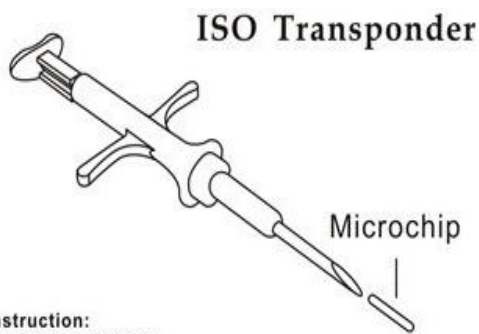


## Microchip syringe Manual

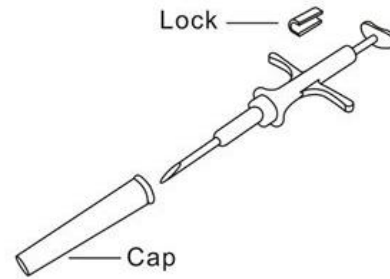
### How to inject it?

- 1, scan the animal, make sure there is no microchip in your pet
- 2, make sure that the packing is undamaged and then open the package
- 3 take out the syringe and barcode
- 4, remove the limit card of the syringe and open the lid. Attention:Remember that the needle tip must not be lowered to prevent microchips from coming out.
- 5,sterilize the parts of the animals that will be injected with iodine
- 6, use your left hand pinches the skin and use your right hand to hold the syringe, and the needle is better 45 degrees to the skin.
- 7, the right hand pushes the syringe to the bottom, and it will hear a click, and use cotton ball to hold the injection site and gently pull out the needle.
- 8, hold the injection site for 10 seconds with cotton ball, which is good for wound closure.
- 9, using a scanner to read the chip
- 10, it will display 15 ID numbers on scanner





- Instruction:**  
**Product structure:**  
 1. Microchip 1. 25\*7mm, ISO11784/11785, FDX-B standard.  
 2. Syringe applicator.  
 3. Barcode stick with microchip code.



- Instructions for use**
1. Firstly, to be sure that there is no chip under the Animals skin before applying the chip.
  2. Read chip before implanting.
  3. Remove lock and cap from syringe.
  4. Inject in the central area of the shoulder and push the chip in.
  5. After injecting, apply pressure to injection site to stop bleeding.
  6. After subcutaneous injection, use the reader to identify chip.

## How Does Animal Microchip Work?



1. Scan the pet to verify whether he or she has a microchip that has been previously implanted.



2. Scan the microchip pack to verify that the microchip is functional, and that the ID code matches the accompanying barcode labels.



3. Implant the microchip, then rescan the pet to verify that the microchip can be localized.



4. Do not forget to record the tracking number of the microchip.

## Implantation Sites for Microchips



Microchips are most often implanted in animals as outlined in the diagrams above. When scanning dogs and cats, begin in the neck area where the microchip is most likely to be located, but be sure to scan slowly and patiently. Scan repeatedly and over the entire body to ensure whether or not a microchip can be localized.