

QUESTIONNAIRE

Comparative study of Modern & Ancient Kitchen with Special Reference to Kitchen Utility:

1. Name of homemaker
2. Address
3. Age of Homemaker
4. Education of Homemaker
Illiterate, Vstd, VIIIstd Highschool, Graduate, Intercollege, Post graduate & more
5. Are you working some where Yes/No
6. Type of Family joint/nuclear
7. Monthly income of family (Per person)
1) 2000-3000 Rs. 2) 4000-6000 Rs. 3) 6000 Rs. or More
8. Type of kitchen
1) Modern 2) Ancient 3) Combination of Both type

Questions related to factors which affect centralized system of kitchen.

1. Do you yourself perform are activities in kitchen.
1) YES 2) No

If not then, who help you?

1) Servant 2) Family member
2. How many peoples are worked together in kitchen?
1) One 2) Two 3) Three 4) More than Three
3. What do you use other them cooking gas in kitchen.
1) Stove 2) Chulha 3) Others 4) Micro wave oven

Ancient Kitchen

1. Height of gas stove from floor
1) 1-2 Fit 2) 2-3 Fit 3) 3 Fit or more
2. Height of cooking plat from

Modern Kitchen

1. Height of Platform
 - 1) 2-3 Fit
 - 2) 3-4 Fit
 - 3) 4 Fit or more
2. Which material it is made up of
 - 1) Wooden
 - 2) Iron
 - 3) Cement Concrete
 - 4) Stone
 - 5) Tiles
 - 6) Marble
 - 7) Mosaic
 - 8) Granite tiles & other
3. Is it at convenient height?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No
4. If not, Why?
 - 1) Higher
 - 2) Lower

Which problem you face when it is at lower position

- 1) Backache
 - 2) Shoulder pain
 - 3) Other
5. Do you feel inconvenience while getting up after sitting, or working in standing position?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No
6. If yes, which type?
 - 1) Backache
 - 2) Pain in Arm & Leg
 - 3) Headache
 - 4) Pain in eyes
 - 5) others
7. Do you feel problem with wooden soot
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No

If yes, which type?

a) Related to skin

- 1) Rash on Face
- 2) Pain in eyes
- 3) Blackening of skin
- 4) other

b) Body Related

- 1) Difficulty in Breathing
- 2) Lung Damage
- 3) Headache
- 4) Others

c) Which treatment you exercise against these problems.

- 1) Household treatment
- 2) Go to doctors
- 3) Nothing

Time & Energy related

1. How much time do you take while cooking on gas stove?
1) Half to one hour 2) One to two hour 3) Two hour or more
2. During which time of day you need maximum time for preparation of food.
1) Morning 2) Afternoon 3) Evening

Ventilation

1. Which ventilator system is there in your kitchen?
1) Chimney 2) Vacuum Fan 3) Nothing
2. What do you fit in ventilator
1) Net 2) Cross 3) Rolling Shutter 4) Nothing
3. Where is the ventilator situated?
1) Over center of sink 2) Over Door
3) Over cooking center 4) Over window

Artificial Light Arrangements:

1. Is the natural light enters in kitchen.
1) Yes 2) No
2. If not then which resources are you using
1) Bulb 2) Tube Light 3) Lamp 4) Other

Cleaning Centers

1. Where do you clean utensils.
1) In kitchen 2) In Terrace 3) On both sites
2. Do you clean utensils in sitting position?
1) Yes 2) No
3. Do you feel tired while continuous inward-outward movement?
1) Yes 2) No
4. What do you do for reducing tiredness?
1) Resting for sometime 2) Watching T.V.
3) Reading Magazine 4) Nothing

5. Do you satisfy with dimensions of sink?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No
6. If not, why.
 - 1) Due to more length
 - 2) Due to less width
 - 3) Due to less depth
 - 4) Due to less length
 - 5) Due to more width
7. Which types of trough are there in kitchen?
 - 1) Closed
 - 2) Opened

Closet (Cupboard) & Cabinets:

1. How many cupboards are there in kitchen
 - 1) 1-2
 - 2) 2-3
 - 3) More than 3
2. Which type of cupboards is there in kitchen?
 - 1) Fixed on wall
 - 2) Removable
3. Is there any system, other than cabinet, for storage?
 - 1) Open Shelf
 - 2) Plastic Stand
 - 3) Other
4. Do you face any problem in removing material from the shelf?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No
5. If yes, How?
 - 1) With the help of a stick
 - 2) With the help of some one
 - 3) With the help of a stool

Store Room:

1. Do you stock year lasting food grains?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No

If yes, where

 - 1) Kitchen
 - 2) Separate Room
2. If in separate room then mention its position.
 - 1) Near Kitchen
 - 2) Far from kitchen

Sanitary and Safety Questionnaire

1. Do you take specific measures to avoid accidents in your kitchen?

1) Yes

2) No

If yes, which of the following measure?

1) Switch off the Regulator knob, when not in use.

2) Critical inspections of the Gas pipe regularly.

3) Both 1 and 2

4) Always keep the children away from the chulah and gas stoves.

5) Following standard procedures during cooking on chulah.

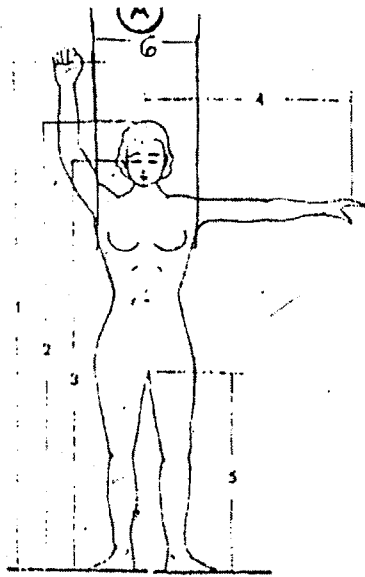
6) Both 4 and 5

7) Any other _____

OXYGEN CONSUMPTION AND HEART RATE

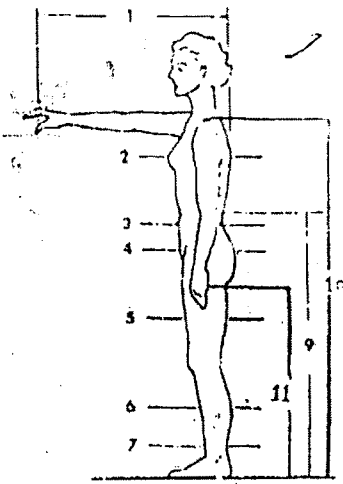
Table

TYPES OF FAMILY NUCLEAR/JOINT	TYPES OF KITCHEN MODERN/ANCIENT	ITEM OF FOOD	OXYGEN CONSUMPTION '/. MON. /EVEN.	HEARTRATE /mit. MON. /EVEN.	TIME MON./EVEN.
		PREPARATION OF FOOD			
		KNEADING OF FLOOR			
		MAKING OF CHAPATI			
		PREPARATION OF PULSES			
		PREPARATION OF RICE			

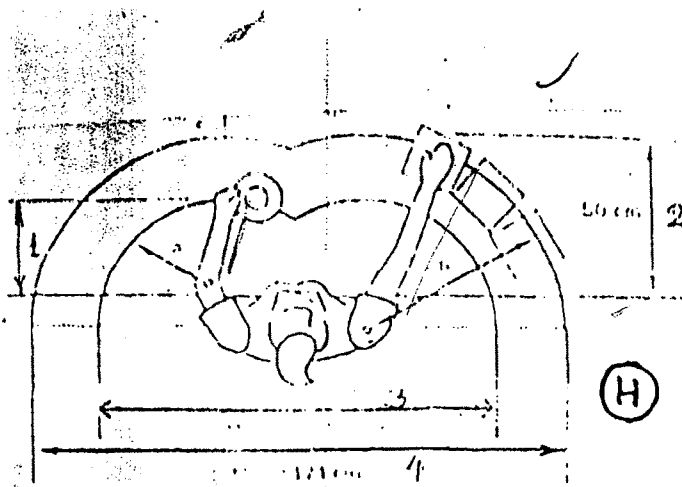


1. Vertical reach
2. Stature

(B)



1. Forward arm reach



1. Working reach
2. Grasping reach

ASPEN™

Pulse Oximeter P1

User Manual



followed strictly; failure to follow these instructions can cause measuring abnormality, equipment damage and personal injury. The manufacturer is NOT responsible for the safety, reliability and performance issues and any monitoring abnormality, personal injury and equipment damage due to user's negligence of the operation instructions. The manufacturer's warranty service does not cover such faults.

Owing to the forthcoming renovation, the specific products you received may not be totally in accordance with the description of this User Manual. We would sincerely regret for that.

This product is medical device, and can be used repeatedly. Its using life is 3 years.

WARNING:

- The uncomfortable or painful feeling may appear if using the device ceaselessly, especially for the microcirculation barrier patients. It is recommended that the sensor should not be applied to the same

finger for over 2 hours.

- For the individual patients, there should be a more prudent inspecting in the placing process. The device can not be clipped on the edema and tender tissue.
- The light (the infrared is invisible) emitted from the device is harmful to the eyes, so the user and the maintenance man, can not stare at the light.
- Testee can not use enamel or other makeup.
- Testee's fingernail can not be too long.
- Please peruse the relative content about the clinical restrictions and caution.
- This device is not intended for treatment.

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1 Safety

1.1 Instructions for safe operations

- Check the main unit and all accessories periodically to make sure that there is no visible damage that may affect patient's safety and monitoring performance about cables and transducers. It is recommended that the device should be inspected once a week at least. When there is obvious damage, stop using the monitor.
- Necessary maintenance must be performed by qualified service engineers ONLY. Users are not permitted to maintain it by themselves.
- The oximeter cannot be used together with devices not specified in User's Manual. Only the accessory that appointed or recommended by manufacture can be used with this device.
- This product is calibrated before leaving factory.

1.2 Warnings

- Explosive hazard—DO NOT use the oximeter in environment with inflammable gas such as some ignitable anesthetic agents.
- DO NOT use the oximeter while the testee measured by MRI and CT.
- The person who is allergic to rubber can not use this device.
- The disposal of scrap instrument and its accessories and packings (including battery, plastic bags, foams and paper boxes) should follow the local laws and regulations.
- Please check the packing before use to make sure the device and accessories are totally in accordance with the packing list, or else the device may have the possibility of working abnormally.
- Please don't measure this device with function test paper for the device's related information.

- ⊖ If some abnormal conditions appear on the screen during test process, pull out the finger and reinsert to restore normal use.
- ⊖ The device has normal useful life for three years since the first electrified use.
- ⊖ The hanging rope attached the product is made from Non- allergy material, if particular group are sensitive to the hanging rope, stop using it. In addition, pay attention to the use of the hanging rope , do not wear it around the neck avoiding cause harm to the patient.
- ⊖ The instrument dose not have low-voltage alarm function, it only shows the low-voltage. please change the battery when the battery energy is used out.
- ⊖ When the parameter is particularly, The instrument dose not have alarm function. Do not use the device in situations where alarms are required.
- ⊖ Batteries must be removed if the device is going to be stored for more than one month.

or else batteries may leak.

- ⊖ A flexible circuit connects the two parts of the device. Do not twist or pull on the connection.

2 Overview

The pulse oxygen saturation is the percentage of HbO₂ in the total Hb in the blood, so-called the O₂ concentration in the blood. It is an important bio-parameter for the respiration. For the purpose of measuring the SpO₂ more easily and accurately, our company developed the Pulse Oximeter. At the same time, the device can measure the pulse rate simultaneously.

The Pulse Oximeter features in small volume, low power consumption, convenient operation and being portable. It is only necessary for patient to put one of his fingers into a fingertip photoelectric sensor for diagnosis, and a display screen will directly show measured value of Hemoglobin Saturation.

3 Principle and Caution

3.1 Principle of measurement

Principle of the Oximeter is as follows: An experience formula of data process is established taking use of Lambert Beer Law according to Spectrum Absorption Characteristics of Reductive Hemoglobin (Hb) and Oxyhemoglobin (HbO₂) in glow & near-infrared zones. Operation principle of the instrument is: Photoelectric Oxyhemoglobin Inspection Technology is adopted in accordance with Capacity Pulse Scanning & Recording Technology, so that two beams of different wavelength of lights can be focused onto human nail tip through perspective clamp finger-type sensor. Then measured signal can be obtained by a photosensitive element, information acquired through which will be shown on screen through treatment in electronic circuits and microprocessor.

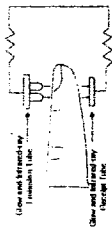


Figure 1. Operating Principle

3.2 Caution

1. The finger should be placed properly (see the attached illustration of this manual (Figure 5), or else it may cause inaccurate measurement.
2. The SpO₂ sensor and photoelectric receiving tube should be arranged in a way with the subject's arteriole in a position there between.
3. The SpO₂ sensor should not be used at a location or limb tied with arterial canal or blood pressure cuff or receiving intravenous injection.
4. Make sure the optical path is free from any optical obstacles like rubberized fabric.
5. Excessive ambient light may affect the measuring result. It includes fluorescent

5 Accessories

- One hanging rope;
- Two batteries;
- One User Manual.

6 Installation

6.1 View of the front panel

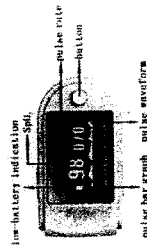


Figure 2. Front View

6.2 Battery

- Step 1. Refer to Figure 3, and insert the two AAA size batteries properly in the right direction.
- Step 2. Replace the cover.

4.4 Resolution: 1% for SpO₂ and 1 bpm for Pulse Rate.

4.5 Measurement Accuracy: ± 2% in stage of 70%-100% SpO₂, and meaningless when stage being smaller than 70%. ± 2 bpm or ± 2% (select larger) for Pulse Rate.

4.6 Measurement Performance in Weak Filling Condition: SpO₂ and pulse rate can be shown correctly when pulse-filling ratio is 0.4%.


SpO₂ error is ± 4%, pulse rate error is ± 2 bpm or ± 2% (select larger).

4.7 Resistance to surrounding light: The deviation between the value measured in the condition of man-made light or indoor natural light and that of darkroom is less than ± 1%.

4.8 It is equipped with a function switch. The Oximeter can be powered off in case no finger is the Oximeter within 5 seconds.

4.9 Optical Sensor

Red light (wavelength is 660nm, 6.65mW)
Infrared (wavelength is 880nm, 6.75mW)

7.7 The button  has three functions. When the device is power off, pressing the button can open it; When the device is power on, pressing the button shortly can change direction of the screen; When the device is power on, pressing the button long can change brightness of the screen

△ **Fingernails and the luminescent tube should be on the same side.**

8 Repairing and Maintenance

- Please change the batteries when the low-voltage displayed on the screen.
- Please clean the surface of the device before using. Wipe the device with medical alcohol first, and then let it dry in air or clean it by dry clean fabric.
- Using the medical alcohol to disinfect the product after use, prevent from cross infection for next time use.
- Please take out the batteries if the oximeter













is not in use for a long time.
➤ The best storage environment of the device is - 40°C to 60°C ambient temperature and not higher than 95% relative humidity.

The device needs to be calibrated once a year (or according to the calibrating program of hospital). It also can be performed at the state-appointed agent or just contact us for calibration.

△ **High-pressure sterilization cannot be used on the device.**

△ **Do not immerse the device in liquid.**

△ **It is recommended that the device should be kept in a dry environment. Humidity may reduce the useful life of the device, or even damage it.**

	The battery voltage indication is deficient (change the battery in time avoiding the inexact measure)
	1. no finger inserted 2. An indicator of signal inadequacy
	battery positive electrode
	battery cathode
	1. Power switch
	2. change direction of the screen
	3. Change brightness of the screen
	Serial number
	Alarm inhibit
	WEEE (2002/96/EC)
	Ingress of liquids rank
	This item is compliant with Medical Device Directive 93/42/EEC of June 14, 1993, a directive of the European Economic Community.

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11 Function Specification

Display Information	Display Mode
The Pulse Oxygen Saturation (SpO ₂)	OLED
Pulse Rate (PR)	OLED
Pulse Intensity (bar-graph)	OLED bar-graph display
Pulse wave	OLED
SpO₂ Parameter Specification	
Measuring range	0% ~ 100%, (the resolution is 1%)
Accuracy	70% ~ 100%: ±2%, Below 70% unspecified
Optical Sensor	Red light (wavelength is 660nm) Infrared (wavelength is 880nm)
Pulse Parameter Specification	


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RF emissions CISPR 11	Class B	The <i>CMS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> is suitable for use in all establishments, including domestic establishments and those directly connected to the public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Not applicable	
Voltage fluctuations /flicker emission IEC 61000-3-3	Not applicable	

Guidance and manufacture's declaration-electromagnetic immunity for all EQUIPMENT and SYSTEMS

Guidance and manufacture's declaration-electromagnetic immunity
The <i>CMS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The user of <i>CMS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Immunity test	IEC60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment- guidance
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	±6KV contact ±8KV air	±6KV contact ±8KV air	Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floor are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%.
Power frequency (50Hz) magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8	3A/m	3A/m	Power frequency magnetic fields should be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial or hospital environment

		marked with the following symbol: 
NOTE 1	At 80MHz and 800MHz, the higher frequency range applies.	
NOTE 2	These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.	
*	Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular/cordless), telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the CMS50D Pulse Oximeter is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, the CMS50D Pulse Oximeter should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as reorienting or relocating the CMS50D Pulse Oximeter.	
b	Over the frequency range 150 KHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than 3 V/m.	

**Recommended separation distances
between portable and mobile
RF communications equipment and the
EQUIPMENT or SYSTEM
for EQUIPMENT or SYSTEM that not
LIFE-SUPPORTING**

Recommended separation distances between portable and mobile RF communications equipment and the CMS50D Pulse Oximeter	
The CMS50D Pulse Oximeter is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The customer or the user of the CMS50D Pulse Oximeter can help prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the CMS50D Pulse Oximeter as recommended below, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.	
Rated maximum output	Separation distance according to frequency of transmitter (m)

power of transmitter (W)	150KHz to 80MHz $d = \left[\frac{1.5}{k} \right] \sqrt{P}$	80MHz to 800MHz $d = \left[\frac{3.5}{k} \right] \sqrt{P}$	800MHz to 2.5GHz $d = \left[\frac{7}{k} \right] \sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.12	0.12	0.23
0.1	0.37	0.37	0.74
1	1.17	1.17	2.33
10	3.69	3.69	7.38
100	11.67	11.67	23.33

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distances in meters (m) can be estimated using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where P is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.

NOTE: 1 At 80MHz and 800MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.

NOTE: 2 These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

**Guidance and manufacturer's
declaration-electromagnetic immunity
for EQUIPMENT and SYSTEMS that are
not LIFE-SUPPORTING**

Guidance and manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic immunity			
The <i>CMAS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer or the user of <i>CMAS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> should assure that it is used in such an environment.			
Immunity test level	IEC60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment guidance
Radiated RF ICE 6100 0-4.3	3V/m 80M Hz to 2.5G Hz	3V/m	Portable and mobile RF communication equipment should be used no closer to any part of the <i>CMAS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> , including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter. recommended separation distance

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		<p>80MHz to 800MHz to</p> $d = \left[\frac{1.5}{E_1} \right] \sqrt{P}$ <p>800MHz to 2.5GHz</p> $d = \left[\frac{2}{E_1} \right] \sqrt{P}$ <p>Where P is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer and d is the recommended separation distance in meters (m). Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey, should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range.^b Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment</p>
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Measuring range	30bpm ~ 250bpm (the resolution is 1 bpm)
Accuracy	±2bpm or ± 2% select larger
Pulse Intensity	
Range	Continuous bar-graph display, the higher display indicate the stronger pulse.
Battery Requirement	
1.5V (AAA size) rechargeable battery	alkaline batteries × 2 or
Battery Useful Life	
Two batteries can work continually for 20 hours	
Dimensions and Weight	
Dimensions	57(L) × 31(W) × 32(H) mm
Weight	About 50g (with the batteries)

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Appendix

Guidance and manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic emission for all EQUIPMENT and SYSTEMS

Guidance and manufacturer's declaration—electromagnetic emission		
The <i>CMS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> is tended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer of the user of the <i>CMS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> should assure that it issued in such an environment.		
Emmission test	compliance	Electromagnetic environment-guidance
RF emissions CISPR 11	Group 1	The <i>CMS50D Pulse Oximeter</i> uses RF energy only for their internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.

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9 Troubleshooting

Trouble	Possible Reason	Solution
The SPO ₂ and Pulse Rate can not be displayed normally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The finger is not properly positioned. The patient's SPO₂ is too low to be detected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Place the finger properly and try again. Try again; Go to a hospital for a diagnosis if you are sure the device works all right.
The SPO ₂ and Pulse Rate are not displayed stably	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The finger is not placed inside deep enough. The finger is shaking or the patient is moving. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Place the finger properly and try again. Let the patient keep calm
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The batteries are drained or almost drained. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change batteries. Reinstall

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The device can not be turned on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The batteries are not inserted properly. The malfunction of the device. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Please contact the local service center.
The display is off suddenly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The device will power off automatically when it gets no signal within 5 seconds. The batteries are almost drained. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Normal. Change batteries.

10 Key of Symbols

Symbol	Type	Meaning
	Type BF	
	Warning	See User Manual
%SpO ₂		The pulse oxygen saturation(%)
PRbpm		Pulse rate (bpm)

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⚠ Please take care when you insert the batteries for the improper insertion may damage the device.



Figure 3: Batteries installation

6.3 Mounting the hanging rope

- Step 1. Put the end of the rope through the hole.
- Step 2. Put another end of the rope through the first one and then tighten it.



Figure 4: Mounting the hanging rope

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7 Operating Guide

- 7.1 Insert the two batteries properly to the direction, and then replace the cover.
- 7.2 Open the clip as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Put finger in position

- 7.3 Let the patient's finger put into the rubber cushions of the clip (make sure the finger is in the right position), and then clip the finger.
- 7.4 Press the switch button once on front panel.
- 7.5 Do not shake the finger and keep the patient at ease during the process. Meanwhile, human body is not recommended in movement status.
- 7.6 Get the information directly from screen display.

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- lamp, dual ruby light, infrared heater, direct sunlight and etc.
- 6. Strenuous action of the subject or extreme electrosurgical interference may also affect the accuracy.
- 7. Testee can not use enamel or other makeup.

3.3 Clinical restrictions

- 1. As the measure is taken on the basis of arterial pulse, substantial pulsating blood flow of subject is required. For a subject with weak pulse due to shock, low ambient/body temperature, major bleeding, or use of vascular contracting drug, the SpO₂ waveform (PLETH) will decrease. In this case, the measurement will be more sensitive to interference.
- 2. For those with a substantial amount of staining dilution drug (such as methylene blue, indigo green and acid indigo blue) or carbon monoxide hemoglobin (COHb), or methionine (Met-Hb) or thioalkyltic hemoglobin, and some with icterus problem, the SpO₂ determination by this monitor may

- be inaccurate.
- 3. The drugs like dopamine, procaine, prilocaine, lidocaine and butacaine may also be a major factor blamed for serious error of SpO₂ measure.
- 4. As the SpO₂ value serves as a reference value for judgement of anemic anoxia and toxic anoxia, some patients with serious anemia may also report good SpO₂ measurement.

4 Technical specifications

4.1 Display Format: OLED Display;

SpO₂ Measuring Range: 0% - 100%;

Pulse Rate Measuring Range:
30 bpm - 250 bpm;

Pulse Wave Display: columnation display and the waveform display.

4.2 Power Requirements: 2 X 1.5V AAA alkaline battery (or using the rechargeable battery instead), , adaptable range: 2.6V-3.6V.

4.3 Power Consumption: Smaller than 30mA.

2.1 Classification:

Class II b. (MDD93/42/EEC IX Rule 10)

2.2 Features

- Operation of the product is simple and convenient.
- The product is small in volume, light in weight (total weight is about 50g including batteries) and convenient in carrying.
- Power consumption of the product is low and the two originally equipped AAA batteries can be operated continuously for 20 hours.
- The product will automatically be powered off when no signal is in the product within 5 seconds.

2.3 Major applications and scope of application

The Pulse Oximeter can be used to measure human Hemoglobin Saturation and pulse rate through finger, and indicate the pulse intensity by the bar-display. The product is suitable for

use in family, hospital (Ordinary sickroom), Oxygen Bar, social medical organizations and also the measure of saturation oxygen and pulse rate.

⚠ The product is not suitable for use in continuous supervision for patients.

⚠ The problem of overrating would emerge when the patient is suffering from toxicosis which caused by carbon monoxide, the device is not recommended to be used under this circumstance.

2.4 Environment requirements

Storage Environment

- a) Temperature: -40℃~+60℃
- b) Relative humidity: 5%~95%
- c) Atmospheric pressure: 500hPa~1060hPa

Operating Environment

- a) Temperature: 10℃~40℃
- b) Relative Humidity: 30%~75%
- c) Atmospheric pressure: 700hPa~1060hPa

1.3 Attention

- ⚠ Keep the oximeter away from dust, vibration, corrosive substances, explosive materials, high temperature and moisture.
 - ⚠ If the oximeter gets wet, please stop operating it.
 - ⚠ When it is carried from cold environment to warm or humid environment, please do not use it immediately.
 - ⚠ DO NOT operate keys on front panel with sharp materials.
 - ⚠ High temperature or high pressure steam disinfection of the oximeter is not permitted. Refer to User Manual in the relative chapter for instructions of cleaning and disinfection.
 - ⚠ Do not have the oximeter immersed in liquid. When it needs cleaning, please wipe its surface with medical alcohol by soft material. Do not spray any liquid on the device directly.
 - ⚠ When cleaning the device with water, the temperature should be lower than 60°C.
-
- ⚠ As to the fingers which are too thin or too cold, it would probably affect the normal measure of the patients' SpO₂ and pulse rate, please clip the thick finger such as thumb and middle finger deeply enough into the probe.
 - ⚠ Do not use the device on infant or neonatal patients.
 - ⚠ The product is suitable for children above four years old and adults (Weight should be between 15kg to 110kg).
 - ⚠ The device may not work for all patients. If you are unable to achieve stable readings, discontinue use.
 - ⚠ The update period of data is less than 5 seconds, which is changeable according to different individual pulse rate.
 - ⚠ Please read the measured value when the waveform on screen is equally and steady-going. This measured value is optimal value. And the waveform at the moment is the standard one.

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Instructions to User

Dear Users, thank you very much for purchasing our product.

This Manual is written and compiled in accordance with the council directive MDD93/42/EEC for medical devices and harmonized standards. The Manual is written for the current Pulse Oximeter. In case of modifications and software upgrades, the information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

The Manual describes, in accordance with the Pulse Oximeter's features and requirements, main structure, functions, specifications, correct methods for transportation, installation, usage, operation, repair, maintenance and storage, etc. as well as the safety procedures to protect both the user and equipment. Refer to the respective chapters for details.

Please read the Manual very carefully before using this equipment. These instructions describe the operating procedures to be