How a Hearing Loop works

1. A sound source, such as a microphone, public-address system, or TV sends sound into an amplifier via an electrical current.

2. The amplifier sends the current to a wire loop that (in most cases) surrounds the room.

   This symbol lets people know that a room is looped, so they can switch their hearing aids to telecoil (or “T”) mode.

3. The current generates a magnetic field, which emanates from the loop.

4. Tiny wire telecoils built into many hearing aids and cochlear implants turn the magnetic signal into an audio signal.

5. The hearing aid or implant converts the signal into sound that meets the listener’s needs.