

Why Receivers Fail and How To Properly Clean Them

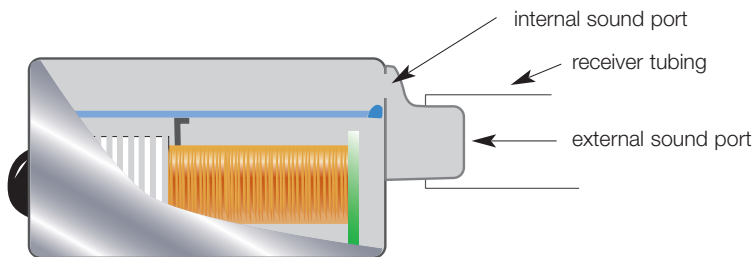


Fig. 1 new receiver

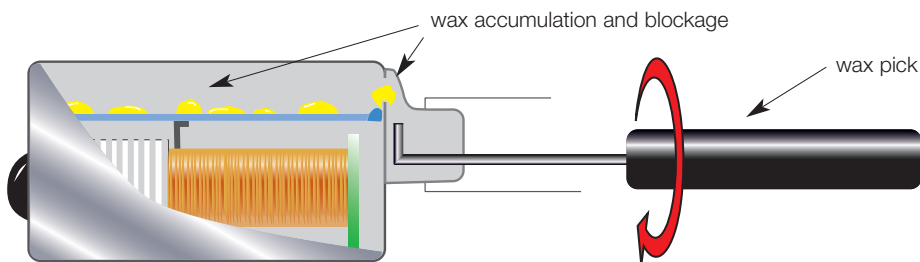


Fig. 2 receiver with internal wax blockage

It is important to dislodge internal wax blockage prior to using the Spinductor.

Proper use of the enclosed wax pick will maximize the cleaning potential of this machine. The wax wire tool should be used prior to every spinning cycle.

A closer look at hearing device receivers

The internal sound port of a receiver is off-set several millimeters from the external sound port (see fig 1). Wax enters the receiver via this sound port and becomes deposited on the diaphragm. This arrests the vibrating motion of the diaphragm resulting in distortion, diminished high frequency response or even total receiver failure. However, wax can become lodged in the internal sound port itself causing the receiver to sound weak, distorted or even dead. It also can prevent wax from being expelled from the diaphragm area.

This is why it is important to loosen or dislodge this blockage so that the Spinductor can completely expel all internal wax. Without proper removal of internal wax, receiver replacement will eventually be required.

Using the wax pick

Insert wire wire tool into receiver tube until you feel the pick has reached the receiver. Turn the wire using a twisting, back and forth motion; similar to turning a key (see fig 2). It is important that the angled tip of the pick "sweep" over the internal sound port. Changing the angle of the wax wire from perpendicular to 5-10 degrees from the receiver may increase the cleaning capability of the pick.

When finished cleaning with the pick, inject a small amount of cleaning solution and place device into Spinductor (please read the Spinductor instruction manual prior to use).



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