

#### Valve Test

- 1 Raise the pressure again to 280 mmHg.
- 2 Select **Close valves: Off**.
- 3 Wait five seconds and then document the value displayed. The value should be less than 10 mmHg.
- 4 Document the value displayed by the monitor (x4).

Test	Expected test results
Accuracy test	x1 = 280 ± 3mmHg Difference ≤ 3mmHg
Leakage test	x2 = leakage test value x2 < 6 mmHg (with 250ml expansion chamber)
Linearity test	x3 = 150 ± 3mmHg Difference ≤ 3mmHg
Valve Test	x4 = value < 10 mmHg

#### Invasive Pressure Performance Test

This test checks the performance of the invasive pressure measurement.

**Tools required:** Patient simulator, for dual pressure connectors: Philips Dual IBP Adapter (989803199741).

- 1 If you are testing on a dual pressure connector, connect the Dual IBP Adapter to the pressure connector. If you are testing on a single pressure connector, connect the patient simulator to the pressure connector and proceed to step 3.
- 2 Connect the patient simulator to the Dual IBP Adapter.
- 3 Set the patient simulator to 0 pressure.
- 4 Perform a zero calibration.
- 5 Configure the patient simulator as P(static) = 200 mmHg.
- 6 Wait for the display.
- 7 The value should be 200 mmHg ± 5 mmHg. If the value is outside these tolerances, calibrate the Invasive Pressure measurement. If the measurement was calibrated with a dedicated reusable catheter, check the calibration together with this catheter.
- 8 If you are testing on a dual pressure connector, repeat the test for the second pressure connector.

Test	Expected test results
Invasive Pressure Performance Test	200 mmHg ± 5 mmHg

#### Temperature Performance Test

This test checks the performance of the temperature measurement.

Tools required: Patient simulator (with 0.1°C or 0.2°F tolerance).

- 1 Connect the patient simulator to the temperature connector.
- 2 Configure the patient simulator to 40°C or 100°F.
- 3 The value should be 40°C ± 0.2°C or 100°F ± 0.4°F.

Test	Expected test results
Temperature Performance Test	40°C ± 0.2°C or 100°F ± 0.4°F

## 867040/M3014A Capnography Extension Performance Tests

The procedures below describe the mainstream and sidestream CO<sub>2</sub> performance tests for the 867040 and M3014A Capnography Extensions.

### Mainstream CO<sub>2</sub> Accuracy Check

Tools Required:

- three airway adapters
- Verification Gas M2506A
- Gas cylinder regulator M2505A

You also need a local barometric pressure rating received from a reliable local source (airport, regional weather station or hospital weather station) which is located at the same altitude as the hospital.

#### Procedure:

- 1 Attach the M2501A CO<sub>2</sub> sensor to the patient monitor. Attach an airway adapter to the sensor. Make sure that the sensor is disconnected from the patient circuit.
- 2 Switch on the patient monitor.
- 3 Enter the monitor's Service Mode.
- 4 Using the sensor status provided in the M2501A Serial protocol, wait for the M2501A sensor to warm up to its operating temperature.
- 5 The default setting for gas temperature is 22°C. If the gas temperature is significantly above or below this value, correct the gas temperature setting.
- 6 Zero the sensor on the airway adapter being used in this test. Ensure Zero Gas is set to Room Air
- 7 Attach a regulated flowing gas mixture of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, balance N<sub>2</sub> to the airway adapter.
- 8 Set the gas correction to off.
- 9 Allow a few seconds for the gas mixture to stabilize and observe the CO<sub>2</sub> value. The expected value is 5% of the ambient pressure  $\pm 2$ mmHg

#### NOTE

Make sure that you follow the above steps correctly. If the sensor fails this check it must be exchanged. The sensor cannot be calibrated.

#### Example for an expected test result:

The expected test result for an altitude of 0 m (sea level) at approximately 760 mmHg ambient pressure is:

Test	Expected test results (x1)	Acceptance Range
Mainstream CO <sub>2</sub> Accuracy Test	5% of 760 mmHg pressure $\pm 2$ mmHg	36 mmHg - 40 mmHg

#### NOTE

The expected test results will differ depending on the conditions (i.e. altitude or ambient pressure).