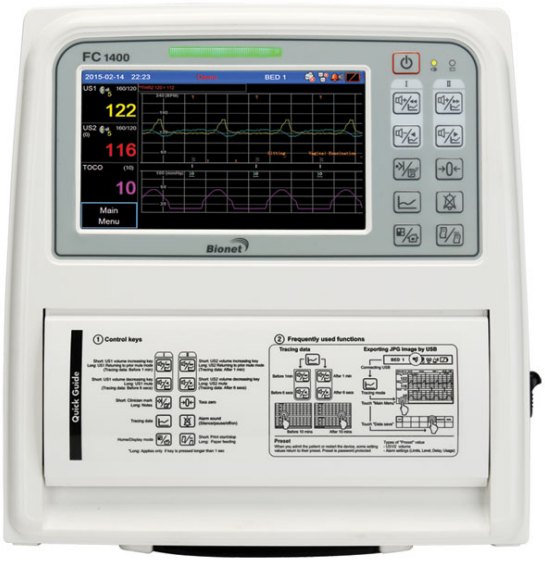
GIMA FC1400 TWINS FOETAL MONITOR



Product Code	29517
Unit of sale	1 pc
Minimum order	1
Type	Medical device
Class	II B

UK-REP	No

RDM (NSIS)	2870700
CND	Z12080103
EAN/UPC	8809276943606
UMDNS	12610

Description

FC1400 TWIN FOETAL MONITOR

Antepartum foetal monitor to measure Foetal Heart Rate (FHR), degree of material uterine contraction (UA: Uterine Activity), foetal movements (FM)

Superior data display
- 7" full touch screen colour TFT LCD (800x480)
- 2 display modes: graphic and text modes
- 72 hours of memory capacity

Extreme data accuracy and access
- high-accuracy and wide detection area
- easy on-screen scrolling function
- endurable watertight probes, 1 MHz to minimize broken FHR waveforms even if the fetus moves

Printout
- CTG interpretation report
- both standard and A4 size paper usable
- normal fax paper usable

Other advantages
- Wi-Fi central monitoring up to 16 beds (Option)
- PC compatible
- internal battery lasting 2-hours (Option)
- power adapter 100-240 V, 50-60 Hz
- multilingual internal software: GB, FR, IT, ES, PT, DE, PL, RO, RU, CZ, HU, BG, TR, KR, CN.

Recommended after week 30.

Technical Specifications

Dimensions 296x97.5xh 305.5 mm - Approx. 2.9kg
Display 7" TFT Wide LCD screen (800x480)
Thermal array printer: print speed: 1, 2, 3 cm/min (real time) / paper feeding function
Power input: 100-240 V, 1.5-0.7 A, 50-60 Hz / output: +18 V = 2.8 A
Li-ion battery (option) 4 hours (charging) - 2 hours (discharging)
External link LAN, Wi-Fi, USB memory

Foetal heart rate
input signal: ultrasound pulsed doppler
ultrasound frequency: 1.0 Mhz, 975 Khz
ultrasound power: <10 mW/cm2
FHR detection method: autocorrelation

FHR range: 50-210 bpm ±1 bpm (120-160)
Foetal movement measurement detection source: ultrasound pulsed doppler, event marker

Uterine contraction
input source: external transducer
reference control: one touch switch, auto zeroing
measurement range: 0-99

Auto CTG analysis
average baseline FHR
number of TOCO
number of acceleration
number of deceleration
late deceleration
early deceleration
variable deceleration
high episode
low episode
short term variability
signal loss