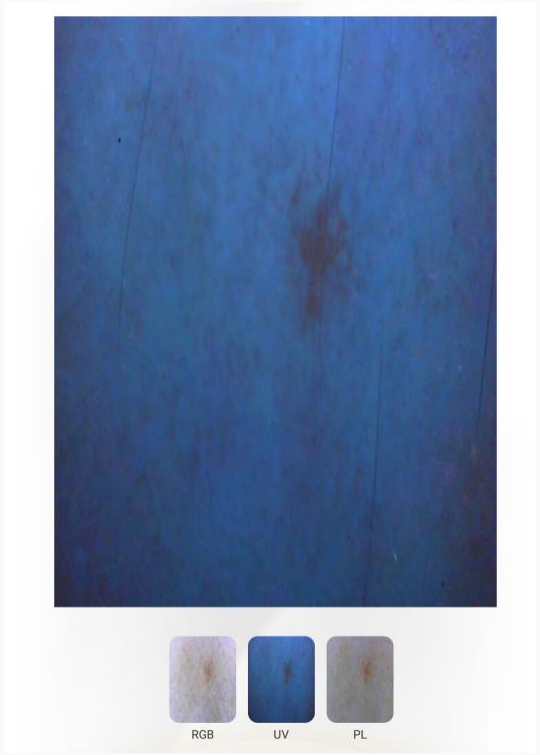
AI 2 in 1
Skin & Hair Analyzer

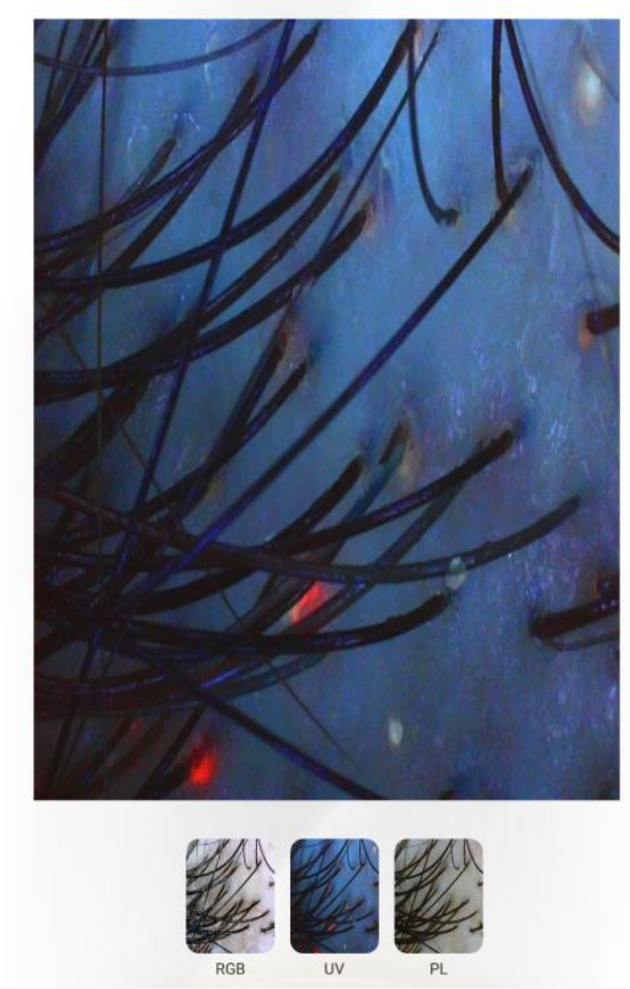
15.6'
Big Screen
More Professional

Clear HD Display
Bigger Screen, Sharper Details
Instantly Spot Problems
15.6" Face-size Display
Best Value, Ultimate Experience

Supports External SD Card

Expand memory with SD card
Backup & access data instantly
Connects to handheld skin magnifier





2 in 1 Skin&Hair

HD magnification detection

20MP

Ultra HD Camera

HD Capture
Accurately Captures Facial Issues

One-touch Start
One-touch Lock

Power Button

Doubles as Lock

Compact Design

Light-blocking

Blocks External Light

Delivers Accurate Reports

HIGHLIGHTS

18+5+1

Analyze 17 skin issues, 5 problem types & future aging. Clear data & real images for every concern.

10-Spectrum Imaging

Multispectral view
Wider perspective

20MP HD Camera

20MP HD camera, 3L auto-focus, clear shots, all issues visible

15.6" HD Display

Large tablet view for clearer inspection, HD LED display, sleek design, setting new trends

2 Detection Dimensions

Full-face & spot modes with 50× magnification. Supports both overall analysis and detailed close-up viewing.

18× HD Shadowless Light

18× HD shadowless light for clear, true-to-life imaging

Local & Cloud Dual Analysis

Supports cloud and offline analysis, ensuring smooth detection anywhere

Storage

Built-in 64GB storage with local user data backup, expandable via SD card for easy data transfer and convenience.

Device Operation Guide

Step 1 Power on

Power On:
1. Connect the power supply.
2. Turn on the rear power switch. The green light indicates the device is powered.
3. Press the side power button to start the device.

Power Off:
1. Press the side power button.
2. Confirm shutdown on the screen.
3. Wait for the screen to go black.
4. Turn off the rear power switch to complete shutdown.

Note:
Do not turn off the rear power switch or unplug the power cord before shutting down the device.

Step 2 Install Light Hood

1. Turn the edge of the light hood inside out.
2. Attach the hooks of the light hood to the chin rest.
3. Adjust and fix the light hood in the correct position.
4. Smooth the protective edge of the light hood.

Analysis Mode Introduction

- Know your skin better?
- Spots, pores, dull skin?
- Many products, no results?
- Hard to win customer trust?
- Losing clients for lack of professionalism?
- Need to boost revenue?
- No data for skin improvement?
- Uneven staff skills?

We Have The Solution!

Smart Skin Analyzer – real results, real expertise.

Advanced tech that finds the perfect solution for every skin.

Personalized diagnosis, personalized care.

Beyond today, unlocking tomorrow’s skin innovations!

ADVANTAGE

SMART HARDWARE (TECH-DRIVEN)

Expert Skin Research & Advanced Technology

- 20MP industrial-grade HD camera
- Targeted spectral imaging technology
- 18× HD shadowless light
- 15.6" LED HD display tablet
- SD card expansion

ACCURATE DATA (“REAL SKILL” REAL DATA)

Pursuing Excellence

- 3 R&D centers + 4 teams + 3 senior image analysis experts.
- 20+ top talents in algorithms, server applications, IoT services, hardware & software design, and product structure.
- Ensuring your product’s success.

SMART ANALYSIS (COMPREHENSIVE)

Exceptional Quality

- Intelligent, precise analysis with quantifiable metrics
- Comprehensive care recommendations covering diverse solutions
- Personalized skin reports via software analysis
- Scientific management of all skin indicators
- Access reports by QR code or print

SERVICE FIRST (RELIABLE SUPPORT)

Turn Service into “Art”

- Professional training team to help users maximize product use
- Dedicated after-sales service team for ongoing support
- Providing full protection and acting as your strongest backing

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

THE MEANING OF ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

Full-face analysis supports thorough, all-round analysis.

With a **simple scan**, multiple skin issues are assessed at once, giving patients a clear, direct view of problem areas.

18+5+1 DETECTION DIMENSIONS (5 Categories)

Cleansing

Pores, Porphyrins, Comedo, Sebum, Clogged Pore

Pigmentation

Epidermis Pigment, Dermis Pigment, Brown Area, UV Damage, Melasma

Sensitivity

Sensitive Area, Spider Vein, Thermal

Acne

Acne

Anti-aging

Wrinkle (Forehead, Eyes, Glabella, Nasolabial, Corners of mouth), Texture, Moisture, Collagen

Future Aging Simulation & UV Map: Detect skin fluorescence, lead/mercury deposits, hormonal skin, vitiligo, and sunscreen effectiveness

THE MEANING OF ANALYSIS

DETAILED REPORT ANALYSIS

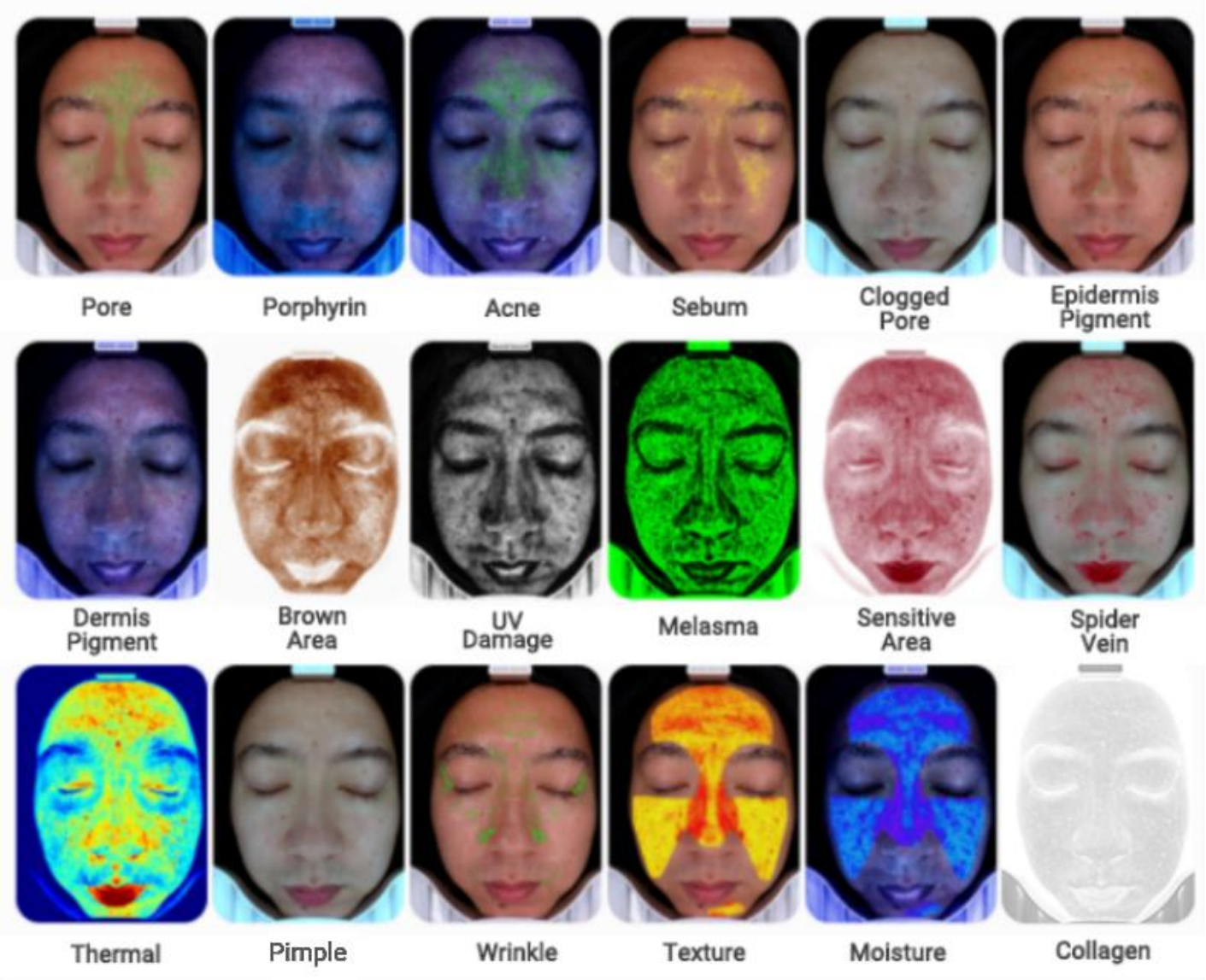
Using optical imaging principles, combining RGB light, UV light, cross-polarized, and parallel-polarized light sources, the system calculates quantitative data for facial skin issues.

Based on results, smart solutions are recommended. Data can be managed across multiple platforms and are presented as scores—higher scores indicate better skin condition, lower scores indicate poorer skin condition.

SMART TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Personalized, data-driven treatment recommendations are provided. Based on individual skin conditions, the system automatically suggests the most suitable products and therapies—more targeted, smarter, and more professional.

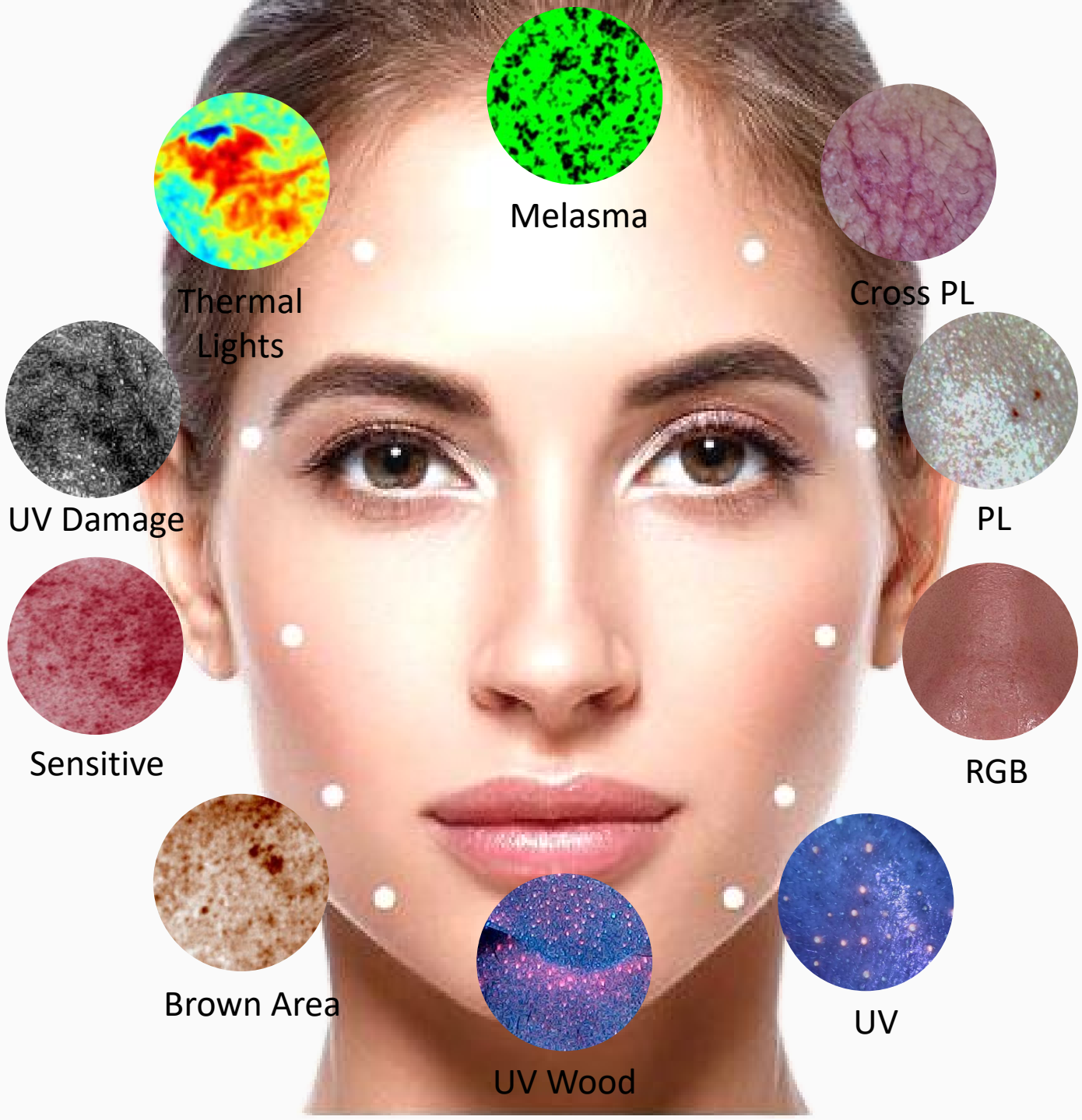
18 FULL-FACE ANALYSIS IMAGES



10 SPECTRUM INTRODUCTION

AI SMART

10 Spectrum Introduction



● RGB White Light

Epidermis

Enlarged
Pores

Wrinkles
Fine Lines

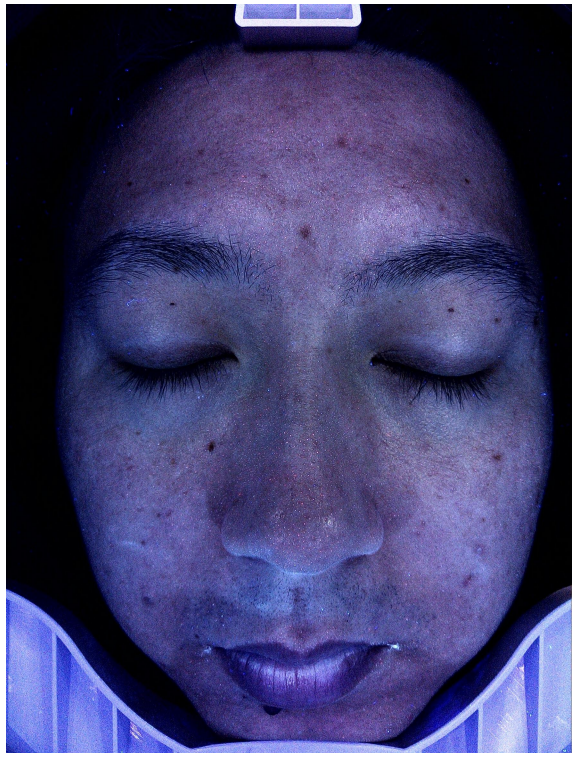
Acne
Pimples

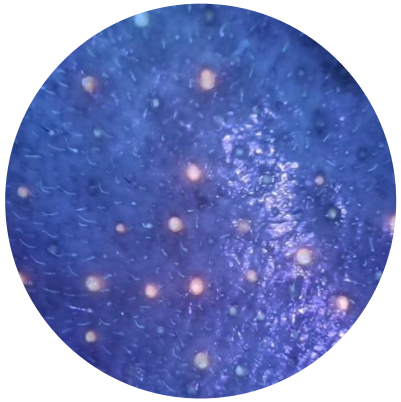
Technical Principle

RGB light: Also known as white light or the three primary colors. It is a white light source formed by combining red, green, and blue lights — abbreviated as RGB (Red, Green, Blue). After the spectrum is combined, it becomes normal white light, similar to a regular flashlight or camera flash. Its purpose is to illuminate the skin, enhance the visibility of fine details, and assist the camera in capturing skin features that are invisible to the naked eye.

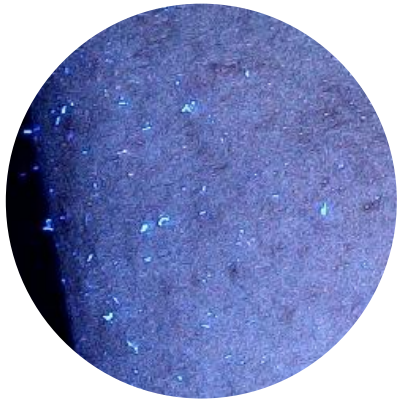
UV Ultraviolet Light

Dermis

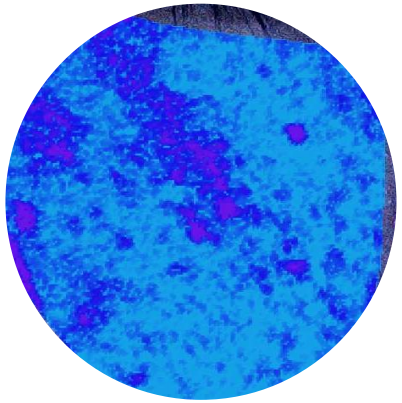




Acne
Blackheads



Dust Residue



Deep Skin
Moisture

Technical Principle

UV Light: Ultraviolet light (abbreviated as UV) is used on the skin, where it interacts with different impurities and issues on the face. For example:

· Acne: Appears as white, regular spots, making it easy for detection and client observation. UV light can penetrate the skin to reveal underlying acne invisible to the naked eye.

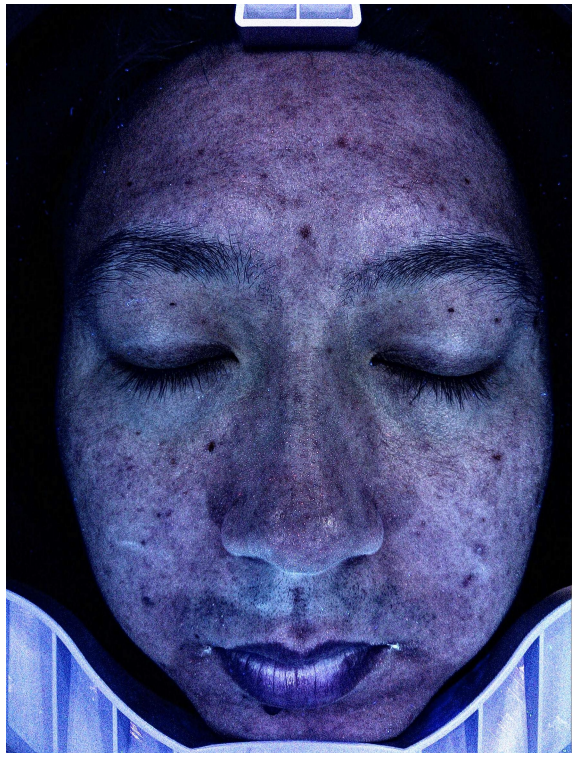
· Pigments: May show as dark brown spots.

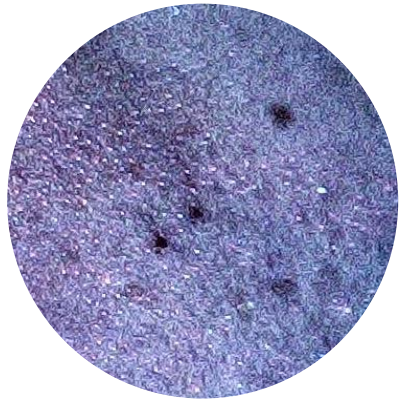
· Sebum: Can produce purplish-red reactions, indicating excessive oil secretion.

· Other substances: Fluorescent agents, lead, mercury, and regenerative hormones all exhibit different effects under UV light.

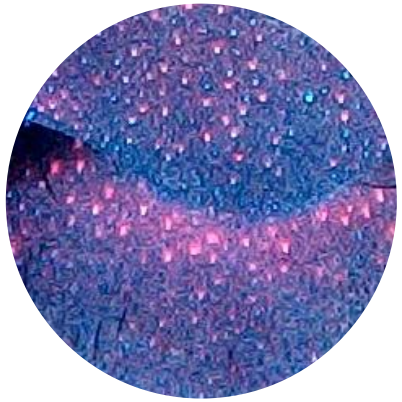
UV Wood Light

Dermis

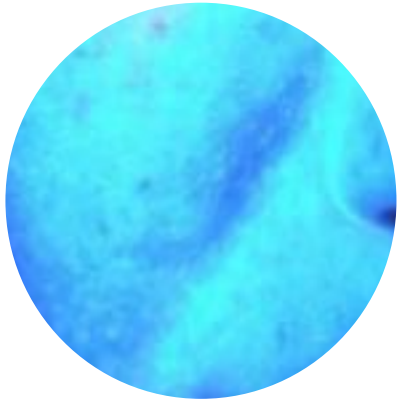




Dermis
Pigmentation



Dermis
Porphyrins



Fluorescence
Reaction

Technical Principle

UV Wood Light: A skin examination technology using ultraviolet light with a wavelength of 320–400 nm. This wavelength can penetrate from the epidermis to the superficial dermis, inducing characteristic fluorescence reactions in pathological skin tissues.

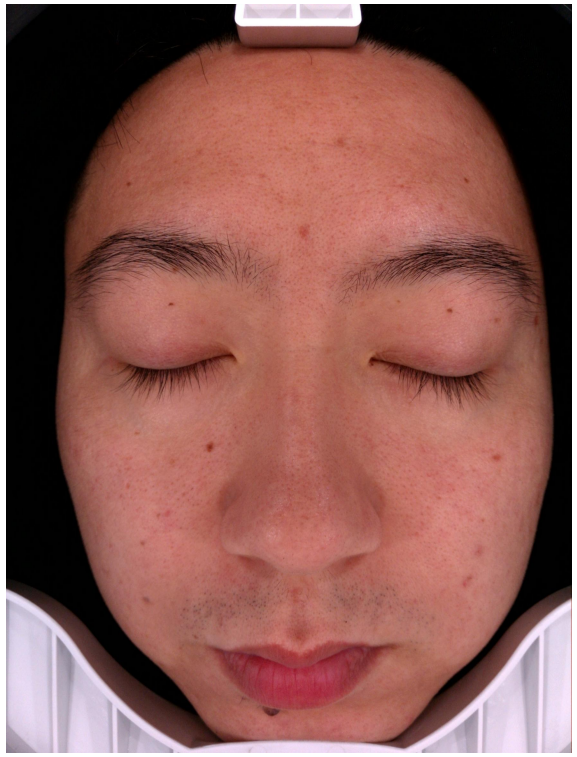
Fluorescence Imaging Mechanism: Different skin conditions reflect specific fluorescence colors after absorbing UV light due to differences in composition (e.g., pigments, fungi, hemoglobin, etc.). For example:

· Vitiligo: Bright white or bluish-white fluorescence

· Propionibacterium acnes (Acne bacteria): Brick-red fluorescence

- Cross PL

Epidermis



Acne
Pimples

Redness

Sensitive

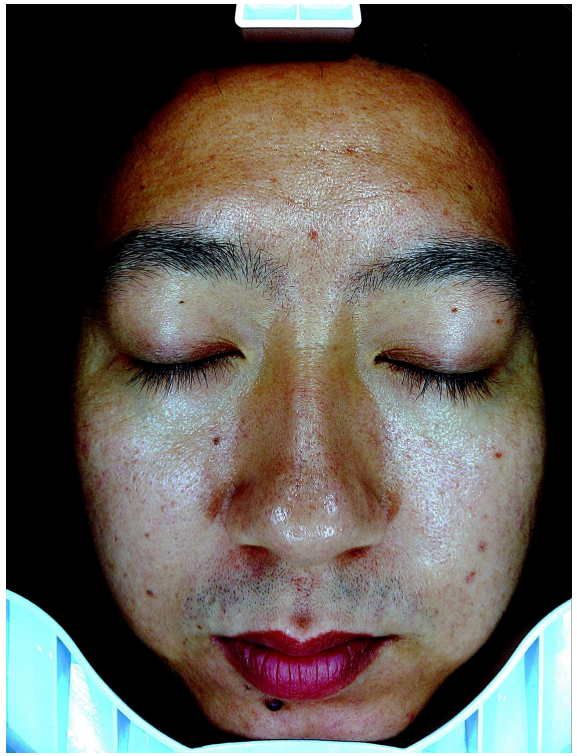
Technical Principle

PL Light: Uses RBX technology to eliminate surface specular reflection of the skin, retaining only light from specific directions.

Enhances deep tissue diffuse reflection imaging and removes surface interference: filters strong reflections from sebum and stratum corneum, making deeper structures like blood vessels and pigments more clearly visible.

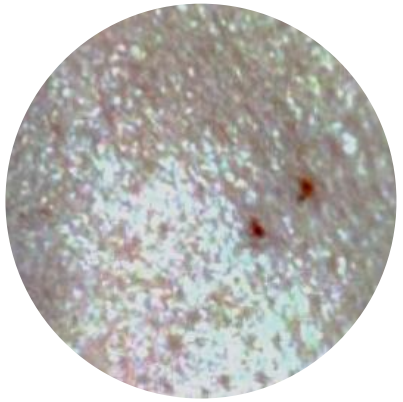
- PL

Epidermis



Enlarged Pores

Facial Fine Lines



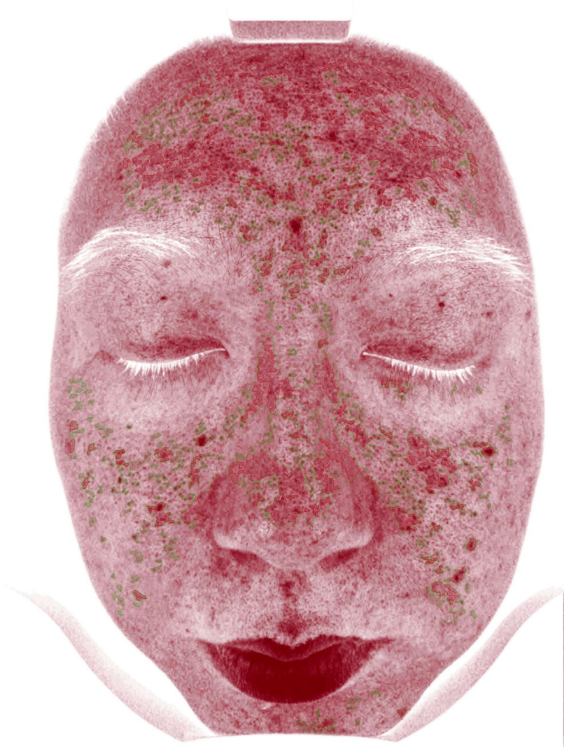
Sebum Distribution

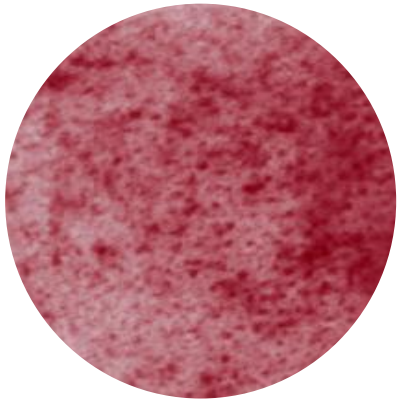
Technical Principle

PL Light: The application of parallel polarized light (PL) technology in skin analyzers is based on the polarization properties of light. By coordinating a specific light source with the optical system, it enables high-precision imaging of skin surface textures. This enhances surface reflection signals, highlighting differences in the refractive index of the skin's superficial layer, thereby emphasizing surface features such as pores, wrinkles, and pigmentation.

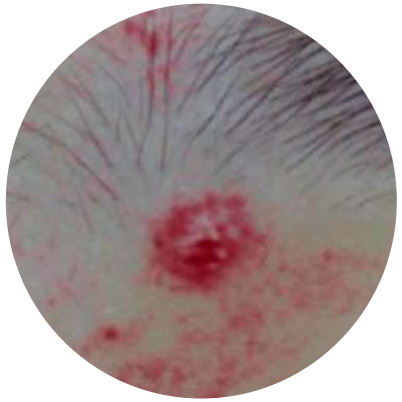
- Sensitive

Dermis





Skin Sensitivity



Acne

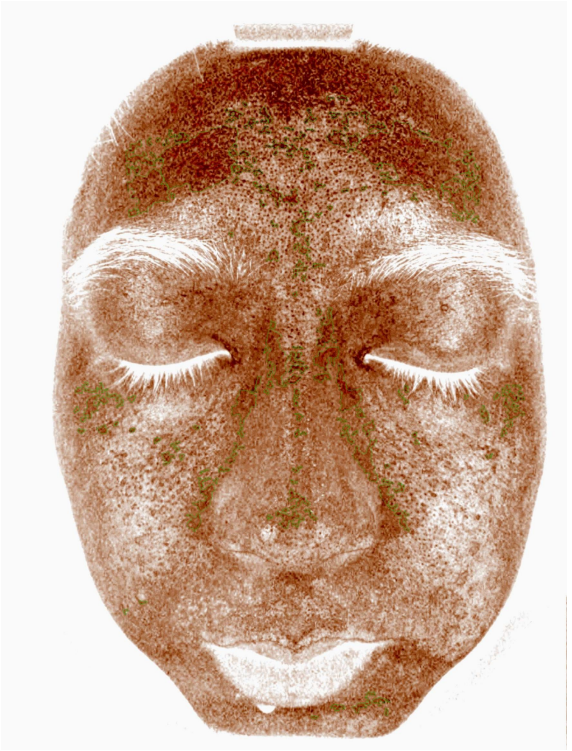
Red Capillaries

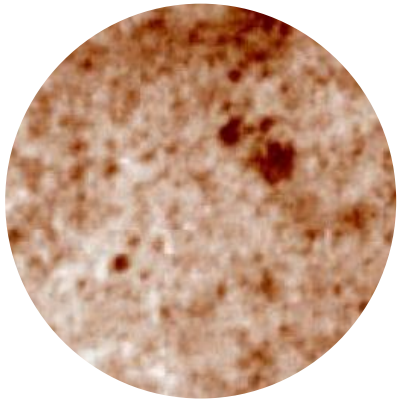
Technical Principle

Red Light: Red light (wavelength 630–700nm) can penetrate into the dermis (1–6mm) and is absorbed by hemoglobin in the blood (especially oxygenated hemoglobin). Differences in reflected light form red-colored areas.

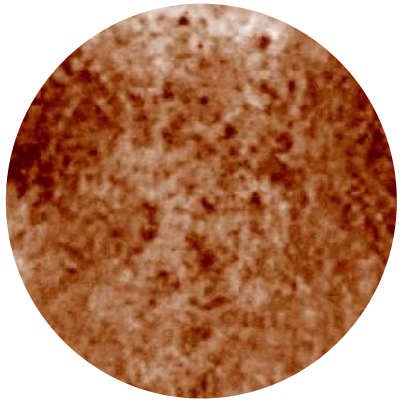
- Brown Area

Basal Layer

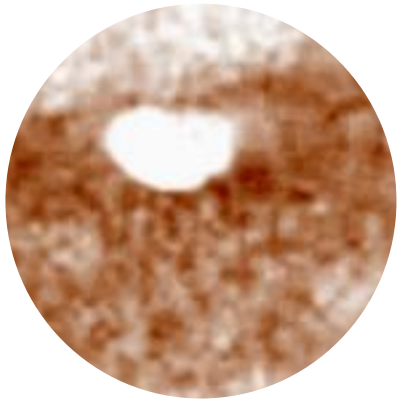




Patchy Pigmentation



Sheet-Like Pigmentation



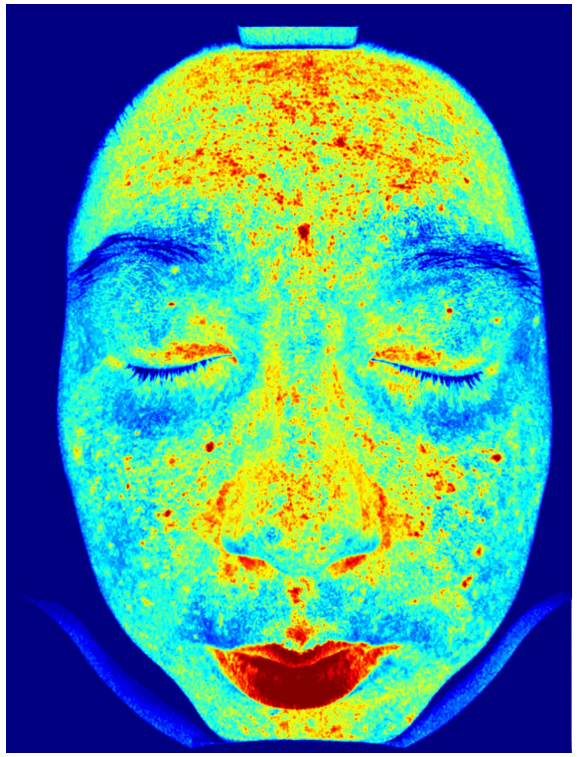
Mole Detection

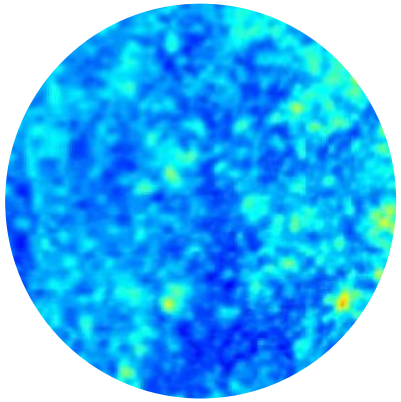
Technical Principle

RBX Polarized Light Technology combines brown light of specific wavelengths (usually 590–620nm) to illuminate the skin. Melanin in the dermis selectively absorbs this wavelength, and differences in reflected light form brown area images. The brown light can penetrate from the epidermis to the superficial dermis, accurately isolating pigments related to tyrosinase activity (such as melanin and hemoglobin), showing the distribution density and range of pigment accumulation.

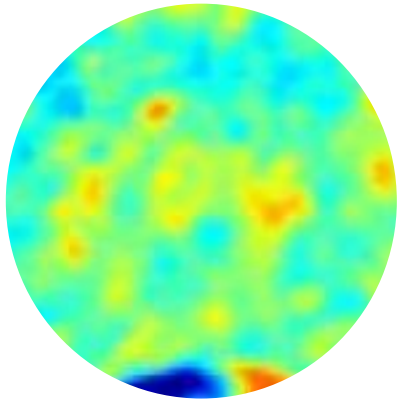
Thermal Light

Dermis

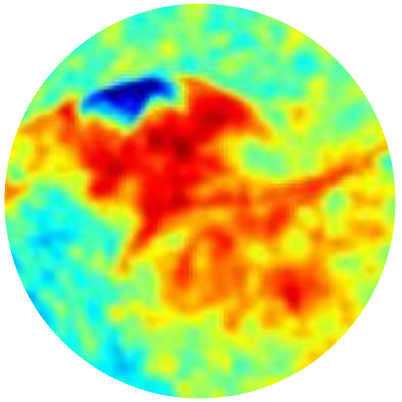




Healthy Skin



Mild Sensitivity



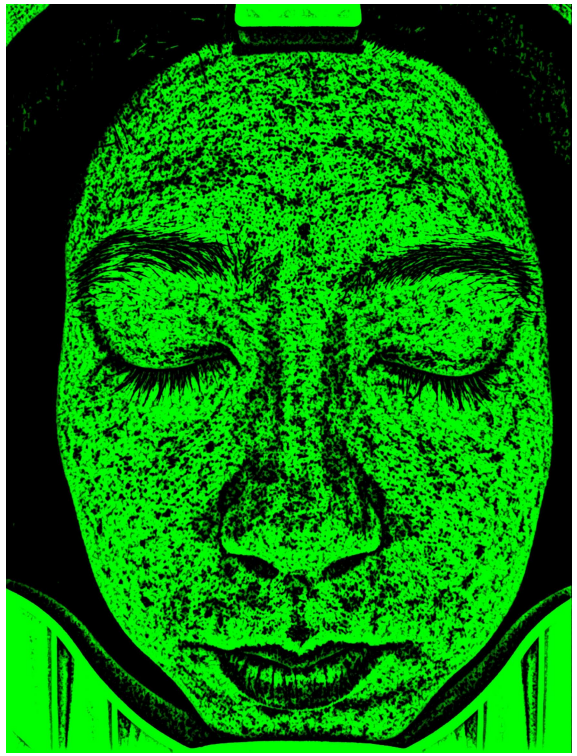
Severe Sensitivity

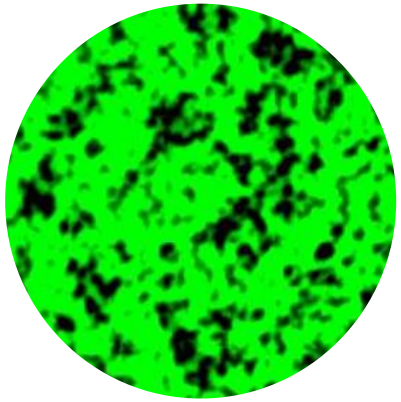
Technical Principle

By illuminating the skin with multiple specific spectral lights and combining algorithmic analysis, high-temperature and low-temperature areas are mapped, effectively assessing skin sensitivity and differentiating its severity levels.

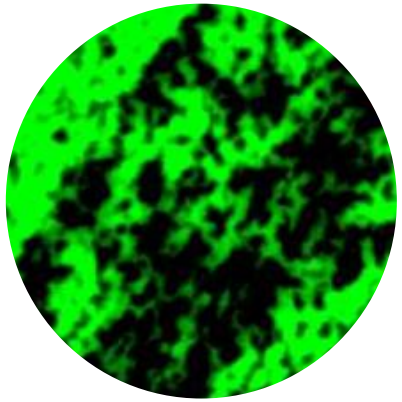
- Melasma

Dermis

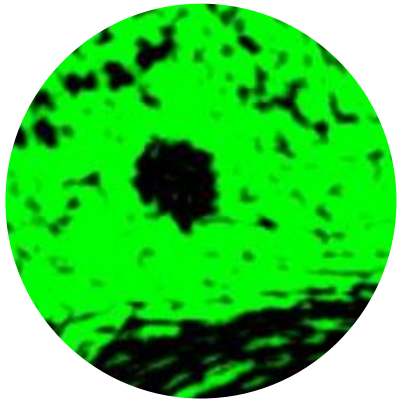




Patchy Pigmentation



Pigment Deposition



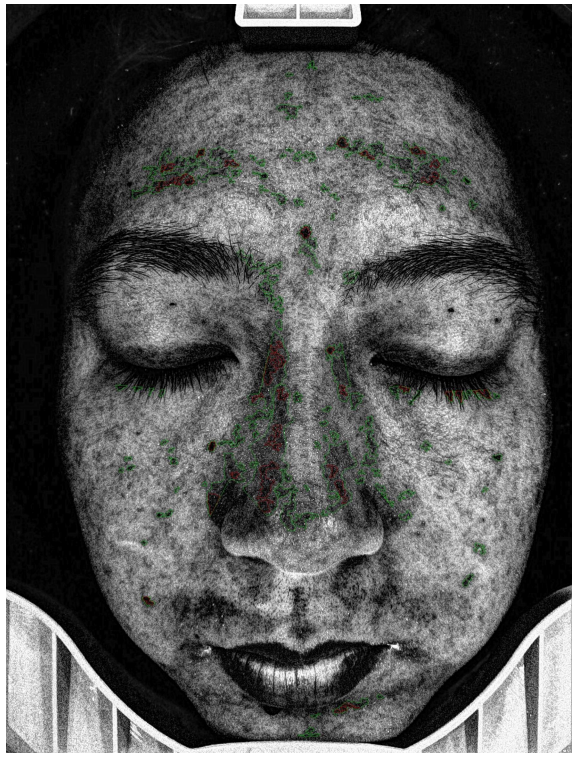
Mole Detection

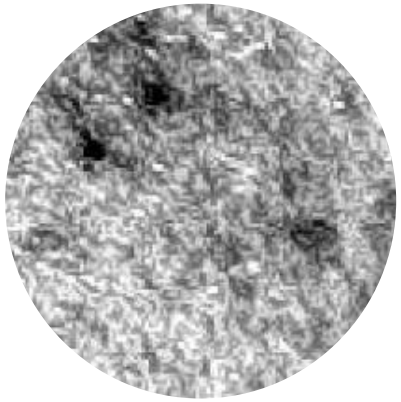
Technical Principle

Green light with a wavelength of 520–560 nm can penetrate the epidermis and is preferentially absorbed by hemoglobin and melanin, forming a green-toned image based on reflection differences. Cross-polarized light is used to eliminate surface glare and enhance the visibility of subcutaneous pigmentation. Compared with other wavelengths (e.g., blue light), green light causes less interference from epidermal melanin, making it more suitable for observing superficial pigmentation unevenness.

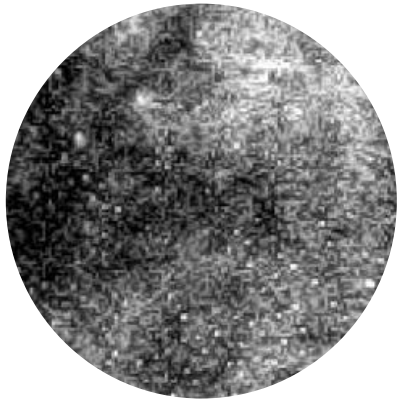
UV Damage

Dermis





Spot Ultraviolet Stimulation



Patch Ultraviolet Stimulatio

Technical Principle

After illuminating the skin with specific spectral light, a fluorescence reaction is triggered. Areas with melanin deposition absorb ultraviolet light, resulting in reduced reflection and appearing dark (black), while normal areas show increased reflection, appearing bright (white). Combined with cross-polarized light to minimize surface glare, the imaging of underlying pigments or blood vessels is enhanced, producing a high-contrast black-and-white image. This is used to assess facial areas affected by ultraviolet stimulation.

Analysis Image Introduction

IMAGE INTRODUCTION

● Layer Introduction

Mainly divided into three skin layers:
Epidermis, Basal Layer, Dermis

● Five Categories

Cleansing, Pigmentation, Sensitivity, Acne, Anti-Aging

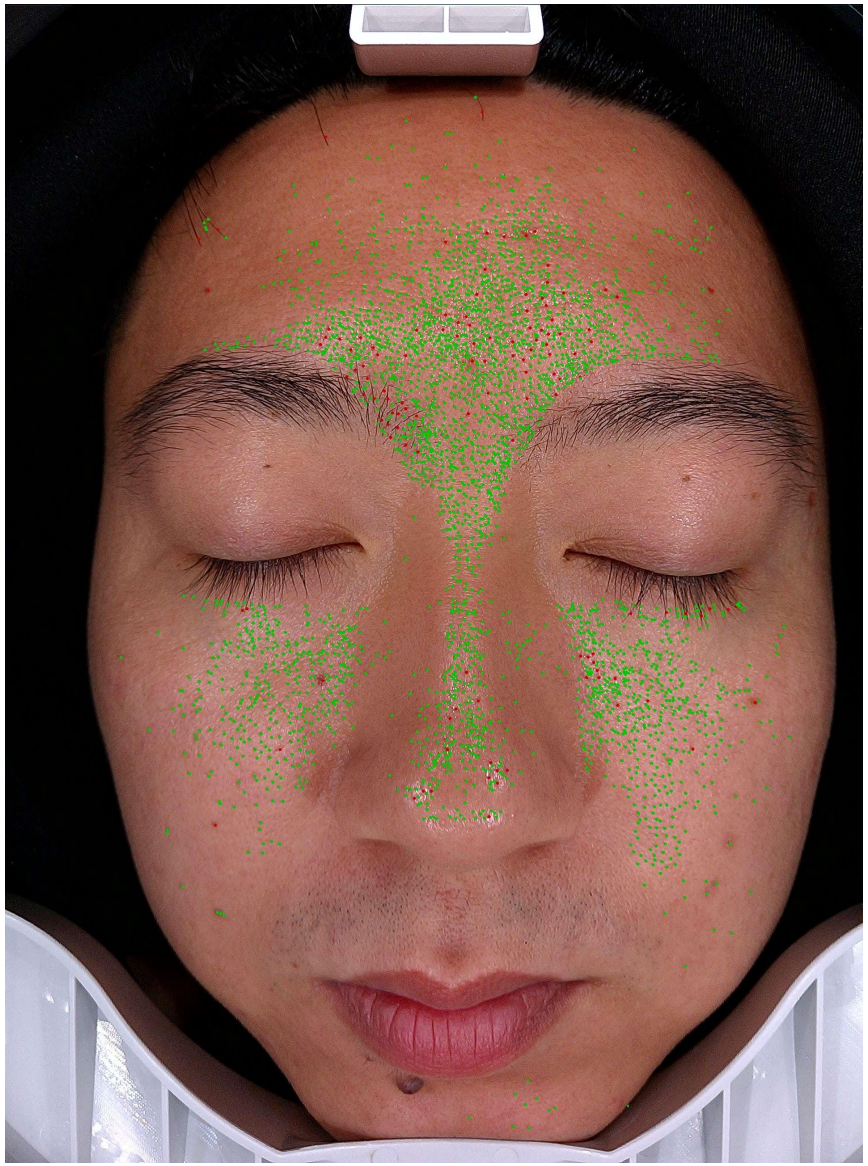
● Detection Content Classification

Cleansing: Enlarged pores detection, Porphyrin detection, Comedone detection, Epidermal sebum detection, Blackhead detection
Pigmentation: Surface spots, Deep spots, Brown base spots, Black-and-white sun spots, Green map comprehensive spots
Sensitivity: Redness-sensitive capillaries detection, Red map sensitive areas detection, Thermal map sensitivity grading detection
Acne: Acne detection
Anti-Aging: Wrinkle detection (forehead, eye area, glabella, nasolabial fold, mouth corner), Roughness detection, Moisture distribution detection, Collagen loss distribution detection

Pore

Epidermis Enlarged Pores Condition

Light Severe



Technical Principle

Detects enlarged pores in the epidermis layer. The system calculates pore diameters and identifies the locations and density of enlarged pores on the face.

Viewing Method

In the image, red marks indicate areas with severe enlarged pores in the epidermis, while green marks indicate areas with mild enlarged pores. With proper skincare and product treatment, the number and density of enlarged pores will gradually decrease, and the percentage will correspondingly increase, reflecting improvement in skin condition.

It is recommended to switch the pore markers on/off during viewing. Markers help the client visualize the overall pore density, but the client may prefer to see the microscopic skin image that is not easily visible to the naked eye. Turning off the markers allows zooming in, focusing on the nose tip and both sides of the nose wings, to observe the real microscopic state of enlarged pores.

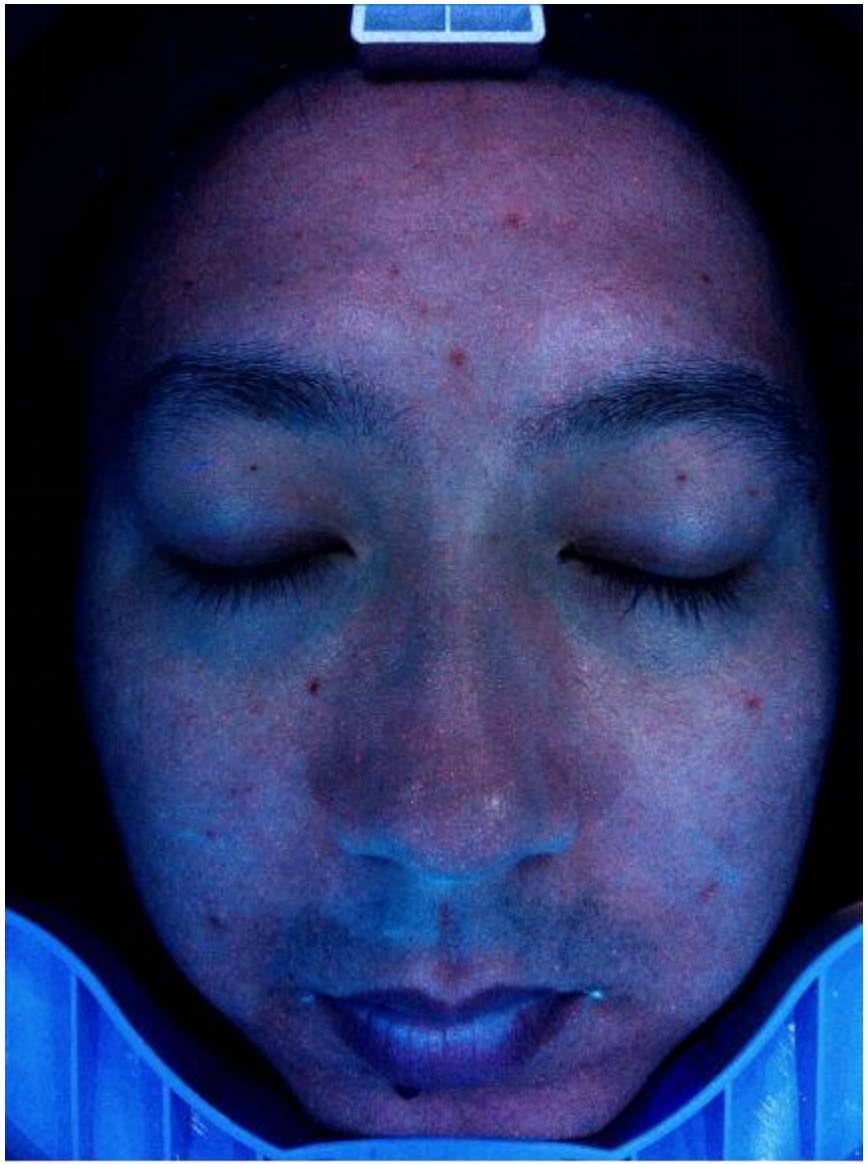
Associated Treatments

Skin rejuvenation, cleansing, and other relevant procedures can effectively improve this issue.

Porphyrin

Distribution of porphyrin bacteria

Acne/Clogged Pore Porphyrin



Technical Principle

Porphyrins are metabolic products of bacteria on the skin surface (especially Propionibacterium acnes). When Propionibacterium acnes multiplies in hair follicles, it secretes porphyrins. Under specific wavelengths of light, porphyrins will emit a specific color of fluorescence, usually orange or pink, which can be used to view the distribution of porphyrins in the underlying skin.

Viewing Method

The pink and white areas on the map are white dots, and porphyrins appear as bright spots or bright areas on the map. The more and brighter the bright spots are, the more Propionibacterium acnes there may be in the skin, and the risk of developing acne in the future is relatively high. Even if there are no obvious acne on the skin surface, the porphyrin map can also provide early warning of potential acne problems.

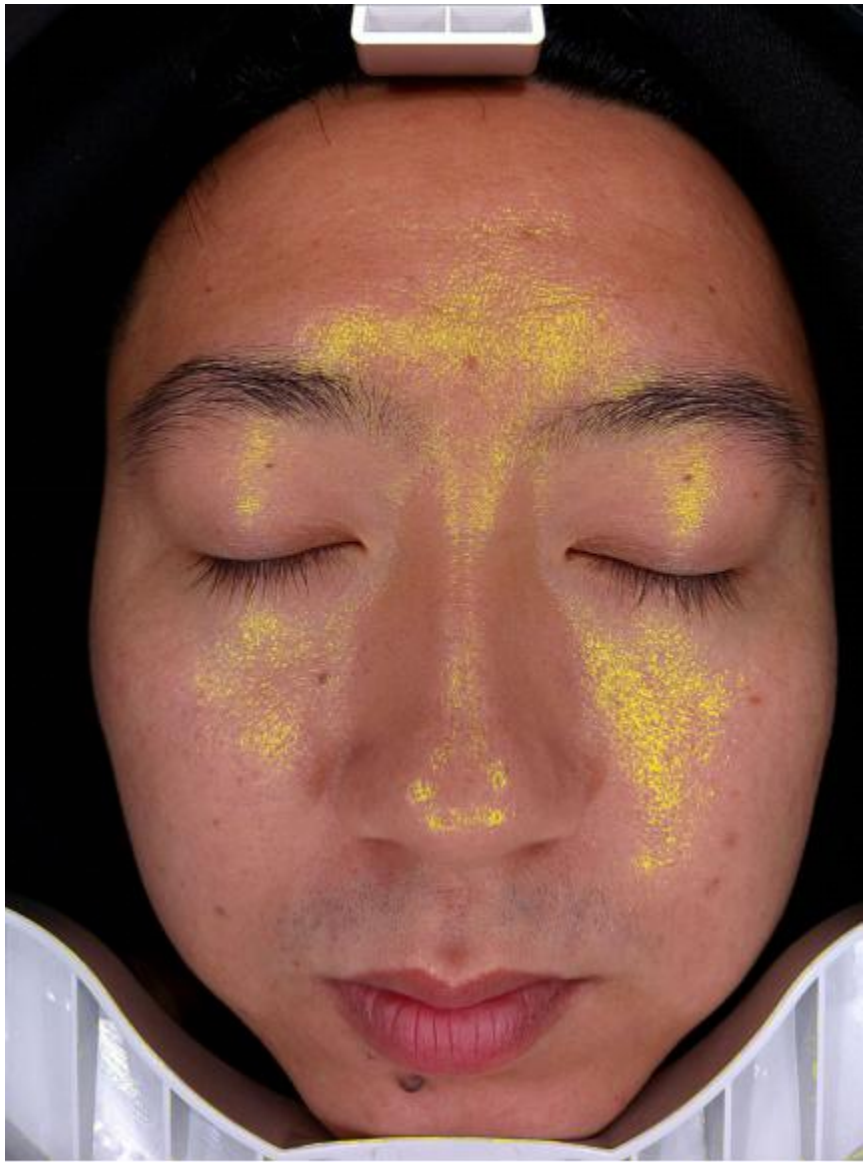
Associated Treatments

Cleaning, degreasing and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Sebum

Surface sebum distribution

Sebum



Technical Principle

Through PL parallel light illumination, the oil secretion of the skin can be effectively checked, and the interaction between oil and light source can be increased to highlight the degree and distribution of oil problems.

Viewing Method

The image uses yellow marks to mark the problem areas in a gradient color. The denser the yellow area, the more oil secretion there is. Conversely, the fewer yellow marks, the milder the oil problem.

Associated Treatments

Skin rejuvenation, cleaning, and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Clogged Pore

Clogged Pore distribution at the tip of the nose

● Clogged Pore

Technical Principle

Detect the distribution of blackheads. Blackheads are formed by excess oil accumulation in the nose area of the skin and air oxidation. Combining a specific band light source can effectively enhance the color recognition of blackheads. The computer will mark the location of the blackheads and determine the facial blackhead problem.

Viewing Method

Use black markers to mark the distribution and size of blackheads in the selected area of the nose. More blackheads lead to larger pores. Pores become clogged with keratin and oil, preventing sebum from draining properly. This clogged material oxidizes in the air and forms blackheads, indicating high oil production in this area, deep cleansing is necessary to address this issue.

Associated Treatments

Skin rejuvenation, cleaning, and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Epidermis Pigment

Skin Surface Pigmentation

Superficial Deep-seated

Technical Principle

Through the auxiliary illumination of RGB light source, the color spots are displayed more clearly, and the color spots on the surface of the skin are identified and screened by the color difference between the color of the spots and the skin color.

Viewing Method

Detects deeper pigmentation issues in the skin, with red and green markings highlighting the location and shape of deeper spots. Color codes are differentiated: green indicates lighter spots, red indicates deeper ones. This allows for a visual inspection of underlying pigmentation, allowing for comparison with the Epidermis Pigment to identify superficial and deeper spots. This allows for accurate identification of pigmentation depth and condition, identifying dermal and epidermal spots, and providing targeted spot repair and preventive treatment. Due to the properties of light, UV pigmentation images reveal more spots than the naked eye. This image comparison allows for early detection of deeper pigmentation.

Associated Treatments

Products such as freckle removal and picosecond freckle removal have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Dermis Pigment

Skin Surface Pigmentation

Superficial Deep-seated

Technical Principle

UV Wood's light has the characteristic of penetrating the surface of the skin and can reach deeper skin tissue to observe the condition of dark spots. When UV encounters different skin tissues, different reflections will occur, and part of the light source will become visible light. When the material is different, the reflection frequency band is different, and different images will appear. Therefore, this technology can be used to check the condition of dark spots.

Viewing Method

Detect deep skin pigmentation. Red and green mark epidermal spots. Green indicates shallower spots, red indicates deeper spots. Shows underlying pigmentation and skin problems. By comparing RGB spots, it is possible to distinguish epidermal spots from dermal spots, judge pigmentation depth, and plan preventive treatment for spot repair. UV images may show more spots than visible to the naked eye. Compare images for early detection of underlying pigmentation.

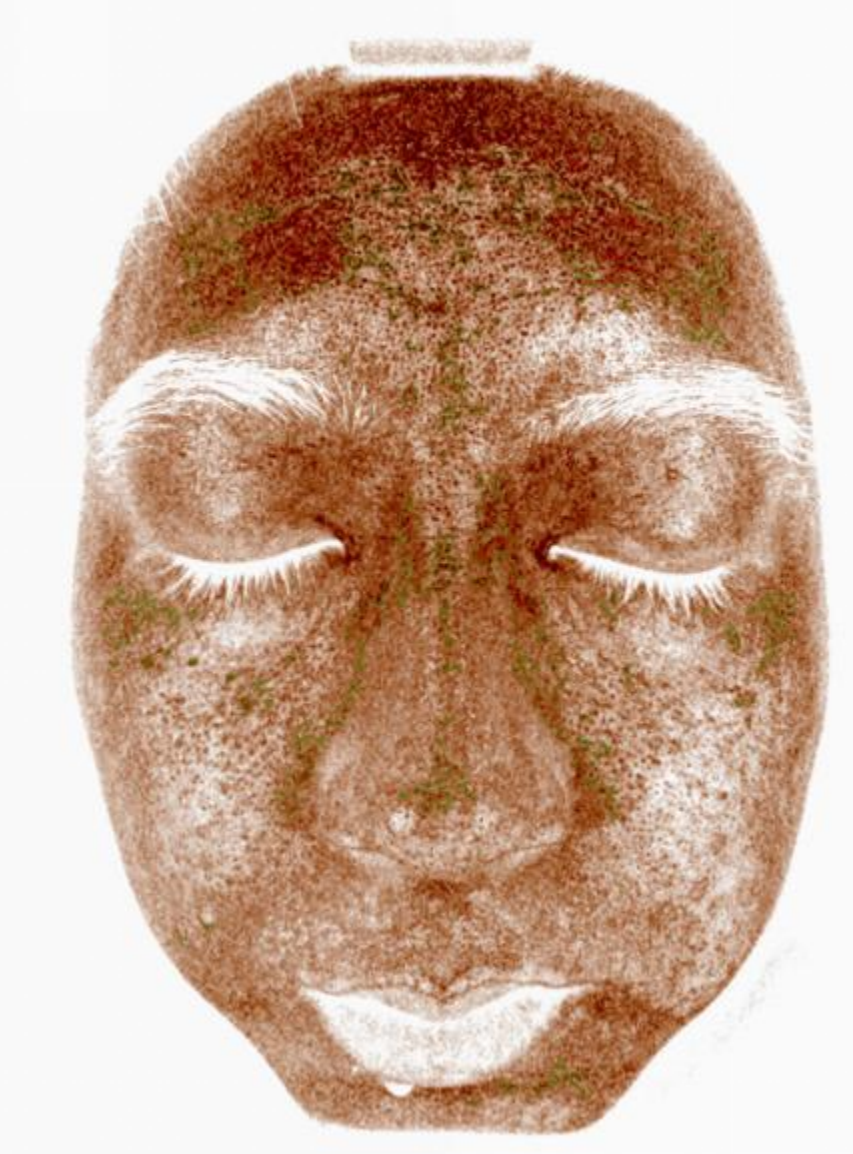
Associated Treatments

Freckle removal, pigmentation and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Brown Area

Basal Layer Pigmentation

Pigmentation



Technical Principle

The brown spot image is formed by extracting and combining specific bands in the auxiliary light source. In this band, the spots can be better displayed, and the spots are more prominent, which is convenient for viewing the middle-layer spots.

Viewing Method

This image primarily examines basal (mid-layer) pigmentation. The denser the black spots on the face, the more numerous they are. Darker colors indicate more severe pigmentation. With aging and lack of skincare, pigmentation can gradually rise to the surface, becoming noticeable. Focus on darker spots, as these may be those that will surface within the next 3-5 years or have already surfaced. Lighter spots are potential spots that may take longer to surface or disappear with metabolic breakdown.

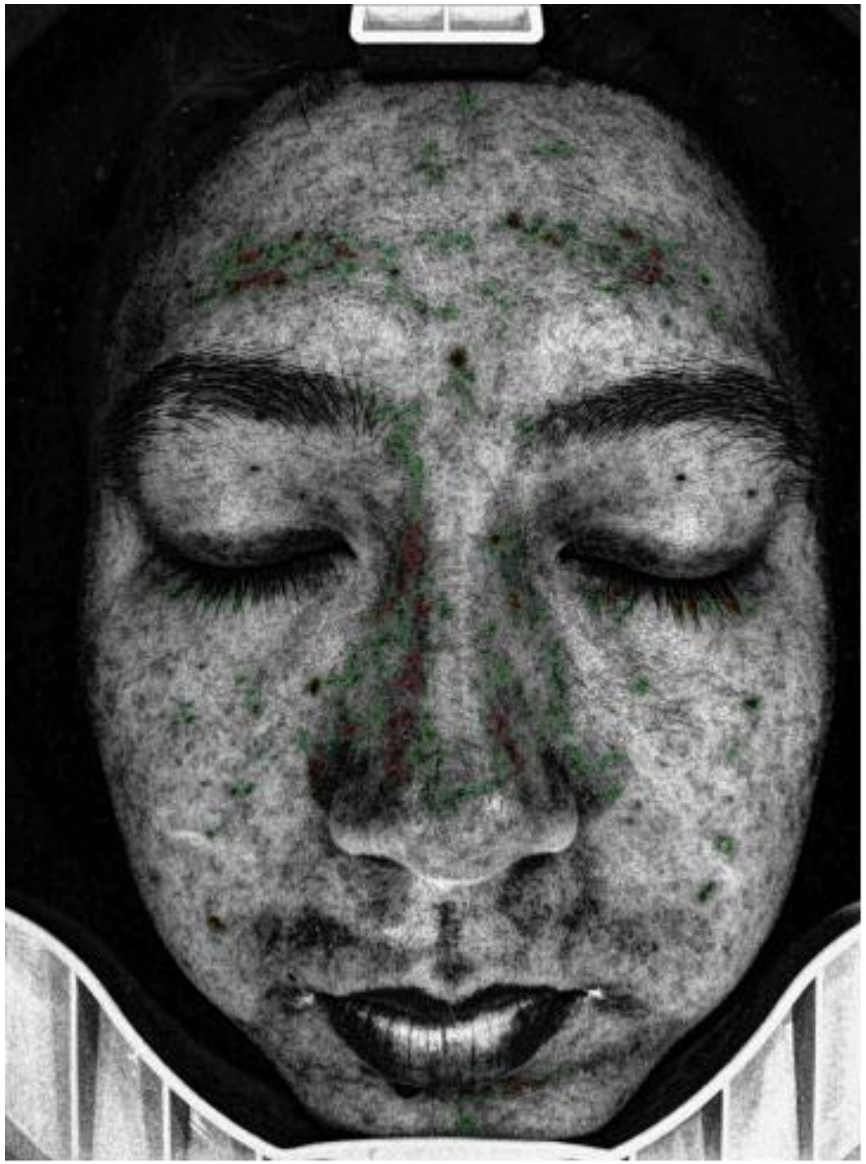
Basic Level Distinction

—Epidermis Pigment
—Brown Area
—Dermis Pigment

UV Damage

UV-irritated areas

UV-irritated areas



Technical Principle

By extracting and combining specific wavelengths from the auxiliary light source, the resulting image can be used to identify skin darkening and minor pigmentation after exposure to low-frequency, long-wave UVA. When the instrument's light source illuminates skin tissue, the reflected light creates an image that reveals areas where sun protection is inadequate. This image primarily detects areas of UV irradiation, not just pigmentation.

Viewing Method

This question primarily examines the skin's underlying UV rays. The dark spots on the face in the image indicate areas of UV irritation due to inadequate sun protection. The fewer spots on the face, the more effective the sun protection.

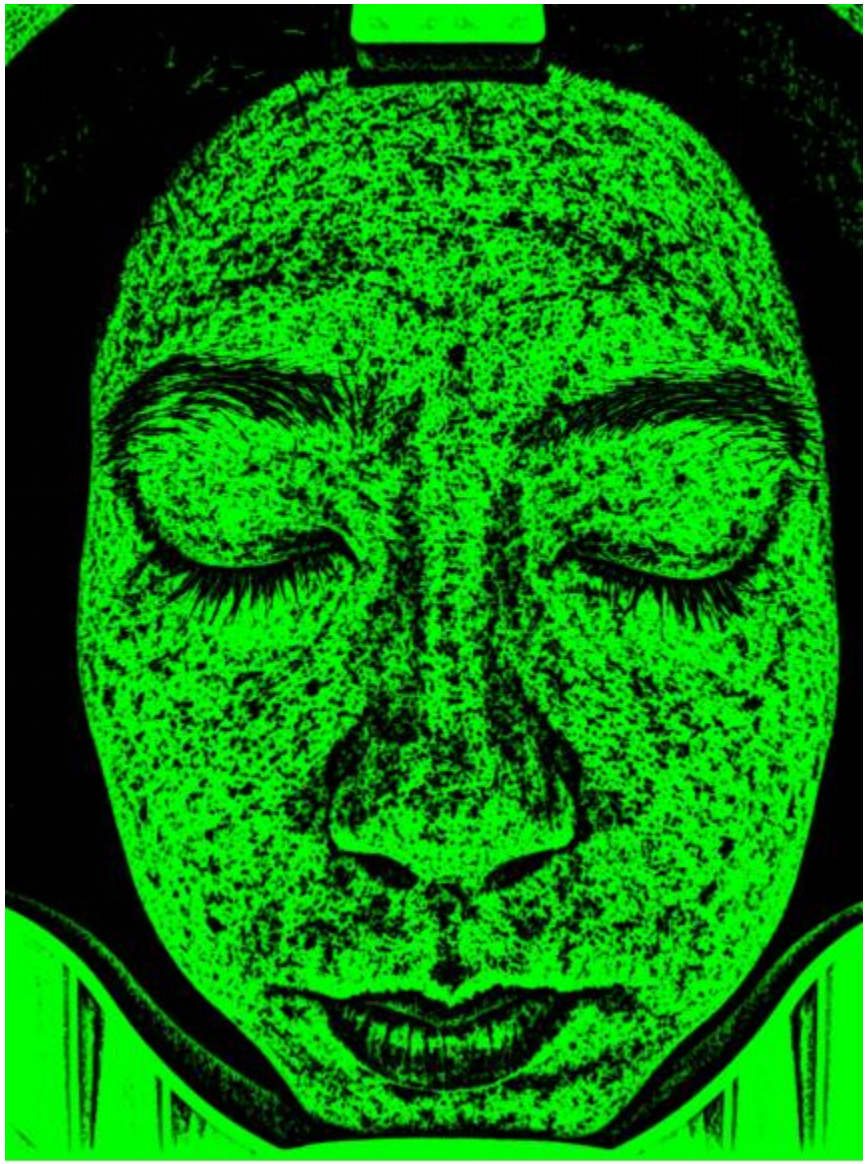
Associated Treatments

Sun protection, repair and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Melasma

Deep pigmentation

● Areas with uneven pigmentation



Technical Principle

By assisting in imaging with a specific light source (wavelength 520-560nm), the combined green light pattern is extracted and formed. It is mainly used to observe skin pigmentation problems and visualize skin spot structure. This color is a pseudo-color display enhanced by the algorithm, highlighting specific problems and helping to detect the following skin conditions: pigmentation, spots, freckles, sun spots, acne scars, etc.

Viewing Method

In this mode, pigmented areas show a clearer contrast, making it easier to identify the location and depth of pigmentation. Darker (black) areas are problem areas. Combined with other spectral color maps, more subtle pigment changes can be more effectively identified.

Associated Treatments

Freckle removal, sun protection, repair and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Spider Vein

Redness on the face in the form of threads, flocs, or dots

Keratin hemoglobin sensitive areas

Technical Principle

Based on the optical response of the spectrum to different substances, this device primarily uses cross-polarized light or specific red wavelengths (approximately 540-560nm) to capture the state of skin hemoglobin. The intensity of the red color reflected by the light is used to determine the severity of sensitivity issues. It primarily displays the distribution and dilation of subcutaneous capillaries, reflecting skin health and inflammatory responses. It isolates the red component in the skin and uses image enhancement technology to highlight hemoglobin. It is used to observe skin redness, acne, sensitivity, and vasodilation.

Viewing Method

The more obvious the red area in the picture and the denser the distribution, the more serious the problem. It can help determine the scope and severity of inflammation. This picture mainly focuses on the spider vein, and pay attention to the red marks on the face, such as thread-like, floc-like, and dot-like marks, to provide a reference for skin care plans or treatments, providing a reference for skin care plans or treatments.

Associated Treatments

Desensitization, stability maintenance and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Sensitive

Deep sensitive conditions

Severe sensitivity

Technical Principle

Based on the optical response of the spectrum to different substances, the facial capillary lines can be extracted and displayed well. Through the reflection reaction of UV light and hemoglobin, the depth of red reflected by the light can be used to judge the degree of sensitivity.

Viewing Method

This question primarily examines skin sensitivity. The dark red areas in the image indicate areas of increased sensitivity or irritation. Areas with concentrated dark red indicate severe sensitivity, with darker red indicating more severe sensitivity. This method primarily monitors the distribution of capillaries. The side surfaces reflect areas with thinner keratin, which is why the image appears red under the influence of light, allowing for a clearer view of the distribution of sensitivity. It can also detect acne formation. If there are dark red areas in the red zone image, it may indicate acne formation. If there are no acne spots in this area in the surface image, it indicates that acne will form in the next 2-3 days without external interference.

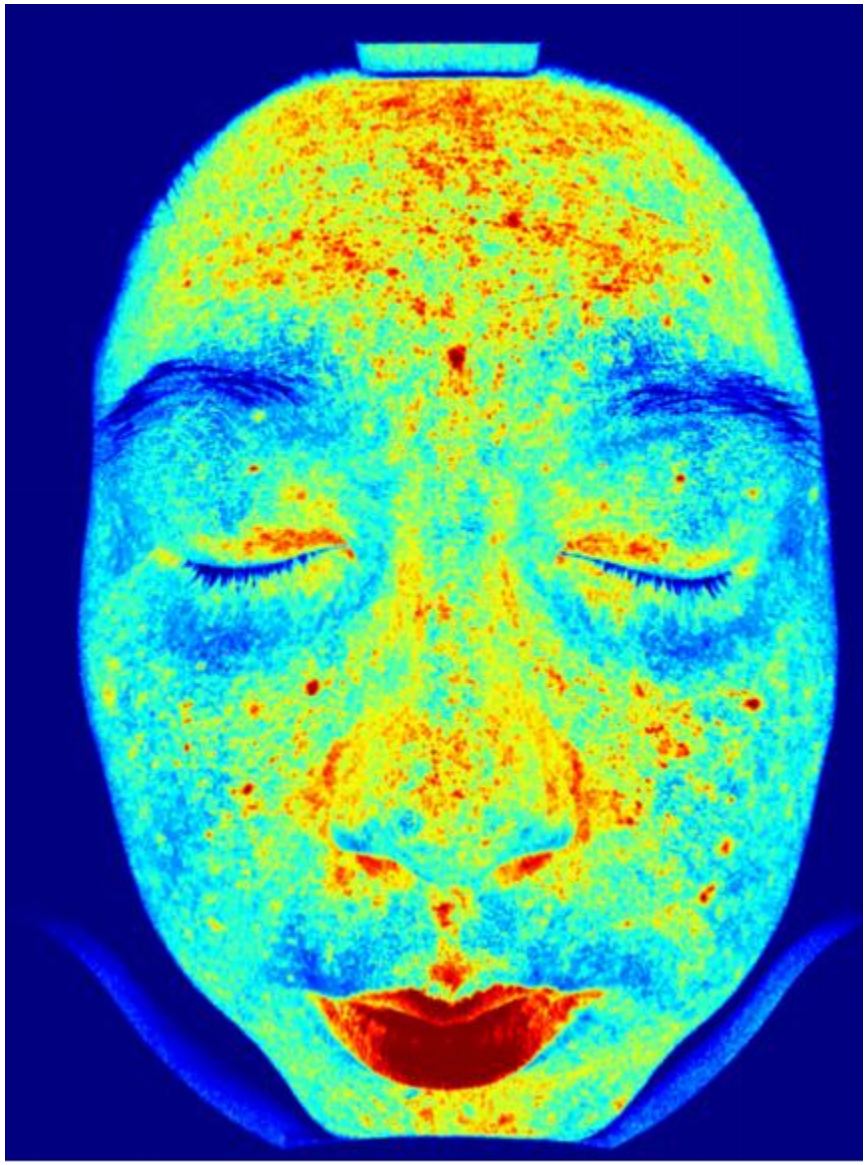
Associated Treatments

Desensitization, stability maintenance and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Thermal

Changes in sensitivity across regions

Healthy Light Moderate Severe



Technical Principle

Polarized PL light filters the reflections from facial oil and light sources, effectively blocking unwanted light interference and allowing for a clearer view of facial sensitivity, inflammation, and redness. When skin becomes inflamed, local blood circulation accelerates, raising the temperature, which appears as a red or orange area on the heat map. Inflammatory skin conditions like acne and contact dermatitis often show areas of high temperature. By observing the size, shape, and temperature changes of the inflamed areas on the heat map, the severity and progression of the inflammation can be assessed.

Viewing Method

Highlights facial sensitivity, mainly used to view the distribution and range of different levels of sensitivity across the face, echoing the red zone map. The severity of sensitivity is mapped through a gradient of red, orange, yellow, and blue. Blue represents a healthy area, yellow represents a moderate area, and red or orange represents a serious problem area. Compared to the red zone map, it can more effectively view the gradual severity of sensitivity problems.

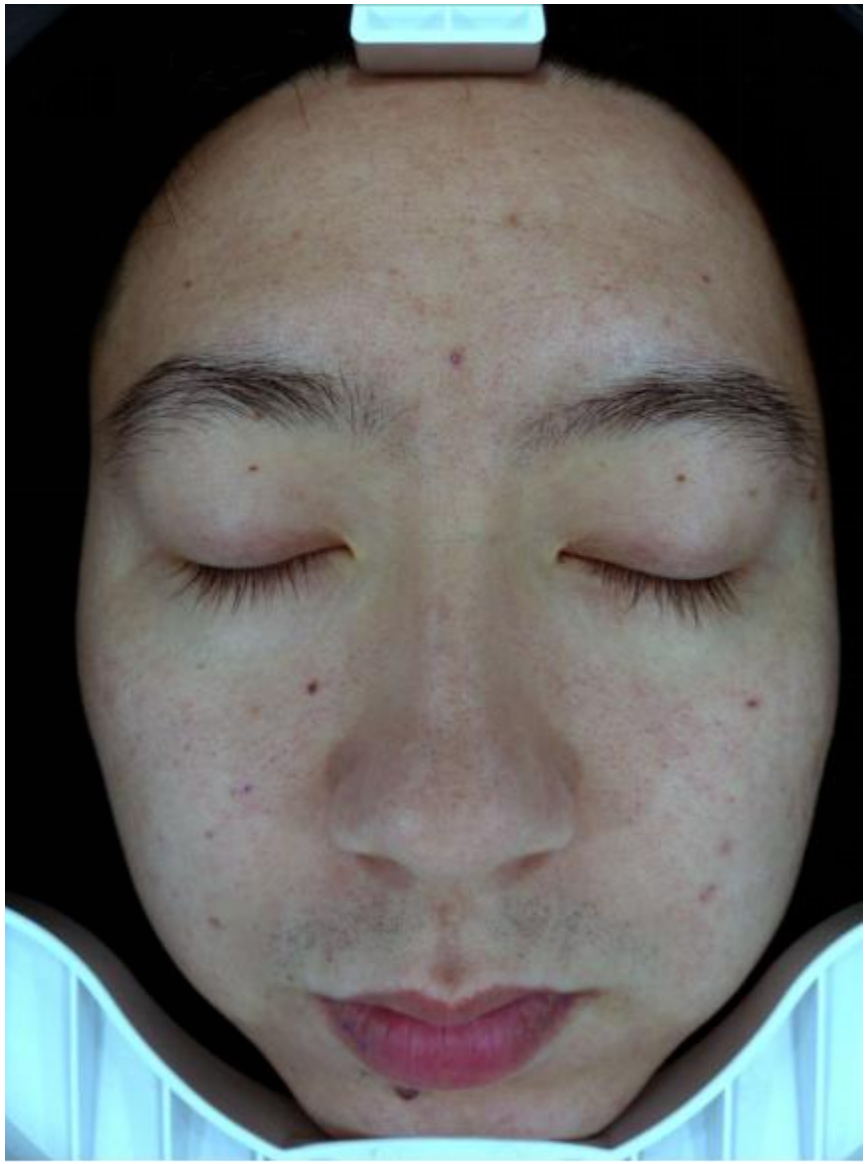
Associated Treatments

Desensitization, stability maintenance and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Acne

Distribution of superficial acne

Acne



Technical Principle

Using RGB light, it captures images of pimples of varying sizes. It can observe the redness, swelling, pus, and cuticle blockage on the surface of pimples, and even pimples and acne hidden deep within the skin that haven't yet broken out.

Viewing Method

Use blue circles to mark the acne and pimple areas. The more marks you have, the more pimples, acne scars, and acne you have. The bigger the circle, the bigger the problem area.

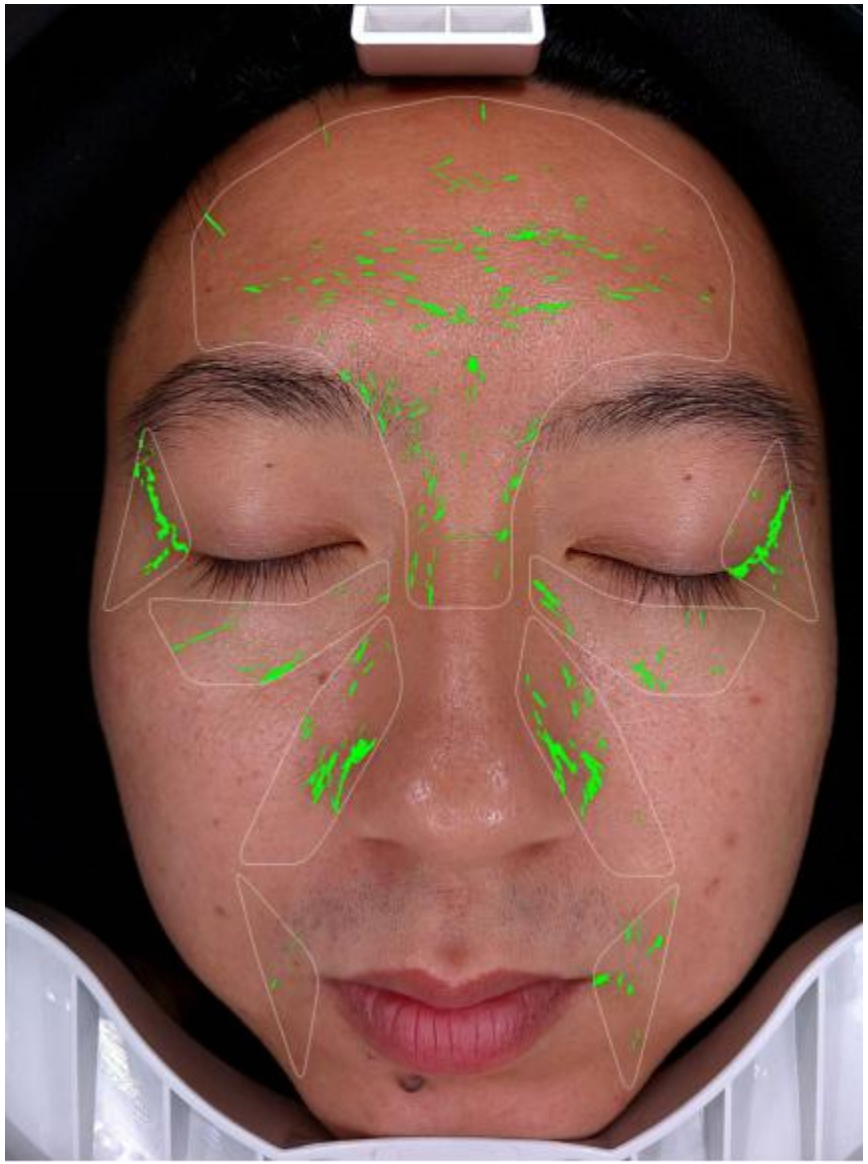
Associated Treatments

Anti-aging, skin rejuvenation, cleaning and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Wrinkle

Distribution of superficial acne

Wrinkle areas



Technical Principle

Identify facial fine lines based on the problematic features of facial stripes, mark the surface skin texture and subtle collagen loss lines.

Viewing Method

Detect epidermal wrinkle problems. The thin green linear marks in the picture are false wrinkles, which are the locations of fine lines on the epidermal skin. When the green marked lines are thick, they are our true facial wrinkles, such as Sichuan wrinkles, marionette lines, crow's feet, etc.

Associated Treatments

Anti-aging, skin rejuvenation, wrinkle removal and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Texture

Surface roughness

Moderate Severe

Technical Principle

Through screening and classification of light and shadow and color characteristics of different problems, it detects facial unevenness caused by large pores, wrinkles, acne, and moles, reflects the smoothness of the face, and has obvious prominence on acne, wrinkles, and moles.

Viewing Method

Detect the smoothness and flatness of the epidermis. The yellow marked areas in the figure are relatively rough areas, and the red concentrated areas are severely rough areas. The red areas may have problems such as large pores, wrinkles, acne, and moles. The facial skin problems can be adjusted through the skin rejuvenation program to achieve a smooth and delicate face.

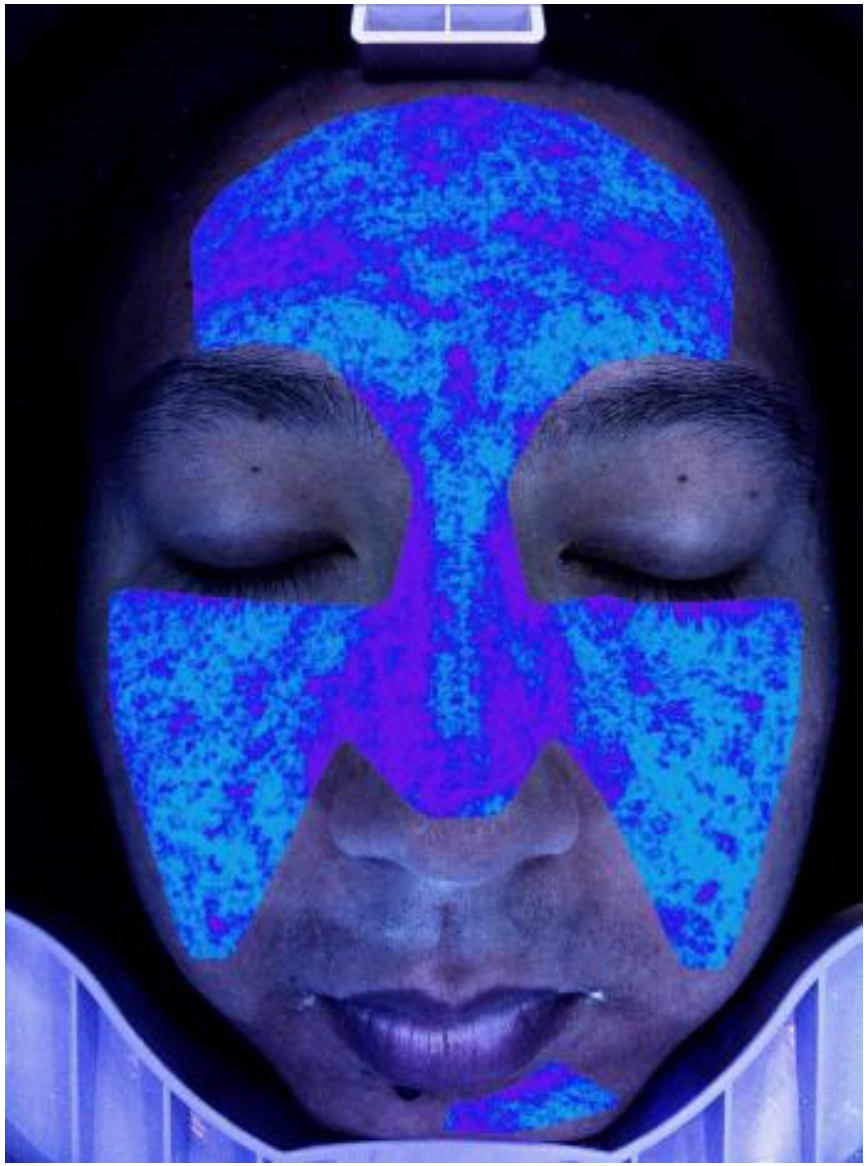
Associated Treatments

Anti-aging, skin rejuvenation, wrinkle removal and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Moisture

Surface roughness

Light Moderate Severe



Technical Principle

Based on the UV absorption characteristics of different substances, when UV rays strike a surface, water molecules absorb specific wavelengths of light energy. Other substances, on the other hand, absorb relatively little UV rays. By measuring the UV absorption of a substance and utilizing relevant data processing techniques, the moisture content of the substance can be analyzed.

Viewing Method

Deep Skin Dehydration Detection

· **Marking**: Purple = severe, Dark Blue = moderate, Light Blue = mild.

· **Second Inspection Timing**: Depends on treatment and hydration type:

  · **Needles or damaged skin**: wait until skin heals and scabs naturally fall off.

  · **Needle-free/high-pressure treatments**: wait until redness, swelling, and capillary dilation subside to ensure accurate data.

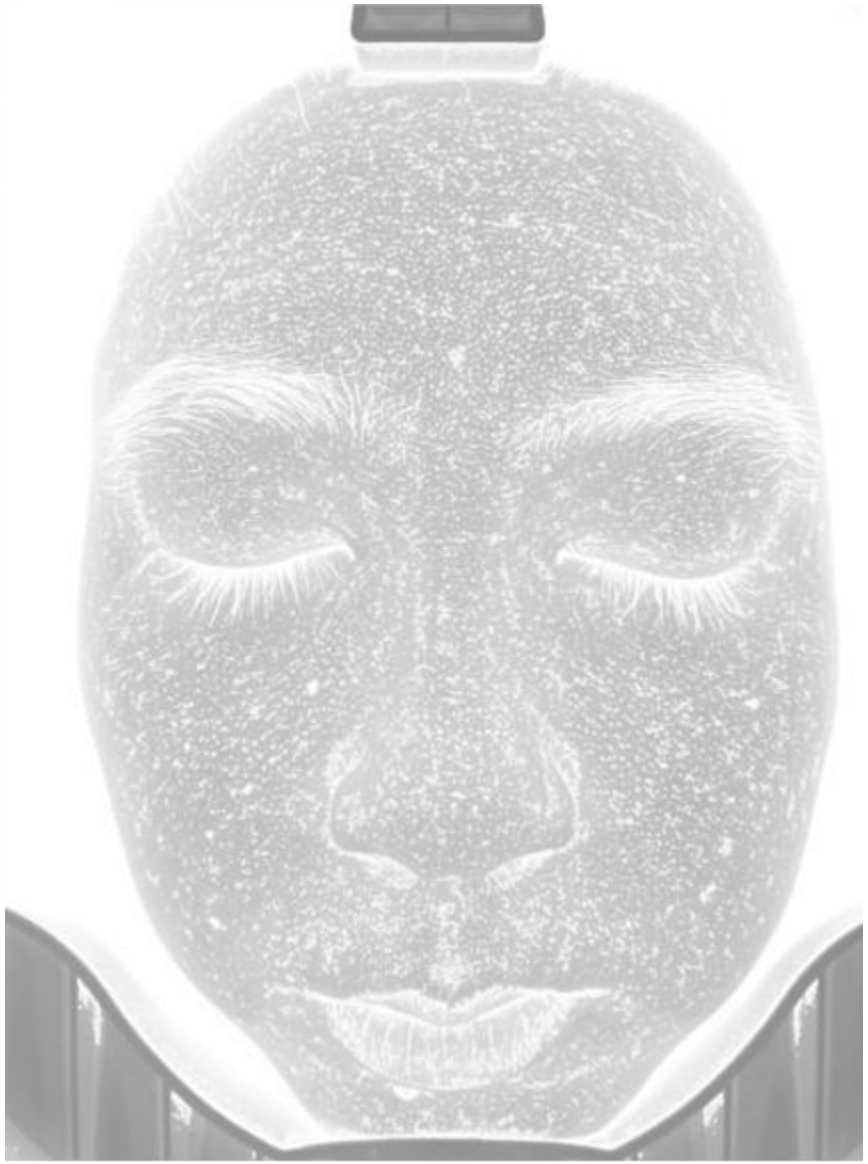
  · **Hydration/repair products**: wait until the product is fully absorbed, including deep layers. Surface effects, like epidermis moisture, may appear sooner, but deeper layers require more time for accurate assessment.

This timing ensures reliable comparison and precise evaluation of skin hydration.

Collagen

Collagen loss

○ Collagen loss



Technical Principle

The skin detector uses a cold light source system to illuminate the skin surface. This light source can evenly penetrate the epidermis and reach the dermis. When collagen is destroyed, the resulting glycation products (such as advanced glycation end products) absorb the ultraviolet light, causing the area to change color, thus forming a white area in the image.

Viewing Method

The Collagen can clearly show the skin texture and collagen loss areas. Normal skin texture is even and delicate, but with age, skin aging, or external stimulation, the skin collagen loss areas will become darker and coarser. The marked areas are facial dry lines and fine lines, and the areas of collagen loss. The more marks there are, the more collagen loss areas there are.

Associated Treatments

Anti-aging, skin rejuvenation, wrinkle removal and other projects have corresponding changes and improvements to this problem.

Sunscreen Testing

Verification of sunscreen product effectiveness

Technical Principle

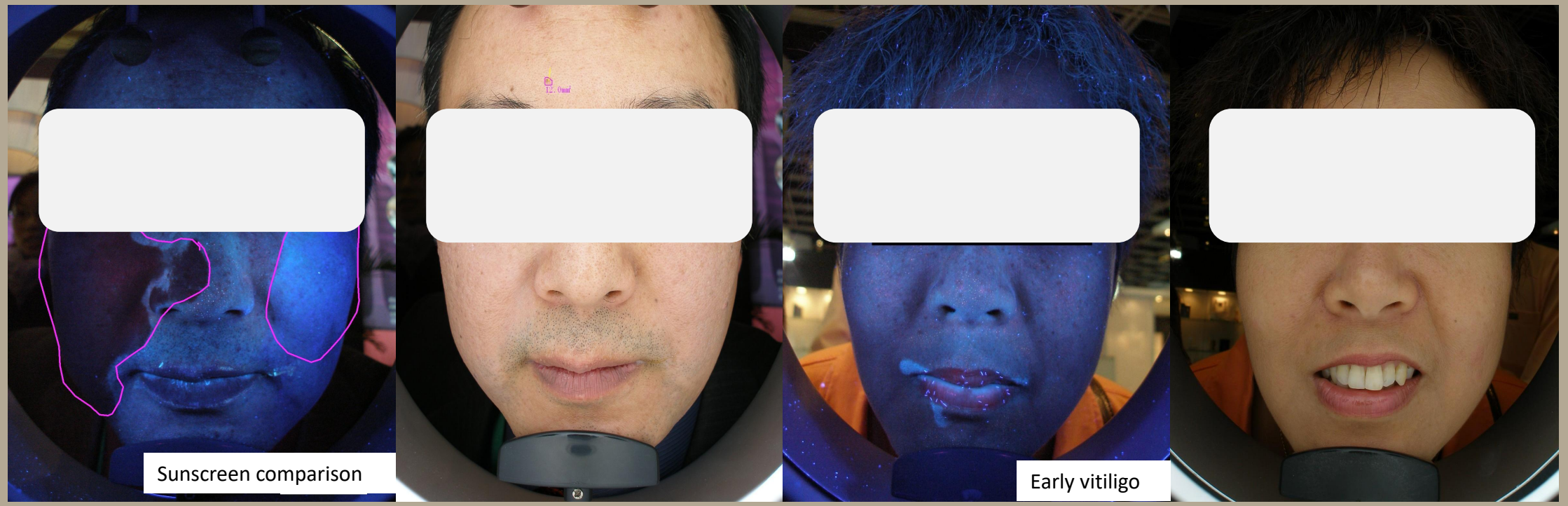
Sunscreens are categorized as "chemical" and "physical," and different sunscreens produce different visual responses.
Chemical sunscreens absorb UV light into the product, creating a "black zone effect" for sun protection.
Physical sunscreens block and reflect UV light, creating a "fluorescent reaction" for sun protection.

Viewing Method

When the "black area effect" appears, observe your face for traces of finger smearing or spraying. If unevenness or smearing are noticeable, the "black area effect" is caused by the sunscreen. The same applies to the "fluorescence effect." If unevenness or smearing are noticeable, the sunscreen is causing the "fluorescence effect" and "black area effect." The clearer the effect, the better the sunscreen.

Problem Skin

Fluorescent agent, lead and mercury precipitation, hormone face, vitiligo



Through a specific wavelength of the auxiliary light source, when the 365nm UV light irradiates the facial skin, different substances produce distinct images, such as fluorescent agents, lead and mercury deposits, vitiligo, and hormone-related facial changes, which can be observed in UV imaging. Traditionally, dermatology departments used the Wood's lamp to detect early-stage vitiligo. With technological advancements, UV light at specified LED wavelengths can now perform similar detection and has been applied in beauty and skin analysis devices.

Problem Skin

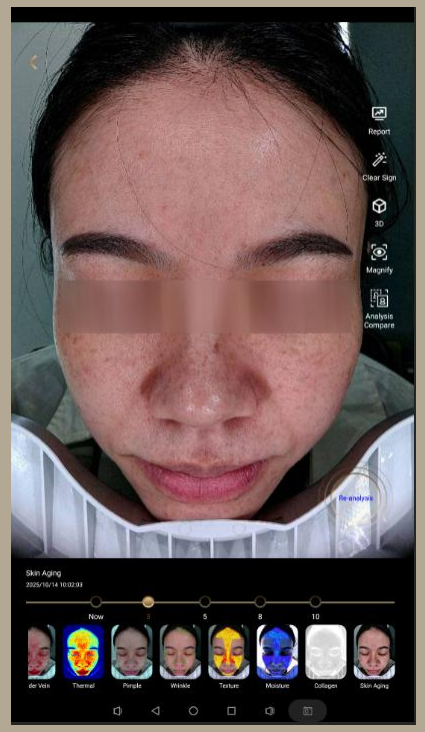
Fluorescent agent, lead and mercury precipitation, hormone face, vitiligo

Through the specific wavelength of the auxiliary light source, when the 365nm UV light source irradiates the facial skin, different images will appear when irradiating different substances, such as fluorescent agents, lead and mercury precipitation, vitiligo, hormone face, etc., which can be viewed through UV images. In the dermatology department of the hospital, the Wood's lamp was used to check the early stage of vitiligo in the early stage. With the development and innovation of technology, it can also be checked through the UV light of the specified wavelength of the LED light source, and applied to beauty detection equipment.

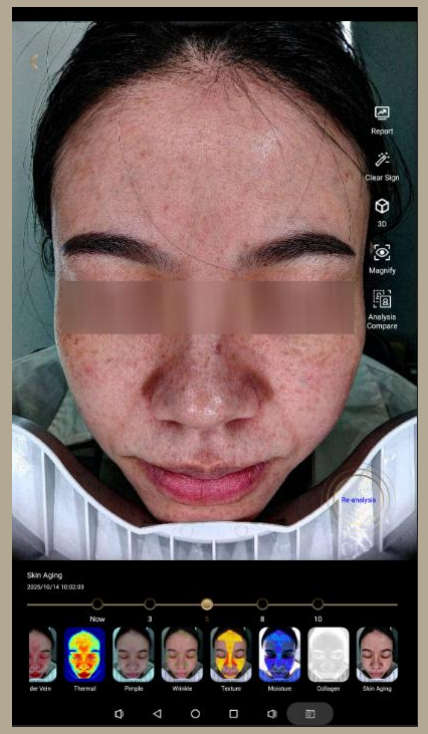
Aging Trend Prediction

Simulate facial aging issues

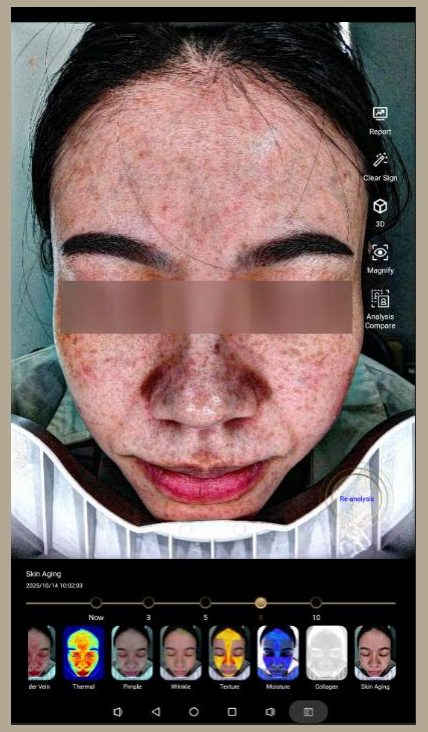
Now



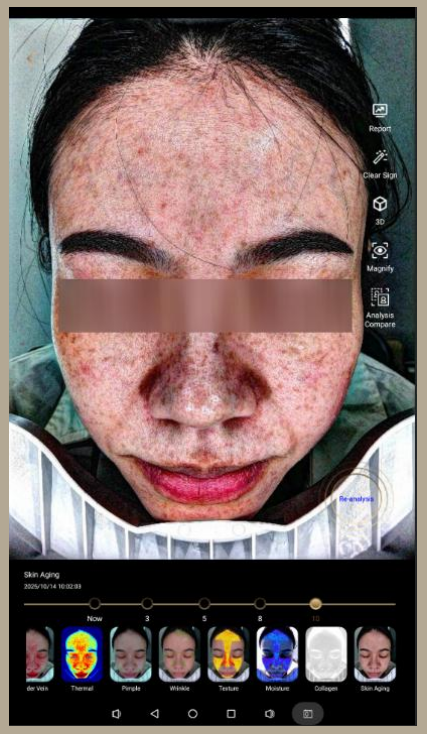
3 Years



5 Years



8 Years



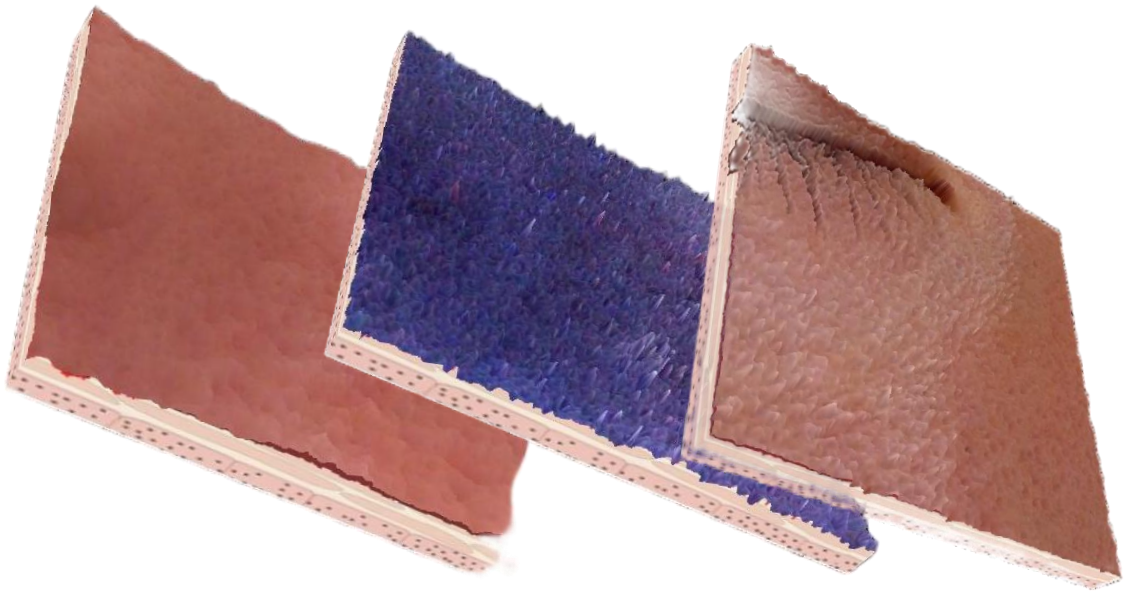
10 Years

Simulate and predict aging trends to achieve early detection and intervention.

Perform deep aging simulation on facial issues to visualize problem progression and highlight key aging characteristics.

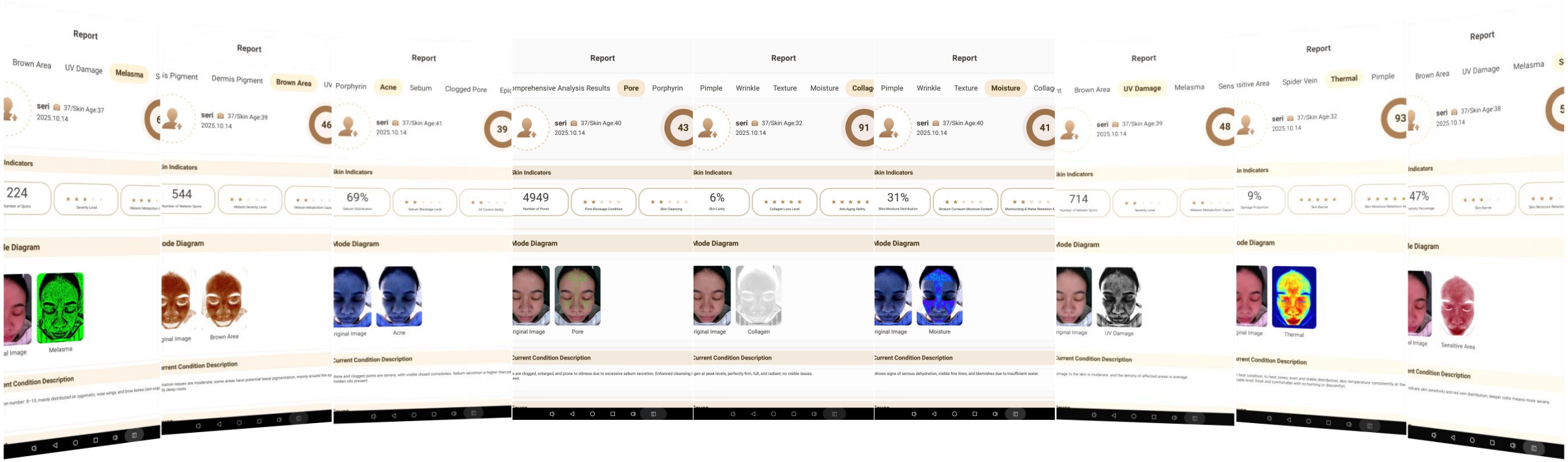
3D Sliced

3 Spectrum Slices



3D sliced allow detailed visualization of problematic skin areas, such as pigmentation spots and moles. This feature helps you understand the depth and layers of current skin issues, enabling more precise care planning and refined assessment for extraction and treatment of pigmentation.

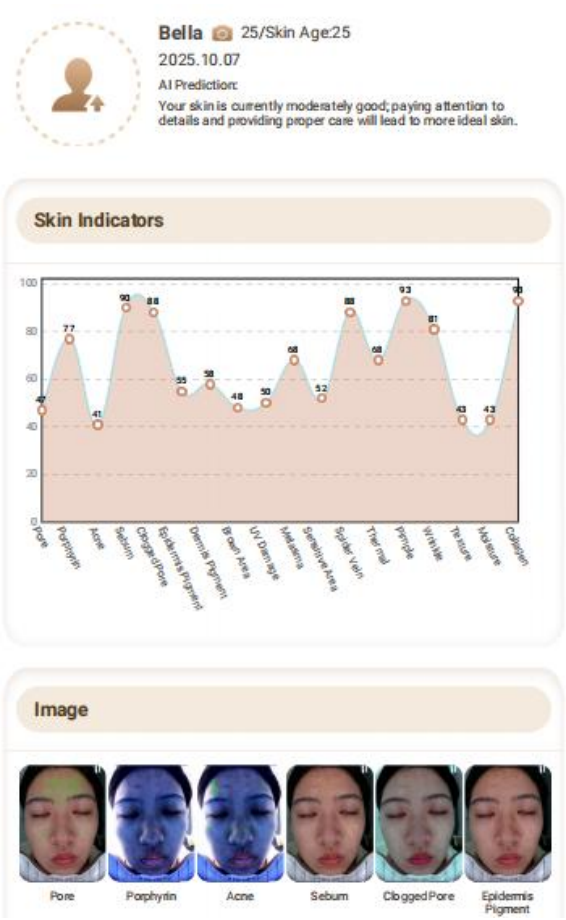
Single Report

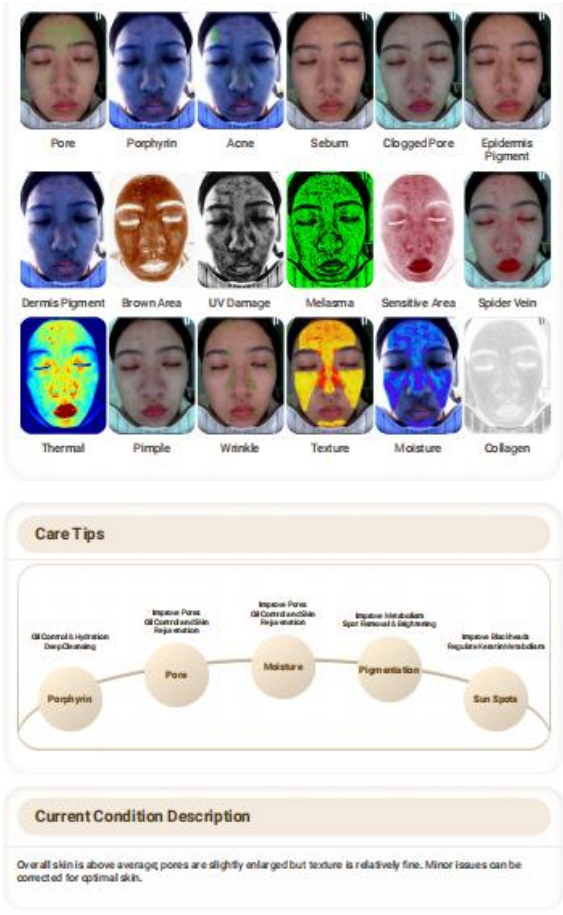


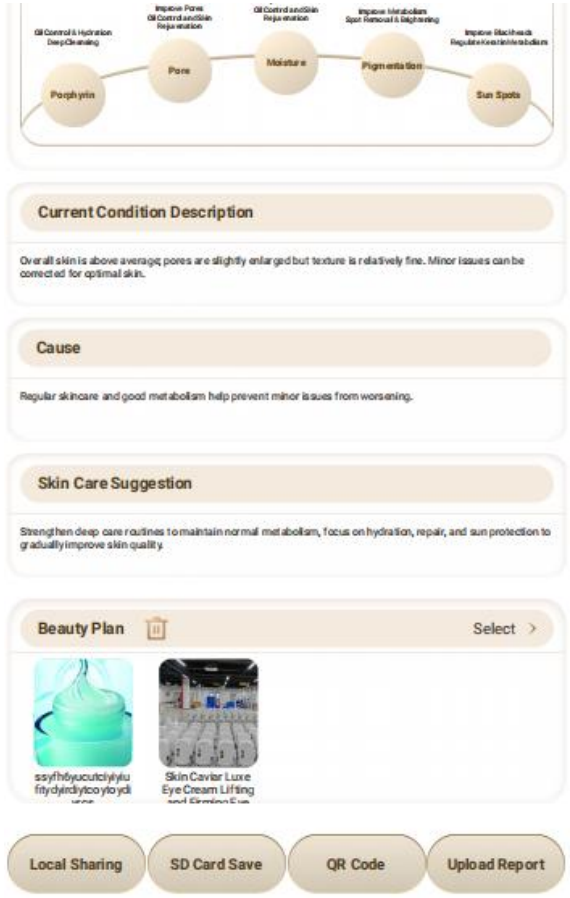
Pore, Porphyrin, Acne, Sebum, Clogged Pore, Epidermis Pigment, Dermis Pigment, Brown Area,UV Damage, Melasma, Sensitive Area, Spider Vein, Thermal, Pimple, Wrinkle, Texture, Moisture, Collagen

Comprehensive analysis with 18 detailed reports. Get data-driven diagnostics for every skin concern, personalized skincare recommendations, and intelligent plans for targeted improvement. All data is quantified for a clear and visual overview of each issue.

Comprehensive Report



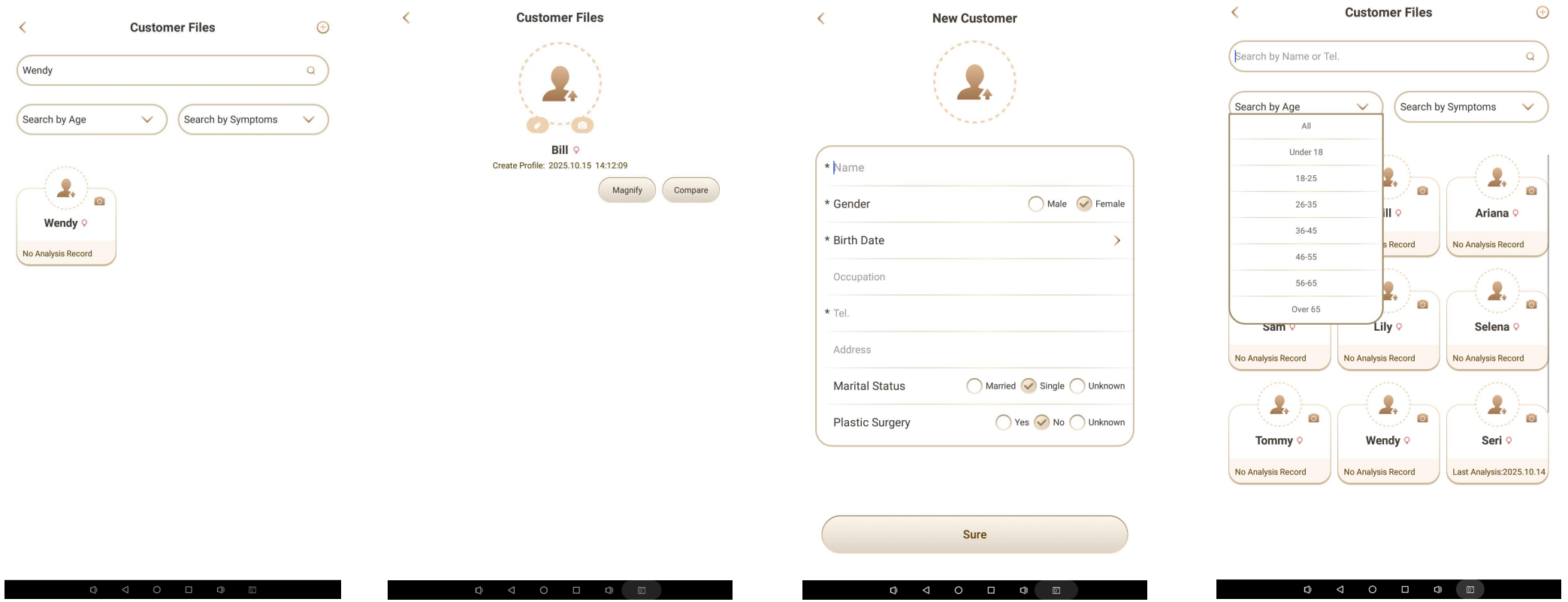




Comprehensive analysis combines multiple skin indicators to provide personalized skincare advice and product recommendations. It thoroughly assesses the skin, making treatments faster, easier, and more professional.
Each plan is customized for the individual, delivering targeted care and solutions for specific skin concerns.

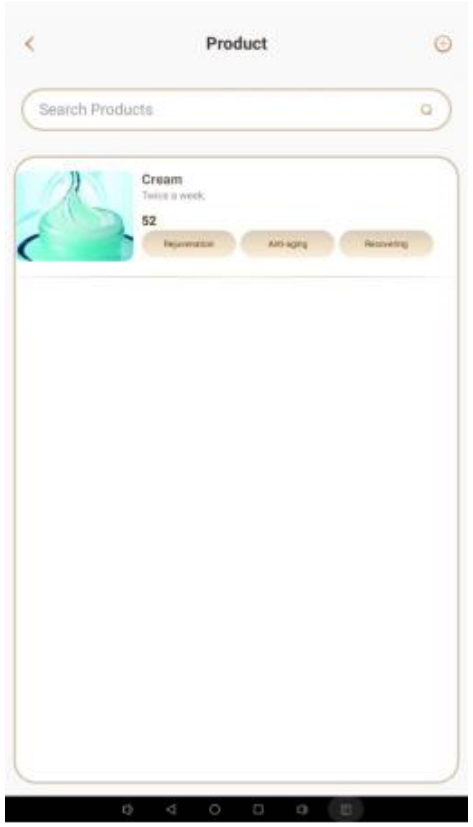
Smart Features Introduction

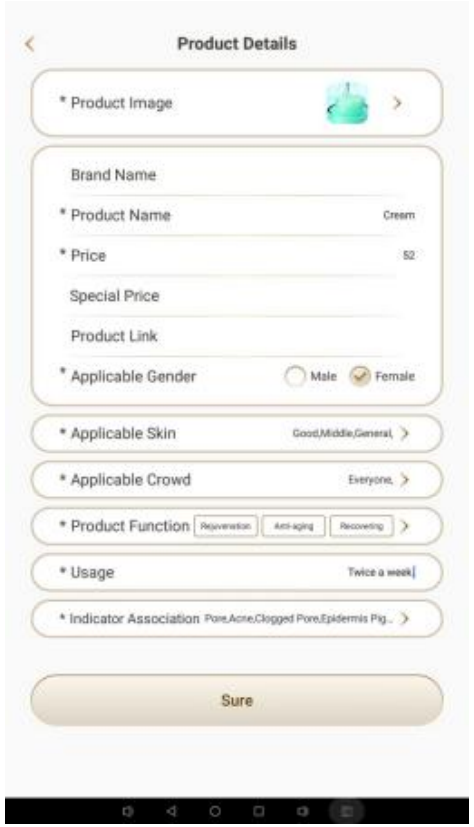
Client Management



Easily enter and manage detailed customer information with one file per person.
Stay closely connected with your clients while automatically tracking the total number of files.
Quickly search by keywords and delete single or multiple customer records as needed.

Product Management





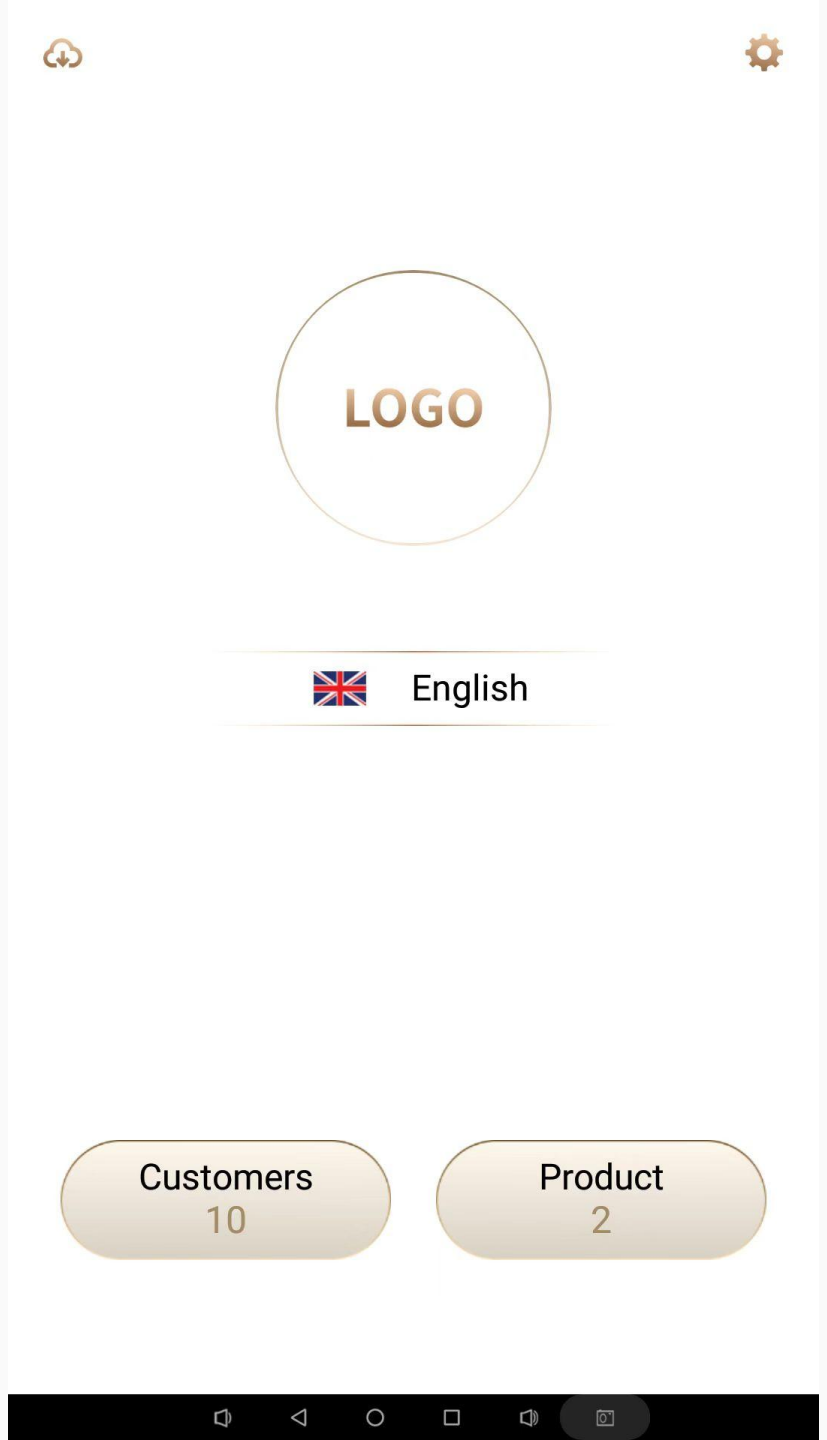
Showcase product images, prices, usage instructions, and other details in one place.
This helps present products to customers in a consistent and organized way. When combined with the cloud management system, you can also centrally manage all product information for devices under the same brand.

Customizable Ads

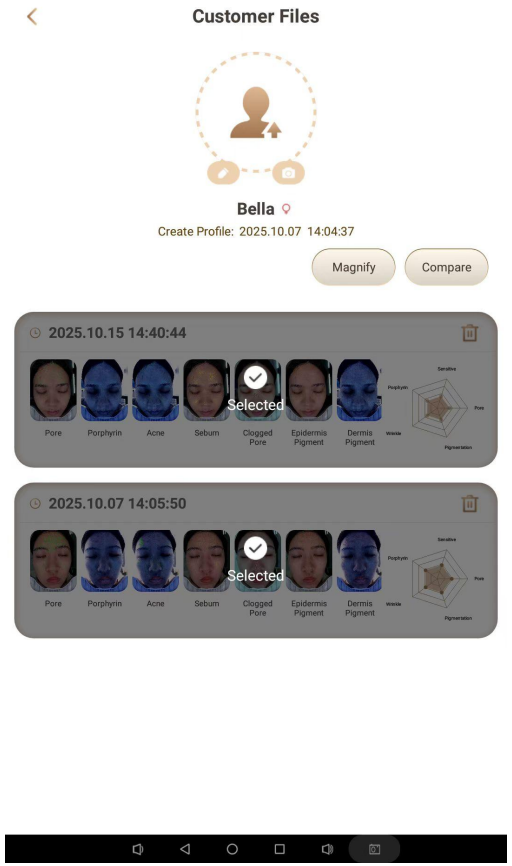
Display your products, campaigns, and events on a dynamic homepage carousel. Images switch automatically to grab attention, even when idle.

Customizable Logo

A dedicated logo space on the homepage allows easy replacement with the brand’s own logo anytime.

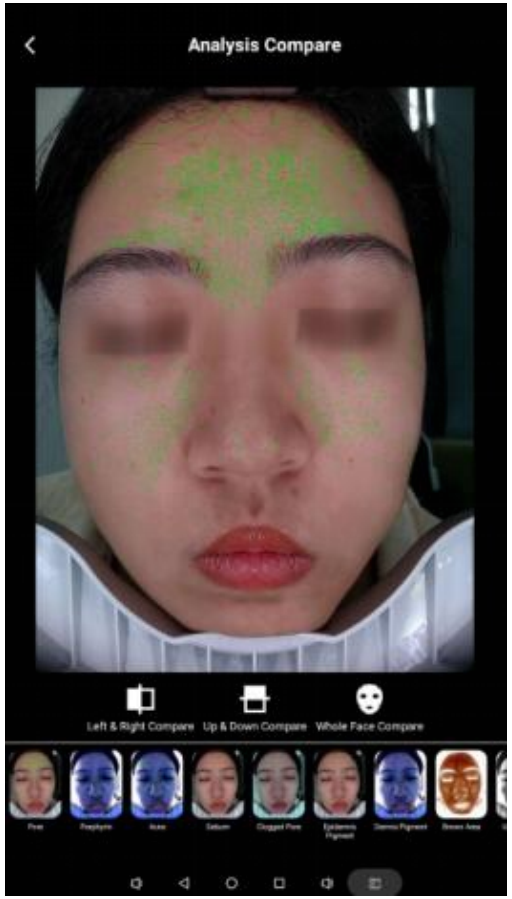


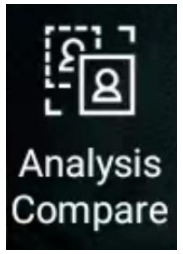
Before & After



Compare skin conditions before and after treatment with precision.
Select records from different dates, zoom in on details, or view full-face contrasts across multiple skin layers.
Comprehensive data charts clearly show improvements — results made visible, progress proven by numbers

Analysis Comparison





Select different indicator images from a single test record for multi-level comparison.
Clearly visualize the differences between surface and deeper skin layers.

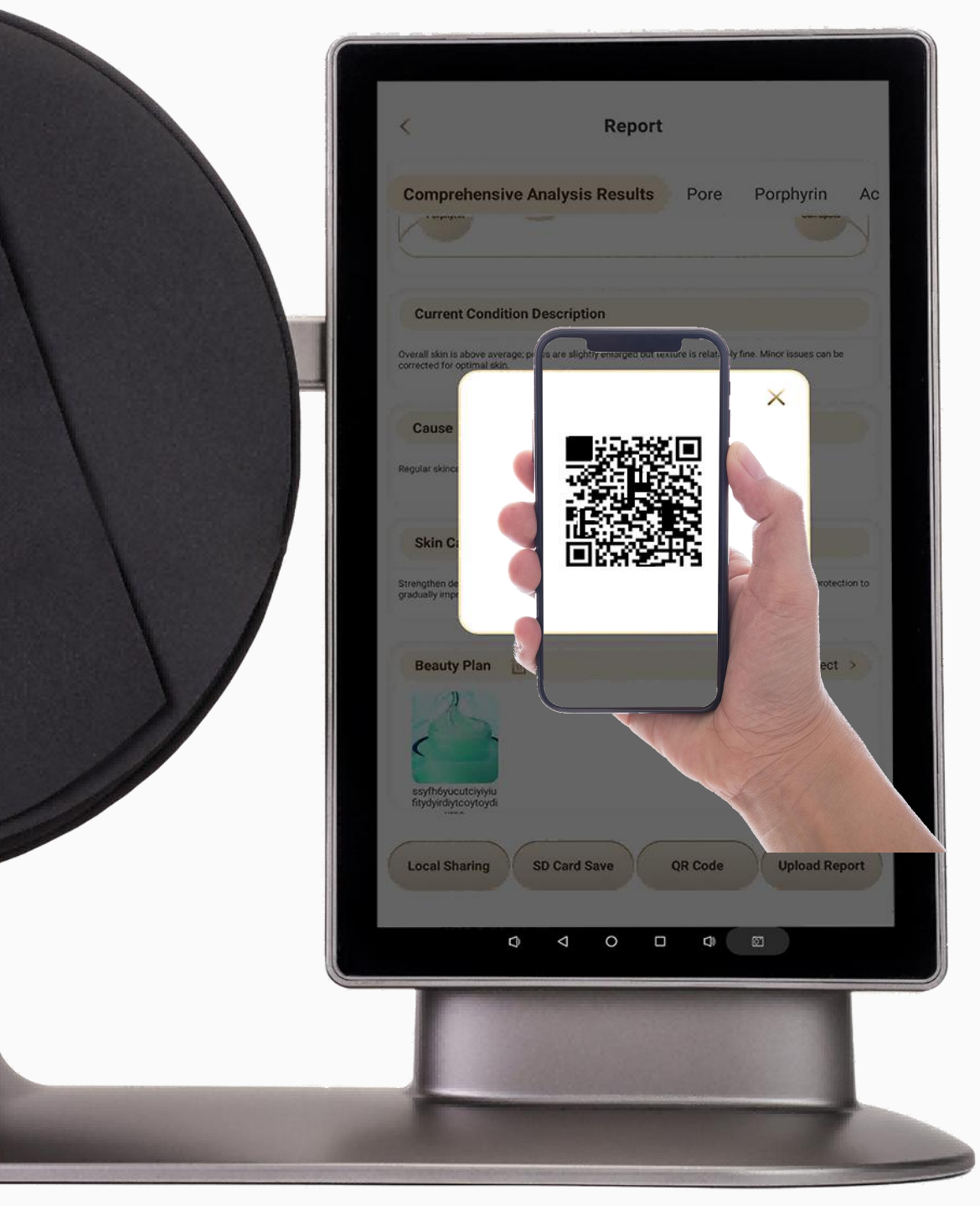
Beauty Plan

Discover your skin’s secrets!

After analysis, get exclusive skincare and makeup recommendations tailored just for you

—

personalized solutions that make beauty truly one of a kind.



Generate QR Code

Instant Report Access
Scan with Your Phone to View Instantly!

Cloud Data Management System

Cloud Management Backend

- Cloud Information

One-click download to sync with the device. Synced content includes LOGO, products, and treatment recommendation scripts.

- Unified Management

Centralized management for multiple stores (for chain businesses, each store has a unique ID linked to the cloud). Standardized deployment of LOGO, products, and other information across all locations.

- Mobile QR Scan

Supports scanning of QR codes to view customer records anytime, anywhere.

- Free Forever

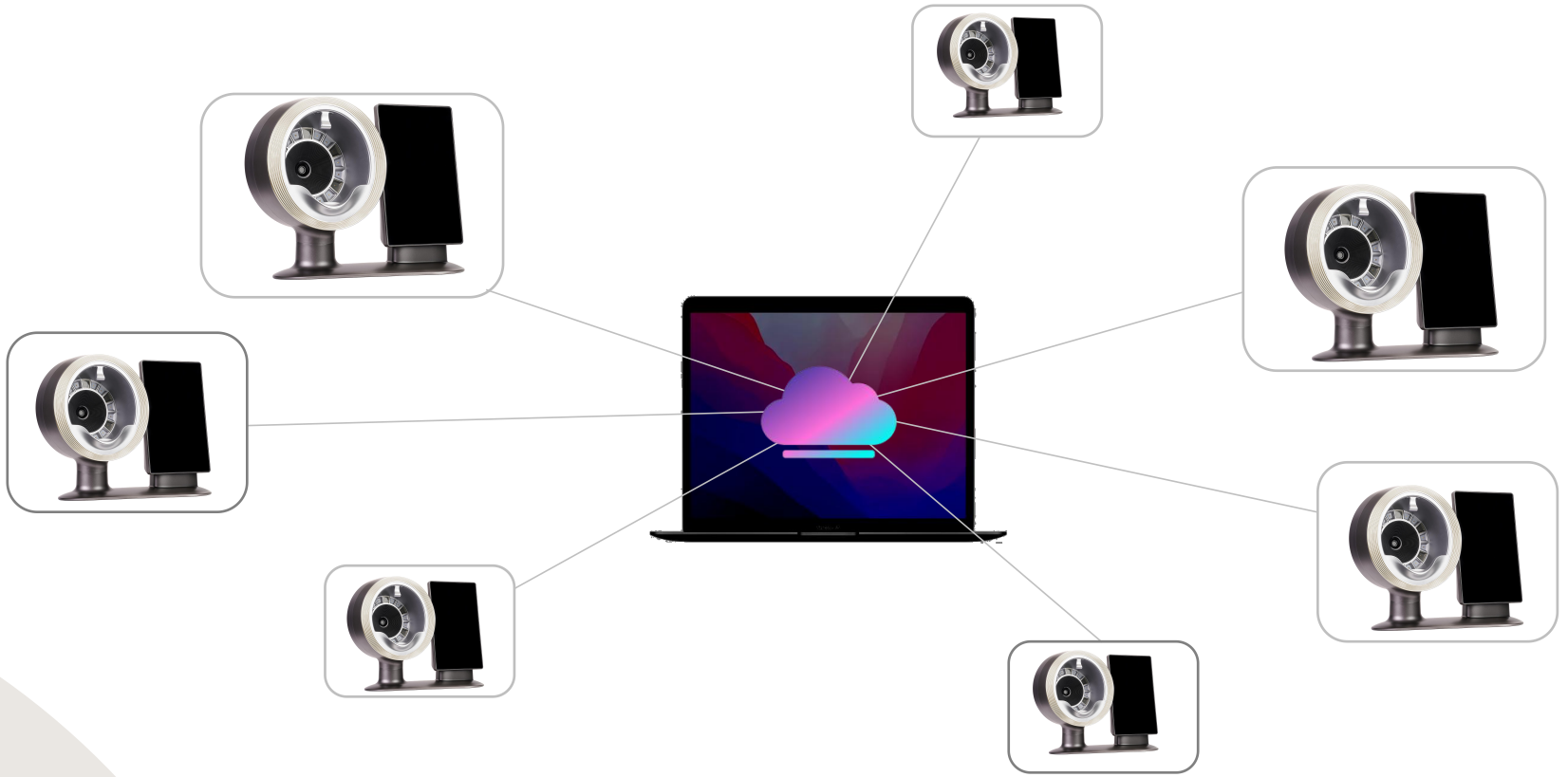
Enjoy permanent free access to the cloud with no additional or annual fees, and reliable backend support guaranteed.

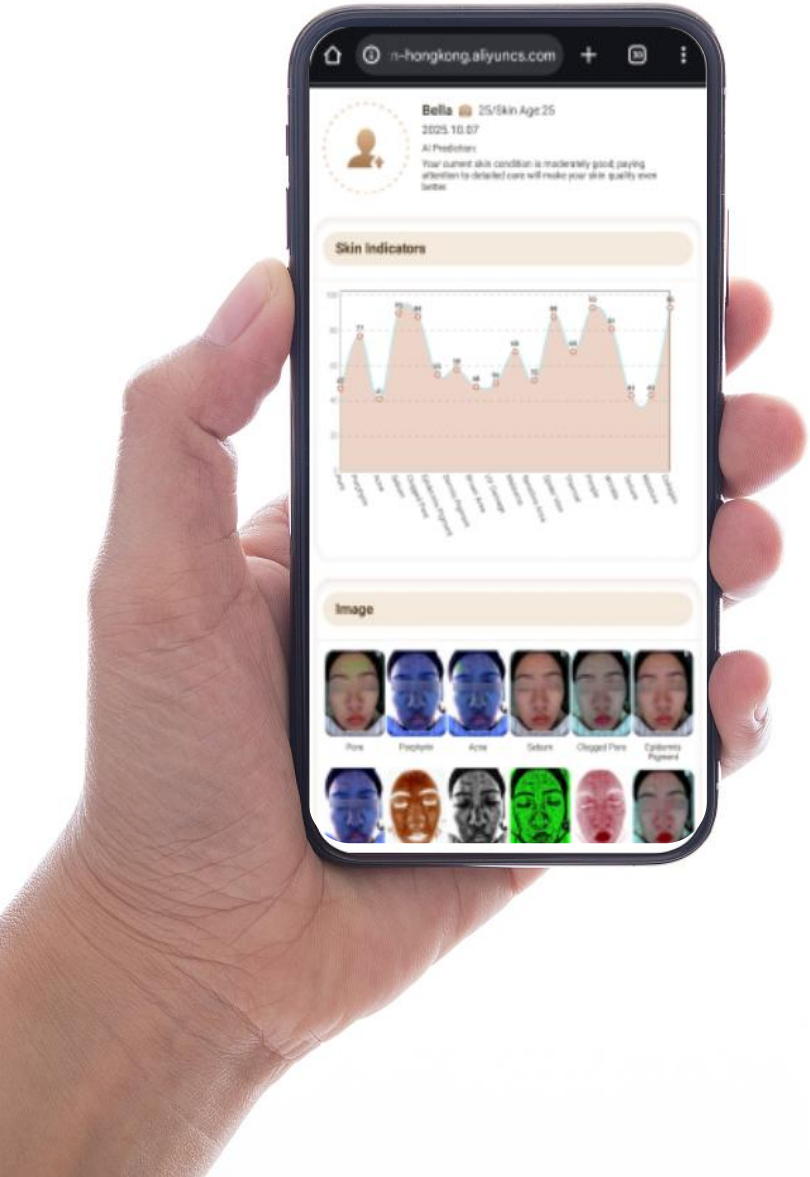
Smart Cloud

Intelligent Information Unified Management – Manage multiple devices simultaneously with synchronized data.

Information Management:

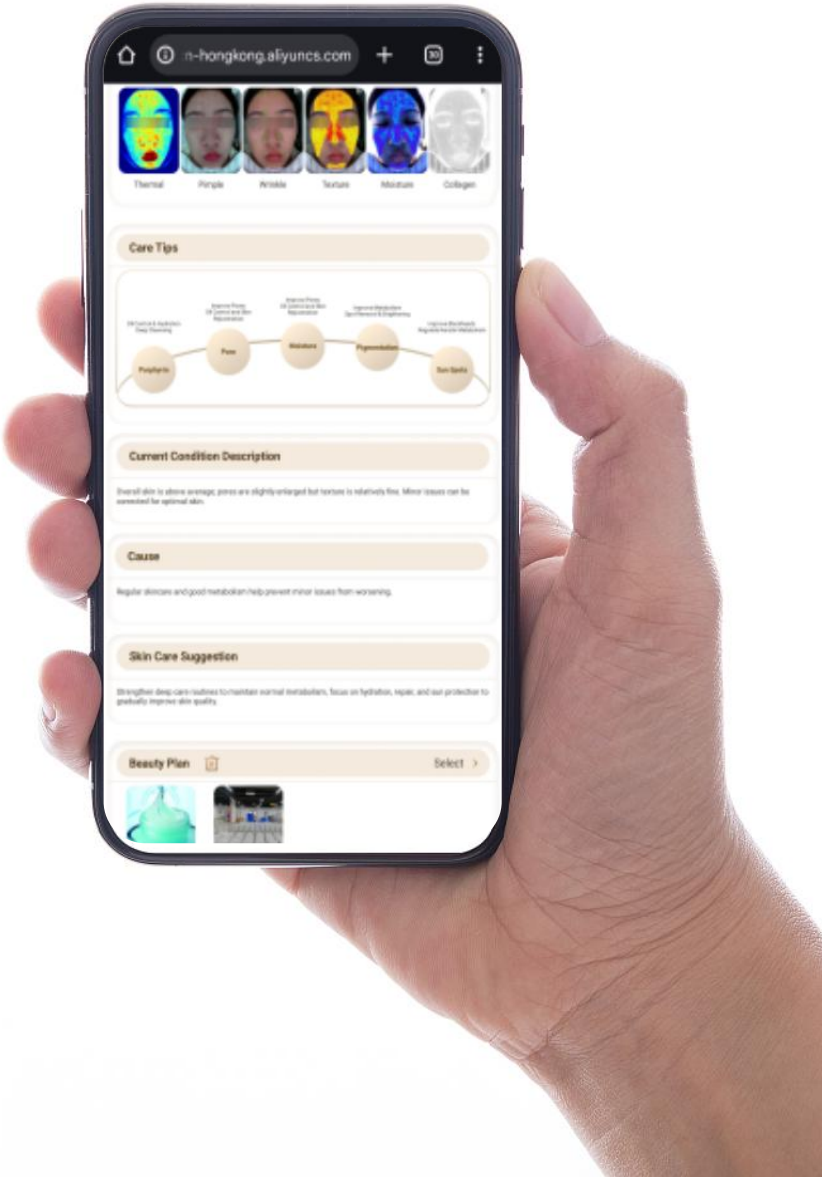
Product information, promotional content, and report templates can all be edited in the cloud. Once the devices in different locations are linked to the cloud, all updates can be downloaded and synchronized with a single click.

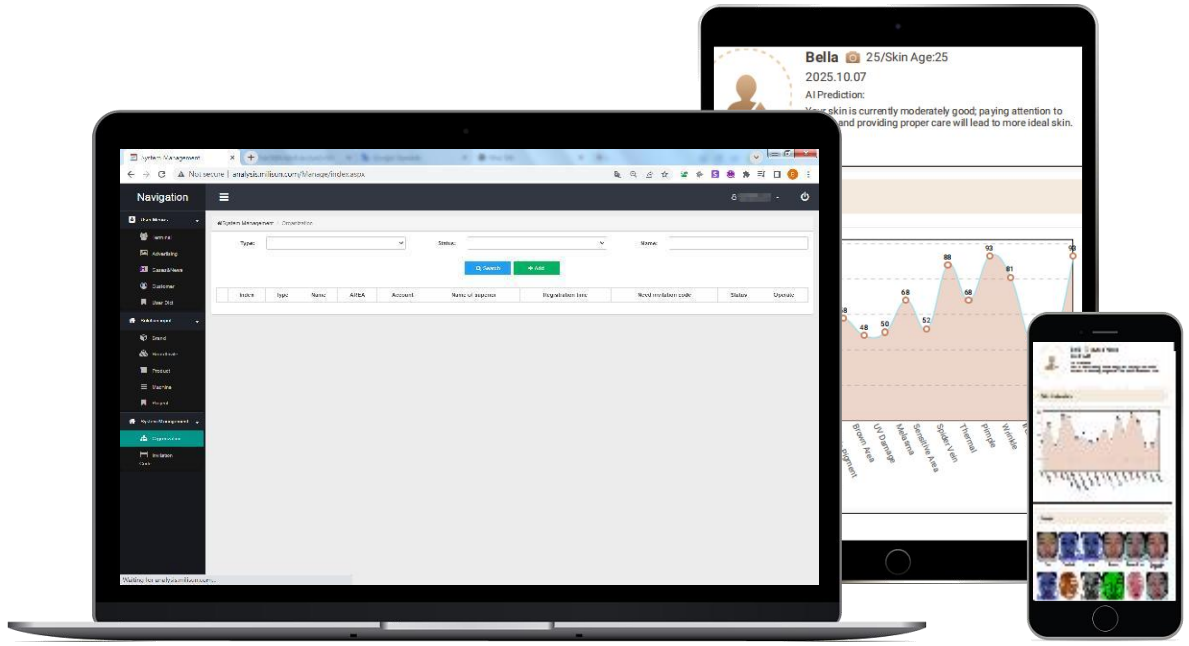




One Scan

Report in Hand





Multi-Device Access

Cloud Management & Multi-Device Access
View Reports on Mobile & Laptop Anytime!

Instant Reports
Printer Ready

Print Your Report Anytime!

Product Name	Intelligent Facial Skin Analyzer
Model	M17
Power	25W
Rated Power Supply	110–230 VAC / 50Hz–60Hz
Resolution	20 Megapixels
Spectrum	10
Operating System	Android Version 12
Shooting Mode	Automatic
Built-in Display	15.6 inches
RAM	2GB
Storage Capacity	64GB
External Expansion	Supports SD Card
Device Size	60.6 cm (L) × 45.5 cm (H) × 22.1 cm (T)
Package Size	70 cm (L) × 55 cm (W) × 29.5 cm (T)
Gross Weight	9 kg
Net Weight	5 kg

AI 2 in 1
Skin & Hair Analyzer