

HUAWEI Technologies

A training Course for Huawei G5500

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Preface

1. Introduction
2. Training Objective (Skills that can be gained from this course)
3. Reference Materials

Preface: Introduction

This course provides information about G5500, including the appearance, principle, ways and skills of maintenance, procedures of assembly/disassembly, and the use of the upgrade software.



Preface: Training Objective

After finishing this course, you can:

Use and maintain G5500, assemble/disassemble G5500, and upgrade software for G5500.

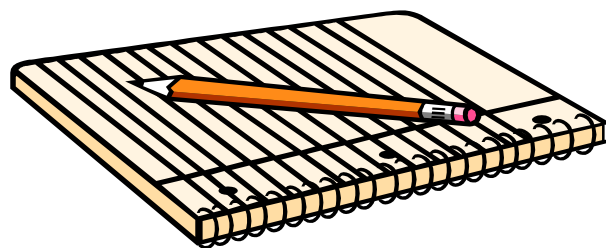


Preface: Reference Materials

This section lists the reference materials of this course. In addition, maintenance manual, upgrade guide, and appearance check specification are also included.



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Chapter 1 G5500 Introduction

1.1 G5500 Appearance



1.2 G5500 Technical Specifications

G5500 is a GSM ultra low-High Music bar-shaped mobile phone. With a 2.0' inch TFT LCD. The phone design takes human factors engineering into consideration. The material used is the environment-friendly PC + ABS materials. The PCBA + LCM and the other electronic components are lead-free products. The production functionality takes convenience as the basic principle. It proposes a concept of environment protection and cost effectiveness, and provides high performance/price ratio and practical functions.

The main specifications are as follows.

Architecture: GSM900/1800 or 850/1900MHz

Dimensions: 107 x 45 x 11.8mm

Weight: TBD

Call duration: TBD

Standby time: TBD

Display: 2.0QCIF', 176*220, TFT, 65K

Contact capacity: Depend on SIM , Phone total: 500

SMS capacity: Depend on SIM , Phone total: 500

Chapter 2 G5500 Working Principle

The composition and important functional components of the mobile phone are included.

G5500 is based on the MTK6253 platform, with the following components.

1.CPU:MTK6253

2.PMU:PMU integrates in MTK6253

3.PA :SKY 77552

4. Flash memory PF38F3050M0Y3DF

5.All ports : LCD port, SIM port , USB port (charger), keyboard port , battery port, audio port (receiver, speaker), fm port, Bluetooth port and so on.

Chapter 3 G5500 Utilities

3.1 Ways for Obtaining Software and Operation Manuals

3.1 Ways for Obtaining Software and Operation Manuals

No.	Software	Operation manual	Obtain from...
1	Upgrading software	G5500 Software Upgrading Guide	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
2	ATE test software	G5500 ATE Test Software Operation Guide	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
3	Software used to modify IMEI	Operation Guide for the Software Used to modify G5500 IMEI	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
4	Radio frequency test software	Operation Guide for the Software Used for G5500 Radio Frequency Test	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
5	Charging test software	Operation Guide for the Software Used for G5500 Charging Test	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
6	Antenna test software	Operation Guide for the Software Used for G5500 Antenna Test	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
7	Main board serial number printing software	Operation Guide for G5500 BSN Printing	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
8	Back bar code printing software	Operation Guide for G5500 IMEI Printing	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
9	Back patch bar code printing software	Operation Guide for G5500 IMEI Patch Printing	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department
10	Color box label printing software	Operation Guide for G5500 Color Box Label Printing	Huawei Terminal Company-OEM and cooperation department

Chapter 4 G5500 Maintenance

4.1 General Maintenance Ways

4.2 Troubleshooting Power-on Faults

4.3 Troubleshooting Display Faults

4.4 Troubleshooting Back Light Faults

4.5 Troubleshooting Key Pad Faults

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4.7 Troubleshooting Receiver Faults

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4.9 Troubleshooting Vibrator Faults

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4.14 Troubleshooting FM Faults

4.15 Troubleshooting Camera Faults

4.16 Ways for Obtaining Maintenance Manuals

4.1 General Maintenance Ways

4.1.1 Getting Well Acquainted with How the Cell Phone is Used

On receiving a faulty cell phone, do the following before set to take actions on it: asking the user for the symptom, the time when the cell phone became faulty, and the way the cell phone acted improperly. Check the appearance of the cell phone for damages. Normally, the fault can be located in cases where the antenna is broken and the key caps are worn out. You need also to make it clear whether the cell phone is second-hand, whether it had been repaired in any places else, and the period it is taken into use. An experienced maintenance engineer can roughly locate the fault and determine the faulty components according to the information about the fault provided by the user. Such a way helps to improve maintenance quality and efficiency.

4.1.2 Recording Faults

Faults fall into categories such as power-on failure, short-circuit due to moisture, broken, no display, and so on. The causes of different types of faults differ a lot. Recording faults makes the symptoms and maintenance purpose clear. It also achieves agreements between maintenance engineers and users. In addition, you need to check to see if the cell phone has other faults. This prevents possible post-maintenance conflicts effectively.

4.1.3 Writing Down the Model and IMEI Code of the Cell Phone

Each cell phone has a unique number, that is, the IMEI code. To avoid delivery errors, you can write down IMEI codes before maintenance the cell phones received.

4.1.4 Being Familiar with the Cell Phones to be Maintained

Being familiar with the cell phones to be maintained, such as key functions, assembly/disassembly procedures, and the notes is the precaution of cell phone maintenance.

4.1.5 Making all the Tools Required Available

The tools required include the tools used to assemble/disassemble cell phones and test cell phone functions, maintenance manual, cell phone architecture diagram, and so on. Making all the tools required available is an important pre-maintenance job.

4.1.6 Choosing the Right Maintenance Way

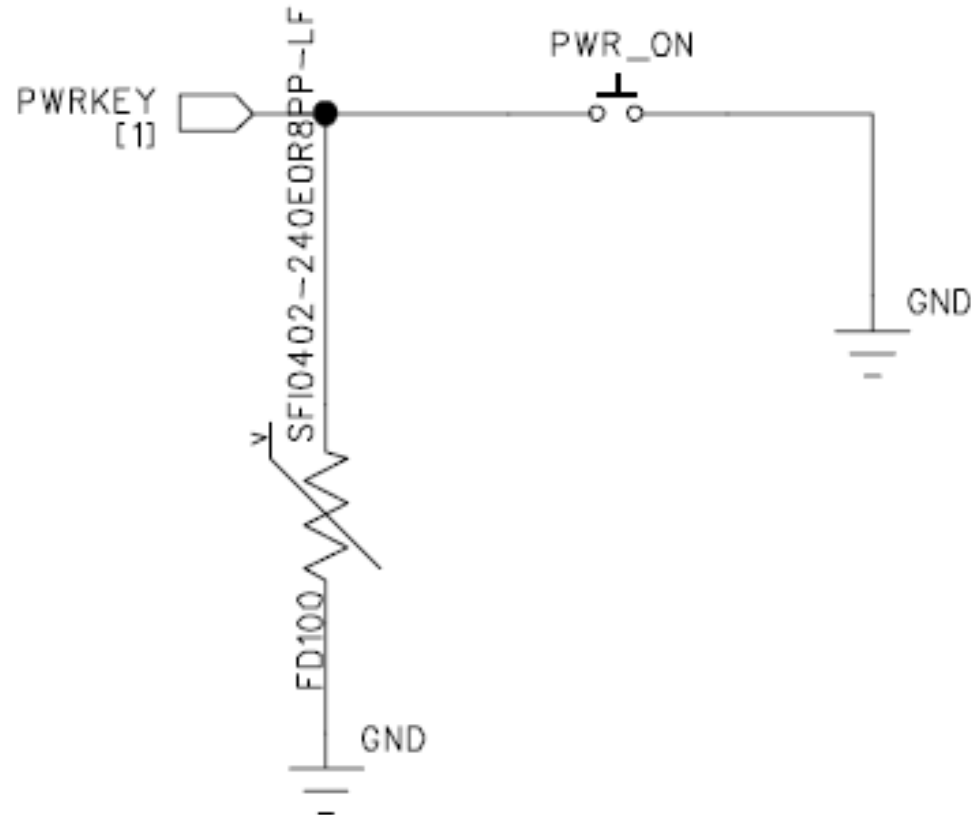
Analyze the fault from a global view and then in detail. Locate the fault according to the symptom and check the possible causes one by one. After the fault is located, take corresponding measures with caution.

4.1.7 Maintenance Log

After the problem is resolved, log it for future reference.

4.2 Troubleshooting Power-on Faults

4.2.1 Power-on Circuit



To pass then startup-key PWR_ON, PWRKEY is connected with GND, so the signal of PWRKEY will be lower, and the startup process starts.

4.2.2 Troubleshooting Power-on Faults

Startup faults usually include startup failure, charger startup failure, large current startup failure, automatic startup, automatic shutdown, down system, and slow response.

Startup failure:

startup failure due to key problems: The current is 0mA. Usually it is caused by startup key failure or power supply.

Startup failure due to software problems: The current is dozens of mA. It is usually caused by the un-matching software and hardware. Re-download of the software onto the mobile phone can solve the problem.

Startup failure due to power supply problem: The current reaches a certain value and cannot work properly.

Measuring showed a number of LDO voltage outputs are abnormal. Check the ground capacitance or the CPU.

Charger startup failure: When the charger is connected with the mobile phone, the power supply voltage turns to a smaller value. The measuring of the ground resistance confirms that it is a MOS or CPU problem.

Large current startup failure: Measure the far-end ground resistance of the power supply outputs. Find out the short-circuit place. Usually it is a CPU or SMT problem.

Automatic startup failure: Confirm that the mobile phone enters the common mode.

Automatic shutdown: Measure the important LDO output voltage. Ensure that each output is not faulty.

Down system: Clear the user data in the flash. Re-download the software. If the problem remains, change the CPU.

Slow response: Usually it is a CPU or flash problem.

4.2.3 Maintenance Instances

Instance 1: startup failure

- Symptom: Startup failure and failure to perform startup
- Fault analysis: Connected the power supply directly and pressed the startup key. The startup was normal. It was discovered that it was caused by the battery power was too low.
- Solution: Charged the battery for a long time through the mobile phone. It was fully charged when the power of the battery reaches the voltage of battery over-discharge.

Instance 2: Charger startup failure

- Symptom: Startup failed after the charger was connected.
- Fault analysis: Measuring of the VCHG voltage showed that it was only 2V or so. Finally found CN701 was poor soldered.
- Solution: Re-solder CN701.

Instance 3: Slow response and startup difficulty

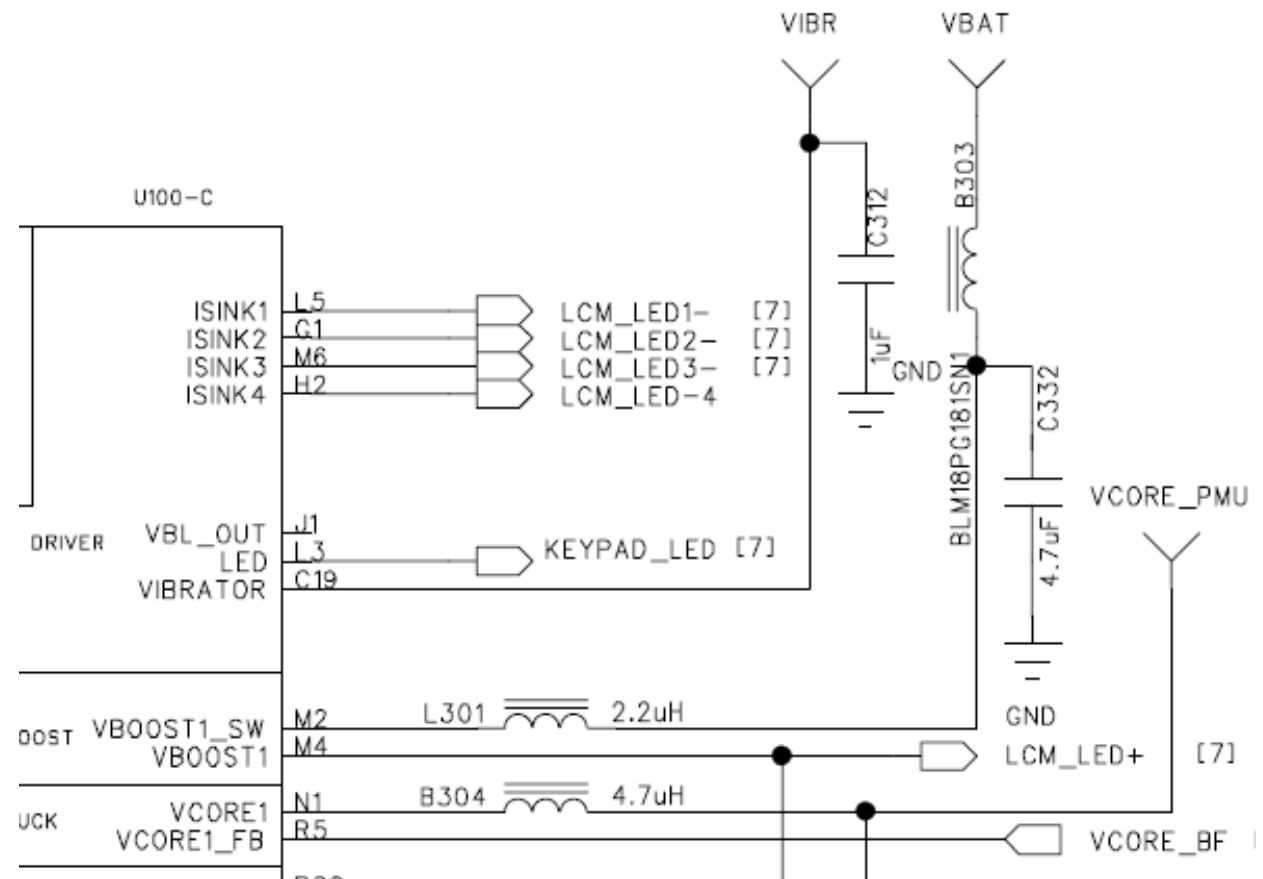
- Symptom: Sometimes it was impossible to start up the mobile phone.
- Fault analysis: It was discovered that the startup current differed each time. Measuring of the Reset signal showed that the signal was available sometimes and unavailable at other times. It was judged that the problem was CPU to poor soldering.
- Solution: Re-solder U100.

4.3 Troubleshooting Display Faults

4.3.1 Display

Circuit

The main parts of display circuit are CN702 and LCD; the circuit is powered by MT6253 VIO; LCM_LED+ provides backlight driver, MT6253 and LCD NLD [0:8] signal for data transmission and several control signals



4.3.2 Troubleshooting Display Faults

Most of the display problems are due to poor soldering of CN702. Re-soldering CN702 can solve a lot of bad soldering problems. If CN702 is good soldering, we can try to replace LCD. If also has program, we can measure each signal pin, it is suggested to correct repair the mobile phone by comparing the faulty mobile phone with a good one and observing whether the voltage and other parameters are normal during each measuring.

4.3.3 Maintenance Instances

Instance 1 :

Symptom: LCD had no display. The backlight and other relevant parameters were all normal.

Fault analysis: Measuring of the pins showed that the signals were normal.

Solution: Re-soldering LCD. The problem was removed.

4.4.2 Troubleshooting Back Light Faults

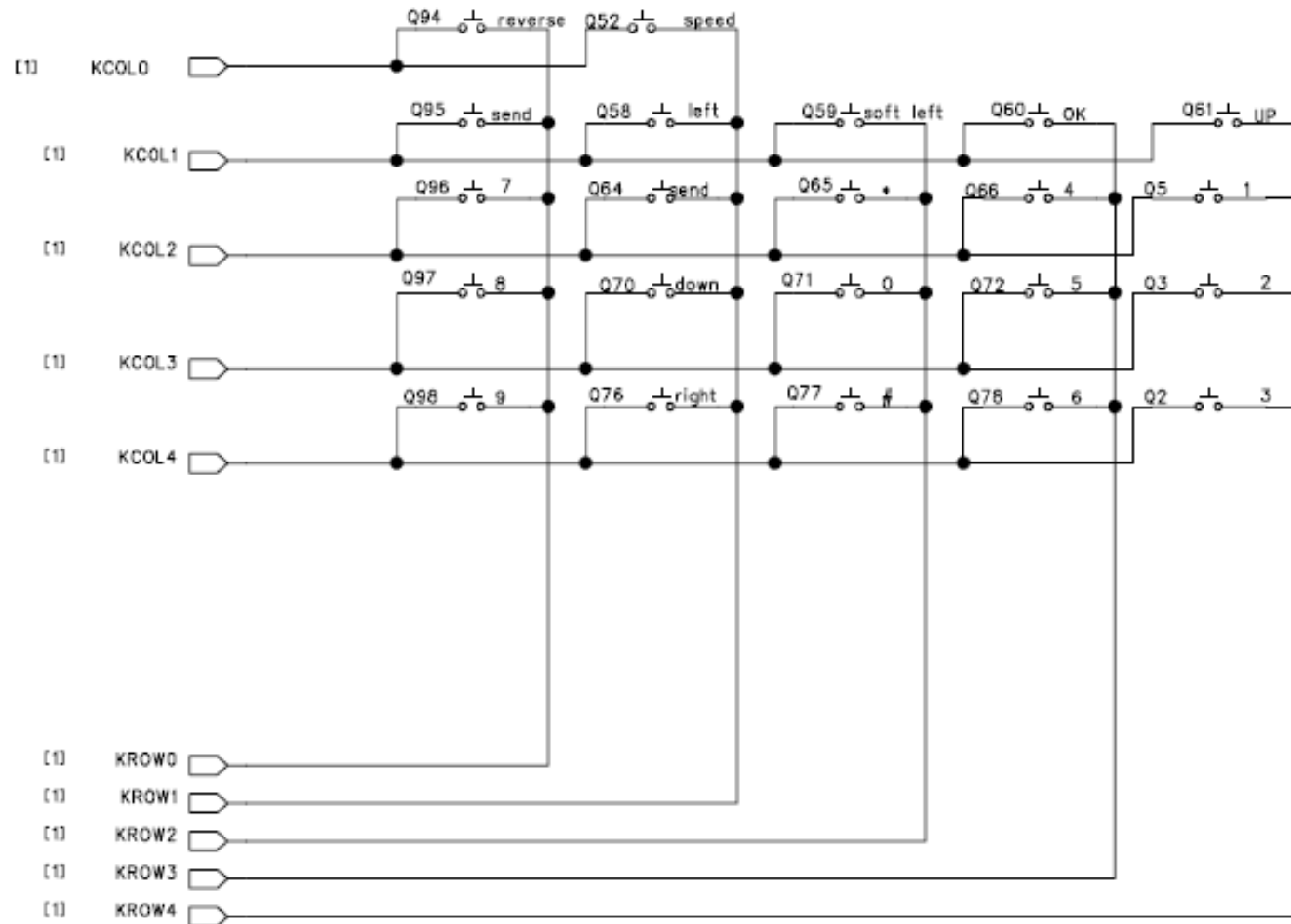
The problem of no backlight was related to soldering, LCD and CN702. Exhaust each possibility to solve the problem.

4.4.3 Maintenance Instances

LCD had no backlight. When the phone is power-on, measurements the LCM_LED+ found no voltage, we judgment is the MT6253 problem. Re-soldering removed the problem.

4.5 Troubleshooting Key Pad Faults

4.5.1 Circuit Analysis



The keypad circuit consists of KCOL0-KCOL4 and KROW0-KROW4, which form a 5*5 keypad matrix. In particular, the KCOL series contains internal pull-up. The initial state of the KROW series is low level. When the key is pressed down, the KCOL is pulled down. After the interrupt report to the CPU, the value of the key is confirmed according to the signals transmitted by the KCOL.

5.2 Fault Summary

First confirm whether all keys or individual keys cannot work properly. In the case that all keys cannot work properly, check whether one of the KCOL wires is always low. Check whether it is due to a stain on DOME. Then change DOME to perform a cross test. ESD damage of each wire may result in the keypad failure. In the case that individual keys are faulty, check whether KCOL or KROW wires are the same. In that way, check the signals of the network.

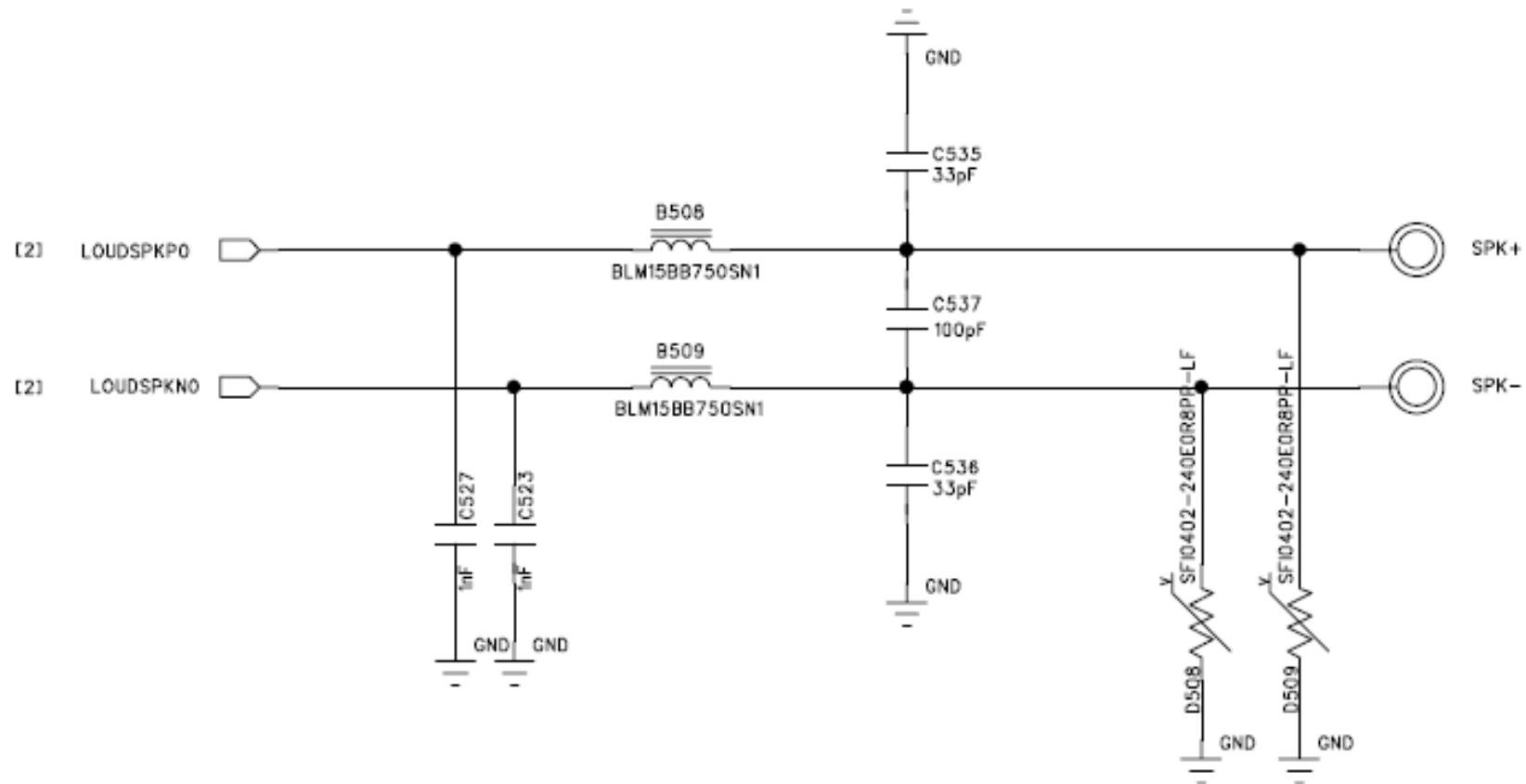
5.3 Cases

Key OK was faulty. The corresponding KCOL and KROW were normal. Use ethanol to cleanse the corresponding DOME chip.

4.6 Troubleshooting Ringing Faults

4.6.1 Ring Circuit

The ring circuit consists of C523, B508, C535, D509, C527, B509, C536, D508, C537 and SPEAKER.



4.6.2 Troubleshooting Ringing Faults

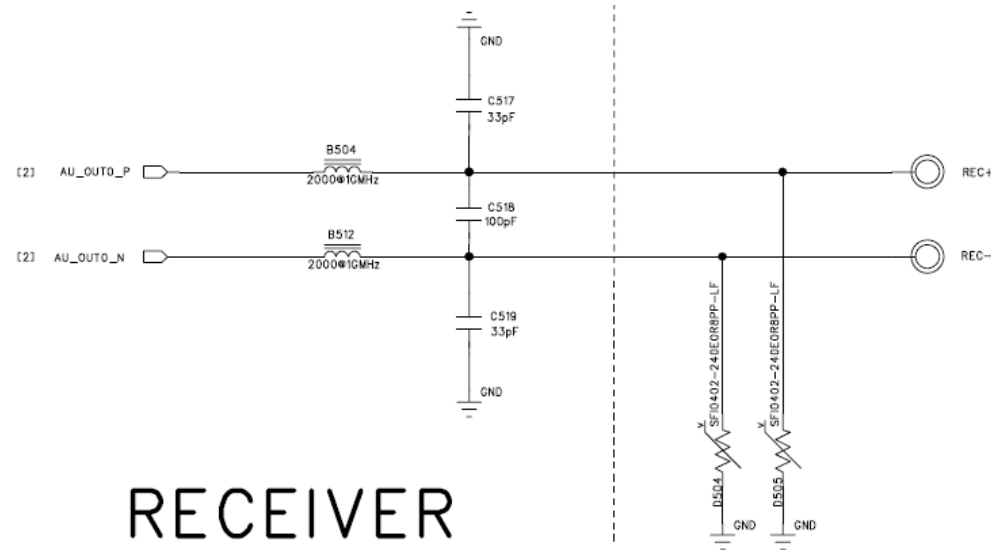
In the case of no ring or abnormal ring, it is usually the problem of the speaker. Use a multimeter to measure whether the resistance on both ends of the speaker is 8ohm. Soldering is also a common problem. The voltage-dependent and capacitance may have the short-circuit problem. Those problems may lead to speaker failure.

4.6.3 Cases

The speaker had no sound. The measuring of the speaker impedance with a multimeter was 7.33ohm. Power on the mobile phone to enter the ring selecting mode. Measuring of the offset voltage on both ends of the speaker showed that it.

4.7 Troubleshooting Receiver Faults

4.7.1 Receiver Circuit



The receiver circuit consists of B504, C517, D505, B512, C519, D504, C518 and an external 32ohm speaker.

4.7.2 Troubleshooting Receiver Faults

In the case of no incoming audio, it is usually the problem of the receiver. Use a multimeter to measure whether the resistance on both ends of the receiver is 32ohm. Soldering is also a common problem. The voltage-dependent and capacitance may have the short-circuit problem. Those problems may lead to receiver startup failure, check B206, B207 and U100 also can solve the problem.

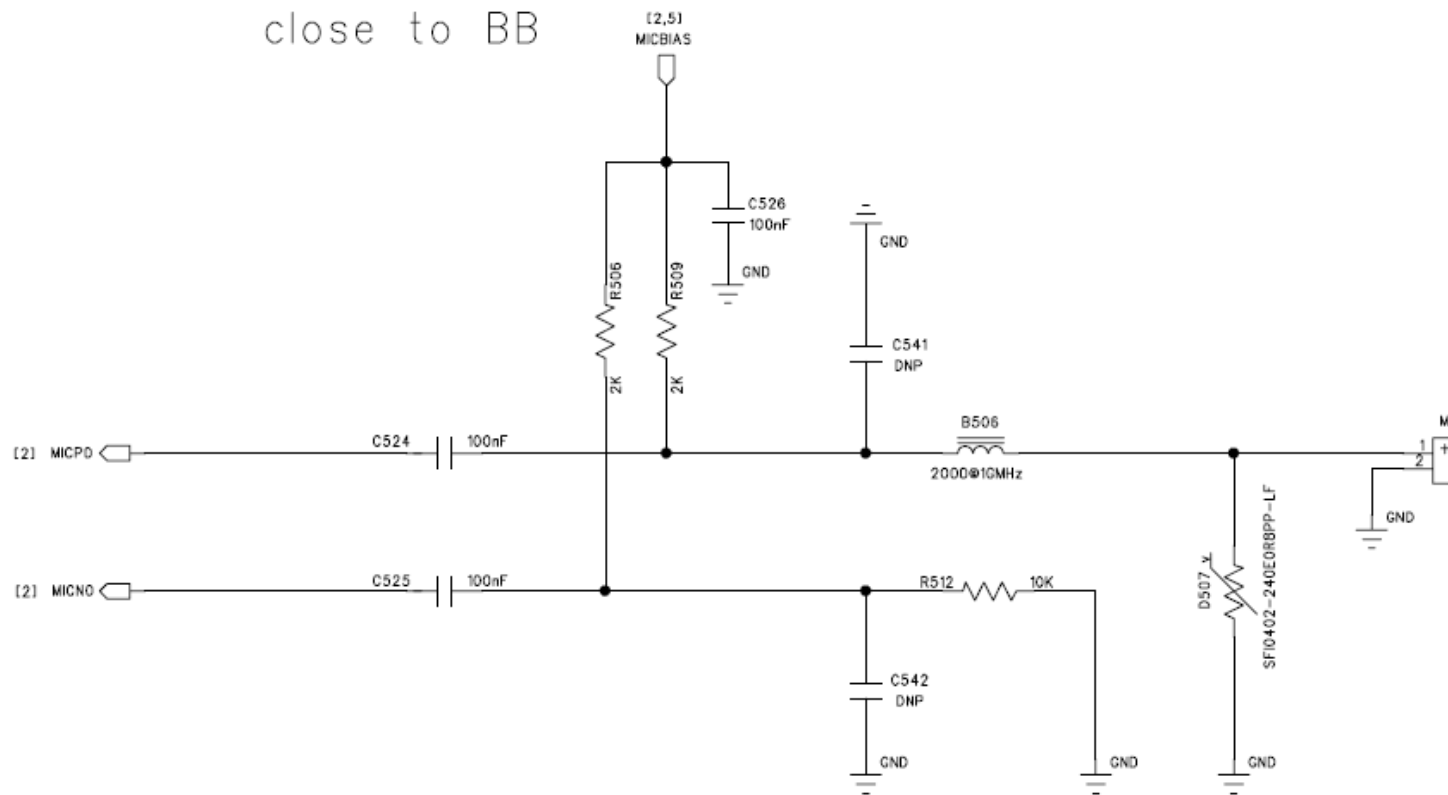
4.7.3 Maintenance Instances

The receiver worked abnormally. Check B504, B512 and U100 are OK . Observation in the X ray showed that both ends were short-circuited.

4.8 Troubleshooting Transmitter Faults

4.8.1 Transmitter Circuit

The microphone circuit consists of C524, R509, B506, D507, C525, R506, R512 and C526. The MICBIASP outputted by U100 forms the offset voltage circuit of the microphone after impedance splitting. The AD signals are transmitted to U100 through two blocking capacitors.



4.8.2 Troubleshooting Transmitter Faults

The Mic may be damaged when it is placed in an environment of a high temperature. There is a probability of faulty Mic. Soldering and assembly problems are common causes too.

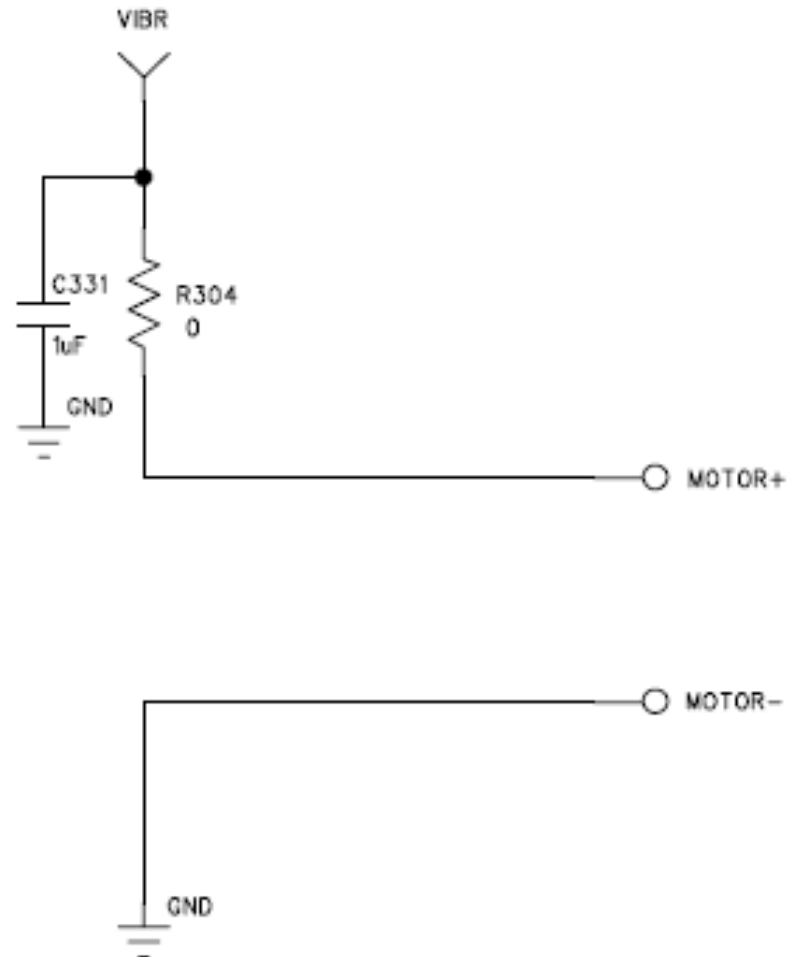
4.8.3 Maintenance Instances

There was no out audio. Measuring of the offset voltage showed that the voltage on both ends of the Mic was near 0V. In the end it was discovered that it was the problem of R509. Re-soldering R509 and the phone return to normal.

4.9 Troubleshooting Vibrator Faults

4.9.1 Vibrator Circuit

Vibration is controlled by VIBR. When VIBR turns high, the vibrator starts to work. When VIBR turns low, the vibrator stop to work.



4.9.2 Troubleshooting Vibrator Faults

The problem of the vibrator accounts for a large percentage of this type of faults.

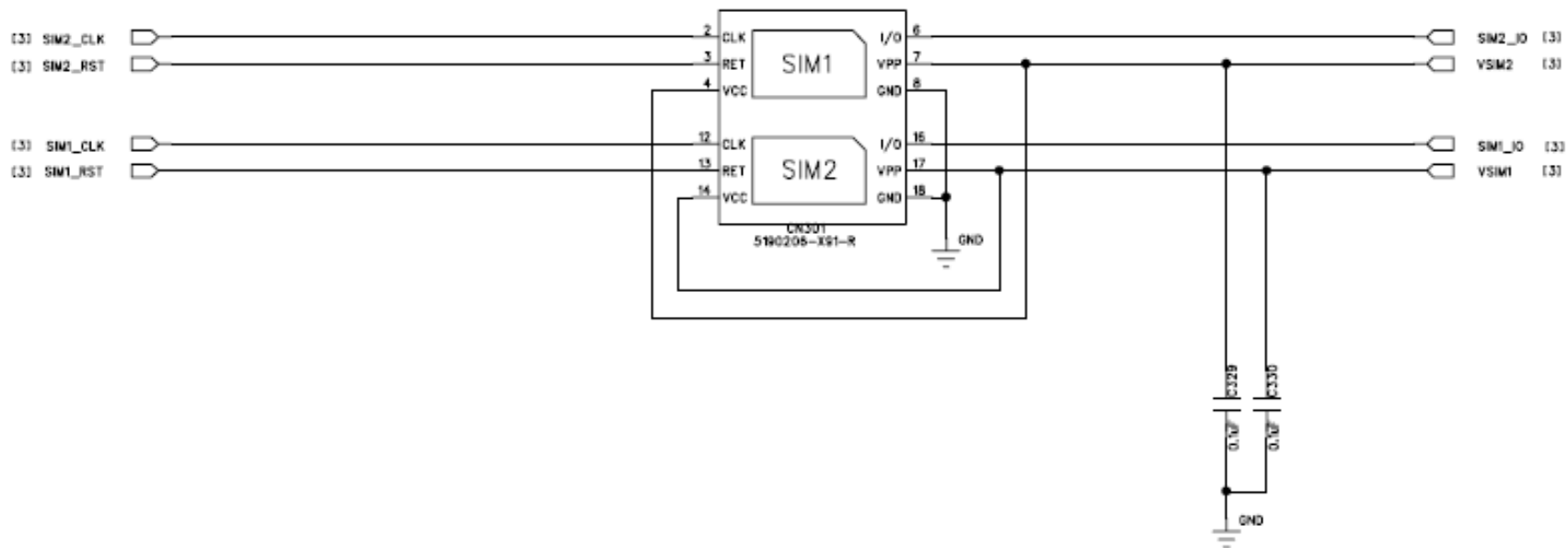
4.9.3 Maintenance Instances

There was no vibration. Changed the vibrator and solved the problem.

4.10 Troubleshooting SIM Socket Faults

4.10.1 SIM Socket Circuit

MT6253 include a dedicated smart card interface; can make MCU communication with SIM card. It has five signal interfaces: VSIM, SIM_IO, SIM_RST and SIM_CLK, VSIM be used to provide voltage for the SIM card, SIM_IO and SIM_CLK be used to data exchange for SIM card. The figure is the SIM holder of CM301 is 8pin. Specific signals seen in the figure



4.10.2 Troubleshooting SIM Socket Faults

Card identification problem is usually caused by poor soldering of the CPU or other peripheral components.

4.10.3 Maintenance Instances

Card identification problem. Measuring VSIM from the pressing down of the startup key to the actual startup showed no voltage. Replacing the CPU solved the problem .

4.11 Troubleshooting Charging Faults

4.11.1 Charging Circuit

The mobile phone supports charging in power on/off status. Exterior charger is detected by Q301 (pin3) when it is connected to DC jack CN701. When the mobile phone is in normal charging mode, 3pin(5v) and 4pin(3.75v) of Q301 make the Q301 PMOS work in opening status, then the DC voltage transferred by charger begins to charge the battery. Meanwhile U100-C will detect current size through ISENSE and BATSNS. When the battery voltage rises to 4.2V, and the current is less than 20mA, the BATSNS will report to CPU U100-C to express the battery is full. Then, U100-C will control 4pin of Q301 to high-level(5V), so the Q301 will close. Charger Stop to charge the battery.

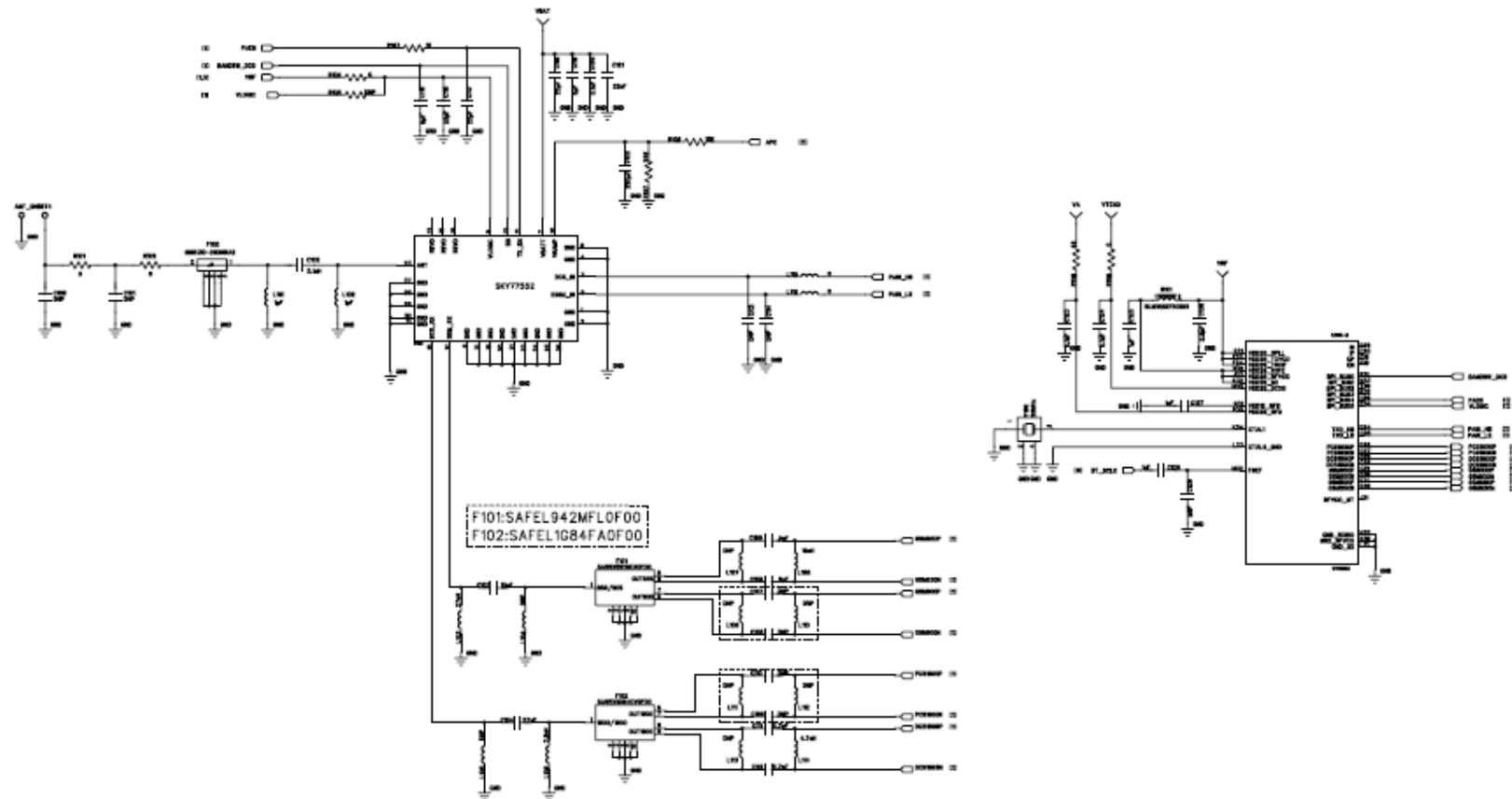
4.11.2 Troubleshooting Charging Faults

Charging fault is usually caused by some minor problems. For example, the problems include soldering of the component and battery problem (caused by the low battery voltage). After the battery cross-test and measuring of the signals of the charging circuit are done, the problem will normally be solved.

4.11.3 Maintenance Instances

In the case of no charging, replaced the battery, the problem remained. Measuring VCHG is 2V. In the end, the test showed that it was due to poor soldering of CN701.

4.12.1 Circuit Analysis



4.12.2 Troubleshooting Signal Faults

The transmitting and receiving circuits can all cause poor signal. If the main board test is passed, the cause of an SMT problem can be excluded. Check whether the antenna plate is correctly and effectively connected with the main board. Also check whether the antenna switch is faulty and the antenna matching circuit is correct.

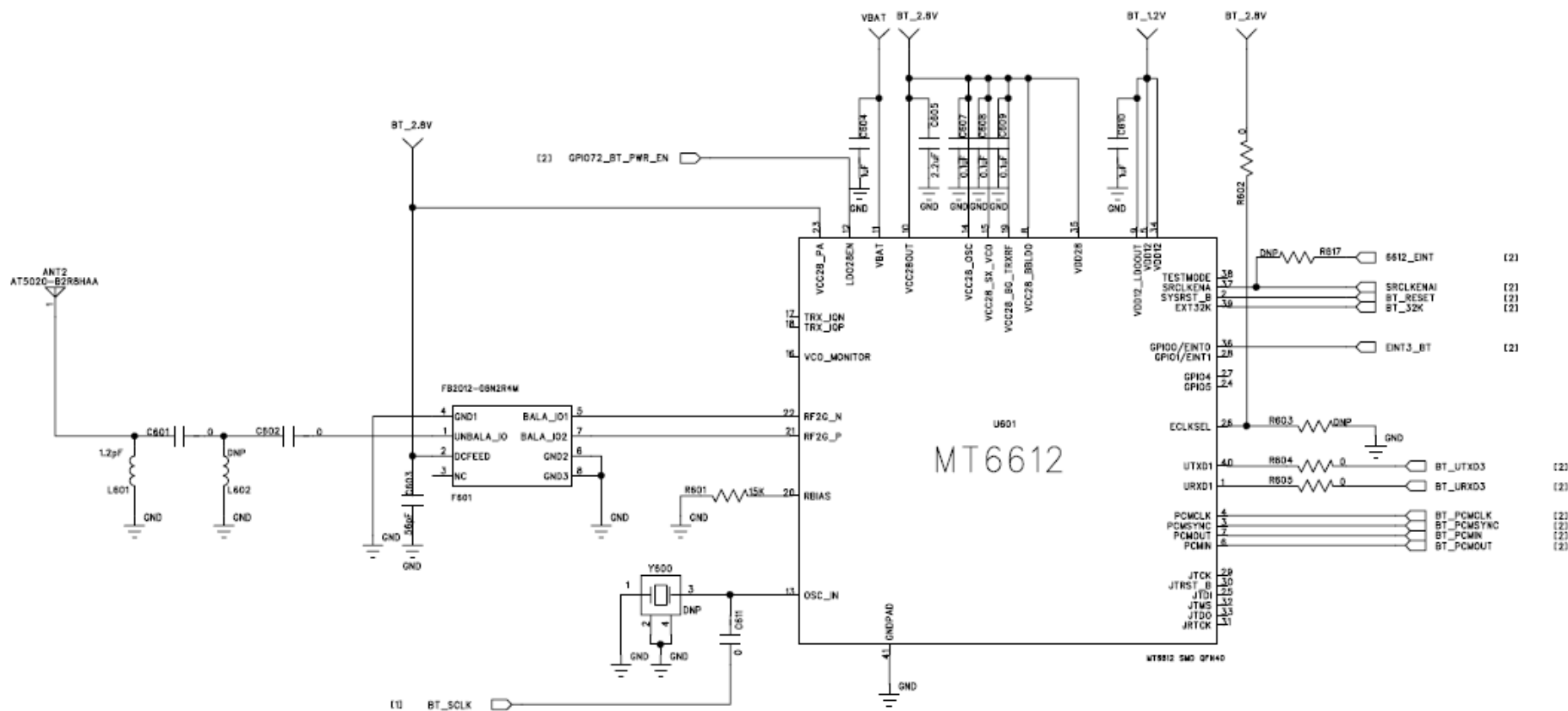
4.12.3 Maintenance Instances

The signal was weak. The main board calibration was not faulty. The antenna plate was corrected so that it was connected fully to the main board. Searching the network again showed that the problem was removed.

4.13 Troubleshooting Bluetooth Faults

4.13.1 Circuit analysis

Bluetooth circuit main component is F601 and U601. U601 is Bluetooth communication group of high integration. It integrated Bluetooth RF, Bluetooth baseband and other unit circuit, U601 (MT6612) Bluetooth circuit as the image. Bluetooth receives signal through L601, C601, C602 and F601 to the pin 21 and 22 of MT6612, Bluetooth transmit signal through the circuit to the antenna. The circuit used a 32MHz crystal oscillator in the RF output circuit.



4.13.2 Fault Summary

The Bluetooth IC U601 transmits and receives signal circuit have problem, so this circuit can cause bad signal. The Bluetooth circuit main problems have the Hardware Device Busy, or don't fine device and connect fault. Normal the problems is poor soldered of U601, and re-soldered or exchanged the u601 the problem was removed.

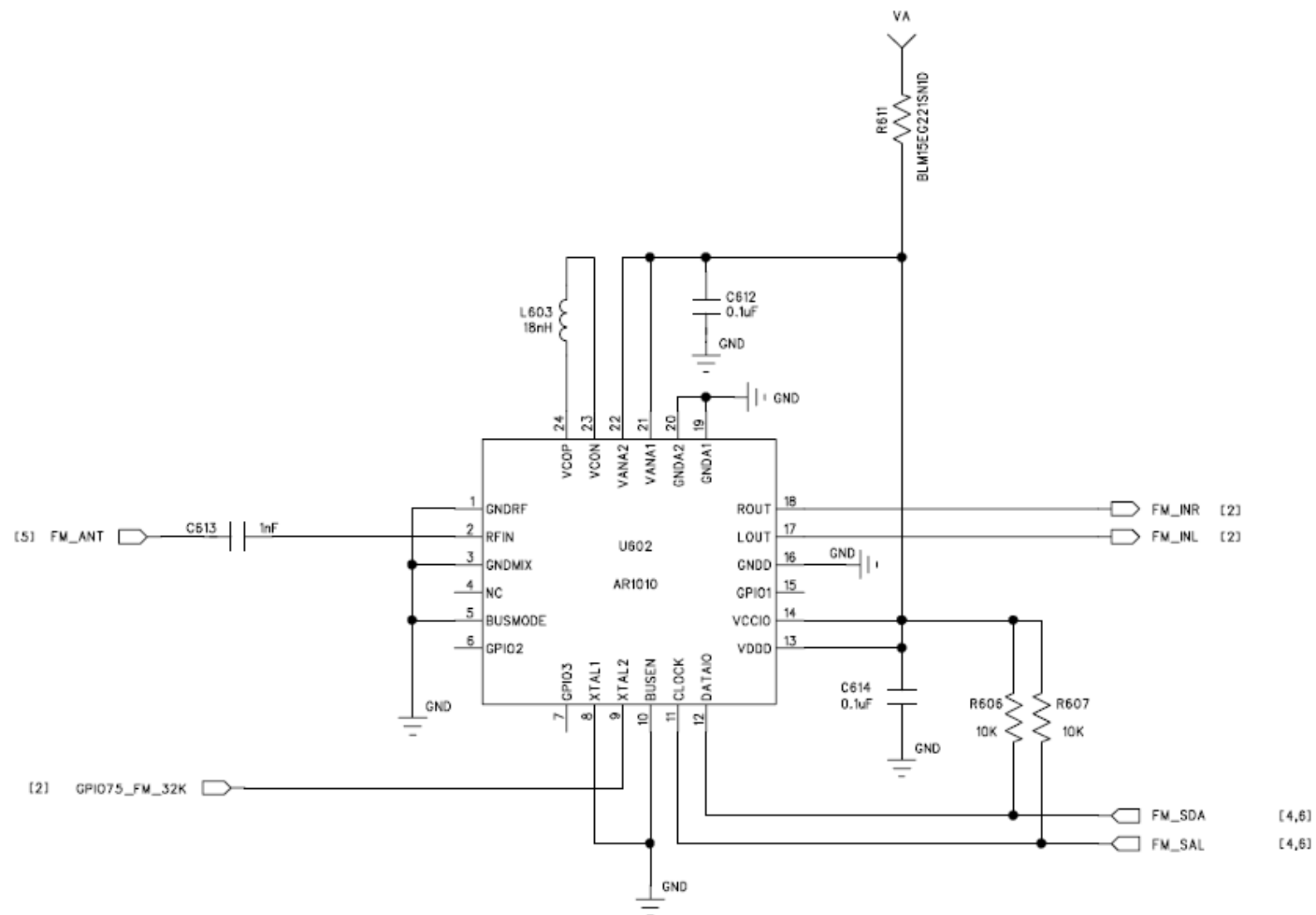
4.13.3 Cases

The Hardware Device busy. First check U700 is soldered all right. If it is poor soldered and got to hot up, and power on Bluetooth, searching device the problem was removed.

4.14 Troubleshooting FM Faults

4.14.1 Circuit Analysis

FM circuit has U100 and U602, and U602 is integration FM IC .PMU in MT6253 output AVDD, and support FM circuit. MT6253 output GPIO75_FM_32k to U602 used support clock signal. MT6253 control FM circuit working by serial interface, and FM_ANT connect to earphone port, use to FM RF input



4.14.2 Troubleshooting FM Faults

Because FM IC is a integration IC, so if it can't get any stations. Maybe FM IC poor solder or pins connect, and earphone jack poor connect. So first check that jacks good contact. After check the FM IC whether good solder.

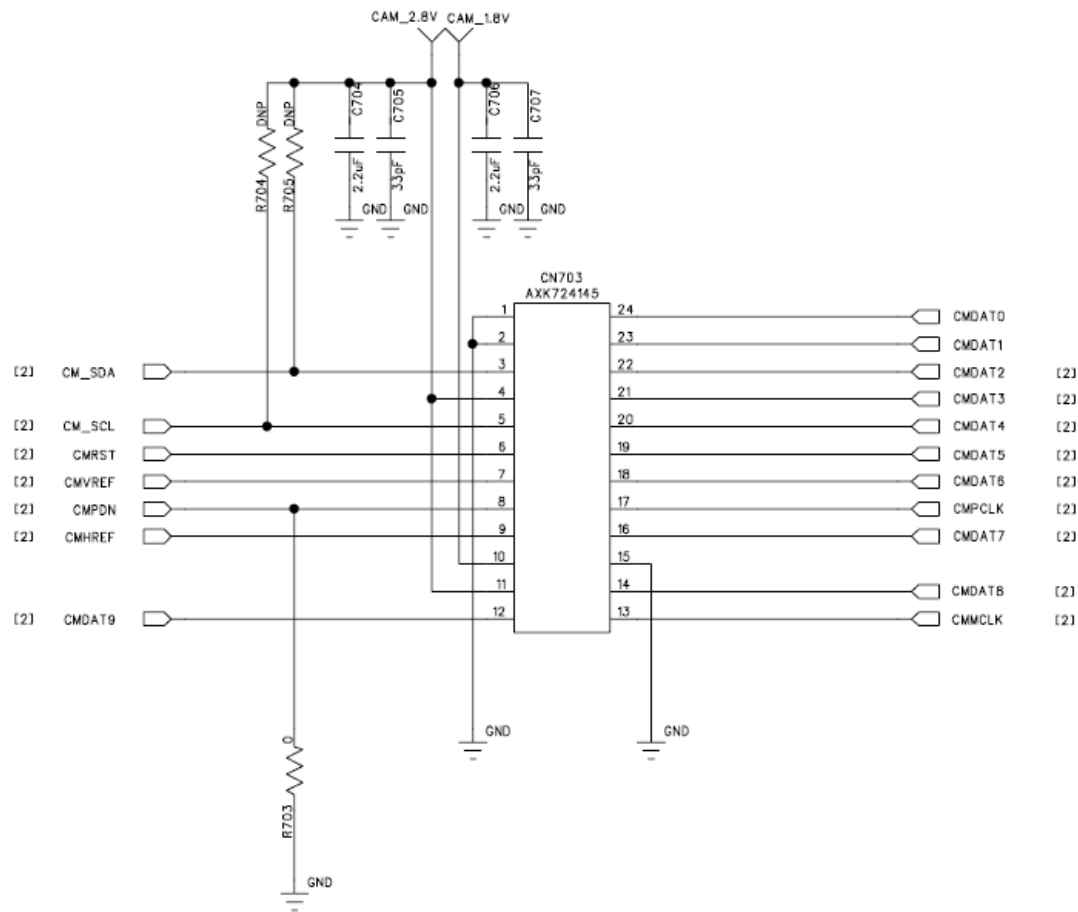
4.14.3 Maintenance Instances

FM can't get any stations. And can find the I/O port one pin poor soldered. The problem was analyzed by repair. The pin is FM_ANT signal line. And re-solder the problem was removed.

4.15 Troubleshooting Camera Faults

Camera circuit has CN703 and U100. U100 control data, clock, reset signal of camera circuit.

VBAT support U100 power, U100 output 1.8V and 2.8v of voltage to CN703 camera port.



4.15.2 Fault Summary

When using camera, the LCD view back screen or white screen, or can't searching device.

Because the camera device is controlled by CN703 and U100, if the camera can't use. Repair maybe direct check 2.8V and 1.8V voltage or clock signal. If that isn't normal, maybe exchange components of the circuit. Other maybe check CN703 whether poor soldered. And check whether the camera assembly is OK.

4.15.3 Cases

When using camera, the LCD view back screen. And measure the support power circuit.

Finding no voltage, then exchange U100. The camera can normal work, the problem was removed.

4.16 Ways for Obtaining Maintenance Manuals

For the maintenance of specific circuits, refer to the corresponding maintenance manuals and maintenance guides.

Chapter 5 Note Points

1. **Power off you cell phone in places where cell phone use is not allowed**

Cell phone use is not allowed in places such as planes, hospitals. In these places, power off your cell phone. As cell phone signal affects the operation of some electric equipments and medical equipments, you need to adhere to the corresponding regulations when using your cell phone. Your cell phone can power on at specified time, it also can be used as a alarm. Check the corresponding settings on your cell phone to make sure it will not be powered on when you are on a plane. Be sure to power off your cell phone when you are on a plane, so that it does not affect the operation of the electric system of the plane.

2. **Keep Away from Electric Devices and Electric Cabinet that are in use**

Do not use your cell phone where weak signals are transmitted and high-precision electric devices are in use. Wireless signal may cause misoperations and other problems on electric devices. Especially for these devices: hearing aid, pacemaker, and other medical-electric devices; fire detector, automatic door, and other auto-control devices. Contact your vendor for information about the affect of your cell phone to pacemaker and other medical-electric devices. Cell phone can also affect the operation of televisions, radios, PC, and so on.

3. Keep Away from Strong Magnetic Field

As cell phones contain magnetic components, do not place it near magnetic storage medium, such as PC disks, credit cards, and other IC cards.

4. Avoid Collision

Collision may damage the components in your cell phone and cause you cell phone to operate improperly.

Do not let the LCD of your cell phone under strong force or knock it, because such actions may damage the LCD. You may lose your eyesight if liquid crystal goes into your eyes. In this case, wash your eyes with clear water and see a doctor. Never rub your eyes with your hands.

5. Keep Away from Heat

High temperature affects the performance of your cell phone and may damage the components in your cell phone.

6. Do not Assemble/Disassemble Your Cell Phone in Normal Cases

Do not disassemble or refit your cell phone. Otherwise, your cell phone may be damaged, battery creepage and circuit errors may occur.

7. Do not Manipulate Your Cell Phone with Hard and Acute Objects

Do not press the keys on the key pad with needles or pen points, which may damage your cell phone or cause mis-operations.

8. Do not Use Your Cell Phone if the Antenna is Damaged

If the antenna is damaged, do not use the cell phone to prevent body injury.

9. Do not Use Your Cell Phone in Dangerous Places

Do not use your cell phone or remove the battery from your cell phone in these places: gas stations, chemical plants, explosion-prone sites, for cell phones affects technical deployment operations.

10. Keep Away from Moisture

Keep your cell phone away from moisture, because water or other liquid causes your cell phone over-heat, battery creepage, and errors.

11. Clean Your Cell phone Properly

Use wet cloth and neutral wash to clean your cell phone. Do not use acidic cleaning solvent, which rots the shell and the parts of your cell phone.

12. Make the Talk Time as Short as Possible

If the talking time is too long, headache, fatigue, and pearl eye may occur.

13. Do not Hold your Cell Phone too Close to Your Ears

Super short wave is harmful to your cerebra. However, the effect decreases dramatically if the distance between the earpiece and your head is about 4cm.

14. Keep the SIM Card with Caution

The SIM card can be removed from your cell phone. Make sure it is beyond the reach of children if you remove it from your cell phone.

Chapter 6 FAQ

1 Call Functions

1.1 How to turn off the ring without hanging up the incoming call?

Touch the Bottom right corner of the screen to select Silent.

1.2 How to use the Hand-free function during a call?

During a call, Touch the Bottom right corner of the screen to select H-free/H-Held enable or disable the Hand free function.

1.3 How to adjust volume during a call?

Press the Navigation upper key to increase the volume. Press the Navigation down Key to reduce the volume

1.4 How use the Mute On/Mute Off function during a call?

The Mic of the mobile phone can be enabled or disabled through this function. The Mute On function prevents the other party from hearing your voice. During a call, Touch the bottom left corner of the screen to select Options and then select Mute to turn on/off the Mute function.

1.5 How to receive or reject a new incoming call during a call?

The call waiting service should be subscribed. During a call, a new incoming call will be prompted. Press the send key to receive the new incoming call. The original call will be held. Touch the Bottom right corner of the screen to select Reject to continue the original call and reject the new incoming call.

1.6 How to dial a new number during a call?

During a call, press the Bottom of **Options**, during the options, select “New call” and then dial another phone number.

1.7 How to switch among a number of simultaneous calls?

Press the Bottom of **Send/Options** to select Switch directly between two calls. That is, turn the ongoing call into the holding state, and turn the call in the holding state into the call state. Press the bottom left corner of the screen to select **Options** and then select “end the ongoing call”, “end all the calls”. Press the end key to terminate the two calls simultaneously.

1.8 What are the requirements on dialing an emergency number?

Within the coverage of the GSM system, the user can dial an emergency call even when the mobile phone is locked, has no SIM card or cannot register itself on the main system, however, cannot be guaranteed in all conditions. You should not rely solely on the device for essential communications.

1.9 How to recorder audio during a call?

Press the button of **Options** during a call, and choose “recorder” in the options to start record. It can **Pause/Stop** recording, and select **Save audio** or not.

1.10 How to use the DTMF function during a call?

Press the bottom of **Options** to select **DTMF** on/off on the Options during a call.

2. Address Book and Call Record

2.1 How many entries can the address book store maximally?

The number of entries of the address book depends on the capacity of the SIM card, and that of the phone is 500.

2.2 How to query the status of the Phone Directory storage?

Path: Menu–Phonebook–Settings–Memory Status. It can inquiries the information of SIM card and phone use state.

2.3 Is the quick dialing function supported?

Yes.

2.4 How to set and use the quick dialing function?

Operation: In the standby state, press keys 2 to 9 (about 3s) to dial the corresponding number.

2.5 How many call records can the mobile phone save automatically?

Missed call records:20

Received call records:20

Dialed call records:20

3 SMS

3.1 How to query or set the SMS center?

The function is activated to store the number of the SMS center (please consult the network operator). An MS can be sent off only when the number of the SMS center is set.

Setting method: In Menu – Messaging – SMS – SMS Settings – Profile settings, enter the number provided by the network operator.

3.2 How to change text input method during SM editing?

Press the bottom of “#” to switches the input method in the text editing interface.

3.3 How to input punctuation marks during SM editing?

In the text editing interface, press the bottom of “*” or select “Options—Input method—Insert symbol” to input punctuation marks.

3.4 Is MMS or other multimedia functions supported?

Yes.

3.5 How to send an SMS to multiple recipients?

Path: Menu–Messages–SMS–Write message–Options–Send to many/Send by group.

3.6 What is the capacity of SMS?

SIM card: Depending on the capacity of the SIM card (the phone capacity is 500)

3.7 How to query the remaining storage space for the SMS?

Enter Menu–Messages–SMS–SMS Settings–Memory Status to display the total space and used space for SMS in the SIM card and phone.

4 Work and Recreation

4.1 Is it possible to check out the Chinese lunar calendar?

Yes.

4.2 Does the mobile phone support alarm clock function when the mobile phone is powered off?

Yes.

4.3 Can the alarm clock of the mobile phone be extended? How to perform this function?

When the alarm clock rings, select Sleep to extend the alarm clock. Organizer—Alarm—Edit, can set the alarm clock turn on/off, Repeat, Alarm tone, Snooze (min), Alert type.

4.4 Does the mobile phone have game applications?

Yes.

4.5 Does the mobile phone have FM applications?

Yes. Enter Menu—Multimedia—FM radio, and must plug in earphone.

4.6 Does the mobile phone have Camera and video recorder function?

Yes.

4.7 Does the mobile phone have Bluetooth function?

Yes. Enter Menu—Extra—Bluetooth—Power.

4.8 Does the mobile phone have WAP function?

Yes.

4.9 Does the mobile phone have E-book applications?

Yes.

5 Security Setting

5.1 How to set the startup password?

Select Main Menu – Setting –Security Setup – Phone lock.

5.2 What can the user do when the mobile phone prompts to enter a password during the startup?

If the password is forgotten, what can the user do?

There are three passwords, mobile phone code, PIN1 code and PIN2 code.

Mobile phone code: Provided by the mobile phone. The initial value is 1234. It can be changed.

PIN1 code: Provided by the intelligent card. Check the description of the intelligent card or make an inquiry to the operator.

PIN2 code: Unchain the SIM lock caused by wrong PIN1 code. Check the description of the intelligent card or make an inquiry to the operator.

When the password is forgotten, contact the relevant equipment provider or operator.

5.3 How to lock and unlock the mobile phone quickly?

In the standby state, press left soft key, then press “*” to lock the keypad. When the keypad is locked, press the Left soft Key and then press “*” to unlock the keypad.

Thank You

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