

II - Description of MK-6200 Part

1. Light green indicator K-10
 2. Green indicator K-10
 3. Light green indicator K-10
 4. Green indicator K-10
 5. Light green indicator K-10
 6. Green indicator K-10
 7. Light green indicator K-10
 8. Green indicator K-10
 9. Light green indicator K-10
 10. Green indicator K-10

1. Green indicator K-10
 2. Green indicator K-10
 3. Light green indicator K-10
 4. Green indicator K-10
 5. Light green indicator K-10
 6. Green indicator K-10
 7. Light green indicator K-10
 8. Green indicator K-10
 9. Light green indicator K-10
 10. Green indicator K-10

1. Green indicator K-10
 2. Green indicator K-10
 3. Light green indicator K-10
 4. Green indicator K-10
 5. Light green indicator K-10
 6. Green indicator K-10
 7. Light green indicator K-10
 8. Green indicator K-10
 9. Light green indicator K-10
 10. Green indicator K-10

[illegible]

W. Product Installation	
1. Turn the mounting bolt of WPA220 into the inner part of the holder. 2. After the mounting bolt and the inner hole are both in the hole of WPA220, pull the inner part of the holder.  Always keep the order of the assembly according to the number of 123456789.	Installation method 2: 2 step holder 1. After the mounting bolt of WPA220 is in the hole of the 2 step holder, pull the 2 step holder. 2. After the 2 step holder is pulled, the inner part of the holder is pulled.  Installation method 3: 3 step holder 1. After the mounting bolt of WPA220 is in the hole of the 3 step holder, pull the 3 step holder. 2. After the 3 step holder is pulled, the inner part of the holder is pulled. 3. After the inner part of the holder is pulled, the 3 step holder is pulled.  Always keep the order of the assembly according to the number of 123456789.

[illegible][illegible]

33. Factorial ANOVA

1. Formulate the research hypotheses. Formed is a 2x2x2 factorial ANOVA of the relationship between three thought to be causal variables.

2. Choose the independent variables. The independent variables are the three variables that are thought to be causal: the type of the treatment (the type of the drug), the type of the patient (the type of the disease), and the type of the doctor (the type of the hospital).

3. Choose the dependent variable. The dependent variable is the outcome variable, the variable that is thought to be affected by the independent variables.

4. Formulate the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis is that there is no relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

5. Formulate the alternative hypothesis. The alternative hypothesis is that there is a relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

6. Choose the statistical test. The statistical test is the F-test, which is used to test the null hypothesis.

7. Calculate the test statistic. The test statistic is the F-value, which is calculated from the data.

8. Determine the critical value. The critical value is the value of the F-test that is used to reject the null hypothesis.

9. Compare the test statistic to the critical value. If the test statistic is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

10. Draw the conclusion. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

The researchers in this study were interested in the causal relationship between the type of the treatment, the type of the patient, and the type of the doctor, and the outcome variable, the variable that is thought to be affected by the independent variables.

FCC Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

To assure continued compliance, any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party.

Responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. (Example- use only shielded interface cables when connecting to computer or peripheral devices).

This equipment complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.