



Get to Know
Your Tablet

 ellipsis™ 7

My Verizon

You're now connected to Verizon 4G LTE. Lightning fast, Lightning strong. For more information, visit verizonwireless.com/4GLTE.

REGISTER at verizonwireless.com/myverizon to learn how to use your tablet.

- Go to [My Verizon](#)
- Click [Support](#)
- Click [Device](#)
- Click [Select Another Device](#)

My Verizon allows you to manage your account, pay your bill, purchase accessories & more.

Assistance is at your fingertips anytime at verizonwireless.com.

Customer Service is at your disposal at [1-800-922-0204](tel:1-800-922-0204) or Prepaid Customer Service at [1-800-786-8419](tel:1-800-786-8419) or at any Verizon Wireless Store.

A User Guide is available on demand—simply download at support.vzw.com/phones.

NOTE: Not all features, apps or services may be available with your plan, tablet operating system and software version. Please contact your wireless service provider for more information.

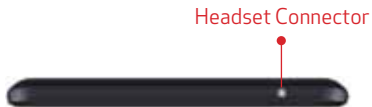
Tablet Features



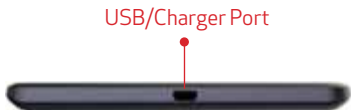
TIP: From the Home screen, tap **Apps** (☰) then tap **Help** (?) to see the user guide, an icon glossary and more, right from your tablet.

NOTE: Devices and software are constantly evolving—the screen images and icons you see here are for reference only.

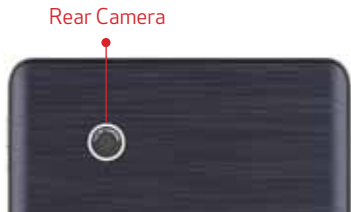
Top View



Bottom View



Back View



CAUTION! Use only an approved charger to charge your tablet. Improper handling of the charging port, as well as the use of an incompatible charger, may cause damage to your device and void the warranty.

Tablet Side View



CAUTION! Your tablet is equipped with an internal rechargeable battery that is non-removable. You should never attempt to open or disassemble this tablet. Doing so may cause damage that voids your warranty.

Setting Up Your Tablet

Insert the SIM Card

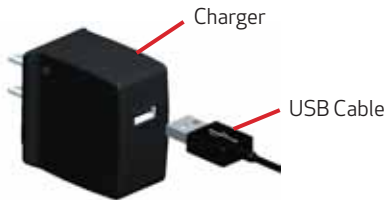
NOTE: If not already installed, follow the instructions below to insert your 4G LTE SIM card.

1. Open the cover to the SIM card slot and carefully insert the 4G LTE SIM card with the Verizon logo facing up.
2. Push the SIM card into the slot until it clicks into place.
3. Replace the SIM card slot cover.



Charge the Tablet

Before turning on your tablet, charge it fully. Be sure to use the charger that came with your tablet.



Insert/Remove the Optional MicroSD Card*

To Insert the MicroSD card:

1. Open the cover to the MicroSD card slot.
2. With the gold contacts facing down, carefully push the MicroSD card into the slot (as shown) until it clicks into place.





3. Replace the MicroSD card cover.

To remove the MicroSD card:


1. Open the cover to the MicroSD card slot.
2. Push the memory card inward to release and carefully slide the card out of the MicroSD card slot.
3. Replace the MicroSD card cover.

*MicroSD card sold separately.

Turning Your Tablet On/Off

- To turn your tablet on, press and hold the **Power/Lock** key  for a couple of seconds until the screen lights up.
- To turn your tablet off, press and hold the **Power/Lock** key  until the tablet options are displayed. Tap **Power off > OK**.

Unlocking the Screen

1. Press the **Power/Lock** key  to turn on your screen. Your Lock Screen will appear.
2. From the center of the screen, swipe in any direction to unlock it.



Setting Up Your Google Account

Your Gmail™, Google™ contacts, and Google calendar events can all be loaded to your tablet automatically.



Follow the onscreen instructions to quickly set up your Gmail account.

Record your Google account information here. Please keep this document in a safe place.

Username: _____@gmail.com

Password: _____

Setting Up Other Email Accounts





To add additional email accounts, tap **Apps**  → **Settings**  → **+ Add account**. Tap one of the options and enter your email address, password, and any other necessary information.

- **Corporate** is for Exchange server work email accounts.
- **Email** is for most personal email accounts. For account details, contact the account provider.
- **Google** is for adding other Gmail accounts.

Wi-Fi® Enhanced Connectivity

When you launch an Internet-capable app, like the browser, your tablet scans for available Wi-Fi networks even when Wi-Fi is turned off, and gives you the option of connecting to an available Wi-Fi network. You can save on your monthly data allowance by using a Wi-Fi connection instead of the Verizon network.

Connecting Your Bluetooth® Devices

1. From the Home screen, tap **Apps**  → **Settings**  → **Bluetooth**.
2. Slide the Bluetooth switch from **OFF**  to **ON** .
3. The tablet will automatically scan for nearby Bluetooth devices.
4. Tap the name of the device you want to pair with your tablet.

NOTE: Depending on the type of device you are pairing with, you will be asked to enter a passkey, confirm matching passkeys, or the device will automatically pair.

Prepaid Tablet Service

Verizon Wireless offers month to month, pay as you go 4G LTE Mobile Broadband service that puts you in charge of your Internet access on your tablet. Surf the web at blazing speeds and enjoy thousands of apps with the freedom of no long-term contract, no activation fees, and no termination fees. Easily manage your account directly from the Settings menu of your tablet. All of our data plans require a credit card or select debit cards and will automatically renew every month unless canceled.

Activating Your Prepaid Device

1. Make sure your SIM card is inserted.
2. With the device powered on, from the Pay as you go screen in the Setup wizard, select **Sign up**.
3. You will automatically be directed to **My Verizon**.
4. Select a data plan and follow the instructions to create and activate your account.
5. You will receive a confirmation email when registration is complete and your data plan is active.


NOTE: Subject to specific terms of use. For coverage details, verizonwireless.com/coveragelocator.

Apps & More

Play it up with music, videos, wallpapers, apps and games. Keep up with Twitter™ and Facebook.


Installing Apps

Hundreds of thousands of apps are available to download from Google Play.

From the Home Screen, tap **Play Store** .

Web Browsing

Take the Internet with you on the go. You can reach the latest news, get the weather and follow your stocks.

From the Home Screen, tap **Chrome** .

Location Based Services

This tablet can determine its location, which is useful for services such as navigation, shopping and weather.

To use Location Based Services:

From the Home Screen, tap **Apps**  → **Settings**  → **Location access**.

Your wireless device can determine its (and your) physical, geographical location (“Location Information”) and can associate Location Information with other data. Additionally, certain applications, services and programs are capable of accessing, collecting, storing and using Location Information and disclosing Location Information to others. You should use caution when determining whether or not Location Information should be made available to others and you should review any applicable third party policies before providing access. To limit potential unauthorized access to your Location Information, Verizon Wireless offers various mechanisms and settings to manage access to location data. By enabling location settings you are permitting third party access to Location Information through software, widgets or peripheral components you choose to download, add or attach to your wireless device or through web access, messaging capabilities or other means and you are authorizing Verizon Wireless to collect, use and disclose your Location Information as appropriate to provide you with any location services that you enabled.

VZ Navigator®

Get premium GPS voice navigation and 3D maps with spoken real-time traffic alerts. Find movie times, event info and gas stations. Go to verizonwireless.com/navigator.

Customer Information

Your Wireless Device and Third Party Services

Verizon Wireless is the mobile carrier associated with this wireless device, but many services and features offered through this wireless device are provided by or in conjunction with third parties. Verizon Wireless is not responsible for your use of this wireless device or any non-Verizon Wireless applications, services and products including any personal information you choose to use, submit or share with others. Specific third party terms and conditions, terms of use, and privacy policies shall apply. Please review carefully all applicable terms and conditions and policies prior to using this wireless device and any associated application, product or service.





Consumer Information About Radio Frequency Emissions & Responsible Driving

Consumer Information

Are Wireless Phones and Devices Safe?

Scientific research on the subject of wireless devices and radio frequency (“RF”) energy has been conducted worldwide for many years, and continues. In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) and the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) set policies and procedures for wireless devices. The FDA issued a website publication on health issues related to cell phone usage where it states that, while research is ongoing, “available scientific evidence—including World Health Organization [“WHO”] findings [in the Interphone study] released May 17, 2010—shows no increased health risk due to radiofrequency (RF) energy, a form of electromagnetic radiation that is emitted by cell phones.” The FDA also cites a separate National Cancer Institute program finding that, despite the dramatic increase in cell phone use, occurrences of brain cancer did not increase between 1987 and 2005. You can access the FDA website at <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm212273.htm>. You can also contact the FDA toll-free at (888) 463-6332 or (888) INFO-FDA. The FCC has its own website publication stating that “[t]here is no scientific evidence that proves that wireless phone usage can lead to cancer or other problems, including headaches, dizziness

or memory loss.” This publication is available at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/cellular.html> or through the FCC at (888) 225-5322 or (888) CALL-FCC. The National Cancer Institute (“NCI”) states that concerns about the potential health effects of using cellular phones—and specifically the suggestion that using a cell phone may increase a person’s risk of developing brain cancer—are not supported by a growing body of research on the subject.” You can access NCI’s review of the research at http://www.cancer.gov/ncicancerbulletin/NCI_Cancer_Bulletin_092308/page7. The WHO’s Interphone study is the largest study of cell phone use and brain tumors ever undertaken. WHO summarized its conclusions concerning Interphone as follows: “Overall, no increase in risk of glioma or meningioma was observed with use of mobile phones. There were suggestions of an increased risk of glioma at the highest exposure levels, but biases and error prevent a causal interpretation. The possible effects of long-term heavy use of mobile phones require further investigation.” The WHO’s comments on Interphone are available at: http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/pr/2010/pdfs/pr200_E.pdf. WHO’s publication of Interphone is available at <http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/39/3/675>.

abstract; see also, Interphone Appendix (http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/suppl/2010/05/06/dyq079.DC1/Interphone_Appendix2.pdf).

What Does Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Mean?

In 1996, the FCC, working with the FDA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other agencies, established RF exposure safety guidelines for wireless devices in the United States. Before a wireless device model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested by the manufacturer and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed limits established by the FCC.

One of these limits is expressed as a Specific Absorption Rate, or “SAR.” SAR is a measure of the rate of absorption of RF energy in the body. Tests for SAR are conducted with the wireless device transmitting at its highest power level in all tested frequency bands. Since 1996, the FCC has required that the SAR of handheld wireless devices not exceed 1.6 watts per kilogram, averaged over one gram of tissue. Although the SAR is determined at the highest power level, the actual SAR value of a wireless device while operating can be less than the reported SAR value. This is because the SAR value may vary from call to call, depending on factors such as proximity to a cell site, the proximity of the wireless device to the body while in use, and the use of hands-free devices.

For more information about SARs, see the FCC’s OET Bulletins 56 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet56/oet56e4.pdf) and 65 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65.pdf). You may also wish to contact the manufacturer of your wireless device.

Can I Minimize My RF Exposure While Using My Phone or Device?

If you are concerned about RF, there are several simple steps you can take to minimize your RF exposure. You can, of course, reduce your talk time. You can place more distance between your body and the source of the RF, as the exposure level drops off dramatically with distance. The FDA/FCC website states that “[h]ands-free kits can be used with wireless devices for convenience and comfort. These systems reduce absorption of RF energy in the head because the phone, which is a source of the RF emissions, will not be placed against the head. On the other hand, if the phone is mounted against the waist or other part of the body during use, then that part of the body will absorb more RF energy. Wireless phones marketed in the U.S. are required to meet safety requirements regardless of whether they are used against the head or against the body. Either configuration should result in compliance with the safety limit.” Also, if you use your wireless device while in a car, you can use a wireless device with an antenna on the outside of the vehicle. You should also read and follow your wireless device manufacturer’s instructions for the safe operation of your wireless device.

Do Wireless Phones Pose Any Special Risks to Children?

The FDA website states that “[t]he scientific evidence does not show a danger to any users of cell phones from RF exposure, including children and teenagers.” The FDA website further states that “[s]ome groups sponsored by other national governments have advised that children be discouraged from using cell phones at all. For example, the Stewart Report from the United Kingdom [“UK”] made such a recommendation in December 2000. In this report a group of independent experts noted that no evidence exists that using a cell phone causes brain tumors or other ill effects. [The UK’s] recommendation to limit cell phone use by children was strictly precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any health hazard exists.” A copy of the UK’s leaflet is available at <http://www.dh.gov.uk> (search “mobile”), or you can write to: NRPB, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ, United Kingdom. Copies of UK’s annual reports on mobile phones and RF are available online at <http://www.iegmp.org.uk> and <http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/> (search “mobile”). Parents who wish to reduce their children’s RF exposure may choose to restrict their children’s wireless device use.

Where Can I Get Further Information about RF Emissions?

For further information, see the following additional resources (websites current as of August 2012).

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FDA Consumer Magazine,
November–December 2000
Telephone: 1-888-INFO-FDA
<http://www.fda.gov> (Under “c” in the subject index, select [Cell Phones > Current Research Results.](#))

American National Standards Institute
1819 L Street, N.W., Suite 600,
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: 1-202-293-8020
www.ansi.org

Drive Responsibly

When behind the wheel, safe driving is your responsibility and it should always be your first priority.

Scientific research on the subject of wireless phone use and driving has been conducted worldwide for several years. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the available research indicates that using a wireless phone while driving degrades a driver’s performance, whether it is a hands-free or hand-held wireless phone. NHTSA advises that the “safest course of action is to refrain from using a cell phone while driving.” NHTSA’s policy on “Cell Phone Use While Driving,” as well as Frequently Asked Questions on the subject, are available at www.nhtsa.gov (click on “Driving Safety” then on “Distracted Driving”).

For your well being and the well being of those around you, you should consider turning your phone off and allowing calls to go to Voice Mail while you are driving.

If you choose to use your wireless phone while driving, several jurisdictions have adopted “hands-free” and other restrictions on the use of wireless devices while driving. It is your responsibility to know and to comply with the law in your area.



Important Consumer Information

Información importante
al consumidor

Consumer Information

Radio Frequency Emissions

Your wireless device, which contains a radio transmitter and receiver, emits radio frequency energy during use. The following consumer information addresses commonly asked questions about the health effects of wireless devices.

Are Wireless Phones and Devices Safe?

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media-centre/pr/2010/pdfs/pr200_E.pdf.

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For more information about SARs, see the FCC's OET Bulletins 56 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet56/oet56e4.pdf) and 65 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65.pdf). You may also wish to contact the manufacturer of your wireless device.

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If you are concerned about RF, there are several simple steps you can take to minimize your RF exposure. You can, of course, reduce your talk time. You can place more distance between your body and the source of the RF, as the exposure level drops off dramatically with distance. The FDA/FCC website states that “[h]ands-free kits can be used with wireless devices for convenience and comfort. These systems reduce absorption of RF energy in the head because the phone, which is a source of the RF emissions, will not be placed against the head. On the other hand, if the phone is mounted

against the waist or other part of the body during use, then that part of the body will absorb more RF energy. Wireless phones marketed in the U.S. are required to meet safety requirements regardless of whether they are used against the head or against the body. Either configuration should result in compliance with the safety limit.”

Also, if you use your wireless device while in a car, you can use a wireless device with an antenna on the outside of the vehicle. You should also read and follow your wireless device manufacturer’s instructions for the safe operation of your wireless device.

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precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any health hazard exists.” A copy of the UK’s leaflet is available at <http://www.dh.gov.uk> (search “mobile”), or you can write to: NRPB, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ, United Kingdom. Copies of UK’s annual reports on mobile phones and RF are available online at <http://www.iegmp.org.uk> and <http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/> (search “mobile”). Parents who wish to reduce their children’s RF exposure may choose to restrict their children’s wireless device use.

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<http://www.fda.gov> (Under “c” in the subject index, select **Cell Phones > Current Research Results.**)

American National Standards Institute
1819 L Street, N.W., Suite 600

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone: 1-202-293-8020

www.ansi.org

Implantable Medical Devices

A minimum separation of six (6) inches should be maintained between a wireless phone and an implantable medical device, such as a pacemaker or implantable cardioverter defibrillator, to avoid potential interference with the device.

Persons **who have** such devices:

- Should ALWAYS keep the wireless phone more than six (6) inches from their implantable medical device when the wireless phone is turned ON;
- Should not carry the wireless phone in a breast pocket;
- Should use the ear opposite the implantable medical device to minimize the potential for interference;
- Should turn the wireless phone OFF immediately if there is any reason to suspect that interference is taking place.
- Should read and follow the directions from the manufacturer of your implantable medical device.

If you have any questions about using your wireless phone with such a device, consult your health care provider.

For additional information, see <http://www.fda.gov> (under “c” in the subject index, select **Cell Phones > Interference with Pacemakers and Other Medical Devices**).

Caution: Avoid Potential Hearing Loss

Prolonged exposure to loud sounds (including music) is the most common cause of preventable hearing loss. Some scientific research suggests that using portable audio devices, such as portable music players and cellular telephones, at high volume settings for long durations, may lead to permanent noise-induced hearing loss. This includes the use of headphones (including headsets, earbuds, and Bluetooth® or other wireless devices). Exposure to very loud sound has also been associated in some studies with tinnitus (a ringing in the ear), hypersensitivity to sound, and distorted hearing. Individual susceptibility to noise-induced hearing loss and other potential hearing problems varies.

The amount of sound produced by a portable audio device varies depending on the nature of the sound, the device, the device settings, and the headphones. You should follow some commonsense recommendations when using any portable audio device:

- Set the volume in a quiet environment and select the lowest volume at which you can hear adequately.

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- When using headphones, turn the volume down if you cannot hear the people speaking near you or if the person sitting next to you can hear what you are listening to.
 - Do not turn the volume up to block out noisy surroundings. If you choose to listen to your portable device in a noisy environment, use noise-cancelling headphones to block out background environmental noise.
 - Limit the amount of time you listen. As the volume increases, less time is required before your hearing could be affected.
 - Avoid using headphones after exposure to extremely loud noises, such as rock concerts, that might cause temporary hearing loss. Temporary hearing loss might cause unsafe volumes to sound normal.
 - Do not listen at any volume that causes you discomfort. If you experience ringing in your ears, hear muffled speech or experience any temporary hearing difficulty after listening to your portable audio device, discontinue use, and consult your doctor.

You Can Obtain Additional Information on This Subject from the Following Sources:

American Academy of Audiology
11730 Plaza American Drive, Suite 300
Reston, VA 20190

Voice: (800) 222-2336

Email: info@audiology.org

Internet: www.audiology.org

National Institute on Deafness and Other
Communication Disorders

National Institutes of Health

31 Center Drive, MSC 2320

Bethesda, MD USA 20892-2320

Voice: (301) 496-7243

Email: nidcdinfo@nih.gov

Internet: www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/hearing

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Hubert H. Humphrey Bldg.

200 Independence Ave., SW

Washington, DC 20201

Voice: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

Internet: www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/noise/default.html

Drive Responsibly

When behind the wheel, safe driving is your responsibility and it should always be your first priority.

Scientific research on the subject of wireless phone use and driving has been conducted worldwide for several years. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the available research indicates that using a wireless phone while driving degrades a driver's performance, whether it is a hands-free or hand-held wireless phone. NHTSA advises that the "safest course of action is to refrain from using a cell phone while driving." NHTSA's policy on "Cell Phone Use While Driving," as well as Frequently Asked Questions on the subject, are available at www.nhtsa.gov (click on "Driving Safety" then on "Distracted Driving").

For your well being and the well being of those around you, you should consider turning your phone off and allowing calls to go to Voice Mail while you are driving. If you choose to use your wireless phone while driving, several jurisdictions have adopted "hands-free" and other restrictions on the use of wireless devices while driving. It is your responsibility to know and to comply with the law in your area.

Información al consumidor

Emisiones de radiofrecuencia

Tu aparato móvil, el cual contiene un transmisor y receptor de radio, emite energía de radiofrecuencia durante su uso. La siguiente información al consumidor menciona algunas de las preguntas más frecuentes sobre los efectos de los aparatos móviles en la salud.

¿Son seguros los teléfonos y aparatos móviles?

La investigación científica en materia de aparatos móviles y de energía de radiofrecuencia (RF) se ha llevado a cabo en todo el mundo durante muchos años, y aún continúa. En Estados Unidos, la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos (FDA) y la Comisión Federal de Comunicaciones (FCC) establecen políticas y procedimientos para los aparatos móviles. La FDA editó una publicación en su sitio de Internet sobre problemas de salud relacionados con el uso de teléfonos móviles en la cual se afirma que, aunque se están llevando a cabo en la actualidad investigaciones al respecto, “la evidencia científica disponible –incluidas las conclusiones [en el estudio Interphone] de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) publicadas el 17 de mayo de 2010– demuestra que no existe un incremento en riesgos para la salud por la energía de radiofrecuencia, una forma de radiación electromagnética que emiten los teléfonos móviles”. La FDA cita también un hallazgo independiente

de un programa del Instituto Nacional del Cáncer, según el cual, a pesar del incremento espectacular del uso del teléfono móvil, no se produjo un incremento de los casos de cáncer cerebral entre 1987 y 2005. Puedes acceder al sitio de Internet de la FDA en <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm212273.htm>. Puedes también ponerte en contacto con la FDA llamando sin cargo de conexión al (888)463-6332 o al (888)INFO-FDA. La FCC tiene una publicación en su propio sitio de Internet en la que se afirma que “no existe evidencia científica que pruebe que el uso de teléfonos móviles pueda provocar cáncer u otros problemas de salud, como dolores de cabeza, mareos o pérdida de memoria”. Esta publicación se encuentra disponible en <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/cellular.html> o en la FCC llamando al (888)225-5322 o al (888)CALL-FCC. El Instituto Nacional del Cáncer (NCI) afirma que la preocupación sobre los posibles efectos que pueda tener sobre la salud el uso de teléfonos móviles –“y específicamente la teoría de que el uso de teléfonos móviles puede aumentar el riesgo de desarrollar cáncer cerebral en las personas– no tiene fundamento alguno según las investigaciones cada vez más amplias en la materia”. Puedes acceder a los comentarios del NCI sobre las investigaciones realizadas en http://www.cancer.gov/ncicancerbulletin/NCI_Cancer_

Bulletin_092308/page7. El estudio Interphone de la OMS es el estudio más amplio jamás realizado sobre el uso de teléfonos móviles y los tumores cerebrales. La OMS resumió así sus conclusiones en el estudio Interphone: “En general, no se ha observado un incremento en el riesgo de glioma o meningioma con el uso de teléfonos móviles. Hubo indicios de un aumento del riesgo de glioma a los niveles más altos de exposición, pero la existencia de sesgos y errores impide adoptar una interpretación causal. Es necesario seguir investigando para confirmar los posibles efectos de un uso intensivo de teléfonos móviles a largo plazo”. Los comentarios del estudio Interphone de la OMS se encuentran disponibles en: http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/pr/2010/pdfs/pr200_E.pdf. La publicación Interphone de la OMS se encuentra disponible en <http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/39/3/675.abstract>; consulta también el Apéndice de Interphone (http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/suppl/2010/05/06/dyq079.DC1/Interphone_Appendix2.pdf).

¿Qué significa la Tasa de Absorción Específica (SAR)?

En 1996, la FCC, en coordinación con la FDA, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE.UU. (EPA) y otras agencias, estableció guías de seguridad sobre la exposición a la radiofrecuencia de aparatos móviles en Estados Unidos. Antes de que se haga disponible un aparato móvil para su venta al público, debe someterse a pruebas por el fabricante y certificarse ante la FCC que ese aparato móvil no excede los límites establecidos por la FCC.

Uno de estos límites se expresa como una Tasa de Absorción Específica o "SAR". La SAR mide la tasa de absorción de energía de radiofrecuencia en el cuerpo. Las pruebas de la SAR se llevan a cabo con el aparato móvil transmitiendo a su más alto nivel de potencia en todas las bandas de frecuencia a prueba. Desde 1996, la FCC ha requerido que la SAR de los aparatos móviles manuales no exceda 1.6 vatios por kilogramo, cuyo promedio se hace sobre un gramo de tejido. Aunque la SAR se determina al nivel más alto de potencia, el valor real de la SAR de un aparato móvil en operación puede ser inferior al valor de la SAR reportado. Esto se debe a que el valor de la SAR puede variar con cada llamada, dependiendo de factores como la proximidad a una torre celular, la proximidad del aparato móvil al cuerpo durante su uso y el uso de aparatos de manos libres.

Para más información sobre la SAR, consulta los Boletines OET 56 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet56/oet56e4.pdf) y 65 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65.pdf). Quizás también sea conveniente contactar al fabricante de tu aparato móvil.

¿Puedo minimizar mi exposición a la radiofrecuencia mientras uso mi teléfono o aparato?

Si te preocupa la radiofrecuencia, hay varias medidas simples que puedes tomar para minimizar tu exposición a la radiofrecuencia. Puedes, desde luego, reducir el tiempo de tus llamadas. Puedes incrementar la distancia entre tu cuerpo y la fuente de radiofrecuencia, ya que el nivel de exposición baja de manera muy considerable con la distancia. En el sitio de Internet de la FDA y la FCC se afirma que “los paquetes de manos libres pueden ser usados con los aparatos móviles para la comodidad y el confort. Estos sistemas reducen la absorción de energía de radiofrecuencia en la cabeza debido a que el teléfono, el cual es una fuente de emisiones de radiofrecuencia, no se utiliza pegado a la cabeza. Por otro lado, si el teléfono se encuentra colocado a la altura de la cintura u otras partes del cuerpo durante el uso, entonces esa parte del cuerpo absorberá más energía de radiofrecuencia.

Se requiere que los teléfonos móviles comercializados en EE.UU. cumplan con los requisitos de seguridad sin importar si se usan pegados a la cabeza o al cuerpo. Cualquier configuración debe respetar el límite de seguridad”.

Asimismo, si usas tu aparato móvil mientras estás en un auto, puedes usar un aparato móvil con antena en el exterior del vehículo. También debes leer y seguir las instrucciones del fabricante de tu aparato móvil para la utilización segura de tu aparato móvil.

¿Representan algún riesgo especial para los niños los teléfonos móviles?

En el sitio de Internet de la FDA se afirma que “la evidencia científica no demuestra la existencia de peligro alguno para los usuarios de teléfonos móviles por exposición a radiofrecuencia, ni siquiera para niños o adolescentes”. Además, en el mismo se afirma que “algunos grupos patrocinados por Gobiernos de otros países han aconsejado que se disuada totalmente a los niños de usar teléfonos móviles. Por ejemplo, en el Informe Stewart del Reino Unido se hizo esa misma recomendación en diciembre de 2000. En este informe un grupo de expertos independientes señaló que no existe evidencia de que el uso de teléfonos móviles provoque la aparición de tumores cerebrales

u otros efectos perjudiciales. La recomendación del Reino Unido de limitar el uso de teléfonos móviles por parte de niños era estrictamente por precaución, no estaba basada en evidencia científica de que existiera riesgo alguno para la salud”. Una copia del volante del Reino Unido está disponible en <http://www.dh.gov.uk> (busca “mobile”), o puedes escribir a: NRPB, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ, United Kingdom. En los sitios de Internet <http://www.iegmp.org.uk> y <http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/> (busca “mobile”) puedes acceder a los informes anuales del Reino Unido sobre radiofrecuencia y teléfonos móviles. Los padres de familia que deseen reducir la exposición de sus hijos a la radiofrecuencia pueden elegir limitar el uso que sus niños hacen del aparato móvil.

¿Dónde puedo obtener más información sobre las emisiones de radiofrecuencia?

Para más información, consulta los siguientes recursos (sitios de Internet actualizados a agosto de 2012).

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
(Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de EE.UU.)
FDA Consumer Magazine

Noviembre - diciembre de 2000

Teléfono: 1-888-INFO-FDA (1-888-463-6332)

<http://www.fda.gov> (bajo “c” en el índice temático,

selecciona **Cell Phones [teléfonos celulares]** >
Current Research Results [Resultados actuales de la investigación]).

American National Standards Institute
(Instituto Nacional de Normalización Estadounidense)
1819 L Street, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
Teléfono: **1-202-293-8020**
www.ansi.org

Aparatos médicos implantados

Deberá mantenerse un mínimo de seis (6) pulgadas de separación entre un teléfono móvil y un aparato médico implantado, como un marcapasos o desfibrilador cardioversor implantado, para evitar la interferencia potencial con el aparato.

Las personas **que tienen** estos aparatos:

- Deberán SIEMPRE mantener más de seis (6) pulgadas entre el teléfono móvil y el aparato médico implantado cuando el teléfono móvil esté ENCENDIDO.
- No deberán llevar el teléfono móvil en un bolsillo a la altura del pecho.
- Deberán usar el oído opuesto al aparato médico implantado para minimizar la interferencia potencial.

-
- Deberán APAGAR el teléfono móvil inmediatamente si existe alguna razón para sospechar que la interferencia está ocurriendo.
 - Deberán leer y seguir las indicaciones del fabricante de su aparato médico implantado.

Si tienes alguna pregunta sobre el uso de tu teléfono móvil con uno de estos aparatos, consulta con tu proveedor de servicios médicos.

Para información adicional, visita <http://www.fda.gov> (bajo “c” en el índice temático, selecciona **Cell Phones [teléfonos celulares] > Interference with Pacemakers and Other Medical Devices [interferencia con marcapasos y otros aparatos médicos]**).

Aviso: Evita una posible pérdida auditiva

La exposición prolongada a sonidos fuertes (incluida la música) es la causa más común de pérdida auditiva que podría evitarse. Algunos estudios científicos sugieren que el uso de aparatos de audio portátiles, como los reproductores de música portátiles y los teléfonos móviles, programados a un volumen alto durante un tiempo prolongado, puede causar una pérdida auditiva permanente como consecuencia del ruido. Esto incluye el uso de auriculares (incluidos audífonos, Bluetooth® u otros aparatos móviles). En algunos estudios también se ha asociado la exposición a sonidos muy altos con el

tinitus (zumbido en el oído), hipersensibilidad a sonidos y audición distorsionada. La susceptibilidad individual a la pérdida auditiva provocada por el ruido y otros problemas potenciales de audición varía.

La cantidad de sonido producida por un aparato de audio portátil varía según la naturaleza del sonido, el aparato, la programación del aparato y los auriculares. Al usar cualquier aparato de audio portátil, deberás seguir algunas recomendaciones razonables:

- Programa el volumen en un ambiente tranquilo y selecciona el volumen más bajo que te permita escuchar de manera adecuada.
- Cuando uses auriculares, baja el volumen si no puedes escuchar a las personas que están hablando cerca de ti o si la persona sentada junto a ti puede escuchar lo que tú estás escuchando.
- No subas el volumen para bloquear ambientes ruidosos. Si quieres escuchar algo en tu aparato portátil en un ambiente ruidoso, usa auriculares antirruído para bloquear el ruido de fondo ambiental.
- Limita el tiempo que estás escuchando. A medida que aumenta el volumen, se requiere menos tiempo para que tu audición resulte afectada.

-
- Evita el uso de auriculares después de estar expuesto a ruidos muy fuertes, como conciertos de rock, que podrían causar una pérdida auditiva temporal. Con la pérdida auditiva temporal, los volúmenes peligrosos pueden sonarte como normales.
 - No te expongas a ningún nivel de volumen que te provoque molestia alguna. Si después de usar tu aparato de audio portátil sientes zumbidos en los oídos, escuchas voces con un sonido apagado o experimentas alguna dificultad temporal en tu audición, suspende el uso y consulta con tu médico.

Podrás obtener información adicional sobre este tema en los siguientes lugares:

American Academy of Audiology
(Academia Americana de Audiología)
11730 Plaza American Drive, Suite 300
Reston, VA 20190
Teléfono: (800) 222-2336
Correo electrónico: info@audiology.org
Internet: www.audiology.org

National Institute on Deafness and Other
Communication Disorders
National Institutes of Health
(Instituto Nacional de la Sordera y otros Trastornos de la
Comunicación de los Institutos Nacionales de la Salud)
31 Center Drive, MSC 2320
Bethesda, MD USA 20892-2320
Teléfono: (301) 496-7243
Correo electrónico: nidcdinfo@nih.gov
Internet: www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/hearing

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
(Instituto Nacional para la Seguridad y Salud
Ocupacional)
Hubert H. Humphrey Bldg.
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201
Teléfono: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
Internet: www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/noise/default.html

Maneja con responsabilidad

Cuando estés al volante de un vehículo, manejar con cuidado es tu responsabilidad y debe siempre ser tu prioridad más absoluta.

Durante varios años, se ha estado investigando en todo el mundo en materia del uso de teléfonos móviles y la conducción. Según la National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Administración Nacional de Seguridad de Tráfico en las Carreteras, NHTSA por sus siglas en inglés), las investigaciones que se han realizado indican que el hecho de utilizar un teléfono móvil mientras se conduce disminuye el rendimiento del conductor, ya se trate de un teléfono móvil de manos libres o uno manual. La NHTSA recomienda que “lo más seguro es abstenerse del uso de teléfonos móviles durante el manejo”. La política de la NHTSA sobre “El uso de teléfonos móviles durante el manejo” y las Preguntas Frecuentes sobre este tema se encuentran disponibles en www.nhtsa.gov (haz clic en “Driving Safety” y luego en “Distracted Driving”).

Por tu seguridad y la de otras personas cerca de ti, deberías considerar apagar tu teléfono y dejar que las llamadas entrantes vayan a tu buzón de voz mientras conduces.

Si decides utilizar tu teléfono móvil mientras conduces, ten en cuenta que determinadas jurisdicciones han adoptado restricciones de empleo de sistemas de manos libres al usar teléfonos móviles durante la conducción. Es tu responsabilidad conocer y cumplir la normativa vigente en tu área.



Product
Safety &
Warranty
Information



Health and Safety Information

This section outlines the safety precautions associated with using the device.

Important safety precautions

Please read the safety and operation instructions before using your device or any accessories that came with it. Retain these instructions for future use.

- Do not install your device in your vehicle or use it while driving. Using your device while driving could put you and others at greater risk of an accident causing serious injury, death, and property loss. You are responsible for knowing and obeying the laws and regulations regarding the use of wireless devices in the areas where you drive.
- Do not use your device or accessories near water (for example, near a bathtub or a sink, in a wet basement, or near a swimming pool) or spill liquid of any kind on your device or accessories as this might cause a short circuit, a fire, or an electric shock which could cause serious injury, death, and property loss.

- Do not use your device in the presence of gas fumes as it presents a risk of fire or explosion.
- Do not use or store your device in extreme temperatures as your device might overheat and may present a burn and fire risk and cease to function.
- Do not dispose of your device in a fire as this might cause an explosion resulting in serious injury, death, and property loss.
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations prohibit using the radio of wireless devices while in the air. Turn off all wireless connections on your device before boarding an aircraft. Using your device on an aircraft might affect aircraft instrumentation, communication, and performance; might disrupt the network; might otherwise be dangerous to the operation of the aircraft, its crew, and its passengers; and might be illegal.
- When listening to audio files using headphones, permanent hearing loss might

occur if headphones are used at a high volume. Avoid increasing the volume of your headphones to block out noisy surroundings. If you experience ringing in your ears or muffled speech, consult a physician to have your hearing checked.

- Do not disassemble your device. Your device contains small parts that might be a choking hazard.
- Most modern electronic equipment is shielded from radio frequency (RF) signals. However, certain electronic equipment might not be shielded against the RF signals from your device. Keep your device away from medical devices, including pacemakers and hearing aids, as they might malfunction and cause serious injury or death to you and others.
- Turn off all wireless connections on your device in health care facilities when any regulations posted in these areas instruct you to do so. Hospitals or health care facilities may be using equipment that could be sensitive to external RF energy.

- Certain jurisdictions might prohibit or restrict your use of certain features on your device.

Additional safety guidelines

About charging

- Use only the charger supplied with your device. Use of another type of charger will result in malfunction and/or danger.
- Do not use the charger in a high moisture environment. Never touch the charger when your hands or feet are wet.
- Allow adequate ventilation around the charger when using it to operate the device or charge the battery. Do not cover the charger with paper or other objects that will reduce cooling. Do not use the charger while it is inside a carrying case.
- Connect the charger to a proper power source. The voltage requirements are found on the product case and/or packaging.
- Do not use the charger if the cord becomes damaged.

- Do not attempt to service the unit. There are no serviceable parts inside. Replace the unit if it is damaged or exposed to excess moisture.

About the battery

This unit contains a non-replaceable internal Lithium Ion battery. The battery can burst or explode, releasing hazardous chemicals. To reduce the risk of fire or burns, do not disassemble, crush, puncture, or dispose of in fire or water.

Important instructions (for service personnel only)

Caution: Risk of explosion if battery is replaced by an incorrect type. Dispose of used batteries according to the instructions.

- The battery must be recycled or disposed of properly.
- Use the battery only in the specified equipment.

Caring for your device

Taking good care of your device will ensure trouble-free operation and reduce the risk of damage to your device:

- Keep your device away from excessive moisture and extreme temperatures.
- Do not place anything on top of your device or drop objects on your device.
- Do not drop your device or subject it to severe shock.
- Do not subject your device to sudden and severe temperature changes. This could cause moisture condensation inside the unit, which could damage your device. In the event of moisture condensation, allow your device to dry out completely before use.
- The screen surface can easily be scratched. Avoid touching it with sharp objects. Non-adhesive generic screen protectors designed specifically for use on portable devices with LCD panels may be used to help protect the screen from minor scratches.

- Never clean your device when it is turned on. Use a soft, lint-free cloth to wipe the screen and the exterior of your device.
- Do not use paper towels to clean the screen.
- Never attempt to disassemble, repair or make any modifications to your device. Disassembly, modification or any attempt at repair could cause damage to your device and even bodily injury or property damage and will void any warranty.
- Do not store or carry flammable liquids, gases or explosive materials in the same compartment as your device, its parts or accessories.
- Do not expose your device to extreme heat or direct sunlight for prolonged periods. Overheating may damage your device.
- Do not use alcohol or any abrasive material when cleaning the accessories.
- Do not expose the accessories to extreme heat or direct sunlight for prolonged periods.
- Store the accessories in a cool and dry place.

Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur

in a particular installation if this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Caution:

Any Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

The antenna(s) used for this transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Note: The country code selection is for non-US model only and is not available to all US model. Per FCC regulation, all Wi-Fi products marketed in US must fixed to US operation channels only.

RF Exposure Information (SAR)

This device meets the government's requirements for exposure to radio waves.

This device is designed and manufactured not to exceed the emission limits for exposure to radio frequency (RF) energy set by the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S. Government.

The exposure standard for wireless device employs a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR limit set by the FCC is 1.6 W/kg. *Tests for SAR are conducted using standard operating positions accepted by the FCC with the device transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands. Although the SAR is determined at the highest certified power level, the actual SAR level of the

device while operating can be well below the maximum value. This is because the device is designed to operate at multiple power levels so as to use only the power required to reach the network. In general, the closer you are to a wireless base station antenna, the lower the power output.

The highest SAR value for the model device as reported to the FCC when tested is 0.83 W/kg as described in this user guide.

While there may be differences between the SAR levels of various devices and at various positions, they all meet the government requirement.

The FCC has granted an Equipment Authorization for this model device with all reported SAR levels evaluated as in compliance with the FCC RF exposure guidelines. SAR information on this model device is on file with the FCC and can be found under the Display Grant section of www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/fccid.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets the FCC RF exposure

guidelines for use with an accessory that contains no metal and be positioned a minimum of 0 cm from the body. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

§15.19 (a)(3)

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

§15.21

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

§15.105 (b)

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide

reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/ TV technician for help.

WEEE

This device must not be disposed of as normal household waste, in accordance with the EU directive for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE - 2002/96/EC). Instead, it should be disposed of by returning it to the point of sale, or to a municipal recycling collection point.

Warranty Information

Warranty Period:

The manufacture warrants this device is free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for twelve (12) months commencing upon the date of purchase by the first consumer purchaser. If proof of purchase cannot be provided, the manufacture date as recorded by manufacture based upon the serial number will be deemed to be the start of Warranty Period.

Limited Warranty Statement:

The consumer should never attempt to open or disassemble the device and doing so may cause damage that voids your warranty.

The device is equipped with an internal rechargeable battery that is non-removable.

This warranty does not cover defects

1) Resulting from improper or unreasonable use or maintenance

- 2) Failure to follow operating instructions; accident; excess moisture; insects; lightning; power surges; connections to improper voltage supply;
- 3) Unauthorized alteration or modification of original condition;
- 4) Damages caused by inadequate packing or shipping procedures;
- 5) Devices purchased from unauthorized dealers.

During the warranty period, manufacture will, at its sole option,(using new or refurbished replacement parts), repair any defective devices. Repaired devices will be warranted for a period equal to the remainder of the original Limited Warranty on the original device or for NINETY (90) days, whichever is longer. All replaced parts, components, boards and equipment shall become the property of manufacture.

The warranty is good only to the original purchaser of the device during the warranty period as long as it is in the U.S.

Disclaimer of Warranties; Exclusion of Liability

Except as set forth in the express warranty contained on the warranty page enclosed with the device, the purchaser takes the device “AS IS”, and manufacture makes no express or implied warranty or any kind whatsoever with respect to the product, including but not limited to the merchantability of the product or its fitness for any particular purpose or use; The design, condition or quality of the device; The performance of the product; The workmanship of the product or the components contained therein; Or compliance of the product with the requirements of any law, rule, specification or contract pertaining thereto. Nothing contained in the instruction manual shall be construed to create an express or implied warranty of any kind whatsoever with respect to the device. In addition, manufacture shall not be liable for any damages of any kind resulting from the purchase or use of the device or arising from the breach of the express warranty, including incidental, special or consequential damages, or loss of anticipated profits or benefits.

Manufacture is not liable for performance issues or incompatibilities caused by your editing of registry settings, or your modification of operating system software.

Using custom operating system software may cause your device and applications to work improperly. Your carrier may not permit users to download certain software, such as custom OS.

If your carrier prohibits this, if you attempt to download software onto the device without authorization, you will be notified on the screen that the device will no longer operate and be instructed to power down the device. You must then contact your carrier to restore the device to the carrier-authorized settings.

