

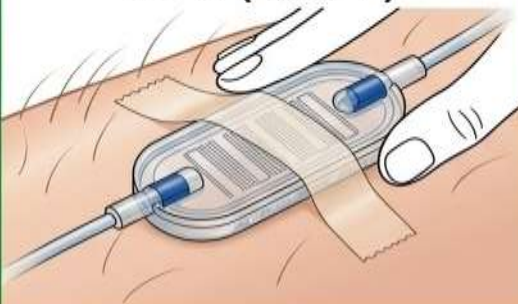
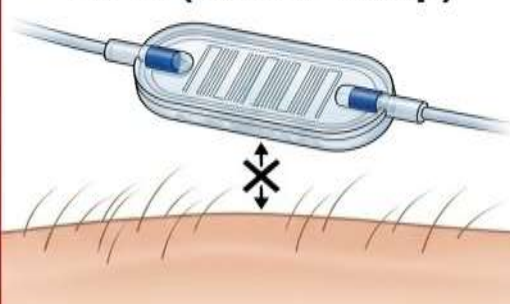
Flow rate and skin contact guide

■ We tested the pumps with the patient connector kept at **23°C instead of 32°C**, as you see, 32°C is the standard test condition specified in our procedure and IFU. Under this condition, the flow rate was approximately **10% slower** than the standard condition.

As stated in our IFU, the micro-channel should be kept in contact with the patient's skin during use, since our flow rate specification is based on testing with the flow restrictor maintained at 32°C.

I think you already know the below conditions.

- Flow rate changes by approximately **2% for every 1°C** change in temperature.
- Flow rate increases by approximately **2% for every 10 cm** increase in height relative to the infusion site.

✓ CORRECT USE	⚠ WARNING
✓ Correct Use In Contact with Skin 32°C (89.5°F) 	⚠ Warning NOT in Contact with Skin 23°C (Room Temp) 
FLOW RATE IMPACT 100% Target Flow The flow restrictor is calibrated for 32°C. Keeping the distal connector / micro-channel component (as shown above) against the skin ensures accurate flow rate and exact delivery time.	FLOW RATE IMPACT ~10% Slower Flow If the distal connector or micro-channel component (as shown above) is exposed to room air, temperature can drop, causing a ~10% decrease in flow rate (~10% delayed infusion time).

ESSENTIAL CLINICAL CHECKLIST

- Flow rate changes by approximately 2% for every 1°C change in temperature.
 - Flow rate increases by approximately 2% for every 10 cm increase in height relative to the infusion site.
- ⚠ Important Notice : If the distal connector or micro-channel does not contact the skin, it will cause a flow rate decrease of over 10%.

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