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Nsp audio bluetooth earbuds manual

By Leighton Sawatzky Bluetooth is a high-speed, short-range wireless communication protocol. It's fast enough to transmit high-quality audio signals to audio devices, such as headsets or speakers, that are within 30 feet. If you have a Bluetooth computer, you plug in a Bluetooth audio device and use it as your computer's primary audio playback device. Both the computer and Bluetooth audio device should set some in advance, though. Put your audio device in discovery mode. Most devices are put into detection mode by holding down their main control button until their indicator light turns solid blue, but this process may vary depending on the type of Bluetooth audio device you're using. Check the device's manual for specific instructions. Open Devices and Printers from your computer's Start menu, and then click the Add a device button. Your computer searches for and then displays all the devices you connect to, your Bluetooth audio device should be displayed. Select your Bluetooth audio device, and then click Next. If requested, enter the device's security code. Most devices use 0000, but yours may differ. Please review the manual again if this code doesn't work for your device. Open Control Panel from the Start menu, and then click Hardware and Sound, and then click the Manage Audio Devices link in the Sound section. You'll see your Bluetooth audio device under the Play tab. Select the Bluetooth audio device and click the Set Default button at the bottom of the window. Your Bluetooth device must now play all the sounds produced by your computer. Dear Lifehacker, I want to wear a pair of wireless headphones while I work, but I've always heard that Bluetooth audio sounds awful. I had a few a while back, and everything through them sounded really robotic. My friends say they've come a long way. What's the verdict? Does Bluetooth headphones sound any good these days? Sincerely, Blue TeethDear Blue Teeth, Well, you're right about one thing- there was a time where Bluetooth audio sounded awful. Whether it was for headphones or speakers, Bluetooth wasn't initially designed for high-quality audio. Times have changed, however, and like most technologies, Bluetooth has quietly come a long way in recent years. Let's take another look at it. Why Bluetooth Audio used to (and still largely) SucksThe problem with Bluetooth audio is always digital compression: to send your audio to your headphones, you were forced to sacrifice quality. Traditionally, especially on older devices and with Bluetooth versions, this meant that the sound was so poorly compressed that the result sounded robotic, buzzing, noisy, and all around terrible. Listening to podcasts and spoken word through them wasn't a big deal, but when it came to music, they were just the worst. You don't have any wealth or. Or. sound that provides wired headphones. Besides compression just ruining the sound quality, there are other factors at play. For one, Bluetooth drives the same 2.4Ghz wireless frequency that has so many other things in your home, such as wireless mice or keyboards, Wi-Fi signals, or even microwave ovens. Those things won't have a huge impact on sound quality, but they can and do often cause audio drops and other quirks. These are, of course, all reasons why Bluetooth audio is never and still no match for traditional wired audio. That doesn't mean it's without its merits. Bluetooth Audio has come a long way, but be careful what you're looking for For its credit, Bluetooth has improved, and the audio compression isn't nearly as bad as it was even five years ago. Bluetooth standards have improved significantly since the days of Bluetooth 1.1 and 2.0 (that's when Bluetooth headsets and headphones are really on the market), and current Bluetooth 3.0 and 4.0 devices are built with more attention to stereo audio in mind. If you want the best possible audio quality from a Bluetooth device, look for headphones and speakers that support aptX, an audio codec designed for CD-quality audio transfer via Bluetooth. You'll also look for support for A2DP or Advanced Audio Distribution Profile, which also requires compatible devices, but is designed to send stereo audio via Bluetooth to speakers, car radios and headphones. In both cases, even if you don't have supported devices, you may find adapters to bridge the gap. That said, it's still not as good as wired audio, and some people say it's still unacceptable in general. Still, there are situations where it's good enough for what you want: When portability matters most. This is probably the biggest use case for Bluetooth audio, whether it's headphones or speakers. If you need to listen to your music far from the audio source, or if you're not strapped with a cable because you're exercising, Bluetooth headphones are a good option. Of course, because Bluetooth audio costs more, you pay for that convenience. If your expectations are low. To be honest, not all of us are audiophiles, and not all of us need the best sound quality all the time. Sometimes convenience trumps fidelity, or perhaps the luxury of no wires is just too fun to argue against. As long as you understand the limitations of Bluetooth audio and enter the listening experience knowing you're not getting high quality, you'll probably be fine. Bonus if you listen expect the worst and come pleasantly surprised. In noisy environments where the sound quality is not really appreciated. If you work in a noisy environment and just want headphones that you don't have to take off your head to walk around, Bluetooth headphones might be perfect for you. In the same way, if you prefer to listen your own music about chatter around your desk, or if your office space is one of those awful open layout style offices where everyone can hear every phone call or word everyone else types, and portability is important, go for it. We even mentioned some Bluetooth models in our guide to noise-cancelling headphones, which would be perfect for those office situations. If you listen to middling-quality streams or lossy audio anyway. If portability is important, and you know you're not exactly listening to high quality audio files or streams in the first place, it can all be a wash anyway. We're not in favor of anything that could make your music sound worse, but if you don't tell the difference and you want the convenience that Bluetooth offers, there's no reason to get out of the way of it (apart from the price, of course). Still, even if you don't care about fidelity, this underscores the importance of getting the highest quality streams and rips you, so the effects of audio compression are as small as possible in general. If any of that sounds like you, Blue Teeth, then feel free to wade into the world of Bluetooth audio peripherals. However, if you're the type who really enjoys listening - and I mean active listening - to music on high-quality headphones, and you're using terms like soundstage and frequency response to rate one's headphones on another, you may be disappointed, especially if you compare your wireless listening experience to a wired one. Also remember how much you'll wind up spending just to get rid of those annoying Bluetooth cables coming at a premium, especially considering the great sound quality can be quite affordable otherwise. You don't have to spend a lot of money to get great sound. High-end, pricey headphones for sure... Read moreIf you're looking for specific suggestions, our friends at CNET have a few Bluetooth models to check out and keep an eye on the Wirecutter - they plan to update their Bluetooth recommendations for headphones every day. I tested Monoprice's Premium Bluetooth Hi-Fi Over-the-Ear Headphones (#10245), and after I set them up and work, I had to admit, they sounded much better than the old stereo Bluetooth headphones I had back in the day. Plus, they're only \$79, which is nothing compared to most other Bluetooth headphones I've seen. The same rules apply to shopping for Bluetooth headphones as any other type of headphones. See if you try them out before you buy (or buy from someone who has a great return policy so you can get your money back if you're disappointed). Listen to music you know and love inside and out. Check their reported life of the and loading time, along with warranty information. Finally, read as many reviews as you do before you buy. As long as you are aware of what you are getting and what you are giving up, you call to go Bluetooth and choose a solid solid headphones, or shut wirelessly altogether and stick to wired headphones with confidence. Whether you're at home or on the go, many of us spend a lot of time listening to music on our... Read moreOopenbaar, LifehackerAn you have a question or suggestion for Ask Lifehacker? Send it to tips + asklh@lifehacker.com.Title photo taken with Tarchyshnik Andrei (Shutterstock) and Bryan Solomon (Shutterstock). Other photos of Josh Hallett and Brett Jordan. LONDON - Improvements to Bluetooth core specification will help expand the technology into personal audio, home automation and global navigation systems, according to an updated technical roadmap presented here Tuesday. Now that Bluetooth has redefined itself as a control and interface layer for other wireless protocols, many are looking at the early 2007, when the alternative PHY specification allows Bluetooth to communicate with ultrawideband and other wireless technologies is ratified. Until then, however, the main Bluetooth specification will be improved with improvements in service quality, lower power and additional security. Although the special interest group first unveiled its roadmap last year, Peter Cook, specification program manager for the Bluetooth SIG, said there is a good chance the QOS, improved PIN and so-called Easy Connect will be ironed out in time for 2006. Meanwhile, members are working on new profiles to add functionality and bring the technology to new markets, such as stereo headphones. Audio and video are the killer apps, said Robin Heydon, a technical advisor for Bluetooth chip maker Cambridge Silicon Radio. Stereo audio headsets will come out very soon, he said, taking the concept of a Bluetooth headset a step further. On the one hand, Bluetooth technology has become an established technology, almost a de facto component of advanced smartphones. Cambridge Silicon Radio said Tuesday that it has shipped more than 100 million Bluetooth chips since its inception, and SIG chief Mike Foley has said one is sent every time a person blinks. On the other hand, some wondered if UWB or other technologies would squeeze Bluetooth out of its niche and into aging. According to Heydon, the current plan for radio agnosticism stemmed from a field report at an IEEE meeting about exactly that. Last November, the SIG approved an Enhanced Data Rate specification that will increase data speeds to 2- or 3-Mbits/s. The 2005 Core Release is expected to include the priority for streaming audio and other services for streaming audio and other cases; lower-power techniques; a comprehensive research response, useful for detecting Bluetooth sensors; A of the number of addressable devices, which will be used for home automation; a private secure communication channel; and fast data transactions that highlight short bursts of low latency data, usefully useful tasks such as wirelessly turning on a light bulb. PIN input will also be improved with alphanumeric keying as well as a longer period of time to enter longer PINs, Cook said. One of the advantages of Bluetooth is its low power, executives said, something that can essentially allow an always-on state. This way, the Bluetooth technology can then wake up other radios, allowing them to stay in a low-power state until needed, Heydon said. The Bluetooth SIG also accompanies the development of profiles that adapt the technology to specific applications, such as mobile phones. The current functionality of the cell phone will remain unchanged, Cook said, as only requests in the and two have come up with proposed improvements. I don't think we're going to offer new features and functionality to the telephony profiles, he said. On the other hand, a home automation task force has received confirmation, Cook said, signaling that the technology may soon try to challenge Zigbee and other home automation protocols. In addition, a global navigation systems study group has formed, a natural evolution of the success of Bluetooth in hands-free communication in cars. The SIG is also monitoring feature requests from several groups, including a non-audio alert for hands-free communication from a group of watchmakers, who examine flashing the watch's dial or vibrating the chassis to alert the user to an incoming call. Additional feature requests for running Sun's JINI protocol via Bluetooth, displaying battery information, or extending audio links to greater distances are also being considered, Cook said. Said.