

Thermometer with
Environment Recalculation Algorithm

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

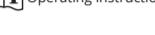
Each Quiko Box contains:

- One Quiko Thermometer
- Protective case
- Instruction manual
- Two batteries AAA

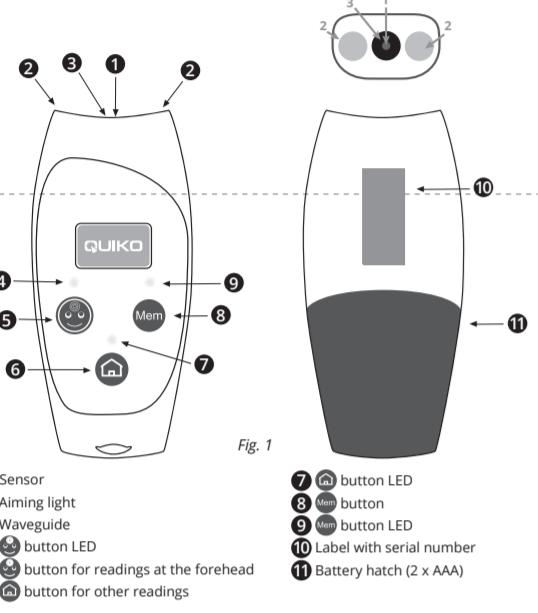
Introduction

Thank you for purchasing Quiko thermometer - The fast, and non invasive Infrared thermometer with enhanced microprocessor and superior projection system for an accurate measurement each Quiko will give you years of accurate measurements if it is used correctly.

2 year warranty



Read these instructions carefully before using the thermometer.



How does Quiko thermometer work?

Quiko detects the infrared radiation coming from the human body. Quiko is ideally used on the forehead as the facial artery crosses the forehead and is in direct contact with the skin being the first part of the body to change its temperature as a fever rises and falls.

With each temperature measurement, Quiko takes a series of readings in tenth of a second. Its sophisticated microprocessor then amplifies and processes this information along with room temperature and shows the correct body temperature through the projection.

Due to heat dispersion, the temperature of the body, the thermometer will show the "face" button is normally lower than that in contact with the forehead, before the "face" button is pressed, Quiko's software automatically applies a correction factor and thus the resulting value is comparable to that given by other usual temperature readings - axillary, oral, rectal or core. Nevertheless, the reference value can be changed.

Point to remember: An oral reading is generally **0.2°C** higher than axillary reading while a rectal or core reading is **0.2°C** higher than axillary.

In addition, Quiko's software automatically adapts to different things as "normal" temperature and individual temperature varies according to the measurement site and throughout the day and in response to physical or mental effort (for example a baby's crying).

Record your body temperature for at least 2 weeks to define your normal temperature range. If you have a fever, the thermometer will automatically detect it.

Quiko temperature reading taken on the forehead of a healthy person can range between 35 and 37.5°C although in an adult it may even be below 35°C (in axillary mode).

Remember, the measurement of the body temperature should be taken *always at the centre of the forehead or at the eye*, no matter what the current setting is; the "axillary", "oral" or "rectal" button must not be used.

Quiko can be calibrated in the below two ways:

1. Automatic Quick Calibration System (AGCS): Wait about 5 minutes without touching the thermometer, until the AGCS (count-down) ends.

2. Perform a Manual Quick Calibration System (MQCS):

a. approach the thermometer on an internal wall or wardrobe with uniform temperature and at a point approximately between 80 and 150 cm from the device;

b. press the "face" and "home" button simultaneously (fig. 2) the word "MQCS" will be projected.

c. once the right distance is reached (temperature value placed between the two dots, fig. 3), release the button: the thermometer will slowly showing the room temperature (fig. 3).

d. the thermometer is now ready to take a reading and will keep the calibration for 15 minutes.

Points to remember:

a. To ensure a reliable temperature reading, do not focus the thermometer on an outside wall, window, source of heating or cooling.

b. Manual quick calibration (MQCS) is possible only in the room temperature range is the 10 - 45°C temperature range.

c. Manual quick calibration (MQCS) can also be performed without the thermometer's suggestion if, for example, you need to move through rooms having different temperatures.

Room temperature Calibration

If Quiko was placed in a room having an ambient temperature different from that of the room where you are taking the reading (from another room, from a drawer, etc.), it needs to be calibrated.

Indication for calibration: When pressing the "face" button if the projection shows symbol "E1".

Quiko can be calibrated in the below two ways:

1. Automatic Quick Calibration System (AGCS): Wait about 5 minutes without touching the thermometer, until the AGCS (count-down) ends.

2. Perform a Manual Quick Calibration System (MQCS):

a. approach the thermometer on an internal wall or wardrobe with uniform temperature and at a point approximately between 80 and 150 cm from the device;

b. press the "face" and "home" button simultaneously (fig. 2) the word "MQCS" will be projected.

c. once the right distance is reached (temperature value placed between the two dots, fig. 3), release the button: the thermometer will slowly showing the room temperature (fig. 3).

d. the thermometer is now ready to take a reading and will keep the calibration for 15 minutes.

Points to remember:

a. To ensure a reliable temperature reading, do not focus the thermometer on an outside wall, window, source of heating or cooling.

b. Manual quick calibration (MQCS) is possible only in the room temperature range is the 10 - 45°C temperature range.

c. Manual quick calibration (MQCS) can also be performed without the thermometer's suggestion if, for example, you need to move through rooms having different temperatures.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

d. Changing the reading point will lead to different results. Therefore, remember, always aim the projection on the same spot, precisely at the centre of the forehead (between the top of the nose and the hairline) and keep the thermometer perpendicular to the forehead. Do not take measurements on areas other than the forehead, such as the armpit, ear, neck, wrist, etc.

e. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

e. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

f. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

g. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

h. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

i. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

j. The temperature reading point will lead to different results. Therefore, remember, always aim the projection on the same spot, precisely at the centre of the forehead (between the top of the nose and the hairline) and keep the thermometer perpendicular to the forehead. Do not take measurements on areas other than the centre of the forehead (e.g., temples, neck, wrists) have not been clinically validated.

k. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

l. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

m. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

n. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

o. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

p. Changing the reading point will lead to different results. Therefore, remember, always aim the projection on the same spot, precisely at the centre of the forehead (between the top of the nose and the hairline) and keep the thermometer perpendicular to the forehead. Do not take measurements on areas other than the centre of the forehead (e.g., temples, neck, wrists) have not been clinically validated.

q. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

r. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

s. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

t. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

u. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

v. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

w. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

x. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

y. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

z. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

aa. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

bb. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

cc. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

dd. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

ee. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

ff. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

gg. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

hh. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

ii. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

jj. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

kk. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

ll. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

mm. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

nn. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

oo. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

pp. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

qq. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

rr. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

ss. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

tt. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

uu. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

vv. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

ww. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

xx. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

yy. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

zz. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

aa. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

bb. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

cc. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

dd. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

ee. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

ff. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

gg. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

hh. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

ii. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

jj. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

kk. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

ll. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

mm. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

nn. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

oo. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

pp. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

qq. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

rr. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

ss. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

tt. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

uu. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

vv. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

ww. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

xx. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

yy. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

zz. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

aa. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.

bb. been wearing a cap, hat or scarf.

cc. been exposed to agents that could alter forehead temperature, e.g. shower, shampoo, hair-dryer, sponge, etc.

In all the above cases, wait for a few minutes for the forehead temperature to stabilize.

dd. The temperature reading is taken in the area where the temperature is primarily located.

ee. Make certain that a 1 cm area is free all the way around the temperature projection area. It is of major importance to make sure that this area does not include any objects or liquids that could affect the reading.

ff. Do not use the thermometer in direct contact with the eyes or other parts of the body.</div

