

•• MaxO₂[®]

OPERATING MANUAL &
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

OM-25ME & OM-25ME-L





Maxtec
 6526 South Cottonwood Street
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84107
 USA

TEL (800) 748.5355
 FAX (801) 270.5590
 www.maxtecinc.com

Authorized Representative:



QNET BV
 Hommerterweg 286
 6436 AM Amstenrade
 The Netherlands



This manual describes the function, operation and maintenance of the Maxtec Model OM-25ME and OM-25ME-L oxygen monitors. Notes are included where differences may occur between the two monitors. As members of Maxtec's MAXO₂[®] line of oxygen analyzers and monitors, the OM-25ME utilizes the Maxtec MAX-250E oxygen sensor and is engineered for fast response, maximum reliability and stable performance. The OM-25ME is designed primarily for continuous monitoring of oxygen levels delivered by medical oxygen delivery equipment and respiratory care systems. Adjustable high and low level alarm setpoints make the OM-25ME ideal for use in neo-natal, anesthesia, and respiratory care.

• CLASSIFICATION

- Classification: Class II medical device.
- Protection against electric shock: Internally powered equipment.
- Protection against water: Ordinary Equipment
- Mode of Operation: Continuous
- Sterilization: See section 6.0
- Safety of application in the presence of a flammable anesthetic mixture: See Section 8.1



Product Disposal Instructions:

- The sensor, batteries, and circuit board are not suitable for regular trash disposal.
- Return sensor to Maxtec for proper disposal or dispose according to local guidelines.
- Follow local guidelines for disposal of other components

WARRANTY

The MAXO₂[®] Monitor is designed for medical oxygen delivery equipment and systems. Under normal operating conditions, Maxtec warrants the MAXO₂[®] Monitor to be free from defects of workmanship or materials for a period of two (2) years from the date of shipment from Maxtec, provided that the unit is properly operated and maintained in accordance with Maxtec's operating instructions. Based on Maxtec's product evaluation, Maxtec's sole obligation under the foregoing warranty is limited to making replacements, repairs, or issuing credit for equipment found to be defective. This warranty extends only to the buyer purchasing the equipment directly from Maxtec or through Maxtec's designated distributors and agents as new equipment.

Maxtec warrants the MAX-250E oxygen sensor in the MAXO₂[®] Monitor to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of two (2) years from Maxtec's date of shipment in a MAXO₂[®] unit. Should a sensor fail prematurely, the replacement sensor is warranted for the remainder of the original sensor warranty period.

Routine maintenance items, such as batteries, are excluded from warranty. Maxtec and any other subsidiaries shall not be liable to the purchaser or other persons for incidental or consequential damages or equipment that has been subject to abuse, misuse, mis-application, alteration, negligence or accident. THESE WARRANTIES ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

NOTE: In order to obtain optimum performance from your MAXO₂[®] monitor, all operation and maintenance must be performed in accordance with this manual. Please read the manual thoroughly before using the monitor and do not attempt any repair or procedure that is not described herein. Maxtec cannot warrant any damage resulting from misuse, unauthorized repair or improper maintenance of the instrument.

❖ WARNINGS

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS COULD RESULT IN INSTRUMENT DAMAGE AND POSSIBLY JEOPARDIZE THE WELL BEING OF THE PATIENT AND/OR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL.

- » The sensor of the MAXO₂ Oxygen Monitor (MAX250E) has been tested with various anesthesia gases including Nitrous oxide, Halothane, Isoflurane, Enflurane, Sevoflurane and Desflurane and found to have acceptable low interference, the device in its entirety (including electronics) is not suitable for use in the presence of a flammable anesthetic mixture. Only the threaded sensor face, flow diverter, and “T” adapter may be allowed to contact such a gas mixture.
- » To avoid explosion, do not operate the Oxygen monitor in the presence of flammable anesthetics or in an atmosphere of explosive gases. Operating the oxygen monitor in flammable or explosive atmospheres may result in fire or explosion.
- » Never allow an excess length of cable near the patient’s head or neck, as such could result in strangulation. Secure excess cable to the bed rail or suitable object.
- » Never use a MAXO₂ monitor with a cable that appears worn, cracked or has damaged insulation.
- » Before use, all individuals who will be using the MAXO₂ must become thoroughly familiar with the information contained in this Operation Manual. Strict adherence to the operating instructions is necessary for safe effective product performance. This product will perform only as designed if installed and operated in accordance with the manufacturer’s operating instructions.
- » Use only genuine Maxtec accessories and replacement parts. Failure to do so may seriously impair the monitor’s performance. Repair or alteration of the MAXO₂ beyond the scope of the maintenance instructions or by anyone other than an authorized Maxtec service person could cause the product to fail to perform as designed.
- » Calibrate the MAXO₂ weekly when in operation and if environmental conditions change significantly. (ie, Temperature, Humidity, Barometric Pressure. --- Refer to Calibration section of this manual).
- » Use of the MAXO₂ near devices that generate electrical fields may cause erratic readings.
- » If the MAXO₂ is ever exposed to liquids (from spills or immersion) or to any other physical abuse, turn the instrument OFF and then ON. This will allow the unit to go through its self test and make sure everything is operating correctly.
- » Never autoclave, immerse or expose the MAXO₂ (including sensor) to high temperatures (>70°C). Never expose the device to pressure, irradiation vacuum, steam, or chemicals.
- » To protect the unit from potential leaky battery damage always remove batteries when the unit is going to be stored (not in use for 1 month) and replace dead batteries with recognized name brand AA Alkaline batteries. **Do not use rechargeable batteries.**
- » This device does not contain automatic barometric pressure compensation.
- » Not for use in an MRI environment.

NOTE: The OM-25ME-L™ oxygen monitor has been manufactured with a low alarm setting adjustable down to 15%. This change is within the guidelines set forth in ASTM Specification F1462-93. The OM-25ME-L™ is labeled to indicate this feature. This feature is not in conformance with EN ISO 21647.

❖ TABLE OF CONTENTS

Classification	I
Warranty	I
Warnings	II
Symbol Guide	IV
1.0 SYSTEM OVERVIEW	1
1.1 Base Unit Description	1
1.2 Components Description	1
1.3 MAX-250E Oxygen Sensor	4
2.0 SET-UP PROCEDURE	5
2.1 Battery Installation	5
2.2 Calibrating the MAXO ₂ [®] Monitor	6
2.2.1 Before You Begin	6
2.2.2 To Calibrate the MAXO ₂ [®] Monitor.	6
2.2.3 Automatic Calibration to Room Air	8
2.2.4 Factors Influencing Calibration.	8
3.0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	9
3.1 Alarm Setting Procedure	9
3.1.1 Low Alarm Setting.	9
3.1.2 High Alarm Setting	9
3.2 Basic Operation	10
3.3 Alarm Conditions	10
3.4 Alarm Testing	10
4.0 SENSOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT.	10
5.0 PROBLEM SOLVING	11
6.0 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE	11
7.0 SPECIFICATIONS.	12
7.1 Base Unit Specifications	12
7.2 Sensor Specifications	12
8.0 APPLICATIONS.	13
8.1 Exposure to Anesthetic Gases.	13
8.2 Calibration Techniques in Pressurized Systems	13
8.3 Calibration Errors	13
8.4 Atmospheres of High Humidity.	14
9.0 SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	15

Symbol Guide

The following symbols and safety labels are found on the MAXO₂[®]:



Attention, consult accompanying documents



Catalog Number



Meets ETL standards



Serial Number



Do not throw away. Follow local guidelines for disposal.

LOW BAT Low Battery



Lot code/Batch code

RXonly Use by prescription only



Manufacturer



Authorized Representative in the European Community

➤ 1.0 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

1.1 Base Unit Description

The MAXO2® (Model OM-25ME) provides unparalleled performance and reliability, due to an advanced design that includes the following features and operational benefits.

- » Fast-responding, oxygen-specific, galvanic sensor that achieves 90% of final value in approximately 15 seconds at room temperature.
- » Extra-life oxygen sensor of approximately 1,500,000 O₂ percent hours (minimum 2 years in most applications).
- » External probe with 10 ft., extendible cable and diverter fitting for standard 15 mm "T" adapter.
- » Operation using 2 AA alkaline batteries (2 x 1.5 volts) for approximately 3000 hours of performance in typical usage (not in alarm conditions). For extra extended long life, 2 AA lithium batteries may be used.
- » Durable, compact case that weighs less than 1 pound and permits comfortable, hand-held operation.
- » Large, easy-to-read, 3 1/2-digit LCD display for readings in the 0-100% range.
- » Adjustable high-level and low-level alarming capability with flashing LED and audible indication of alarm conditions.
- » Simple operation and calibration using quick-calibrate key functions.
- » Self-diagnostic check of analog and microprocessor circuitry.
- » Low battery indication.

1.2 Components Description (please refer to page 3)

A LCD Readout

- ① **3 1/2-Digit Display-** The 3 1/2-digit liquid crystal display (LCD) provides direct readout of oxygen concentrations in the range of 0-100%. It also displays "CAL" when the calibration mode is entered.
- ② **"%" Sign-** The percent sign indicates when the unit is locked or unlocked and when the unit is calibrating.
- ③ **Low Battery Indicator-** The low battery indicator appears on the LCD display when the power supply voltage drops below acceptable limits. When the "LOW BAT" icon is visible, batteries should be replaced immediately.
- ④ **LOCKED Status Indicator-** The presence of the "LOCKED" icon on the LCD readout is an indication that the unit is in its normal "LOCKED" state. The unit must be unlocked, using the LOCK key, in order to be calibrated or to change the high and low alarm settings.
- ⑤ **Low Alarm Indicator-** The low alarm setting is displayed at all times just below the "LOW" icon on the LCD readout. The indicated value represents the oxygen percentage at which the low alarm will be









activated.

- ⑥ **High Alarm Indicator**- The high alarm setting is displayed at all times just below the "HIGH" icon on the LCD readout. The indicated value represents the oxygen percentage at which the high alarm will be activated.

B Alarm LEDs

- ⑦ **Low Alarm LED**- In a low alarm condition, the red "LOW ALARM" LED will flash each second, accompanied by the alarm beeper.
- ⑧ **High Alarm LED**- In a high alarm condition, the red "HIGH ALARM" LED will flash each second, accompanied by the alarm beeper.

C Keypad

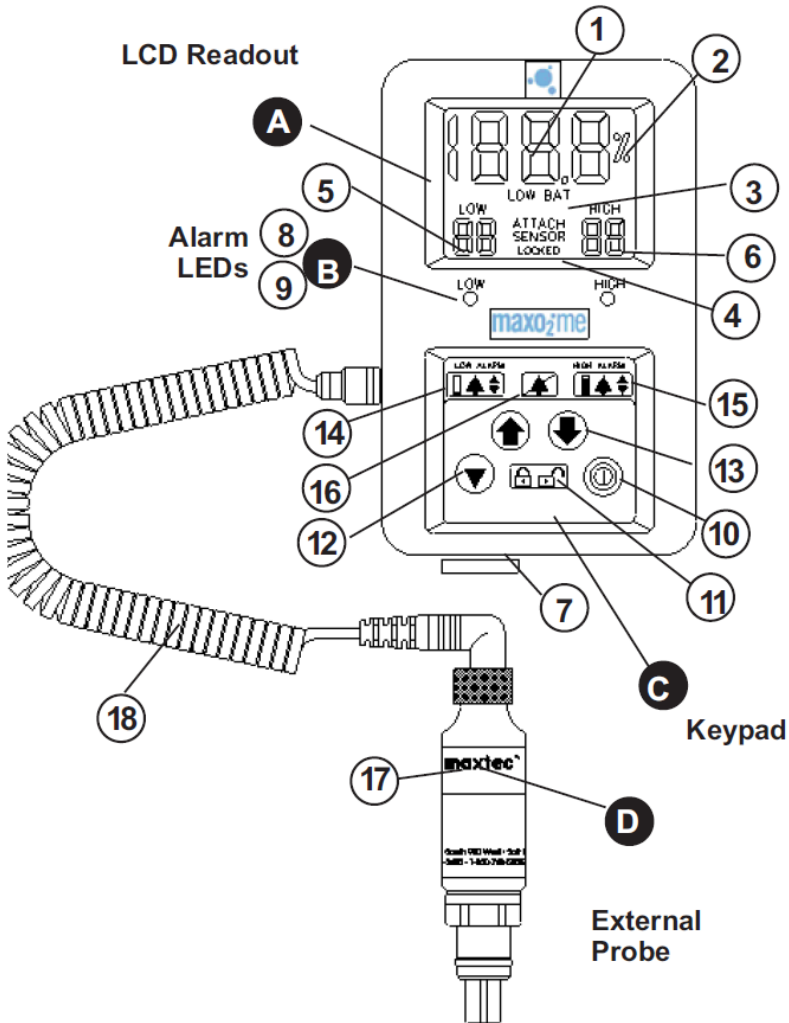
- ⑨ **ON/OFF Key**  - This key is used to turn the instrument on or off.
- ⑩ **LOCK/UNLOCK Key**  - Pressing the LOCK/UNLOCK key will unlock the keypad and cause the "LOCKED" icon to disappear from the LCD readout. The unit can then be calibrated and alarm settings can be changed if desired. If no other keys are pressed within 10 seconds, the "LOCKED" icon will reappear and the unit will revert to the "LOCKED" mode. When the unit is in the unlocked state, pressing the LOCK/UNLOCK key will also cause the "LOCKED" icon to reappear.
- ⑪ **CALIBRATE Key**  - When the keypad is unlocked, the CAL key is used in conjunction with the up and down keys to calibrate the device.
- ⑫ **Up and Down Keys**  and  - The up and down arrow keys are used to adjust alarm settings or to calibrate the device.
- ⑬ **LOW SET Key**  - The LOW SET key is used in setting the low FiO₂ alarm limit. The device must be in the unlocked state for the key to operate. See Section 3.3.1 for instructions on setting the low FiO₂ alarm limit. The OM-25ME alarm setting is adjustable down to 18%. The OM-25ME-L low alarm setting is adjustable to 15%.
- ⑭ **HIGH SET Key**  - The HIGH SET key is used in setting the high FiO₂ alarm limit. The device must be in the unlocked state for the key to operate. See section 3.3.2 for instructions on setting the high FiO₂ alarm limit.
- ⑮ **SILENT Key**  - In an alarm condition, pressing the SILENT key will deactivate the alarm beeper, but the alarm LED and display will continue to flash. In 120 seconds, the alarm beeper will sound again. This process will be repeated until the alarm condition is cancelled. For an alarm condition to be cancelled, the concentration must be .1% higher than the alarm setting (in the presence of a low alarm condition) or .1% lower than

the alarm setting (in the presence of a high alarm condition).

D External Probe

16 Sensor with Diverter- The sensor (with diverter) is designed to fit industry standard, 15 mm I.D. "T" adapters.

17 Coiled Cable- The coiled cable allows the sensor to be positioned up to 10 feet from the side of the unit.



MAX-250E oxygen sensors offer quick response, stability and extra life on the order of 1,500,000 percent hours.

The MAX-250E is a galvanic, partial pressure sensor that is specific to oxygen. It consists of two electrodes (a cathode and an anode), a teflon membrane and an electrolyte. Oxygen diffuses through the teflon membrane and immediately reacts electrochemically at a gold cathode. Concurrently, oxidation occurs electrochemically at a lead anode, generating an electrical current and providing a voltage output. Electrodes are immersed in a unique gelled weak acid electrolyte which is responsible for the sensors long life and motion insensitive characteristic. Since the sensor is specific to oxygen, the current generated is proportional to the amount of oxygen present in the sample gas. When no oxygen is present, there is no electrochemical reaction and therefore, negligible current is produced. In this sense, the sensor is self-zeroing.

CAUTION: The Maxtec MAX-250E oxygen sensor is a sealed device containing a mild acid electrolyte, lead (Pb), and lead acetate. Lead and lead acetate are hazardous waste constituents and should be disposed of properly, or returned to Maxtec for proper disposal or recovery.

CAUTION: Do not use ethylene oxide for sterilization. Do not immerse the sensor in any cleaning solution, autoclave or expose the sensor to high temperatures.

CAUTION: Dropping or severely jarring the sensor after calibration may shift the calibration point enough to require recalibration.

CAUTION: The flow diverter for the sensor is for use with flowing gases only. Do not use the diverter when performing static sampling, such as in incubators, oxygen tents, oxygen hoods, etc.

➤ 2.0 SET-UP PROCEDURE

2.1 Battery Installation

All MAXO₂[®] units are powered by two, AA, alkaline batteries (2 x 1.5 Volts) and are shipped without the batteries installed. The battery compartment is accessible from the back side of the unit. To install the batteries:

1. With the thumb, press down on the center of the battery compartment cover and slide the cover off of the instrument case.
2. Install the two, AA, alkaline batteries (2 x 1.5 Volts) in the unit, observing the orientation shown on the label inside the compartment.
3. Slide the battery compartment cover back onto the case. Make sure the tabs on the cover snap into position, securing the cover flush against the case.

When batteries are installed in the MAXO₂[®], the unit initiates a

selfdiagnostic test. All segments of the LCD readout are turned on for approximately 2 seconds. On OM-25ME units, the alarm beeper sounds and the high and low alarm LEDs are illuminated. When the diagnostic test is completed successfully, the word "CAL" will appear on the display, indicating that the unit is ready for calibration.

2.2 Calibrating the MAXO₂[®] Monitor

2.2.1 Before You Begin

A protective film covering the threaded sensor face must be removed; wait approximately 20 minutes for the sensor to reach equilibrium. Next, the MAXO₂[®] Oxygen Monitor should be calibrated. Thereafter, Maxtec recommends calibration on a weekly basis. However, more frequent calibration will not adversely affect product performance.

More frequent calibration is recommended when:

- » Calibration of the instrument should be performed when the temperature of the gas stream changes by more than 3 degrees Celsius.
- » Changes in elevation result in calibration error of approximately 1% of reading per 250 feet. In general, calibration of the instrument should be performed when the geographic elevation at which the product is being used changes by more than 500 feet.






The sensor is best calibrated while mounted in the industry standard, 15mm I.D. "T" adapter. As in normal operation, the oxygen sensor responds best when installed in a vertical position with the sensor facing down.

In addition, calibration is recommended if the user is unsure when the last calibration procedure was performed or if the measurement value displayed is in question.



It is best to calibrate the MAXO₂[®] Monitor to a known documented oxygen concentration at a pressure and flow similar to your clinical application. Calibrating the MAXO₂[®] at lower concentrations with a known oxygen value is also acceptable and may provide additional accuracy if the calibration gas is closer to the environment in which the MAXO₂[®] will be used. A "known" value of oxygen is defined as an oxygen source which has a traceable certificate and / or USP certification.

Note: Before beginning calibration the MAX-250E sensor must be in thermal equilibrium. You may also need to be aware of other factors which affect device calibration values. For more information, refer to "Factors Influencing Calibration and Performance" in this manual.

2.2.2 To Calibrate the MAXO₂[®] Monitor

1. Place the external probe in a stream of gas of known oxygen concentration. Expose the sensor to the calibration gas at a regulated pressure and flow at a rate of 1-10 liters per minute (2 liters per minute is recommended).
2. Using the ON/OFF key , make sure the unit is in the power on mode.
3. Allow the oxygen reading to stabilize. This will normally take about 30 seconds or more.
4. Press the LOCK/UNLOCK key  to unlock the keypad. The "LOCKED" icon will disappear from the display.
5. Press the CALIBRATE key  on the keypad. The word "CAL" will appear on the display for about 1 second and then the "%" sign will start to flash.
6. Use the  and  arrow keys to adjust the displayed oxygen concentration to the level of the known concentration. Pressing the arrow keys changes the value in .1% increments. If the keys are held down for more than 1 second the display will scroll at a rate of .4% per second.

Note: If 10 seconds elapse between key actuations, the system will store the latest calibration value and will revert to normal operation. If this occurs inadvertently, simply repeat the calibration procedure.

7. When the calibration value is set, press the CALIBRATE  or LOCK/UNLOCK key  again to accept the calibration setting and return to normal operation.

Note: If the message "CAL," followed by the message "Er" flashes on the display after entering the desired calibration value, the system has determined that the entered value will not allow operation within the specified output range of the sensor. This situation may occur if:

- a) the operator has inadvertently entered the wrong concentration for the calibration gas.
- b) the concentration of the calibration gas is not correct.
- c) the sensor is in need of replacement.
- d) the operator attempted to adjust the monitor before allowing sufficient time for the calibration gas to purge out the previous sample.
- e) the flow and pressure of the calibration gas was not properly






regulated.

Check these items and repeat calibration. If calibration error continues to occur, contact the service department of the distributor from which the unit was purchased, or you may call Maxtec's Customer Service Department directly.

2.2.3 Automatic Calibration to Room Air

The MAXO₂® Monitor can quickly be calibrated to room air (20.9%) using a quick-key shortcut command. This function saves time by setting the calibration value to 20.9% without scrolling the display.

To use this function:

1. Place the external probe in room air.
2. Press the LOCK\UNLOCK key  to unlock the keypad.
3. Press and hold down the CALIBRATE key . When the "%" sign starts to flash, press the  arrow key to set the calibration value to 20.9%.
4. Release both the CALIBRATE key  and the  key.

The unit will automatically enter the "LOCKED" condition and return to normal operation.

2.2.4 Factors Influencing Calibration

The primary factors influencing the MAXO₂® Monitor are temperature, pressure, and humidity.

Effects of Temperature

The MAXO₂® Monitor will hold calibration and read correctly within +/-3% when in thermal equilibrium within the operating temperature range. The device must be thermally stable when calibrated and allowed to thermally stabilize after experiencing temperature changes before readings are accurate. For these reasons, the following is recommended:

1. Allow adequate time for the sensor to equilibrate to a new ambient temperature.
2. When used in a breathing circuit, place the sensor upstream of the heater.
3. For best results, perform the calibration procedure at a temperature close to the temperature where analysis will occur.

Pressure Effect

Readings from the MAXO₂® Monitor are proportional to the partial pressure of oxygen. The partial pressure of Oxygen (PO₂) is equal to

the percentage of oxygen (%O₂) times the absolute pressure (AP) at which the sample environment is measured. ($PO_2 = \%O_2 \times AP$). Thus the readings are proportional to the concentration if the pressure is held constant. Flow rate of sample gas can affect pressure at the sensor in that back pressure at the sensing point may change. For these reasons, the following is recommended:

1. Calibrate the MAXO₂® Monitor at the same pressure as the sample gas.
2. If sample gases flow through tubing, use the same apparatus and flow rates when calibrating as when measuring.
3. The MAXO₂® Monitor oxygen sensor has been validated at pressures up to 2 atmospheres absolute. Calibration or operation above this pressure is beyond the intended use.

Humidity Effect

Humidity has no effect on the performance of the MAXO₂® Monitor other than diluting the gas, as long as there is no condensation. Depending on the humidity, the gas may be diluted by as much as 4%, which proportionally reduces the oxygen concentration from the dry concentration. Environments where condensation may occur are to be avoided since condensate may obstruct passage of gas to the sensing surface, resulting in erroneous readings and slower response time. For this reason, the following is recommended:





1. Avoid usage in environments greater than 95% relative humidity.
2. When used in a breathing circuit, place the sensor upstream of the humidifier.

➤ 3.0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 Alarm Setting Procedure



3.1.1 Low Alarm Setting



To adjust the low alarm setting:

1. Press the LOCK/UNLOCK key  to unlock the keypad.
2. Press the LOW SET key . The "LOW" icon will start to flash.
3. Use the  and  arrow keys to set the low alarm to the desired value. Pressing the arrow keys changes the value in 1% increments. If the keys are held down for more than 1 second the display will scroll at a rate of 4% per second.

Note: If 10 seconds elapse between key actuations, the system will store the latest low alarm value and will revert to normal operation. If this occurs inadvertently, simply repeat the alarm setting procedure.

The low alarm value cannot be set lower than 18%, nor can it be set closer than 1% from the high alarm value due to ASTM specifications (special applications requiring alarms below 18% can be accommodated by the model OM-25ME-L Monitor). For example, if the high alarm is set at 25%, the system will not accept a low alarm setting greater than 24%.





4. When the low alarm value is set, press the LOW SET  or LOCK/UNLOCK key  again to accept the low alarm setting and return to normal operation.

Note: To automatically set the low alarm to 18% without scrolling the display, hold the LOW SET key  down and press the  arrow key when the "LOW" icon is flashing.

Note: The default low alarm setting is 18% O₂. Removing the batteries will reset the default alarm setting.


3.1.2 High Alarm Setting





To adjust the high alarm setting:

1. Press the LOCK/UNLOCK key  to unlock the keypad.
2. Press the HIGH SET key . The "HIGH" icon will start to flash.
3. Use the  and  arrow keys to set the high alarm to the desired value.

The high alarm value cannot be set closer than 1% from the low alarm value due to ASTM specifications. For example, if the low alarm is set at 50%, the system will not accept a high alarm setting less than 51%.

Setting the high alarm to 100% turns off or deactivates the high alarm.

4) When the high alarm value is set, press the HIGH SET key  again to accept the high alarm setting and return to normal operation.

Note: To automatically set the high alarm to 50% without scrolling the display, hold the HIGH SET key  down and then press the  arrow key when the "HIGH" icon is flashing. To automatically turn off the high alarm or set it to 100%, hold the HIGH SET key  down and then press the  arrow key when the "HIGH" icon is flashing.


Note: The default high alarm setting is 50% O₂. Removing the batteries will reset the default alarm setting.

3.2 Basic Operation


To check the oxygen concentration of a sample gas:

1. Place the external probe in the sample gas stream. When using a standard "T" adapter, make sure the sensor is mounted in the adapter with the flow diverter pointing downward. This will prevent moisture from draining into the sensor membrane.

Note: It is important that a tight fit exists between the probe and the "T" adapter.

2. Initiate flow of the sample gas to the sensor.
3. Using the ON/OFF key , make sure the unit is in the power on mode.
4. Allow the oxygen reading to stabilize. This will normally take about 30 seconds or more.

3.3 Alarm Conditions

In the event of either a low alarm or high alarm condition, the corresponding LED will begin to flash, accompanied by the alarm beeper. Pressing the SILENT key  will deactivate the buzzer but the LED and the alarm value digits on the display will continue to flash until the alarm condition has been rectified. If the alarm condition still exists 120 seconds after silencing the alarm beeper, the beeper will start to sound again.

A low alarm condition will remain until the actual concentration is .1% higher than the low alarm setting. A high alarm condition will remain until the the actual concentration is .1% lower than the high alarm setting.

3.4 Alarm Testing

Periodic testing of alarms should be performed on a yearly basis.

To check the low alarm, adjust the low alarm setting to 18% or lower and expose the sensor to room air (20.9%). Alarm should sound and LED should flash.

To check the high alarm, adjust the low alarm setting to 17% or lower and the high alarm setting to 18% and expose the sensor to room air (20.9%). Alarm should sound and LED should flash.

If one or both alarms malfunction, contact maxtec service department.

✶ 4.0 SENSOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

The OM-25ME is shipped with a new MAX-250E oxygen sensor installed. Although the sensor has a very long expected life, eventually the sensor will require replacement. Removing or installing a sensor, when necessary,

is a very simple procedure. To remove and install a new sensor:

1. Grasp the sensor in one hand and, with the other hand, unscrew the cable connector counter-clockwise at the sensor.
2. Pull out the cable connector plug from the expired sensor.
3. Unscrew the flow diverter from the sensor and discard the expired sensor.

Note: The sensor contains lead and lead acetate, be sure to dispose of expired sensors in accordance with hospital, local, state and federal regulations.

4. Remove the new sensor from the packaging and remove the protective film from the sensor face.
5. Insert the cable connector plug into the receptacle of the new sensor and tighten the cable connector.
6. Screw the flow diverter onto the new sensor.
7. Wait approximately 20 minutes for the sensor to reach equilibrium.
8. Calibrate the new sensor.

Note: If the monitor is on when the sensor is detached and replaced, the monitor will automatically force a re-calibration. The display will read "CAL".

» 5.0 PROBLEM SOLVING

- » If the "LOW BAT" icon is displayed on the LCD readout at any time, the batteries should be replaced as quickly as possible.
- » When the unit is in the power on mode and the LCD displays "000%," the sensor is not connected properly. The "ATTACH SENSOR" icon will also appear on the display. Check the sensor connection and if the condition persists, contact Maxtec's Customer Service Department.
- » If, at any time, "ErX" (i.e. Er1, Er4, etc.) appears on the LCD readout, contact Maxtec's Customer Service Department.

» 6.0 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

- » When cleaning or disinfecting the MAXO₂[®] Monitor, take appropriate care to prevent any solution from entering the instrument.
- » The MAXO₂[®] Monitors surface may be cleaned using a mild detergent and a moist cloth.
- » The MAXO₂[®] Monitor may be disinfected using standard topical disinfectants.
- » The MAXO₂[®] Monitor is not intended for steam, ethylene oxide or radiation sterilization.
- » Store the MAXO₂[®] Monitor in a temperature similar to its ambient

➤ 8.0 APPLICATIONS

8.1 Exposure to Anesthetic Gases

Because of the unique chemistry of the oxygen sensors provided with the MAXO₂[®] Monitor, there are no significant effects when exposed to commonly used anesthetic gases, however, the monitor is not designed for exposure to flammable gas mixtures. (See WARNING page ii)

8.2 Calibration Techniques in Pressurized Systems

Similar to other oxygen sensors, the Maxtec MAX series sensors measure the partial pressure of oxygen in a gas stream. This is correlated to read “percent oxygen” on the MAXO₂[®] Monitors. It is important to note that the sensor output is directly proportional to the pressure of oxygen. Thus, one must take into consideration the effect of exposing the sensor to various gas sample pressures.

For example, if a monitor is calibrated to read 20.9% in ambient air (atmospheric pressure) and then exposed to a pressurized gas sample containing a known concentration of oxygen, the monitor will display a reading greater than the actual oxygen percentage. This is because the monitor was originally calibrated at atmospheric pressure (0 psig) then exposed to a higher pressure sample (eg, 5 psig). The greater the difference in pressure, the greater the difference in sensor signal (oxygen reading on the monitor).

By the same token, if a monitor is calibrated on a pressurized gas sample containing a known concentration of oxygen and then exposed to ambient air (atmospheric pressure), the monitor will display a reading less than the actual oxygen percentage.

To avoid confusion, the monitor can be calibrated at a single point on a gas stream similar to the application. If, for example, the purpose of the monitor is to measure oxygen in a concentrator or anesthesia application, the optimal results may be attained by calibrating the instrument on a gas of similar concentration and pressure. This would typically be done by connecting to a cylinder of a known high concentration of oxygen calibration gas and adjusting the flow and pressure to match the application before calibrating the instrument.

8.3 Calibration Errors

The MAXO₂[®] Monitors have a self test feature built into the software to detect faulty calibrations. During calibration, if the signal from the oxygen sensor is outside the limits stored within the instrument’s memory, a flashing “CAL Er” is displayed. The error code is displayed to indicate that either the sensor should be replaced or that there is a fault in the calibration process. A few simple hints can prevent calibration errors. If you try to adjust the monitor display before the reading has stabilized,

the “CAL Er” may appear. For example, if the monitor had just been calibrated on a known high concentration of oxygen source gas and then exposed to ambient air, you should wait until the reading has stabilized.

If you try to adjust the display to read 20.9% before the sample line has cleared of high concentration O₂, the sensor may actually be exposed to residual high % oxygen. The signal from the sensor would still be high and considered “out of spec” for air, thus resulting in a “CAL Er”. The proper procedure is to wait for the reading to stabilize before adjusting the display. This may take 30 seconds or more.

Externally mounted sensors, as found on the OM-25ME or OM-25ME-L come equipped with diverter tips. The tips help direct the gas in a “T” fitting up to the sensor for analysis. The diverter tips should be only used with a flowing gas. When calibrating in a non-flowing environment, remove the diverter tip.

8.4 Atmospheres of High Humidity

The MAXO₂[®] Monitor can be used in applications where the relative humidity of the sample gas ranges from 0 to 95%, non-condensing. However, it should be noted that water vapor exerts its own pressure in the same manner as oxygen does in a sample gas stream.

For example, if the monitor is calibrated in dry gas and then the gas is humidified, the monitor will correctly display a reading which is slightly lower than previously displayed. This is due to the dilution of oxygen in the sample gas by water vapor.

This fact is important to note in systems where there exist both “wet” and “dry” gas streams such as in a ventilator circuit. If the monitor is measuring oxygen on the “dry side” of the ventilator, it will correctly indicate an oxygen concentration slightly greater than actually found in the “wet side” (delivered to the patient). The water vapor has diluted the gas stream.

Additionally, gas streams of high humidity may tend to condense on the sensor. Condensation on the sensor may eventually affect performance. For this reason, it is recommended that the sensor be mounted in a vertical position, facing downward to prevent condensate from flowing onto the sensing surface.

➤ 9.0 SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Part Number	Item
R125P03-002	MAX-250E Sensor
R212P91	Battery Cover
R103P16	Monitor/Analyzer External Cable
R212P17	Keypad
R212P10	LCD Display
R212P30-001	PCBA Board
Accessories	
R106P15	Concentrator Adapter for Sensor Probe
R205P86	Monitor/Analyzer Wall Mount Bracket
R206P75	Monitor/Analyzer Pole Mount Clamp
R213P02	Monitor/Analyzer Protective Carrying Case
RP16P02	“T” Adapter (15 mm I.D.)
RP16P10	“T” Oxygen Sensor Activator System
R213M05	OM-25ME Manual
R213M66	Technical Service Manual

Although normal usage will not require repair, Maxtec will make available, on request, diagrams, descriptions and instructions to assist user's appropriately qualified technical personnel in repairing and replacing broken or worn components.