



January 11, 2022

PUC Perfect Union Co., LTD.  
Anita Chen  
Advisor  
8F-4, No.20, Lane 609, Sec. 5, Chungshin Road  
Sanchung District  
New Taipei City, 241 Taiwan

Re: K191356  
Trade/Device Name: i3 Foldable Mobility Scooter  
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 890.3800  
Regulation Name: Motorized Three-Wheeled Vehicle  
Regulatory Class: Class II  
Product Code: INI  
Dated: December 13, 2021  
Received: December 16, 2021

Dear Anita Chen:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) premarket notification of intent to market the device referenced above and have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act) that do not require approval of a premarket approval application (PMA). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. Although this letter refers to your product as a device, please be aware that some cleared products may instead be combination products. The 510(k) Premarket Notification Database located at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm> identifies combination product submissions. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration. Please note: CDRH does not evaluate information related to contract liability warranties. We remind you, however, that device labeling must be truthful and not misleading.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (PMA), it may be subject to additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 898. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register.

Please be advised that FDA's issuance of a substantial equivalence determination does not mean that FDA has made a determination that your device complies with other requirements of the Act or any Federal statutes and regulations administered by other Federal agencies. You must comply with all the Act's

requirements, including, but not limited to: registration and listing (21 CFR Part 807); labeling (21 CFR Part 801); medical device reporting (reporting of medical device-related adverse events) (21 CFR 803) for devices or postmarketing safety reporting (21 CFR 4, Subpart B) for combination products (see <https://www.fda.gov/combination-products/guidance-regulatory-information/postmarketing-safety-reporting-combination-products>); good manufacturing practice requirements as set forth in the quality systems (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820) for devices or current good manufacturing practices (21 CFR 4, Subpart A) for combination products; and, if applicable, the electronic product radiation control provisions (Sections 531-542 of the Act); 21 CFR 1000-1050.

Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21 CFR Part 807.97). For questions regarding the reporting of adverse events under the MDR regulation (21 CFR Part 803), please go to <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/medical-device-safety/medical-device-reporting-mdr-how-report-medical-device-problems>.

For comprehensive regulatory information about medical devices and radiation-emitting products, including information about labeling regulations, please see Device Advice (<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance>) and CDRH Learn (<https://www.fda.gov/training-and-continuing-education/cdrh-learn>). Additionally, you may contact the Division of Industry and Consumer Education (DICE) to ask a question about a specific regulatory topic. See the DICE website (<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/contact-us-division-industry-and-consumer-education-dice>) for more information or contact DICE by email ([DICE@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:DICE@fda.hhs.gov)) or phone (1-800-638-2041 or 301-796-7100).

Sincerely,

Heather Dean, PhD  
Assistant Director, Acute Injury Devices Team  
DHT5B: Division of Neuromodulation  
and Physical Medicine Devices  
OHT5: Office of Neurological  
and Physical Medicine Devices  
Office of Product Evaluation and Quality  
Center for Devices and Radiological Health

Enclosure

## Indications for Use

510(k) Number (if known)  
K191356

Device Name  
i3 Foldable Mobility Scooter

Indications for Use (Describe)

The device is intended for medical purposes to provide mobility to persons restricted to a sitting position.

Type of Use (Select one or both, as applicable)

Prescription Use (Part 21 CFR 801 Subpart D)

Over-The-Counter Use (21 CFR 801 Subpart C)

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## 510(k) Summary

The 510(k) summary of safety and effectiveness information is submitted as part of the Premarket Notification in compliance with requirements of 21 CFR Part 807.92

### 1. Submitter's Information

Submitter Name: PUC Perfect Union CO., Ltd.  
 The assigned 510(k) Number: K191356  
 Establishment Registration NO.: 3013603265  
 Address: 8F-4, No.20, Ln.609, Sec. 5, Chongxin Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan. Zip Code: 24159  
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 Contact Person: Anita Chen  
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 E-mail: [m9104303@gmail.com](mailto:m9104303@gmail.com)

### 2. Subject Device Information

Trade Name	i3 Foldable Mobility Scooter
Common Name	Mobility Scooter
Classification Name	Vehicle, Motorized 3-Wheeled
Review Panel	Physical Medicine
Product Code	INI
Regulation Class	2
Regulation Number	21 CFR 890.3800

### 3. Predicate Device Information

K150987, Heartway Medical Products CO., LTD.

<b>Trade Name</b>	Brio S19 Powered Mobility Scooter
<b>Common Name</b>	Mobility Scooter
<b>Classification Name</b>	Vehicle, Motorized 3-Wheeled
<b>Review Panel</b>	Physical Medicine
<b>Product Code</b>	INI
<b>Regulation Class</b>	2
<b>Regulation Number</b>	21 CFR 890.3800

### 4. Indication for Use

The device is intended for medical purposes to provide mobility to persons restricted to a sitting position.

## 5. Device Description

The device “i3” is an indoor/outdoor use mobility scooter that is intended to be used by a person who is able to walk but still with “minor mobility problems.” The mobility scooter “i3” is composed of metal alloy frame, two front wheels, two rear wheels, two anti-tip wheels, a speed control throttle lever for high/low speed adjustment, a upper control console with a battery indicator, a horn, a key, and a speed control dial, a Li-ion battery with an off-board charger, a motor/electromagnetic brake assembly, an electric motor controller, and a seat/backrest set. The overall dimension of the scooter is L1014\*W468\*H981 mm. The total weight of the scooter is 25 kg without battery inside. It can easily be folded and unfolded for transportation in a car boot. The maximum weight capacity of “i3” is 300 lbs. (Approx.136 kg), and its maximum speed is allowed 4 mph (Approx. 6 km/h).

The speed limits while in slow is 1 mph, and is between 2~3 mph in normal. The highest curb clearance is 43 mm. The maximum safe speed to prevent tip over during operation is 3 km/hr. The minimum turning radius to prevent tip over during operation is 1500 mm.

The information on the time to brake for each noted stopping distance is given on page 3 of the ISO 7176-3 test report as found in 004 Appendix B of this submission. Other performance standards such as ANSI/RESNA WC-2: 2009 (Section 21) & (Section 14) are applicable to the device subject of the submission. The braking system in the i3 foldable mobility scooter is electromagnetic brake. It will engage automatically as soon as the patient releases the speed lever. If the electrical brake fails, the motor will struggle to turn. This situation causes the motor to struggle and draw more current from the batteries. Then, the power indicator will travel faster from right to left. Meanwhile, the PG S45 controller will detect a fault in the scooter’s electrical brakes, and then the scooter will stop by itself instantly.

The maximum distance of travel on the fully charged battery is approximately 9.13 km on a single battery while carrying the maximum weight 300lbs. However, the maximum distance of travel does vary with the condition of battery, loading capability as well as road condition. The device can be operated under safer surfaces, such as riding on smooth and uneven surfaces.

There are no accessories for the i3 Foldable Mobility Scooter.

The device has a small USB port underneath the dashboard. It is safe for a patient to charge the patient/user's cell phone using the standard USB Type-A female port with a connecting cable because the maximum amperage and voltage are less than or equal to 0.5A/5V.

A USB charging port:

- Standard USB Type-A Female port.
- Provide 5V/0.5A, however, voltage may drop more depends on battery capacity.
- Caution: the USB port is design for cell phone charging only. Do not use the port for another appliance.
- **The following surfaces are recommended not to operate on:**
  - Sand land
  - Wet or icy road
  - Manhole cover
  - Additional person riding or hanging onto the scooter
  - Terrain
  - Never take escalator. Only take the elevator to go up and down stairs
  - Steep incline over 8 degrees
  - Connect to a wrong battery charger
  - Do not fold/unfold the product as accordantly
  - Use a cell phone, walkie, laptop, or other radio transmitter while operating the scooter
  - Turning corner at high speed

- Drive the scooter under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication that may affect the physical or cognitive abilities
- Power off the product when it is moving
- Hanging bags or other belonging over the steering throttle
- Carry passengers or items exceed the maximum carrying weight
- Neglect of the manufacturer's recommendation
- Exceed the maximum safe gradient

### Performance Testing

The device “i3” is designed to fulfill the requirements of the following safety and performance standards.

1.	<u>ISO 7176-13 First edition 1989-08-01 Wheelchairs - Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces</u>
2.	<u>ISO 7176-15 First edition 1996-11-15 Wheelchairs - Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labeling</u>
3.	<u>ISO 7176-4 Third edition 2008-10-01 Wheelchairs - Part 4: Energy consumption of electric wheelchairs and scooters for determination of theoretical distance range</u>
4.	<u>ISO 7176-5 Second edition 2008-06-01 Wheelchairs - Part 5: Determination of overall dimensions, mass and maneuvering space</u>
5.	<u>ISO 7176-10 Second edition 2008-11-01 Wheelchairs - Part 10: Determination of obstacle-climbing ability of electrically powered wheelchairs</u>
6.	<u>ISO 7176-14 Second edition 2008-02-15 Wheelchairs - Part 14: Power and control systems for electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters - Requirements and test methods</u>

7.	<u>ISO 7176-21 Second edition 2009-04-01 Wheelchairs - Part 21: Requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility of electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters, and battery chargers</u>
8.	<u>ISO 7176-9 Third edition 2009-11-15 Wheelchairs - Part 9: Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs</u>
9.	<u>ISO 7176-11 Second edition 2012-12-01 Wheelchairs - Part 11: Test dummies</u>
10	<u>ISO 7176-16 Second edition 2012-12-01 Wheelchairs - Part 16: Resistance to ignition of postural support devices</u>
11	<u>ISO 7176-3 Third edition 2012-12-15 Wheelchairs - Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes</u>
12	<u>ISO 7176-1 Third edition 2014-10-01 Wheelchairs - Part 1: Determination of static stability</u>
13	<u>ISO 7176-7 First Edition 1998-05-15 Wheelchairs - Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions</u>
14	<u>ISO 7176-8 Second editon 2014-12-15 Wheelchairs - Part 8: Requirements and test methods for static, impact and fatigue strengths</u>
15	<u>ISO 7176-2 Third edition 2017-10 Wheelchairs - Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs</u>
16	<u>ISO 7176-6 Third edition 2018-06 Wheelchairs - Part 6: Determination of maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electric wheelchairs</u>
17	<u>ISO 7176 - 30 First edition 2018-12 Wheelchairs --Part 30: Wheelchairs for changing occupant posture --Test methods and requirements</u>
18	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 1 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 1: Determination of static stability</u>
19	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 2 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with Electrical Systems Section 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs</u>
20	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 3 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes</u>



21	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 4 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with Electrical Systems Section 4: Energy consumption of electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters for determination of theoretical distance range</u>
22	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 5 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 5: Determination of dimensions, mass and maneuvering space</u>
23	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 6 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with Electrical Systems Section 6: Determination of maximum speed of electrically powered wheelchairs.</u>
24	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 7 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 7: Method of measurement of seating and wheel dimensions</u>
25	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 8 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 8: Requirements and test methods for static, impact and fatigue strengths</u>
26	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 9 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with Electrical Systems Section 9: Climatic tests for Electrically powered wheelchairs</u>
27	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 10 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with Electrical Systems Section 10: Determination of obstacle-climbing ability of electrically powered wheelchairs</u>
28	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 11 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 11: Test mannequins</u>
29	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 13 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 13: Determination of Coefficient of Friction of Test Surfaces</u>
30	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 14 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2: Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with</u>

	<u>Electrical Systems Section 14: Power and Control Systems for Electrically Powered Wheelchairs Requirements and Test Methods</u>
31	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 15 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 15: Requirements for Information Disclosure, Documentation and Labeling</u>
32	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 16 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 16: Resistance to Ignition of Upholstered Parts - Requirements and Test Methods</u>
33	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-1:2019 Section 22 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 1: Requirements and Test Methods for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) Section 22: Set-up Procedures</u>
34	<u>ANSI RESNA WC-2:2019 Section 21 American National Standard for Wheelchairs - Volume 2, Additional Requirements for Wheelchairs (including Scooters) with Electrical Systems Section 21: Requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility of electrically powered wheelchairs and motorized scooters</u>
35	<u>IEC 60335-2-29: Safety of household and similar electrical appliance</u>
36	<u>IEC 62133: Secondary Cells and Batteries Containing Alkaline or other Non-Acid Electrolytes – Safety Requirements for Portable Sealed Secondary Cells and for Batteries Made From Them for Use in Portable Applications</u>
37	<u>IEC 60601–1–6 and IEC 62366: Medical Electrical Equipment Usability Report</u>
38	<u>ANSI/RESNA WC-2: 2009 (Section 21) Electrically powered wheelchairs, scooters, and their chargers – requirements and test methods</u>
39	<u>ANSI/RESNA WC-2: 2009 (Section 14) Power and control system for electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters – requirements and test methods</u>
40	<u>ISO 10993 –10 Skin Sensitization (Maximization)</u>
41	<u>ISO 10993 –5 Vitro Cytotoxicity</u>
42	<u>ISO 10993 –10 Irritation and Skin Sensitization</u>

## 6. Comparison

<b>Item</b>	<b>Subject Device</b>	<b>Predicate Device (K150987)</b>	<b>Substantial Equivalent Results</b>
<b>Manufacturer</b>	PUC	Heartway	-
<b>Model No.</b>	i3	BRIO S19	-
<b>Indication for use</b>	The device is intended for medical purposes to provide mobility to persons restricted to a sitting position.	The device is intended for medical purposes to provide mobility to persons restricted to a sitting position.	Same
<b>Electronics controller</b>	Penny & Giles S-Drive	Penny & Giles S-Drive	Same
<b>Armrest</b>	No armrest	No armrest	Same
<b>Height adjustable tiller</b>	Yes	Yes	Same
<b>Back upholstery</b>	Fabric	Fabric	Same
<b>Wheel Lock</b>	Push-to-lock	Push-to-lock	Same
<b>Frame</b>	Fixed/Aluminum alloy	Fixed/Aluminum alloy	Same
<b>Brake</b>	Electromagnetic	Electromagnetic	Same
<b>Anti-tipper</b>	Yes	Yes	Same
<b>Driving system</b>	Rear wheel drive	Rear wheel drive	Same
<b>Rear wheel</b>	8"X2" solidX2	8"X2" solidX2	Same
<b>Manual folding only</b>	Yes	Yes	Same
<b>Operating Environments</b>	Indoor/outdoor	Indoor/outdoor	Same
<b>Overall dimension</b>	L1014mm / 39.9"	930 mm / 36.6"	Larger Dimension
<b>Overall Length</b>	W468mm /18.4"	485 mm / 19.0"	
<b>Overall Width</b>	H981 mm /38.6"	945 mm / 37.2"	
<b>Overall Height</b>			
<b>Seat dimension</b>	W400mm /15.7"	395 mm / 15.5"	Same
<b>Seat Width</b>	H355 mm /13.98"	350 mm / 13.75"	
<b>Seat Height</b>			
<b>Weight</b>	w/batteries 26.99kgs /59.5 lbs	w/batteries 31.3kgs /69 lbs	Minor different

	w/o batteries 25.24kgs / 55.6 lbs	w/o batteries 24.0kgs / 53 lbs	
<b>Battery weight</b>	1.72 kg for one	3 kg	Minor different
<b>USB charging port</b>	Yes	No	different
<b>Ground clearance</b>	43 mm / 1.7"	60 mm / 2.3"	Minor different, more safety.
<b>Front caster</b>	7"x1.75" solid X2	7"x1.6" solid X2	Minor different
<b>Turning Radius</b>	1500mm/59"	820mm/32.2"	Minor different for stable design.
<b>Incline Safe Climbing Angle</b>	8 Degree	6 Degree	Minor different for Larger safe climbing Angle
<b>Range per full charging</b>	9.13 km / 5.67miles (for one battery)	18 km / 11.25 miles	Minor different
<b>Maximum speed</b>	6 km/hr (3.7 mile/h)	8.0 km/hr (5mile/h)	Minor different
<b>Motor</b>	24V, 270W	3A 24V, 270W@1	same
<b>Kerb climbing</b>	50 mm/2"	45 mm/1.7"	Minor different
<b>Battery charger Voltage output Model</b>	External (off-board) charger DC29.4V (UL E491233 CE) IN2902000	External (off-board) charger 24VDC (UL E201162) 4C24050A	Minor different
<b>Maximum Capability</b>	137 kg / 300lbs	100 kg / 220lbs	different
<b>Battery</b>	Two Li – Battery 25.2V/11.6AH	Two 12Ah /12VDC	Minor different

<b>Biocompatibility</b>	ISO10993-1:2018	ISO 10993-1:2009	same
	ISO 10993-5:2009	ISO 10993-5:2009	
	ISO 10993-10:2010	ISO 10993-10:2010	

Despite of the above differences, the two devices all completed the performance tests in accordance with ISO 7176 series standards and the ANSI / RESNA WC 2, Section 21 for the EMC test. There are no safety and effectiveness aspects concerned. Thus, the two devices are substantially equivalent.

## 7. Conclusion

Based on the similarities and differences discussions above, the subject device is as safe and effective as the predicate device because the subject device is a lot like the predicate device which has already been reviewed and cleared by FDA. Besides, the comparison of different characteristics with the predicate device demonstrates that the subject device is as safe and effective because the results of these tests do not affect the safety and effectiveness after verified by related performance tests. Since both devices were tested using the same FDA Recognized Consensus Standards, PUC believes that the data generated from the Heartway supports the findings of substantial equivalence. Thus, the subject device is substantially equivalent to the predicate device (K150987).

The conclusions drawn from the non-clinical tests demonstrate that the device is as safe, as effective, and performs as well as the legally marketed device identified in the submission. Thus, the subject device is substantially equivalent to the predicate device.