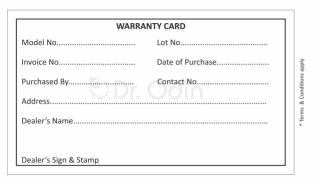
190 X 146mm



Passim Lifesciences Ltd. warrants this units free of any defect in material, workmanship and operation, under normal use, for a period of one year from the date of purchase. If any part become defective during the warranty period Passim Lifesciences Ltd. will repair or replace (if not repairable) the same, free of cost. This shall not apply to any parts that are considered as expandible or deteriorable in the course of normal use. Passim Lifesciences Ltd. shall be relieved of any liability and warranty shall cease to apply if:

- This is not used in accordance with the instructions in the operational manual It is used with any equipment not complying with the specification of this unit.
- It is not regularly maintained
- The unit is disassembled, repaired or operated by person not authorized by Passim Lifesciences Ltd.

 Damage caused due to negligency.
- The unit is operated in corrosive materials or in the harmful atmosphere
- The warranty card is not filled completely and produced at the time of warranty claim.



■ Manufactured by:

Passim Lifesciences Ltd.

Passim Lifesciences Ltd.
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Mfg. Lic. No.: Mfg/ MD/2022/000615
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Customercare Number. 1800 309 3009, Timing: 9am-7pm, Mon. - Sat.
Email ID: customercare@drodin.in, Website: www.drodin.in

IM/OED/65-00

LED Mercury Free Sphygmomanometer

Instruction manual

Model No. OED101
Intended for Use: LED mercury free sphygmomanometer is used by professional healthcare provides and individuals trained in the auscultatory blood pressure technique to determine systolic and diastolic blood pressure in human.

Description: LED mercury free sphygmomanometer(OED101) is the electronic equipment used to measure the body's blood pressure screening devices, The method of measurement is auscultation with help of stethoscope used to determine systolic and diastolic pressure. The use of LED light, are easy-to-read measurement. LED light moves to indicate the blood pressure of the patient. Its Functioning and accuracy is similar to Mercurial Instrument. It is Sturdy, durable, light weight and molded cabinet. It has special cuff, bladder and bulb and is more durable. The device can display pressure reading in mmHg or KPA. There are two displays in this device: LED column and Numerical display. The device consumes very little power, which minimizes risk of quick draining of the battery.

ecification Measure Unit: mmHg (kPa)

Minimal Scale: LED column: 2mmHg (0-26kPa), Numerical Display:0-300mmHg (0.013kPa)

Measure Method: Stethoscopy
Measure Scope: LED Column 0-30mmHg (0-40kPa). Numerical display: 0-300mmHg (040kPa)
Overpressure Warning: LED top will flash when pressure is more than 315mmHg (42kPa)

Available Discrepancy: ±3mmHg (0.4kPa)
Pulse Rate: 30-200, min ±5%
Pressurization: Manual by latex bulb
Depressurization: Manual by air release valve

Power Supply: 4.5V, AA*3, or USB type AC adapter Relative Humidity: 30%-85% Operation Environment: +10°C-40°C

Operation Environment: -10°C -460°C
Storage Condition: Keep it in cool and dry place.
Operation: Open the upper case of the machine, connect short latex tube to the air make hole on upward of battery box, and connect another enc of tube to the bladder of cuff. Press power switch ON/OFF and wait for some seconds until"." "0" flash steady. The machine can display in mmHg or kPa. When starts on the machine, is displays in mmHg. Press power switch (ON/OFF) for 3 seconds and it can be changed to kPa. can be changed to kPa.

IT has background light. To save power, when using internal power supply, light will shut off automatically when stop using for 10 seconds. But once you inflate again within 5 minutes, the background light will open automatically. If it's over 5 minutes, machine will shut off automatically. It can use outer power supply through USB port. In this way, there is no automatic shut-off function for both background light and machine.

There are two displays in this machine. LED column and Numerical display. LED display scope is 0-

300mmHg (0-40kPa). When pressure is over 315mmHg(42kPa), top of LED column will flash. You should shut off machine and release all air inside cuff and start again. These are power signature " \Box ", mmHg or kPa in numerical display window . When " \Box " display, please change with new battery.

Measure Instruction

- Neason insoludion in 1. Person should relax for about 10-15 minutes before measure and keep quiet and relaxed.

 2. Start measure when LED horizontal stripe (-) and numerical display window (0) are both in zero and stable position.
- 3. Normally, measuring blood pressure is subject to right arm. Put off his/her coat sleeve to reveal arm and wrap upper arm evenly with cuff, which should be 2-3cm higher than the humerus tightness should be proper. One or two finger a room between your arm and cuff is recommended. Put stethoscope on be proper. One of two might a noom between you aim and curs is recommended. The stethoscope of the low artery, then press the latex bulb to change air until 150mmHg-220mmHg (20-30kPA). After that, loosen air valve on latex bulb in some sort and release air slow. Pressure drops slowly. When you hear the first pulse sound, the value you get is systolic pressure. Continue to release air slowly until the pulse sound disappears or changes. The numerical value you get at that moment is diastolic pressure. When pressure drop under 20mmHg (2.6kPa), pulse rate will be shown on numerical display window, (to get correct pulse rate, deflation rate of 4-5mmHg/second is recommended.



BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING DEVICE LED MERCURY FREE SPHYGMOMANOMETER OED101





After completing measure, shit off power and open air release valve to release an air in the cuff. 4. If you doubt the blood pressure you got, please rest for 10-15 minutes and try again. It is abnormal that the blood pressure value is too high or too low. It is recommended to ask professionals for examination further.

General Knowledge for blood pressure

With the prevalence of knowledge about medical and health care, sphygmomanometer has entered into thousands of families. Measuring blood pressure often will play a positive role on prevention of heart illness, head illness and blood vessel illness.

BLOOD PRESSURE

When blood flows in blood vessel, the pressure on blood vessel wall is called blood pressure. The blood pressure, which is generally called is artery blood pressure. It is the power of pushing blood

- flowing in blood vessel.

 1. Systolic Pressure: When the blood flows from heart to artery, pressure inside artery is highest which is called systolic pressure. (Also be called high pressure.)
- 2. Diastolic Pressure: When heart expands, because of the elasticity of blood vessel wall, blood 2. Disastine Pressure. When he had been explained, because of the elasticity of blood vesser wall, blood remains to flow forwards. But the blood pressure will drop. The pressure is called diastolic pressure. (Also be called low pressure.)

Pulse Pressure: Margin pressure between systolic pressure and diastolic pressure is called pulse

pressure.

The normal value of blood pressure and clinical advice on variation
The systolic pressure for healthy adult is between 90-140mmHg (12-18kPa) and diastolic pressure is between 60-90mmHg (8-12kPa). The pulse pressure is between 30-40mmHg (4-5.3kPa)
The average blood pressure of children can be calculated as age 2-80 =systolic pressure(mmHg)2/3 of the systolic pressure is diastolic pressure.

the systolic pressure is diastolic pressure. The blood pressure rises with age. After 40 years old, if the age increases by 10 years old, systolic pressure will go up by 10mmHg (4.3KPa) whereas diastolic pressure is unchanged. The discrepancy between two arm's blood pressure value by 5-10mmHg (0.67-1.3kPa) margin is normal. In the condition of physiology, blood pressure is lower in the morning while it is higher in the evening, just after sports or finishing eating . The Blood pressure drops slightly in hot environment whereas it raises a little in cold environment. Moreover, begin nervous, being excited, drinking alcoholic beverages and smoking will make blood pressure rise.

Hypertension

The systolic pressure is equal to or over 160mmHg(21.3kPa) and diastolic pressure is 95mmHg (12.6kPa), it can be defined as Hypertension, (if one of the above is verified, it is diagnosed as Hypertension.)

Critical Hypertension
The diastolic pressure is over 90mmHg (12kPa) below 95mmHg(12.6kPA) or systolic pressure is over 140mmhg (18.6kPa) below 160mmHg (21.3kPa), both of which are defined as critical hypertension. According to the past standard, critical hypertension remains hypertension.

- When charging, pressure should not be higher than 320mmHg (42kPa)
- Don't put the machine from impacting. When you close the case of sphygmomanometer, please put the bulb and air release valve in highest position of the case to avoid deformation of
- Please clean the machine with cotton cloth bearing water or neutral detergent then use dry cloth. Don't the gas and the diluents like this to clean
- If don't use for long time, please take out battery. Otherwise it may be wrong because of possibility of battery leakage.

 (Attention) If you don't obey the above mentioned notice and other correct operatin methods, our
- company will not bear the quality responsibility.