BLUETOOTH DISCLAIMER

DISCLAIMER

Earphone Connection, Inc. does not guaranty the performance of Bluetooth devices due to RF (radio frequency) interference.

Bluetooth is a wireless technology standard for exchanging data between fixed and mobile devices over short distances using short-wavelength UHF radio waves in the industrial, scientific and medical radio bands. To communicate between your devices, Bluetooth sends signals over a 2.4GHz radio frequency. There are many other devices and processes that generate Electromagnetic Radiation that can interfere with RF Frequency. Wi-Fi is one of the biggest offenders, but even microwaves and fluorescent lights can be problematic, causing signal-disrupting interference.

Wireless interference can cause Bluetooth devices to disconnect or perform poorly, but there are steps that you can take to reduce or overcome it. Try the following:

1. Make sure all devices are full charged. A low radio charge will affect the Bluetooth performance.
2. The communication between the devices will be poor if there is an obstruction between the unit & the connected device.
3. Avoid physical obstructions in the path of your wireless signal.
    - Your body can be an obstruction. Positioning the radio on the same side of your body as the Bluetooth device may improve connection issues.
    - If the connected device is in a bag or in a pocket, try moving the position of the device.
    - If the connected device has a cover on it, take it off to improve the communication distance.
4. Place the devices closer together to improve signal transmission.
5. Change the position or location of the unit or connected device.
6. Signal interference may occur when a Wi-Fi® device is in use near the unit if they both use the same 2.4 GHz frequency band. If a Wi-Fi device is in use near the unit, turn off its Wi-Fi function or use the device at least 10 meters away from the unit.
7. Use the unit as far away as possible from microwave ovens, fluorescent lights, ticket gates, other Bluetooth device or places that generate electromagnetic radiation. Note: Turn off the noise-cancelling function if you are using a noise canceling headphone.
8. To get best linking during power up, turn on device , turn radio on to max volume, let the units link then reduce volume to normal. The power surge creates a better link.
9. Stubby antenna can have a poor effect on the performance of a Bluetooth device. The stubby antenna does not allow for enough power.

Use factory antenna for best Bluetooth performance.