

Please keep the instruction manual at hand and follow instruction for use.

Explanation of Graphic Symbols on Label/Packaging

Text/Symbol	Meaning
\triangle	Caution, consult accompanying documents before use
A	Separate collection for waste of electrical and electronic equipment, in accordance with Directive 2002/96/EC. Do not dispose of device with everyday waste
•••	Name and address of device manufacturer, and year/country of manufacture
&	Carefully read user manual before installation and usage, and follow instructions for use.
†	Medical electrical device, Type B applied part
☀	Medical electrical device, Type BF applied part
REF	Device catalogue number / model number
EC REP	Name and address of authorized representative in the European Union
MD	Device is a medical device. Text indicates device category type
LOT	Manufacturer's batch or lot number for device
SN	Device's serial number
UDI	Device's Unique Device Identifier
е	Verification Scale Interval. Value expressed in units of mass. Used to classification and verification of an instrument.
C € 2460	Device conforms to (EU) 2017/745 Regulation on Medical Devices. Fourdigit number is identifier for medical device Notified Body
C€ M200122	Device complies with EC directives (verified models only) M: Conformity label in compliance with Directive 2014/31/EU for non-automatic weighing instruments 20: Year in which conformity verification was performed and the CE label was applied. (ex: 16=2016) 0122: Identifier for metrology Notified Body
	2

	Device is a Class III scale in compliance with Directive 2014/31/EU (verified models only)		
	Name and address of entity importing device (if applicable)		
À→文	Name and address of entity responsible for translating Information For Use (if applicable)		
CON.	Event counter confirming how many times device has been calibrated (if applicable)		
	Device conforms to Taiwan National Communications Commission(NCC) approval		
FC	Device conforms to U.S. Federal Communications Commission regulations		
변 <u>M 20</u> 8506	Device complies with UK non-automatic weighing instruments regulations 2016 (verified models only) M: Conformity label in compliance with Non-automatic Weighing instruments Regulations 2016 20: Year in which conformity verification was performed and the UKCA label was applied. (ex: 20=2020) 8506:Identifier for metrology approved body		
CA	Device complies with all UK applicable product legislation		
$\bigcirc - \bullet - \oplus$	Device's polarity of power.		

[&]quot;In case of differences, icon on device itself takes precedence"

NOTE

After the MA601 has been turned on, the screen will remain dark for about 10 seconds. This is normal, and the device will continue with self-calibration process.

Copyright Notice Charder Electronic Co., Ltd.

No.103, Guozhong Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City 41262 Taiwan

Tel: +886-4-2406 3766 Fax: +886-4-2406 5612

Website: www.chardermedical.com E-mail: info_cec@charder.com.tw

Copyright© Charder Electronic Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.

This user manual is protected by international copyright law. All content is licensed, and usage is subject to written authorization from Charder Electronic Co., Ltd. (hereinafter Charder) Charder is not liable for any damage caused by a failure to adhere to requirements stated in this manual. Charder reserves the right to correct misprints in the manual without prior notice, and modify the exterior of the device for quality purposes without customer consent.



CONTENTS

I.	SAFETY NOTES	6
	A.General Information	6
	B.Precaution Symbols	11
	EMC guidance and manufacturer's declaration	12
II.	INTRODUCTION TO THE MA601 BODY COMPOSITION ANALYZER	15
III.	INSTALLATION	16
	A.Contents	16
	B.Environment	17
	C.Installation Instructions	18
IV.	EXTERIOR AND PANEL DEFINITION	21
٧.	GETTING STARTED	24
	B.Start Screens	25
VI.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION	27
VII.	MEASURING INSTRUCTIONS	29
	A.Measuring Posture	29
	B.Proper Measurement Posture (feet)	31
	C.Proper measurement procedure (hands)	32
	D.Measuring Procedure	33
VIII.	ABOUT RESULTS	39
	A.Standard Result Sheet	39
	B.Result Sheet Explanation	40
IX.	SYSTEMSETTINGS	48
Χ.	PRINTING	59
	A.Printer Compatibility	59
	B.Connecting Printer	59
	C.Configure Printer Settings in the device	60
XI.	TROUBLESHOOTING	62
XII.	FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS(FAQ)	63
	A.Regarding Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis	63
XIII.	PRODUCTSPECIFICATIONS	66

⚠ I. SAFETY NOTES

A.General Information

Thank you for choosing this Charder Medical device. It is designed to be easy and straightforward to operate, but if you encounter any problems not addressed in this manual, please contact your local Charder service partner. Before beginning operation of the device, please read this user manual carefully, and keep it in a safe place for reference. It contains important instructions regarding installation, proper usage, and maintenance.

Contraindications

During measurement, this machine will send a low level imperceptible electrical current throughout the body. Individuals with implanted medical devices, such as:

- 1.Pacemakers
- 2. Electronic lungs and other electronic medical life support equipment
- 3.ECG devices

must not use this machine, as the electric current may affect the implanted device, endangering lives. Warning: To avoid electric shock, this device should be plugged into a grounded electrical outlet

Intended Purpose

This medical device is designed to estimate body composition in professional settings in accordance with national regulations. The device measures the patient's weight and bioelectrical impedance measurements using foot and hand touch electrodes, combining them with input data (ex: age, gender, height) to estimate:

Skeletal Muscle Mass, Extracellular Water (ECW), Intracellular Water (ICW), Total Body Water (TBW), ECW/TBW, Body Fat, Percent Body Fat (PBF), Metabolic Rates (Basal Metabolic Rate, Total Energy Expenditure), Segmental Lean Mass, Segmental Fat Mass, Visceral Fat Level, Body Type Analysis, Weight Control, Fat Control, Muscle Control, Body Balance, Health Score, Fat-Free Mass (FFM), Fat-Free Mass Index (FFMI), Skeletal Muscle Index (SMI), Appendicular Skeletal Muscle Index (ASMI), Grip Strength, Protein, Minerals, Soft Lean Mass, Waist-Height Ratio, Growth Chart, Growth History, Evaluation & Recommendations

The device is not a diagnostic device. Results should be used as part of a broader comprehensive assessment.

I. SAFETY NOTES

Clinical Benefit

The device is used for body measurement/estimation. The measurement results can be used in such a wide variety of applications that it may not be practical or beneficial to narrowly define the associated clinical benefits of receiving such results. Therefore, the benefit of the device is that it is able to perform its intended (measurement/estimation) function. A list of potential applications for key measurement outputs includes but is not limited to:

Result Category	Example Result	Example Application
Fat	Whole-body Fat, Segmental Body	Obesity: evaluating risk of obesity-related
	Fat, Abdominal Fat	diseases
Water	Total Body Water (TBW),	Peritoneal Dialysis: assessment of
	Extracellular Water (ECW),	change in water balance before and after
	Intracellular Water (ICW), Edema	treatment
	Index (ECW/TBW Ratio)	
Muscle	Whole-body Muscle, Segmental	Sarcopenia: evaluating muscle mass and
	Muscle, Skeletal Muscle, Fat-Free	effectiveness to identify malnutrition or
	Mass, Muscle Quality (Estimated Grip	training/rehabilitation needs
	Strength)	
Cellular Analysis	Bioelectrical Impedance Vector	Health Evaluation: assessing
	Analysis (BIVA), Phase Angle	comparative cellular status and observing
		body status beyond muscle/fat/water
Metabolism	Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR), Total	Nutrition: determining suitable level of
	Energy Expenditure (TEE)	daily caloric consumption based on goals
		and projected expenditure

Intended medical indications/contraindications

Measurement: patient's body composition and body weight.

Contraindications

Measurement should not be conducted on patients with electronic medical implants (ex: cardiac pacemakers)

Intended patient profile

- (a) Age: 6-85
- (b) Weight: within 300 kg
- (c) Patient Conditions: require measurement of body weight and body composition. Able to stand independently without support.

Intended user profile

- (a) At least 20 years old
- (b) Minimum knowledge:
 - To be able to read at a high-school level and understand Arabic numerals (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4...)
 - Basic hygiene knowledge
 - Trained in device's operation
 - Read the instruction manual
- (c) Language
 - Able to read the language of instruction manual and onscreen instructions
- (d) Qualifications
 - No special certifications or qualifications required

Residualrisk evaluation

- (a) All foreseeable risks have been evaluated and considered acceptable. Generally speaking, the most likely risk caused by incorrect usage of the device is less accurate measurement (or inability to use device to acquire measurement), which does not pose imminent physical risk to patient or user.
- (b) Benefit-risk ratio is considered acceptable. Body composition analyzers are an important option for measuring patients. Usage of device is unlikely to result in harm to user or patient.

Caution : General Handling

- ■This device is intended for indoor use only.
- Do not place the device on slippery surfaces.
- Ensure all parts are properly locked and tightened before operating the device.
- Device is intended to measure one subject at a time.

) Electric Shock

- Do not touch the power supply with wet hands.
- Do not crimp the power cable, and avoid sharp edges.
- Do not overload extension cables connected to the device.
- Route the network and power cable carefully, to avoid tripping.
- Keep the device away from liquids

(1) Caution: Injuries and Infections

- Ensure that subjects do not have wounds or contagious diseases on the palms of their hands or the soles of their feet.
- For hygiene purposes, Charder recommends cleaning the measuring platform after each measurement with a soft cloth and alcohol.
- Ensure that the measuring platform is dry before usage.

⚠ Caution : Maintenance

■ Please contact your local Charder distributor for regular maintenance and calibration, regular checking of accuracy is recommended; frequency to be determined by level of use and state of device.

⚠ Caution

Preventing Device Damage

- Please contact your local Charder distributor for regular maintenance and calibration.
- This device does not contain any user-maintained parts. All maintenance, technical inspections, and repairs should be conducted by an authorized Charder service partner, using original Charder accessories and spare parts. Charder is not liable for any damages arising from improper maintenance or usage. Dismantlement of the device will void the warranty.
- Take care to make sure fluids do not enter the device, as they may damage the internal electronics.
- Switch off the device before disconnecting the power supply.
- On not place the device in direct sunlight, or in close proximity to an intense heat source. Excessively high temperatures may damage the internal electronics.
- Strong cleaning agents can damage the measuring platform's surface. Alcohol wipes can be used to clean the electrodes and weighing platform.

Alcohol-based cleaning solutions should not be used on the touch screen.

■ The device has an expected service life of 5 years when correctly handled, serviced, and periodically inspected in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

↑ Caution

Usage of Results

- The MA601 is not a diagnostic device. Results should be interpreted with assistance from a professional.
- BIA results are calculated based on impedance values validated with representative population studies and statistical analysis. As such, the technique is best suited for tracking progress for an individual over a period of time, or for categorizing large groups of people, rather than used as a one-time analysis. Accuracy of results is highly dependent on proper measurement procedure. For more information on getting the best results, please see Chapter VI. (INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION)

Incident Reporting

Any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device should be reported to the manufacturer, EU representative (if device is used in EU member state), and competent authority of user/subject's member state.

B.Precaution Symbols

⚠ Warning	Identifies the possibility of serious injury or death for the user if the device is mishandled, or safety instructions are not followed.
A Caution	Identifies the possibility of physical injury or device damage if the device is mishandled, or safety instructions are not followed.
\triangle	The caution symbol indicates general precautions that should be taken when using the device.

NOTE	Additional information regarding the operating environment, conditions for installation, or special conditions in usage.
i	Indicates helpful hints and supplementary information.
	Indicates actions that should not be performed.
Bold	Bold text identifies buttons on the display panel or computer screen.
(7)	Hazard icon warning against possible electric shock.

11

EMC guidance and manufacturer's declaration

Guidance and manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic emissions

The product is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer or the user of the product should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Emission test	Compliance	Electromagne tic environment-	
RF emissions CISPR 11	Group 1	guidance The product uses RFenergy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronicequipment.	
RF emissions CISPR 11	Class A	The product is suitable for use in all establishments other than	
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Class A	domesticand those directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic	
Voltage fluctuations /flicker emissions IEC 61000-3-3	Compliance	purposes.	

Guidance and manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic immunity

The product is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below.

The customer or the user of the product should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Immunity test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment-guidance
Electrostat	±8 kV contact	±8 kV contact	Floors should be wood, concrete or
ic	±2 kV, ±4 kV, ±8 kV,	±2 kV, ±4 kV, ±8 kV,	ceramic tile. If floors are covered with
discharge(±15 kV air	±15 kV air	synthetic material, the relative humidity
ESD) IEC			should be
61000-4-2			at least 30%
Electrical	<u>+</u> 2kV for	<u>+</u> 2kV for	Mains power quality should be that
fast	power	power	of a typical commercial or hospital
transient/	supply lines	supply lines	environment.
burst			
IEC			
61000-4-			
4			

Surge IEC 61000-4-5 Voltage Dips,	± 1kV line(s) to line(s) ± 2kV line(s) to earth 0% UT for 0,5	± 1kV line(s) to line(s) ± 2kV line(s) to earth 0% UT for 0,5	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment. Mains power quality should be that of
short	<u>cycle</u>	<u>cycle</u>	a typical commercial or hospital
interruptions	0% UT for 1	0% UT for 1	environment. If the user of the product
and voltage	<u>cycle</u>	<u>cycle</u>	requires continued operation during
variations on			power mains interruptions, it is
power supply	70% UT(30%	70% UT(30% dip	recommended that the product be
input lines IEC	dip in UT) for	in UT) for	powered from anuninterruptible power
61000-4-11	25cycles	25cycles	supply or a battery.
	00/ UT 6 5 -	00/ 117 for 5 -	
_	0% UT for 5 s 30 A/m	0% UT for 5 s 30 A/m	
Power	30 A/III	30 A/III	The product power frequency
frequency(50,			magnetic fields should be at
60 Hz)			levels characteristic of a typical
magnetic field			location in a typical commercial
IEC 61000-4-			or hospitalenvironment.
8			
NOTE UT is the a.c. mains voltage prior to application of the testlevel.			

Guidance and manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic immunity

The product is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below.

The customer or the user of the product should assure that is used in such and environment.

Immunity test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment-guidance
Conduct ed RF IEC 61000- 4-6	3 Vrms 150 KHz to 80 MHz 6 V in ISM bands between 0,15 MHz and 80 MHz 80 % AM at 1 kHz	3 Vrms 150 KHz to 80 MHz 6 V in ISM bands between 0,15 MHz and 80 MHz 80 % AM at 1 kHz	Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of the product including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter.
Radiate d RF IEC 61000- 4-3	3 V/m 80MHz to 2,7 GHz	3 V/m 80MHz to 2,7 GHz	Recommended separation distance: $d = 1,2 \sqrt{P}$ $d = 1,2 \sqrt{P}$ 80MHz to 800 MHz $d = 2,3 \sqrt{P}$ 800MHz to 2,7GHz 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 metres (m).
			Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey, ^a should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range. ^b

Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol:



NOTE1 At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher frequency rangeapplies.

NOTE2

Theseguidelinesmaynotapplyinallsituations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by a bsorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

- a Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular/cordless) telephones and land mobile radios,amateurradio,AMandFMradiobroadcastandTVbroadcastcannotbepredictedtheoreticallywi thaccuracy. 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 product is used exceedstheapplicable RF compliance level above, the product should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as re-orienting or relocating the product.
- b Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than 3V/m.

Recommended separation distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment and the product

The product is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The customer or the user of the product can help preventelectromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the product as recommended below, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.

Rated maximu	Separation distance according to frequency of transmitter m			
m output power of transmitt	150 kHz to 80 MHz	80 MHz to 800 MHz	800 MHz to 2,7 GHz	
er W	d =1,2√ <i>P</i>	d =1,2√ <i>P</i>	d =2,3√ <i>P</i>	
0,01	0,12	0,12	0,23	
0,1	0,38	0,38	0,73	
1	1,2	1,2	2,3	
10	3,8	3,8	7,3	
100	12	12	23	

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance d in metres (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.

NOTE1 At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.

NOTE2 These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

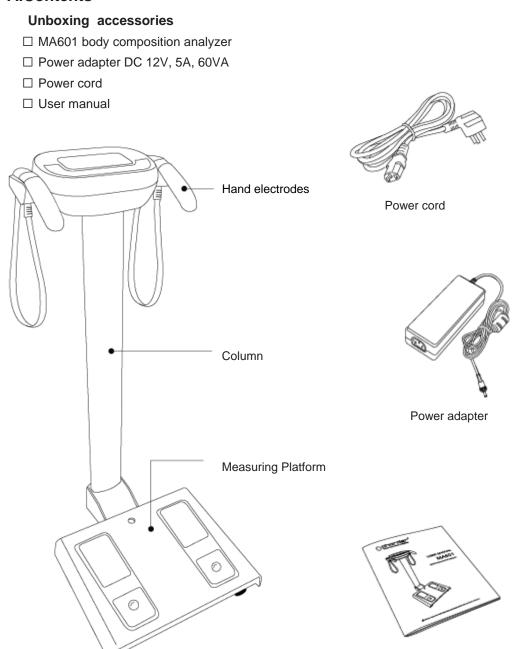
II. INTRODUCTION TO THE MA601 BODY COMPOSITION ANALYZER

Trainers and athletes understand that fitness is much more than how you look and how much you weigh. Quantifying where the muscle is going. Seeing if the loss in weight is from burning through fat, or insufficient hydration. Tracking where progress has been made, and where to focus your efforts. The fitness community has asked for precise tools and data to keep up with increasingly advanced needs, and Charder is proud to present the MA601 Body Composition Analyzer, designed to assist professionals in elevating program quality and progress analysis. Body composition analysis was originally used primarily in the field for quantifying and measuring the fundamental makeup of the body. Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) is a fast, simple, and non-invasive assessment of body composition with accurate results validated with widely acknowledged and accepted gold standards such as DXA.

The MA601 provides the relevant measurement values and data that you need to bring your program to the next level. Boasting multiple measurement frequencies and sophisticated algorithms, Charder stands by our devices with clinical trials and over ten years of original peer-reviewed scientific research, for results you can trust.

III.INSTALLATION

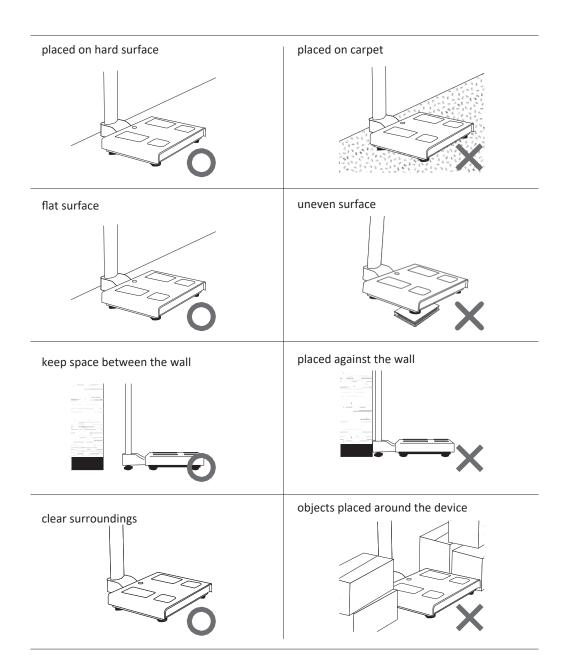
A.Contents



User manual

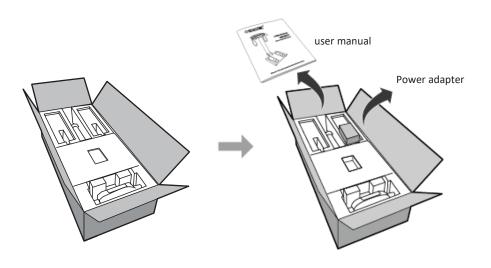
B.Environment

The device should be placed on a flat and hard surface. Usage on carpet may result in static electricity, which may damage the equipment and cause inaccuracies in measurement.

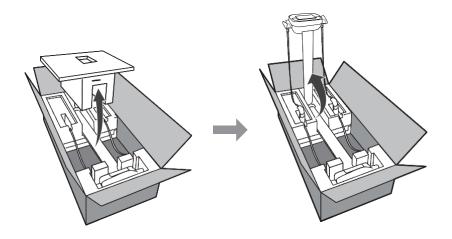


C.Installation Instructions

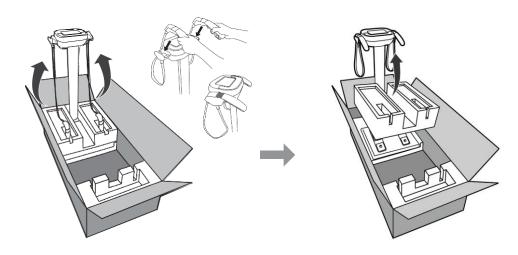
- 1. Open MA601 box
- 2. Remove user manual and power adapter from box



- 3. Remove polyethylene foam from box
- 4. Raise display column up into upright position

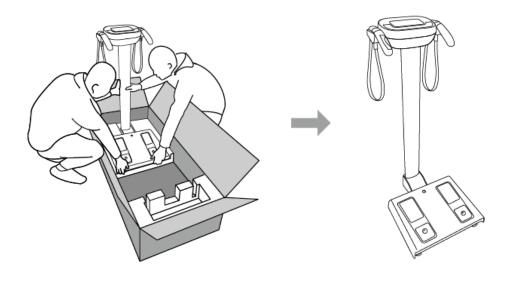


- 5. Take hand electrodes out from box and place them on hand electrodes holder on the display
- 6. Remove polyethylene foam from box

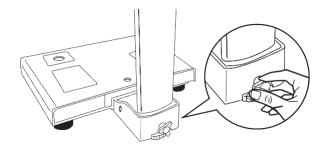




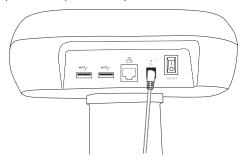
At least two people are needed to remove the MA601 from its box



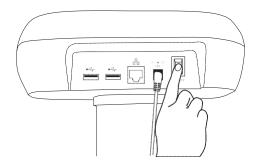
Use fastener to tighten column and base platform



Plug 12V Charder power adapter in the jack.



Turn power switch ON to start the device

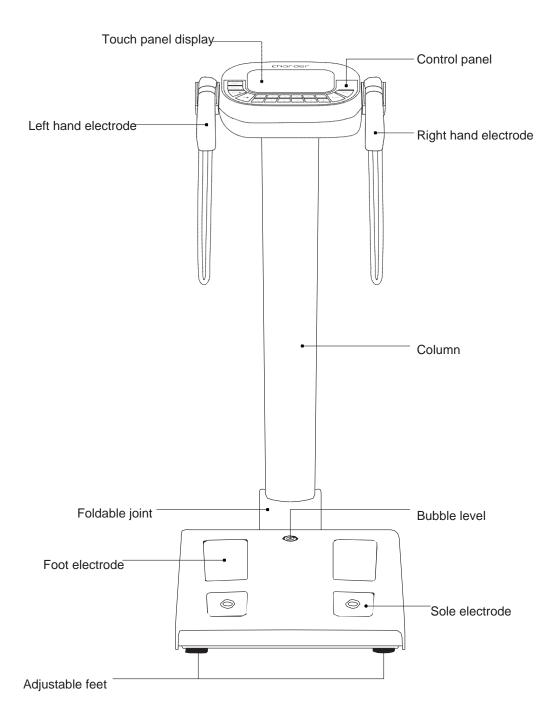


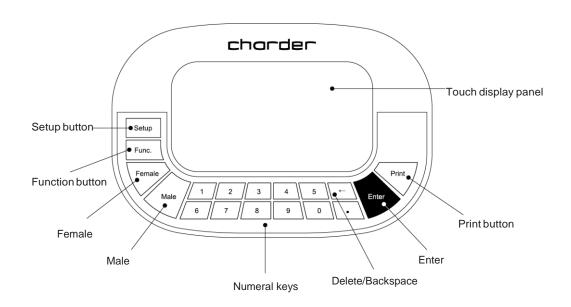
Bubble level adjustment instruction

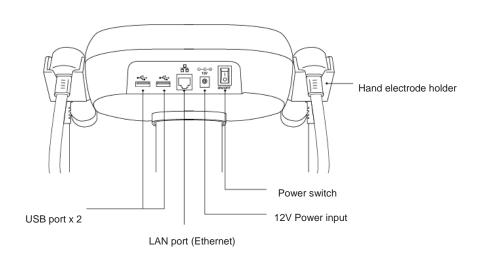


Rotate adjustment feet until bubble level is centered (counter-clockwise to lower, clockwise to raise)

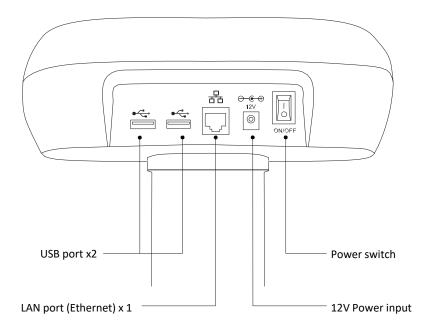
IV. EXTERIOR AND PANEL DEFINITION







Rear panel Instruction



Rear panel definition

●	USB port	For connecting to a printer, flash drive, or PC
**	LAN port	For connecting the MA601 to a network
⊙— © —⊕ 12V	Power jack plug	For connecting to a power adapter
	Power switch	For switching the MA601 on and off

V. GETTING STARTED



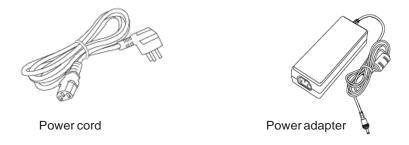


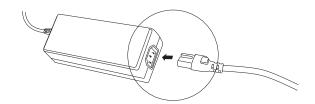
Always use the specified adapter provided by Charder. Using other adapters may result in device damage or inaccurate readings.

If the device is not plugged into a grounded outlet, electric surges may cause damage, or test results may be affected.

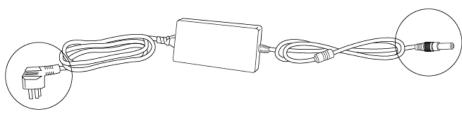
Electrical interference and instability may cause error in test results. Avoid installing the device near products that may create electrical interference.

A. Power Supply





Plug power cord into the power adapter



Plug into the mains

Plug into the 12V power input at rear of scale

B.Start Screens

NOTE

After the MA601 has been turned on, the screen will remain dark for about 10 seconds. This is normal, and the device will continue with self-calibration process.

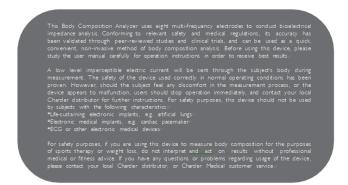
Press the ON/OFF switch on the back of the display panel to turn on device



The device will automatically run through several loading screens throughout the start-up process, as seen below.



Charder continually upgrades its software in response to customer feedback and new research findings. The screen below displays the current software version.



During self-calibration, the measuring platform should be kept free of objects. No cables should be placed under the platform.



When system self-calibration is complete, the device is ready for measurements. You will see the start screen below.



VI. INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION

Marning

Who should not use this device

Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis impedance measurements should not be used by subjects with the following characteristics:

(1) Electronic medical implants, e.g. cardiac pacemaker

A low level imperceptible electrical current will be sent through the body during measurement, which may damage the implanted device or result in malfunction.

(2) Prosthetics and amputation

BIA measures impedance measured using an electric current sent through the body through eight electrode contact points (two for each hand and two for each foot). As the current cannot flow through prosthetic limbs, measurement is not possible.

(3) Pregnant Women

BIA equations are created based on statistical analysis of sample populations. If subject's body composition differs significantly from these sample populations, equations derived from "normal" healthy adults will be inherently less accurate in these subjects. Women undergo a wide range of body composition changes during pregnancy, including but not limited to change in fat percentage and body water. Without dedicated algorithms, pregnant women should use results with caution and professional advice.

Measurement Rules

For best results, Body Composition Analysis should be conducted under specific controlled conditions. Inconsistent measuring conditions will affect the accuracy and validity of BIA results, and interpretation of body composition. The information below regarding the effect of various factors on measurement results is largely sourced from related research by Kushner et al¹. Before measurement, please take note of the following:

(1) Do not exercise or perform strenuous physical tasks before measurement.

Strenuous physical tasks and exercise can result in a temporary change in body composition measurements. As BIA analyzes electrical impedance in the body, activities that might affect impedance (e.g. increased perspiration, dehydration, blood circulation) may affect measurement accuracy.

(2) Affect of food and drink on measurement results.

Ingestion of food and drink can affect impedance and weight, and thus analysis results. This change generally lasts 2-5 hours after each meal. For most accurate results, BIA measurements should be conducted in a fasting state (e.g. before breakfast)².

Diuretics (e.g. caffeine, alcohol) can cause dehydration, creating an overestimation of body fat. For most accurate results, diuretics should be avoided prior to measurement.

^{1.} Kushner RF, Clinical characteristics influencing bioelectrical impedance analysis measurements, 1996

^{2.} R Gallagher, M & Walker, Karen & O'Dea, K. The influence of a breakfast meal on the assessment of body composition using bioelectrical impedance. European journal of clinical nutrition. 52. 94-7. 10.1038/sj.ejcn.1600520., 1998.

(3) Do not shower or bathe directly before measurement.

Perspiration can result in a temporary change in body composition measurements, as the accuracy of BIA depends largely upon interpretation of measured impedance values, which are affected greatly by hydration levels.

(4) Perform the measurement under normal temperature conditions (24-28°C)

Extreme temperatures (both hot and cold) can result in temporary physiological changes. For example, excessive sweating due to heat can cause increased impedance measurements, resulting in a higher fat calculation. For best results, measurements should be conducted in an environment between 24-28°C.

(5) Remove shoes and socks before measurement.

Shoes and socks will interfere with the electric current, making measurement inaccurate or in some cases, impossible.

(6) Avoid physical contact with other people during measurement.

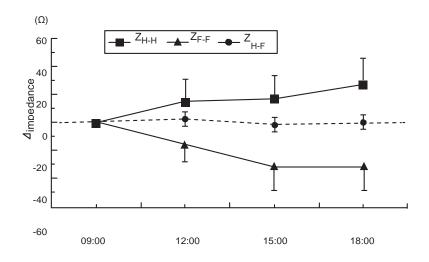
Because BIA measures the impedance encountered as the electric current travels through the subject's body, if another individual is touching the subject, the electric current may pass through the other individual, causing inaccuracy in measurement results.

(7) Measure height accurately

Inaccurate height input will affect estimation of body composition.

(8) Perform the measurement in the morning.

As a general rule, BIA measurements should be performed in the morning to minimize the influence of activity throughout the day on measurements.

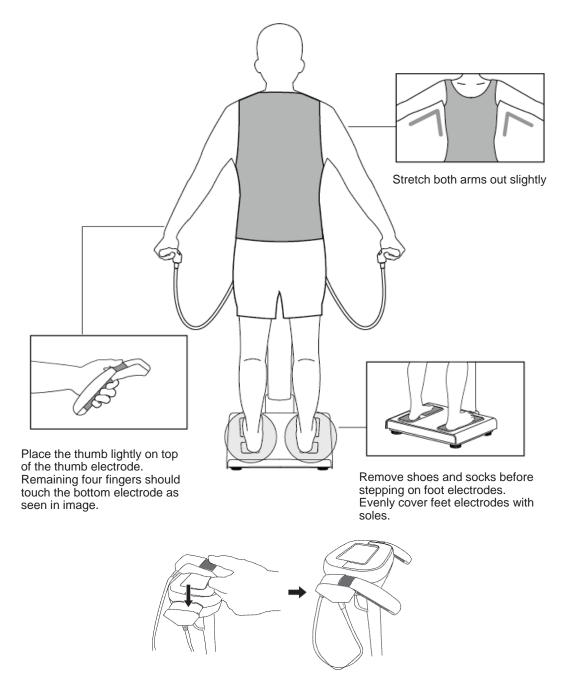


The chart above depicts changes in segmental impedance throughout the day, as reported by Oshima et al. (NOTE: ZH-H, ZF-F, and ZH-F refer to Hand-to-Hand, Foot-to-Foot, and Hand-to-Foot respectively.) ³

^{3.} Oshima Y & Shiga T. Within-day variability of whole-body and segmental bioelectrical impedance in a standing position, European Journal of Clinical Nutrition 2006, 60, 938-941

VII. MEASURING INSTRUCTIONS

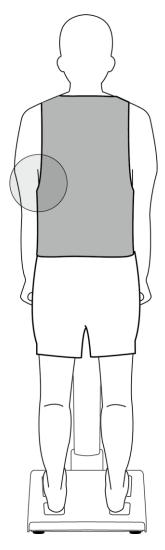
A.Measuring Posture



Hand electrodes should be placed back into holders after measurement is completed.

NOTE:

Incorrect posture during measurement



Arms placed against body



Arms bent



Movement during measurement



Leaving platform during measurement

B.Proper Measurement Posture (feet)



Correct foot placement



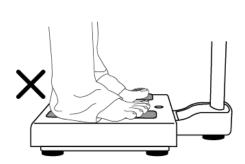
Incorrect foot electrode contacts



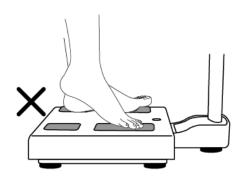
Feet are not in full contact with forward electrodes.



Feet are not in full contact with rear electrodes



Heels are obstructed from full contact with rear electrodes due to clothing.

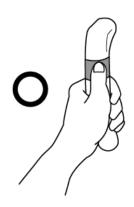


Incorrect foot electrode contact

C.Proper measurement procedure (hands)



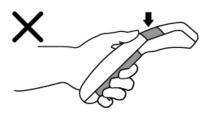
Correct hand electrode contact



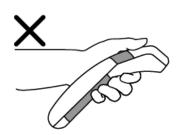
Correct hand electrode contact



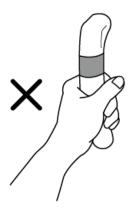
Incorrect hand electrode contacts



Thumb is not in contact with thumb electrode, remaining fingers are not in full contact with finger electrodes



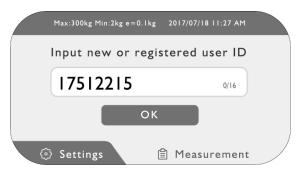
Thumb not in contact with thumb electrode



Thumb not in contact with thumb electrode

D.Measuring Procedure

1. Enter a new or registered ID. If ID already exists, the user profile will be displayed for verification on the next page (skip to Step 6), press **OK** to proceed.

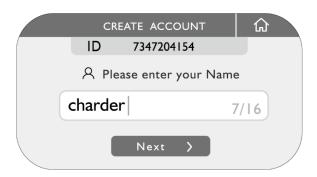


NOTE: If ID exists, user will be brought to this screen for verification. If changes are needed, please press on the information to be edited. Once all information is correct, press Confirm to proceed.



2. If creating a new account, user can enter name using on-screen keyboard and physical buttons.

Press Next> to proceed.



E.Measuring Procedure

Enter height.
 After entering height, press Next > to proceed.



4. Enter birthday.(default order: Year/Month/Day)
After entering your birthday, press **Next** to proceed.

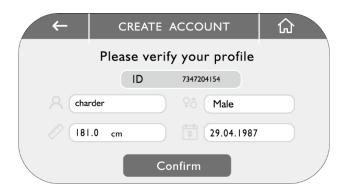


5. Select gender.



6. Verify profile.

If changes are needed, please press on the information to be edited. Once all information is correct, press Confirm to proceed.



Ensure the subject is standing on the measurement platform correctly.

Hands	*Hands should be clean and dry
Feet	*Subject should stand on device with bare feet. *Feet should be clean and dry.
Posture	*Subject should be standing upright. If the subject needs assistance in standing, ensure that assisting staff wears non-conductive clothing where contact is made, to avoid influencing measurement results.

7. After profile has been verified, subject should step onto the device for weight measurement. To change the clothing weight deduction, press the Clothes Weight button. Avoid moving or speaking while weight is being measuring. Once weight measurement has stabilized, the bold number will flash several times on the screen.



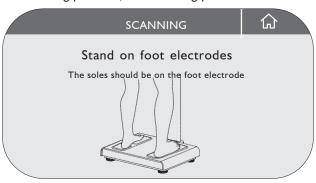
8. Hold the electrode handles.

Place thumb on the thumb electrode, and wrap four fingers around the grip. If subject lets go of the handles during the scanning process, the scan cannot be completed.



9. Stand on foot electrodes.

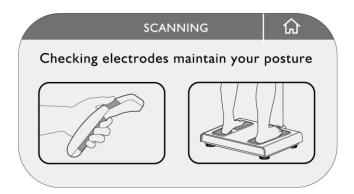
Please note the soles of the feet should be on the foot electrodes. If the subject steps off of the measuring platform, the scanning process cannot be completed.



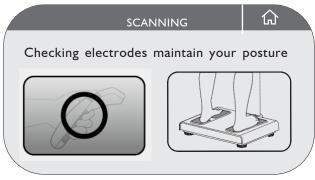
Stretch both arms out.
 Do not bend or shake the arms until the measurement completed.



11. The device will confirm if electrodes are in proper contact.
Subject should maintain proper posture and electrode contact.

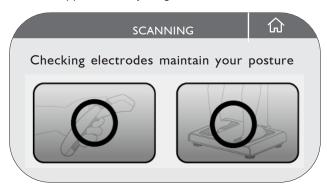


12. The device will automatically confirm if hand electrodes are in contact. A yellow circle will appear if everything is correct.

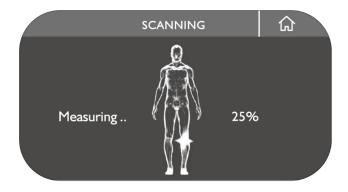


13. The device will proceed to confirm if foot electrodes are in contact.

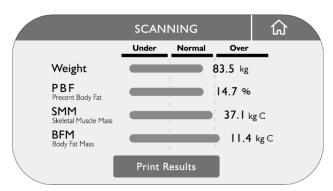
A yellow circle will appear if everything is correct.



14. The device will begin scanning the subject to analyze body composition. Measurement should be completed in about 45 seconds.



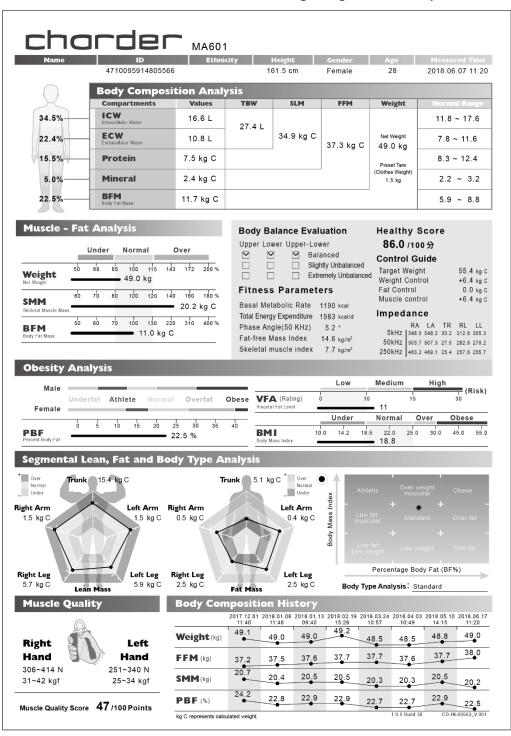
15. After measurement is completed, place hand electrodes back into holders. Basic results will be displayed on the LCD screen when body composition analysis is completed. Press Print Results to print out a completed result sheet.



VIII. ABOUT RESULTS

A.Standard Result Sheet

Multiple Result Sheets are available on the MA601 Body Composition Analyzer. Please consult website for more information regarding non-default options.



B.Result Sheet Explanation

This section provides an overview of Body Composition and Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis. For additional information, we recommend the study of relevant medical literature.

Body	Composition
Analysis	

	Body Compos	ition Analy	ysis				
	Compartments	Values	TBW	SLM	FFM	Weight	Normal Range
34.5%	ICW Intracellular Water	16.6 L	27 4 1				11.8 ~ 17.6
22.4%	ECW Extracellular Water	10.8 L		34.9 kg C	37.3 kg C	Net Weight 49.0 kg	7.8 ~ 11.6
15.5%	Protein	7.5 kg C				Preset Tare	8.3 ~ 12.4
5.0%	Mineral	2.4 kg C				(Clothes Weight) 1.5 kg	2.2 ~ 3.2
22.5%	BFM Body Fat Mass	11.7 kg C					5.9 ~ 8.8

Total Body Water, Extracellular Water, and Intracellular Water)

Total Body Water (TBW) refers to the water contained in the tissues, blood, bones, and elsewhere. TBW can be divided into Intracellular Water (ICW) and Extracellular Water (ECW), commonly used for assessment of Edema, which is defined as ECW:TBW ratio exceeding 0.39.

Soft Lean Mass

Soft Lean Mass is the weight of the body after deducting total fat mass and minerals.

(Weight - Body Fat Mass - Minerals = Soft Lean Mass)

Fat-Free Mass

Fat-Free Mass (FFM) is the weight of the body after deducting total fat mass.

(Weight - Body Fat Mass = Fat-Free Mass)

Protein

This is an estimation of the protein contained in the body.

Minerals

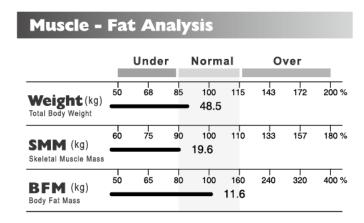
Body minerals are contained primarily inside bone tissue and the bloodstream.

Weight

The MA601 has a precise built-in scale for weight measurement. During the measurement setup process, users can correct for clothing weight manually.

Body Fat Mass

Body Fat Mass is calculated by subtracting Fat-Free Mass (FFM) from total body weight.



Muscle-Fat Analysis

The length of the black bar indicates the interpretation of the subject's values in comparison with the reference population. If the length of the line falls within the colored area, the subject's values are within normal range. If the length of the line falls to the left or right, then values are below and above normal range.

Weight

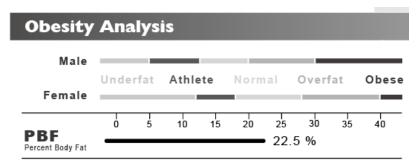
Normal range for weight is calculated using Body Mass Index (BMI) standards.

Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM)

Cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, and skeletal muscle are the three major muscle types found in the body. Skeletal muscle mass correlates with athletic performance, as it is under voluntary control and used to power movement. In addition, it can be developed actively through proper nutrition and training, thus making this value an important indicator for evaluation of fitness progression. It is generally recommended to maintain SMM at Normal or Over range.

Body Fat Mass (BFM)

It is generally recommended to maintain Body Fat in Normal Range. Excessive fat correlates with increased risk of obesity-related disease, and insufficient fat may affect the normal function of the body.



Percent Body Fat

Body fat standards commonly found for five different body types (Underfat, Athlete, Normal, Overfat, and Obese) are provided for reference. Subjects should compare their results with those of the same gender.



Visceral Fat Level

Visceral obesity can occur even if a subject's weight or BMI is within standards. Such subjects are thin on the outside, but fat on the inside. Visceral fat level is used as an indicator for risk of obesity-related disease, and a level under 10 (low risk) is recommended.

		Under		Normal	01	er_	Obes	е
BMI	10.0	14.2	18.5	22.0	25.0	30.0	45.0	55.0
Body Mass Index			_	18.8				

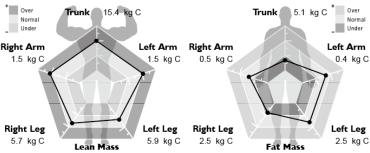
Body Mass Index (BMI)

BMI is a commonly used index by the World Health Organization (WHO), utilizing height and weight to classify underweight, normal, over, and obesity in adults. The definition of "normal range" differs according to gender, age, and ethnicity, as different populations may have different associations between BMI and health risks. Notably, the proportion of Asian populations with risk factors for Type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease is substantial even below the WHO international BMI cut-off point of 24.9⁴. Accordingly, there are multiple BMI normal range settings available on the MA601 (WHO: 18.5-24.9, Asia: 18-23, Taiwan: 18-24, China: 18-23.9) that can be selected in the System Settings.

NOTE: BMI is calculated purely based on height and weight, and does not distinguish between muscle and fat. As such, it can be potentially misleading, particularly for individuals with higher levels of muscle mass.

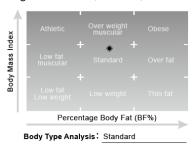
^{4.} Appropriate body-mass index for Asian populations and its implications for policy and intervention strategies. The Lancet, Public Health, Vol. 363, Issue 9403, p.157-163, 2004.

VIII. ABOUT RESULTS



Segmental Lean, Fat, and Body Type Analysis

Segmental muscle and fat analysis is important for evaluating progress and identifying imbalance between left-right and upper-lower. The marker on the radar chart correlates to the ranges for under, normal, and over for each segment.



Body Type Analysis

Body Type Analysis combines Body Mass Index and Percentage Body Fat to categorize the user's body type (9 different categories). Increase and decrease in BMI will cause dot to go higher and lower, and increase and decrease in body fat will cause dot to go right and left.

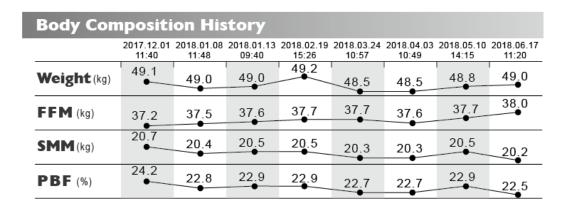


Muscle Quality

Charder's patented analysis algorithms can estimate and score muscle quality in context of the overall population after taking into account muscle mass, age, gender, and other factors⁵. Grip strength is a general indicator for muscle quality, useful in tracking, evaluation, and improvement of physical fitness programs⁶⁷.

The Muscle Quality Score is derived by comparing estimated grip strength with normal distribution for the subject's gender. For example, a score of "40" would correlate with the 40th percentile.

- KC Hsieh, et al., Evaluation muscle function by using a standing bioelectrical impedance vector analysis, Plos One, 2019; Under review.
- 6. Norman K, et a.. Hand grip strength: outcome predictor and marker of nutritional status. Clin Nutr. 2011; 30: 135-142.
- 7. Rodríquez-Rodríquez F,et al.. Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis and Muscular Fitness in Healthy Men. Nutrients. 2016; 8



Body Composition History

BIA results are most effectively used in tracking change, If the subject inputs the same ID when conducting measurement, the previous 8 results for Weight, Fat-Free Mass (FFM), Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM), and Percent Body Fat (PBF) will be displayed on the result sheet.

Body Balance Evaluation			
Upper	Lower	Upper	r-Lower
$\mathbf{\underline{\vee}}$	lee	\checkmark	Balanced
			Slightly Unbalanced
			Extremely Unbalanced

Body Balance Evaluation

Imbalances in segmental body mass can increase the risk of injury or posture-related health issues. By calculating differences in mass between the arms, legs, and Upper-Lower body, information regarding balance can provide goals and targets for evaluation.

NOTE:

Overall imbalance in mass is still possible even if the values for segmental lean mass and fat mass are largely identical, due to differences in bone density and overall segmental weight.

VIII. ABOUT RESULTS

Fitness Parameters

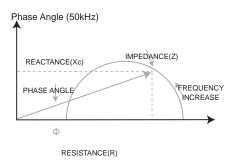
Basal Metabolic Rate 1167 kcal
Total Energy Expenditure 1658 kcal/d
Phase Angle (50KHz) 5.6 °
Fat-free Mass Index 14.4 kg/m²
SMI 7.7 kg/m²
ASMI 5.8 kg/m²

Basal Metabolic Rate

Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) is the minimum required energy to sustain the body's vital functions while at rest. These functions include breathing, blood circulation, regulation of body temperature, cell growth, brain function, and nerve function. BMR tends to decrease with age or reduction in weight, and is positively correlated with increase in muscle. Disease, food intake, changes in temperature, and other factors can all influence a person's energy expenditure and thus BMR⁸.

Total Energy Expenditure

Total Energy Expenditure (TEE) is calculated using BMR as a baseline, further taking into account energy used for daily activity, including digestion and physical movement. Subject's actual TEE will vary based on type of activity. The TEE calculated by the MA601 is for a "typical" day without strenuous exercise.



Phase Angle (50kHz)

BIA measures impedance (Z), which is comprised of reactance (Xc) (correlating with cell integrity), and resistance (R) (correlating with the distribution of water within and outside the cell membrane). The angle of the hypotenuse in the triangle drawn using (Z), (Xc), and (R) is the Phase Angle, which is correlated with factors such as age, gender, malnutrition, inflammation, and BMI.

A higher phase angle can be the result of stronger cell membranes, and as such healthier and well-nourished cells. A lower phase angle can be caused by weaker cell membranes. Accordingly, phase angle can be used as a potential health indicator.

Lazzer, S., Bedogni, G., Lafortuna, C. L., Marazzi, N., Busti, C., Galli, R., Col, A., Agosti, F. and Sartorio, A. (2010), Relationship Between Basal Metabolic Rate, Gender, Age, and Body Composition in 8,780 White Obese Subjects. Obesity, 18: 71-78

Fat-free Mass Index and Skeletal Muscle Index

BMI =
$$\frac{\text{total body weight}}{\text{height}^2} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2}\right)$$

$$FFMI = \frac{\text{fat-free mass}}{\text{height}^2} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2}\right)$$

SMI =
$$\frac{\text{skeletal muscle mass}}{\text{height}^2} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2}\right)$$

ASMI =
$$\frac{\text{appendicular skeletal muscle mass}}{\text{height}^2} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2}\right)$$

The Fat-free Mass Index (FFMI), Skeletal Muscle Index (SMI), and Appendicular Skeletal Muscle Index (ASMI) is an equivalent concept to BMI, but using fat-free mass, skeletal muscle mass, or appendicular skeletal muscle mass (weight of the limb muscles) rather than total weight mass. Indexes are typically used by practitioners to determine if the subject's results fall beneath a cut-off point for increased risk. Cut-off points will vary for different countries and gender.

Health Score

73.3 /100Points

Health Score

The Health Score is calculated through a combination of the various results on the Result Sheet, taking into account variables such as Body Fat, Muscle, Cellular Health, and more. Generally speaking, increasing muscle and decreasing fat will result in a higher score.

Control Guide		
Target Control	52.9	kg C
Weight Control	+4.4	kg C
Fat Control	-0.4	kg C
Muscle Control	+4.8	kg C

Target Weight

The weight target is based off the normal weight range, taking into account height, age, gender, and ethnicity.

Weight Control

The recommended amount of overall weight to be gained or lost, according to the difference between measured weight and Target Control Weight. The (+) and (-) signs refer to an increase or decrease, respectively. It is possible for the MA601 to recommend changes in Fat and Muscle even if subject is at ideal Target Control Weight, if subject's body fat mass is above the ideal level.

Fat Control

The recommended amount of fat to be lost, calculated with reference to Target Control Weight and body fat mass.

Muscle Control

The recommended amount of muscle to be gained, according to target weight.

Impedance					
	RA	LA	TR	RL	LL
5kHz	466.8	468.6	30.6	298.6	288.8
50kHz	428.9	437.4	23.6	275.7	267.1
5kHz 50kHz 250kHz	388.6	408.5	18.8	255.6	247.4

Impedance

The MA601 measures the impedance for the right arm (RA), left arm (LA), trunk (TR), right leg (RL), and left leg (LL) using 3 different frequencies.

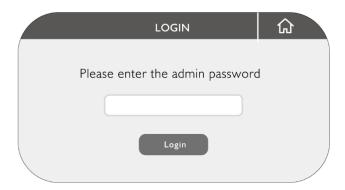
IX. SYSTEM SETTINGS

A. About System Settings

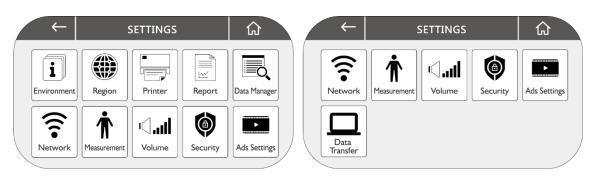
Press [Settings] button on the screen



Input the password [default password: 0000] to access the Settings menu



The Settings menu gives access to system setting and tweaks



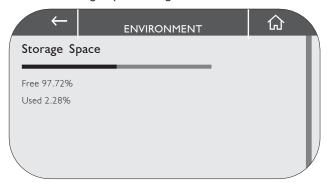
IX.SYSTEM SETTINGS

System setting instructions

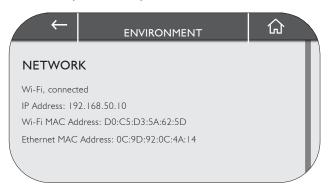
lcon	Mode	Description
Environment	Environment	Software version, IP address, network, serial number and storage usage
Region	Region	Time zone, date and time and system language
Printer	Printer	Printer setup, changing print options, and paper alignment
Report	Report	Result sheet type selection, setting BMI standards, result sheet format (print with or without background), select image or text to be used on result sheet
Data Manager	Data manager	Management of measurement results. Search, delete, print, and output results data
Network	Network	Manage WiFi or Ethernet functions
Measurement	Measurement	Default measurement ethnicity, clothing weight adjustment, and measurement system (metric, imperial).
Volume	Volume	Set system volume
Security	Security	Set and change password required entering the [Settings] menu
Ads Settings	Ads Settings	Ads contents and time settings.
Data Transfer	Data Transfer	Adjust data transfer settings, including what results to transfer



You can find storage space usage here.



Network status, IP address, and MAC address



System software version, hardware version, and serial number of this device





Change date, time and time zone

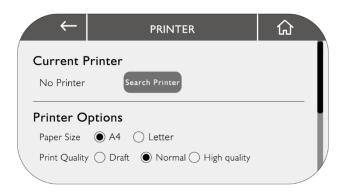


Change date format, time format, and system language

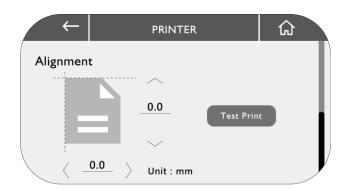




Search for printer, change printer options, and adjust print quality



Change paper alignment



IX.SYSTEM SETTINGS



Default Result Sheet

To use Child Result Sheet, check "Child Age Range" checkbox, and select applicable age range to determine when Child Result Sheet will be used. Leave box unchecked to use default Result Sheet for all ages.



Report Type

Select whether to print result sheet using report paper or blank paper. If using Charder result sheets, "Report Paper" should be selected. If printing onto blank paper, "Blank Paper" should be selected.

BMI Standard

Select BMI normal range most applicable to device usage location:

WHO: 18.5-24.9 kg/m² Asian: 18.5-23 kg/m² Taiwan: 18.5-24 kg/m² China: 18.5-23.9 kg/m²



Company Logo

Custom logos can be inserted into the result sheet by plugging a USB drive into the MA601 and pressing the **[Search image]** button. Choose the image from the USB drive and press **[OK]** to confirm.



Supported image formats: JPG, PNG, and BMP (recommended size: 1982x316 pixels)





Measurement results are sorted by date. Search can be filtered by user ID or name. Results can be deleted, printed, or exported to USB drive.

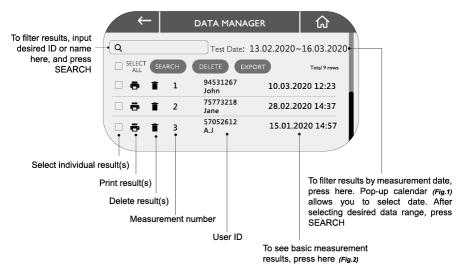
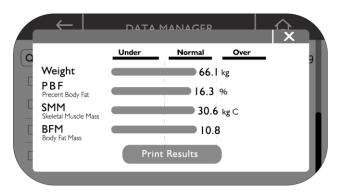


Fig 1: Pop-up calendar

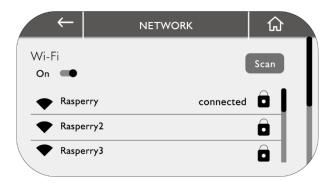


Fig 2. Basic Body Composition Analysis Results

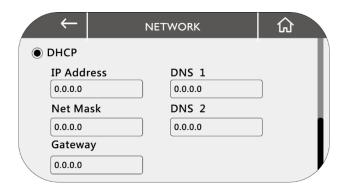




Wi-Fi functionality can be turned ON or OFF. Scan the network and choose which Wi-Fi SSID network to connect to.

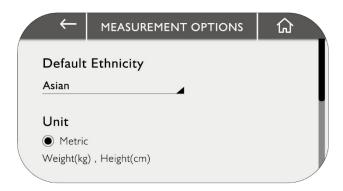


Ethernet functionality can be turned ON or OFF. DHCP functionality can be enabled.





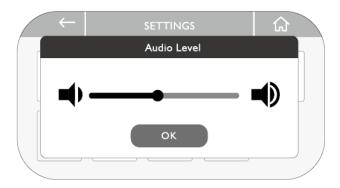
Default measurement ethnicity, and clothing weight adjustment can be adjusted here.







Adjust audio level.





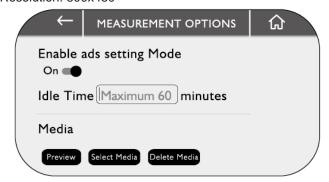
The password required to enter [Settings] can be modified here.





Enable or disable ads mode here. Adjust idle time and media played during ads here.

Accepted file formats: MP4 Resolution: 800x480





Adjust data transfer settings

Data transfer method

No transfer (print only): Enabled by default. Select this option if device is not connected to PC for transfer of measurement results

PC transfer: Select this option if device is connected to PC for transfer of measurement results

Transfer file format

CSV: only the CSV file containing measurement data (no result sheet) will be transferred

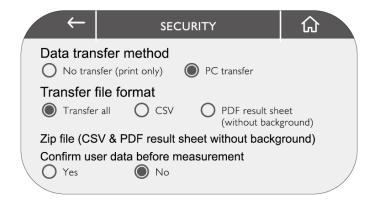
PDF result sheet (without background): data will be organized in result sheet format without the background for quicker data transfer

Transfer all: transfer all measurement data (CSV & PDF) to PC

Confirm user data before measurement

When user data is sent to device via PC to begin measurement

Yes: User/operator must press "Confirm" to begin measurement No: Device will go directly to measurement procedure without confirmation screen



X. PRINTING

A.Printer Compatibility



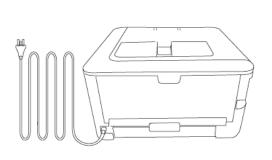
NOTE: To print Result Sheets, the device needs to be connected to a compatible printer. The device is compatible with Printer Support PCL 5 or above.

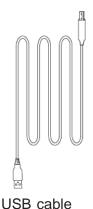
NOTE: The device may not recognize other printers. Please confirm PCL 5 compatibility when selecting printer.

B.Connecting Printer

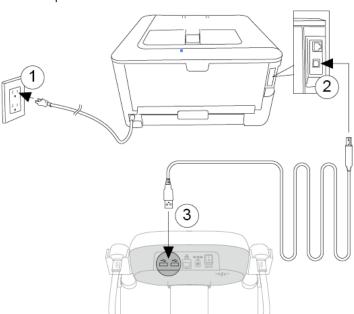
A completed result sheet can be printed out on A4 or Letter-sized paper.

1. Power cable needs to be plugged into the mains.





2. Ensure that printer is connected as shown below:

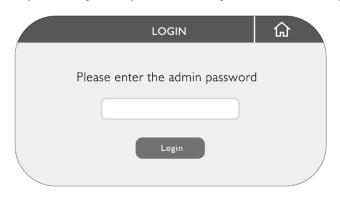


C.Configure Printer Settings in the device

1.Press [Settings] on the screen



2. Input the password [default password: 0000] to access the Settings menu



3. Press Printer to

to search and set up printer



Press [Search Printer] to search printer currently connected to the MA601.
 If printer has PCL5 compatibility, then it can be searched and assigned.



(printer model above is an example only)

Press [OK] to confirm selected printer

5. Missing Printer Driver



If the error message below occurs the first time you install printer drivers, please turn on Wi-Fi function and connect to the internet. After doing so, press [Search Printer] again. The device will automatically download and install the correct printer drivers.



XI. TROUBLESHOOTING

Error	Possible Cause	Suggested action
Insufficient electrode contact	 Thumb, fingers or sole did not contact electrodes properly. The skin is too dry or calloused, interfering with electric current. Subject's resistance is out of range. 	 Clean the electrodes and try again. Check if your thumb, four fingers fully cover hand electrodes and your soles are on foot electrodes. (consult detailed posture instructions)
Device unable to turn on normally	- Zero count over calibration zero range - Zero count under calibration zero range	 If "over": Ensure that no objects are on the measurement platform when device is turned on If "under": Ensure bubble level indicator is leveled If error cannot be resolved, please
Incorrect weight	- Scale did not set to zero properly Scale did not calibrate properly.	 Go to setting menu to set platform to zero. Re-calibrate the Body Composition Analyzer. Check if adjustable feet are stable under the platform.
Measuring result is out of range	Subject's height is out of range.Subject's weight is out of range.	 Input correct height during measurement. Make sure weight on the platform is within specification during measurement.
Weight cannot be measured	- Weight sensor isn't receiving signal.	Check if the connector on cable of weight sensor is fully connected.Check if there is any damage to the cable of weight sensor.
Measuring error	- Subject is not on the platform - Cannot detect resistance from electrodes Change in weight	 Have subject step onto platform again. Hold the hand electrodes and stand on foot electrodes the measurement will start again. Restart the measurement, starting from the weighing process.
Printing error	- Unable to communicate with printer	 Connect printer and power on the printer wait for a minute until printer is ready, then press print button again. Reset printer in system settings by going into printer settings, searching for printer, choosing printer, and saving settings.
Printing shifting	- Result sheet is misaligned	- Each batch of result sheets may be slightly shifted. Different printers have different printing areas. To get the most accurate measuring results, please refer to printer settings to set the margin shift correctly.

XII. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS(FAQ)

A.Regarding Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis

If you have any questions about the MA601 relating to scientific basis not addressed in the FAQ, please contact us at the following E-mail address: info_cec@charder.com.tw

1. How are Body Composition results measured?

Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) is a non-invasive measurement of body composition, based on the fact that the human body consists of conductors and non-conductors. Water (which comprises a significant proportion of muscle) is a good conductor of electricity, where fat is a non-conductor. A small, safe, electric current (AC) is sent through the subject's body. It measures the different levels of resistance (impedance) as it passes through different types of body tissue. These impedance values are then translated using clinically validated algorithms into estimations of water, protein minerals, muscle, and fat. With multiple frequencies, more detailed information such as water inside and outside cells - can be analyzed. Each BIA device and brand uses a different set of algorithms, which is why measurement results may differ when using different devices.

The most common validation of accuracy is with DXA, though other methods such as MRI and CT are used in some studies. The most appropriate validation standard depends upon what type of composition is measured.

2. Is BIA safe for everyone?

Individuals with implanted medical devices such as pacemakers, defibrillators, or other internal medical devices should not use BIA machines. A low level electrical current is sent through the body during measurement, which may have a potentially disruptive effect on the implanted device.

In addition, BIA measurements can be conducted for the following populations, but there may be difficulties in measurement and drop in result accuracy:

- Individuals that are outside the permissible range of measurements (above 300kg) may receive less accurate results, due to insufficient research data.
- Women undergo a wide range of body composition changes during pregnancy, including but not limited to change in fat percentage and body water, which can affect the accuracy of BIA results.
- Individuals who cannot hold onto the hand electrodes during testing may find it difficult to complete measurements.
- Individuals with prosthetics/amputations cannot complete measurements, as BIA requires contact with all 8 electrodes (2 for each hand and 2 for each foot).

Individuals with embedded metal may receive inaccurate results, as BIA may interpret highly conductive metal as body water, affecting results.

3. Is the electric current harmful to the body?

Aside from users with implanted medical device, no scientific research has been published cautioning against bioelectrical impedance analysis. In fact, there are proven studies confirming the safety of BIA for the human body. "Bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) is a technique that has proven to be safe, generally acceptable to patients, and easy to use [109,110]. (Nutritional Management of Renal Disease, 2013)"

4. Can I wear jewelry, watches, or other metallic ornaments during measurement?

Metal objects may interfere with the electrical current used during testing, affecting measurement accuracy. In addition, heavy clothing or accessories (if not corrected for on the weighing screen) will affect the body composition analysis results, as the weight will be interpreted as body weight.

5. How often should I perform body composition tests?

Changes in body composition from physical training - such as reduced fat mass and increased fat-free mass - are not immediate. For effective tracking of progress, we recommend measuring body composition at least once every two to four weeks.

6. How can I get the most accurate results?

For best results, Body Composition Analysis should be conducted under the same conditions every time. Inconsistent measuring conditions will affect the accuracy and validity of BIA results, as the distribution of body fluids can influence the body's impedance and reactance. Before measurement, please take note of the following:

- Avoid exercise or strenuous physical tasks 12 hours before measurement.
- Avoid eating before measurement. Allow 2 hours for digestion.
- Avoid alcohol 12 hours before measurement.
- Use the bathroom before measurement.
- Take off metallic ornaments and jewelry before measurement.
- Clean hand and foot electrodes before measurement.
- Remove shoes and socks before measurement.
- Avoid excessively tight clothing that may interfere with blood circulation.

XII. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS(FAQ)

- Avoid physical contact with other people or objects during measurement.
- Avoid talking, and try to hold still as possible during measurement.
- Perform the measurement in the morning.
- Perform the measurement under normal temperature conditions (24-28°C).

7. The measurement results seem incorrect?

Body composition varies throughout the day, and results are often affected by water distribution, especially strenuous physical activities that may change water distribution in your body. Make sure that you have followed all the steps in Question 6 above before and during measurement.

If results appear noticeably different from a previous measurement or other body composition measurements (such as DXA or Air Displacement Plethysmography), please check the Impedance values. If the impedance difference between the subject's left and right arms (or legs) is significant, it is likely a measurement error has occurred. Please conduct another measurement

XIII. PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement method	Multi-frequency Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis
Electrodes	Eight electrodes
Frequency	Threefrequencies
Frequency range	5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz
Display	800 x 480 pixels, 7 inch Wide color LCD
Capacity	300 kg
Graduation	0.1 kg
Accuracy	Impedance ± 3%
Applicable age	6 ~ 85 years old
Input device	Touch screen, Key pad
Outroot desire	USB x 2
Output device	Note: Device should be connected to network by qualified distributors only.
Transmission device	Wi-Fi x 1, RJ45 Ethernet x 1, Bluetooth x 1 (optional) Note: Device should be connected to network by qualified distributors only.
Dimensions	580(L) x450(W) x 1025(H) mm
Weight	About 12 kg
Measuringtime	Less than 45 secs
	Body Composition Analysis
	ICW, ECW, TBW, Protein, Mineral, BFM, SLM, FFM, Weight
	Muscle – Fat Analysis: Weight, SMM, BFM
	Obesity Analysis: BMI, PBF, Visceral Fat Level
	Segmental Lean & Fat Analysis
Outputs	Lean Mass (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)
(Standard Body	Fat Mass (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)
Composition Result	Body Type Analysis / Muscle Quality
Sheet)	Right hand strength, Left hand strength, Muscle quality score
,	Fitness Parameters
	Body Balance Evaluation, Basal Metabolic Rate, Total Energy
	Expenditure, Phase Angle, Fat-free Mass Index, Skeletal Muscle
	Index, Appendicular Skeletal Muscle Index, Impedance
	Health Score / Control Guide
	Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat Control, Muscle Control
	Body Composition History: Weight, FFM, SMM, PBF
Electrode Current	< 500μA
Power supply	Input AC 100~240V, 50/60Hz, 2A
	Output DC 12V, 5A adapter
Printing device	USB port
Measuring range	100 ~ 950 Ω
Operation Environment	+41 ~ +95°F (+5 ~ +35°C) , 30 ~ 75% RH , 70 ~ 106 kPa 700 hPa ~1060 hPa
Voice guidance	Voice guidance throughout entire measuring process
Results sheet	Standard, Child (A4 or Letter size)

^{*} For purpose of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

Notes

Declaration of Conformity

This product has been manufactured in accordance with the harmonized European standards, following the provisions of the below stated directives:

C € 2460	(EU) 2017/745 Regulation on Medical Devices
C € M year	2014/31/EU Non-automatic Weighing Instruments Directive (OIML models only)

RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU and Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863

Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU

(applicable if wireless module is used)

Part 15 of the Federal Communications Statement Rules

This device may not cause harmful interference.

This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Please see separate document showing on sticker of device for above markings.

Authorized EU Representative:





Charder Electronic Co., Ltd.
No.103, Guozhong Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City 41262 Taiwan
TEL: +886 4 2406 3766 FAX: +886 4 2406 5612

 ${\it Email: info_cec@charder.com.tw-www.chardermedical.com}$