

PULSE OXIMETER

USER'S MANUAL

Models:
 C10HHI
 C10IA2
 P0-A2AO
 C10-BIAO
 P0-A2AT
 P0-A3AO
 C10-HAO
 P0-C5AO
 P0-G6AO
 P0-G5AT

Doc No.: IMOK/RD-E-PO-01-005
 Version No.: V1.1
 Issue Date: 2023.09.11
 Modify Date: 2023.09.11

3. Section 3 Installation, Setup, and Operation

3.1 Description of the Front Panel (as Figure 3.1)



Figure 3.1 Parts of front & backpanel

Table 3.1 Part definition and Description

Item Name	Description
1 Power Button	Turn on the machine, direction change and parameter setting
2 Display Screen	Display the SpO2/PR/Data & OLED/TFT Panel

SpO2 plethysmograph waveform

3.3 Parameter Settings:

Software name
 C101**series;C8-V1.0
 P0-**series;T6-V1.0

Software is embedded in the chip of PCB during manufacture, and no connected to II networks to communicate, therefore no additional hardware or IT networks is required

The difference between parameter setting and display interface is as follows Figure 3.3.1:

Figure 3.3.1 After the oximeter is turned on, click the

Responsibility of the Manufacturer

IMOK only considers itself responsible for any effect on safety, reliability and performance of the equipment if: Assembly operations, extensions, re-adjustments, modifications, repairs and alterations made by persons authorized by IMOK, and the electrical installation of the relevant system complies with national standards, and the instrument is used in accordance with the instructions for use. The equipment compliant with IEC60601-1 requirements of electrical safety and ensure the designated device's voltage and current meet the requirements of this Manual.

Measuring principle:

Oximeter is based on the measuring principle "Lambert-Beer" Law of data presented.

The instrument works by photoelectric detection of blood oxygen combined with the pulse volume recording technology, spectral principle is as follows:

First, the emission of light from the glass fiber tubes 660nm Red and wavelength 905nm Near-infrared light irradiation on the nails by photosensor measured signal.

Peak wavelength and maximum output energy of red

and infrared light/optional sensor:

Red light(wavelength is 660nm,11.0m)

Infrared light(wavelength is 905nm,5m)

When the ambient temperature is low or high, ensure that the product is recovered to room temperature before use.

■ It is not suitable for long-time continuous patient

This information about wavelength range can be especially useful to clinicians to obtain data by electronic circuits and microprocessors, are displayed in LED easy to read on. Operation schematic diagram: 1.Infrared/redlight emitting tube 2.light receiving tube

monitoring. Continual measurement must not exceed 2 hours. Do not charge during measurement. Transfer the oximeter in a flammable atmosphere where concentrations of flammable anesthetics or other materials may occur.

WARNING: Effects of degraded sensors and electrodes, or loosened electrodes, that can degrade any function tester to measure the SpO2

■ SpO2 measurements may be adversely affected in presence of high ambient light. Shield the sensor area (with a surgical towel, or direct sunlight, for example) if necessary.

■ The following reasons will cause interference

a)High-frequency electrical signal

b)Placement of the sensor on an area with a blood vessel catheter, or intravascular line

c)The patient has hypotension severe vasoconstriction

d)This device is not intended for treatment, it can't be used to assess the accuracy of a pulse oximeter probe

e)Use oximeter monitor

f)Do not use to service the pulse oximeter. Only qualified service personnel should attempt any needed internal servicing

g)Dot use this device in situations where alarms required. Although this oximeter provides a function, but the alarm does not meet IEC60601-1-8.

h)The environment temperature should be guaranteed/working temperature: +5°C~40°C

i)Temperature: -20°C~55°C

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OXIMETRO DE PULSO

MANUAL DE USUARIO

Modelos:
 C101H1 C101A2 PO-A2AO
 PO-B1AO PO-A2AT PO-A3AO
 PO-H1AO PO-C5AO PO-C5AT
 PO-C6AOP0-C6AT

Número de documento:MDK/RD-E-PO-01-005
 Número de versión:V1.1
 Fecha de emisión:2023.09.11
 Fecha de modificación:2023.09.11

3. Sección 3 Instalación, configuración y operación
 3.1 Descripción del panel frontal (como figura 3.1.1)

Figura 3.1.1 Partes del panel frontal y posterior

Tabla 3.1.1 Definición y descripción de piezas

Responsabilidad del fabricante
 MDK solo considera responsable de cualquier efecto sobre la seguridad, confiabilidad y desempeño del dispositivo que se opere de acuerdo con las especificaciones y modificaciones correspondientes establecidas por las autoridades de salud y las autoridades nacionales y el instrumento cumpla con las normas de seguridad eléctrica IEC60601-1 y garantiza que el voltaje y la corriente del dispositivo designado cumplen con los requisitos de este manual.

Principio de medición
 El oxímetro basa en el principio de medición de absorción de luz roja e infrarroja en la región de la base de la aplicación "Lambert-Beer" de los datos presentados.

El instrumento funciona mediante detección fotoeléctrica del oxígeno en sangre combinado con el volumen del pulso.

Tecnología de gabinete óptico: las especificaciones incluyen:
 -longitud de onda de 660 nm rojo y la longitud de onda de 905 nm azul
 -irradiación de luz infrarroja en las uñas mediante sensores fototransistor.
 -Longitud de onda máxima energía máxima de salida del rojo y luz infrarroja de sensor óptico:
 Luz roja (la longitud de onda es de 660 nm, 11.0 Mw),
 Luz infrarroja (la longitud de onda es de 905 nm, 5 Mw)

Esta información sobre el rango de longitud de onda puede ser especialmente útil para los médicos. Para obtener datos mediante circuitos electrónicos y microprocesadores, se muestran en LED de fácil lectura. Diagrama esquemático de funcionamiento:

1. Tubo emisor de luz infrarroja/roja

2. Tubo receptor de luz infrarroja/roja

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