

3.7 Camera



Accessing the camera

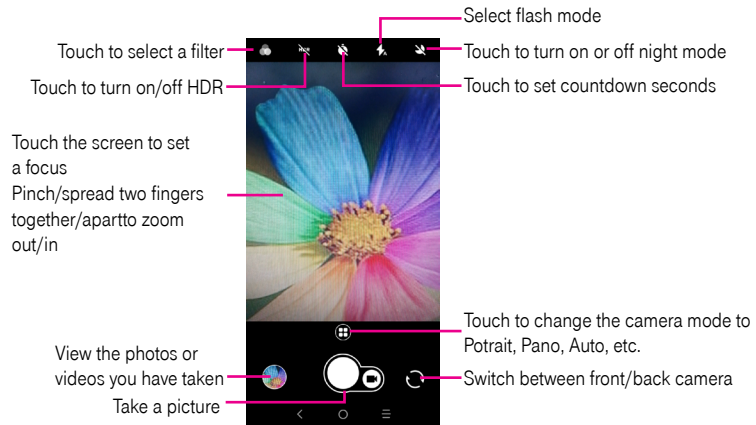
Touch from the Home screen and then touch **Camera**. If the phone is locked, press the **Power** key and then double-touch the camera icon to open the camera.

Taking a picture

- Position the object or landscape in the viewfinder, touch the screen to focus if necessary
- Touch to take the picture which will be automatically saved. You can also long press to take burst shots.

Making a video

- Touch to enter the Video mode.
- Touch on the bottom right of the screen to start video recording.
- You can also touch to take a picture during video recording.
- Touch to stop recording. The video will be automatically saved.



Further operations when viewing a picture/video you have taken

- Touch from camera screen to view the photos or videos you have taken.
- Touch then Gmail, Bluetooth, MMS, etc to share the photo or video.
- Touch to edit.
- Touch to add the picture to favourite.
- Touch to delete.

3.8 Gallery.....






To view a picture/play a video

Pictures and videos are displayed by moments and albums in **Gallery**.

- All pictures and videos are divided by moments, and by albums. Touch an album to view pictures and videos spread on the screen.
- Touch the picture/video directly to view or play.
- Slide up/down to view previous or next pictures/videos.





Working with photos

You can work with pictures by rotating or cropping them, sharing them with friends, setting them as a contact photo or wallpaper, etc.

- Locate the picture you want to work on, and touch the picture in the full-screen picture view.
- Touch  to share the picture, or touch  to delete the picture. Touch  and select **Set as...** to set the picture as Contact photo or Wallpaper.






Touch  from full-screen picture view, more options will display for you to choose from.

-  Set effects such as **Punch, Vintage, B/W, Bleach**, etc.
-  Add a border.
-  **Crop, Straighten, Rotate, Mirror** or **Draw** the picture.
-  Adjust the picture colour.


Batch operation

The Gallery provides a multi-select function, so that you can work with pictures/videos in batches.


- On **Moments** or **Albums** screen, touch  and touch **Select items** to activate batch operation mode (you can also long press one album/picture).
- Touch videos/pictures you want to work with.
- Touch  to delete selected files. Touch  to share selected files.


3.9 Clock.....




To access clock, touch  from the Home screen, then touch **Clock**.

Setting world clocks

Touch  on the clock screen.

Touch  to add a time zone.

Setting alarms

Touch  on the clock screen.


Turn on  to enable existing alarm, or touch  to add a new alarm, the following options will appear:

- **Time** Touch to set the alarm time.
- **Repeat** Touch to select the days when you want the alarm to work.
- **Ringtone** Touch to select a ringtone for the alarm.
- **Vibrate** Select to activate vibration.
- **Label** Touch to set a name for the alarm.
- **Delete** Touch to delete the alarm.



Touch an existing alarm to enter editing mode.

Touch  then touch  to delete the selected alarm.


Setting timer




Touch  on the clock screen.

- Enter time in the sequence of second, minute and hour.

- Touch  to activate **Countdown**.
- Touch **ADD TIMER** to add another timer in panel.
- Touch  to deactivate Countdown.
- Touch **DELETE** to delete current countdown label.

Setting stopwatch


Touch  on the clock screen.

- Touch  to start the timer.
- Touch **LAP** to show a list of records according to the updated time.
- Touch  to halt the total and lap times. These will only restart after  is touched.
- Touch **RESET** to start a new timer.

3.10 Music.....

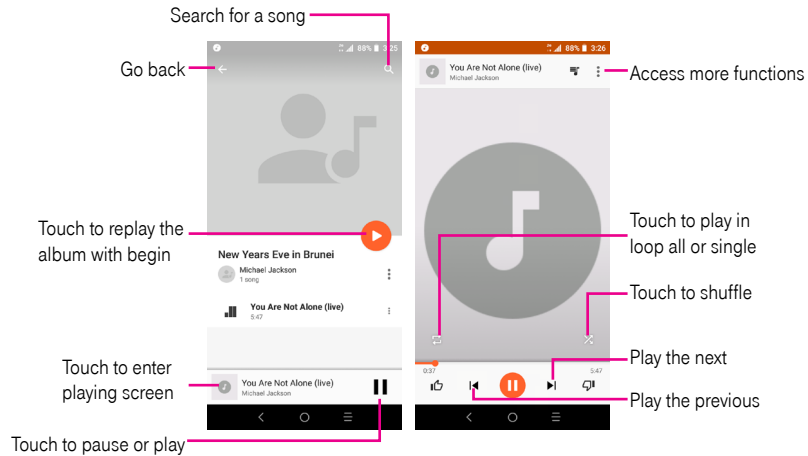



You can play music files stored on your phone or microSD card. Music files can be downloaded from your computer to the phone using a USB cable.

To play a music file, touch  from the Home screen, then touch **Play Music**.

Playing music

Touch a song to play.




 While playing songs with Music, the operation of pause, play or skip is still available even if the screen is locked.

4 Personalize Your Phone.....

4.1 Language

Your device can be operated using English and Spanish language.

Changing phone language:

- Go to **Settings > System > Language & input > languages.**
- Touch and hold  beside the desired language, drag it to the top of the list.

4.2 Date & time

Go to **Settings > System > Date & time.**

Automatic date & time

Touch **Automatic date & time** to choose network or GPS to provide the date and time or turn it off.

Automatic time zone

Turn on  to use the network-provided time zone.

Set date

Touch to open a dialog where you can manually set the phone's date.


Set time

Touch to open a dialog where you can manually set the phone's time.

Select time zone

Touch to open a dialog where you can set the phone's time zone.

Use 24-hour format

Turn on  to display the time using the 24-hour clock format.

4.3 Sound

Adjusting volume:

- Press the Up/Down button that is located on the right side of the device to adjust the Ringtone & Notification volume.
- You can also go to **Settings > Sound** to adjust the volume for media, ringtone, notification and alarm.

Adjusting tones

- Go to **Settings > Sound**.
- You may select ringtones for phone, notification, alarm as well as other sounds.

Adjusting other sounds

All other sounds that are related to Dial Pad, Screen locking and Charging sound can be adjusted to by doing the following:

- Go to **Settings > Sound > Advanced > Other Sounds**.

4.4 Wallpaper, brightness and screen timeout

Adjusting Wallpapers

- Go to **Settings > Display > Advanced > Wallpaper**
- Touch **Wallpapers** to select from pre-loaded wallpapers.
- Touch **Gallery** to select from images that are stored on your device.
- Touch **Photos to select from** images that are stored on your device.
- Touch **Live Wallpapers** to select from live photos that are stored on your device.

Adjusting brightness

- Go to **Settings > Display > Brightness level**.
- Select desired brightness by sliding .

Adjusting screen timeout

- Go to **Settings > Display > Advanced > Sleep**.
- Select the screen timeout duration.

5 Security.....

5.1 Screen lock

Screen lock allows you to set a 4-digit password which protects your phone from intrusions. Whoever turns on your phone will be prompted to enter a password in order to access your device.




5.2 SIM security

A SIM PIN prevents access to the SIM card cellular data networks. When it's enabled, any device containing the SIM card will request the PIN upon restart. A SIM PIN is not the same as the lock code used to unlock the device.

6 Account.....

6.1 Software Update

To access Software Updates, follow the steps below:

- Connect your device to a Wi-Fi network and make sure it has a strong data connection.
- Ensure your battery is fully charged before starting the software update. Your device's current battery level can be found on your device under **Settings > Battery**.
- Go to **Settings > System > About phone > System updates**.
- Touch  and the phone will search for the latest software.
- If you want to update the system, touch the  button, and when that's finished, touch  to complete the upgrade.
- Now your phone will have the latest version of the software.

7 Safety and Use

We recommend that you read this chapter carefully before using your phone. The manufacturer disclaims any liability for damage, which may result as a consequence of improper use or use contrary to the instructions contained herein.

EXPOSURE TO RADIO FREQUENCY SIGNALS

Your wireless handheld portable telephone is a low power radio transmitter and receiver. When it is ON, it receives and also sends out radio frequency (RF) signals. In August 1996, the Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) adopted RF exposure guidelines with safety levels for handheld wireless phones. Those guidelines are consistent with the safety standards previously set by both U.S. and international standards bodies:

- ANSI C95.1 (1992) *
- NCRP Report 86 (1986) *
- ICNIRP (1996) *

Those standards were based on comprehensive and periodic evaluations of the relevant scientific literature. For example, over 120 scientists, engineers, and physicians from universities, government health agencies, and industry reviewed the available body of research to develop the ANSI Standard (C951).

The design of your phone complies with the FCC guidelines (and those standards).

- 1: American National Standards Institute.
- 2: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.
- 3: International Commission on Nonionizing Radiation Protection.

ANTENNA SAFETY

Use only the supplied or an approved replacement antenna. Unauthorized antennas, modifications, or attachments could impair call quality, damage the phone, or result in violation of FCC regulations. Please contact your local dealer for replacement antenna.

Do not use the phone with a damaged antenna. If a damaged antenna comes into contact with the skin, a minor burn may result. Please contact your local dealer for replacement antenna.

DRIVING SAFETY

Talking on the phone while driving is extremely dangerous and is illegal in some states. Remember, safety comes first. Check the laws and regulations on the use of phones in the areas where you drive. Always obey them. Also, if using your phone while driving, please:

- Give full attention to driving. Driving safely is your first responsibility.
- Use hands-free operation, if available.
- Pull off the road and park before making or answering a call, if driving conditions so require.

If you must use the phone while driving, please use one-touch, speed dialing, and auto answer modes.

An airbag inflates with great force. DO NOT place objects, including both installed or portable wireless equipment, in the area over the airbag or in the air bag deployment area. If in-vehicle wireless equipment is improperly installed and the air bag inflates, serious injury could result.

WARNING: Failure to follow these instructions may lead to serious personal injury and possible property damage.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Your wireless handheld portable telephone is a low power radio transmitter and receiver. When it is ON, it receives and also sends out radio frequency (RF) signals. Most modern electronic equipment is shielded from RF energy. However, certain electronic equipment may not be shielded against the RF signals from your wireless phone. Therefore, use of your phone must be restricted in certain situations.

PACEMAKERS

The Health Industry Manufacturers Association recommends that a minimum separation of six (6") inches be maintained between a handheld wireless phone and a pacemaker to avoid potential interference with the pacemaker. These recommendations are consistent with the independent research by and recommendations of Wireless Technology Research. Persons with pacemakers:

- ALWAYS keep the phone more than six inches from your pacemaker when the phone is turned on.
- Do not carry the phone in a breast pocket.
- Use the ear opposite the pacemaker to minimize the potential for interference.
- If you have any reason to suspect that interference is taking place, turn your phone OFF immediately.

HEARING AIDS

Some digital wireless phones may interfere with some hearing aids. In the event of such interference, you may want to consult your service provider (or call the customer service line to discuss alternatives).

OTHER MEDICAL DEVICES

If you use any other personal medical device, consult the manufacturer of your device to determine if they are adequately shielded from external RF energy.

Your physician may be able to assist you in obtaining this information. Turn your phone OFF in healthcare facilities when any regulations posted in these areas instruct you to do so. Hospitals or healthcare facilities may be using equipment that could be sensitive to external RF energy.

VEHICLES

RF signals may affect improperly installed or inadequately shielded electronic systems in motor vehicles. Check with the manufacturer or its representative regarding your vehicle. You should also consult the manufacturer of any equipment that has been added to your vehicle.

POSTED FACILITIES

Turn your phone OFF where posted notices so require.

OTHER SAFETY GUIDELINES

AIRCRAFT

FCC regulations prohibit using your phone while in the air. Turn your phone OFF before boarding an aircraft. Always request and obtain prior consent and approval of an authorized airline representative before using your phone aboard an aircraft.

Always follow the instructions of the airline representative whenever using your phone aboard an aircraft, to prevent any possible interference with airborne electronic equipment.

BLASTING AREAS

To avoid interfering with blasting operations, turn your phone OFF when in a "blasting area" or in areas posted: "Turn off two-way radio." Obey all signs and instructions.

POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES

Turn your phone OFF when in any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere and obey all signs and instructions. Sparks in such areas could cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death.

Areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere are often, but not always, clearly marked. They include fueling areas such as gas stations; below deck on boats; fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities; vehicles using liquefied petroleum gas (such as propane or butane); areas where the air contains chemicals or particles, such as grain, dust, or metal powders; and any other area where you would normally be advised to turn off your vehicle's engine.

PRECAUTIONS

Your Handheld Portable Telephone is a high quality piece of equipment. Before operating, read all instructions and cautionary markings on (1) USB AC Adapter (2) Battery.

Failure to follow the directions below could result in serious bodily injury and/or property damage due to battery liquid leakage, fire or rupture.

- DO NOT use this equipment in an extreme environment where high temperature or high humidity exists.
- DO NOT abuse the equipment. Avoid striking, shaking or shocking. When not using, lay down the unit to avoid possible damage due to instability.
- DO NOT expose this equipment to rain or spilled beverages.
- DO NOT use unauthorized accessories.
- DO NOT disassemble the phone or its accessories. If service or repair is required, return unit to an authorized cellular service center. If unit is disassembled, the risk of electric shock or fire may result.
- DO NOT short-circuit the battery terminals with metal items etc.

SAFETY INFORMATION FOR FCC RF EXPOSURE

WARNING! READ THIS INFORMATION BEFORE USING

CAUTIONS

In August 1996 the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the United States with its action in Report and Order FCC 96-326 adopted an updated safety standard for human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic energy emitted by FCC regulated transmitters. Those guidelines are consistent with the safety standard previously set by both U.S. and international standards bodies.

The design of this phone complies with the FCC guidelines and these international standards.

BODY-WORN OPERATION

This device was tested for typical body-worn operations with the back of the phone kept 1 cm. from the body. To maintain compliance requirements, use only belt-clips, holsters or similar accessories that maintain a 1 cm separation distance between the user's Body and the back of the phone, including the antenna.

The use of belt-clips, holsters and similar accessories should not contain metallic components in its assembly. The use of accessories that do not satisfy these requirements may not comply with FCC RF exposure requirements, and should be avoided.

For more information about RF exposure, please visit the FCC website at <http://www.fcc.gov>

SAR INFORMATION

THIS MODEL PHONE MEETS THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPOSURE TO RADIO WAVES.

Your wireless phone is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed and manufactured not to exceed the emission limits for exposure to radiofrequency (RF) energy set by the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S. Government. These limits are part of comprehensive guidelines and establish permitted levels of RF energy for the general population. The guidelines are based on standards that were developed by independent scientific organizations through periodic and thorough evaluation of scientific studies. The standards include a substantial safety margin designed to assure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.

The exposure standard for wireless mobile phones 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 with the phone 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 phone while operating can be well below the maximum value. This is because the phone 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.

Before a phone model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed the limit established by the government adopted requirement for safe exposure. The tests are performed in positions and locations (e.g., at the ear and worn on the body) as required by the FCC for each model. The highest SAR value for this model phone when tested for use at the ear is 0.91 W/Kg and when worn on the body is 1.40 W/Kg (Body-worn measurements differ among phone models, depending upon available accessories and FCC requirements). While there may be differences between the SAR levels of various cellphones and at various positions, they all meet the government requirement for RF exposure.

For body-worn operation, the cellphone meets FCC RF exposure guidelines provided that it is used with a non-metallic accessory with the handset at least 15 mm from the body. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

SAR information on this model phone is on file with the FCC and can be found under the Display Grant section of <http://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea> after searching on JYCBLADE.

Additional information on Specific Absorption Rates (SAR) can be found on the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) web-site at <http://www.ctia.org>.

* In the United States and Canada, the SAR limit for mobile phones used by the public is 1.6 watts/kg (W/kg) averaged over one gram of tissue. The standard incorporates a substantial margin of safety to give additional protection for the public and to account for any variations in measurements.

For this device, the highest reported SAR value for usage near the body is:

| Maximum SAR for this model and conditions under which it was recorded | |
|---|-----------|
| REVL 2 5052W (Body-worn) | 1.40 W/Kg |

HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY (HAC) FOR WIRELESS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICES

OUR COMMITMENT

We believe that all of our customers should be able to enjoy the benefits of digital wireless technologies. We are committed to providing a selection of compatible devices for our customers who wear hearing aids.

THIS PHONE HAS A HAC RATING OF M4/T4. Reference ANSI C63.19 (2011).

FCC ID: [2ACCJH093](#).

Electronic labeling path : Touch **Settings > System > Regulatory & Safety or press *#07#**, you can find more information about labeling ⁽¹⁾, such as FCC ID.

⁽¹⁾ This may vary depending on country.

WHAT IS HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY?

The Federal Communications Commission has implemented rules and a rating system designed to enable people who wear hearing aids to effectively use these wireless telecommunications devices. The standard for compatibility of digital wireless phones with hearing aids is set forth in American National Standard Institute (ANSI) standard C63.19. There are two sets of ANSI standards with ratings from one to four (four being the best rating): an "M" rating for reduced interference making it easier to hear conversations on the phone when using the hearing aid microphone, and a "T" rating that enables the phone to be used with hearing aids operating in the telecoil mode thus reducing unwanted background noise.

HOW WILL I KNOW WHICH WIRELESS PHONES ARE HEARING AID COMPATIBLE?

The Hearing Aid Compatibility rating is displayed on the wireless phone box.

A phone is considered Hearing Aid Compatible for acoustic coupling (microphone mode) if it has an "M3" or "M4" rating. A digital wireless phone is considered Hearing Aid Compatible for inductive coupling (telecoil mode) if it has a "T3" or "T4" rating.

This phone has been tested and rated for use with hearing aids for some of the wireless technologies that it uses. However, there may be some newer wireless technologies used in this phone that have not been tested yet for use with hearing aids. It is important to try the different features of this phone thoroughly and in different locations, using your hearing aid or cochlear implant to determine if you hear any interfering noise. Consult your service provider about its return and exchange policies and for information on hearing aid compatibility.

HOW WILL I KNOW IF MY HEARING AID WILL WORK WITH A PARTICULAR DIGITAL WIRELESS PHONE?

You'll want to try a number of wireless phones so that you can decide which works the best with your hearing aids. You may also want to talk with your hearing aid professional about the extent to which your hearing aids are immune to interference, if they have wireless phone shielding, and whether your hearing aid has a HAC rating.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HEARING AIDS AND DIGITAL WIRELESS PHONE

- FCC Hearing Aid Compatibility and Volume Control – <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro/hearing.html>
- Hearing Loss Association of America – <http://www.hearingloss.org/learn/cellphonetech.asp>
- CTIA – <http://www.accesswireless.org/Disability-Categories/Hearing.aspx>
- Gallaudet University, RERC – <http://tap.gallaudet.edu/voice>

FDA CONSUMER UPDATE

U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION - CENTER FOR DEVICES AND RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH CONSUMER UPDATE ON WIRELESS PHONES

1. Do wireless phones pose a health hazard?

The available scientific evidence does not show that any health problems are associated with using wireless phones. There is no proof, that wireless phones are absolutely safe. They also emit very low levels of RF when in the idle mode. Whereas high levels of RF can produce health effects (by heating tissue), exposure to low level RF that does not produce heating effects causes no known adverse health effects. Many studies of low level RF exposures have not found any biological effects. Some studies have suggested that some biological effects may occur, but such findings have not been confirmed by additional research. In some cases, other researchers have had difficulty in reproducing those studies, or in determining the reasons for inconsistent results.

2. What is FDA's role concerning the safety of wireless phones?

Under the law, FDA does not review the safety of radiation-emitting consumer products such as wireless phones before they can be sold, as it does with new drugs or medical devices. However, the agency has authority to take action if wireless phones are shown to emit radiofrequency energy (RF) at a level that is hazardous to the user. In such a case, FDA could require the manufacturers of wireless phones to notify users of the health hazard and to repair, replace or recall the phones so that the hazard no longer exists. Although the existing scientific data do not justify FDA regulatory actions, FDA has urged the wireless phone industry to take a number of steps, including the following:

- Support needed research into possible biological effects of RF of the type emitted by wireless phones;
- Design wireless phones in a way that minimizes any RF exposure to the user that is not necessary for device function;

and

- Cooperate in providing users of wireless phones with the best possible information on possible effects of wireless phone use on human health.

FDA belongs to an interagency working group of the federal agencies that have responsibility for different aspects of RF safety to ensure coordinated efforts at the federal level. The following agencies belong to this working group:

- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- Environmental Protection Agency

- Federal Communications Commission
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Institutes of Health participates in some inter-agency working group activities, as well. FDA shares regulatory responsibilities for wireless phones with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). All phones that are sold in the United States must comply with FCC safety guidelines that limit RF exposure. FCC relies on FDA and other health agencies for safety questions about wireless phones. FCC also regulates the base stations that the wireless phone networks rely upon. While these base stations operate at higher power than do the wireless phones themselves, the RF exposures that people get from these base stations are typically thousands of times lower than those they can get from wireless phones. Base stations are thus not the subject of the safety questions discussed in this document.

3. What kinds of phones are the subject of this update?

The term “wireless phone” refers here to hand-held wireless phones with built-in antennas, often called “cell,” “mobile,” or “PCS” phones. These types of wireless phones can expose the user to measurable radiofrequency energy (RF) because of the short distance between the phone and the user's head. These RF exposures are limited by Federal Communications Commission safety guidelines that were developed with the advice of FDA and other federal health and safety agencies. When the phone is located at greater distances from the user, the exposure to RF is drastically lower because a person's RF exposure decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the source. The so-called “cordless phones,” which have a base unit connected to the telephone wiring in a house, typically operate at far lower power levels, and thus produce RF exposures far below the FCC safety limits.

4. What are the results of the research done already?

The research done thus far has produced conflicting results, and many studies have suffered from flaws in their research methods. Animal experiments investigating the effects of radiofrequency energy (RF) exposures characteristic of wireless phones have yielded conflicting results that often cannot be repeated in other laboratories. A few animal studies, however, have suggested that low levels of RF could accelerate the development of cancer in laboratory animals. However, many of the studies that showed increased tumor development used animals that had been genetically engineered or treated with cancer-causing chemicals so as to be predisposed to develop cancer in the absence of RF exposure. Other studies exposed the animals to RF for up to 22 hours per day. These conditions are not similar to the conditions under which people use wireless phones, so we don't know with certainty what the results of such studies mean for human health. Three large epidemiology studies have been published since December 2000. Between them, the studies investigated any possible association between the use of wireless phones and primary brain cancer, glioma, meningioma, or acoustic neuroma, tumors of the brain or salivary gland, leukemia, or other cancers. None of the studies demonstrated the existence of any harmful health effects from wireless phone RF exposures. However, none of the studies can answer questions about long-term exposures, since the average period of phone use in these studies was around three years.

5. What research is needed to decide whether RF exposure from wireless phones poses a health risk?

A combination of laboratory studies and epidemiological studies of people actually using wireless phones would provide some of the data that are needed. Lifetime animal exposure studies could be completed in a few years. However, very large numbers of animals would be needed to provide reliable proof of a cancer promoting effect if one exists. Epidemiological studies can provide data that is directly applicable to human populations, but 10 or more years' follow-up may be needed to provide answers about some health effects, such as cancer. This is because the interval between the time of exposure to a cancer-causing agent and the time tumors develop - if they do - may be many, many years. The interpretation of epidemiological studies is hampered by difficulties in measuring actual RF exposure during day-to-day use of wireless phones. Many factors affect this measurement, such as the angle at which the phone is held, or which model of phone is used.

6. What is FDA doing to find out more about the possible health effects of wireless phone RF?

FDA is working with the U.S. National Toxicology Program and with groups of investigators around the world to ensure that high priority animal studies are conducted to address important questions about the effects of exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF). FDA has been a leading participant in the World Health Organization International Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) Project since its inception in 1996. An influential result of this work has been the development of a detailed agenda of research needs that has driven the establishment of new research programs around the world. The Project has also helped develop a series of public information documents on EMF issues. FDA and the Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association (CTIA) have a formal Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) to do research on wireless phone safety. FDA provides the scientific oversight, obtaining input from experts in government, industry, and academic organizations. CTIA-funded research is conducted through contracts to independent investigators. The initial research will include both laboratory studies and studies of wireless phone users. The CRADA will also include a broad assessment of additional research needs in the context of the latest research developments around the world.

7. How can I find out how much radiofrequency energy exposure I can get by using my wireless phone?

All phones sold in the United States must comply with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) guidelines that limit radiofrequency energy (RF) exposures. FCC established these guidelines in consultation with FDA and the other federal health and safety agencies. The FCC limit for RF exposure from wireless telephones is set at a Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of 1.6 watts per kilogram (1.6 W/kg). The FCC limit is consistent with the safety standards developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE) and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement. The exposure limit takes into consideration the body's ability to remove heat from the tissues that absorb energy from the wireless phone and is set well below levels known to have effects. Manufacturers of wireless phones must report the RF exposure level for each model of phone to the FCC. The FCC website (<http://www.fda.gov> (under "c" in the subject index, select Cell Phones > Research)) gives directions for locating the FCC identification number on your phone so you can find your phone's RF exposure level in the online listing.

8. What has FDA done to measure the radiofrequency energy coming from wireless phones?

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) is developing a technical standard for measuring the radiofrequency energy (RF) exposure from wireless phones and other wireless handsets with the participation and leadership of FDA scientists and engineers. The standard, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques," sets forth the first consistent test methodology for measuring the rate at which RF is deposited in the heads of wireless phone users. The test method uses a tissue-simulating model of the human head. Standardized SAR test methodology is expected to greatly improve the consistency of measurements made by different laboratories on the same phone. SAR is the measurement of the amount of energy absorbed in tissue, either by the whole body or a small part of the body. It is measured in watts/kg (or milliwatts/g) of matter. This measurement is used to determine whether a wireless phone complies with safety guidelines.

9. What steps can I take to reduce my exposure to radiofrequency energy from my wireless phone?

If there is a risk from these products—and at this point we do not know that there is—it is probably very small. But if you are concerned about avoiding even potential risks, you can take a few simple steps to minimize your exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF). Since time is a key factor in how much exposure a person receives, reducing the amount of time spent using a wireless phone will reduce RF exposure.

- If you must conduct extended conversations by wireless phone every day, you could place more distance between your body and the source of the RF, since the exposure level drops off dramatically with distance.

For example, you could use a headset and carry the wireless phone away from your body or use a wireless phone connected to a remote antenna. Again, the scientific data do not demonstrate that wireless phones are harmful. But if you are concerned about the RF exposure from these products, you can use measures like those described above to reduce your RF exposure from wireless phone use.

10. What about children using wireless phones?

Scientific evidence does not show a danger to users of wireless phones, including children and teenagers. If you want to take steps to lower exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF), the measures described above would apply to children and teenagers using wireless phones. Reducing the time of wireless phone use and increasing the distance between the user and the RF source will reduce RF exposure. Some groups sponsored by other national governments have advised that children be discouraged from using wireless phones at all. For example, the government in the United Kingdom distributed leaflets containing such a recommendation in December 2000. They noted that no evidence exists that using a wireless phone causes brain tumors or other ill effects. Their recommendation to limit wireless phone use by children was strictly precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any health hazard exists.

11. What about wireless phone interference with medical equipment?

Radiofrequency energy (RF) from wireless phones can interact with some electronic devices. For this reason, FDA helped develop a detailed test method to measure electromagnetic interference (EMI) of implanted cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators from wireless telephones. This test method is now part of a standard sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI). The final draft, a joint effort by FDA, medical device manufacturers, and many other groups, was completed in late 2000. This standard will allow manufacturers to ensure that cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators are safe from wireless phone EMI. FDA has tested hearing aids for interference from handheld wireless phones and helped develop a voluntary standard sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). This standard specifies test methods and performance requirements for hearing aids and wireless phones so that no interference occurs when a person uses a "compatible" phone and a "compatible" hearing aid at the same time. This standard was approved by the IEEE in 2000. FDA continues to monitor the use of wireless phones for possible interactions with other medical devices. Should harmful interference be found to occur, FDA will conduct testing to assess the interference and work to resolve the problem.

12. Where can I find additional information?

For additional information, please refer to the following resources:

- FDA web page on wireless phones (<http://www.fda.gov/Radiation-EmittingProducts/RadiationEmittingProductsandProcedures/HomeBusinessandEntertainment/CellPhones/default.htm>)
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) RF Safety Program (<http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety>)
- International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (<http://www.icnirp.de>)
- World Health Organization (WHO) International EMF Project (<http://www.who.int/peh-emf/en/>)
- National Radiological Protection Board (UK) (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/>)

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.
- 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 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 with your doctor.

YOU CAN OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

AMERICA ACADEMY OF AUDIOLOGY

11730 Plaza American Drive, Suite 300

Reston, VA 20190

Voice: 800-AAA-2336

Email: infoaud@audiology.org

Internet: <http://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: wengerj@nidcd.nih.gov

Internet: <http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/hearing>

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA

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

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

FCC COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

This device complies with Part 15 of 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.

INFORMATION TO THE USER

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 of a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for assistance.

CAUTION: Change or modification not approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the users authority to operate the equipment. Connection of peripherals requires the use of grounded shielded signal cables.

INFORMATION ABOUT SAFEGUARDING HANDSETS

We encourage customers to take appropriate measures to secure their handsets and invite them to take advantage of the features available on this handset to help secure it from theft and/or other unauthorized access and use. This handset has a locking function (e.g., user-defined codes or patterns) that can serve as a first line of defense against unauthorized use or access to stored information. Your service provider may also offer remote locking and wiping capabilities as an additional service against theft, contact your service provider for availability of this service.

Mobile Security: Capable phone required; technical limitations may prevent certain features (e.g., LOCK) from working on certain phones. Enabling the location history features of Mobile Security can cause your phone's battery life to diminish more quickly. Device must be powered on, have text messaging capability, and be within the T-Mobile coverage area for Mobile Security features to function. Data usage applies for download and use of Mobile Security. As with other software, Mobile Security may be disabled or uninstalled by other applications, software, devices or hacking. In this event the protective features of Mobile Security may not function properly. In addition, even though installed, Mobile Security may not function properly due to other prior installed software on your device.

LICENSES



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Bluetooth® Declaration ID D038401



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You have purchased a product which uses the open source (<http://opensource.org/>) programs mtd, msdosfs, netfilter/iptables and initrd in object code and other open source programs licensed under the GNU General Public License and Apache License. We will provide you with a complete copy of the corresponding source codes upon request within a period of three years from the distribution of the product.

You may download the source codes from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/alcatel/files/>. The provision of the source code is free of charge from internet.

12 MONTH LIMITED WARRANTY

For Warranty information and support, please visit T-Mobile.com or call 611 for your device. You can also call 1-855-368-0829 to request a hard copy of the warranty.

RECYCLING INFORMATION

Call Recycle Customer Support at 1-855-368-0829 for recycling instructions or just mention this: In the United States you may learn more about CTIA's Recycling Program at <http://www.recyclewirelessphones.com>



8 Troubleshooting

Before contacting the service center, you are advised to follow the instructions below:

- To have optimal operation, fully charge the battery.
- To improve the phone's performance, remove unnecessary files or apps on your phone.
- To update your system software, use the **System updates** command in your phone's settings.
- To set your phone to factory default, use the **Reset options** in the phone's settings. All your phone data will be lost permanently. It is strongly advised to fully back up your phone before resetting.

My phone can't be switched on

- When the phone can't be switched on, charge for at least 10 minutes to ensure the minimum battery power needed. Then switch it on again.

My phone has not responded for several minutes

- If your phone doesn't respond, turn off your phone by pressing and holding the **Power** key until it turns off and then restart it again.
- If your phone has a removable battery, remove the battery and re-insert it, then restart the phone.

My phone turns off by itself

- When your phone turns off by itself, make sure that the Power key is not accidentally pressed.
- Check the battery charge level.
- Check your phone's settings for turning off the phone at a certain time.
- If it still doesn't work, **Factory** reset the phone via the **Reset options** in the phone's Settings. Make sure you have backed up your data.

My phone can't charge properly

- Make sure that you are using the proper charger that comes with the phone.
- If your phone has a removable battery, make sure that your battery is inserted properly and the battery terminal makes a good contact with the phone. It must be inserted before plugging in the charger.

- Make sure that your battery is not completely discharged; if the battery power has been discharged for a long time, it may take around 10 minutes to display the battery charging indicator on the screen.
- Make sure that charging is carried out under normal conditions (0°C (32°F) to 55°C (131°F)).
- When abroad, check that the voltage input is compatible.
- Check that the charging port is secured or it's not damaged.

My phone can't connect to a network or "No service" is displayed

- Try connecting to the network by moving to another physical location.
- Verify the network coverage with your carrier in your current area.
- Check with your carrier that your SIM card is valid.
- Make sure your phone's setting is not in airplane mode.
- If you are away from your carrier's network, you may need to enable roaming in the phone's settings to connect to other network. Roaming charges may apply.

My phone can't connect to the internet

- Make sure that Cellular Data internet service is available in your wireless service plan.
- Check your phone's settings. Make sure **Cellular Data** is enabled or Wi-Fi connected.
- Make sure that you are in a place with network coverage for cellular data or Wi-Fi internet connection.
- Try connecting at a later time or another location.

Invalid SIM card

- Make sure that the SIM card has been correctly inserted (see "Inserting or removing the SIM card").
- Make sure that the chip on your SIM card is not damaged.
- Make sure that the service of your SIM card matches the network you're on.

My phone can't make outgoing calls

- Make sure that you have dialed a valid number and have touched Call on your phone.
- For international calls, check the country and area codes.
- Make sure that your phone is connected to a network, and the network is not overloaded or unavailable.
- Check your subscription status with your carrier.

- Make sure that you have not barred outgoing calls.
- Make sure that your phone is not in airplane mode.

My phone can't receive incoming calls

- Make sure that your phone is switched on and connected to a network.
- Check for overloaded or unavailable network.
- Check your subscription status with your carrier.
- Make sure that you have not forwarded incoming calls.
- Make sure that you have not barred certain calls.
- Make sure that your phone is not in airplane mode.

The caller's name/number doesn't appear when a call is received

- Check that you have subscribed **Caller ID** service with your carrier.
- Your caller may have concealed his name or number.

I can't find my contacts

- Make sure that your SIM card is not broken.
- Make sure that your SIM card is inserted properly.
- Import all contacts stored in SIM card to phone.

The sound quality of the calls is poor

- Adjust the volume during a call by pressing the **Volume** key.
- Check the network strength. Move to a location with stronger signal strength.
- Make sure that the receiver, connector or speaker on your phone is clean.

I can't use the features described in the manual

- Check with your carrier to make sure that your subscription includes this service.
- Make sure that this feature doesn't require any additional accessory.

When I select a number from my contacts, the number can't be dialed

- Make sure that you have correctly recorded the number in your file.
- Make sure that you have selected the country code when calling an international number.

I can't add a contact

- Make sure that your SIM card contact list are not full; delete some files or save the files to the phone.

My callers can't leave messages on my voicemail

- Contact your network carrier to check service availability.
- Set up your voicemail with your carrier, so that your caller can leave a message.

I can't access my voicemail

- Make sure that your carrier's voicemail number is correctly entered in "Voicemail number".
- Try later if the network is busy.

I can't send and receive MMS

- Check your phone storage as it might be full.
- Contact your network carrier to check service availability and MMS parameters.
- Verify the server center number or your MMS profile with your carrier.
- The server center may be swamped. Try again later.
- Start a new Messaging string. You messaging string may have reached its limit.

SIM card PIN locked

- Contact your network carrier to obtain the PUK (Personal Unblocking Key) code.

I can't connect my phone to my computer

- Install Smart Suite.
- Check that your USB driver is installed properly.
- Open the Notification panel to check if the Smart Suite Agent has been activated.
- Check that you have marked the USB debugging checkbox.
- Check that your computer meets the requirements for Smart Suite installation.
- Make sure that you're using the right cable from the box.

I can't download new files

- Make sure that there is sufficient phone storage space for your download.
- Select the microSD card as the location to store downloaded files.

- Check your subscription status with your carrier.

The phone can't be detected by others via Bluetooth

- Make sure that Bluetooth is turned on and your phone is visible to other users.
- Make sure that the two phones are within Bluetooth's detection range.

The battery drains too fast

- Make sure that you follow the complete charge time (minimum 200 minutes).
- After a partial charge, the battery level indicator may not be exact.
- Wait for at least 10 minutes after removing the charger to obtain an exact indication.
- Adjust the brightness of screen as appropriate.
- Extend the email auto-check interval for as long as possible.
- Update news and weather information on manual demand, or increase their auto-check interval.
- Exit background-running applications if they are not being used for extended periods of time.
- Deactivate Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or GPS when not in use.

The phone becomes warm following prolonged calls, game playing, internet surfing or running other complex applications

- This heating is a normal consequence of the CPU handling excessive data. Ending the above actions will make your phone return to normal temperature.

After Factory data reset is performed, I can't use my phone without entering Google account credentials

- **After** reset is performed, you must enter the original Google account credentials that were used on this phone.
- If you don't remember your Google account credentials, complete Google account recovery procedures.
- If you still cannot access your phone, apply to the authorized repair center, but remember that it will not be regarded as warranty case.

The phone doesn't ring when a call or message arrives

- Make sure that Do Not Disturb mode (go to **Settings > Sound > Do Not Disturb**) is not activated.
- Press the **Volume** key to adjust volume.

I forget some passwords/codes/keys on phone

- Perform **Factory data reset**.
- If you still cannot access your phone, apply to the authorized repair center, but remember that it will not be regarded as warranty case.