

Your Visit System

Hear your home

The Visit System helps people with hearing loss to be aware of events in their home, for instance the doorbell, telephone or smoke alarm and a baby crying. Always knowing when something happens provides peace of mind and an increased sense of independence and security.

Transmitter options

1


Smoke alarm
Detects smoke and fire

2


Pushbutton transmitter
Personal alert button

3

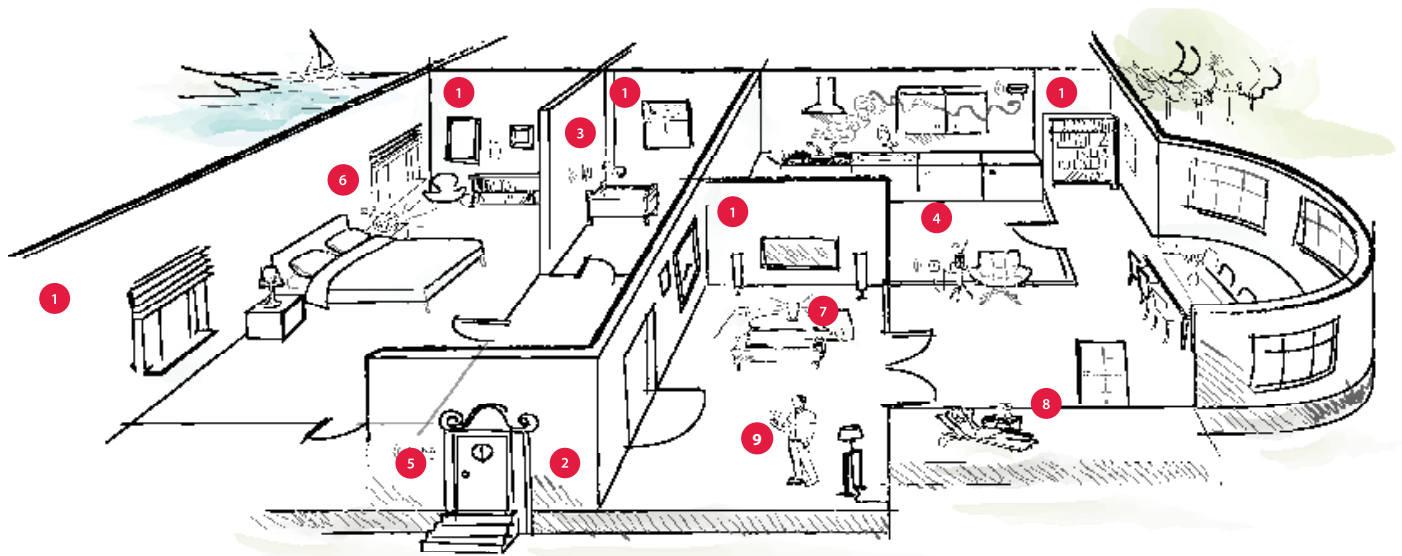

Baby monitor
Monitors your little one

4


Telephone transmitter
Monitors phones & tablets

5


Door transmitter
Monitors the doorbell



Receiver options

6


Alarm clock
Uses sound, light & vibrations

7


Flash receiver
Alerts with bright lights

8


Portable receiver
Alerts with sound and light

9


Pager receiver
Alerts with vibrations

BE1289 Smoke Alarm - Description

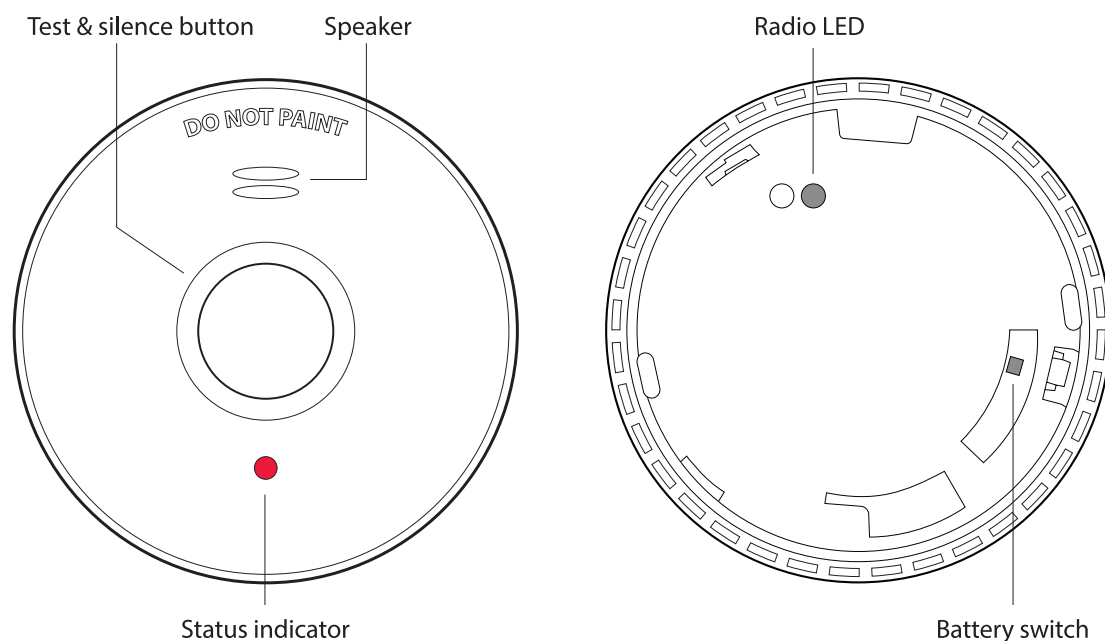
The Visit smoke alarm transmitter is part of the Visit smart home system that helps you to keep tabs on your home. It discovers smoke and smoldering fire at an early stage and relays the alarm directly to your Visit receiver. The smoke alarm features battery supervision that automatically notifies you when the smoke alarm needs replacing and is equipped with toast mode to avoid false alarms while you are cooking.

FEATURES

Type/Battery	BE1289 Smoke Alarm, Photoelectric Infrared Sensor Non-replaceable 3V Lithium battery, estimated life 10 years.
Battery supervision	Signals the Visit receiver when the battery runs low and the smoke alarm needs replacing.
Broadcast mode	Transmits fire alarm alerts to all Visit receivers within range.
Regulatory requirements	Optional programmable smoke alarm interconnect, one alert transmits fire alarm alerts to all other BE1289 fire alarms within range. Complies with EN14604:2005 and AS3786:2014.

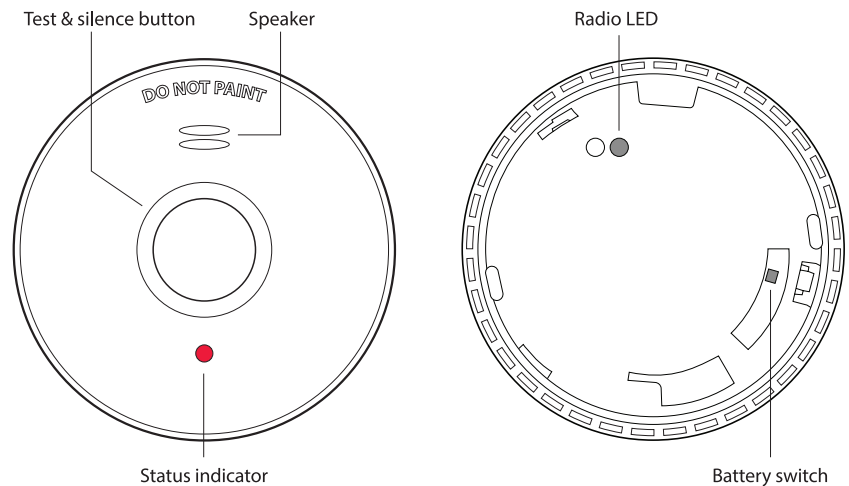


Buttons and controls



BE1289 Smoke Alarm - Handy Hints

- The BE1289 smoke alarm has a non-replaceable lithium battery. The complete smoke alarm must be replaced when the battery fails, or at 10 years old, whichever occurs first. The replacement date is listed on the back of the alarm.

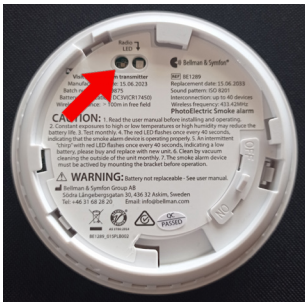


- The status indicator will flash every 40 seconds to indicate it is working satisfactorily. If the flash is accompanied by a plaintive chirp, the battery is going flat and the smoke alarm needs to be replaced.

- Smoke alarms can be hushed for 10 minutes if they alert while cooking. Just press the middle test/silence button momentarily with something like a walking stick or broom handle.
- Smoke alarms should be tested every week, or at least every month. Press the test/silence button for a few seconds until it alerts. If it does not alert then the smoke alarm will need replacing.
- Smoke alarms should be cleaned monthly, or at least quarterly, using a vacuum cleaner with a softbrush attachment. Wiping the surface with a damp cloth (water only) is also recommended.
- Smoke alarms can often give false alarms due to a number of different environmental changes. These can include spiders or flies getting inside, and abnormally fast changes to temperature and/or humidity levels. If false alarms become frequent, please contact us for assistance.
- The BE1289 Smoke Alarm can wirelessly interconnect with up to 40 other BE1289 alarms. This can decrease the time taken to evacuate a house in the event of a fire.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Before installing and turning on the BE1289 Smoke Alarm

There is a light dependent sensor on the back of the BE1289 Smoke alarm to the left of the Radio LED as arrowed (see pic below).



Because of this, always use the smoke alarm base to turn the smoke alarm on and off, by rotating the alarm within the base, as the base activates this sensor. If you are going to interconnect BE1289 smoke alarms, do this before installing the base on the ceiling. If you need a spare base, please ask. Turning the smoke alarm off once interconnecting has been programmed, will not delete the interconnect.

Independent testing procedure

1. Turn all alarms on by rotating them in their bases.
2. Press the test/hush button on each, release the button when the alarm starts bleeping. The alarm should only bleep 2 or 3 times.
3. The front LED will blink for approx. 10 seconds.



BE1380 Alarm clocks will alert for approx. 40 seconds and the smoke alarm LED will glow.
BE1230 Pagers will buzz twice only, and the smoke alarm LED will glow for 40 seconds.

BE1289 Interconnect process

1. Turn all BE1289 smoke alarms on by rotating them within their bases.
2. Designate 1 alarm as the "Master alarm". For consistency we recommend placing it closest to the BE1380 Alarm clock, or Main bedroom. You can mark it on the back with a felt pen.
 - a. Note it is impossible to tell which is the Master unless it is marked. If an alarm in an interconnected group needs to be replaced, and the Master is not identified, then the inter connect would need to be cleared on all smoke alarms and then all alarms need to be interconnected again. If you know which is the Master, you can set that alarm into the interconnect mode as outlined below, then only interconnect the new alarm.
3. Press the test/hush button 3 times in quick succession, then release.

- The Radio LED on the back will glow red briefly, then glow blue. It is now ready to interconnect with other BE1289 Smoke alarms.



- Now for all the slave alarms, press the test/hush button on each alarm 3 times in quick succession, then release.
- The Radio LED on the back will glow red briefly on each alarm, then glow green. When it goes out, it has interconnected.



- The Master Radio LED will glow blue for approx. 1 minute. If you finish earlier than 1 minute, you can press the test/hush button 3 times in quick succession, then release, to manually stop the process.

Independent testing procedure

- Press the test/hush button on the designated master.
- After a few seconds when the master starts beeping, release the button.
- After a few more seconds all the slaves beep loudly for 10 seconds, then the front LED blinks red for up to 5 minutes. Wait until all alarms stop blinking before running more tests.
- Press the test/hush button on any slave alarm.
- After a few seconds the slave will start beeping, release the button.
- After a few seconds all the other alarms will then beep for 10 seconds, then the front red LED blinks for up to 5 minutes.

When the test/hush button on a master or slave is pressed to test interconnected alarms, then released when the alarm starts beeping, note that this alarm will beep only a couple of times, then stop when the button is released. Then all the other alarms will beep for 10 seconds, then blink for 5 minutes, but the alarm you started with does not keep beeping or blinking. Note that this is only the test procedure behaviour, in the event of a real alarm all alarms will beep continuously.

BE1289 Procedure to Clear the Interconnect between alarms

1. Rotate the BE1289 to remove it from its bracket (which automatically turns it off).
2. Press and hold the Hush button.
3. Turn the smoke alarm on by rotating it within its base. Keep holding the hush button down until the red status LED on the front goes out, then release. The status LED will glow red.
4. Press and hold the hush button again, the status button will blink red. When the status LED stops blinking and goes out, the interconnect is cleared, release the button.
5. This must be done on each smoke alarm, slaves and master.
6. Before putting the alarm into the base, make sure the alarm is turned fully off.

Troubleshooting the BE1289 Smoke alarm

When false alarms occur with the BE1289 smoke alarm, consider the following;

1. Could it have been due to a sudden temperature or humidity rise or fall? Is it positioned too near to a heat or humidity source such as a kitchen or bathroom? Try leaving the smoke alarm down for a day on a bench near the normal position.
2. Has a bug crawled or flown into the smoke alarm? Tap the smoke alarm on a flat surface then tip it to see if anything comes out.
3. Is it chirping and blinking red every 40 seconds? The battery is too low and the alarm needs replacing immediately.
4. Is it chirping but not blinking red? Check for contamination such as a bug inside.

For interconnected BE1289 smoke alarms, if one alerts, they will all go into alert mode. It can be difficult to identify the culprit. Here is a suggested test procedure;

5. Clear the interconnection on all alarms so they work independently.
6. Test each alarm in turn to make sure the interconnect is cleared, and the smoke alarm is working.
7. Leave them on for a while on the bench (during the day), if none have failed put them back up for the night.
8. Advise the client that if there is a false alarm, go round the house (but only if it is safe to do so) and identify the smoke alarm that is in alert mode.
9. When you are satisfied that the rest are all OK, they can be interconnected again.

BE1289 SMOKE ALARM - SIGNAL PATTERNS

INDEPENDENT SMOKE ALARMS			VISIT RECEIVERS			
Cause	Status LED	Sound	LED	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Normal operation	Blinks every 40 seconds	None	-	-	-	-
Fire/Test	Blinks every second	3 Bleeps every 4 seconds	Red	Fire alarm	Long	Yes
Low battery	Blinks every 40 seconds	Chirps every 40 seconds	-	-	-	-
Faulty unit	-	Chirps every 40 seconds	-	-	-	-

INTERCONNECTED SMOKE ALARMS			VISIT RECEIVERS			
Cause	Status LED	Sound	LED	Sound	Vibration	Flash
Normal operation	Blinks every 40 seconds	None	-	-	-	-
Fire alarm	-	Bleeps twice/second	Red	Fire alarm	Long	Yes
Test	Blinks twice every second	Bleeps twice/second	Red	Fire alarm	Long	Yes
Low battery	Blinks every 3 hours	Chirps every 3 hours	-	-	-	-

BE1285/BE1282/BE1480/BE1287 Smoke Alarms - Handy Hints

These are all older smoke alarms, and use a replaceable 9V Long Life Lithium-Ion battery.

- BE1285 – This was sold from June 2005 to December 2012. All of these are now “end of life” and must be replaced as you find them. Rotate it to remove it from its mounting plate.
- BE1282 – This was sold from June 2010 to May 2015. It has a 160mm long aerial wire. These are now between 7 and 12 years old and should also be considered “end of life”, and replaced. To remove it from its mounting plate, you need to press the locking tag, then slide it out sideways.
- BE1480 – This was sold from Jan 2015 to April 2017. It has an 85mm long aerial wire. It used a BE1520 Bridge to communicate with the Bellman Visit system used in New Zealand. If working well, it can have the battery replaced once, then will be “end of life” when this battery fails, and should be replaced. Rotate it to remove it from its mounting plate.
- BE1287 – This was sold from Jan 2017 to June 2021. It has an aerial wire 160mm long. The battery in this model can be replaced twice before it reaches “end of life”. Rotate it to remove it from its mounting plate.



BE1240 Pushbutton Transmitter - Description

The Pushbutton Transmitter can act as a personal alarm to summon help from within the home. It can also act as a doorbell to let you know when visitors arrive.

FEATURES

Reliable transmission

Flexible

Lightweight and durable

Customizable signal

Long lasting power

Up to 250m operating range

Use as a doorbell or a personal alarm

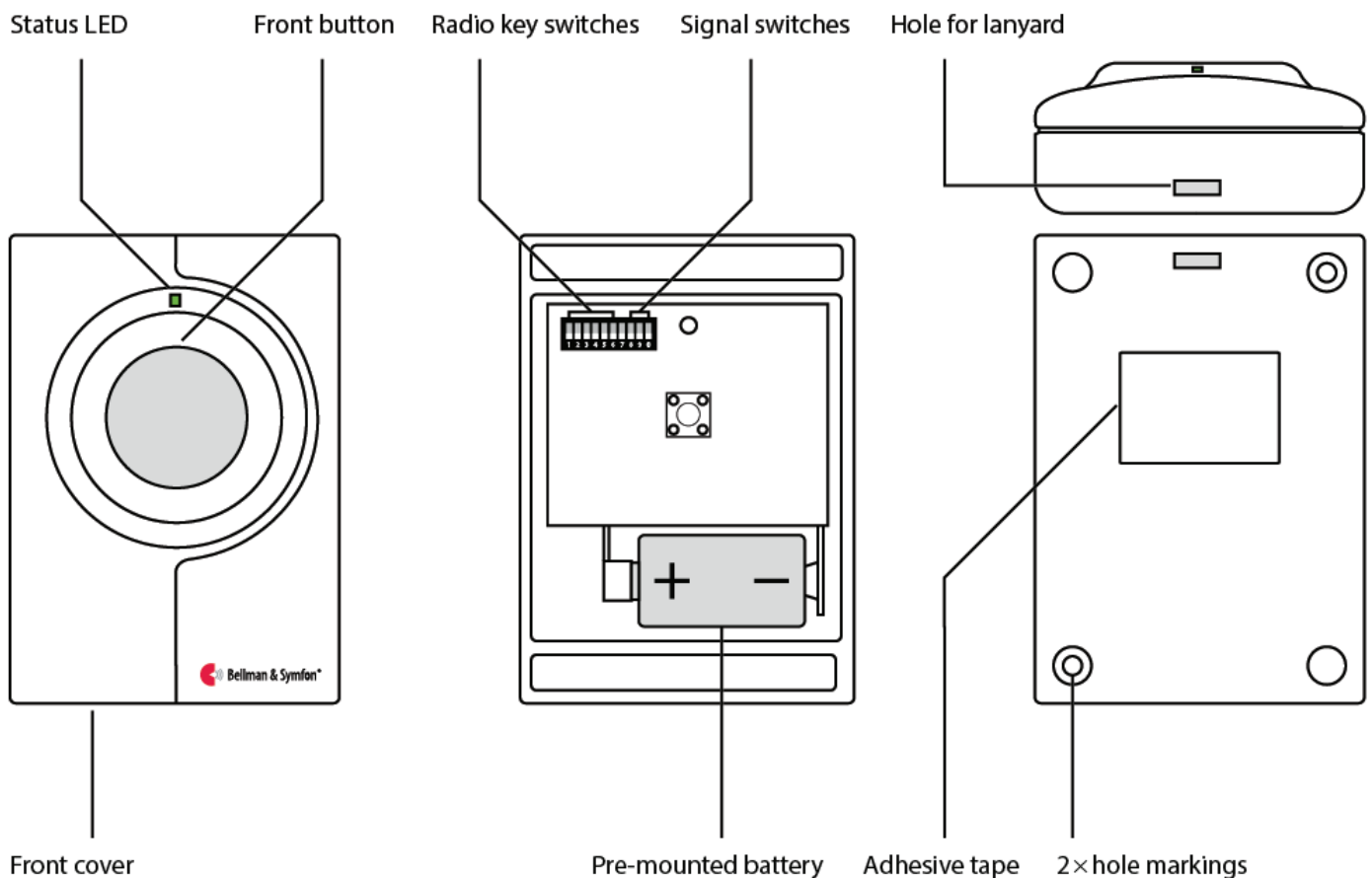
Withstands everyday use

Choose an individual alert for each door

Lasts up to 2 years on a standard battery



Buttons and connections



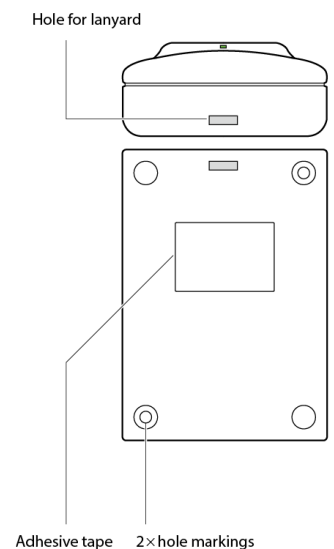
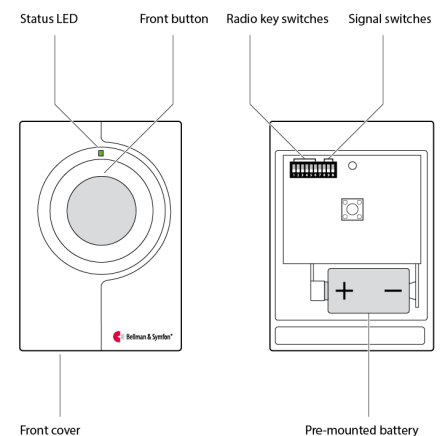
BE1240 Pushbutton Transmitter - Handy Hints

The Pushbutton Transmitter can be set to give 2 different chimes, a low chime set and a high chime set. These chimes can be heard on the Alarm Clock and Portable Receiver. The high chime setting also changes the alert LED from Green to Orange. This lets you have Push Button Transmitters on 2 different doors, or one door and a personal call button.

If mounting it outside, here is a process for satisfactory operation;

1. Do not mount it on a metal surface such as a door frame. This will reduce the operating distance. We recommend trialling it prior to permanently mounting it.
2. Keep it away from direct rain and sunlight.
3. Purchase a small tube of all-weather silicone sealant.
4. Open the transmitter using a flat screwdriver at each corner recess.
5. From behind, drill a 3mm hole in two diagonally opposite corners.
6. Carefully screw it to the surface and put a little sealant over the screw heads.
7. Spread a thin bead of sealant along the top internal edge and the side edges, taking care not to get the sealant on the electronics.
8. Wipe excess sealant off with a damp cloth (use water, not a solvent).
9. Press the front button panel back into place.
10. Be aware that this process will make it difficult to replace the battery, so use the sealant sparingly.

The battery is a 4LR44 6V alkaline battery, available from Reid Technology. Use the black ribbon to pull it out, and roll the new battery in the ribbon before refitting, making it easier for the next replacement.



BE1491 Baby Monitor - Description

Caring for your baby's health and safety is one of the most important things you do as a parent. Bellman & Symfon offers a fully secure baby monitoring solution for parents with hearing loss, so you can always attend to your baby. The Visit Baby Monitor responds to your baby crying, so it will notify you as soon as your baby needs you, even if you are asleep or a couple of rooms away.

FEATURES

Reliable transmission

Flexible

Tamper resistant

Optional contact mat

Easy to use

Up to 250 m operating range

Adjustable sensitivity and delay

To keep batteries out of child's reach

Know if your child leaves the bed

No complicated menus to navigate



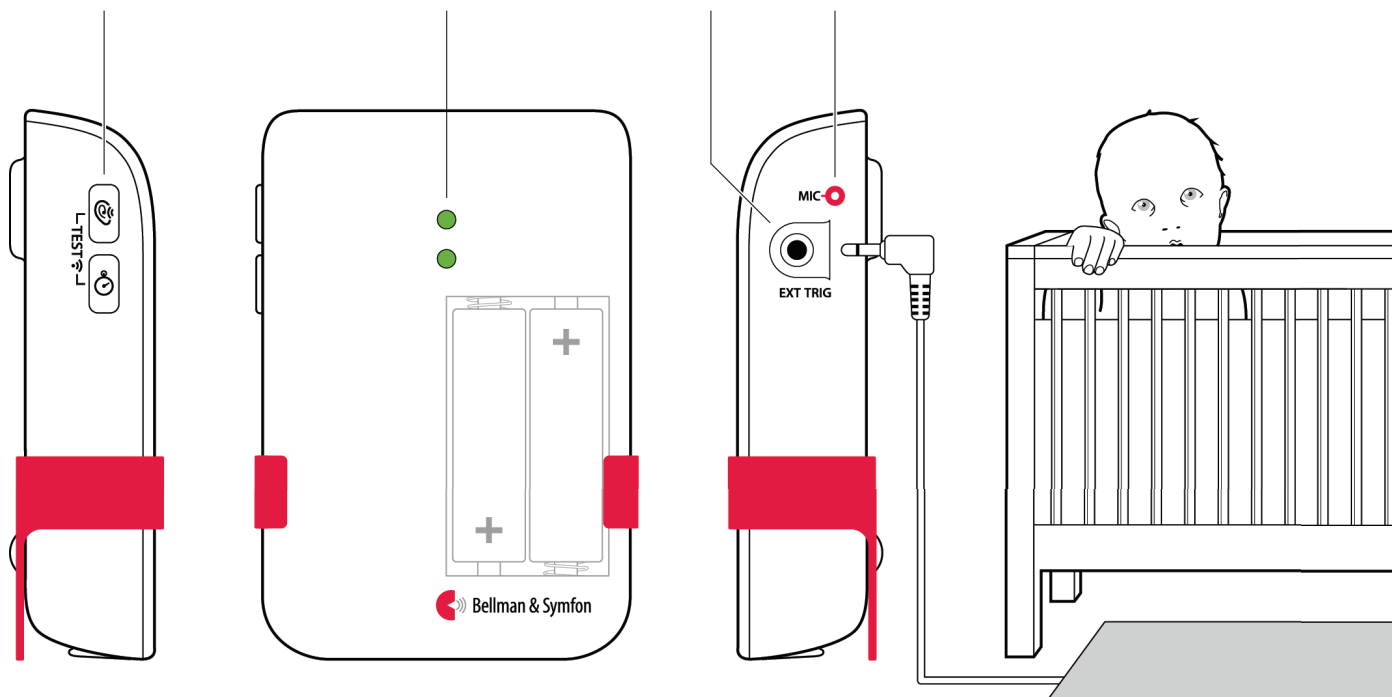
Buttons and connections

Test / settings

LED lights

3.5 mm ext. trig.

Microphone



Always make sure the baby monitor is out of the child's reach.
Never place the baby monitor in the child's crib or playpen.

BE9026 contact mat

BE1491 Baby Monitor - Handy Hints

Setting up the Baby Monitor is straightforward, there are no complicated menus.

1. Install the batteries, both LED's will briefly glow green indicating the device is working.
2. Press the Sensitivity button and note it glows green, orange and red with each press. Leave it on green (highest sensitivity) to start with.

Sensitivity settings are;

- a. Green 85dB (high)
 - b. Orange 75dB (medium)
 - c. Red 65dB (low)
3. Press the Delay button, note it also glows green, orange, and red.
 - a. Green = 1 second delay
 - b. Orange = 10 second delay
 - c. Red = 30 second delay
 4. Leave it on green to start with (1 second)
 5. Gently tap the top of the monitor (by the microphone)
 6. The top LED should glow green within 2 seconds and the receivers will go into alert mode. The orange pacifier symbol on the Alarm Clock, Flash Receiver or Pager will illuminate.

How the Baby Monitor works













The Baby Monitor requires a constant crying sound for a period of time to go into alert mode. For the 1 second delay mode, it is almost instantaneous, 1-2 seconds. This delay mode is useful for setup and testing, but can be somewhat impractical for night time use when you are trying to get some much needed sleep.

For the 10 second delay mode, the baby needs to cry continuously for 10 seconds before the Baby Monitor will alert. If the baby stops crying during this time, the counter will reset to start, and need a further 10 seconds continual crying before it alerts. This is the recommended setting to start with.

Likewise, the 30 second delay mode needs 30 seconds of constant crying, and again it will reset to start if the baby stops crying during this time. If the baby commonly cries itself back to sleep between 10-30 seconds, then the 30 second delay mode might be more useful.

If you have 2 babies, and want a separate BE1491 Baby monitor for each baby, you can set up a different audible signal for each, by adjusting the 4-way Signal DIP switch inside the device as follows;

Signal output for 433 MHz

Baby monitor		Receiver signal pattern			
Switch	Source	LED	Sound	Vibration	Flash
	Test button or Baby monitor 1	Orange light	Baby melody	Long 	Yes
	Contact mat 1	Green light	1 x door chime, low	Long 	Yes
	Test button or Baby monitor 2	Orange light	2x ring signal, low	Medium 	Yes
	Contact mat 2	Green light	1x ring signal, high	Medium 	Yes
	Test button or Baby monitor 3	Orange light	2x door chime, low	Long 	Yes
	Contact mat 3	Orange light	2x door chime, low	Long 	Yes
	Test button or Baby monitor 4	Orange light	Baby melody	Long 	Yes
	Contact mat 4	Orange light	Baby melody	Long 	Yes

Troubleshooting

If	Try this
A green light appears on the baby monitor but the receiver is not activated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the baby monitor's and the receiver's batteries and plugs. • Move the receiver closer to the baby monitor. • Check that the baby monitor and the receiver are set to the same radio key. For more information, read the section Changing the radio key.
The baby monitor is not activated even though the baby is crying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move the baby monitor closer to the baby or increase the microphone's sensitivity, see Settings. • Please note: Always make sure the baby monitor is out of the child's reach. Never place the baby monitor in the child's crib or playpen.

If	Try this
The baby monitor is activated <i>too easily</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the sensitivity or move the baby monitor further away from the crib, see Settings.
The baby monitor is activated <i>too fast</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the delay. For more information, read the section Settings.
The baby monitor is activated <i>too slow</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the delay. For more information, read the section Settings.
The receiver is activated for no reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is probably another Visit system nearby that triggers your system. Change the radio key on all units, see Changing the radio key.
Two orange lights appear every 10s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the batteries. Only use 1.5 V AA (LR6) lithium or alkaline batteries.

BE1431 Telephone Transmitter - Description

The Visit telephone transmitter helps you to notice when the telephone rings, no matter if you are several rooms away. It signals the Visit receiver that notifies you with your own choice of flashes, sounds and vibrations. It can also be customized for many other applications.

FEATURES

Multiple detection

Equipped with four separate triggers

Customizable signal

Choose an individual alert for each trigger

Adjustable radio key

Allows for multiple systems in one area

Reliable transmission

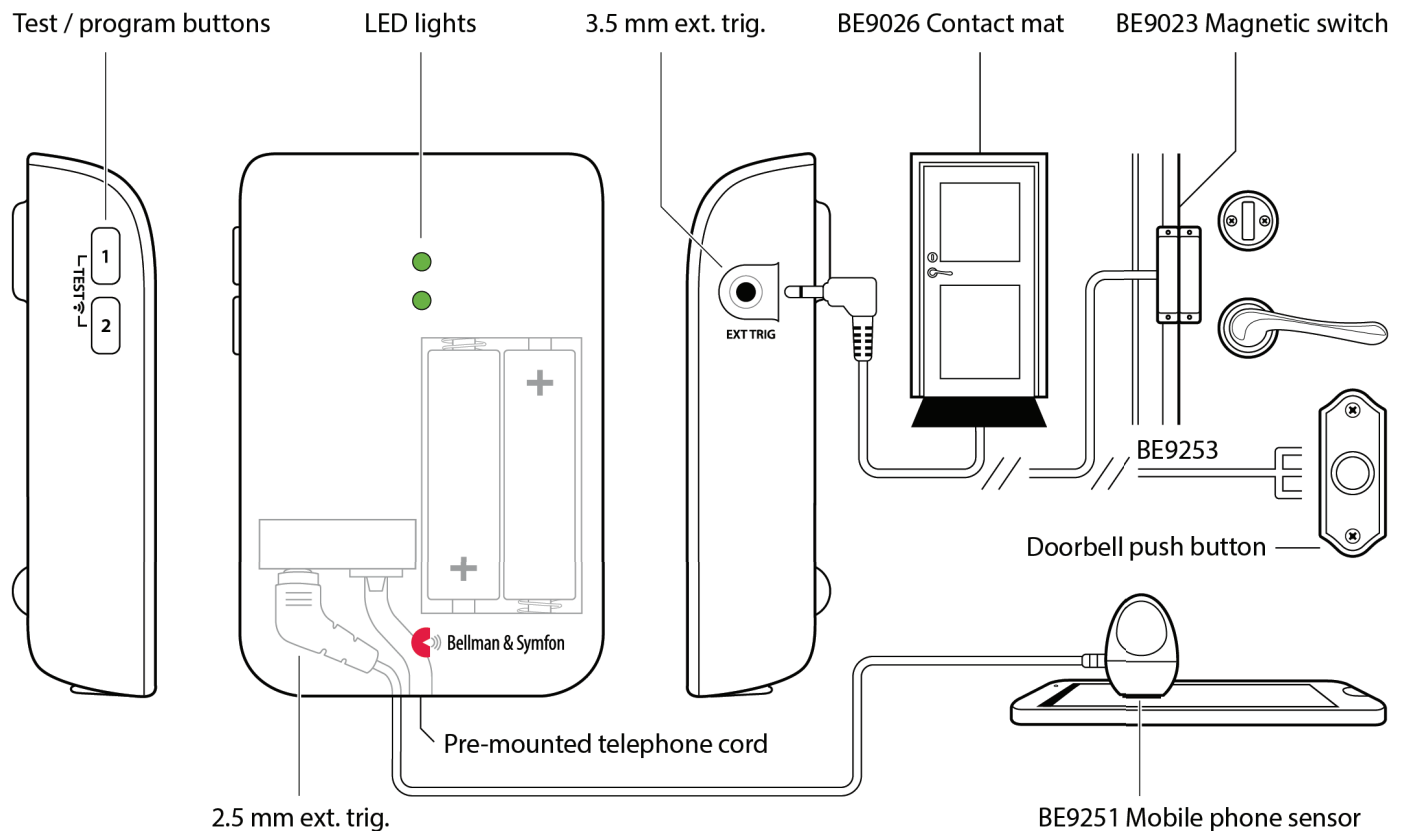
Uses a highly robust radio link

Long lasting power

Lasts up to 3 years on 2x alkaline batteries



Buttons and connections



BE1411 Doorbell Transmitter - Description

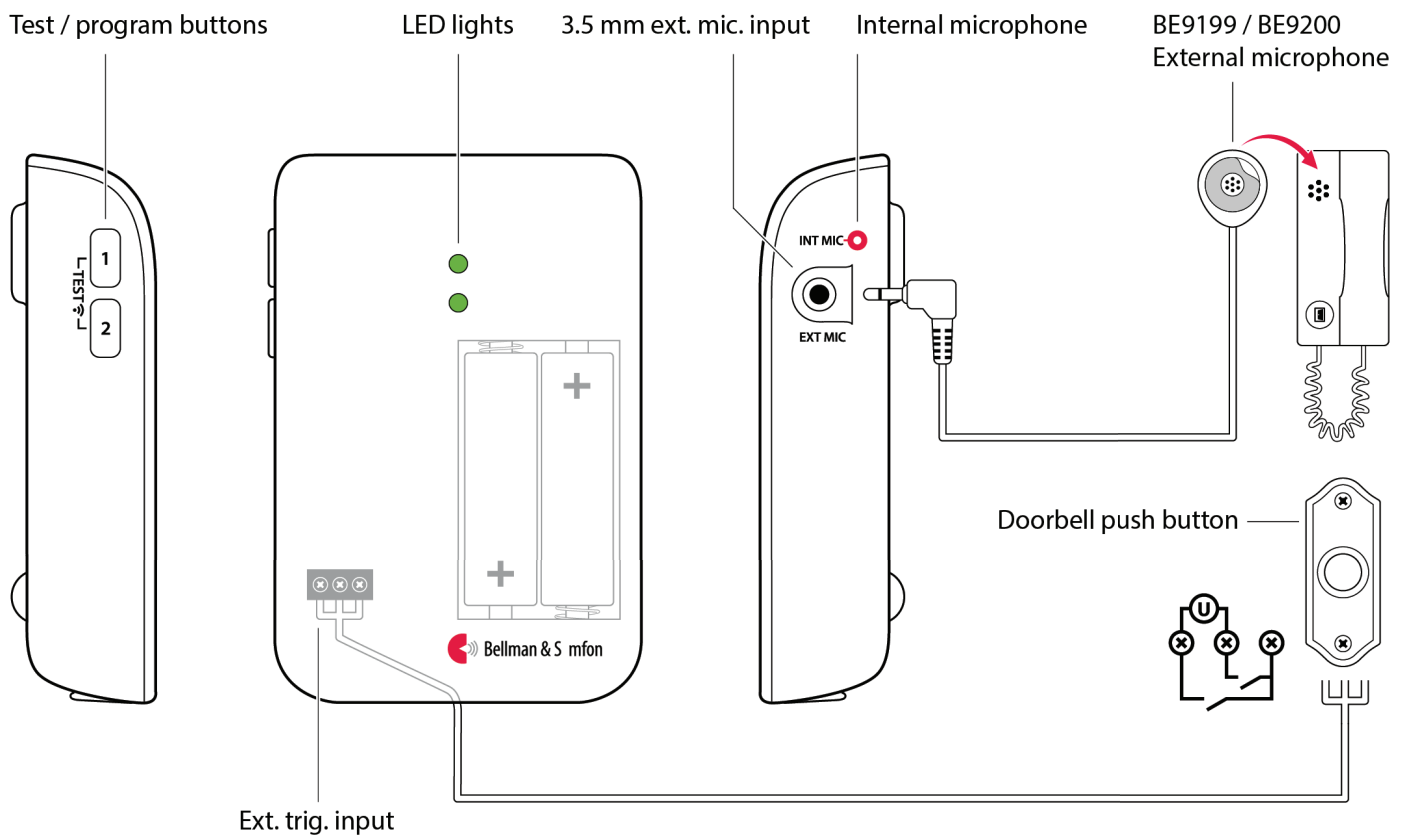
The Doorbell Transmitter works in conjunction with your existing doorbell. It is placed near the receiver for the doorbell and recognizes most common doorbell sounds by default. It can also be taught during setup to recognise the specific sound your doorbell makes, if your doorbell uses an uncommon sound. It then triggers when it hears the doorbell, and transmits an alert to all Bellman Receivers in the house.

FEATURES

Reliable transmission	Up to 250 m operating range
Flexible	Detects all types of doorbells & intercoms
Secure detection	Uses digital sound fingerprint technology
Programmable	Can be programmed to recognize any sound
Long lasting power	5-10 years depending on battery type (Alkaline or Lithium)



Buttons and connections



BE1380 Alarm Clock Receiver - Description

The Visit alarm clock receiver wakes you with a sounding alarm, flashing lights and vibrations from the bed shaker when it's time to get up. It will also wake you up when the doorbell or telephone rings, if the baby needs attention or if the smoke alarm goes off. The BE1380 Alarm Clock is supplied with the BE1270 Bed Shaker.

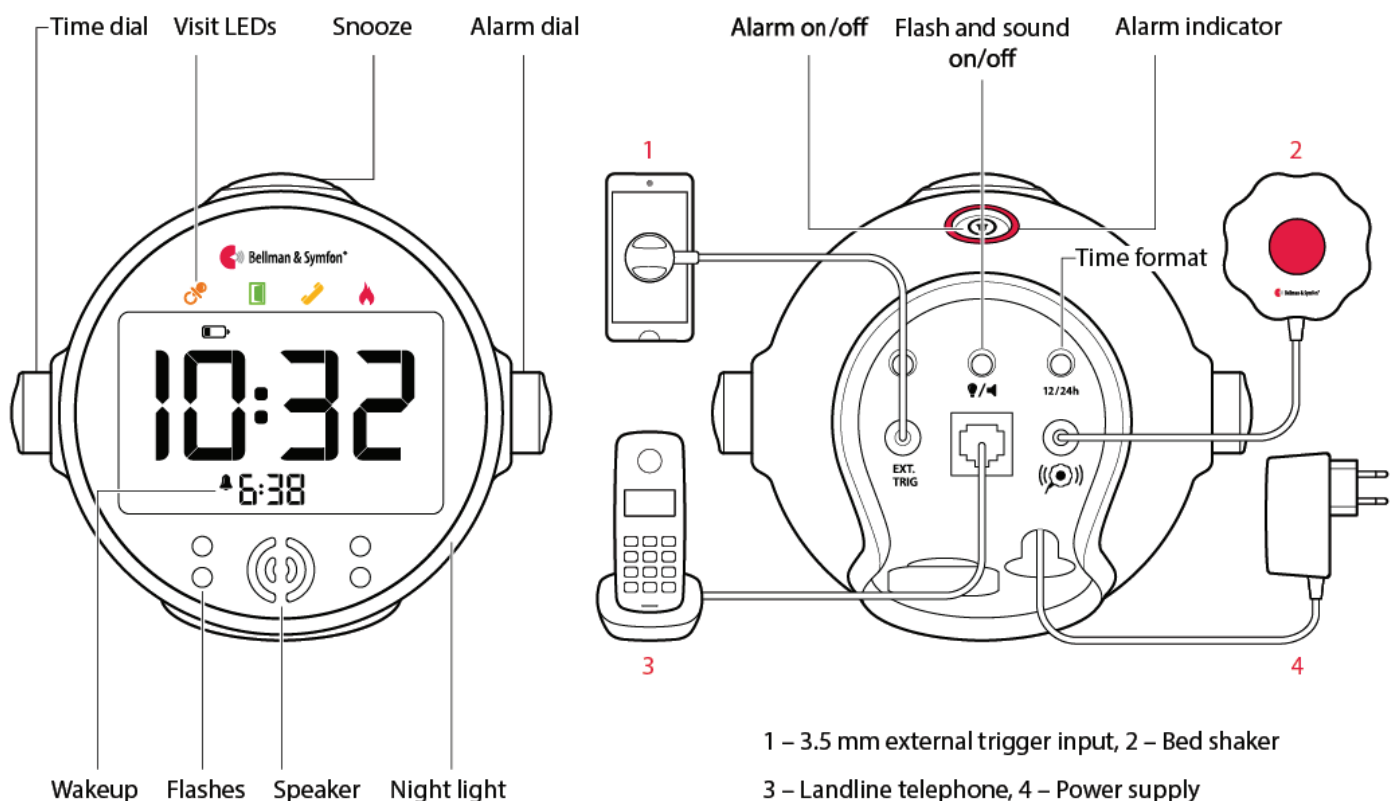
FEATURES

Extra loud alarm signal
High intensity flash
Powerful bed shaker
Night light beacon
Backup battery
Blue rim light

Gradually increases to over 100dB
 Features four bright flashing LED lights
 Vibrates under your pillow or mattress
 Guides you back to bed
 Works even during power loss
 Blue rim light guides you back to bed

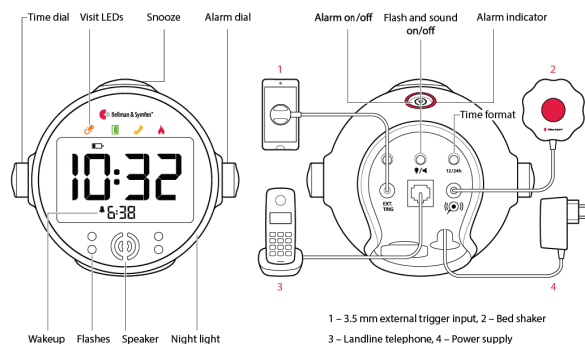


Buttons and controls



BE1380 Alarm Clock Receiver - Handy Hints

When supplied, all Bellman Visit devices are set to communicate on one default radio channel. Other close-by equipment working on the same frequency may interfere with your system. To overcome this interference, you can change the Radio Channel on one set of equipment. See pages 12/12a - "Bellman & Symfon Visit System Radio Channel Change" document for instructions on how to do this.



The snooze button has 3 separate functions within the clock;

1. It is a smart snooze button – press momentarily to snooze the alarm for 9 minutes, decreasing down to 2 minutes in 2 minute steps. Note that during the snooze mode, the red alarm button fades in and out to indicate that the clock is in snooze mode.
2. It turns on a blue rim light – press and hold for 3 seconds. Press momentarily to turn off.
3. It is used for pairing to a Bellman transmitter.

Pairing the Alarm Clock

1. Problems arise when the Alarm Clock Receiver is unintentionally put into the pairing mode by pressing the Snooze button for 5 seconds or more. In this mode the green and orange alert lights flash alternately. At this time it is waiting for a pairing signal from a transmitter. If another nearby 433MHz device (could be a drone, garage door, toy etc) is used during this time the Flash Receiver will pair to that device and will no longer alert to Bellman transmitter signals (except for smoke alarms, which for safety reasons broadcast across all 433MHz channels).
2. If the Alarm Clock Receiver is left unpaired it will start alerting every few minutes by lighting up the green Door LED.
3. To fix the pairing issue, please see the procedure on pages 11/11a – "Bellman & Symfon Visit System Pairing Procedure". Once the Alarm Clock has been successfully paired, it should be tested with all transmitting devices, including smoke alarms.

There is a telephone socket on the back of the Alarm Clock. This can be connected to a telephone socket in the house to give an alert when there is an incoming phone call. There is also a socket for the BE9250 Mobile phone sensor to be plugged in. Please ensure the Alarm Clock power supply is plugged into the mains at all times so the internal batteries stay charged.

BE1442 Flash Receiver - Description

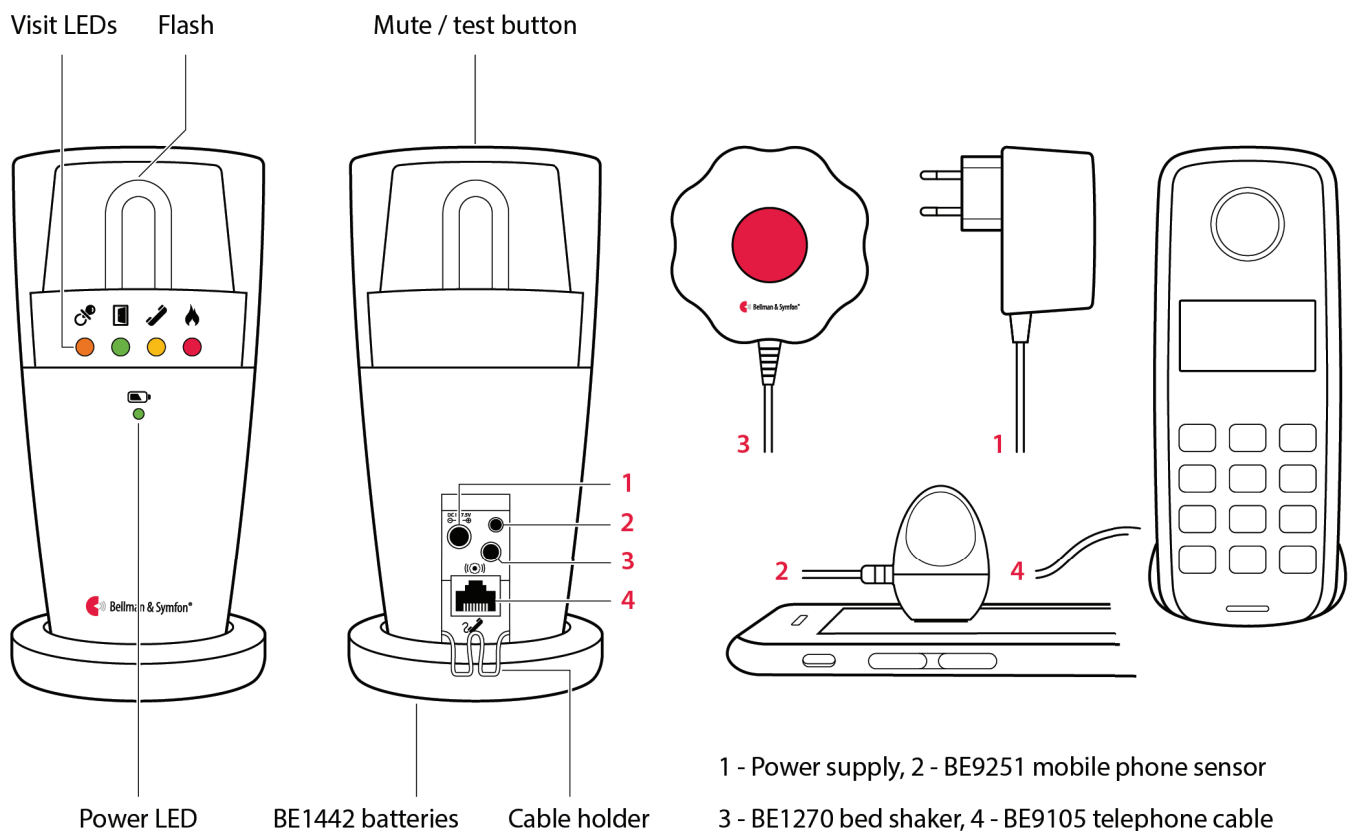
The Flash Receiver has a bright Xenon light which flashes to alert you when any of the transmitters are triggered due to events around your home. It has 4 different coloured LEDs to alert you to a specific event.

FEATURES

Bright flashes	30 Candela Xenon light
Clear signal identification	Uses coloured LED lights
Rotating top	Easy to direct the flashlight
Multiple connections	Outlet for telephone and bed shaker
Battery backup	Works even during power loss

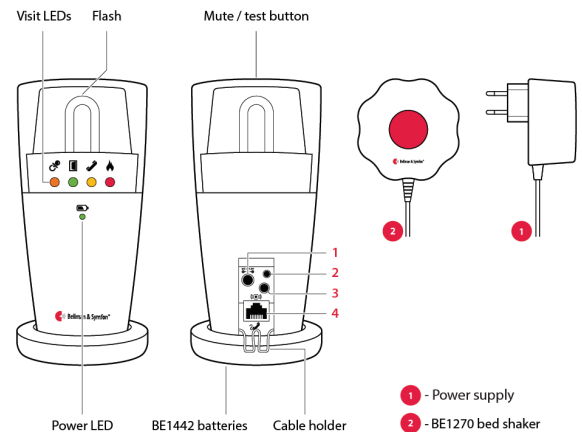


Buttons and controls



BE1442 Flash Receiver - Handy Hints

When supplied, all Bellman Visit devices are set to communicate on one default radio channel. Other close-by equipment working on the same frequency may interfere with your system. To overcome this interference, you can change the Radio Channel on one set of equipment. See pages 12/12a - "Bellman & Symfon Visit System Radio Channel Change" document for instructions on how to do this.



The Test button on top has three functions, as follows

1. As a test button, press it momentarily and it will test the Flash Receiver's Xenon tube.
2. As a stop button, press it momentarily in the alert mode to stop the Xenon tube flashing (note that after you press it, the Xenon tube will flash once more, to discharge the circuitry)
3. If pressed for 5 seconds, it puts the Flash Receiver into the pairing mode.

A bed shaker can be attached to the Flash Receiver

There is a telephone socket on the back of the Flash Receiver. This can be connected to a telephone socket in the house to give an alert when there is an incoming phone call. There is also a smaller socket for the BE9250 Mobile phone sensor to be plugged in directly, without the inline battery.

Pairing Procedure

4. Problems arise when the Flash Receiver is unintentionally put into the pairing mode by pressing the Test button for 5 seconds or more. In this mode the green and orange alert lights flash alternately. At this time it is waiting for a pairing signal from a transmitter. If another nearby 433MHz device (could be a drone, garage door, toy etc) is used during this time the Flash Receiver will pair to that device and will no longer alert to Bellman transmitter signals (except for smoke alarms, which for safety reasons broadcast across all 433MHz channels).
5. If the Flash Receiver is left unpaired it will start alerting every few minutes by lighting up the green Door LED.
6. To fix the pairing issue, please see the procedure on pages 11/11a - "Bellman & Symfon Visit System Pairing Procedure". Once the Flash Receiver has been successfully paired, it should be tested with all devices, including smoke alarms. Please ensure the Flash Receiver power supply is plugged into the mains at all times so the internal batteries stay charged.

BE1033 Portable Receiver - Description

The portable receiver from Bellman & Symfon is part of the Visit smart home system that helps you to keep tabs on your home. It alerts you with lights and sounds when the doorbell or telephone rings, when your baby needs you or if a smoke alarm is activated.

FEATURES

Powerful sound

Adjustable up to 93dB

Clear signal identification

Uses LEDs and sound signatures

Long lasting power

Up to 2 years battery life with 4x Alkaline C cells

Easy set up

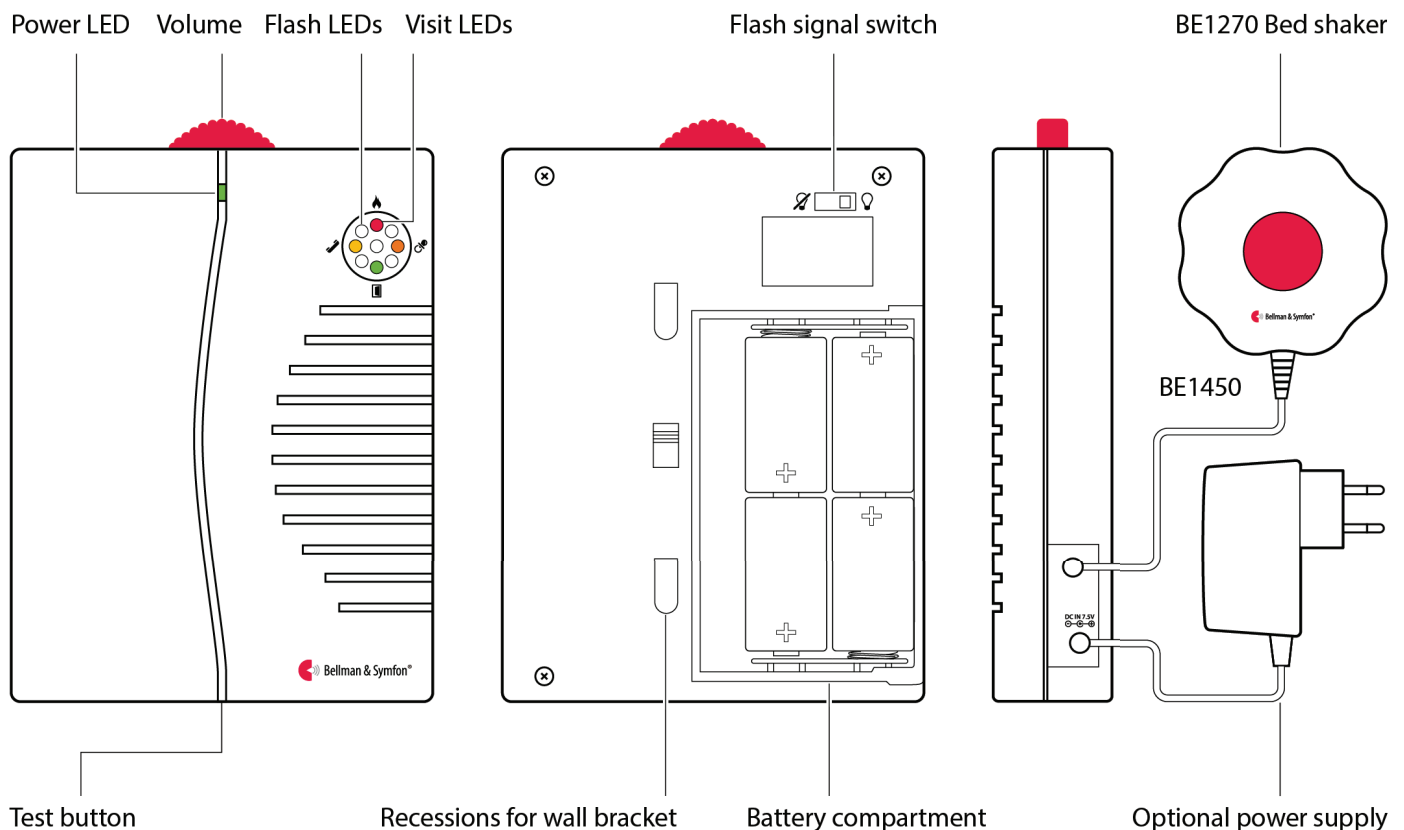
Works right out of the box

Bed shaker or speaker outlet

For night time alerts or an amplified sound signal



Buttons and controls



BE1033 Portable Receiver - Handy Hints

Unlike the other Bellman receivers, the Portable Receiver does not have the different coloured alert LEDs to let the user know what event has happened. There is just a single red LED for all events. The red LED can be turned off using a switch on the back. There is a volume control to adjust the volume from silent to fairly loud.

A bed shaker can be attached to the portable receiver.

There is a test button underneath the Portable Receiver. It has 2 functions;

1. Press the button momentarily to test the sound and light alerting functions (please press and release immediately, do not wait for the sound and light to start).
 - a. Note - remove the power supply to test the internal batteries (if fitted)
2. Press and hold for 5 seconds to enter the pairing mode. In this mode the small LED at top centre alternately flashes red and green. At this point it is waiting for a pairing signal from a Bellman transmitter. When it accepts a transmitter pairing signal, it will glow orange.

Problems arise when the Portable Receiver is unintentionally put into the pairing mode by pressing the test button for 5 seconds. In this mode, the top centre LED flashes green and red to indicate it is in the pairing mode, and waiting for a signal from a Bellman transmitter. If another nearby 433MHz device (such as a drone, garage door, toy etc) is used during this time, the Portable Receiver might pair to that device and will no longer alert to the Bellman Visit System transmitter signals (except for smoke alarms, which for safety reasons broadcast across all 433MHz channels).

To fix the pairing issue, please see the procedure on pages 11/11a – Bellman and Symfon Visit System Pairing Procedure. Once the Portable Receiver has been paired, it should be tested on all transmitting devices, including smoke alarms.

The Portable Receiver comes with batteries and a mains power supply, but note that the batteries are non-rechargeable alkaline type. They will gradually degrade over time, so need to be tested every 3 months, by removing the power supply plug and pressing test momentarily.

If the Portable Receiver responds, then the batteries are OK. When using on batteries only and the top centre LED blinks red, the batteries need replacing. Note you cannot use rechargeable batteries in the Portable Receiver.

BE1230 Pager Receiver - Description

Notifies you with vibrations and a lighted symbol when a Visit transmitter is being activated. It is small, light-weight and can be carried in your pocket or on your belt. During the night, you can connect a bed shaker to the charger accessory. The Pager is supplied with 1x AAA lithium rechargeable battery which should last 2-3 weeks between charges.

FEATURES

Discreet vibration

Clear identification

Lightweight and portable

Adjustable radio key

Optional charger

Produces a non-intrusive vibration

Uses coloured lights and vibration patterns

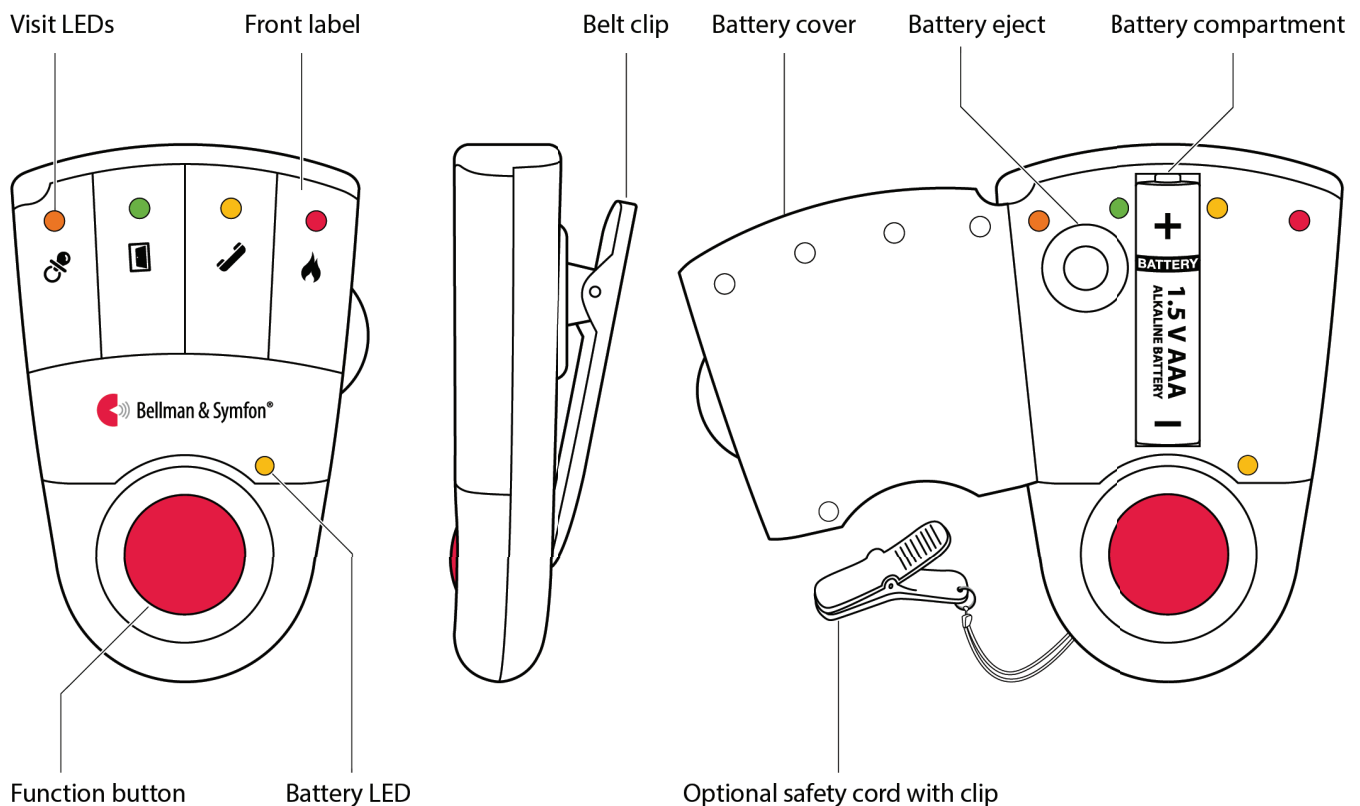
Includes a belt clip and safety cord

Allows for multiple systems in one area

Equipped with two bed shaker jacks



Buttons and controls



BE1260 Pager Charger - Description

The pager charger from Bellman & Symfon is specially designed for the Visit smart home system and is used to recharge the Visit pager battery. You can connect up to two bed shakers to be awakened by vibrations if any of the Visit transmitters are activated while you are asleep. The Pager must be inserted into the charger for the bed shakers to work.

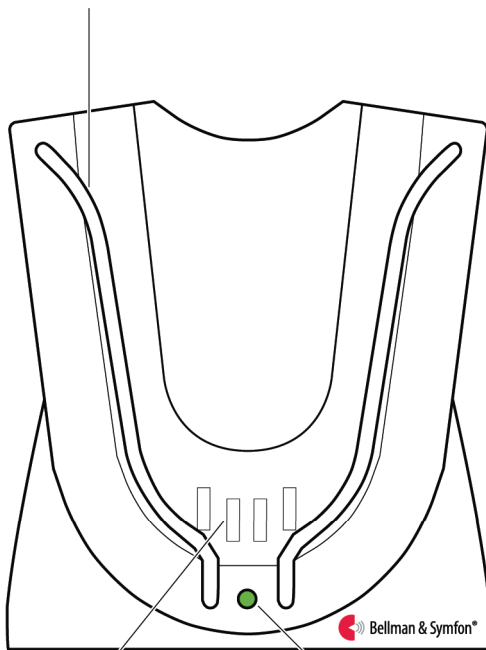
FEATURES

Night-time alerts	Alerts you with vibrations
Battery backup	Works even during power loss
Bed shaker outlets	Supports two bed shakers
Charging time	Approx. 6 hours
Cable length	1.7 m



Buttons and controls

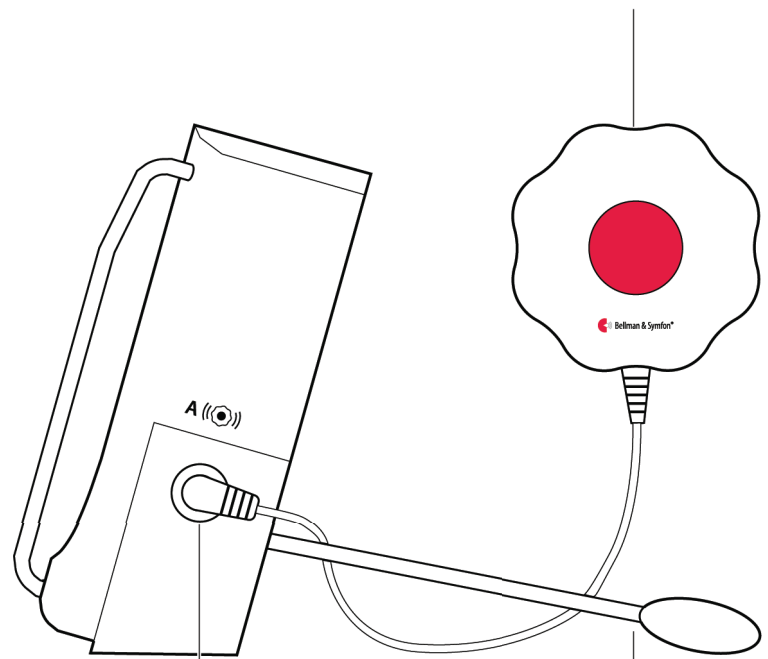
Charger brackets



Charging pins

Charging LED

BE1270 bed shaker



2× bed shaker jacks

Supporting legs

Bellman & Symfon Visit System Pairing Procedure

How does a Bellman Visit System become unpaired?

Receivers can become unpaired from the Visit System. For instance, if the system has been false alerting, the user will often press and hold buttons for too long in frustration, causing the receiver to enter the pairing process.

If not paired immediately, receivers go into a random alerting state every 20-30 minutes, and for instance the green door alert LED glows on the Alarm Clock and Flash Receiver.

Why do we have to pair a Bellman Visit System?

The Visit System can operate on any one of 64 different radio channels. This allows one person's system to be used in close proximity to someone else's system without alerting each other (for instance, next door). All equipment is supplied on the default channel 0. Smoke alarm transmitters are not manually paired, they automatically broadcast on all channels to ensure safety.

Receivers can be paired to the following transmitters by using the buttons on the transmitters as listed below;

- BE1240 Push Button Transmitter (single grey push button)
- BE1411 Doorbell Transmitter (two test buttons on left hand side)
- BE1431 Telephone Transmitter (two test buttons on left hand side)
- BE1491 Baby Monitor (two test buttons on left hand side)

If you press the test button on any transmitter except the smoke alarm, and get alerts from all receiver(s), then there is no need for pairing - they are paired! If you have 2 receivers, and only 1 alerts, then the other receiver needs pairing. If nothing happens, then all receivers need pairing. Use the following process for each receiver.

BE1380 Clock pairing

Press and hold the Clock snooze button for approx. 5 seconds, until the green and orange LED's flash alternately, then release. Press the transmitter button(s) until all 4 alert LED's flash in sequence then release. When the LED's stop flashing, the clock is now paired.

BE1442/BE1443 Flash Receiver pairing

Press and hold the Flash Receiver test button for approx. 5 seconds, until the green and orange LED's flash alternately, then release. Press the transmitter button(s) until all 4 alert LED's flash in sequence then release. When the LED's stop flashing, the Flash Receiver is now paired.

BE1230 Pager pairing

Press and hold the red Pager button for approx. 5 seconds, until the green and orange LED's flash. Press the transmitter button(s) until all 4 alert LED's flash in sequence then release. When the LED's stop flashing, the Pager is now paired.

BE1033 Portable Receiver pairing

Press and hold the Test button for approx. 5 seconds, until the top centre LED flashes red and green alternately. Press the transmitter button(s) until the top centre LED glows orange then release. When the orange LED goes out, the Portable Receiver is now paired.

Testing

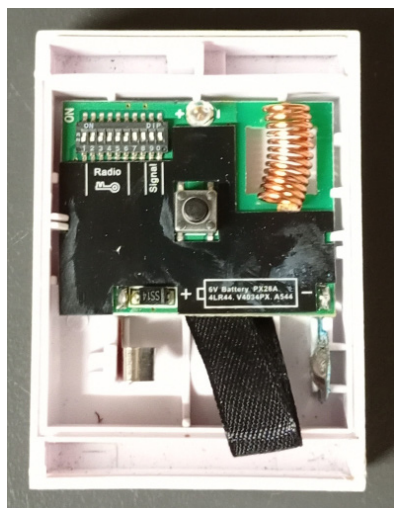
Once you have re-paired, you should test the pairing. When the 4 Visit LED's have stopped flashing, press the Test button(s) on the transmitter. The receiver should go into alert mode, with visual and/or audible alerting. Bedshakers, if fitted, should also vibrate. If you are testing with a bedshaker fitted, you should hold it in your hand, as they don't like being left to rattle on a hard surface.

Bellman & Symfon Visit System Radio Channel Change

The Bellman & Symfon Visit System transmitters are all supplied by default on radio channel 0. The exception is the smoke alarm. For safety reasons, the smoke alarms broadcast on all channels, irrespective of the pairing of devices.

There are internal switches to set up to 64 different channels to avoid receivers being alerted by another Visit System which is close by. All transmitters will need to be changed to the same channel.

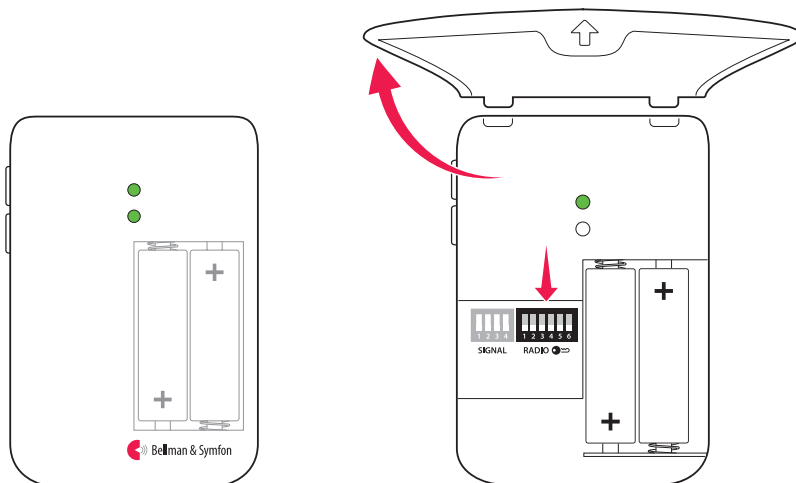
1. To change the BE1240 Push Button Transmitter channel. Carefully open it by inserting a small flat blade screwdriver into each of the 4 corner recesses and twisting the screwdriver to separate the assembly. Gently lift off the lid, complete with the grey push-button.
2. Inside the box top left is a row of tiny DIP switches.



3. The first six switches are for the Radio Channel, the 7th does nothing and the last 3 control the signalling sequence. The first six should be all OFF or down.
4. Using a sharp tool (toothpick, very small screwdriver or a straightened paper clip) move the left-hand switch to UP or ON. Now push the little black button in the doorbell and make sure that the Flash receiver does NOT operate. If it does operate, you have not quite clicked the switch up!
5. Now go to your receivers one by one to pair them to the new radio channel.

Refer to pages 11/11a – Bellman & Symfon Visit System Pairing Procedure for instructions on how to pair each receiver to the new channel.

6. Carefully refit the push button transmitter assembly, pressing both sides down until they click into place.
7. To change the BE1411 Doorbell Transmitter, BE1431 Telephone Transmitter and BE1491 Baby Monitor, the procedure is exactly the same.
8. Remove the top cover - note all 3 devices have the same switch set on the left-hand side.



9. The left-hand block of 4 buttons on the left controls the alert signal so do not adjust these. The right-hand block of 6 buttons alters the radio channel. They should all be OFF or down.
10. Using a sharp tool (toothpick, very small screwdriver or a straightened paper clip) move the left-hand switch of this bank to UP or ON. Now push the little black button in the doorbell and make sure that the Flash receiver does NOT operate. If it does operate, you have not quite clicked the switch up!
11. Refer to pages 11/11a – Bellman & Symfon Visit System Pairing Procedure for instructions on how to pair each receiver to the new channel.
12. VERY IMPORTANT! Test the operation of each transmitter and each smoke alarm after any radio channel change. Use a walking stick or broom handle to reach the smoke alarm button. Remember, to test a smoke alarm, press and hold the button for at least three seconds until it sounds. A brief press merely reduces the alarm's sensitivity for ten minutes.

The Bellman & Symfon Visit system with modem-based landlines

The Bellman & Symfon Visit System ran perfectly alongside the copper telephone wire system to alert you to incoming calls. Now the copper landline system is no longer being repaired, and is being replaced with modem-based telephone systems.

With modem-based landlines, supplied from wireless broadband, fibre broadband or landline modems (no broadband), there are two solutions, depending on how the Bellman & Symfon Visit system was initially installed.

Solution 1 (Use this for new installations)

- The client needs to have a BE1431 Telephone/trigger transmitter.
- We supply a dual adaptor. This fits into the TEL or PTS socket on the modem.
- The telephone plugs into 1 of the dual sockets, the BE1431 into the other.
- With some modems, the dual adaptor won't fit all the way in because the socket is recessed.
- To fix this, we supply a short telephone cable and a socket-socket adaptor. Plug the cable into the modem socket, the socket-socket adaptor into the other end of the cable, and the dual adaptor into the socket. Connect the telephone and BE1431 as before.

Solution 2

- This is used if the client doesn't have a BE1431 and previously plugged a telephone cable directly into the back of the BE1380 Alarm Clock or BE1442 Flash Receiver.
- The old copper wires need to be cut at the demarcation point on the side of the house (the fibre installer should be able to do this).
- A cable must go between the TEL port on the modem, into any telephone socket in the wall of your house. You can use a dual adaptor if your phone also needs to plug into the same socket. All the telephone sockets in the house will now work, just like before.

Solutions in life style villages

Lifestyle Villages use varying forms of telephone communication, from standard copper lines in the older places, to fibre modems as above, to VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) with special phones or VOIP adaptors.

There are solutions for which ever system the Lifestyle village is using, but it will often be best if the Reid Technology technical support person speaks directly with the Lifestyle Village.