MiniOX® 100

OPERATING MANUAL & INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
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WARNINGS

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

» Before use, all individuals who will be using this product must become thoroughly familiar with the information contained in this Operation Manual. Strict adherence to the operating instructions is necessary for safe and effective product performance. This product will perform only as designed and only if installed and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.

» Although the sensor of this device has been tested with various anesthetic gases including nitrous oxide, Halothane, Isoflurane, Enflurane, Sevoflurane and Desflurane and found to have acceptably low interference, the device in entirety (including electronics) is not suitable for use in the presence of a flammable anesthetic mixture with air or with oxygen or nitrous oxide. Only the threaded sensor face, flow diverter, and “T” adapter may be allowed to contact such a gas mixture.

» This device does not contain automatic barometric pressure compensation.

🚫 DO NOT use near any type of flame or flammable/explosive substances, vapors or atmosphere.

» Not for use in an MRI environment.

» Improper use of this device can cause inaccurate oxygen readings which can lead to improper treatment, hypoxia or hyperoxia. Follow the procedures outlined in this user manual.

CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury and property damage.

» The Ohio Medical MiniOX-250 oxygen sensor is a sealed device containing a weak acid electrolyte, lead (Pb), and lead acetate. Lead and lead acetate are hazardous waste constituents and should be disposed of properly, or returned to Ohio Medical for proper disposal or recovery.

» The MiniOX 100 is not intended for steam, ethylene oxide or radiation sterilization.

🚫 DO NOT autoclave or expose the sensor to high temperatures.

🚫 DO NOT immerse the MiniOX 100 oxygen analyzer in any cleaning solution.

» The flow diverter provided with the MiniOX 100 is for use with flowing gases only.

🚫 DO NOT use the diverter when performing static sampling (e.g., in incubators, oxygen tents, oxygen hoods).

🚫 DO NOT attempt any repairs or procedures, which are not described in this Operation Manual. Ohio Medical cannot warrant this product from damage resulting from misuse, unauthorized repair or improper maintenance of this product.

» The Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

» There are no internal user-serviceable parts.

» Never install the sensor in a location that will expose the sensor to patient’s exhaled breath or secretions.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Component Identification

**LCD Display:** A 3-digit display provides a direct readout of oxygen concentration in the range of 0 - 100%. The display is blank when the MiniOX 100 enters its Sleep (power off) mode. The MiniOX 100 will automatically enter the Sleep mode after approximately 1.3 minutes from the last time the ON button was pressed.

**ON/OFF Button:** Use this button to turn the MiniOX 100 on and off. When the MiniOX 100 is in the Sleep (power off) mode, the LCD display is blank. The analyzer turns off after 1.3 minutes if no buttons are pressed.

**Calibration Button:** Press the calibration (CAL) button to adjust the calibration value to reflect the known oxygen concentration. To simplify operation, the MiniOX 100 Analyzer automatically determines the calibration gas being used as room air (20.9%) or high grade (100%).

**Flow Diverter:** The flow diverter is designed to fit industry standard 15 mm I.D. "T" adapters.

**Over Range Indicator:** The appearance of a decimal point after the first digit means that the MiniOX 100 is reading in excess of 99.9%.

Example: ................................................... 0.0.0 = 100%
............................................................. 0.0.1 = 101%
............................................................. 0.0.2 = 102%
.... (If the display reads > 0.0.3 the MiniOX 100 should be re-calibrated.)
1.2 Symbol Guide

The following symbols and safety labels are found on the the MiniOX 100:

- Do not throw away. Follow local guidelines for disposal.
- Contains acid
- Federal law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
- Meets ETL standards
- Warnings
- Do Not
- Manufacturer
- On/off Button
- Calibration Button
- Follow instructions for use
- Serial Number
- Catalog Number
- Lot code/Batch code
- Drip Proof
- Authorized Representative in the European Community

1.3 Description

The Ohio Medical MiniOX 100 oxygen analyzer is designed to monitor oxygen concentration in the patient-breathing environment. It is one of a full line of oxygen analyzers by Ohio Medical. The MiniOX 100 oxygen analyzer utilizes the MiniOX 250 oxygen sensor and is engineered for fast response, maximum reliability and stable performance. The MiniOX 100 is designed primarily for spot-checking of oxygen levels delivered by medical oxygen delivery equipment and respiratory care systems. Its lightweight, compact size, extended battery life, and "auto off" feature makes this oxygen analyzer ideal for portable oxygen analysis by qualified heath care professionals.

2.0 CALIBRATING THE MINIOX 100

2.1 Before You Begin

A protective film covering the threaded sensor face must be removed and the sensor allowed to “breath” for at least 30 minutes. Next, the MiniOX 100 Oxygen Analyzer should be calibrated. Thereafter, Ohio Medical recommends calibration on a weekly basis. However, more frequent calibration will not adversely affect product performance.
2.2 Calibrating the MiniOX 100 Oxygen Analyzer

Calibration of the instrument is necessary if 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.

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

Calibrate the MiniOX 100 to an oxygen source, which has a traceable certificate and/or USP certification, of either 20.9% oxygen, as found in room air, or 100% oxygen. It is recommended that the oxygen source be documented at a pressure and flow similar to your clinical application.

Note: Before beginning calibration the MiniOX 100 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" on page 5 of this manual.

Note: We recommend use of medical grade USP or >99% purity oxygen when calibrating the MiniOX 100.

2.3 In Line Calibration (Configuration A)

1. Put the MiniOX 100 in an upright position such that you can read the product label.
2. Connect a sample supply hose to a standard "T" piece. The Ohio Medical "T" is precision-tapered to insure a tight connection with O-rings of the flow diverter.
3. Insert the MiniOX 100 in the center position of the "T" piece.
4. Attach an open-ended reservoir to the end of the "T" piece. Then start the calibration flow of oxygen at 1-10 liters per minute.

Note: Six to 10 inches of corrugated tubing works well as a reservoir.

Note: A calibration oxygen flow to the MiniOX 100 of 2 liters per minute is recommended to minimize the possibility of obtaining a "false" calibration value.

5. Allow the oxygen to saturate the sensor. Although a stable value is usually observed within 30 seconds, allow at least 2 minutes to ensure that the sensor is completely saturated with the calibration gas.
6. If the MiniOX 100 is not already turned on, do so now by pressing the analyzer ON button.
7. Press the “CAL” button on the MiniOX 100. The calibration gas value on the analyzer display should read 20.9 or 100 depending on the gas stream used.
2.4 Direct Flow Calibration (Configuration B)
1. Attach the Barbed Adapter to the MiniOX 100.
2. Connect the clear sampling tube to the Barbed Adapter.
3. Attach the other end of the clear sampling tube to a source of oxygen with a known oxygen concentration value and initiate flow of the calibration gas to the unit at a rate of 1-10 liters per minute (2 liters per minute is recommended).
4. Allow the oxygen to saturate the sensor. Although a stable value is usually observed within 30 seconds, allow at least 2 minutes to ensure complete saturation of the sensor with the calibration gas.
5. If the MiniOX 100 is not already turned on, do so now by pressing the analyzer “ON” button.
6. Press the “CAL” button on the MiniOX 100. The calibration gas value on the analyzer display should read 20.9 or 100 depending on the gas stream used.

3.0 OPERATING THE MINIOX 100
To Check the Oxygen Concentration of a Sample Gas:
1. Maintain the MiniOX 100 in an upright position such that you can read the product label.
2. Place the MiniOX 100 in the sample gas stream.

IMPORTANT:
» When using a standard "T" adapter, make sure that the sensor is mounted in the adapter with the flow diverter pointing down.
» Make sure that there is a tight fit between the flow diverter and the "T" adapter.
3. Start the flow of the sample gas to the sensor.
4. Allow the oxygen sensor to remain in the flow of the sample gas until stable.
5. If the MiniOX 100 is not already turned on, do so now by pressing the analyzer ON button.
6. Read the value displayed on the LCD.
NOTE: If the MiniOX 100 is used to measure the oxygen concentration with equipment using a heated or humidified gas stream, it is recommended that the MiniOX 100 be placed upstream of the heater and/or humidifier. For more information, refer to "Factors Influencing Calibration and Performance" on page 5 of this manual.

For hospital and home care a new calibration is required when:
» The measured $O_2$ percentage in 100% $O_2$ is below 97.0% $O_2$.
» The measured $O_2$ percentage in 100% $O_2$ is above 103.0% $O_2$.

For ID testing (or optimum accuracy), a new calibration is required when:
» The measured $O_2$ percentage in 100% $O_2$ is below 99.0% $O_2$.
» The measured $O_2$ percentage in 100% $O_2$ is above 101.0% $O_2$.

◊ 4.0 FACTORS INFLUENCING ACCURATE READINGS

4.1 Elevation Changes
» Changes in elevation result in a reading error of approximately 1% of reading per 250 feet.
» A change in altitude greater than 500 ft will require sensor recalibration.
» This device does not automatically compensate for changes in barometric pressure or altitude. If the device is moved to a location of a different altitude, it must be recalibrated before use (see section 2.2).

4.2 Temperature Effects
The MiniOX 100 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:
» When used in a breathing circuit, place the sensor upstream of the heater.
» For best results, perform the calibration procedure at a temperature close to the temperature where analysis will occur.
» Allow adequate time for the sensor to equilibrate to a new ambient temperature.

4.3 Pressure Effect
Readings from the MiniOX 100 are proportional to the partial pressure of oxygen. The partial pressure is equal to the concentration times the absolute pressure. 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 so that back pressure at the sensing point may change. For these reasons, the following is recommended:
» Calibrate the MiniOX 100 at the same pressure as the sample gas.
» If sample gases flow through tubing, use the same apparatus and flow rates when calibrating as when measuring.
» The MiniOX 100 oxygen sensor has been validated at pressures up to 2 atmospheres absolute. Calibration or operation above this pressure is beyond the intended use.
4.4 Humidity Effect

Humidity has no effect on the performance of the MiniOX 100 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. The device responds to the actual oxygen concentration rather than 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:

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

◊ 5.0 CALIBRATION ERRORS AND ERROR CODES

The MiniOX 100 analyzers have a self test feature built into the software to detect faulty calibrations, oxygen sensor failures, and low operating voltage. These are listed below, and include possible actions to take, if an error code occurs.

**E03: No valid calibration data available**

Make sure unit has reached thermal equilibrium. Press and hold the Calibration Button for three seconds to manually force a new calibration.

**E04: Battery below minimum operating voltage**

Unit is at end of life, see page I for proper disposal.

**CAL Err St: O2 Sensor reading not stable**

Wait for displayed oxygen reading to stabilize when calibrating the device at 100% oxygen. Wait for unit to reach thermal equilibrium (Please note that this can take up to one half hour, if the device is stored in temperatures outside the specified operating temperature range).

**CAL Err lo: Sensor voltage too low**

Press and hold the Calibration Button for three seconds to manually force a new calibration. If unit repeats this error more than three times, contact Ohio Medical Customer Service for possible product replacement.

**CAL Err hi: Sensor voltage too high**

Press and hold the Calibration Button for three seconds to manually force a new calibration. If unit repeats this error more than three times, contact Ohio Medical Customer Service for possible product replacement.

**CAL Err Bat: Battery voltage too low to recalibrate**

Unit is at end of life, see page I for proper disposal.
6.0 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

When cleaning or disinfecting the MiniOX 100, take appropriate care to prevent any solution from entering the analyzer.

» The MiniOX 100 surface may be cleaned using a cloth moistened with 65% isopropyl alcohol/water solution or germicidal wipe.
» The MiniOX 100 may be disinfected using standard topical disinfectants.
» The MiniOX 100 is not intended for steam, ethylene oxide or radiation sterilization.
» Store the MiniOX 100 in a temperature similar to its ambient environment of daily use.

7.0 SPECIFICATIONS

7.1 Analyzer Specifications

Measurement Range: 0.0 - 99.9% oxygen (gas)
Resolution/Display: 0.1%

The three digit LCD indicates values between 0.0 - 99.9% oxygen
Over range indicated by one decimal point on display located after the first digit

Accuracy and Linearity: 1% of full scale at constant temperature, R.H. and pressure when calibrated at full scale
Total Accuracy: ±3% actual oxygen level over full operating temp range
Response Time: < 15 seconds for 90% step change. (at 25˚C)
Warm-up Time: None required
Operating Temperature: 15˚C - 40˚C (59˚F - 104˚F)
Storage Temperature: -15˚C - 50˚C (5˚F - 122˚F)
Atmospheric Pressure: 800-1013 mBars
Humidity: 0-95%(non-condensing)
Environmental: General purpose housing equivalent to NEMA 1.

The MiniOX 100 is not waterproof.

Warranty: Two (2) years in normal operating conditions
Power Requirements: Powered by one internal, non-replaceable Lithium battery, CR2450.

Power on push button automatically shuts off after 80 seconds time-out.
Electronics rated general purpose; not for use in hazardous areas or for use with flammable gases.

Sensor Type: Ohio Medical MiniOX Series galvanic fuel cell
Weight: Approx. 60 grams
7.2 Effect of Interferent Gases and Vapors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Volume % Dry</th>
<th>Interference in O₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrous Oxide</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halothane</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoflurane</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enflurane</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevoflurane</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desflurane</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.0 MINIOX 100 SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

8.1 Standard Replacement Parts and Accessories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>606901</td>
<td><em>T</em> Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606902</td>
<td>Flow Diverter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606903</td>
<td>Barbed Adapter w/ Tubing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606904</td>
<td>Lanyard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.0 Frequently Asked Questions

After I calibrate to 20.9%, the display changes as much as ± 1%.

» This is within the normal MiniOX 100 operating tolerance of ± 1% when temperature and pressure are constant.

I have calibrated to 99.9% but when I check my oxygen delivery equipment, the MiniOX 100 reads "0.4" or greater (Over Range Indicator).

» It is recommended that you conduct the calibration procedure again to get another reading. The most likely cause is that the MiniOX 100 has received a "false" calibration value.
» Make sure that the calibration gas is connected to the MiniOX 100 at 2 liters per minute for a minimum of 2 minutes prior to proceeding with calibration.
» This 2-minute equilibration time is necessary to insure that the sensor is completely saturated with the calibration gas.

I have found the reading to drift greater than ± 3% from a know source value. What is the possible cause?

» The sensor may be at or near its useful life.
» Replace your MiniOX 100.
» Sensor life is dependent on the oxygen concentration exposure.
   For example, a sensor which is used to check flow meters once a week for 8 hours will outlast one which is used to analyze oxygen blender performance 24 hours per day, 5 days a week.
CLASSIFICATION

Classification: .......................................................... Class II medical device.
Protection against electric shock: ................................. Internally powered equipment.
Protection against water: .............................................. IPX1
Mode of Operation: .................................................... Continuous
Sterilization: ............................................................. See section 6.0
Flammable anaesthetic mixture: ................................. Not suitable for use in presence of a flammable anaesthetic mixture

Product Disposal Instructions:
The sensor, batteries, and circuit board are not suitable for regular trash disposal. Return sensor to Ohio Medical for proper disposal or dispose according to local guidelines. Follow local guidelines for disposal of other components.

WARRANTY

Ohio Medical, warrants the MiniOX 100 to be free from defects of workmanship or materials for a period of two-(2) years from the date of shipment from Ohio Medical, under normal operating conditions and provided that the MiniOX 100 is properly operated and maintained in accordance with Ohio Medical’s operating instructions. Should MiniOX 100 fail prematurely, the replacement MiniOX 100 is warranted for the remainder of the original analyzer warranty period. Based on Ohio Medical’s product evaluation, Ohio Medical’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 Ohio Medical or through Ohio Medical’s designated distributors and/or agents as new equipment. Routine maintenance items are excluded from this warranty. Ohio Medical shall not be liable to the purchaser or other persons for incidental or consequential damages or equipment that has been subject to abuse, misuse, misapplication, 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.