4) is pressed during an alarm from an external trigger, any further alarm via the external trigger will be ignored for 45 seconds.

- Connect the alarm unit to the external trigger input (13).
- Activate the alarm.
- The Bellman Alarm Clock will give the following indications:
  - o Flashing with the flashing lights (17) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (9) is in the ON position.
  - o Emitting the sound signal selected via the external trigger signal switch (8), provided that the Sound Switch (7) is in the ON position.
  - o If the BE1270 Bellman Bed Shaker (accessory) is connected, it will vibrate in the way selected via the external trigger signal switch (13).

To test the built-in telephone connection:

- Connect input (15) on the Bellman Alarm Clock to an analogue telephone socket using a BE9105 telephone flex (accessory) and an adapter plug (accessory).
- Ring the telephone number
- The Bellman Alarm Clock will give the following indications:
  - o Flashing with the flashing lights (17) on the front, provided that the Flash Switch (9) is in the ON position.
  - o Emitting a ring-type sound signal, provided that the Sound Switch (7) is in the ON position.
  - o The BE1270 Bellman Bed Vibrator (accessory) will vibrate if connected

Trouble shooting

You can carry out a number of checks yourself before sending a product for repair.

Troubleshooting guide

Symptom	Solution
Nothing happens.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LED (1) blinks.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The LEDs in the Snooze Button (4) do not come on when the alarm clock is switched on.	• Check that the power supply unit is connected correctly.
The Alarm Clock does not emit any sound signals.	• Check that the Sound Switch (7) is in the ON position.
The Alarm Clock does not emit any flash signals.	• Check that the Flash Switch (9) is in the ON position.

Bellman Ringer Flash
BE1390

Function
The BE1390 Bellman Ringer Flash is a product for indoor use that calls the attention of the user by a flashing light and also by sound, if used in conjunction with the BE9003 Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer (accessory). It is activated via direct connection into a telephone socket. The flash head can be rotated to point in the direction required.

Installation & connection
The unit is usually placed on a level surface or mounted on the wall using the special BE9075 wall bracket.

The Bellman Ringer Flash can be connected to mains power using the power supply unit supplied.

It is connected to the telephone via telephone input (7) with the BE9105 Telephone cord (accessory) and an adapter plug.

Testing
The Bellman Ringer Flash must be connected to mains power using the power supply unit supplied. A BE9003 Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer is required when testing the flash light, light and inbuilt telephone connection.

• Connect the Bellman Ringer Flash into an analogue telephone socket using the telephone cable.

• Connect the BE9003 Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer (accessory) to the socket (6).

• Ring the telephone number from a mobile phone or other telephone.

• The Bellman Ringer Flash will now flash on and the BE9003 Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer (accessory) will sound.

Technical information

Power supply
Mains power: 9 V DC / 500 mA with power supply unit BE9096 (Europe) and BE9097 (United Kingdom).

Activation via
Analogue telephone network:
30 - 90 V DC, 13 - 60 Hz.

Output signals
In-built flash signal: 10 candela. **Warning!**

Flashes can cause epileptic attacks.

Sound signal: 95 dBA maximum at 1 metre with BE9003 External Loudspeaker (accessory).
The main frequency range is 500–1000 Hz.

Additional information
For indoor use only

Dimensions ØxH: 70 x 140 mm

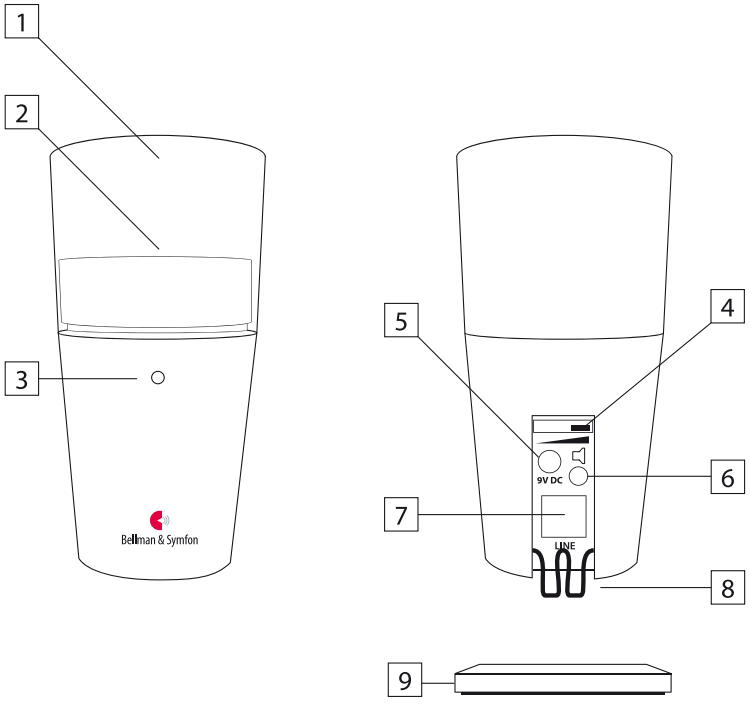
Weight: 300 g

Colour: White

Flex length: Power supply unit 3 m

Accessories
Wall bracket BE9075

Outdoor Telephone ringer BE9003



1. Flash head
2. Flash
3. Green diode
4. Volume control
5. Power supply unit socket
6. Outdoor Telephone ringer socket
7. Telephone input
8. Flex holder
9. Base

Indicators

Power supply

When the green LED (3) is constantly lit, the unit is being powered by the power supply unit.

Signals

Flash

The Bellman Ringer Flash signals with flashing light.

Sound

The Bellman Ringer Flash can sound an alarm if used with the BE9003 Bellman Outdoor Telephone ringer (accessory).

Settings

Functions

Flash head (1)	The flash head can be rotated to point in the direction required.
Volume control (4)	The sliding control regulates the volume of Outdoor Telephone ringer.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Solution
The Bellman Ringer Flash does not flash when the telephone rings.	1) Check that the telephone cable is correctly connected to the unit and telephone network. 2) Check that the mains adapter is connected to both the wall socket and unit. The mains indicator (3) will light up green. 3) Try a different telephone socket.

Bellman Bed-shaker
BE1270

Function
The BE1270 Bellman Bed-shaker is a vibrator for indoor use that is placed in the bed to attract the attention of the user via vibrations. The Bed-shaker vibrates when instructed to do so by the unit to which it is connected.

Installation & connection
The Bellman Bed-shaker is usually placed under a pillow or close to the body.

The BE1270 connects to a range of Bellman & Symfon products with vibrator outputs.

Testing
Connect the Bed-shaker to a Visit receiver or other product with vibrator output and follow the relevant testing procedure.

Troubleshooting

Does not vibrate	• Check that the plug is connected correctly. • Check that the receiver is picking up signals.

Technical information

Power supply
Operating voltage: 2.0 – 4.0 V DC from the Bellman Visit receiver

Power consumption: 250 - 750 mA

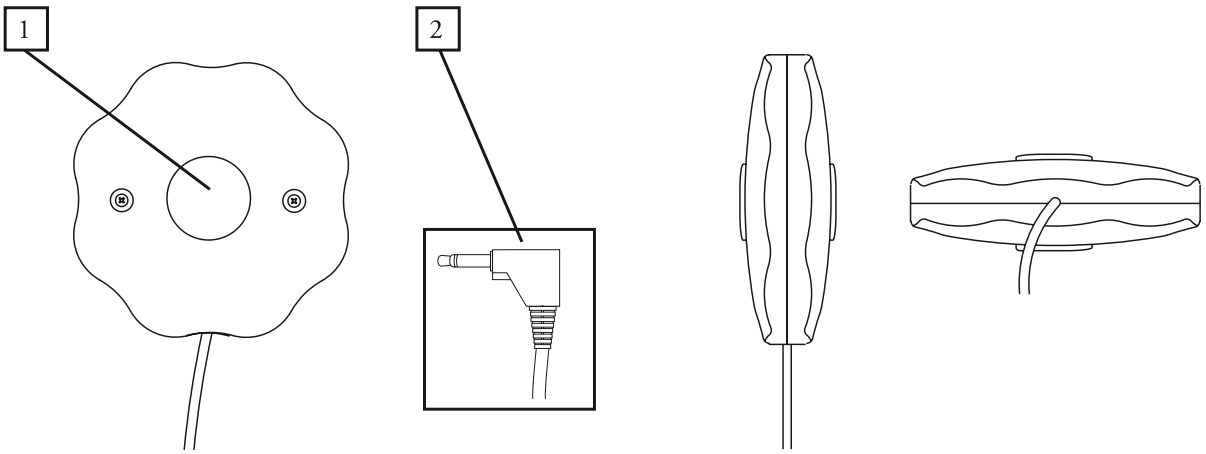
Additional information
For indoor use only

Dimensions WxHxD: 88 x 88 x 27 mm

Weight: 120 g

Colour: White with red rubber anti-skid protector.

Flex length: 2 m



1. Anti-skid protector
2. Connecting plug

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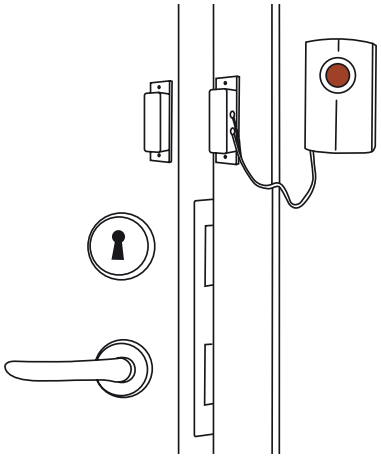
Bellman Magnetic switch
BE9023

Function

The BE9023 Bellman Magnetic switch consists of two parts; a Magnetic switch and a magnet. The Magnetic switch is open when near to the magnet and closes to form a contact when the magnet is moved away. The BE9023 is most suitable for use with for example the Bellman Telephone transmitter to identify whether windows or doors, etc., are open.



Technical information

Output signals
Connector: 3.5mm mono jack plug.

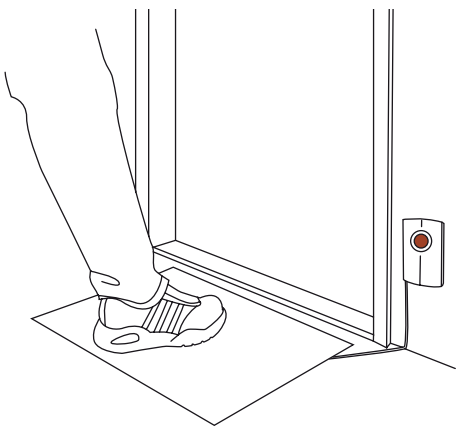
Contact breaker
Close to magnet (max 1 cm): Open
At least 2 cm from magnet: Closed

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions WxHxD: 25 x 62 x 13 mm
Weight: 25 g
Colour: White
Flex length: 0.5 m

Bellman Contact mat
BE9024

Function

The BE9024 Bellman Contact mat is made for indoor use. The BE9024 is most suitable for use with for example the Bellman Telephone transmitter to identify whether a person is going in or out of a door, or has got out of bed, etc.



Technical information

Output signals
Connector: 3.5mm mono jack plug.

Contact breaker
Longitudinal contact breaker
Distance between contact breakers: 9 cm.
Without load: Open
With load: Closed
Load: Contact made over 5mm with a point load of 5 kg

Additional information
For indoor use only
Dimensions WxHxD: 745 x 420 x 3 mm
Weight: 675 g
Colour: Black
Flex length: 1.5 m

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Bellman External Door Microphone
BE9200 and BE9199

Function
The BE9200/BE9199 Bellman External Door Microphone is a microphone for indoor use. It is designed to be connected to the BE1410 Bellman Visit 868 Door Transmitter (separate product) so that the Door Transmitter can detect doorbells or telephones which are not located close to the Door Transmitter.

Technical information

Output signals
Microphone type: Piezoelectric
Connector: 3.5mm mono jack plug.

Additional information
Dimensions WxHxD: 33 x 36 x 4 mm
Weight: 15 g
Colour: White
Flex length:
BE9199: 0.75m
BE9200: 2.50 m

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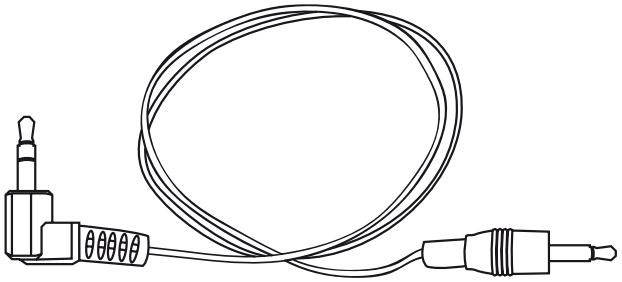
Bellman External Trigger Cable
BE9086

Function
The BE9086 Bellman External Trigger Cable is a connecting cable between the BE1341 Bellman Alarm Clock and a unit that releases an alarm pulse in the form of a voltage. Such units include the vibrator output on a BE1450 Bellman Visit 868 Portable receiver or BE1470 Bellman Visit 868 Pager when combined with the BE1260 Bellman Visit Charger, or a direct connection to a property's central fire alarm system.

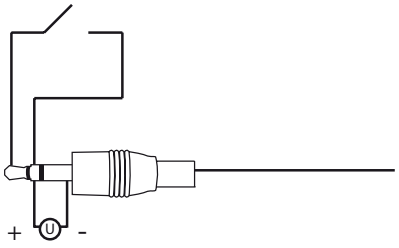


Stereo *Mono*

Technical information

Output signals
Connection to alarm source: 3.5mm mono jack plug.
Contact to BE1340: 3.5mm stereo jack plug

Additional information
For indoor use only
Weight: 20 g
Colour: White
Flex length: 1.5 m



Input voltage circuits

DC	3 to 28 V
AC RMS	3 to 17 V

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