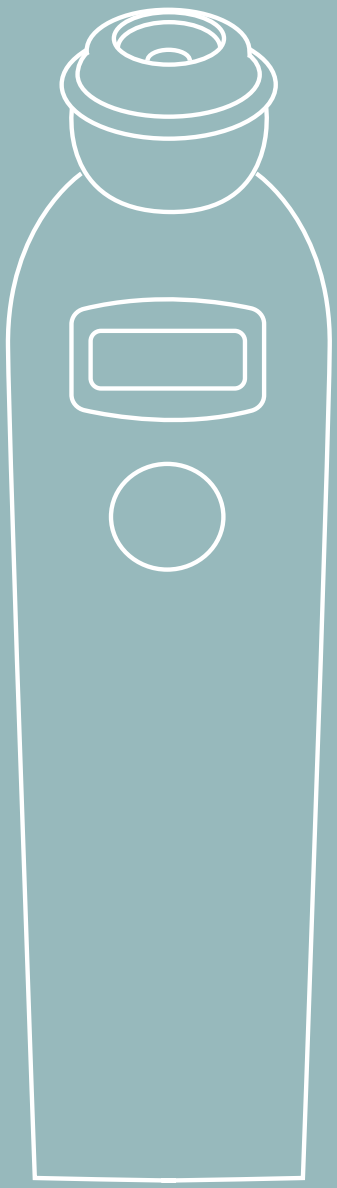
EXERGEN®

**Temporal Artery**
# Thermometer

Temporal*Scanner*®
TempoTherm
TAT-2000C
**Featuring Dual Mode (with non-contact option)**

Instructions For Use



EXERGEN®

TemporalScanner® TAT-2000C
Dual Mode

Scan here for instructions.
exergen.com/dualmode

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# IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS
## READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING

**Intended Use:** The Exergen TemporalScanner is a handheld infrared thermometer used by medical professionals for the intermittent measurement of human body temperature of people of all ages, by scanning the forehead skin over the temporal artery or by taking the temperature on the forehead without skin contact.

**Intended users:** physicians, nurses, nurses' aides, nursing assistants, patient care technicians, and others who are trained to take the temperature of patients at all levels who normally provide patient care.

**Environment:** TAT-2000 Series thermometers are used by medical professionals inclinical environments. Clinical environments include areas where medical professionals are providing medical services for patients, including hospitals,outpatient clinics, primary care offices, and other settings where temperature is taken as part of patient care. Clinical environments do not include Emergency Medical Services environments. Additionally, the TAT-2000 series thermometers are not for use aboard aircraft or near High Frequency Surgical Equipment or Radio Frequency shielded rooms, such as MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) areas. The TAT-2000C Dual Mode thermometers are also used by medical professionals in home environments during home healthcare visits and nursing.

When using the product, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

- Use this product only for its intended use as described in this manual.
- Do not take temperature over scar tissue, open wounds or abrasions.
- The operating environmental temperature range for this product is 61 to 104°F (16 to 40°C).
- Always store this thermometer in a clean, dry place where it will not become excessively cold (-4°F/-20°C), or hot (122°F/50°C) or humid (max RH 93% non-condensing, at 70 to 106 kPa).
- The thermometer is not shockproof. Do not drop it or expose it to electrica shocks.
- This thermometer is not intended to be sterile. Do not try to sterilize it. Do not autoclave. Please note cleaning procedures in this manual. Do not use bleach or other cleaning solutions on the sensor lens.
- Do not use this thermometer if it is not working properly, if it has been exposed to temperature extremes, damaged, been subject to electrical shocks or immersed in water.
- There are no parts that you can service yourself except for the battery, which you should replace when low by following the instructions in this manual. For service, examination, repair, or adjustments, return your thermometer to Exergen Corporation. Warning : no modification of this equipment is allowed.
- Do not operate where aerosol spray products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening, unless stated in this manual. Never put any foreign object into the battery compartment.
- If your thermometer will not be used regularly, remove the battery to prevent possible damage due to chemical leakage.
- Not designed for lithium battery. Do not use lithium battery.
- Follow the battery manufacturer's recommendations or your hospital policy for the disposal of used batteries.
- Not suitable for use in the presence of flammable anesthetic mixtures.
- Do not use corrosive substances on the thermometer.
- Do not use this thermometer outdoors.
- If the device fails to operate as described above, see the Additional
- Display Messages section of this manual and the full IFU at www.exergen.com/dualmode. Additionally, ensure that you are not in the presence of electromagnetic disturbances.
- If you have any additional questions regarding use or care of the thermometer, please see www.exergen.com or call customer service at 1-617-923-9900.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS (continued)

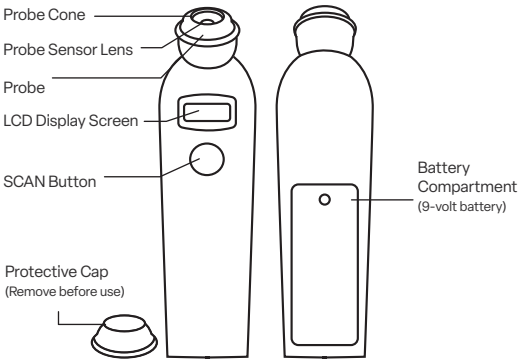
WARNING: Use of this equipment adjacent to or stacked with other equipment should be avoided because it could result in improper operation. If such use is necessary, this equipment and the other equipment should be observed to verify that they are operating normally.

WARNING: Use of accessories, transducers and cables other than those specified or provided by the manufacturer of this equipment could result in increased electromagnetic emissions or decreased electromagnetic immunity of this equipment and result in improper operation.

WARNING: Portable RF communications equipment (including peripherals such as antenna cables and external antennas) should be used no closer than 30 cm (12 inches) to any part of the TAT-2000 thermometer. Otherwise, degradation of the performance of this equipment could result.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS**

## Familiarize Yourself With the Instrument




### Features

**Soft Glow Display**
Soft lighting for reading in low light.

**Temperature Memory**
Automatically retains the last temperature reading for instant recall to check on fever progression.

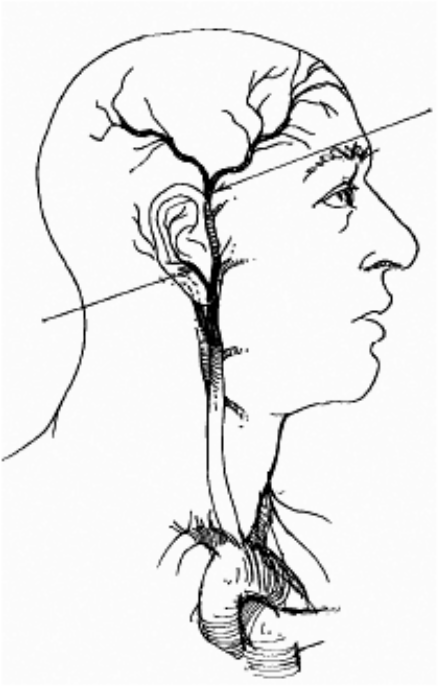
**Programmable Beeper**
Beeping sound can be turned off or on to avoid disturbing a sleeping child (or adult). The flashing LED facing the forehead while scanning turns off when beeper is turned off.

**Programmable °F or °C**
Select most convenient temperature scale.

**One-button programming and memory access.**

**Contact and Non-Contact modes available.**

# Temporal Artery Thermometry



The temporal artery (TA) area has a long history of temperature assessment dating back thousands of years with recorded references to palpation of the head for fever assessment. Branching from the external carotid, the superficial TA courses within about a millimeter of the skin's surface over the lateral forehead, providing good heat conduction to the skin surface, is readily accessible, and provides no risk of injury from being touched. Since it is not an anastomosing vessel, perfusion remains high and stable, ensuring the reliability of conditions for the patented Arterial Heat Balance method to compute accurate temperatures.

This new, superior class of thermometry has been shown to improve outcomes and reduce costs by noninvasively measuring temperature with a degree of clinical accuracy unachievable with other methods of thermometry.

# Temporal Artery Thermometry

**What is arterial temperature?**

Arterial temperature is the same temperature as the blood flowing from the heart via the aorta. It is the best determinate of body temperature, and unaffected by the artifactual errors and time delays of oral and rectal methods.

**What is the TemporalScanner?**

The TemporalScanner is an infrared thermometer designed for non-invasive temperature assessment at the temporal artery (TA). It is a kinder, gentler way to take temperature, and a better method for patient and clinician alike. It is breakthrough technology.

**How does it work?**

Temperature is measured by gently stroking the TemporalScanner across the forehead, and includes a momentary touch of the probe to the neck area behind the ear lobe, to account for any cooling of the forehead as a result of diaphoresis. The patented arterial heat balance technology (AHB™) automatically measures the temperature of the skin surface over the artery and ambient temperature, synthesizing the two to produce arterial temperature by sampling and calculating these paired readings some 5000 times with each use.

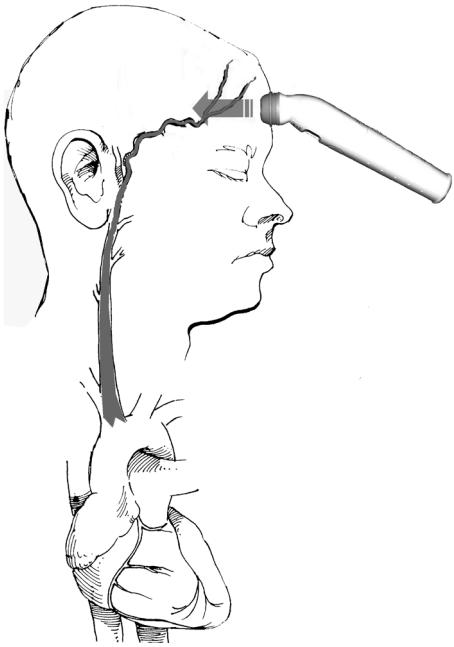
**How accurate is it?**

It has been clinically proven in all departments for all patients in premier university hospitals and proven to be more accurate than ear thermometry. Its accuracy is supported by more than 100 published clinical studies covering all patient ages from preterm infants to geriatrics in all clinical settings

**What are the benefits of TA thermometry?**

Besides the inherent accuracy, as a site for temperature measurement, TA presents many benefits: no risk of injury for patient or clinician, eliminates the need for disrobing or unbundling, and is suitable for all ages from preemies to geriatrics.

Unique to infrared thermometry, the instrument can be used with or without disposable covers, thereby providing a substantial cost savings unavailable with other methods of thermometry.



# Using The Scanner in Non-Contact Mode

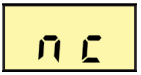
Calibration is set to read an “Oral” approximation as in most non-contact thermometers.

**1**

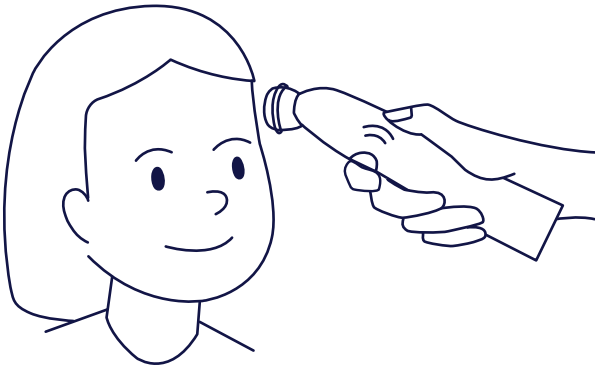
Remove protective cap.

Please visit exergen.com/dualmode for further information, including instructional videos.

**2**

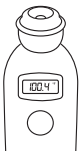



Press the button to turn on.
“nc” will be on the display.



**3**

Place probe near forehead, press and hold the button for at least 3 seconds.




**4**

Release the button and read the temperature.

**Contraindication :**

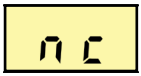
If patient has perspiration on the forehead, do NOT use non-contact mode because that will give inaccurate readings. Instead use contact mode and take reading behind the ear.

# Using The Scanner in Contact Mode

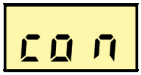
Contact Mode reads core arterial temperature, which is comparable to rectal temperature, and has accuracy supported by more than 100 published clinical studies. If the patient shows signs of illness, then Contact Mode should be used for highest possible accuracy.

1 

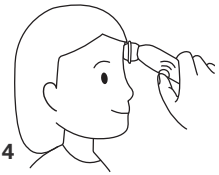
Remove protective cap.

2 

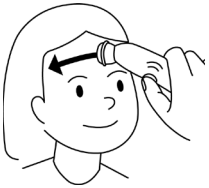

Press the button to turn on.
"nc" will be on the display.

3 

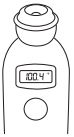

Press the button again to enter Contact mode.
The display will change to "con".

4 

Place probe so it is touching the center of the forehead, press and hold the button. The thermometer should be flush with the forehead.

5 

Continue to hold the button while sliding the thermometer in a straight line to the hairline as it beeps. Keep thermometer flush with forehead. Avoid touching eye glasses or hair. Keep button depressed.

6 

Release the button and read the temperature.

# Tips For Use

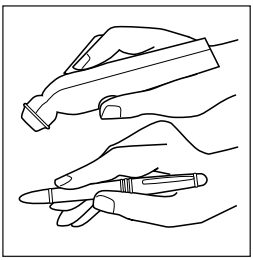
**Beeping and LED flashing**
Beep and LED flashing indicate a rise to a higher temperature. Slow beeping indicates that the instrument is still scanning, but not finding any higher temperatures.
**Display Reading**
The reading will remain on the display for 30 seconds after the button is released.
**To Restart**
Press the button to restart. The thermometer will immediately begin a new scan each time the button is pressed and held down.
**Environmental effects**
· Let the thermometer adjust to room temperature for 30 minutes.
· Do not hold the thermometer by its head to avoid inaccurate readings.
**When Not In Use**
Thermometer will shut off automatically after 30 seconds.
To turn off immediately press and release the button quickly. Always replace the protective cap to protect the sensor when not in use.
**Perspiration on the forehead (Contact mode only)**
Press and hold the button while placing the probe on the neck just behind the ear lobe. Release the button and read the temperature.

## Measuring TA (Temporal Artery) Temperature

**What you should know before using the TAT:**
- Measure only the side of the head exposed to the environment. Anything covering the area to be measured (hair, hat, wig, bandages) would insulate the area, resulting in falsely high readings.
- Slide the thermometer straight across the forehead, not down the side of the face. Midline on the forehead, the TA is about a millimeter below the skin, whereas at the side of the face, the TA is much deeper, and measuring there would result in falsely low readings.
- When taking a temperature behind the ear lobe, first push away any hair, exposing the area. Then, tuck the thermometer on the neck under the ear lobe, in the soft conical depression below the mastoid, (the place where perfume is typically applied).
- Wait about 30 seconds before measuring the same patient again to avoid excessive cooling of the skin.
- An infant frequently presents with blankets and clothing covering the neck area. Since the perfusion rate is normally strong for infants, and unless visibly diaphoretic, one measurement at the TA area is typically all that is required. Should you feel the temperature is low, then push aside any clothing or blankets covering the neck area for ~30 seconds or so, and repeat the measurement behind the ear.

**What else should I know?**

- A dirty probe lens and cone can cause a low reading. If not shiny, clean the lens and cone with an alcohol prep or a Q-tip moistened in alcohol.
- It is preferable to hold the instrument sideways. Approaching your patient with the instrument straight up and down could be somewhat intimidating, especially to an agitated patient.
- If you are right handed, you might find it easier to measure the left side of your patient; a left hander would find measuring the right side of the patient to be easier.
- Consider holding the thermometer like a pencil or pen as illustrated.
- If your patient is agitated, or squirms away before you have completed your measurement, just keep the button depressed and you can continue the measurement without having to wait.



## Measuring TA Temperature (continued)

**Why measure behind the ear lobe (BE) as well as the temporal artery?**
To avoid any possibility of false low temperature caused by diaphoresis, which many times is not obvious. Think of it as a touch of insurance.

**How does diaphoresis affect readings?**
Moisture cools the skin over the temporal artery area.

**Why behind the ear lobe?**
If your patient is sweaty, vasodilation will always be present, and blood flow BE will be as high as the TA area were it dry.

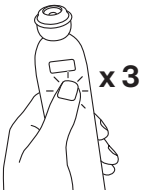
**What if the TA area has been traumatized by burns or lacerations, or is completely covered with dressings?**
With head trauma, surgical or accidental, the temperature can be obtained from the alternative site on the neck BE. Just as with diaphoresis, the perfusion will be high.

**Why not use the area BE as a sole site?**
Without diaphoresis or head trauma, this area is just too variable to be reliable as a sole site.

## Memory Mode

In memory mode, a small M will appear on the display. The most recent temperature reading is stored. During initial use after purchase, readings stored in the memory from factory tests can be disregarded.

1




To enter memory mode, start from a blank display, and tap the button until the M appears (tap 3 times past the **nc**-**con** displays). The M will appear and alternate with either nc or con, whichever mode the temperature in memory was taken with.

NOTE: To exit memory mode, the device will automatically shut off after 30 seconds.

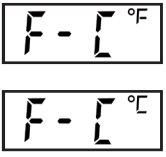
## Selecting °F or °C Mode

The factory setting is °F.
If you wish to change it to °C follow the steps below:

1


Starting from a blank display, tap the button until the flashing **F-C** appears (tap 4 times past the **nc**-**con** and memory display). The current temperature mode will appear in the upper right indicated by the small °F or °C. The factory setting is °F.

2



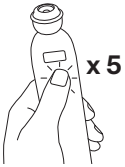

To change from the °F to °C mode, press and hold the button until the small °F in the upper right of the display changes to °C. A beep will indicate that the setting has been changed, and the TemporalScanner will automatically shut off.

NOTE: To change from °C to the °F mode, repeat step 2, and press and hold the button until the small °C in the upper right of the display changes to °F.

## Turning the Audible Beeper OFF or ON

**The factory setting is with the beeper and LEDs ON.**
If the beeper is on and you are concerned that the sound or flashing LED may disturb a sleeping child (or adult), the beeper and front LED can be turned off as follows:

1




Starting with a blank display, tap the button until the display flashes **loud**, (tap 5 times, past the **nc**-**con,** memory**,** and **F-C** displays).

2


Press and hold the button until Shh is displayed, indicating the quiet mode. A beep will indicate that the setting has been changed, and the Temporal*Scanner* will automatically shut off.

NOTE: To turn the beeper and front LED back on, repeat step 1 to find **Shh** then step 2 to change into **loud**.

## Display Messages


A flickering **nc** on display is visible during measurement in Non-Contact mode. At completion, releasing the button will display and lock temperature on the screen for 30 seconds.


A flickering **con** on display is visible during measurement in Contact mode. At completion, releasing the button will display and lock temperature on the screen for 30 seconds.


Temperature measured is higher than 107.6 °F (42 °C).


Temperature measured is lower than 60 °F (15.5 °C).

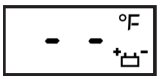

Temperature of the thermometer is higher than 104°F (40°C). Let the instrument acclimatize for about 30 minutes in a cooler area in which it will be used.


Temperature of the thermometer is lower than 60°F (15.5°C). Let the instrument acclimatize for about 30 minutes in a warmer area in which it will be used.

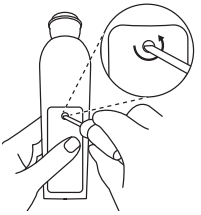

EMI/RFI (like static on a radio) protection is preventing a temperature from being taken. Wait a minute and try again. If not, reset by removing and replacing the battery. Be sure battery is tightly connected. Call Customer Service if error message reappears.

## Replacing the Battery


Blinking battery icon with temperature displayed: battery is low but will still operate correctly. Replace soon.

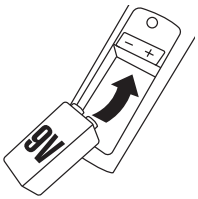



Blinking battery icon with 2 dashes: not enough energy in the battery to measure correct temperature. Replace battery.



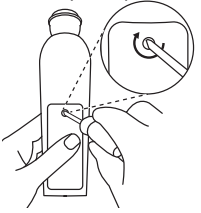
**1**

Insert small flathead screwdriver into the locking screw slot on the back of Temporal*Scanner* and rotate counterclockwise until the slot is pointing at the unlock symbol. Fully remove battery compartment door.




**2**

Insert an alkaline 9-volt battery as illustrated. The positive (small terminal) should always be on the right.

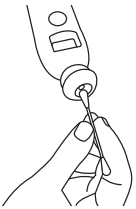


**3**

Replace the battery compartment door by seating the bottom tab of the door in the compartment opening. Firmly hold the door, insert screwdriver in screw slot and rotate screw clockwise until the slot is pointing at the lock symbol.

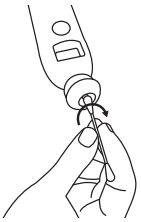
## Cleaning

The probe sensor lens and cone should be clean, always check before scanning. A penlight may be used to help inspect for debris on the lens.



**1**

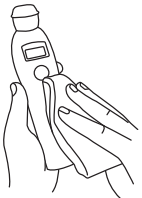
Dampen a cotton swab with either an alcohol prep, or dip the cotton swab in a little alcohol, but do not use the alcohol prep to clean the lens as it will not provide the leverage needed.



**2**

Twirl the cotton swab directly on the little lens deep in the center of the probehead.

**IMPORTANT:** Allow the thermometer to return to room temperature for 30 minutes before using it again.



**3**

Thermometer case can be cleaned with a clean cloth with alcohol. Avoid gritty, abrasive cleaners as they can scratch the thermometer.

Do not hold the thermometer under the faucet or submerge in water. It is not waterproof.

# Disinfection

The following can be used to disinfect the TemporalScanner, everywhere externally except the sensor lens.

- DisCide Ultra Disinfecting Wipes
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Isopropyl Alcohol 70%
- Minncare
- Oxivir
- PDI Sani-Cloth Plus (Red Top)

# FAQ

**Why am I getting a high reading?**
The Temporal*Scanner* is measuring a core temperature. Like a rectal temperature, temperature taken with the Temporal*Scanner*, on average, will be about a degree Fahrenheit higher than an oral temperature. With the exception of an infant up to about 6 months, the Temporal*Scanner*, on average, will be about two degrees higher than an axillary (under the arm) temperature. Temperature on an infant up to about 6 months will be about the same as an axillary and rectal temperature as the infant's body temperature is close to being uniform regardless of where the temperature is taken.

**Why am I getting low readings?**
Smudged or dirty lens: Clean the lens by following instructions on page 11.
Prespiration on forehead: Wait until the forehead has dried before taking a temperature. You can also try taking the temperature in the little soft depression on the neck just below the earlobe using Contact mode.

**Why do I get a different reading with each scan?**
Multiple scans in rapid succession will change the temperature of the skin and result in variability of the readings. It is important to wait a full minute before repeating the scan to allow the skin over the temporal artery to recover from the cooler temperature of the probe head. The probe head is at room temperature and approximately say 30° F lower than body temperature.

**Why do the readings differ from rectal temperature?**
Unlike rectal temperature, the Temporal*Scanner* identifies a change in temperature immediately, since it is measuring the heat from the blood coming directly from the heart (a true core body temperature). Even on an infant when temperature is changing, it can take 60-90 minutes for rectal temperature to identify the change, and considerably longer on older children and adults.

# Clinical Information

**Normal Body Temperature (BT)**
Normal BT is not a single temperature, but a range of temperatures influenced by age, time of day, and measurement site.

**General Rule of Thumb**
Rectal temperature is ≈2°F (1°C) higher than axillary and ≈1° F (0.5°C ) higher than oral temperature.[1]

**Expect the Differences**
Arterial temperature measurement (PA Catheter, TA Thermometry) leads all other methods in identifying fever or defervescence, and is unaffected by activities of daily living. Accordingly, it will sometimes be different from your present methods — but accurate.

**Guidelines for Patient Temperature Assessment**
Normal TA Temperature: On a stable resting patient, TAT is ≈0.8°F ( 0.4°C ) higher than an optimum oral temperature, and is about the same as a rectal temperature. However, during febrile episodes, the difference can be much higher, mainly because of the artifacts of oral and rectal sites.

# Clinical Information

1. **Fever Definition:** Clinically, fever is defined as a BT ⩾1.8°F (1°C) above the mean standard deviation at the site of recording.[2]

   A single oral temperature of ⩾101°F (38.3°C ) in the absence of obvious environmental causes is usually considered fever. An oral temperature of ⩾100.4°F (38.0°C) over at least 1 hour indicates a fever state.[3]

   A single arterial temperature >101.8°F (38.8°C) in the absence of obvious environmental causes is usually considered fever. An arterial temperature >101.2°F (38.4°C) over at least 1 hour indicates a fever state.

   While the above are recommended guidelines, not all fevers require laboratory tests, and clinical assessment in concert with standard hospital protocol for fever workups should always prevail.

2. **Oral Temperature Risks:** Oral temperature can be clinically misleading, and many febrile patients can have a "normal" temperature.[4] Mouth breathing, tachypnea, heated gases, and hot or cold fluids can distort the reading, as can intubation or inability of the patient to cooperate. Accordingly, comparisons with TA may not be reliable.

**Normal Body Temperature Ranges at Various Measurement Sites:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Arterial:** | 97.4-100.1°F<br>36.3-37.8°C |
| **Oral:** | 96.6-99.5°F<br>35.9-37.5°C |
| **Esophageal:** | 98.4-100.0°F<br>36.9-37.8°C |
| **Rectal:** | 97.7-100.3°F<br>36.5-37.9°C |
| **Axillary:** | 95.5-98.8°F<br>35.3-37.1°C |
| **Oronasal:** | 96.6-99.0°<br>35.9-37.2°C |

4. **Rectal Temperature Risks:** Rectal temperature should only be considered as a good approximation of core temperature when the patient's thermal balance is stable, but is not suitable during and after surgery,[5] and may be misleading after antipyretics, physical exercise, or other intervention that may change temperature quickly.

5. **Axillary Temperature Risks:** Based on strong evidence cited by the NIH, "axillary temperature is contraindicated in critically ill adults, and its use in the general patient population should be discouraged due to its unreliable correlation with core temperature and its poor reproducibility."[6]

**References:**


1. Kuzucu EY. Measurement of temperature. Int Anesthesiol Clin, 3(3):435-49, May, 1965
2. El-Radhi AS, Carroll JE. Fever in Paediatric Practice, Ch 2, pp 15-49, Oxford Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1994
3. Hughes WT et al. 1997 Guidelines for the use of antimicrobial agents in neutropenic patients with unexplained fever. Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)
4. Tandberg D et al. Effect of tachypnea on the estimation of body temperature by an oral thermometer. NE J Med, 308, 945-46,1983
5. O'Grady NP, Barie PS, Bartlett JG, et al. Practice guidelines for evaluating new fever in critically ill adult patients. Task Force of the Society of Critical Care Medicine and the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clin Infect Dis 1998 May: 26(5):1042-59
6. Houdas Y, et al. Human body temperature. Ch 5, p89, Plenum Press, 1982, USA, UK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# EMC Guidance

Please see www.exergen.com/emc for EMC Guidance.

## Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| Laboratory Accuracy | Meets ASTM E1965-98 and EN60601-1 standards for electronic and radiation thermometers to the extent applicable to thermometers which measure the surface of the skin over the temporal artery. |
| Reference Body Site | Non-contact mode : Oral<br>Contact Mode : Pulmonary Artery |
| EMI/RFI Protection | Error message displayed |
| Calibration Protection | Error message displayed |
| Temperature Range | 16 to 42°C (61 to 107.6°F) |
| Operating Environment | 16 to 40°C (61 to 104°F) |
| Resolution | 0.1°C or °F |
| Response Time | Approximately 0.04 second |
| Time Displayed on Screen | 30 seconds before automatic shutdown |
| Battery Life | Approximately 1000-5000 readings depending on 9V battery type |
| Size | 7.0 in x 1.75 in x 1.25 in (17.8 cm x 4.45 cm x 3.18 cm) |
| Weight | 4.5 oz (130 grams) including battery |
| Display Type | High contrast LCD |
| Memory | 1 |
| Construction Method | Impact resistant casing, hermetically sealed sensing system. |
| Ingress Protection | IP22 |
| Storage Range | -4°F to 122°F (-20°C to 50°C) |
| Laboratory Error | ASTM laboratory accuracy requirements in the display range of 37° to 39°C (98 to102°F) for IR thermometers is +/-0.2°C(+/-0.4°F) whereas for mercury-in-glass and electronic thermometer, the requirement per ASTM standards E667-98 and E1112 is +/-0.1°C (+/-0.2°F). Full responsibility for this product meeting applicable portions of this standard is assumed by Exergen Corporation, Watertown, MA 02472. |

## Three Year Warranty

Exergen Corporation warrants each new Exergen TemporalScanner against defects in materials or workmanship for a period of 3 years, from the date of purchase, and agrees to repair or replace any defective product without charge.

IMPORTANT: This warranty does not cover damage resulting from accident, misuse or abuse, lack of reasonable care, the affixing of any attachment not provided with the product or loss of parts or subjecting the product to any but the specified battery.* Use of unauthorized replacement parts will void this warranty. Exergen Corporation will not pay for warranty service performed by a non authorized repair service and will not reimburse the customer for damage resulting from warranty service performed by a non-authorized repair service.

No responsibility is assumed for any special, incidental or consequential damages. For warranty service, call Exergen Corporation Customer Service, 617-923-9900, visit www.exergen.com/returns for a Return Material Authorization number (RMA). Then send the product postage or shipping prepaid, to Exergen in accordance with the instructions given with the RMA number.

NOTE: No other warranty, written or verbal, is authorized by Exergen Corporation. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above exclusion and limitations may not apply to you. Patents: Listed at www.exergen.com/patents.

**If you have any issue or concerns please contact Exergen Customer Service at 617-923-9900. Other contact info on p. 2.**

## Symbols Legend

Note: Not all symbols may be included in the labeling of this product.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Caution is necessary when operating the device. |  | Consult Instructions for Use or consult electronic Instructions for Use |
| **IP22** | Protected against ingress of solid objects greater than 12,5 mm diameter. Protected against dripping water up to 15 degrees from vertical position. |  | Medical Device<br>Unique Device Identifier<br>Catalogue number<br>Batch code |
|  | Do not throw this device away in the trash, contact Exergen Corp. for disposal and recycling instructions. |  | Keep dry;<br>Protect from Moisture |
|  | Temperature limit (-20ºC to +50ºC) |  | Intended for Doctor or Healthcare<br>Professional use only |
|  | "On" (only for part of Equipment) |  | Humidity limitation (max RH 93% non-condensing). |
|  | Degree of Protection Against Electrical Shock<br>Type BF Applied Part, Battery Operated |  | Country of Manufacture |
|  | Manufacturer<br>EXERGEN CORPORATION<br>400 PLEASANT STREET<br>WATERTOWN, MA 02472<br>PH (617) 923-9900<br>www.exergen.com | | |


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