



Azeer Anesthesia Workstation

leon

user manual

Rev. 3.11.0

from software version 3.11.x

As at 01.07.2017



Please read this instruction manual carefully
before using the device and keep it to hand at all
times!

leon

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1. List of abbreviations

Table 1: Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviation, Term	Description
A	Breath-by-breath window
Agent	Volatile anaesthetic
AGSS	Anaesthetic gas scavenging system
VSF	Ventilation system filter
AIR	Medical compressed air
No. charts	Number of real-time charts (minimum 1, maximum 4)
APL valve	Adjustable pressure limitation Adjustable pressure-relief valve
TV	Tidal volume
BTPS	Body, Temperature, Pressure, Saturated Measured values standardised to BTPS requirements refer to 37°C (body temperature), current atmospheric pressure and 100% steam saturation.
C _{stat.}	Compliance (static)
C _{dyn}	Compliance (dynamic)
C20/C	Compliance during the last 20% of the inspiration phase compared with total compliance (Measurement for overdistention of the lungs ≤1)
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Compliance	Lung elasticity
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure
Des.	Volatile anaesthetic – desflurane
Pressure units	▪ 100 kPa = 1 bar = approx. 1 atm ▪ 1 atm = approx. 1 kg/cm² (kp/cm²) ▪ 1 hPa = 100 Pa = approx. 1 cm H₂O ▪ 1 kPa = approx. 10 cm H₂O ▪ 1 bar = 1 kPa × 100 ▪ 1 mbar = approx. 1 cm H₂O ▪ 1 mm Hg = approx. 133 Pa

Table 1: Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviation, Term	Description
Pressure units (standard)	1 kPa $\times$ 100 = 1 bar 1 Pa $\times$ 100 = 1 mbar = approx. 1 cm H ₂ O
E	Expiration
Enf.	Volatile anaesthetic – enflurane
Fresh gas flow	Sum of O ₂ gas flows and carrier gas into the anaesthetic system
f, Freq.	Frequency, number of breaths per minute
Hal.	Volatile anaesthetic – halothane
HLM	Heart-lung device
I	Inspiration
IBW	Ideal body weight
I:E	Inspiration to expiration ratio
IMV	Intermittent mandatory ventilation Volume-controlled ventilation
Insp. flow	Inspiratory flow
Insp. vol	Inspiratory volume
Iso.	Volatile anaesthetic – isoflurane
Calibration	To calibrate an analyser, the analyser is checked and the deviation from a standard (that is known to be correct) is determined.
HIS	Hospital information system
Leak	Difference between inspiratory and expiratory breath volume (ventilation gas lost in ventilation tubes, on seals, cross-over points and on the tube)
Low flow	Fresh gas flow $\leq$ 1000 ml/min and $>$ 500 ml/min
OFC	Optical fibre cable
MAC	Minimum alveolar concentration
Minimum flow	Fresh gas flow $\leq$ 500 ml/min
MV	Minute volume

Table 1: Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviation, Term	Description
MON	Monitoring mode (to monitor sufficient spontaneously breathing patients)
N ₂ O	Dinitrogen monoxide (laughing gas)
NGA	Anaesthetic gas aspiration
O ₂	Oxygen
O ₂ flush	Oxygen flush
Patient category Adult	Fast selection of preconfigured ventilation parameter settings and alarm limits for adult ventilation
Patient category Child	Fast selection of preconfigured ventilation parameter settings and alarm limits for ventilation in children
Patient category IBW	Fast selection of preconfigured ventilation pattern parameter settings and alarm limits on entry of the ideal bodyweight (child alarm limits)
P _{aw}	Ventilation pressure
PCV	Pressure-controlled ventilation
PDMS	Patient data management system
PEEP	Positive end expiratory pressure
P _{insp.}	PCV to be reached
Plat./Plateau	Percentage length of plateau during inspiration
P _{Mean}	Mean ventilation pressure
P _{Peak}	Maximum ventilation pressure
P _{Plat./P_{Plateau}}	Ventilation plateau pressure
PSV	P ressure S upport V entilation
R/Resistance	Airway resistance
Ratio system	With N ₂ O as the carrier gas, the minimum concentration setting for O ₂ = 25%
Settings	Settings
Sev.	Volatile anaesthetic – sevoflurane

Table 1: Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviation, Term	Description
S-IMV	S ynchronized I ntermittend M andatory V entilation Triggered form of ventilation
S-PCV	S ynchronized P ressure C ontrolled V entilation Triggered form of ventilation
t	Time
Carrier gas	Gas that is used as a fresh gas along with O ₂ General AIR or N ₂ O
Trig. flow	Flow needed to release the trigger
Trig. vol.	Volume needed to release the trigger
Trigger	Option of synchronising the ventilator device with spontaneous patient ventilation activity
UPS	Uninterrupted power supply
V	Volume
$\dot{V}$	flow
Vapour	anaesthetic vaporiser
VGA	Video graphics array (computer graphics standard)
V _{Te}	Tidal volume expiry
V _{TG}	Tidal volume guarantee
V _{Ti}	Tidal volume inspiration
ZGA	Central gas system (supply) for O ₂ , N ₂ O and AIR

2. About this user manual

Validity of this instruction manual

This instruction manual applies to the following products:

- leon



These operating instructions also apply for all devices with Heinen + Löwenstein specified as the manufacturer.

Essential information covered by the instruction manual

This user manual describes the leon ventilator and its operation. It contains:

- Information on the safe handling of the ventilation device
- An overview of all of the device components
- A description of how to operate the device
- A description of the monitor control elements
- Information on
 - Installation
 - Start-up
 - Operation
 - Monitoring and alarms
 - Errors and troubleshooting
 - Servicing
 - Accessories

The documentation for the leon anaesthesia system comprises:

- leon operating instructions
- leon service instructions
- leon short checklist/short instructions before start-up
- leon spare parts ordering (forms)
- leon Technical safety controls checklist



The checklist, short instructions and copyable forms can be found at the end of the document.

Structure and purpose of the user manual

The user manual will familiarise you, step-by-step, with the operation of your ventilator. All of the available features are described.



Read through the user manual carefully, before you begin to work with the ventilator. Continue to consult the user manual for your work until you are perfectly sure of how to handle the device and have completed all of the training sessions successfully.

If you have detailed questions, the contents and index will help you to find a subject quickly.



Tips supplement the handling instructions. They suggest methods of operating the ventilator more efficiently and more simply under proper safety conditions.

Description of options

This user manual contains descriptions of standard and optional device equipment and features. No legal claim may be derived from the description of this option. You can find out which options are available in your system from your Löwenstein Medical sales partner.

Retention of documentation

Keep the documentation to hand at all times, in a complete and readable condition, near to the device. If the device is passed on, it must be accompanied by the documentation. In the event of loss, contact Löwenstein Medical customer services immediately.

Further information

If you have any questions or remarks regarding this instruction manual or the device, please contact your authorised regional specialist vendor or the manufacturer directly.

3. Safety for you and the patient



WARNING

user manual compliance

Non-compliance with the user manual

Danger of harm to patients

- Precise knowledge and compliance with this user manual is required each time the device is used.
- The device is intended for the described use only.

This user manual is designed to help you, step-by-step, to become familiar with the operation of your ventilator. Frequently used features are described.



Read through the user manual carefully, before you begin to work with the ventilator.

Later on, when you are familiar with the basic operation of the ventilator, the user manual will serve as a reference for detailed questions. The contents and keywords index will help you to find a subject quickly.

Warnings



ATTENTION

ATTENTION indicates important information, non-compliance with which could lead to damage to the device.



CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a latent hazard that does not represent a direct threat but can lead to physical injury if not avoided.



WARNING

WARNING indicates a hazard that represents a direct threat and can lead to severe injury or death if not avoided.

Residual hazards

Observe safety instructions and warnings

For the proper and safe operation and use of the device, it is absolutely essential that the safety instructions and warnings, (→ "Warnings" p. 17) in addition to this user manual, are read, understood and fully observed by every user before the initial start-up.

Operation by qualified staff

The leon anaesthesia device may be operated only by qualified specialist medical staff who have been instructed how to operate the device, so that they are able to take immediate action in the event of malfunction.



WARNING

Device malfunctions!

Death of or permanent injury to the patient

- During the use of the leon an alternative ventilation system, e.g. ventilation bag with mask, must always be available; preferably with an O₂ tube connector.
- If, in the event of a recognisable fault in the leon anaesthesia device, it can no longer be guaranteed that life can be sustained, the ventilation of the patient must be started promptly with independent ventilation equipment, e.g. ventilation bag with mask.
- A device check must be carried out beforehand each time the ventilator is used.
- If a fault is established during the self check or the device check, the ventilator must not be attached to a patient under any circumstances!

**WARNING**

Working with live components!

Risk of injury through electrocution.

- Unplug the device from the mains before opening the housing.
 - Ensure it is not plugged in again without authorisation!
-

**WARNING**

Flammable narcotic gases

Fire risk

Do **not** use **any** flammable anaesthetics!

Use only the following anaesthetics:

- halothane
 - enflurane
 - isoflurane
 - sevoflurane
 - desflurane
-

**WARNING**

Lack of hygiene!

Risk of infection

- Prepare the device before first use.
 - Use suitable ventilation system filters (VSF).
 - Do not use single-use products more than once.
-

Liability and guarantee

- Liability for the functioning of the device transfers in every instance to the owner or operator,
 - if the device is maintained or commissioned by persons who are not associated to Löwenstein Medical or are not authorised by Löwenstein Medical,
 - if the device is handled in a way that does not correspond to the intended use.
- Löwenstein Medical is not liable for damage arising from non-compliance with the above-mentioned instructions.
- Guarantee and liability provisions of the sale and delivery conditions of Löwenstein Medical are supplemented by the following instructions.

Combination with other devices

Electrical coupling with devices that are not mentioned in this user manual may only be carried out after consultation with the manufacturers or an expert.

Do not cover or place in an unfavourable position

The device must not be covered or positioned in such a way that its operation or functioning is influenced negatively.

Alarms and troubleshooting

- The ventilator distinguishes between three types of alarms: patient alarms, system alarms and technical alarms.
- The alarms are allocated, according to the urgency of different priorities and are displayed in the alarm window according to the level of urgency (→ "Display of current alarms" p. 181).
- The alarm limits for patient alarms can be set by the user (→ "Setting patient alarm limits manually" p. 188).
- They have the option of seeing all of the alarms that have appeared in the alarm log.

Cross-infections

The following conditions ensure that the risk of cross-infection is reduced to a tenable risk under normal conditions and in the first fault instance:

- Appropriate use (ventilation gas filter close to the patient)
- Design of the water trap
- Return of the test gas before the CO₂ absorber

Classification of the device

Table 2: Classification

Device group in accordance with 93/42/EEC Appendix IX	IIb
Protection class lt. EN 60601-1	I Type B
Operation type	suitable for permanent use

Maintenance instructions

- a technical safety check and servicing must be carried out every 12 months, which must be executed in accordance with the instructions of Löwenstein Medical.
- every 3 years, at the latest every 10,000 operating hours, 10,000 hour servicing must be carried out, which must be executed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- every 6 years, at the latest every 20,000 operating hours, 20,000 hour servicing must be carried out, which must be executed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- the servicing may only be carried out by Löwenstein Medical-trained specialist staff, who have at their disposal suitable measuring methods and testing devices.

We recommend that you take out a service and repairs contract with a Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technician.

Use only original parts by Löwenstein Medical for maintenance.



Also note (→ "Maintenance and servicing" p. 242).



Definition of maintenance in accordance with DIN 31 501:

- *Inspection: Establishing of actual state*
- *Servicing: Methods for retaining the desired state*
- *Repairs: Methods for restoring the desired state*
- *Maintenance: Inspection, servicing and repairs*

4. Device overview

Intended use

- The leon is an anaesthesia workstation for adults, children, infants and premature babies.
- It enables controlled, manual ventilation as well as spontaneous breathing.

Operating requirements

It is recommended that the leon is operated only as described below:

- with AGSS
- with VSF
- in well-ventilated spaces
- with reserve gas bottles

Only the following volatile anaesthetics may be used:

- halothane
- enflurane
- isoflurane
- sevoflurane
- desflurane



If you have any questions, contact the manufacturer!

Forms of ventilation

The leon provides the following forms of ventilation:

- intermittent mandatory ventilation (IMV)
- pressure-controlled ventilation (PCV)
- synchronised intermittent mandatory ventilation (S-IMV)
- synchronised pressure-controlled ventilation (S-PCV)
- pressure-supported ventilation (PSV)
- ventilation mode using a heart-lung machine (HLM)
- manual ventilation (MAN)
- spontaneous ventilation (SPONT)
- monitoring (MON)



There are a maximum of 6 possible forms of ventilation!

Anaesthesia systems

The leon supports the following systems:

- inhalation anaesthetics in the rebreathing system
- inhalation anaesthetics in semi-closed systems
 - in the low flow area
 - in the minimal flow area
- inhalation anaesthetics with non-rebreathing systems via fresh gas outlet e.g.
 - Bain
 - Magill
 - Jackson Rees
 - Kuhn

Contraindications

Never use the leon as follows:

- on the MRT
- at temperatures and under ambient pressure outside of the permissible area

(→ "Technical data" p. 285)

Guidelines and manufacturer's declaration – Electromagnetic transmission

The leon is intended for operation in the electromagnetic environment given below. The customer or user of the leon must ensure that the leon is used in such an environment.

Table 3: Guidelines and manufacturer's declaration – Electromagnetic transmission

Transmission measurements	Compliance	Electromagnetic environment – Guidelines
HF transmissions in accordance with CISPR 11	Group 1	The leon uses HF energy exclusively for its internal functioning. Its HF transmission is therefore very small and it is unlikely that neighbouring devices are disturbed.
HF transmissions in accordance with CISPR 11	Class B with VGA output Class A	The leon is intended for use in facilities other than residential environments. In addition, the device is suitable for use in facilities that are directly connected to a public mains network, which also supplies buildings that are used for residential purposes.
Harmonics in accordance with IEC 61000-3-2	Class A	
Voltage variations / flickers in accordance with IEC 61000-3-3	Fulfilled	

Guidelines and manufacturer's declaration – Electromagnetic immunity

The leon is intended for operation in the electromagnetic environment given below. The customer or user of the leon must ensure that the leon is used in such an environment.

Table 4: Guidelines and manufacturer's declaration – Electromagnetic immunity

Immunity test	IEC 60601-test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment – Guidelines
Discharge of static electricity in accordance with IEC 61000-4-2	± 6 kV contact discharge ± 8 kV air discharge	± 6 kV contact discharge ± 8 kV air discharge	Floors should consist of wood or concrete or be covered in ceramic tiles. If the floor is covered with synthetic material, the relative air humidity must amount to at least 30%.
Quick transient electrical interference / bursts in accordance with IEC 61000-4-4	± 2 kV for mains ± 1 kV for inlet and outlet pipes	± 2 kV for mains ± 1 kV for inlet and outlet pipes	The quality of the supply voltage should correspond to that of a typical business or hospital environment.
Surges in accordance with IEC 61000-4-5	± 1 kV push-pull voltage ± 2 kV push-pull voltage	± 1 kV push-pull voltage ± 2 kV push-pull voltage	The quality of the supply voltage should correspond to that of a typical business or hospital environment.
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations in the supply voltage in accordance with IEC 61000-4-11.	< 5% U for ½ period (> 95% dip) 40% U for 5 periods (> 60% dip) 70 % U for 25 periods (> 30 % dip) < 5% U for 5 (> 95% dip)	< 5% U for ½ period (> 95% dip) 40% U for 5 periods (> 60 % dip) 70 % U for 25 periods (> 30 % dip) < 5% U for 5 (> 95% dip)	The quality of the supply voltage should correspond to that of a typical business or hospital environment. The battery life given in the documentation must be respected.
Magnetic field at supply frequency (50/60 Hz) in accordance with IEC 61000-4-8	3 A/m	3 A/m	Magnetic fields in the mains frequency must correspond to the typical values as found in a business or hospital environment.

Electromagnetic environment – Guidelines

The leon is intended for operation in the electromagnetic environment given below. The customer or user of the leon must ensure that the leon is used in such an environment.

Portable and mobile radio devices are not used at a shorter distance than the recommended protective distance from the leon including the cables, which is calculated according to the transmission frequency for the appropriate equivalence:

Table 5: Equivalence for protective distance depending on the transmitter frequency

Immunity test	IEC 60601-test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment – Guidelines	
Conducted HF-interference in accordance with IEC 61000-4-6	3 V _{eff} 150 kHz – 80 MHz outside of the ISM-bands*	20 V _{eff}	$d = \frac{3,5}{U} \times \sqrt{P}$	
	10 V _{eff} 150 kHz – 80 MHz within the ISM-bands	20 V _{eff}	$d = \frac{12}{U} \times \sqrt{P}$	
Radiated HF-interference in accordance with IEC 61000-4-3	10 V/m 80 MHz – 2.5 GHz	40 V/m 80 MHz – 2.5 GHz	$d = \frac{12}{E} \times \sqrt{P}$	80 MHz – 800 MHz
			$d = \frac{23}{E} \times \sqrt{P}$	800 MHz – 2.5 GHz

P = rated power of the transmitter in watts [W] in accordance with the instructions of the transmitter manufacturer.

d = recommended protective distance in metres [m].



The field strength of stationary radio transmitters is for all frequencies in accordance with an examination on site lower than the compliance level.

Interference is possible in the environment of devices that bear this icon.

The field strengths of stationary transmitters, such as the basic stations of radio telephones and mobile landline services, amateur stations, AM and FM radio broadcasting and television transmitters can theoretically not be predetermined precisely. To investigate the electromagnetic environment as a result of stationary HF transmitters, an examination of the site is recommended. If the investigated field strengths at the site of the leon exceed the compliance level given above, the leon must be observed with regard to its normal operation at each application location. If unusual performance characteristics are observed, it may be necessary to adopt additional measures, such as a change of direction or positioning the leon at another site.

Over a frequency area of 150 kHz to 80 MHz, the field strengths must be lower than 10 V/m.

NOTE 1: At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher value applies.

NOTE 2: These guidelines may not apply to every situation. The distribution of electromagnetic variables is influenced by absorption and reflections from buildings, objects and human beings.

Recommended protective distances between portable, mobile and landline HF telecommunications devices and the leon

The leon is intended for operation in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated HF interference is controlled. The customer or user of the leon can help to prevent electromagnetic interference by observing the minimum distances between portable and mobile HF communications equipment (transmitters) and the leon, as below corresponding to the maximum output performance of the communications equipment.

Table 6: Protective distance depending on the transmitter frequency

Rated power of the transmitter [W]	Protective distance depending on the transmitter frequency [m]			
	150 kHz – 80 MHz outside of the ISM bands $d = 0,18 \times \sqrt{P}$	150 kHz – 80 MHz within the ISM bands $d = 0,8 \times \sqrt{P}$	80 MHz – 800 MHz $d = 0,3 \times \sqrt{P}$	800 MHz – 2.5 GHz $d = 0,6 \times \sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06
0.1	0.06	0.19	0.09	0.19
1	0.18	0.6	0.3	0.6
2	0.25	0.85	0.42	0.85
10	0.57	1.9	0.5	1.9
100	1.8	6.0	3.0	6.0

For transmitters whose power rating in the above table is not given, the distance can be determined in metres using the equivalence, which belongs to each column, whereby P is the power rating in watts [W] in accordance with the instructions of the transmitter manufacturer.

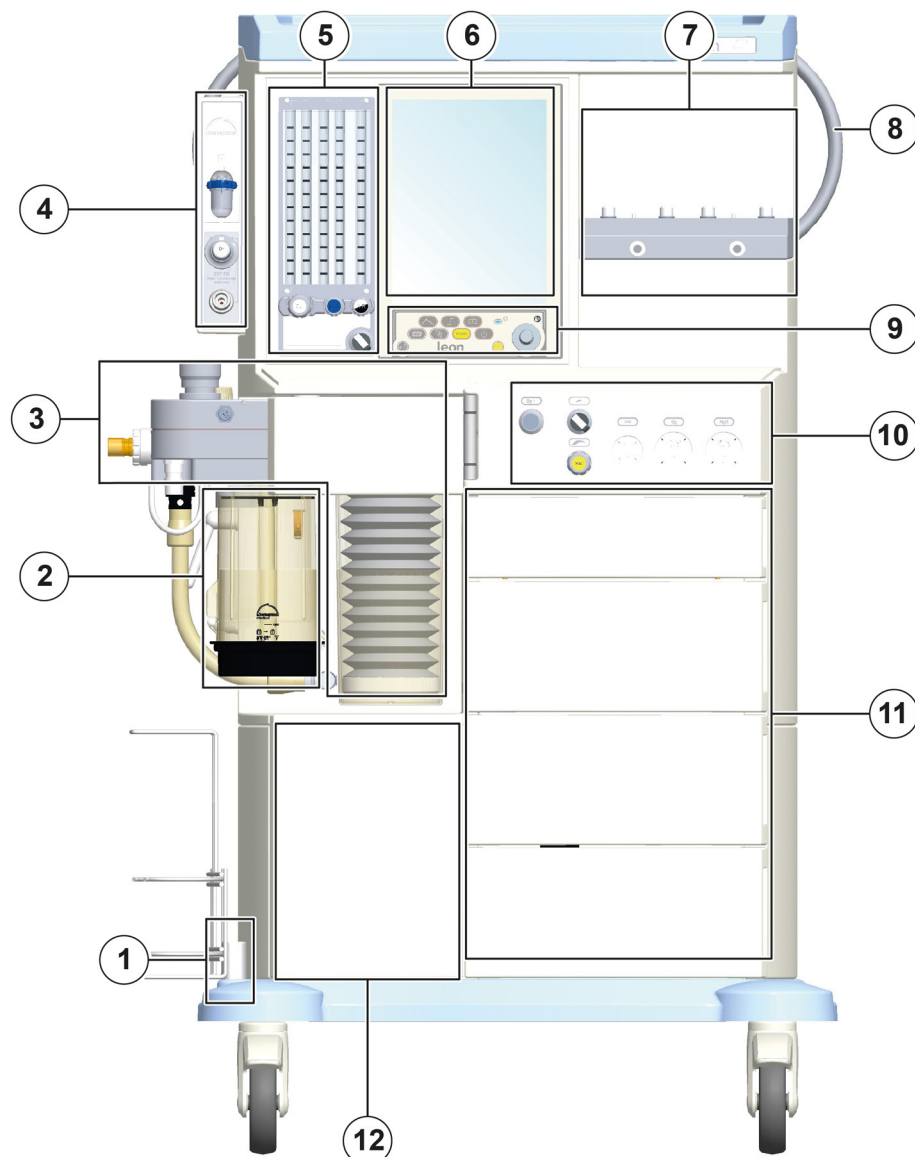
NOTE 1: At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher value applies.

NOTE 2: These guidelines may not be applicable in every situation. The distribution of electromagnetic waves is influenced by absorption and reflections from buildings, objects and human beings.

Device description

Overview

Front

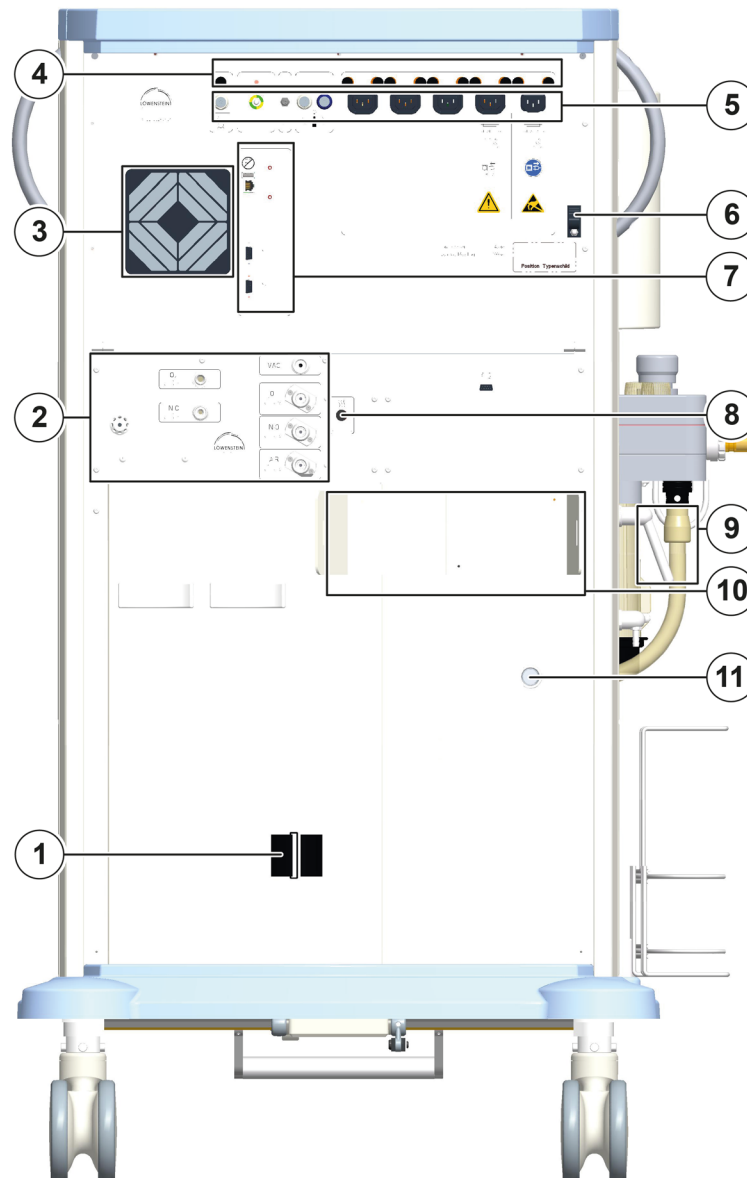


- (1) bronchial aspiration mounting
- (2) CO₂ absorber
- (3) patient module
- (4) options board
- (5) rotameter block
- (6) 12.1" touchscreen monitor

- (7) anaesthetic vaporiser mounting
- (8) manoeuvring handle
- (9) keypad with encoder
- (10) display and control elements
- (11) drawers
- (12) cupboard with drawer

000435

Rear



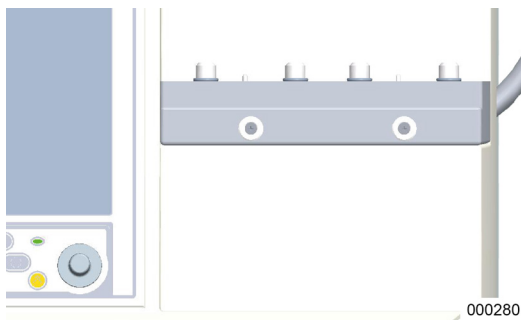
000436

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Pressure tube mounting (velcro fastener) | (6) Clip for mains cable for additional display |
| (2) Pneumatic connectors | (7) Data connections |
| (3) Fans | (8) Heating fuse |
| (4) Fuses | (9) Patient module locking mechanism |
| (5) Electrical connectors | (10) 10L bottle retainer (optional) |
| | (11) AGSS connector (optional) |

Patient module

- decoupled fresh gas
- brought to the right temperature to avoid the build-up of condensation and to prevent the ventilation gases warming up
- decoupled APL during mechanical ventilation
- one inspiratory and one expiratory flow sensor
- absorber, which can be changed during operation
- fully sterilisable

Anaesthetic vaporiser mounting



💡 Please also refer to the anaesthetic vaporiser user manual.
(→ "Setting up the anaesthetic vaporiser" p. 84)

Ventilator

- pneumatic drive (O₂ or medical air)
- hanging bellows
- compliance-compensated
- pressure-limited

Railing system

The leon has a railing system on the right and on the left that can be adapted using accessories, e.g.:

Device rails

- Max. load: 5 kg
- available in different lengths

Support arms

- tube support arm
- monitor support arm
- adapter



Please also refer to the individual user manuals of the adapted systems.

Mounting of over-heavy monitors on the support arms!

Damage to the device through overloading

- For stability reasons, the total weight of the monitors mounted on the support arm (maximum length: 500 mm) may not exceed 15 kg.
-


ATTENTION

Lighting

- Workstation illumination (is switched off when the battery is on)

Shelving

(→ "Mounting additional monitors" p. 265)



You should also observe the maximum installation height of < 1.80 m (clearance height of doors).

Mounting of over-heavy monitors on the shelving!

Damage to the device through overloading

- For stability reasons, the total weight of the monitors on the shelving may not exceed 15 kg. The monitors must be secured so that they cannot fall.
-


ATTENTION

Writing shelf, drawers, storage compartment

- storage compartment 31 cm x 20 cm x 28 cm with door
- pull-out writing shelf 25 cm x 32 cm
- three drawers 8 cm x 25 cm x 24 cm
- model without writing shelf, drawers, storage compartment



ATTENTION

Improper loading of the writing shelf!

Damage to the device itself and to the writing shelf

- The total weight to be placed on the writing shelf may not exceed 15 kg.



ATTENTION

Improper loading of the drawers!

Damage to the device itself and to the drawers

- The total load in the drawers may not exceed 5 kg.
-

Tube and cable guides

Tube holder

The Velcro fastener on the lower third of the rear wall of the device allows the pressure tubes to be brought together towards the ZGA and guided backwards away from the device. Opening of the rear wall doors by pulling the tubes is prevented.

(→ "Rear wall" p. 58)

Delivery contents

Transportation may only be carried out professionally by a specialist courier or by Löwenstein Medical themselves. The angle of inclination of the device may not exceed 10°.

The delivery contents (basic equipment) of the leon include the following items:

- anaesthesia workstationleon
 - FiO₂ gas measurement
 - integrated vacuum connector for bronchial aspiration
 - external O₂ outlet
- integrated battery buffering
- rear wall doors, drawers, writing shelf, storage compartment with door
- mains cable

The following items are not included in the basic equipment:

- pressure tubes (NIST adapter) in accordance with ISO 32 including supply plug for
 - O₂
 - N₂O
 - AIR
- waste hose with coupling and AGSS adapter
- potential equalisation cable
- patient tube system
- bronchial aspiration
- anaesthetic vaporiser

Operating instructions

Permissible operating staff

The device is operated by a doctor or, on his/her instruction, by a person who is specifically trained and qualified for this task, whereby every user must be introduced to the device and familiar with the user manual and the operation of the device.

Patient monitoring

The device is equipped with a gas measurement (FiO_2 or O_2 , CO_2 , N_2O , volatile anaesthetics) as standard. If this measurement is not available or is faulty, the following concentrations at least must be monitored by an external monitor.

- O_2 concentration
- anaesthetic gas concentration
- CO_2 concentration

Upper and lower alarm limits must be adjustable and in the event of an upper/lower deviation from these limits, an audible alarm must sound.

The gas measurement must fulfil the requirements of DIN EN ISO 80601-2-55.

Proper condition

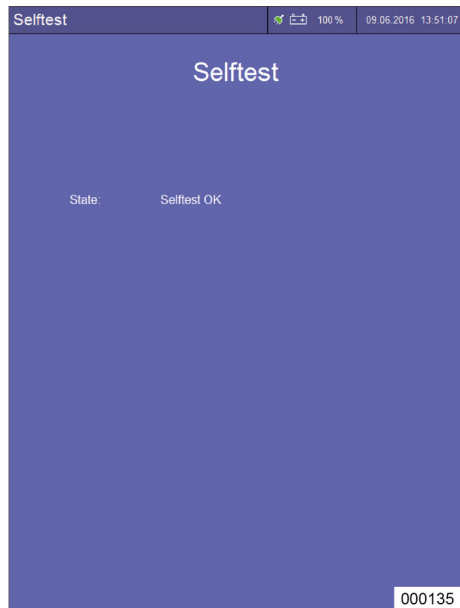
If a fault is established during the self check or the device check, the anaesthesia device must not be attached to a patient under any circumstances!

Operation type

leon is designed for use at in-patient facilities only.

5. Operating concept

Function levels



Every time the device is turned on, the boot process of the leon *runs a self test*.

💡 *The self check (starts when the device is turned on) must be carried out once a day.*

The operating concept of the leon is built on three main levels, which are further divided into sub-levels within which the actual functions ultimately start.

System test	Start of complete system test		
	Start of individual system test blocks incl. FiO ₂ calibration (for option "external O ₂ fuel cells" only) skip the system test (not recommended) - -> Quick start		
Standby	Selection of patient category	Child Adult IBW	
	Selection of tab	Standby Trend charts Tabular trend Event log Extras	Config Volume System time Option
	Selection of a form of ventilation with the corresponding ventilation parameters		
	Display of alarm limits and gas supply pressures Stopwatch Reset to default settings System test		
Ventilation level	Selection of tab	Real-time curves Trend curves Tabular trend Alarm log Extras	Config Volume Option
	Selection of a form of ventilation with the corresponding ventilation parameters Selection of monitoring values page 1/2 Display of gas measurement measured values Display of alarm limits and gas supply pressures Stopwatch		

Icons

Table 7: Icons/labels

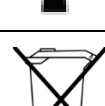
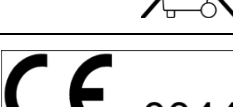
	Warning of a danger point
	Warning of electrical voltage
	Electrostatically endangered components
	Charging of mobile phones, Smartphones, tablets prohibited
	Device may only be moved in the transport position
	Follow the instructions
	Unplug from mains before opening
	Type B applied part (applied part for use on the body, but not on an open heart)
	Non-ionised electromagnetic radiation
	Icon for the separated collection of electrical and electronic devices
	CE with ID number of the notified place – confirmation of fulfilment of EU requirements

Table 7: Icons/labels

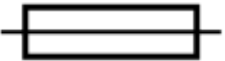
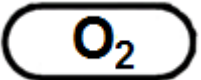
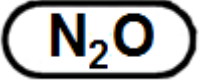
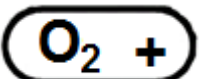
	Date of manufacture
	Equipotential
	Fuse
	Manometer for O ₂ reserve gas bottle pressure
	Manometer for N ₂ O reserve gas bottle pressure
	Manometer for vacuum pressure
	Suction switch – adjustable to: ▪ 0 = Off ▪ adjustable ▪ max
	Change a value by turning
	Change a value in stages by turning
	Button for O ₂ flush (on the front)
	Outlet (pneumatic)
	Inlet (pneumatic)
	Outlet (for energy and signals)

Table 7: Icons/labels

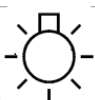
	Inlet (for energy and signals)
	Inlet/outlet (for energy and signals)
	Block, general
	Unblock, general
EXT O₂	External O ₂ outlet
EXT FG P _{max} = 1,2 kPa x 100	External fresh gas outlet giving maximum P _{max} pressure
	Ethernet interface
COM 1 COM 2 	1st and 2nd serial interface
	USB interface
	Lamp; light; lighting
	Auxiliary sockets charge with max. 2 A
	Connection for high-pressure sensors

Table 8: Icons/buttons

	ON/OFF button																																																								
	Button for selecting real-time curve window																																																								
	Button for selecting form of ventilation, ventilation parameters																																																								
	Button for selecting MAN/SPONT (manual ventilation/spontaneous breathing) form of ventilation																																																								
	Button for the alarm limits display window																																																								
	Button for switching between the following windows <table><thead><tr><th colspan="4">on standby</th><th colspan="4">during a ventilation procedure</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td colspan="4">Standby</td><td colspan="4">Real-time curves</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Trend curves</td><td colspan="4">Trend curves</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Tabular trend</td><td colspan="4">Tabular trend</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Event log</td><td colspan="4">Alarm log</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Extras</td><td colspan="4">Extras</td></tr><tr><td>Config</td><td>Volume</td><td>System time</td><td>Option</td><td>Config</td><td>Volume</td><td colspan="2">Option</td></tr></tbody></table>	on standby				during a ventilation procedure				Standby				Real-time curves				Trend curves				Trend curves				Tabular trend				Tabular trend				Event log				Alarm log				Extras				Extras				Config	Volume	System time	Option	Config	Volume	Option	
on standby				during a ventilation procedure																																																					
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Tabular trend				Tabular trend																																																					
Event log				Alarm log																																																					
Extras				Extras																																																					
Config	Volume	System time	Option	Config	Volume	Option																																																			
	Button to start ventilation																																																								
	Button for standby (stop ventilation and switch to standby)																																																								
	Button to mute alarm for 2 or 10 minutes																																																								

Table 9: Icons/LEDs

	LED mains voltage available (green light)
---	---

Table 10: Icons/screen (display only)

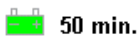
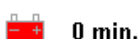
	Screen icon/display: Remaining battery life
	Screen icon/display: Battery charging control display
	Screen icon/display: Battery low
	Screen icon/display: Battery faulty
	Screen icon/display: No batteries available
	Screen icon/display: Mains voltage available
	Screen icon/display: Mains voltage not available
	Screen icon/display: Upper and lower alarm limits
	Screen icon/display: ZGA pressures
	Screen icon/display: 10 L bottle pressures

Table 11: Icons/screen (control elements)

	Screen icon/control element of real-time charts ▪ 0 point shift ▪ Zoom in Y direction ▪ Autoscale ON/OFF
	Screen icon/control element: Number of real-time charts that should be displayed
	Screen icon/control element: Scaling of X-axis
	Screen icon/control element: Selection of which measured value should be displayed as the real-time curve
	Screen icon/control element: Display loop window in full screen
	Screen icon/control element: Set limit values (alarm limits)
	Screen icon/control element: Determine monitor value

Table 12: Icons/screen (buttons)

	Close window button
	Scroll list button
	Scroll list (fast) button
	Adapt alarm button automatically

Table 13: Icons/screen (tabs)

	on standby	during a ventilation procedure					
Standby Curves	Standby window (dark blue when active)	Real-time curve window (dark blue when active)					
Trend Curves	Trend curve window						
Trend Tab	Tabular trend window						
Event Log Alarm log	Event log	Alarm log					
Extras Config Volume System time Option	Extras						
	Config	Volume	System time	Option	Config	Volume	Option
1 2	Monitoring values page 1 or 2						
Page 1	Tab with further pages						

User interface

The user interface of the **leon** consists of three components:

- screen (TFT) with touchscreen (touch)
- keypad
- rotary switch (encoder)

The main control element is the touchscreen, but the device can also be fully operated by the keypad and rotary switch.

Concepts

Safety concept

Modules

In the **leon** the ventilation unit, user interface and monitoring system are separate, independent modules. If the ventilation unit fails, this does not lead to a limitation in the functioning of other modules. Manual ventilation with full monitoring scope is then possible.

If the user interface and the monitoring system fail, the ventilation procedure continues to run using the last fresh gas settings and ventilation parameters set.

User interface

One function only is allocated to each control element. Any device function can also be accessed and carried out using the keypad buttons and the rotary switch. A faulty touchscreen does not lead to functionality limitations.

Colour concept



The outline of an active window is pale blue; the outline of an inactive window is dark blue.

(→ "Touchscreen" p. 45)

The button of the active form of ventilation (IMVhere) is displayed in pale blue (1). A newly selected breathing type (PCV here) and its buttons for setting the ventilation parameters are yellow.

When selecting a new form of ventilation, its buttons for presetting the ventilation parameters are shown above the buttons of the active form of ventilation. The newly selected form of ventilation can be started by the yellow "START" button on the keypad or by the rotary switch (2).

If a ventilation parameter unlocks, the button is outlined in green and the value to be entered is highlighted in dark blue.

If not confirmed, the form of ventilation presets (yellow) are closed again after 10 seconds and the previous active form of ventilation and its parameters are retained.

(→ "Control element functions" p. 46)

Keypad

Operation of keypad



Various functions are carried out using the keypad

(→ "Table 8: Icons/buttons" p. 39)

Operating states are visualised through LEDs.

(→ "Table 9: Icons/LEDs" p. 40)

Touchscreen

Screen I (with monitoring values)



The basic information and control elements are displayed on the screen with a title bar and five windows.

- (1) Display of current alarms
- (2) Tab system
- (3) Title bar
- (4) Display of gas measurement measured values
- (5) Setting and display of ventilation types and ventilation parameters
- (6) Display of ventilation measured value

Screen II (with alarm limits and gas supply pressures)



Instead of the window showing monitoring values, the window for the display and setting of alarm limits and the display of supply pressures (ZGA and bottle operation) are shown.

- (1) Change of value limits/supply pressures (ZGA) window and 10 L bottles
- (2) Monitoring values/gas measurement window

Touchscreen operation

The device functions are operated primarily via the touch screen. The following functions, however, can be carried out via the keypad only:

- ON/OFF button
- Show display window alarm limits button, gas supply pressures
- Button for switching between screens
- Start ventilation button
- Standby button, stop ventilation and change to standby
- Mute alarm for two or ten minutes button (10 minutes only in MAN/SPONT)



(→ "Table 8: Icons/buttons" p. 39)

Table 14: Control element functions (touchscreen)

control element			
preset	selected	active	
			By touching a button with a function (e.g. selection of a form of ventilation), it unlocks independently and is outlined in green.
			A setting value (e.g. ventilation parameter) is unlocked, outlined in green and the value to be entered is highlighted in blue (change is possible only with the rotary switch).
			An icon with a function (e.g. control element of real-time charts) is outlined in green in a window and highlighted in pale blue.
			A tab is highlighted in dark blue.
			Scrolling data in the window slow/fast close open window

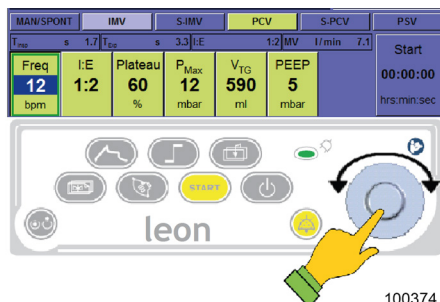
Rotary switch



The button is turned for selection; press the rotary switch for confirmation:

- The rotary switch enables you to move to a button or a window
- The rotary switch confirms a **button with a function**
- This **setting value** is changed and confirmed via the rotary switch or by pressing the button again.
- The rotary switch confirms an **icon with a function**
- **A form of ventilation can be started** via the rotary switch

Operation using the keypad exclusively



Without using the touchscreen, a button must be first of all focused on the relevant window through the keypad.

(→ "Operation of keypad" p. 44)

The shifting of the input focus to a button is carried out inside a window by turning the rotary switch.

A ventilation parameter is unlocked by pressing the rotary switch, changed by turning and confirmed by pressing once more.

Tab system

The centrally arranged window in the centre of the user interface consists of five tabs, which are partially assigned to different functions when on standby and during an ongoing ventilation procedure. The active tab is highlighted in dark blue.

Tab bar during ventilation



Tab bar in standby



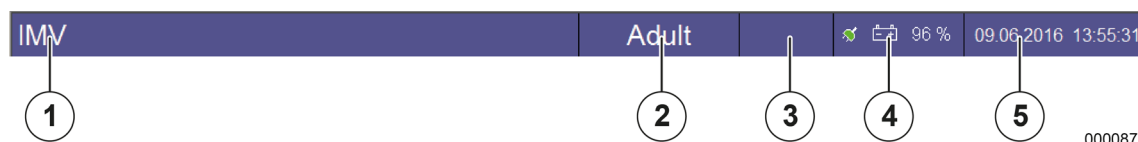
Tab bar extras during ventilation



Tab bar extras in standby

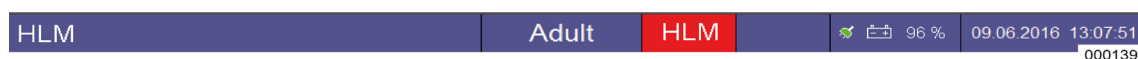


Title bar



- (1) active form of ventilation
- (2) patient category or "weight" lettering if selected
- (3) alarm mute state
- (4) state of electricity supply and rechargeable batteries
- (5) date, time

HLM form of ventilation



The HLM form of ventilation is re-displayed explicitly in red in the title bar during ventilation, as the monitoring of all limit values (outside of CPAP) is turned off.



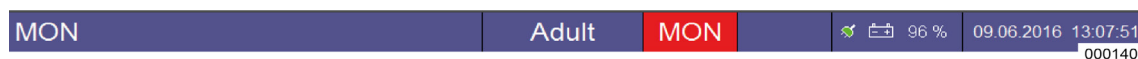
WARNING

Alarms switched off!

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

- Be extra vigilant during the ventilation.

MON form of ventilation



The MON form of ventilation is re-displayed explicitly in red in the title bar during ventilation, as the monitoring of all limit values (outside of CPAP) is turned off.



WARNING

Alarms switched off!

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

- Be extra vigilant during the ventilation.



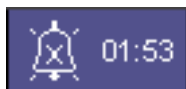
In the MON form of ventilation, fresh gas administration is switched off.

Monitoring of muting of alarm

Mute 2 min.



The **Mute** button is positioned on the bottom right of the keypad. By pressing **Mute**, the audible alarm for all currently pending alarms is muted for two minutes.



A minute counter appears in the title bar in mm:ss format, which displays the remaining mute time.
(→ "Alarm muting 2 minutes" p. 185)

Mute 10 min.



In the **MAN/SPONT** form of ventilation, a screen dialogue appears, if the **Mute** button is pressed for longer than 2 seconds.

(→ "10 minute alarm muting" p. 186).

If the dialogue is confirmed with **Yes**, all alarms are muted for 10 minutes. A minute counter appears in the title bar in mm:ss format, highlighted in red, which displays the remaining mute time.



*The **Mute** function is only available in the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.*



WARNING

Alarms muted!

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

Any alarms that occur are only displayed visually.

- Watch the ventilation, while the alarms are muted.



This function should only be used when patients are disconnected from the device.

Screensaver

A screensaver can be set up in the configuration menu.

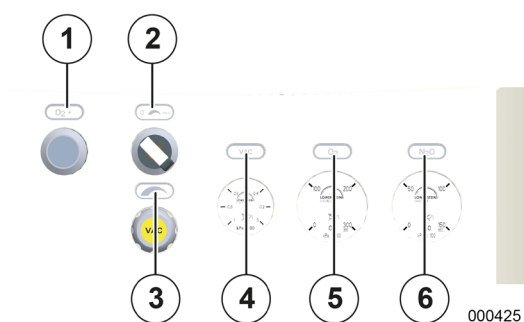


It should only be set up by trained specialist staff or by Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technicians.

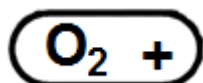
Control elements and displays

Front

O₂, flush, vacuum, manometers



Display and control elements are displayed on the right above the drawer block on the front:



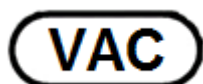
(1) Button for O₂ flush (≥ 35 l/min)



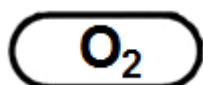
(2) Switch for aspiration – adjustable to:
– 0 = Off
– adjustable
– max



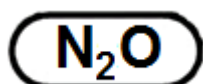
(3) Rotary switch for vacuum dosage (turn anticlockwise to increase the vacuum)



(4) Manometer for vacuum pressure

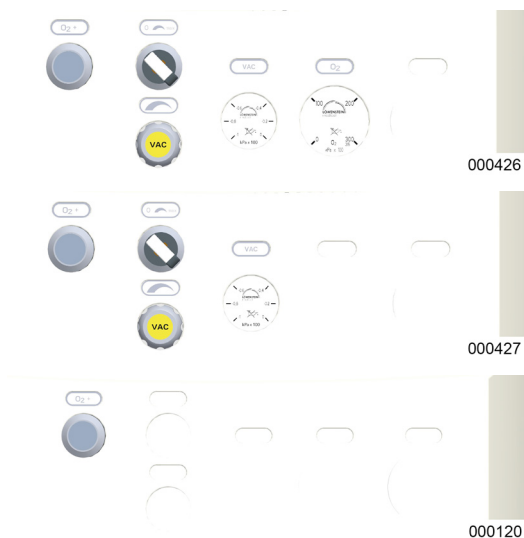


(5) Manometer for O₂ bottle pressure



(6) Manometer for N₂O bottle pressure

Variants



Display and control elements on the front, O₂ reserve gas bottle operation only

Display and control elements on the front, without reserve gas bottle operation

Display and control elements on the front, without reserve gas bottle operation without integrated bronchial aspirator

Production and dosage of the vacuum

The vacuum can be turned on and off via a switch. The strength can be regulated between 0 and - 0.7 bar.



The switch has three settings:

- off
- regulated value
- max

If the max setting is selected, it switches immediately to maximum aspiration performance, without the regulating valve having to be fully turned on.

There are two variants for producing the vacuum for the bronchial aspirator:



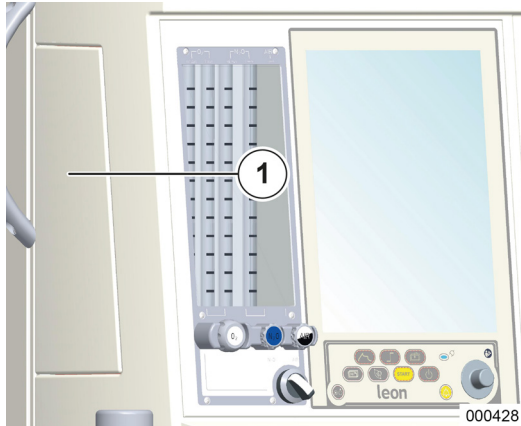
- injector principle



- vacuum (wall connection)

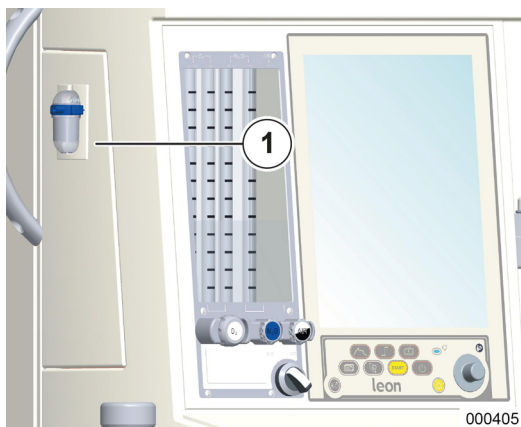


Options panel



The options panel (1) is situated at the top of the left side wall of the device.

Gas measurement options panel



(1) Water trap receptacle

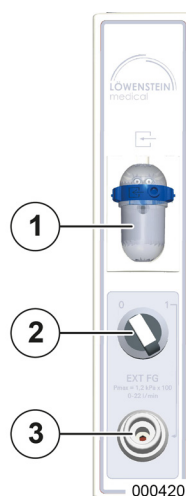
Options board



This device variant is optional for Leon.

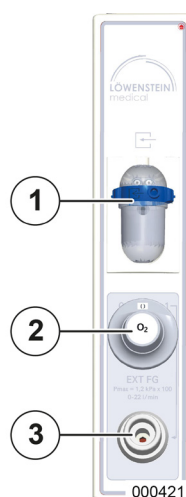
The options board is situated on the top of the left side wall of the device.

External fresh gas outlet options board version



- (1) Water trap
- (2) Switch for external fresh gas outlet 1/0 (On/Off); displayed setting is 0 → Off
- (3) External pressure gas outlet; ISO cone 22 mm outside, 15 mm inside

External O₂ outlet options board version



- (1) Water trap receptacle
- (2) Flowmeter for external O₂ outlet
- (3) External O₂ outlet; ISO cone 22 mm outside, 15 mm inside

Device connections

Description of device connections

External O₂ outlet

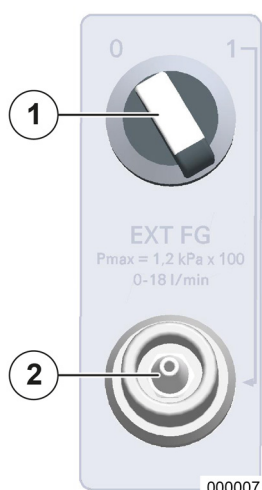


- (1) flowmeter for external O₂ outlet
- (2) external O₂ outlet: ISO cone, 22 mm outside, 15 mm inside

The dosage and closing (OFF) of the external O₂ outlet is carried out by the flowmeter.

The gas from the O₂ fresh gas outlet consists of 100% O₂.

External fresh gas outlet



- (1) Switch for fresh gas outlet 1/0; displayed setting is 0 → OFF
- (2) Fresh gas outlet: ISO cone, 22 mm outside, 15 mm inside

The maximum pressure on the external fresh gas outlet is given with $P_{\max} = 1,2 \text{ kPa} \times 100$.

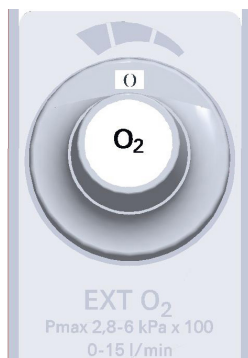
The external fresh gas outlet serves as the connection to semi-opened systems e.g.

- Bain
- Jackson Rees systems

The concentrations of gases from the fresh gas outlet are set as follows: Narcotic gases on the anaesthetic vaporiser; O₂, N₂O, AIR on the fresh gas blender

Operation of the device connections

External O₂ outlet



The flowmeter for the external O₂ outlet has a setting range of 0 (OFF) – 15 l/min. Setting values are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15 l/min.

The external O₂ outlet can be used for O₂ insufflation during local anaesthesia, for example.

 *Take care that the set flow can be seen in the display window of the flowmeter and the switch is not in an intermediate position.*

External fresh gas outlet



The fresh gas outlet has two switch positions; the position shown is 0 → OFF.

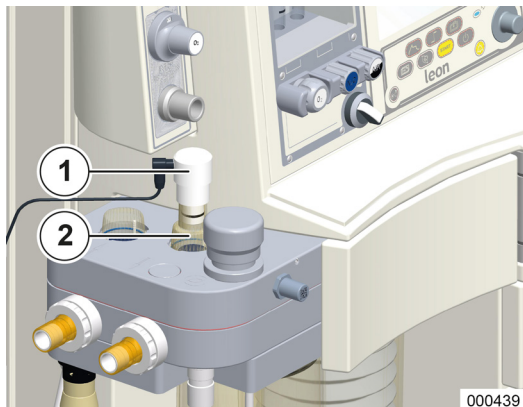
Switch positions:

1 → ON → fresh gas flows towards the external outlet

0 → OFF → fresh gas flows into the patient module

Gas measurement

The leon is equipped with a side flow meter as standard. An FiO_2 meter is optional. The corresponding configuration occurs in servicing and may only be carried out by Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technicians.

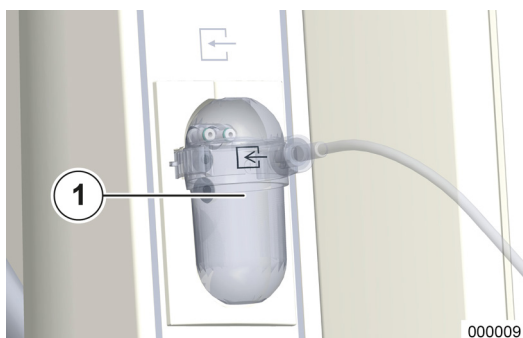


FiO_2 meter

(only possible for the "external O_2 fuel cells" option)

The FiO_2 meter sensor is situated in an adapter, which replaces the inspiratory inspection glass from the patient module. Only the inspiratory O_2 concentrations are measured.

- (1) FiO_2 sensor
- (2) adapter



Side flow meter

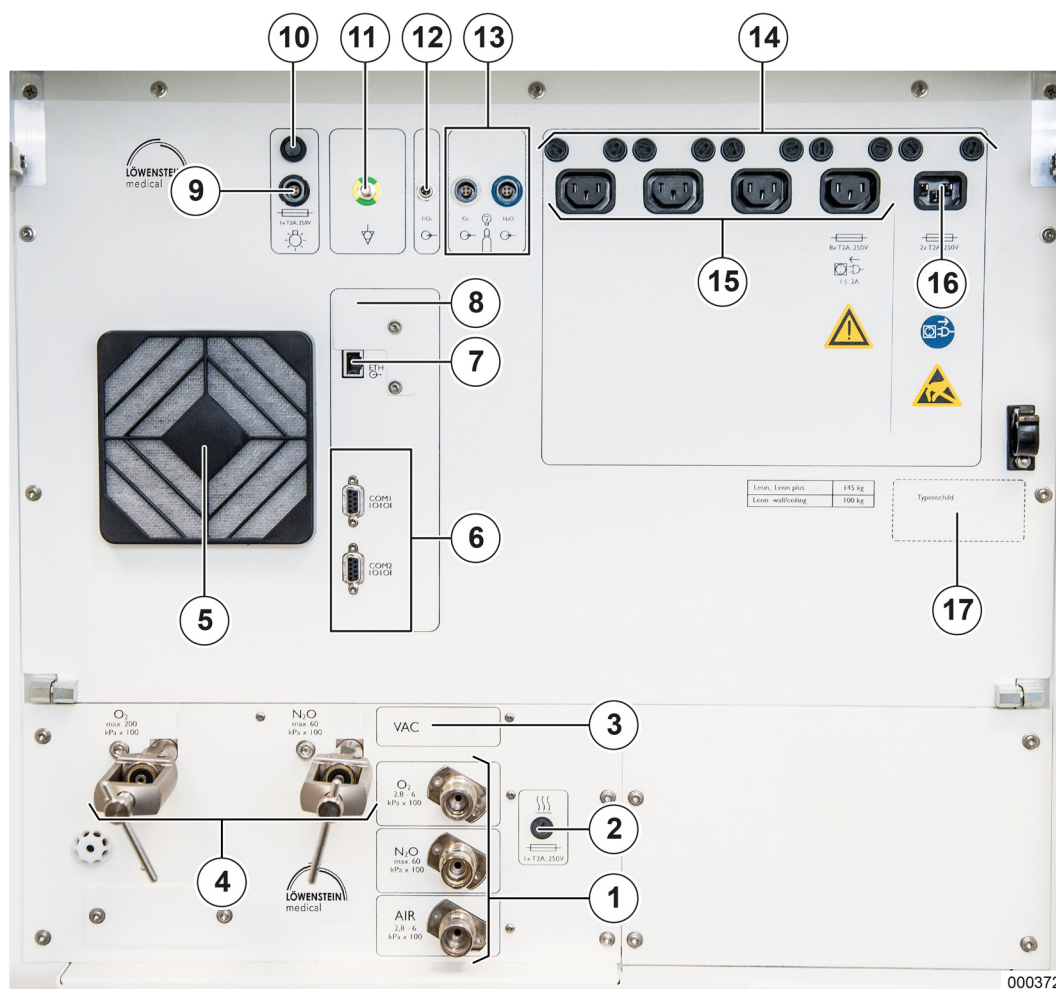
The water trap of the side flow meter with a luer lock for the sample line is situated on the options board or options panel.

(→ "Changing or emptying of the water trap" p. 243)

💡 If the leon is on standby, the gas measurement runs independently of the screensaver configuration for another 20 to 90 minutes. After this, it too switches to standby. If a button or the touchscreen is used, the gas measurement goes back into operation. The display is then delayed briefly.

- (1) Water trap

Rear wall



- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Connections for ZGA | (12) Socket for FiO ₂ meter (for "external O ₂ fuel cells" option only) |
| (2) Patient module heating fuse | (13) Pressure sensor inlets for 10 l bottles: socket coded with white ring: O ₂ pressure sensor; socket coded with black or blue ring: AIR or N ₂ O pressure sensor |
| (3) Vacuum or O ₂ high-pressure outlet | (14) Mains connection and auxiliary power point fuses |
| (4) Reserve gas bottle connection | (15) Four auxiliary outlets |
| (5) Fans | (16) Mains: 100–240 VAC |
| (6) 2 x D-sub, 9-pin socket, serial connection | (17) Type plate |
| (7) 1 x RJ 45 Ethernet connection | |
| (8) 1 x USB connection (covered, for service purposes only) | |
| (9) Workstation light connection | |
| (10) Workstation light connection fuse | |
| (11) Connection for potential equalisation | |

Patient module

!
ATTENTION

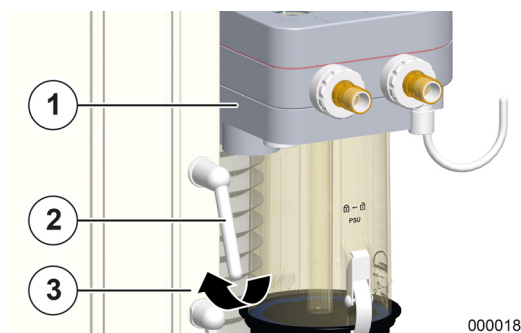
Improper loading of the patient module!

Damage to the device itself and to the patient module

Do not load the patient module improperly on the docking station:

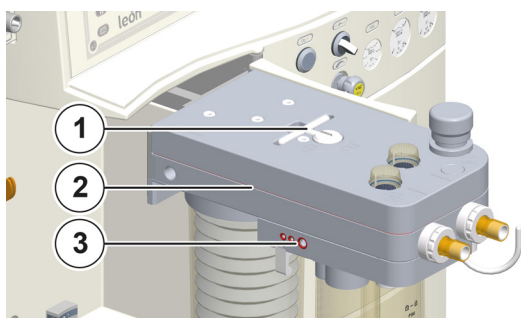
- do not lean on it
- do not use the APL valve as a manoeuvring handle
- do not handle the device with the docking station open
- avoid loading by moving the operating table up and down

Removing the patient module



To remove the patient module from the device, the docking station must first be unlocked by turning the lever towards anticlockwise (or back).

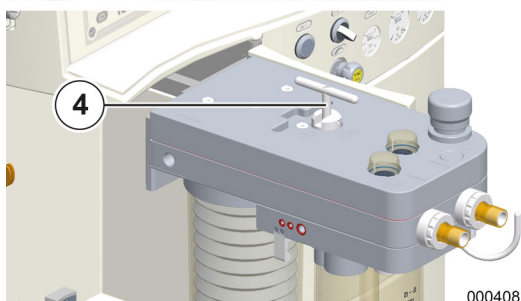
- (1) Docking station
- (2) Lever for locking the docking station to the patient module on the device
- (3) Open in the direction of the arrow



After unlocking, the docking station can be swivelled forwards to the side. The illustration shows the catch in locked position (lying at an angle to the longitudinal axis of the patient module).

- (1) Fold-out handle of the catch
- (2) Patient module in folded-out position
- (3) O rings
- (4) Handle in vertical position

! *The patient module cannot be lifted off the docking station without removing the CO₂ absorber.*



1. Turn the handle of the catch up into vertical position. Turning anticlockwise releases the link, while pressing down and turning clockwise closes the link to the docking station.
2. Lift off the patient module vertically upwards.

! ATTENTION

Docking station locked incorrectly!

Damage to the device itself and to the patient module

- Before locking the docking station, it is vital to ensure that the docking station and the patient module are swivelled in fully.

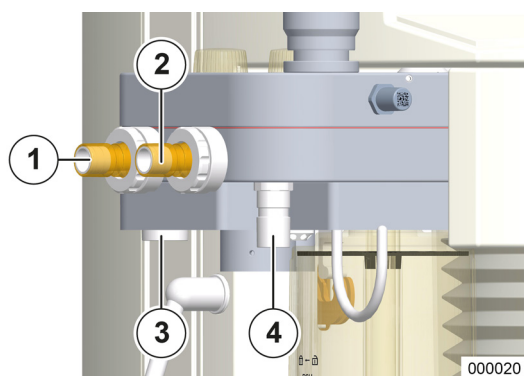
! ATTENTION

Patient module inserted incorrectly!

Damage to the device itself and to the patient module

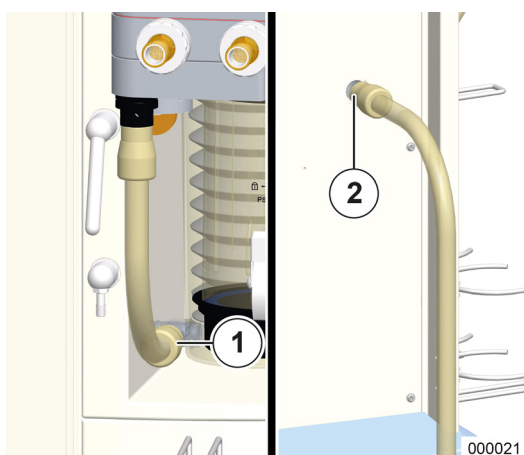
- The housing can be damaged if the handle of the catch is not shut when the patient module is shut.

Connection for ventilation tubes, anaesthesia gas scavenging system and ventilation bag



- (1) Patient expiration connection cone (Ø 22 mm)
- (2) Patient expiration connection cone (Ø 22 mm)
- (3) AGSS connection cone (Ø 30 mm)
- (4) AGSS connection cone (Ø 22 mm)

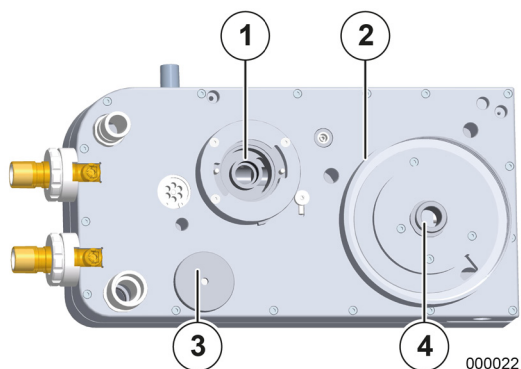
Connection of the AGSS on the rear of the device



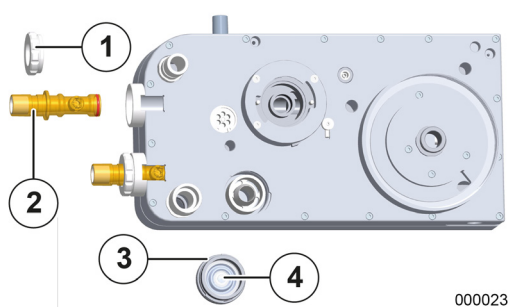
- (1) AGSS connection on the front of the casing (Ø 22 mm)
- (2) AGSS connection on the front of the casing (Ø 22 mm)

 Please also refer to the AGSS user manual.

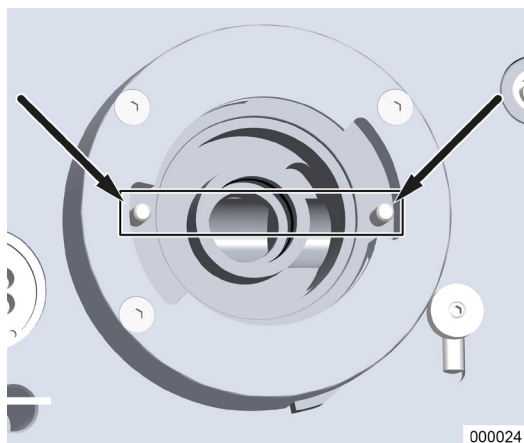
Connection for respiratory bellows, dome and CO₂ absorber, PEEP valve diaphragm cover, flow sensors



- (1) Carrier CO₂ absorber
- (2) Carrier dome
- (3) PEEP valve diaphragm cover
- (4) Respiratory bellows connection

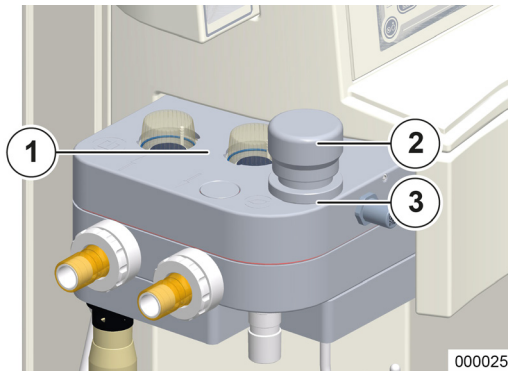


- (1) Lock nut
- (2) Flow sensor
- (3) PEEP valve diaphragm cover
- (4) PEEP valve diaphragm



Without the CO₂ absorber, the two pins must be in place as shown in the illustration.

APL valve

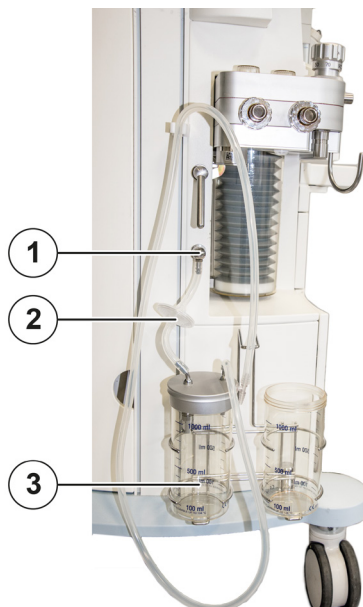


The ventilation pressure during the MAN/SPONT, HLM and MON forms of ventilation is limited by the APL valve (adjustable pressure limitation), which can be set manually between the two end positions SP (spontaneous breathing fully opened) $90 \text{ Pa} \times 100 \text{ (mbar)}$.

The pressure limit is increased by turning the valve to the right and decreased by turning it to the left, whereby engagement is noticeable from $40 \text{ Pa} \times 100 \text{ (mbar)}$. The marked settings are SP (spontaneous), 10, 20, 30, 50, 70, $90 \text{ Pa} \times 100 \text{ (mbar)}$.

- (1) Inspiratory and expiratory valve diaphragm of sight glasses
- (2) APL
- (3) APL locking mechanism (bayonet catch)

Bronchial aspiration



There are two variants for producing the vacuum:

- injector principal
- vacuum wall connection

 *Please also refer to the bronchial aspiration user manual.*

- (1) Vacuum connection for bronchial aspiration
- (2) Filter
- (3) Bronchial aspiration glass

6. Preparations

First installation

Adaptation to ambient conditions

If the leon is subject to extreme ambient conditions (temperature, moisture) during transport or storage, give the device, while switched off, the opportunity to adapt to the conditions at the installation site. Connect the device as soon as possible to the mains supply.



Before the first start-up, the leon, should be cleaned as described in the "Work instructions for hygienic preparation".

Customer requirements at the application site (leon – Standard configuration)



WARNING

Class I device!

Risk of injury through electrocution.

- The mains to which the device is connected must be earthed.

Table 15: Customer requirements at the application site (leon – Standard configuration)

Voltage	Supply	240 V _{AC} + 10%/-15%, 50/60 Hz 115 V _{AC} + 10%/-15%, 50/60 Hz The maximum internal resistance may not lead to an upper/lower deviation of the supply voltage of 240 V + 10/-15% or 115 V + 10/-15% at the mains socket.
	Wall connection	in accordance with EN 60601-1 for earthed devices (Schuko plug)
Potential equalisation	Wall connection	for POAG-KBT6DIN socket in accordance with DIN42801
ZGA	Pressure	2.8–6.0 kPa × 100 (bar)
	Wall connection	for supply plug DIN 13260–2 shape-coded with Ø 7.5 mm connecting nipple
	Gas quality	dry, oil and particle-free (medical)
Waste disposal system (AGSS)	Aspiration performance	55–60 l/min
	Wall connection	in accordance with EN 737
Climatic conditions		temperature, moisture, ambient pressure (→ "Technical data" p. 285) adequate ventilation
Additional monitors		max. current consumption (switch-on surge) (→ "Connection of auxiliary devices" p. 86) and weight (→ "Mounting additional monitors" p. 265)

Emergency power supply



When selecting the installation site, take care that access to the mains plug is always guaranteed. The device must be able to be separated from the mains easily and at any time.

The leon has an uninterrupted power supply, which in the event of voltage variations in the mains current or total power failure maintains the operational readiness or operation of the device. Independent of the setting of the ventilation parameters, battery operation of at least 100 minutes is guaranteed.

Charging batteries

The leon has two emergency power batteries. Connect the leon to a suitable mains socket via a mains cable. The device recognises the voltage of $240\text{ V}_{\text{AC}} + 10\%/-15\%$, 50/60 Hz or $115\text{ V}_{\text{AC}} + 10\%/-15\%$, 50/60 Hz automatically. A manual switch-over is not necessary. For the batteries to fully charge before first operation and after replacement, the device must be connected to the mains for at least 8 hours. If the mains plug is plugged in, the batteries charge automatically. The batteries charge even if the device is turned off.

Out-of-operation for a longer period



If the leon is not used for a longer period, it should remain plugged into the mains to avoid the batteries discharging.

The green LED below the plug icon on the keypad shows that mains voltage is available.

Preparation for start-up**Gas connections**

**WARNING**

Bottle valves, high pressure regulator and connected fittings!

Explosion risk

- Do not use any kind of tool to open the bottle valves.
 - Oil and fats can react violently with some gases under pressure (O₂, N₂O (laughing gas), compressed air and their mixtures).
 - Do not grease or oil the connections for reserve gas bottles.
 - Avoid contact between hand cream and the fittings.
-

Operating with reserve gas bottles**Reserve gas bottles start-up**

1. Open the valve of the pressure gas bottle slowly.



Ensure proper use with the patient in mind. If no gas is removed, close the valve of the pressure gas bottle.

Decommissioning reserve gas bottles**When changing the pressure gas bottle or the high pressure regulator:**

1. Close the valve of the pressure gas bottle.
 2. Use up or bleed the remaining gas in the high pressure regulator and in the tube pipe.
-

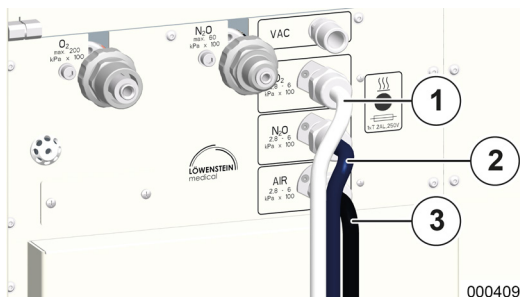
**ATTENTION**

Do not unscrew the high pressure regulator while it is under pressure. The seals can be damaged.

3. Release the screw fixing between the pressure gas bottle and the high pressure regulator.
4. Put the protective cap on the connections. Store the device in dry and clean conditions.

Connection to the central gas supply (ZGA)

💡 Please also refer to the ZGA user manual.



The connections (the standard is NIST) for the central gas supply are situated on the rear left of the device. The supply pressure on the device connection must be between 2.8 and 6,0 kPa × 100 (bar).

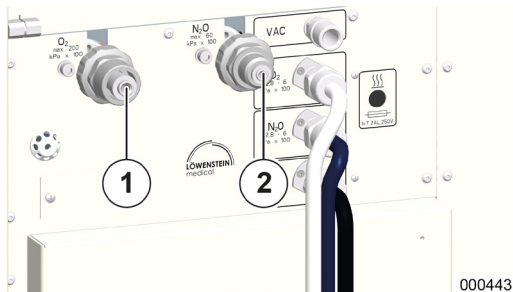
💡 Use ISO 32-compliant colour-coded pressure tubes:

- (1) O₂: white
- (2) N₂O: blue
- (3) AIR: black-and-white
- Vacuum: yellow (not illustrated)

Short ZGA check

1. Check the ZGA pressures.
2. Check the seals on the connections.

Reserve gas bottle connection (2l or 3l)



The connections (the standard is DIN) for the reserve gas bottles are situated on the rear of the device. The connections are shape-coded so they cannot be confused.

- (1) O₂
- (2) N₂O

The bottle pressure is displayed on the pressure manometers on the front.

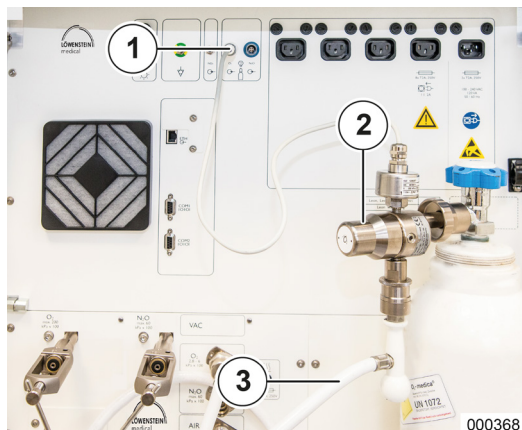
💡 Connection and checking of reserve gas bottles (→ "Change of the reserve gas bottles" p. 250).

💡 Reserve gas bottles should also be connected to the device for gas supply through the ZGA.

Short check of reserve gas bottles

1. Make sure that the bottles are filled. Pressure
 - O₂, AIR > 120 kPa × 100 (bar)
 - N₂O > 40 kPa × 100 (bar)
2. Check the seals on the connections.
3. Make sure that the bottle valves are closed.

10 L bottle connection instead of ZGA



Instead of the central gas supply, the leon can also be supplied with fresh gas from two 10 L bottles. The gases available are O₂ and optionally either AIR or N₂O. If N₂O is selected, AIR is replaced by O₂ as a drive gas. The supply pressures on the device connection must be between 2.8 and 6,0 kPa × 100 (bar).

1. Screw the high pressure regulator onto the particular bottle connection.
2. Place the bottle(s) on the right next to each other at the back inside the device in the holder provided.
3. Turn the bottle(s) until the high pressure regulators show towards the front slightly towards the left (it must be possible to close the rear wall doors).
4. Secure the bottle(s) with the lashing straps.
5. Connect the outlets of the high pressure regulator with the appropriate connections (the standard is NIST) via pressure tubes on the device.
6. Plug the high-pressure sensors into the ISO 32-compliant (coloured ring) coded sockets in the rear wall of the device.
 - O₂: white ring
 - AIR: black ring
 - N₂O: blue ring

The bottle pressures are displayed in the limit values window.

(→ "Pressure display when supply from 10 L bottles" p. 177)

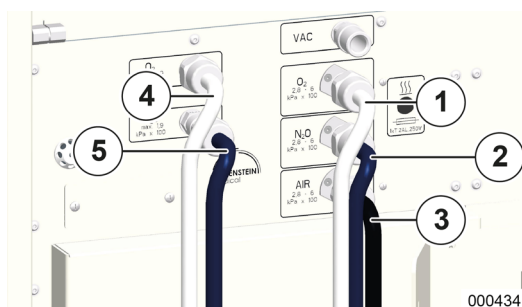
- (1) pressure sensor connection
- (2) pressure regulator
- (3) pressure tube

- 💡 Use the 4 kPa × 100 (bar) pressure regulator prescribed by Löwenstein Medical.
- 💡 The type of gas contained in the 10 L bottles must be configured in the service. O₂ is always available, while AIR and N₂O are optional.
- 💡 Connection and checking of 10 L reserve gas bottles (→ "Change of the reserve gas bottles" p. 250).

Short check of 10 L bottles:

1. Make sure that the bottles are filled
(O₂ pressure, AIR > 120 kPa × 100 (bar)
N₂O > 40 kPa × 100 (bar)).
2. Check the seals on the connections.
3. Make sure that the bottle valves are opened (does **not** apply to AIR and ZGA 10 L bottle connection).
(→ "AIR and ZGA 10 L bottle connection" p. 71)
4. Check that the bottles are secure in the holder.
5. Make sure that the high pressure sensors are plugged into the sockets in the rear wall of the device.

10 L bottle connection as reserve bottles



Two 10 L bottles can also be attached to the device as reserve gas bottles.

The two device connections are situated vertically one on top of the other on the rear left of the device instead of the device attachments for the 2 L or 3 L reserve gas bottles.

The supply pressures on the device connection must be between 1.8 and 2.0 kPa × 100 (bar).

The procedure for attaching the bottles and the short check are carried out as described above (→ "10 L bottle connection instead of ZGA" p. 69).



Use colour-coded pressure tubes in accordance with ISO 32:

- (1) O₂ (ZGA): white
- (2) N₂O (ZGA): blue
- (3) AIR (ZGA): black-and-white
- Vacuum: yellow (not illustrated)
- (4) O₂ (10 L reserve)
- (5) N₂O (10 L reserve)

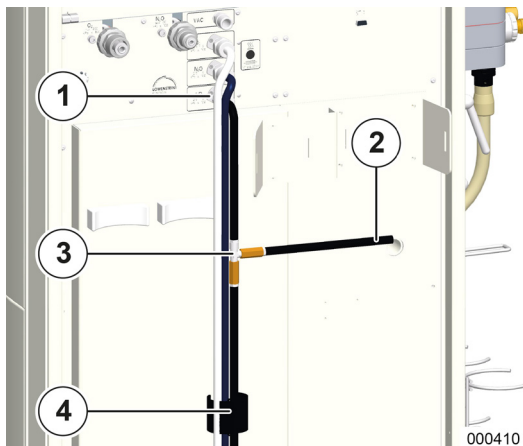
Short ZGA check

1. Check the ZGA pressures.
2. Check the tightness on the connections (→ "Short check of 10 L bottles" p. 70).



Use the 1.9 kPa × 100 (bar) pressure reducer prescribed by Löwenstein Medical.

AIR and ZGA 10 L bottle connection



For AIR there is the option of parallel connection to a 10 L bottle and the ZGA. This requires a pressure tube with a T-connector.

(→ "leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement" p. 284)

1. Screw the pressure tube with the NIST screw fixing to the T-connector on the NIST connector on the device.
2. Join one exit (long pressure tube) of the T-connector to the ZGA and the other, shorter one to the high-pressure reducer on the 10 L bottle.
3. Plug the high-pressure sensor into the ISO 32-compliant (black) coded sockets on the rear wall of the device.



The bottle pressure is displayed in the limit values window (→ "Pressure display when supply from 10 L bottles" p. 177).

- (1) NIST screw fixing
- (2) to the bottle
- (3) AIR pressure tube with T-connector
- (4) to the ZGA

Short ZGA check

1. Check the ZGA pressures.
2. Check the tightness on the connections (→ "Short check of 10 L bottles" p. 70).

Connection to the AGSS!

Connection to the rear wall not possible

- The connection must be made directly to the patient module
- The intake system must be hung on the side of the device.

!
ATTENTION

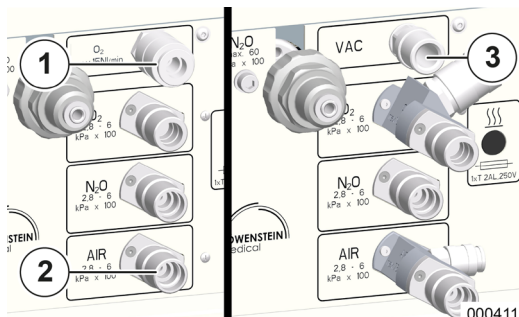


It is recommended that the AIR 10 L bottle is closed if the leon is supplied via the ZGA.

It is recommended that the pressure tubes are guided through the Velcro fastener in the lower third of the rear wall of the device.

(→ "Tube holder" p. 31)

Vacuum and external high-pressure gas outlet connection



There is either a connection for vacuum (alternative to compressed air) to drive the internal bronchial aspiration or an O₂ high-pressure outlet to connect to an additional O₂ flow meter via the connections to the ZGA.

An AGSS can be connected to the ZGA connection for AIR via an AIR high-pressure outlet.

- (1) O₂ high-pressure outlet
- (2) AIR high-pressure outlet
- (3) Vacuum



The decrease at the O₂ high-pressure outlet may not exceed 15 NI/min, and on the AIR high-pressure outlet 75 NI/min.

Electrical connections

Connection to the mains



The connection for the voltage supply is situated on the top right on the rear of the device.

This is an IEC socket.

- (1) Voltage supply



When the IEC device is unplugged, the device is cut off from the mains completely.



Do not use voltage supply cables longer than 3 metres.

Possible voltage supplies at the following frequencies are:

- 240 V_{AC} + 10%/-15% V_{AC} 50/60 Hz
- 115 V_{AC} + 10%/-15% V_{AC} 50/60 Hz



The green LED below the plug icon on the keypad shows that mains voltage is available.



The plug icon appears in green in the title bar on the right if mains voltage is available. The battery icon appears in white with the display of the charging state shown as a percentage.

Connection of the equipotential bonding

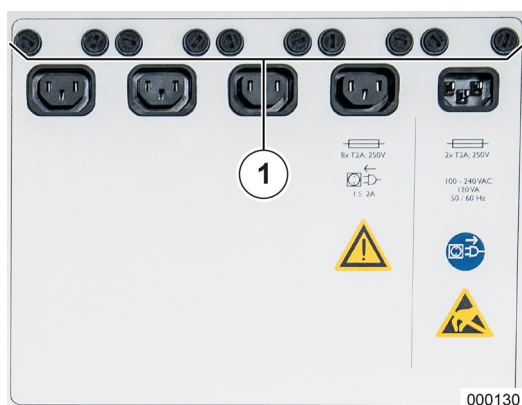


To produce potential equalisation, join a connection provided for this purpose at the installation site via a suitable conductor (potential equalisation conductor HuL item number 0170501) to the potential equalisation provided on the device.

💡 The additional potential equalisation has the task of balancing potential differences between different simultaneously exposed metal components to protect the patient, user and third parties from contact voltages.

(1) Potential equalisation

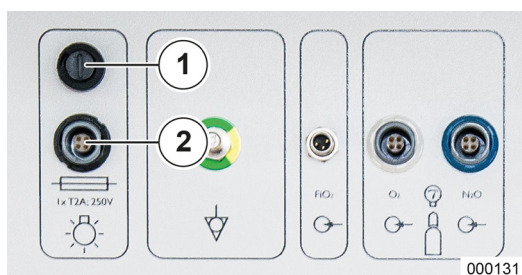
Mains connection fuses



If the device reports "**Mains failure. Device running on battery**", the fuses on the IEC socket of the leon may be faulty.

(1) Fuses

Connection of the workstation light



The voltage supply cable of the light is pulled through the left upper cable opening and plugged into the socket provided (coded by shape and black ring). The light fuse is situated above the socket.

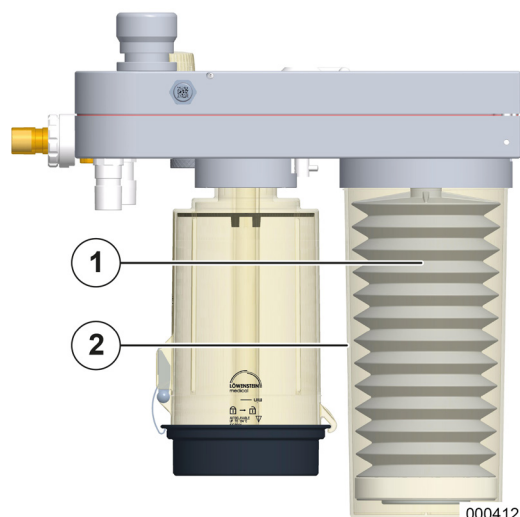
(1) Workstation light fuse

(2) Workstation light socket

💡 These are inert 2A fuses. The attachments for the fuses are released with a size 1.2 x 6.5 slot screwdriver.

💡 The lamp is turned off during battery operation.

Connection of the respiratory bellows and the dome

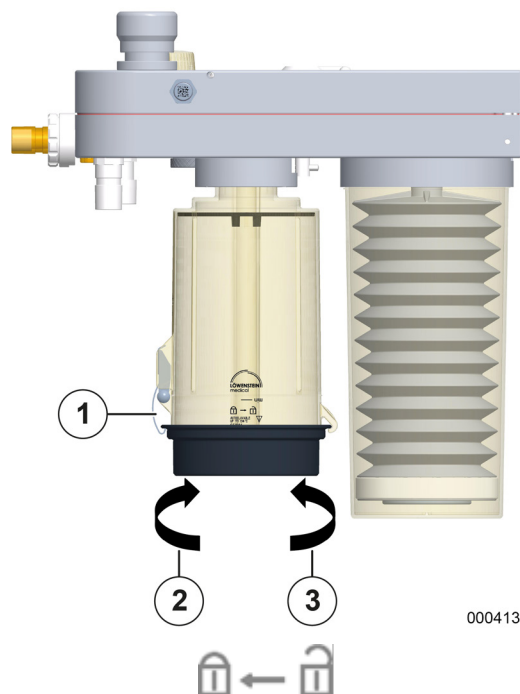


1. To fix the respiratory bellows and the dome, take off the patient module and place it upside down on a firm base.
2. Pull the respiratory bellows onto the joining supports.
3. Turn the dome into the carrier on the patient module (anticlockwise).

(→ "Connection for respiratory bellows, dome and CO₂ absorber, PEEP valve diaphragm cover, flow sensors" p. 61)

- (1) Respiratory bellows
(2) Dome

Removing and installing the CO₂ absorber



A filled CO₂ absorber can only be removed or installed if the patient module is situated on the docking station.

Unlock the CO₂ absorber by turning in a clockwise direction and take it out of the carrier.

- (1) clamp
(2) close
(3) open

The CO₂ absorber can also be changed when the device is in operation, as in the removed state the outlet and inlet of the CO₂ absorber are short-circuited. The alarm notification "CO₂ absorber removed. Circle system short-circuited" appears on the screen.

To reinstall the CO₂ absorber in the carrier, the clamp must be visible on the front of the absorber jar. The CO₂ absorber is unlocked by turning in an anticlockwise direction.



WARNING

Changing the CO₂ absorber!

Risk of CO₂ rebreathing

- If the CO₂ absorber is changed during ventilation, it should be done rapidly, as CO₂ rebreathing could occur due to the short circuit when the CO₂ absorber is removed.

Changing, emptying, filling the CO₂ absorber

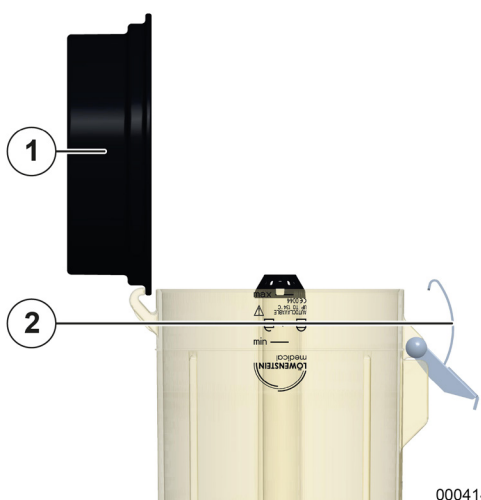


CAUTION

Discolouration of the soda lime!

Risk of oxygen deficiency

- Discolouration of the soda lime or an increased inspired CO₂ measured value indicates inadequate CO₂ absorption capacity.
- The lime should be changed.



Opening the CO₂ absorber

1. Turn the CO₂ absorber with the lid upwards.
2. Open the lid by pulling the clamp on the absorber jar outwards.
3. First lift up the lid in the guide into a vertical position, then take it out.
4. Empty the CO₂ absorber jar and have the CO₂ absorber hygienically prepared.

(1) lid

(2) clamp

000414



WARNING

Eye contact with soda lime!

Risk of serious eye injury

- Avoid soda lime contact with the eyes.
- Get medical help immediately.
- Rinse thoroughly with water (for at least 30 minutes).



WARNING

Skin contact with soda lime!

Risk of skin irritation

- Avoid soda lime contact with the skin or clothing.
- Get medical help immediately.
- Rinse thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
- Take off, remove and clean clothing and shoes to avoid further exposure.

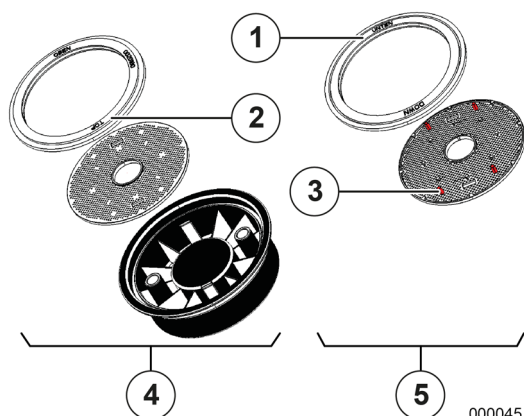


WARNING

Inhalation or swallowing of soda lime!

Risk of poisoning and irritation of the skin and respiratory tract

- Get medical help immediately.
- After swallowing, do not induce vomiting; drink plenty of water.
- After inhalation, get into fresh air immediately.



Assembling the CO₂ absorber lid

1. Take the lid of an hygienically prepared CO₂ absorber.
2. Make sure the sieve and seal in the lid are present and installed correctly. The top side must show upwards.

- (1) Seal with **BOTTOM** labelling
- (2) Seal with **BOTTOM** labelling
- (3) Underside of sieve with spacers
- (4) Top sides (correct)
- (5) Bottom sides (wrong)

The top side of the seal is labelled **TOP**, while the bottom side of the sieve can be recognised by the missing spacers. Ensure that the seal is fitted cleanly and correctly.



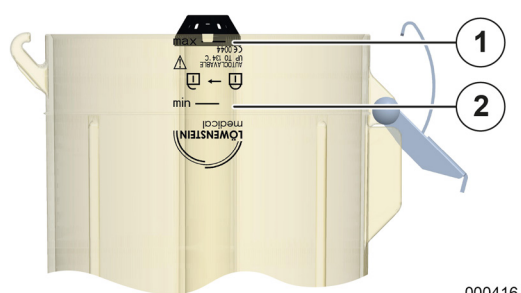
Preparing the CO₂ absorber jar for filling

1. Place the lid with the inner side down on a firm, disinfected base.
2. Place the CO₂ absorber jar in the hollow provided in the lid.

Ensure that the lid is exactly in line with the CO₂ absorber jar and is not offset to the side or twisted when suspended in the guide.

3. Make sure that the protective cap is on the gas feed.

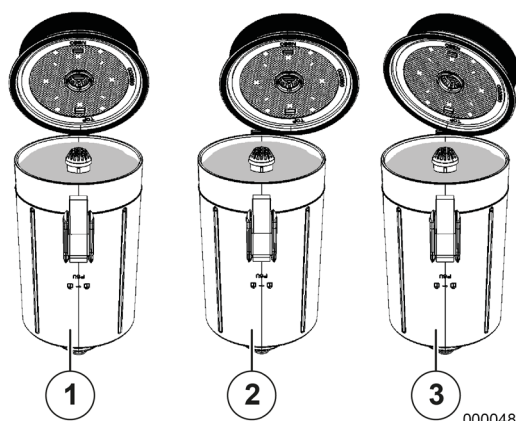
- (1) protective cap
- (2) gas feed



Filling the CO₂ absorber jar

1. Fill the absorber jar up to at least the **min** filling mark and to the **max** filling mark at most.

- (1) max
- (2) min



Closing the CO₂ absorber jar

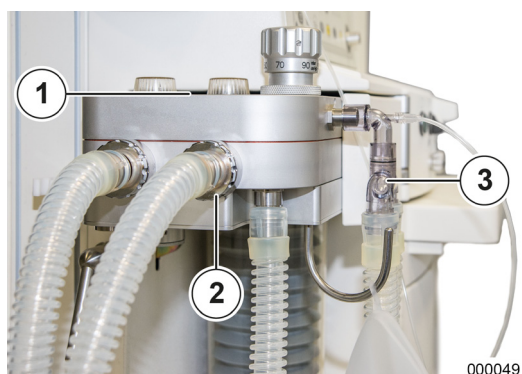
1. Take the CO₂ absorber jar out of the hollow provided in the lid.
2. Close the CO₂ absorber jar by hanging the lid vertically in the guide, turning it downwards and closing with the help of the clamp.

- (1) correct
(2) wrong
(3) wrong

 Ensure that the lid is exactly in line with the CO₂ absorber jar and is not offset to the side or twisted when suspended in the guide.

000048

Connection of the ventilation tubes



1. Put the ventilation tubes onto the two cones (Ø 22 mm) on the front of the patient module.
2. Connect the ventilation tubes on the other end (the patient's side) using a y-piece.

- (1) insp./exp. labelling
(2) cones Ø 22 mm
(3) y-piece

 Avoid using "tube-in-tube" systems.

000049



WARNING

Use of antistatic or conductive tubes and high-frequency electrosurgical devices!

Risk of burning

- Do not use any antistatic or conductive tubes.



WARNING

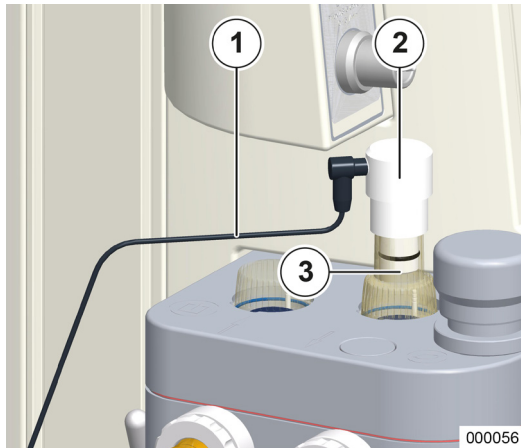
No unauthorised auxiliary parts!

Electrical risk to the patient

- Use authorised accessories only.

Gas measurement

FiO₂ measurement



1. Use an adapter instead of the inspiratory sight glass to place the FiO₂ sensor on the patient module.
2. Connect the sensor via a cable on the rear wall.
(→ "Rear wall" p. 58)

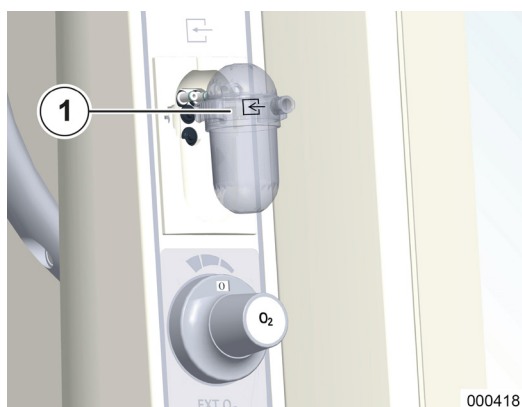
- (1) Cable
(2) FiO₂ sensor
(3) Adapter

Side flow meter

The connector for the side flow meter is situated on the options board or options panel.

 *The device is fitted with automatic balancing for the barometer pressure. Before the multi gas analyser carries out calculations, the raw absorption data for air pressure and temperature are automatically corrected to the ideal gas law.*

(→ "Gas measurement servicing" p. 243)



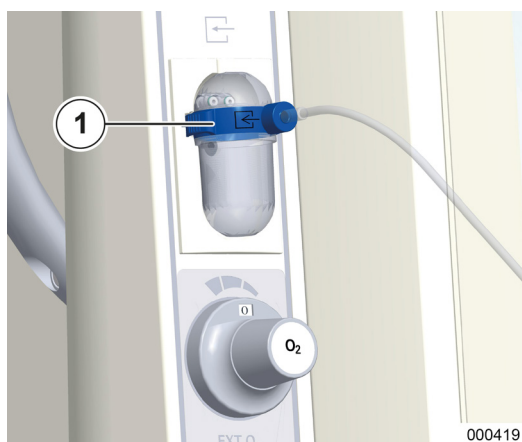
Connection of the water trap

1. Put the water trap in the mounting provided on the options board or options panel by pressing the mounting from the front until it noticeably locks into place.

- (1) Water trap without coding

 *Regularly check the fill level. When emptying or changing the water trap, observe(→ "Changing or emptying of the water trap" p. 243).*

 *The water trap should be changed once a month.*



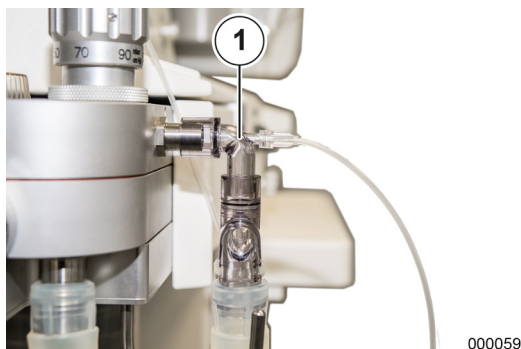
Connection of the sampling line

2. Connect the sampling line to the connection provided (luer lock) on the water trap.

- (1) Water trap and sampling line with blue coding

 *When ventilating neonates, please use the water trap and the sampling line for neonates (blue coding). For children and adults, use the water trap and sampling line for adults (without blue coding). If there is a requirement to use only one type of water trap (e.g. for logistical reasons), the type with blue coding is to be used.*

 *Use authorised accessories only.*



Connection of the patient adapter

3. Connect the sample line to the connection provided (luer lock) on the patient adapter.
4. Put the patient adapter on the patient's side onto the Y-piece.

(1) Patient adapter (angled)

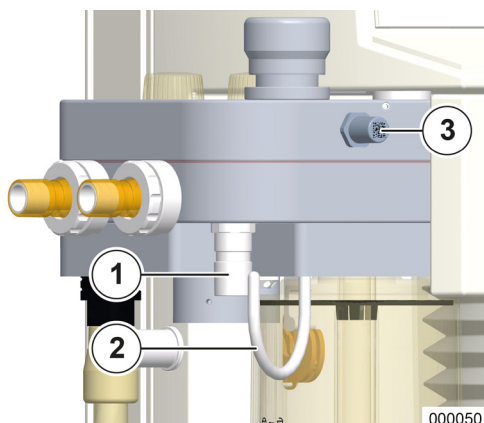


Insert suitable VSF (on the patient's side on the patient adapter).



Patient adapters and y-pieces as listed in the appendix "Consumables" must be used, as otherwise distorted CO₂ measured values could occur.

Connection of the ventilation bag

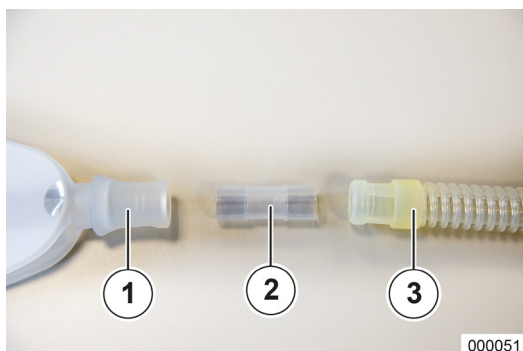


1. Connect a ventilation tube to the cone (Ø 22 mm) on the underside of the patient module.

(1) cone Ø 22 mm

(2) suspension bracket for the ventilation bag

(3) test adapter



2. Join the ventilation bag via an adapter to the ventilation tube.

3. Hang the ventilation bag to the suspension bracket provided.

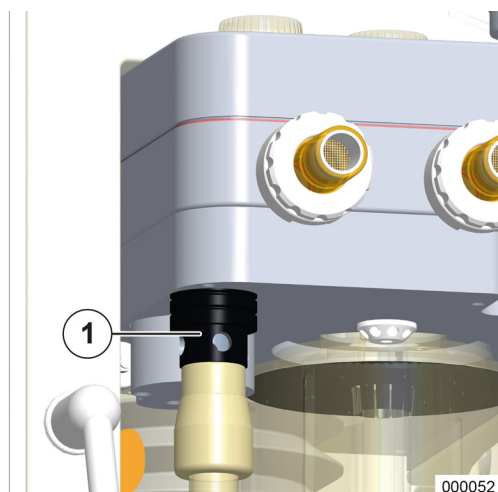
(1) ventilation bag

(2) disposable tube connector

(3) tube

Connection to the anaesthesia gas scavenging system

Connection of the AGSS directly to the patient module



1. Join the waste hose to the cone (Ø 30 mm) on the underside of the patient module via the adapter.
2. Join the other end of the waste hose to the waste disposal system via an appropriate coupling.

(1) AGSS adapter

💡 *The AGSS must comply with ISO 80601-2-13.*

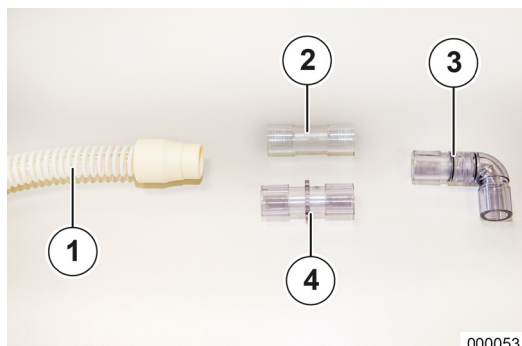
💡 *Please also refer to the waste disposal system user manual.*

!
ATTENTION

If an intake system is not used, it is imperative that this adapter (with four drill-holes as additional air intake) is used.

The aspiration performance of the waste removal system must be between 55 and 66 l/min.

Connection of the AGSS across the rear of the device



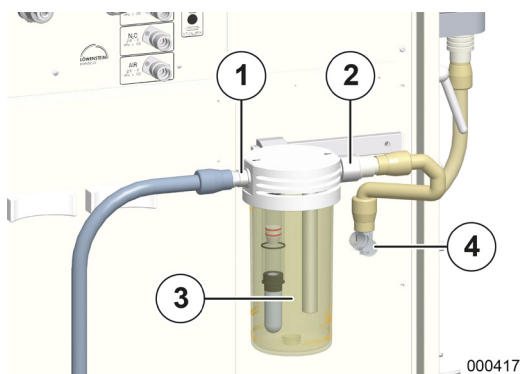
1. Assemble the tube connector following the illustration adjacent.
 2. Join the AGSS tube via the AGSS adapter to the cone (Ø 30 mm) on the underside of the patient module.
(→ "Connection of the AGSS on the rear of the device" p. 60)
 3. Place the adapter at an angle on the AGSS connector at the front of the casing.
(→ "Connection of the AGSS on the rear of the device" p. 60)
 4. Join the waste hose via the disposable tube connector to the AGSS connector on the rear of the device.
(→ "Connection of the AGSS on the rear of the device" p. 60)
 5. Join the waste hose via an appropriate coupling to the waste disposal system.
- (1) AGSS tube
(2) disposable tube connector
(3) angled adapter
(4) ISO 22/22 plug adapter
(→ "leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement" p. 284)

Suspension bracket of the intake system on the rear of the device

The intake system is suspended on a standard rail on the rear of the leon. To connect, use the construction described in (→ "Connection of the AGSS on the rear of the device" p. 60).

! ATTENTION

The AGSS adapter described in (→ "Connection of the AGSS directly to the patient module" p. 81) may not have any drill-holes (additional air intake is guaranteed through the intake system).



1. Join the inlet of the intake system to the AGSS connection on the rear of the leon with the help of a disposable tube connector and an AGSS tube.
2. Join the outlet of the intake system to the waste disposal system via a waste hose and an appropriate coupling.

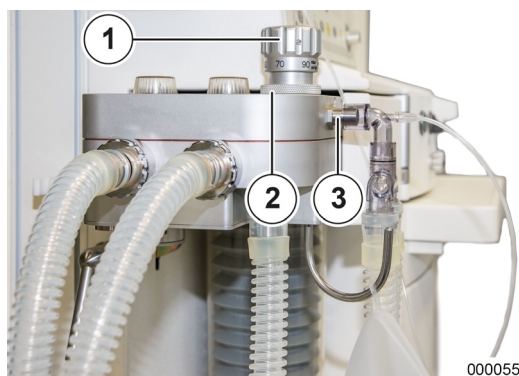
- (1) outlet
(2) inlet
(3) intake system
(4) AGSS connection

💡 Please also refer to the intake system user manual.

! ATTENTION

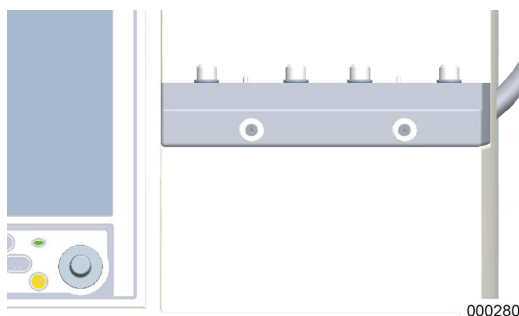
If using an intake system, it is imperative to use the "white" adapter (without drill-holes).

APL valve



1. Lock the APL valve with a bayonet catch on to the patient module
- (1) APL
- (2) APL bayonet catch
- (3) test adapter

Setting up the anaesthetic vaporiser



The leon provides a mounting for two anaesthetic vaporisers.

The anaesthetic vaporisers have a transportation safety catch, which must be removed before start-up (the arrow on the adjusting ring must lie over the arrow on the housing).

The anaesthetic vaporisers are interlocked so that just one of them can be operated if desired.

💡 *Desflurane anaesthetic vaporisers can be supplied with power (→ "Rear wall" p. 58) via the auxiliary outlets. In the event of plugs not fitting, please contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.*

💡 *Adapt, fill, check and operate the anaesthetic vaporisers in accordance with their user manual.*

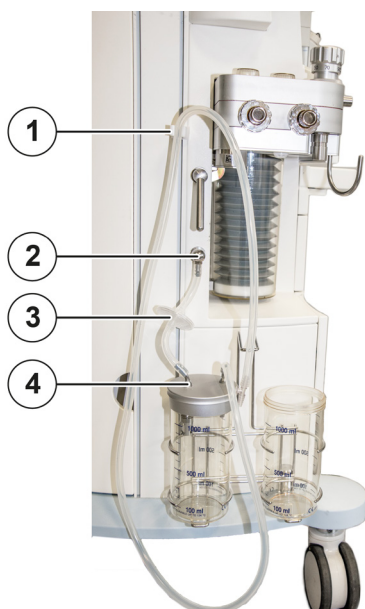
!
ATTENTION

The auxiliary outlets are switched off during battery operation!

No power supply to the desflurane anaesthetic vaporiser

- supply via an external socket
- connect the anaesthesia device to mains power

Connection of the bronchial aspiration



000281

The connection of the bronchial aspiration is suitable for vacuum-driven modes only and is designed for $\varnothing_{\text{inside}}$ 6 mm tubes.

1. Use a filter (follow the flow direction) to join the connection on the device to the connection on the lid of the absorber glass, which has a one-way valve on the inside.
2. Join the other connection on the lid of the absorber glass to the suctioning tube and the spout to the connection of the aspiration catheter.
3. Hang the tube in the provided bracket.

- (1) aspiration tube holder
- (2) bronchial aspiration connection
- (3) filter
- (4) lid connection

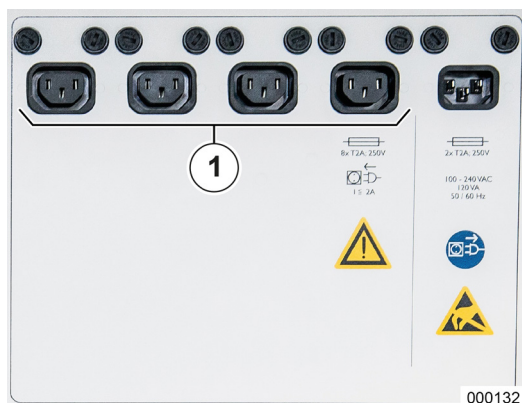


For connection and checking, refer to the bronchial aspiration manual.



Observe correct connections on the lid of the absorber glass.

Connection of auxiliary devices



A maximum of four auxiliary devices can be connected to the socket board at the back.

(1) auxiliary outlets

- The connection of electrical devices to the multiplug socket leads to the formation of an ME system.*
- The auxiliary outlets are switched off during battery operation.*
- If an auxiliary device reports no mains voltage, also check the correct position of the plug and then the fuses on the cold device socket on the leon.*
- Please note that the switch-on surge can be higher than the current consumption shown on the auxiliary device.*
- The workstation may not contain more than these four auxiliary outlets.*
- In the event of a faulty earth wire, the values of the patient leakage currents can increase to values which exceed the permissible values when connecting devices. Measuring is recommended.*



WARNING

Higher total earth leakage current!

Risk of electric shock for the user

The total earth leakage current may not exceed 5 mA for connected auxiliary devices.

- Measure the total earth leakage current of the combination.



ATTENTION

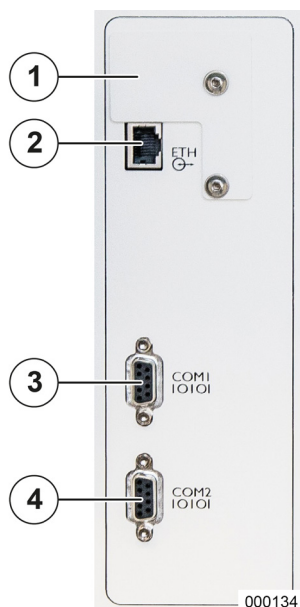
Overloading of auxiliary outlets!

Fuses blow

The total power consumption of the device including the 4 auxiliary outlets may not exceed 9 A.

- Follow the instructions of the accessory when installing.

Connection of data communication



The leon provides the following interfaces:

- (1) USB (for service purposes only)
- (2) Ethernet: RJ-45
- (3) Serial (COM 1): D-sub, 9-pin
- (4) Serial (COM 2): D-sub, 9-pin

💡 *Data output is provided only via the serial interfaces.*

💡 *The two serial interfaces are separated galvanically. (3 kV).*

💡 *The USB connection is covered and serves service purposes only.*



CAUTION

Charging mobile phones, Smartphones or tablets on the USB connection is prohibited.

The USB connection is intended only for updates and reading log files.

7. Start-up

Ensure that you have checked the leon properly, in accordance with the "Short checklist before start-up" (→ "leon Short checklist before start-up" p. 284).



The execution of a system test is strongly recommended.

It is also strongly recommended that a "circuit system" system test block is executed after changing the patient tube system.

The device is not operable during the system test. However, the test can be interrupted (not recommended).

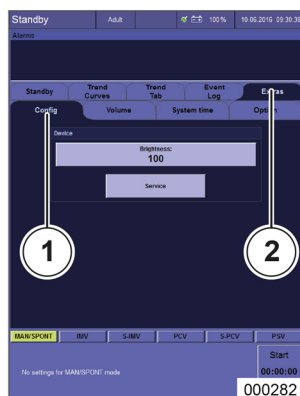
If the system test is skipped, low or minimal flow may not be operated.

If the system test is not carried out, it must be executed at the next opportunity.

Configuration (in standby)

Config tab

General information



To call up the **Config** tab, proceed as follows:

1. Activate the tab in the **Extras** tab in the 1st row.
2. Operate the corresponding tab of the tab in the 2nd row.

The following settings are available:

- settings
 - brightness (TFT)
- service

- (1) **Config** tab
- (2) **Extras** tab

Brightness of the screen (TFT)

The brightness of the TFT can be set on the **Config** tab.

- brightness: 0 – 100
- increment: 5

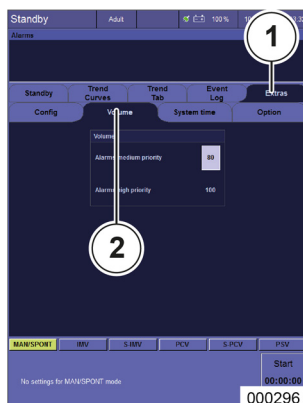


1. Select the **Display Brightness** button.



2. Unlock the function.
3. Select a value for the brightness of the screen (TFT).
4. Confirm the value.

Volume tab



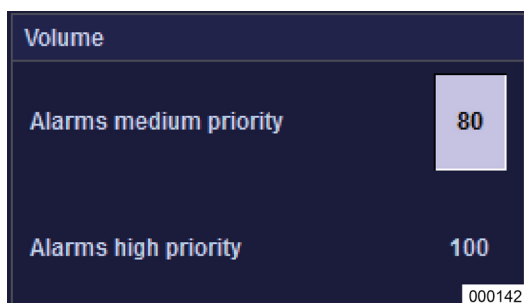
The volume can be changed on the **Volume** tab.

- volume: 50-100
- increment: 5

- (1) **Extras** tab
- (2) **Volume** tab



Only the volume of medium-priority alarms can be changed. The fact that the volume of high-priority alarms may not be changed by the user is a normative requirement, in accordance with DIN EN ISO 60601-1-8.



1. In **Settings** select the **Volume** tab.
2. Select the numeric keypad on the right adjacent to the **medium-priority alarms**.



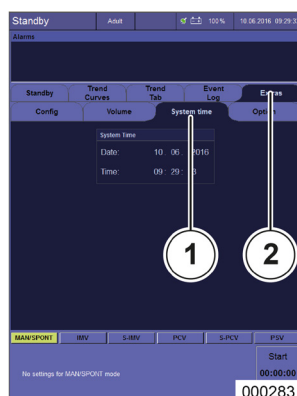
3. Unlock the function.
4. Select a value for the volume.
5. Confirm the value.



If a red alarm is active, the alarm value cannot be changed (numeric keypad "medium-priority alarms" is inactive).

System Time tab

General information



To call up the **System Time** tab, proceed as follows:

1. Activate the tab in the **Extras** tab in the 1st row.
2. Activate the corresponding tab of the tab in the 2nd row.

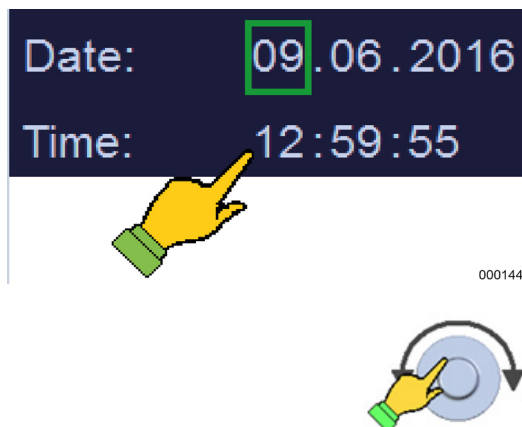
The following settings are available:

- settings
 - date
 - time

(1) **System Time** tab

(2) **Extras** tab

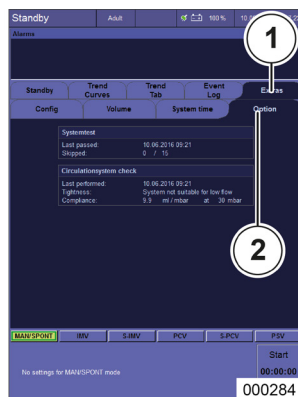
Date, time



1. Select the entry to be changed in the **Date** or **Time** fields (day, month, year, or hour, minute, second).

2. Unlock (day, month, year, or hour, minute, second), set and confirm.

Option tab



To call up the **Option** tab, proceed as follows:

1. Activate the tab in the **Extras** tab in the 1st row.
2. Activate the corresponding tab of the tab in the 2nd row.

The following information and settings are available:

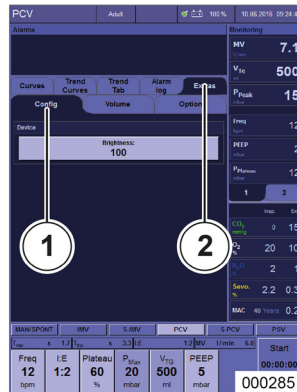
- Information
 - System test result

(1) **Extras** tab

(2) **Option** tab

Configuration (during ventilation)

Config tab



The following settings are available:

- settings
 - brightness (TFT)

(1) **Config** tab

(2) **Extras** tab

Volume tab

(→ "Volume tab" p. 90)

Option tab

(→ "Option tab" p. 92)

System configuration of the user interface

General information

The following changes to the configuration can also be carried out while the device is in operation. However, they continue to apply only until the device is turned off.

The following setting can be reset by the **Reset To Default Settings** button, if desired.

- Alarms and ventilation parameters
- Curves, trend curves, tabular trend
- All settings (1st and 2nd)



Only the settings of the currently selected patient category are reset.

(→ "Load default settings" p. 128)

Real-time and trend curves

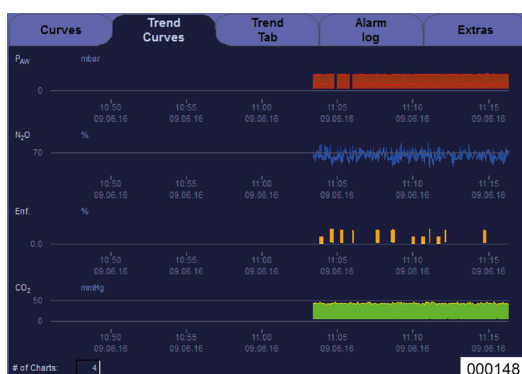


Configuration of real time

Real-time and trend curves can be configured as follows:

- Selection of which measured value is displayed
- Shifting of 0 point in the window
- Scaling of the Y-axis
- ON/OFF autoscaling
- Number (minimum 1, maximum four) of the displayed real-time curves
- Scaling of the X-axis (4–30 seconds)

(→ "Table 11: Icons/screen (control elements)" p. 41)



Configuration of trend curves

- Selection of which measured value is displayed
- Shifting of 0 point in the window
- Scaling of the Y-axis
- ON/OFF autoscaling
- Number (minimum 1, maximum four) of the displayed trend curves
- Scaling of the X-axis (10 min - 72 hours)

Limit values configuration

Parameter	Value	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
MV	7.1	0.2	0.1
V _{Te}	1600	1600	
Leak	19	60	
P _{Peak}	16	28	
FiO ₂	22	100	18
CO ₂ Insp.	5	0.7	
CO ₂ Exp.	46	7.8	3.2
SEV Insp.	8.3	3.5	0.0

Autoset

4.9 O₂ 4.6 Air 4.7 N₂O

kPa x 100 000261

You can configure the upper and lower alarm limits manually.

(→ "Setting patient alarm limits manually" p. 188)

Monitoring ventilation measured value configuration, calculated value I

6 values are displayed on two pages, if desired (configurable). 3 values in the upper section of the monitoring window are displayed larger. This is where the important measured values should be positioned. These 3 measured values are the same on both pages.

MV	7.1
l/min	
V _{Te}	500
ml	
P _{Peak}	15
mbar	
P _{mean}	6
mbar	
PEEP	0
mbar	
Freq	12
bpm	

1 2

MV	7.1
l/min	
V _{Te}	500
ml	
P _{Peak}	15
mbar	
C _{stat}	15
ml/mbar	
C _{dyn}	17
ml/mbar	
Resist.	30
mbar/l/s	

1 2

(→ "Monitoring ventilation measured values and calculated values I" p. 166)

Configuration of form of ventilation

The following ventilation parameters can be configured as starting values per form of ventilation:

(→ "Buttons for setting ventilation parameters"
p. 141)

Service



To call up the Service screen

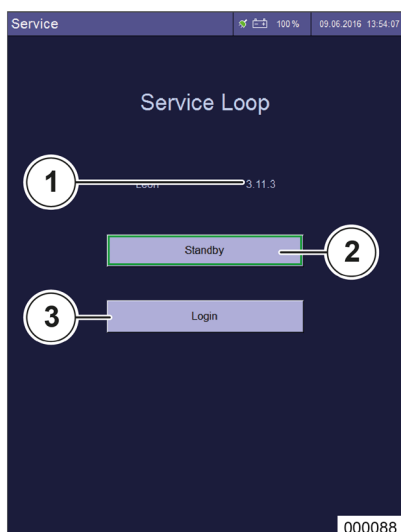
1. Change to the **Extras** tab.



2. Then change to the **Config** tab.



3. Activate the **Service** button on the touchscreen.



4. The **Standby** button takes you back to the standby screen.

This screen can only be called up from standby.

Information:

(1) Software version

Selection buttons:

(2) Standby

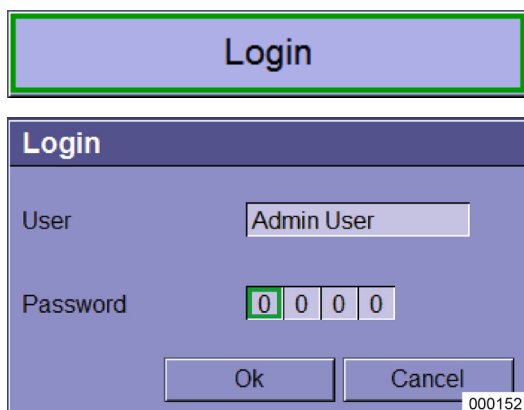
(3) Login

Information

Software version

The current software version is shown in the **Version:** line. This information is useful when seeking phone support from a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Login



Certain functions in the service are only available to Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technicians or trained staff. Access is only possible via a login with password.

There are two password-protected user names, which differentiate between the scope of your system rights:

- Administrator
- Service technician



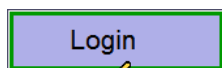
WARNING

Changing settings!

Death of or permanent injury to the patient

Depending on the scope of your rights, changes to settings and calibration data can mean that the life-sustaining device functions are no longer guaranteed.

- Contact a Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technician for information.



1. Select the **Login** button.



2. Unlock.

3. Select a field

4. With the help of the rotary button, enter one figure of your 4-character password per field (a clockwise turn increases the figure, an anticlockwise turn lowers the figure).

5. Confirm.



6. Confirm the whole password.



Do not leave the device in a logged-in state, as unauthorised persons could change settings and calibration data.

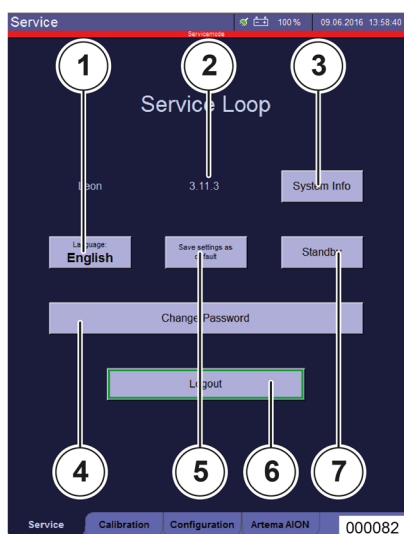
Restart the device if you were logged in.



As long as you are logged into the service, a red line under the title bar with the message **Service Mode** makes you aware of this.

Service tab

The following configuration can be carried out when you are logged in:



Settings

(1) Language

Information

(2) Software version

(3) System information

Selection buttons

(4) Change password

(5) Save current settings as default

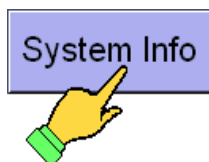
(6) Logout

(7) Standby



You will find a more detailed explanation of individual points in the service manual of the Leon.

Service information



System information

1. Select the **System Information** button.
2. Confirm the entry.

System Information			
System Version:	3.9.4		
Firmware Version:	3.9.4		
Conductor PIC Version:	5.4.5		
Monitor PIC Version:	6.4.1		
Power PIC Version:	0.3.6		
Kernel Version:	1.42.0	Kernel Date:	16.7.2007
NetDCU Version:	5.2.0	Bootloader Version:	1.18.0
Adapter Board Rev.:	V3 (0.3)	Controller Board Rev.:	V3 (0.3)
Version Check State:	OK		
Close			

The versions of the software components are in the left-hand column. The versions of the hardware components are in the right-hand column. If the system discovers an unknown component or incompatibilities between hardware and software versions, this is displayed.

 *This information is useful when seeking telephone support from a Löwenstein Medical representative.*

Service settings



Language

1. Select the **Select Language** button.
2. Unlock.
3. Select a language.
4. Confirm.

Saving the current system configuration

In the service menu, the current changed system configuration can be saved as the default via the **Save Settings As Default** button. The basic settings are designated as default (standard) settings, which the device shows when it is switched on.



1. Select the **Save Current Settings As Default** button.

2. Confirm.



Access to this Service feature is only possible via a login with password.



You should consult a Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technician for these settings.

The screenshot shows a 'Change Password' dialog box. It has two input fields: 'User' with the text 'Service Engineer' and 'New Password' with four empty boxes, the last of which contains a '0'. At the bottom are 'Ok' and 'Cancel' buttons. A small number '000153' is visible at the bottom right of the dialog.

Change password

1. Select the User field.



2. Select the User.

3. Confirm.

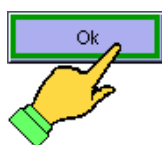
The screenshot shows the 'New Password' input field with four empty boxes, the last of which contains a '0'. A hand is pointing at the first empty box. A small number '000154' is visible at the bottom right of the dialog.

4. Select the New Password field.



5. Select a password.

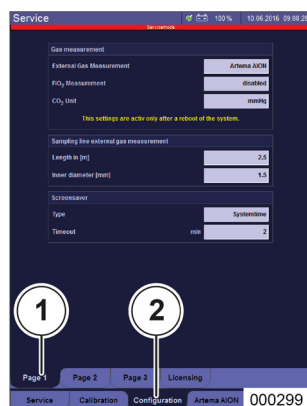
6. Confirm.



7. Confirm with OK.

Configuration tab/page 1

Measuring unit of the measured CO₂ value



In the service menu, the unit of the measured end-expiratory CO₂ value can be selected under **Configuration/Page 1**.

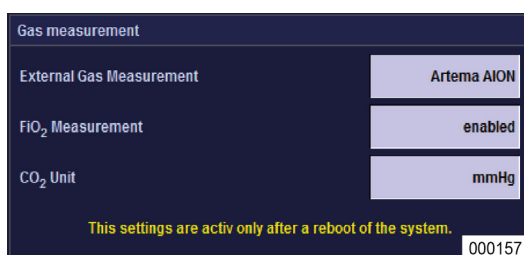
The following are available:

- %
- mmHg
- hPa
- kPa

Access to this Service feature is only possible via a login with password.

(1) Tab **page 1**

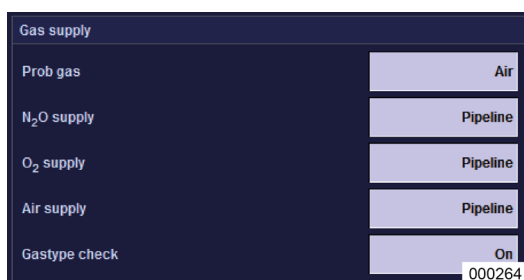
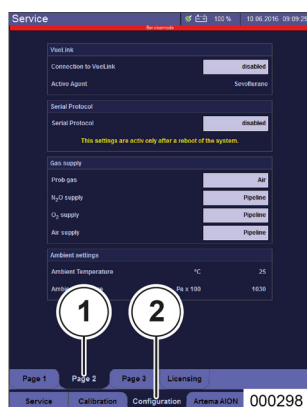
(2) **Configuration** tab



These changes are only visible when the device is turned OFF and then ON again. You should consult a Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technician for these settings.

Configuration tab/page 2

Gas supply



In the service menu, the gas supply for the device can be set under **Configuration**/page 2.

- (1) Tab **page 2**
- (2) **Configuration** tab

The following parameters are available for selection:

Drive gas

- air
- O₂

N₂O

- ZGA
- bottle (10 L)
- not available

O₂

- ZGA
- bottle (10 L)

AIR

- ZGA
- bottle (10 L)
- not available

Gas type check (in the system test)

- ON
- OFF



The AIR selection not available is available only if O₂ was selected as the drive gas.

Procedure for saving the system configuration

1. Turn on the leon as follows:
2. Switch to Service.
3. Log in.

General settings

1. Set the language.
2. Set the brightness, volume, date and time.
3. Change to Configuration (tab).
4. Set the measurement unit of the measured CO₂ value.
5. Switch to standby (do not log out).
6. Start MAN/SPONT.
7. Configure the real-time charts.

Setting dependent on the patient category

1. Switch to standby.
2. Select a patient category (adult, child or weight).
3. Start MAN/SPONT.
4. Configure monitoring and alarms.
5. Switch to standby.

Settings dependent on patient category and form of ventilation

Carry out the following for each form of ventilation in this patient category:

1. Start the form of ventilation.
2. Configure the presets of the ventilation parameters (only for **adult** and **child**; presets are calculated if **weight** is entered).



Always switch back to MAN/SPONT before you configure the presets of the next form of ventilation.

After configuring the presets of all of the forms of ventilation in this patient category:

3. Select the form of ventilation that should be active at system start-up when this patient category is selected.

Store configuration

1. Switch to Service.
2. Save the current settings as default (button).
3. Switch to standby and restart with point (→ "Setting dependent on the patient category" p. 103) to configure the other patient categories.

Active configuration after system start-up

1. Switch to standby.
2. Select the patient category that should be active at system start-up.
3. Select the form of ventilation that should be active at system start-up.
4. Save the current settings as default (button).
5. Restart the system.

Device check

- 💡 *Run the selftest and the system test in **all** of the following situations:*
 - *Once a day*
 - *Before the first start-up*
 - *After every servicing and/or repair*
 - *After the device has been moved to a different location*
 - *After work on the central gas supply*
- 💡 *Make sure that you have carried out all work properly in accordance with (→ "Preparations" p. 63).*



WARNING

Device malfunctions!

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- A device check must be run once a day.



WARNING

Proper state of the device is not monitored, system test and self test not executed/skipped!

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- Run the self test and the system test:



WARNING

Alarms at system start-up: Device malfunction!

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- Make sure no alarms are triggered at start-up.

Selftest

This test is executed automatically when the device is turned on.

(→ "Turn on" p. 107)

- 💡 *Make sure the environment is quiet.*
- 💡 *The selftest (starts when the device is turned on) and the associated hardware check must be run once a day.*

System test

After the device has passed the selftest, the system test screen appears.



WARNING

System test not passed!

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- Fix errors
- Rerun the system test



If the system test is not passed, the operational readiness of the device is limited and may be operated only in the event of an emergency and not in the low or minimal flow range.

The cause of the failed system test must be remedied at the earliest opportunity.



The system test can be skipped a maximum of 15 times. After this, it is no longer possible to start a ventilation and the cause of the failed system test must be remedied.

Short checklist before start-up

This list is chained to the right side of the leon, but is also available as a copyable text "Short checklist before start-up". You will find the text at the end of this document.

This list must be processed manually. A description of the alarm tests required in the short checklist are available here:

(→ "Test of alarm functions" p. 122)

Limited start-up option

- 💡 *The device can be put into limited operation:*
- *if only AIR or only O₂ are available.*
 - *a system test block is passed with yellow.*

You should not put the device into operation if the O₂ supply gas pressure is below 2,8 kPa × 100 (bar).

Turn on



The green LED below the plug icon on the keypad shows that mains voltage is available.



1. Keep the ON/OFF button on the keypad pressed down until the device confirms the entry with a sound signal.



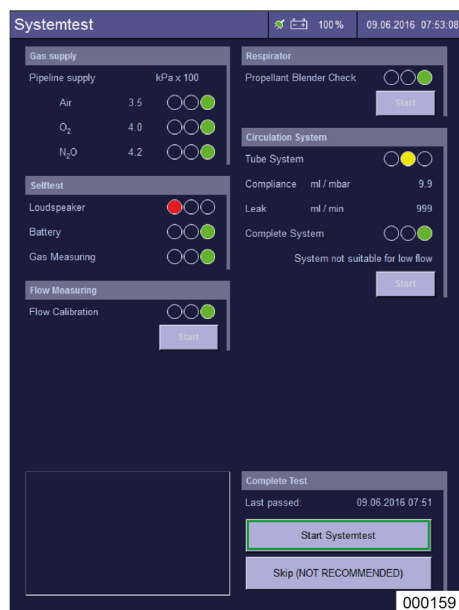
The boot screen appears after approx. 2 seconds. A selftest of the hardware is run and the software is loaded.

State: Selftest OK

After approx. 50 seconds the **Status** message appears: Shows **Selftest OK**. If the selftest is not passed, the relevant message follows:

- 💡 *Please make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorised service technician.*

After approx. 55 seconds, the system test screen appears and the device is ready for operation.



💡 *It is strongly recommended that the system test is executed.*

The system test screen appears with the following functions for selection:

Start Systemtest



- Start of the full system test (→ "External fresh gas outlet before the system test" p. 111)

Skip (NOT RECOMMENDED)



- Switch directly to standby (Skip system test Quick start (→ "Quick start" p. 131))

000161

Start

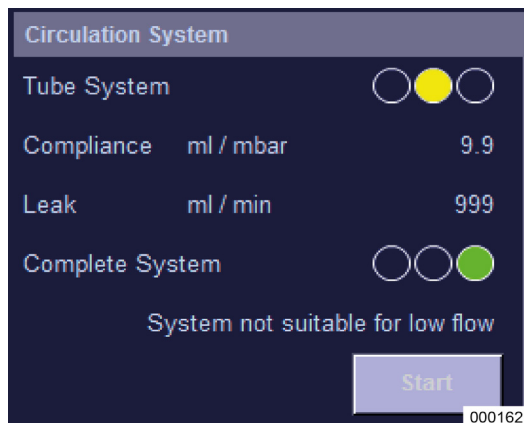


- Start individual system test block.

System test

General information

System test blocks



The system test screen consists of six blocks.

The first block is produced in the selftest. The rerun of the test can only take place through a new selftest (device restart).

The **gas supply** block is continually renewed.

The remaining system test blocks can be started together or individually.

A system test block consists of:

- test name
- test content
- test result
 - traffic light display
 - alphanumeric value
- test start/stop button



The system test blocks can be started individually only if the system test has been run completely once before.

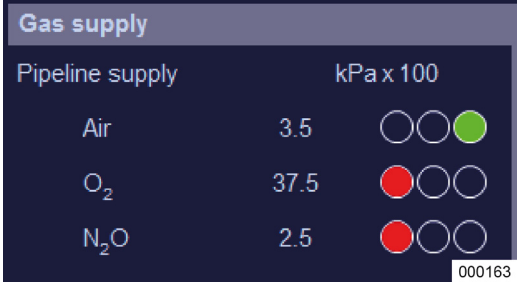
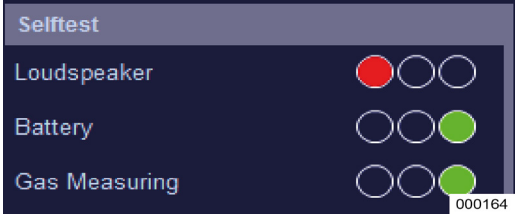
Operating states of the system test block

Table 16: Operating states of the system test

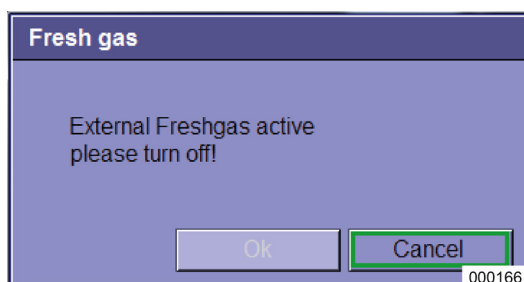
Operating state	Traffic light	Button
Not run	 Traffic light fields empty	 Test can be started individually
Running	 Traffic light fields are alternately filled in white	 Test can be aborted  Test cannot be started
Result	 Completed, passed  Completed, operation possible  Completed, not passed	 Test can be started individually

Results of the selftest

Table 17: Results of the selftest

	Test name	Description
	Gas supply (also updated in the system test)	ZGA pressures control: AIR, O ₂ , N ₂ O Traffic light: red, yellow or green possible 10 L bottles control: O ₂ , N ₂ O or AIR Traffic light: red, yellow or green possible  <i>Is only displayed if configured in the service (→ "Gas supply" p. 102)</i>
	Selftest	Check: Loudspeaker, battery, gas meter traffic light: red, yellow or green possible

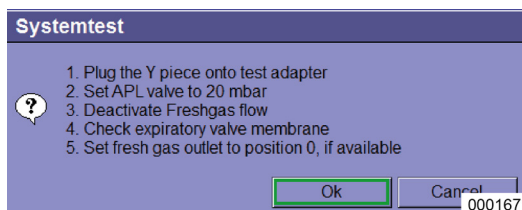
External fresh gas outlet before the system test



Before the full system test is started, a check verifies whether the external fresh gas outlet is active.

 *It is not possible to start the system test if the fresh gas outlet is open.*

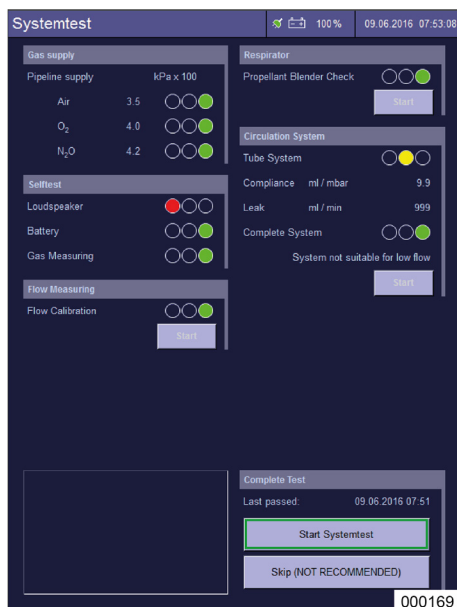
Start of the system test



1. Activate the **Start** button on the bottom right of the system test screen and follow the prompts.
2. Put the y piece on the test adapter.
(→ *"Connection of the ventilation bag" p. 80*)
3. Set the APL valve to 20 mbar.
4. Stop the fresh gas flow.
5. Check the expiratory valve diaphragm.
(→ *"Change (dismantling) of the insp./exp. valve diaphragms" p. 247*)
6. Set the fresh gas outlet to position 0, if available.
7. Confirm with **OK**.

The button label switches from **Start** to **Stop**. The system test can now be aborted by repressing the button.

Skip/cancel system test (Quick start)



To skip:

1. Activate the **Skip** button (**NOT RECOMMENDED**) on the bottom right of the system test screen.

Cancel:

1. Activate the **Stop** button on the bottom right of the system test screen while the system test is running.

The results of the last passed system test are reproduced.



If the system test is skipped or the system has switched into standby, despite the system test not having been passed, a red bar with the label **system test skipped** is displayed below the title bar.



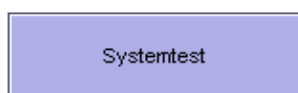
The system test can be skipped a maximum of 15 times. After this, it must be executed and passed. Access to the service menu is possible.



It is strongly recommended that a system test is executed.

If the system test is not executed or is cancelled, it must be carried out at the next opportunity.

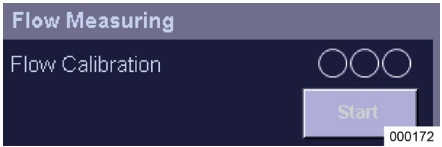
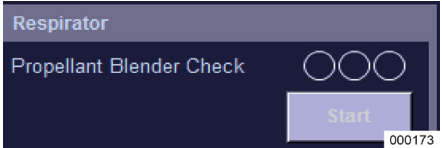
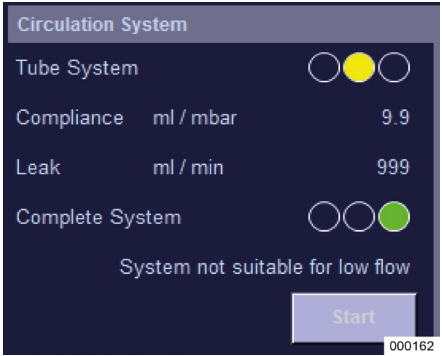
Back to the system test from standby



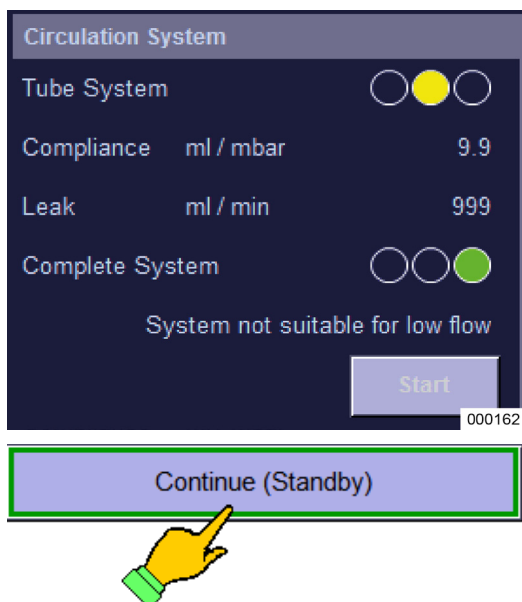
To get back to the system test from standby, use the **system test** button on the bottom left.

Execution of the system test

Table 18: System test blocks

Execution	Test name	Description
	Flow measurement	Calibration of the flow sensors Traffic light: red, yellow or green possible
	Respirator	Test of the drive gas generator Traffic light: red or green possible
	Circuit system	Determination of compliance - Traffic light: only red, yellow or green possible Determination of leakage - Traffic light: only red, yellow or green possible

Passed system test and display of values for compliance and leakage rate

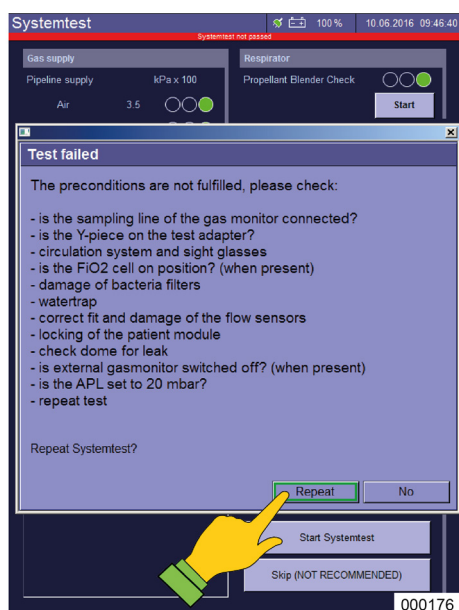


The time of the last passed test is displayed on the bottom right of the system test screen. Next to the values for compliance and leakage rates, the system test block for the circuit system displays whether the system is suitable for heavy, minimal or low flow.

1. Activate the **Continue (Standby)** button on the bottom right of the system test screen to switch the device to standby.

Even if the traffic lights show yellow (tube system leakage rate > 300 ml or circuit system leakage rate > 1000 ml), the system remains ready for operation. However, it is recommended that you remedy the leaks and repeat the test.

System test not passed and detailed error display



If a test fails, the description of the error that occurred in the test appears on the bottom left of the system test screen. Suggestions for troubleshooting the error are displayed in a window.

- The **Repeat** button in the error window repeats the full system test.
- The **Start** button in the failed system test block only the actual system test block.

If the system test is not passed, the cause must be remedied and the test repeated.

If system test blocks are repeated individually, as they have not been passed, a system test that has not been passed with the subsequent passed system test blocks can be seen in the event log.

Display of values for compliance and leakage rate

Systemtest	
Last passed:	09.06.2016 07:13:11
Skipped:	0 / 15
Circulationsystem check	
Last performed:	09.06.2016 07:13:10
Tightness:	System not suitable for low flow
Compliance:	9.9 ml / mbar at 30 000178

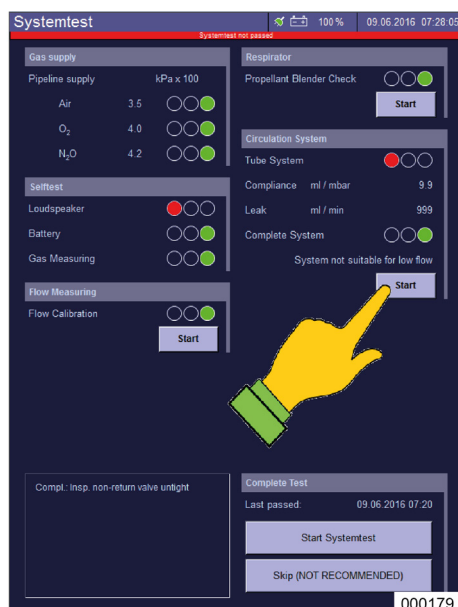
The values for compliance and leakage rate with date and time can be seen at any time in standby.

The date of the last passed system test and the number of skipped system tests is always displayed.

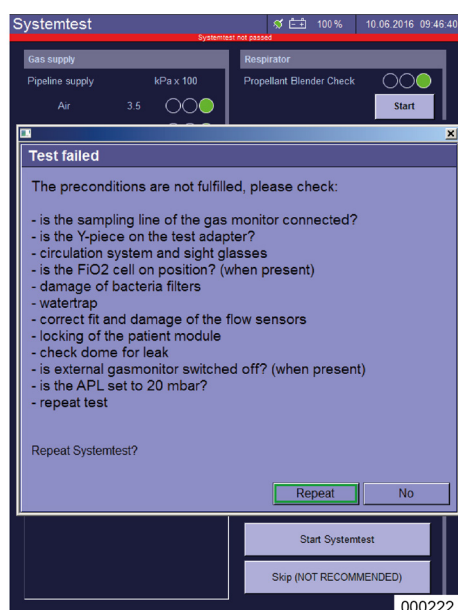
In addition, the date and the results of the last system test executed is displayed.

If the system is not suitable for low or minimal flow, this is displayed stating the determined leakage rate.

Repeating individual system test blocks



If the system test is not passed, the system test blocks that have not passed can be repeated in individual tests. If they are subsequently passed, the full system test counts as having passed. If a system test block does not pass, the red bar remains.



If a switch is made from standby to the system test screen (e.g. to redetermine compliance after changing the patient tube system), an individual test is started and not passed, a yellow bar with the label **“Individual Test Not Passed”** appears.

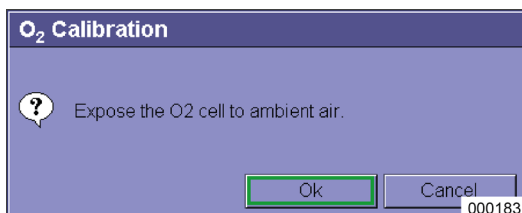
Tightness of tube system and full system

Table 19: Tube system tightness

Value in ml/min	Status	Traffic light
<150	Tight	Green
≤300	Not suitable for minimal flow	Green
>300	Not suitable for low flow	Yellow

Table 20: Total system tightness

Value in ml/min	Status	Traffic light
<500	Tight	Green
≤1000	Not suitable for minimal flow	Green
>1000	Not suitable for low flow	Yellow

FiO₂ calibrationStart of FiO₂ calibration

If you press the **"Start"** button on the bottom right of the system testscreen or in the FiO₂ calibration system test block, this prompt appears:

"Stop the O₂ sensor of the ambient pressure."

Follow the instruction and confirm with **OK**.

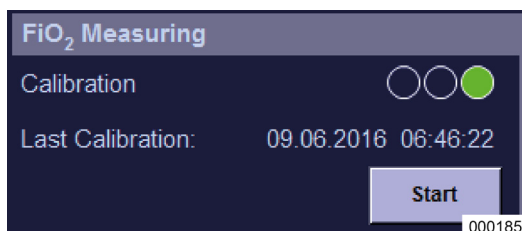


This system test block is only shown if an external O₂ analyser (O₂ fuel cell via the inspiratory valve diaphragm (→ "FiO₂ measurement" p. 78)) is displayed and appropriately configured in the service menu.

Execution of the FiO₂ calibration

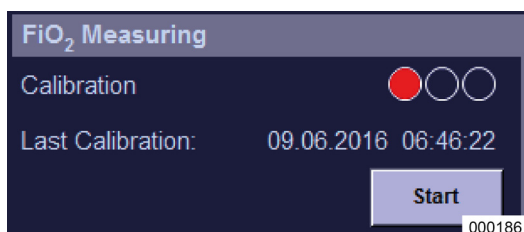
Table 21: System test blocks

Execution	Test name	Description
	FiO ₂ calibration	Calibration of external O ₂ cells: Red, yellow or green traffic light possible
	(→ "FiO ₂ measurement" p. 78)	

Passed FiO₂ calibration

If the test is successfully executed, the "traffic light" remains on green and no error message is given.

FiO₂ calibration not passed



If the test is failed, the “traffic light” remains on red and the exact description of the error that occurred in the test appears on the bottom left of the system test screen.

💡 *FiO₂ calibration error messages*
(→ "Error search FiO₂ calibration" p. 231)

Alarm test

General information

💡 *The manufacturer recommends a daily check for proper functioning.*

- *once a day for routine daily work*
- *for each planned operation in standby time*
- *if possible, also in an emergency and in the event of unplanned, fast deployment.*

1. Set the alarm limits of the monitored data in accordance with the following table.
2. Start the given test.

All of the triggered alarms are stored in the alarm log and can (→ "Alarm log" p. 187) be seen here.

Test of alarm functions

Table 22: Checking the alarm functions

Alarm	Alarm limit settings	Test
		1. Set the alarm limit (low). 2. Start the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation
O ₂ insp. [%] low	>50 %	3. Put the patient adapter of the gas meter on the y-piece, which is linked to the patient module via the ventilation tubes. 4. Set a fresh gas flow of 5 l N₂O or AIR (turn off the O₂). 5. Wait until the alarm is triggered.
FiO ₂ [%] low	>50 %	
CO ₂ exp. [%] low	>7.0 %	3. Place a ventilation filter on the patient adapter of the gas meter and exhale into the filter several times. 4. Wait until the alarm is triggered.
Volatile anaesthetics [%] low		Check the anaesthetic vaporiser in accordance with its user manual.
		1. Set the alarm limit (high). 2. Start the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.
O ₂ insp. [%] high	<50 %	3. Put the patient adapter of the gas meter on the y-piece, which is linked to the patient module via the ventilation tubes. 4. Set a fresh gas flow of only 5 l O₂ (turn off N₂O and AIR). 5. Wait until the alarm is triggered.
FiO ₂ [%] high	<50 %	
CO ₂ insp. [%] high	<0.5 %	3. Place a ventilation filter on the patient adapter of the gas meter and exhale into the filter several times. 4. Wait until the alarms are triggered.
CO ₂ exp. [%] high	<1.0 %	
Volatile anaesthetics [%] high		Check the anaesthetic vaporiser in accordance with its user manual.
Apnoea		After the test of the alarm limits (high), wait until the alarm is triggered.

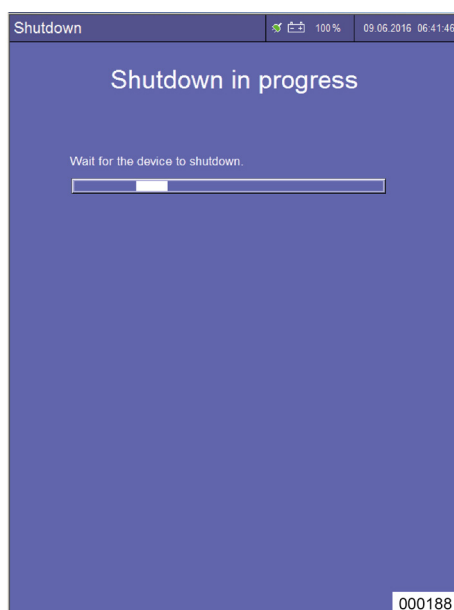
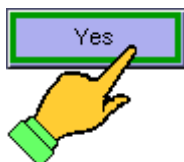
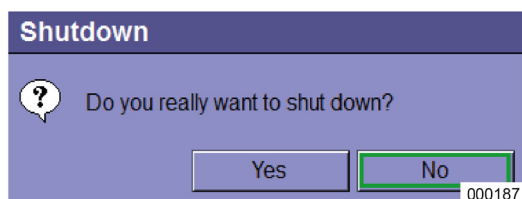
Alarm	Setting the alarm limits	Test
		1. Switch to standby. 2. Activate the Reset To Default Settings button. (→ "Load default settings" p. 128) 3. Set the alarm limit (low). 4. Start the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.
MV [l/min] low	>5 l/min	5. Connect a commercial artificial lung to the y-piece. 6. Start volume-controlled ventilation with $f = 5/\text{min}$, $V_{\text{Ti}} = 500 \text{ ml}$. 7. Wait until the alarms are triggered.
VTe [ml] low	>1000 ml	
Set the alarm limit (high)		
MV [l/min] high	<2 l/min	
PPeak [mbar]	<20 mbar	
		1. Switch to standby. 2. Activate the Reset To Default Settings button. (→ "Load default settings" p. 128)
Disconnection	/	3. Connect a commercial artificial lung to the y-piece. 4. Start mechanical ventilation and withdraw the artificial lung. 5. Wait until the alarm is triggered.
Decompression during expiration	/	3. Connect a commercial artificial lung to the y-piece. 4. Set a fresh gas flow of 5 L, close the connection to the AGSS on the patient module and start pressure-controlled ventilation. 5. Wait until the alarm is triggered.
ZGA	/	3. Pull the supply plug for AIR, O₂ and N₂O from the supply couplings. 4. Wait until the alarms are triggered.

Power off



The device can only be turned off from standby.

1. Keep the ON/OFF button on the keypad pressed down until the device confirms the entry with a sound signal.
2. Confirm the screen dialogue on the touchscreen with **YES**.



While system data are saved in the background, a running bar appears on the screen.

3. Wait until the device switches itself off.
4. Separate the device from the central gas supply (disconnect the supply plug from the wall connection or put it into park position) to prevent the possibility of the piping system becoming dirty.



If the ON/OFF BUTTON is pressed during an ongoing ventilation, the standby dialogue (→ "To switch to standby (stop ventilation)" p. 144) appears. To completely separate from the mains power, pull the mains plug.

8. Ventilation

General information

Compliance compensation

Part of the tidal volume, called compliance volume, does not reach the patient due to compression in the patient module and into the patient tubes during inspiration. In volume-controlled ventilation, the leon therefore carries out a compliance compensation of the tidal volume by adding the compliance volume to the set tidal volume. The compliance volume in the patient tubes is taken into account during volume measurement. During pressure-controlled ventilation, the compliance volume during expiration is taken into account.

Patient categories

Child

Adult

IBW
30
kg

You can choose between two patient categories:

- child
- adult

Different default settings are stored for particular categories. Some ventilation parameter setting options are limited, depending on the category.



The lower the tidal volume, the bigger the constant share of the compliance volume becomes. Therefore, use child tube systems for children to lower the total gas volume of the system, if necessary.

Weight (IBW)



You can enter the ideal body weight [kg] of the patient. The presets for the following ventilation parameters are calculated according to the entry:

- Minute volume MV [l/min]
- Breath volume (insp.) VTi, VTG [ml]
- Frequency f [1/min]

Table 23: Setting range and increments of the weight entry

	Range	Increment
Weight	1-5	0.1
	5-50	1
	50-99	5

💡 *The lower the tidal volume, the bigger the constant share of the compliance volume becomes. Therefore, use child tube systems for children to lower the total gas volume of the system, if necessary.*

Ventilation parameters with weight entry

If the ventilation parameters are preset by entering the weight, the restrictions of the setting options of the ventilation parameters through the patient categories are lifted.

Table 24: Setting range and increment of the ventilation parameters with weight entry

Ventilation parameters	Ventilation			
	volume-controlled		pressure-controlled	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
V _{Ti} [ml]	3-20	1	OFF, 3-20	1
	20-50	2	20-50	2
	50-100	5	50-100	5
	600-1000	10	600-1000	10
	1000-1600	50	1000-1600	50
P _{max} [mbar]	10-80	1	5-60	1
P _{insp.} [mbar]	5-60	1	5-60	1
Frequency [1/min]	4-80	1	4-80	1
I:E	1:4-4:1	0.1	1:4-4:1	0.1
T _{insp.} [s]	0.2-10	0.1	0.2-10	0.1
PEEP [mbar]	OFF, 1-20	1	OFF, 1-20	1
Plateau [%]	OFF, 10-50	5	10-90	5
Trigger [l/min]	0.1-0.5	0.1	0.1-0.5	0.1
	0.6-5	0.5	0.6-5	0.5
	6-10	1	6-10	1
Backup [s]	4-10	2	4-10	2
	10-15	5	10-15	5
	15-45	15	15-45	15

Table 25: Calculation of the IBW

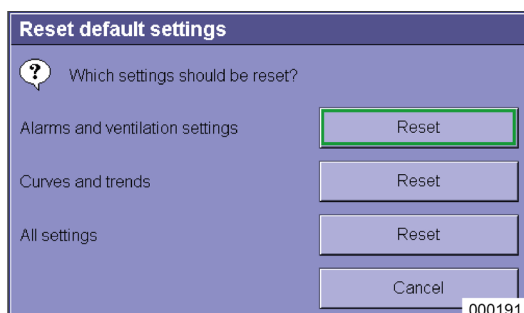
IBW	Size [cm]	IBW [kg] calculation formula
IBW children	50...171	$= 2,05 \times e^{(0,02 \times \text{Size [cm]})}$
IBW adult male	152...250	$= 50 + 2,3 \times (\text{Size [cm]} - 152,4) \div 2,54$
IBW adult female	152...250	$= 45,5 + 2,3 \times (\text{Size [cm]} - 152,4) \div 2,54$

Calculation formulas according to:

- Traub SL, Comparison of methods of estimating creatine clearance in children
- Pai MP, The origin of the "ideal" body weight equations

Load default settings

Reset default settings



In standby, the **Reset Default Settings** button is located on the bottom right of the screen.

The basic settings are designated as default settings, which the device shows when it is switched on.

The following can be reset to default:

- Alarms and ventilation parameters
- Charts, trend charts, tabular trend
- All settings

💡 Only the settings of the currently selected patient category are reset.

Behaviour of the P_{insp} Setting upon change to the PEEP settings

Changing the PEEP setting does not influence the set P_{insp} Setting (in the PCV form of ventilation). Minimum difference between PEEP and P_{insp} is 5 mbar.

💡 When increasing the PEEP settings, the P_{insp} setting must also be increased correspondingly, as otherwise it would lead to a lowering of the V_{Tl} or MV.

Moisture in the ventilation system

If long anaesthesias are predominantly carried out in the minimal and low flow range, increased moisture from the patient gases and water freed during CO₂ absorption gathers in the ventilation system.

The excess moisture condenses at the coldest points in the ventilation system. As the patient module is heated, this is the tube to the ventilation bag and bellows. The water in the tube can also be removed during operation by briefly pulling it out and emptying it. The bellows can only be emptied when the patient module is folded down.

By interposing water traps in the ventilation tubes, some of the moisture can be trapped. The water traps must be suspended at the lowest point (between the y-piece, the patient and the patient module) of the ventilation tubes. To ensure this, use ventilation tubes of different lengths, if necessary.



Extreme moisture in the ventilation system can falsify the gas measurement.

Low flow and minimal flow

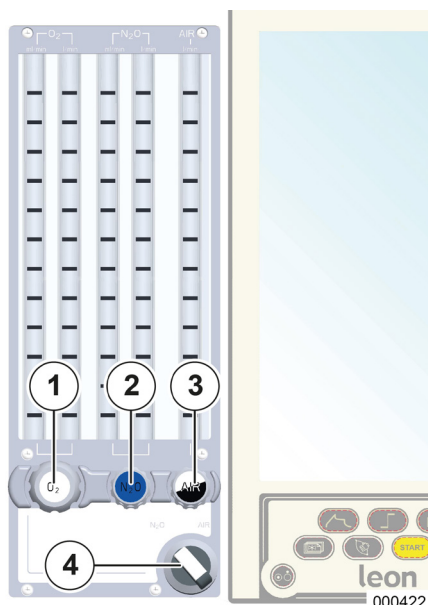
Table 26: Conditions for low or minimal flow suitability

Range	Settable fresh gas flow	Leakage rate of the tube system
Low flow	≤1000 l/min	≤300 ml/min
Minimal flow	≤500 ml/min	≤150 ml/min

A system is described as suitable for low or minimal flow if the following conditions are fulfilled:

If the sum of the gas intake of the patient and the leakage rate of the ventilation system is bigger than the fresh gas flow, the ventilation system empties itself. The fresh gas flow must then be adapted accordingly. A fresh gas flow that is too high escapes through the excess diaphragm in the AGSS. The fill state of the ventilation system corresponds to the fill state of the ventilation bag serving as a reservoir.

Fresh gas setting

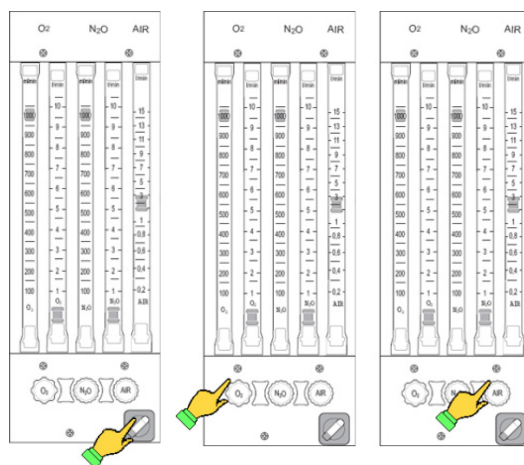


Here, the following occurs:

- the selection of the carrier gases AIR or N₂O
- the setting of the oxygen fresh gas flow
- the setting of the carrier gas fresh gas flow

- (1) oxygen
- (2) N₂O carrier gas
- (3) AIR carrier gas
- (4) change-over switch

💡 The fill state of the ventilation system corresponds to the fill state of the ventilation bag serving as a reservoir. If the ventilation bag empties, the fresh gas supply must be increased accordingly.



1. To set the fresh gas, select N₂O or AIR as the **carrier gas** via the change-over switch.
2. Set the **oxygen flow**.
3. Set the **carrier gas flow** (N₂O or AIR).

Borderline fresh gas settings

💡 For borderline settings or in the event of a shortage of supply gases, consider:

- the O₂ concentration in the O₂/N₂O blend is ≥ 25 % (ratio system)
- for the reasons given above, the O₂ increases over the N₂O concentration for a fresh gas flow under 0.8 l/min.
- the O₂ amount in the O₂/N₂O blend is ≥ 200 ml
- N₂O block with O₂
shortage < 0.6-0.8 kPa × 100 (bar)

Setting of the anaesthetic vaporiser

 Please operate the anaesthetic vaporiser in accordance with its user manual.

Quick start

In the case of emergency, the device is ready for ventilation immediately without the execution of the system test.



CAUTION

Quick start, system test is not executed.

Some functions not checked

Pay greater attention.

A red bar is shown in the title bar with the message "System test skipped"



WARNING

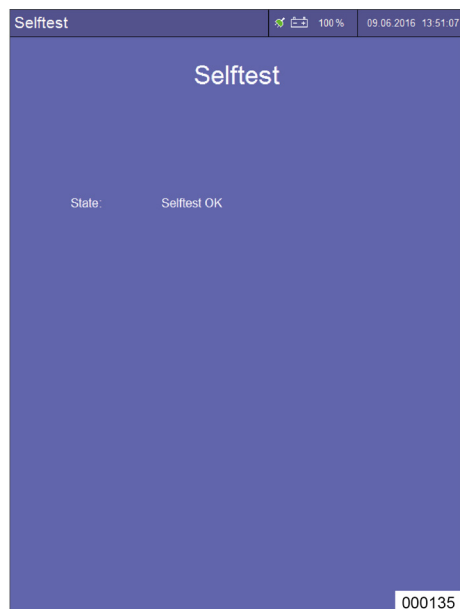
Quick start: System test is not executed

Some functions not checked

Low or minimal flow are not allowed to run

1. Turn on the leon as follows:

Manual operation during the boot process and the selftest



1. Set the APL valve to the maximum desired ventilation pressure.
 2. Set the desired fresh gas flow via the rotameter block.
 3. Set the anaesthetic vaporiser to the desired concentration.
 4. Ventilate the patient manually for a short time.
- After approx. 1 minute, monitoring and the controlled form of ventilation of theleon are available.

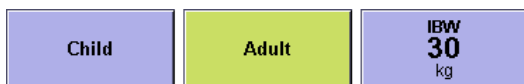


You can switch from the system test screen directly to standby (skip system test)



Skipping the system test is not recommended.

Execute quick start

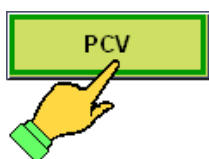


1. To **quick start mechanical ventilation**, first select the patient category:

- Child
- Adult
- Weight

2. Set the fresh gas as described in the chapter (→ "Fresh gas setting" p. 130).

3. Select the **Form Of Ventilation** button.



4. Confirm the selection.



5. Select the **Ventilation Parameters** button.



6. Set the parameter.



7. Confirm the entry.



8. Set the anaesthetic vaporiser to the desired concentration.



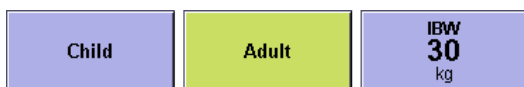
9. Start ventilation.



Forms of ventilation

Manual ventilation

Start a MAN/SPONT manual/spontaneous ventilation



1. To start a manual ventilation or spontaneous breathing, first select the patient category:
 - Child
 - Adult
 - Weight
2. Carry out the fresh gas setting, as described in the chapter (→ "Fresh gas setting" p. 130).
3. Select the **MAN/SPONT** button in the form of ventilation window.



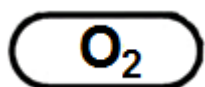
4. Set the APL on the patient module to a value corresponding to the pressure limit (e.g. 20 Pa × 100 (mbar).



5. Set the anaesthetic vaporiser to the desired concentration.



6. Start the monitoring and ventilate the patient with the ventilation bag.



7. Activate the O₂ flush on the front of the device to fill the system quickly.

Table 27: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
Fresh gas flow O ₂ /N ₂ O [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas flow [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	/	/	/	/
P _{max} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
P _{insp.} [mbar]	0-90	10	0-90	free
Frequency [1/min]	/	/	/	/
I:E	/	/	/	/
T _{insp.} [s]	/	/	/	/
PEEP [mbar]	/	/	/	/
Plateau [%]	/	/	/	/
Trigger [l/min]	/	/	/	/
Backup [s]	/	/	/	/

HLM (ventilation using a heart-lung machine)

If the leon is operated together with a heart-lung machine, the HLM form of ventilation is available. The HLM form of ventilation is the equivalent of the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation, except that here the monitoring of all of the limit values (except for CPAP) is switched off. Along with the CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) five further measured values are displayed:

- Minute volume MV
- Breath volume (exp.) V_{Te}
- Ventilation pressure P_{Peak}
- Plateau pressure $P_{Plateau}$
- $Freq_{CO2}$

**WARNING**

Alarms switched off!

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

- Be extra vigilant during the ventilation.



If no breath can be detected for 30 seconds, change the monitoring value to --. (except for CPAP).



1. Set the APL on the patient module to a value corresponding to the pressure limit (e.g. $10 \text{ PaPa} \times 100 \text{ (mbar)}10$).
2. Carry out the fresh gas setting, as described in the chapter (→ "Fresh gas setting" p. 130) (0 l/min possible).



3. Select the **HLM** button in the form of ventilation window.



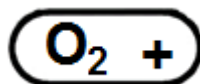
4. Start the monitoring.



The CPAP sets itself.



5. Set the CPAP alarm.



6. Activate the O_2 flush on the front of the device to reach the CPAP quickly.

Table 28: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the HLM form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
O ₂ /N ₂ O fresh gas flow [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas flow [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	/	/	/	/
P _{max} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
P _{insp.} [mbar]	0-90	free	0-90	free
Frequency [1/min]	/	/	/	/
I:E	/	/	/	/
T _{insp.} [s]	/	/	/	/
PEEP [mbar]	/	/	/	/
Plateau [%]	/	/	/	/
Trigger [l/min]	/	/	/	/
Backup [s]	/	/	/	/

MON mode

For regional anaesthetics (with adequate spontaneous breathing) or when monitoring an awake patient, the leon provides the MON (monitoring) form of ventilation. The patient can be supplied with O₂ via a mask and the internal O₂ outlet or an external O₂ outlet. Fresh gas cannot be given via the blender. The monitoring of all of the limit values (except for CPAP, insp. O₂, exp. CO₂ and Freq_{CO2}) is switched off. Connecting the gas meter of the device to the ventilation mask is a prerequisite for monitoring and displaying the monitoring values (except CPAP).

Six measured values are displayed:

- Minute volume MV
- Breath volume (exp.) V_{Te}
- Ventilation pressure P_{Peak}
- Plateau pressure P_{Plateau}
- Freq_{CO2}
- CPAP



In the MON form of ventilation it is not possible to set ventilation parameters.



WARNING

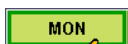
Various patient alarms switched off!

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

Be extra vigilant during the ventilation.



If no CO₂ has not yet been measured, the monitoring values (except for CPAP) display --.-.



1. Select the **MON** button in the form of ventilation window.



2. Start the monitoring.

No Freshgas



Fresh gas cannot be given via the fresh gas blender.

Not all alarm limits are monitored during MON Mode

Connect the gas measurement on the respiratory mask

Connect the respiratory mask with an O₂ output

Open the O₂ output

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3. Follow the prompts on the screen:

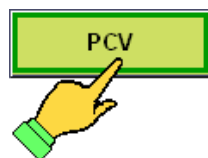
- Connect the multi gas analyser to the respiratory mask.
- Connect the respiratory mask to an O₂ outlet.
- Open the O₂ outlet.

Mechanical ventilation

Selection of a mechanical form of ventilation

The leon provides the following mechanical forms of ventilation:

- volume-controlled ventilation: IMV
- pressure-controlled ventilation: PCV
- synchronised intermittent mandatory ventilation: S-IMV
- pressure-controlled synchronised ventilation: S-PCV
- pressure-supported ventilation: PSV



1. Select the **Form Of Ventilation** button.

Ventilation parameters



Setting the ventilation parameters

1. Select the **Ventilation Parameters** button.



2. Set the parameters.
3. Confirm the entry.

Buttons for setting ventilation parameters

General IMV, PCV

Freq 10 bpm	I:E 1:2	Plateau 10 %	PEEP 5 mbar	Freq.	Ventilation frequency
				I:E	Time ratio of inspiration to expiration
				Plateau	percentage share of inspiration time in which the ventilation pressure in the patient's lungs is kept constant
				PEEP	Positive pressure that is maintained in the patient tube system during expiration

IMV (additional)

	V_{Ti} 0.71 L	P_{Max} 50 cmH ₂ O	V_{Ti}	inspiratory ventilation volume that should be reached per breath
			P_{max}	Pressure limit from which the plateau is developed

PCV (additional)

	P_{insp} 14 cmH ₂ O	$P_{insp.}$	inspiratory pressure that should be reached per breath
--	---	-------------	--

General S-IMV, S-PCV, PSV

	PEEP 5 mbar	Trigger 0.5 L/min	Trigger	flow produced by the patient from which a mechanical breath is triggered
			PEEP	positive pressure that is maintained in the patient tube system during expiration

S-IMV (additional)

Freq 10 bpm	T_{Insp} 2.0 s	Plateau 50 %	V_{Ti} 0.71 L	P_{Max} 22 mbar	Freq.	Ventilation frequency
					$T_{insp.}$	Time for the inspiration
					Plateau	percentage share of inspiration time in which the ventilation pressure in the patient's lungs is kept constant
					V_{Ti}	inspiratory ventilation volume that should be reached per breath
					P_{max}	Pressure limit from which the plateau is developed

S-PCV (additional)

Freq 10 bpm	T _{Insp} 2.0 s	Plateau 40 %	P _{Insp} 12 mbar	Freq.	Ventilation frequency
				T _{insp.}	Time for the inspiration
				P _{insp.}	inspiratory pressure that should be reached per breath
				Plateau	percentage share of inspiration time in which the ventilation pressure in the patient's lungs is kept constant

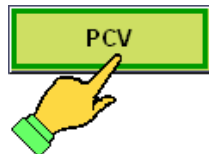
PSV (additional)

P _{Insp} 10 mbar	Backup 15 s	Manual Breath	P _{insp.}	inspiratory pressure that should be reached per breath
			Backup	Length of apnoea period until the leon triggers a mechanical breath independently
			Manual breath	the user can trigger a mechanical breath him/herself

Start of a mechanical ventilation



1. To start a mechanical ventilation, first select the patient category:
 - Child
 - Adult
 - Weight
2. Carry out the fresh gas setting, as described in the chapter (→ "Fresh gas setting" p. 130).
3. Select the **Form Of Ventilation** button.



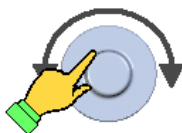
4. Confirm the selection.



5. Select the **Ventilation Parameters** button in the form of ventilation/parameters window.



6. Set the parameters.
7. Confirm the entry.



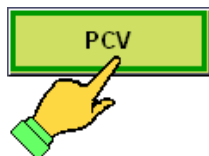
8. Set the anaesthetic vaporiser to the desired concentration.



9. Start the ventilation.



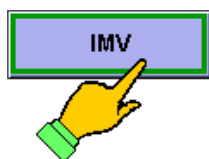
To change a form of ventilation



Select the button of the new form of ventilation (highlighted in yellow)



Start the new form of ventilation with the unchanged parameter settings.



 Alternatively, you can keep the active form of ventilation (pale blue)

To change a ventilation parameter



1. Select the **Ventilation Parameters** button (highlighted in pale blue for active or in yellow for a new form of ventilation).



2. Set the parameters.
3. Confirm the entry.



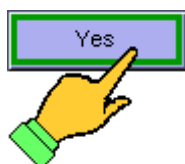
4. If a parameter was changed to a new form of ventilation, start this new form of ventilation with the changed ventilation parameter settings (yellow).

 If not confirmed, the form of ventilation presets are closed again after 45 seconds and the previous active parameters are retained.

To switch to standby (stop ventilation)



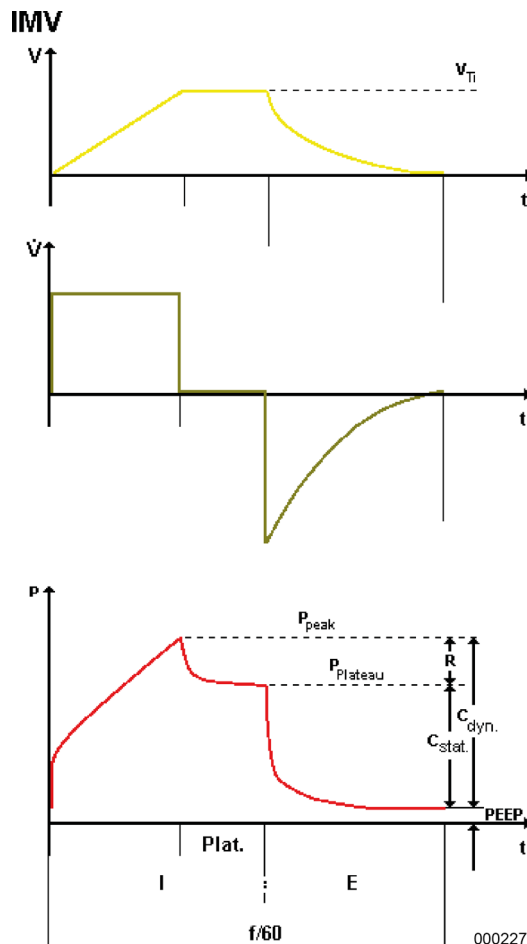
1. Activate the **Standby** button on the keyboard.



2. Confirm the screen dialogue on the touchscreen with **Yes**.

Description of the forms of ventilation

IMV



The IMV (intermittent mandatory ventilation) is a volume-controlled ventilation. A constant volume is sought.

In this form of ventilation, the respirator setting of the leon establishes the V_{Ti} breath volume and the I:E ratio timing and ventilation frequency. The setting of a PEEP and a plateau phase as a percentage share of the inspiration time is available.

If the pressure reaches the P_{peak} alarm limit, the mechanical breath breaks off.

💡 If the alarm message " **P_{max} reached too early**" appears, the V_{Ti} selected is so big that the ventilation pressure P_{aw} exceeds the set P_{max} limit. As the mechanical breath is not completely executed (in exceeding P_{ma} the plateau is developed) the set V_{Ti} and the MV resulting from it is not reached. This could possibly lead to volume alarms that cannot be fixed by increasing V_{Ti} , but through a raising of the P_{max} limit and/or the ventilation frequency and/or changing the I:E ratio.

P_{Max}
50
mbar

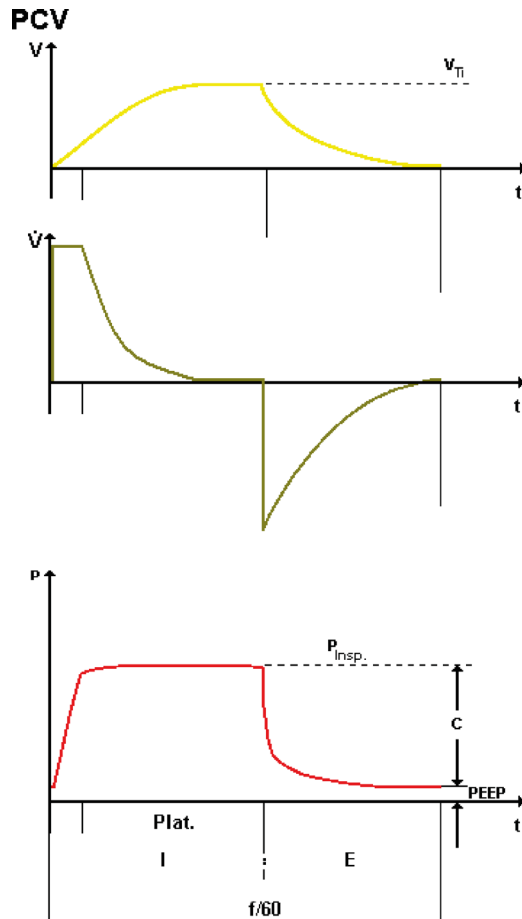
P_{max} pressure limit in the IMV

In the IMV form of ventilation a maximum P_{max} limit can be set for safety. If this maximum desired P_{max} pressure limit is exceeded, the plateau phase is started too early and **the set tidal volume is not completely administered**. It then becomes a volume-controlled, pressure-limited form of ventilation.

Table 29: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the IMV form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
Fresh gas flow O ₂ /N ₂ O [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas flow [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	20-50	2	300-1000	10
	50-100	5	1000-1600	50
	100-600	10		
P _{max} [mbar]	10-80	1	10-80	1
P _{insp.} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
Frequency [1/min]	14-80	1	4-40	1
I:E	1:4-4:1	0.1	1:4-4:1	0.1
T _{insp.} [s]	/	/	/	/
PEEP [mbar]	OFF, 1-15	1	OFF, 1-20	1
Plateau [%]	OFF, 10-50	10	OFF, 10-50	10
Trigger [l/min]	/	/	/	/
Backup [s]	/	/	/	/

PCV



The PCV is a pressure-controlled ventilation. With this form of ventilation, the optimal ventilation pressures of the patient are of paramount importance.

In this form of ventilation, the respirator setting of the leon establishes the maximum $P_{insp.}$ ventilation pressure and the I:E timing ratio and ventilation **frequency**. The setting of a **PEEP** and a **plateau** phase as a percentage share of the inspiration time is available.

The leon first ventilates the patient with a high, constant flow until the set $P_{insp.}$ inspiration pressure is reached and then with a decelerated flow to keep the reached set ventilation pressure constant.



It is important to monitor the breath minute volume.



Borderline settings occur if the inspiration time is too short to reach the desired $P_{insp.}$ ventilation pressure.

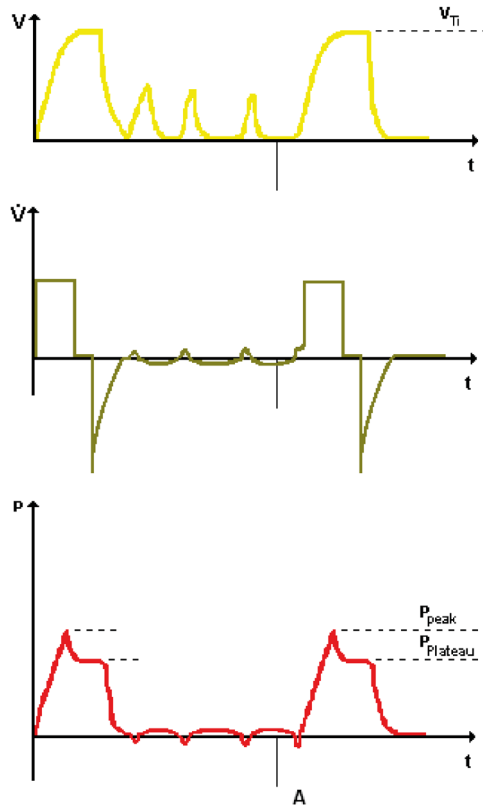
000228

Table 30: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the PCV form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
O ₂ /N ₂ O fresh gas flow [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas flow [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	/	/	/	/
P _{max} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
P _{insp.} [mbar]	5-60	1	5-60	1
Frequency [1/min]	14-80	1	4-40	1
I:E	1:4-4:1	0.1	1:4-4:1	0.1
T _{insp.} [s]	/	/	/	/
PEEP [mbar]	OFF, 1-15	1	OFF, 1-20	1
Plateau [%]	10-90	5	10-90	5
Trigger [l/min]	/	/	/	/
Backup [s]	/	/	/	/

S-IMV

S-IMV



In S-IMV (**S**ynchronized **I**ntermittent **M**andatory **V**entilation) mechanical breaths are combined with spontaneous breathing. The patient can breathe at his/her own respiratory rhythm and nevertheless receive a preset number of mechanical breaths dependent of the set ventilation **frequency**, which are synchronised by the leon after triggering by the patient.

With the **S-IMV** the mechanical breath is administered via volume-controlled V_{Ti} . The setting of the $T_{insp.}$ inspiration time of a **PEEP** and a **plateau** phase as a percentage share of the inspiration time is available.

When the time has come for the mechanical breath according to the set frequency, a "**trigger**" is activated by the leon (the patient can release the trigger). The next inspiration effort by the patient leads to administration of the mechanical breath. The time from half of the entire breath period ($T_{insp.} + T_{exp.}$) until the end of the expiration time (but at least 500 ms after the start of the inspiration time) that is available for the trigger activation is called a "breath-by-breath" window. If the trigger was not activated by the end of this breath-by-breath window, the breath is administered unsynchronised. Finally, a period follows with the option of spontaneous breathing until the start of the next "breath-by-breath" window.

💡 It must be ensured that adequate volume monitoring takes place.

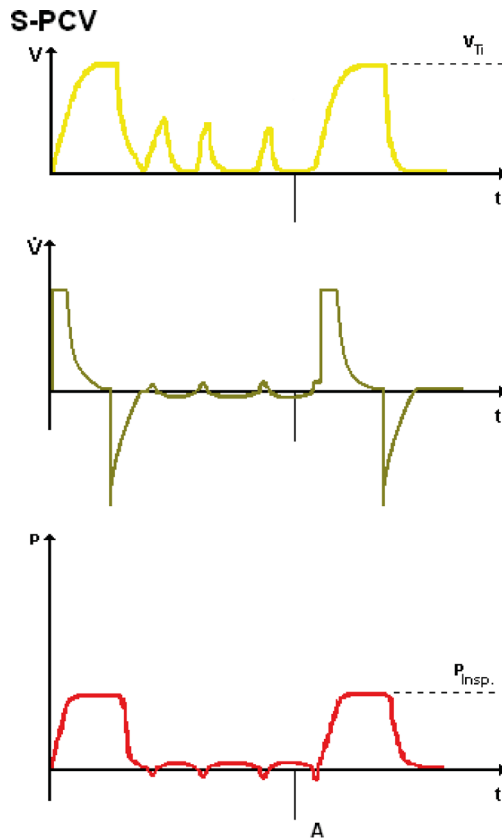
💡 With this form of ventilation the duration of the controlled phases is fixed, i.e. an expiration of the patient during the mechanical breath is not possible. This can lead to pressure increases if the patient makes expiration attempts, which are, however, limited by the P_{Peak} alarm

000230

Table 31: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the S-IMV form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
O ₂ /N ₂ O fresh gas flow [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	20-50	2	300-1000	10
	50-100	5	1000-1600	50
	100-600	10		
P _{max} [mbar]	10-80	1	10-80	1
P _{insp.} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
Frequency [1/min]	6-60	1	4-40	1
I:E	/	/	/	/
T _{insp.} [s]	0.2-2.9	0.1	0.3-10	0.1
PEEP [mbar]	OFF, 1-15	1	OFF, 1-20	1
Plateau [%]	OFF, 10-50	10	OFF, 10-50	10
Trigger [l/min]	0.1-0.5	0.1	0.1-0.5	0.1
	0.6-5	0.5	0.6-5	0.5
	6-10	1	6-10	1
Backup [s]	/	/	/	/

S-PCV



In S-PCV (**S**ynchronized **P**ressure **C**ontrolled **V**entilation) mechanically controlled mechanical breaths are combined with spontaneous breathing. The patient can breathe at his/her own respiratory rhythm and nevertheless receive a preset number of mechanical breaths dependent of the set ventilation **frequency**, which are synchronised by the leon after triggering by the patient.

With the **S-PCV** the mechanical breath is administered via pressure-controlled $P_{\text{insp.}}$. The setting of the $T_{\text{insp.}}$ inspiration time of a **PEEP** and a **plateau** phase as a percentage share of the inspiration time is available.

When the time has come for the mechanical breath according to the set frequency, a "**Trigger**" is activated by the leon (the patient can release the trigger). The next inspiration effort by the patient leads to administration of the mechanical breath. The time from half of the entire breath period ($T_{\text{insp.}} + T_{\text{exp.}}$) until the end of the expiration time (but at least 500 ms after the start of the inspiration time) that is available for the trigger activation is called a "breath-by-breath" window. If the trigger was not activated by the end of this breath-by-breath window, the breath is administered unsynchronised. Finally, a period follows with the option of spontaneous breathing until the start of the next "breath-by-breath" window.

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It must be ensured that adequate volume monitoring takes place.

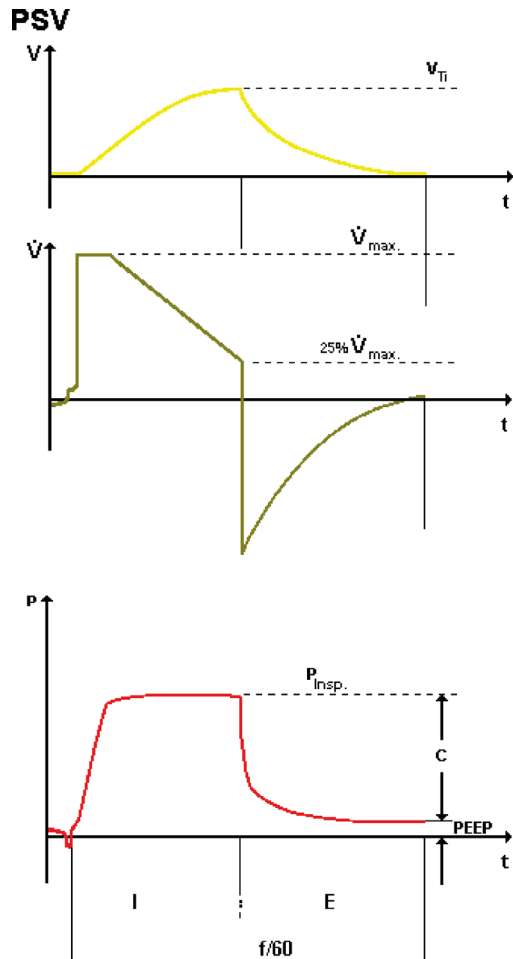


With this form of ventilation the duration of the controlled phases is fixed, i.e. an expiration of the patient during the mechanical breath is not possible. This can lead to pressure increases if the patient attempts expiry, which are, however, limited by the P_{Peak} alarm.

Table 32: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the S-PCV form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
O ₂ /N ₂ O fresh gas flow [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas flow [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	/	/	/	/
P _{max} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
P _{insp.} [mbar]	5-60	1	5-60	1
Frequency [1/min]	6-60	1	4-40	1
I:E	/	/	/	/
T _{insp.} [s]	0.2-2.9	0.1	0.3-10	0.1
PEEP [mbar]	OFF, 1-15	1	OFF, 1-20	1
Plateau [%]	10-90	5	10-90	5
Trigger [l/min]	0.1-0.5	0.1	0.1-0.5	0.1
	0.6-5	0.5	0.6-5	0.5
	6-10	1	6-10	1
Backup [s]	/	/	/	/

PSV



The PSV (**P**ressure **S**upport **V**entilation) serves as pressure support of insufficient spontaneous breathing. The breath frequency is determined by the patient, while the leon takes over an adjustable share of the ventilation work. Each spontaneous inspiration attempt is supported with the aid of technical equipment (accessible **trigger**) by an adjustable positive $P_{insp.}$ pressure. While the patient triggers the inspiration, the leon starts the expiration if the inspiration flow has dropped 25% of the previously reached maximum value.

The setting of a **PEEP** is possible.

If the leon is not triggered by an adjustable apnoea time (backup) of the patient, the leon starts an inspiration independently.

In addition, a **manual breath** can be started by means of a button not activated by the patient.



If an inspiration time of 4 s is exceeded, the leon starts the expiration independently.

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Table 33: Setting parameters, setting range and increment of the PSV form of ventilation.

Ventilation parameters	Child		Adult	
	Range	Increment	Range	Increment
O ₂ /N ₂ O fresh gas flow [l/min]	0.0-1	0.1	0.0-1	0.1
	1-10	1	1-10	1
AIR fresh gas flow [l/min]	0-12	1	0-12	1
V _{Ti} [ml]	/	/	/	/
P _{max} [mbar]	/	/	/	/
P _{insp.} [mbar]	5-60	1	5-60	1
Frequency [1/min]	/	/	/	/
I:E	/	/	/	/
T _{insp.} [s]	/	/	/	/
PEEP [mbar]	OFF, 1-15	1	OFF, 1-20	1
Plateau [%]	/	/	/	/
Trigger [l/min]	0.1-0.5	0.1	0.1-0.5	0.1
	0.6-5	0.5	0.6-5	0.5
	6-10	1	6-10	1
Backup [s]	4-10	2	4-10	2
	10-15	5	10-15	5
	15-45	15	15-45	15

Locked ventilation parameters

Display of a lock

If the setting of a ventilation parameter is not possible due to its lock, this is symbolised by an arrow on the button of the ventilation parameter that is preventing the setting. To release the lock, the ventilation parameter concerned must be changed to "arrow direction".

MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MON
T _{exp} s 2.0	T _{exp} s 1.0	I:E 2:1	MV l/min 14.2			Start 00:00:00 hrs.min.sec
Freq 20 bpm	I:E 2:1	Plateau 10 %	P _{max} 16 mbar	V _{TG} 710 ml	PEEP 5 mbar	

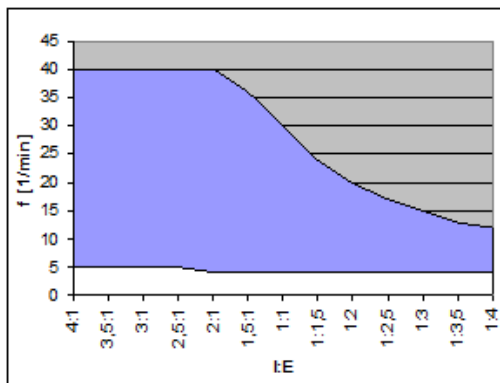
MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MON
T _{exp} s 2.0	T _{exp} s 4.0	I:E 1:2	MV l/min 4.5			Start 00:00:00 hrs.min.sec
Freq 10 bpm	I:E 1:2	Plateau 10 %	P _{max} 16 mbar	V _{TG} 480 ml	PEEP 11 mbar	

Display of a lock through too-low frequency

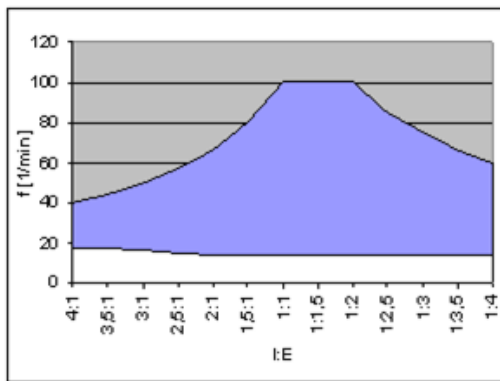
To increase the I share of a 2:1 I:E ratio, the ventilation frequency must first be raised.

Display of a lock by too-high PEEP compared with P_{insp.} in the PCV

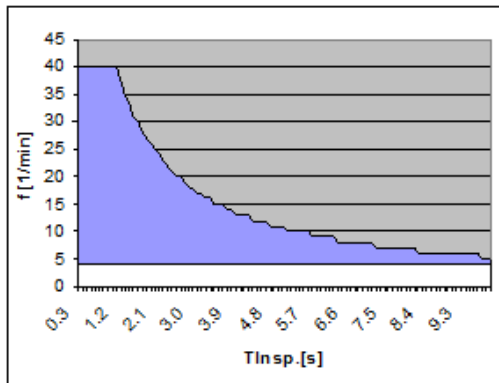
To achieve in the PCV a PRRP greater than 11 with a set P_{insp.} inspiration pressure of 16, the P_{insp.} must first of all be increased.



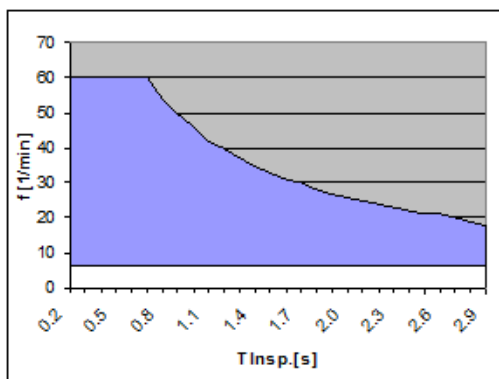
Maximum ventilation frequency with a given I:E ratio (adult)



Maximum ventilation frequency with a given I:E ratio (child)



Maximum ventilation frequency with a given T_{insp} .
(Adult)



Maximum ventilation frequency with a given T_{insp} .
(child)

Takeover of ventilation parameters

- 💡 When switching from a pressure-controlled ventilation to a volume-controlled ventilation, the reached volume is taken over as a preset for V_{Ti} .
- 💡 When switching from a volume-controlled ventilation to a pressure-controlled ventilation, $P_{\text{Plat.}}$ is taken over as a pre-set for P_{insp} .
- 💡 The plateau setting is not taken over from a volume-controlled ventilation to a pressure-controlled ventilation and vice versa.
- 💡 No parameters are taken over or transferred in and out of the PSV and HLM forms of ventilation.
- 💡 Other parameters are taken over only if they are available and valid as settings in the new form of ventilation.

9. Monitoring

General information

All measured values are administered for BTPS. Flow, pressure and concentrations are measured by sensors. All other sizes are derived from these measured values.

Data

The following data are displayed on the screen for monitoring:



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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) tabs</p> <p>(2) alarm muting</p> <p>(3) batteries</p> <p>(4) calculated values I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leak – %Spont. – MAC – Compliance (static, dynamic) – C20/C – Resistance | <p>(5) measured values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – values as a graphical display (real-time, trend) – values as a numerical display (monitoring, tabular) <p>(6) calculated values II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – T_{insp.} – T_{exp.} – I:E – MV <p>(7) Gas concentration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Values as graphical display – Values as numerical display |
|---|---|



- (1) alarm messages
- (2) real-time graphs
- (3) limit values

- (4) supply pressures
 - ZGA
 - 10 L bottles

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Alarm muting (mute)

(→ *"Alarm muting" p. 185*)

Limit values

(→ *"Limit values (patient alarm limits)" p. 188*)

Alarm messages

(→ *"List of alarm messages" p. 195*)

Batteries

(→ *"Batteries" p. 180*)

Device functions

(→ *"Monitoring of device functions" p. 174*)

Monitored data

Measured values as graphical display

Data as real-time curves



The following measured values for monitoring are displayed as curves (a minimum of one or maximum four measured values can be displayed as curve(s):

Airway pressure [mbar]

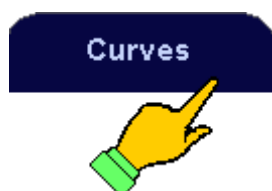
Flow [l/min]

Volume (inspiratory) [ml]

patient gases

- O₂ [%]
- CO₂ [%, mmHg, hPa, kPa]
- N₂O [%]
- volatile anaesthetics
 - halothane [%]
 - enflurane [%]
 - isoflurane [%]
 - sevoflurane [%]
 - desflurane [%]

1. Select the **Curves** tab.



2. Select the button in the window.

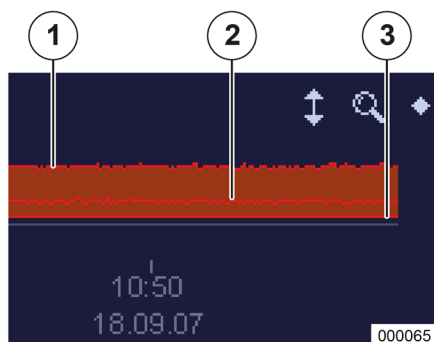
(→ "Table 11: Icons/screen (control elements)" p. 41)



3. Set the parameters.

4. Confirm the entry.



Data as trend curves

The following measured values for monitoring are displayed as trend curves (a minimum of one or maximum four measured values can be displayed as curve(s): The values are stored every five seconds:

airway pressures [mbar]

minute volume [ml]

frequency

patient gases

- O₂ [%]/FiO₂ [%]
- CO₂ [%, mmHg, hPa, kPa]
- N₂O [%]
- volatile anaesthetics
 - halothane [%]
 - enflurane [%]
 - isoflurane [%]
 - sevoflurane [%]
 - desflurane [%]

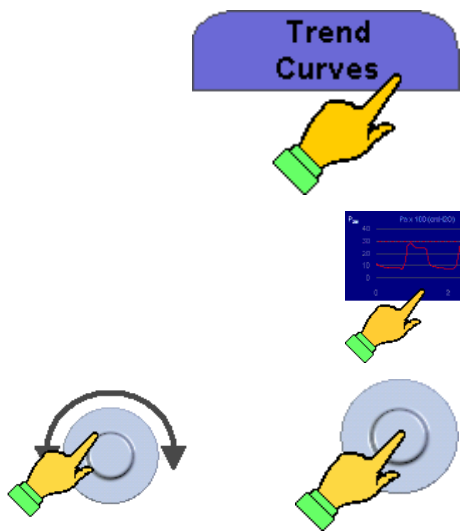
Calculated values I

- MAC
- Compliance
 - static [ml/mbar]
 - dynamic [ml/mbar]
- resistance [mbar/l/s]

(1) P_{Peak}

(2) P_{Mean}

(3) PEEP



1. Select the **Trend Curves** tab.
2. Select the button in the window.
(→ "Table 11: Icons/screen (control elements)" p. 41)
3. Set the parameters.
4. Confirm the entry.



Trend curves display bigger for expiratory values than inspiratory values

💡 Under certain conditions (e.g. anaesthetics drainage) expiratory gas values can be bigger than inspiratory values. To mark this trend, the expiratory side of the bar chart is marked with a line in a different colour.

(1) Expiration value

Table 34: Resolution and autoscaling range of the real-time curves

Real-time curves	Range max.	Resolution max.	Autoscaling	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
P _{aw} [mbar]	-10 – +100	5	-5	Alarm P _{peak} + 5
Flow [l/min]	-200 – +200	5	0	Flow max. × 1,25
Volume [ml]	0 – + 2000	10	0	V _{Te} max. × 1,25
O ₂ [%]	0 – +100	5	15	insp. O ₂ alarm high
CO ₂ [%]	0 – +10	0.5	0	exp. O ₂ alarm high
volatile anaesthetics [%] (except for desflurane)	0 – +10	0.1	0	insp. volatile anaesthetics high
DES [%]	0 – +22	1	0	insp. DES alarm high
N ₂ O [%]	0 – +100	1	0	Concentration in the FG

CO₂ curve value setting: autoscaling=OFF, X-axis range=0–40 mmHg

Tabular trend

Curves	Trend Curves	Trend Tab	Alarm log	Extras			
Datum/Zeit	Event	etCO2	O2 in/ex	AGT in/ex	MAC	Ppeak/ PEEP	MV
26.08.2007 14:15		5.7	39/33	8.0/6.6	3.3	15/2	7.1
26.08.2007 14:10		5.7	39/35	8.3/6.4	3.2	15/2	7.1
26.08.2007 14:05		6.0	36/37	8.5/6.6	3.2	15/2	7.1
26.08.2007 14:00		5.5	37/33	7.7/5.3	3.1	15/2	7.1
26.08.2007 13:56	PCV						
26.08.2007 13:55	Sevo.						
26.08.2007 13:55	Bereit						
26.08.2007 13:21	Stop						
26.08.2007 13:19	Bereit						
26.08.2007 13:15		-	39/33	7.9/6.4	3.2	15/2	7.1
26.08.2007 13:11	PCV						
26.08.2007 13:03	Sevo.						
26.08.2007 13:03	Enf.						
26.08.2007 13:03	Iso						
26.08.2007 13:03	Sevo.						
26.08.2007 13:02	Des.						
26.08.2007 12:21	Hal.						
26.08.2007 12:21	Bereit						

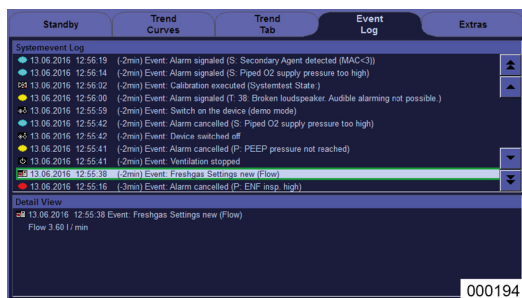
000193

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Up to 12 values, as desired (configurable), updated every five seconds, can be displayed as a table:

- date
- time
- event
 - start and stop of a ventilation
 - change of anaesthetic gas
- measured value
 - insp./exp. CO₂ [%, mmHg, hPa, kPa]
 - insp./exp. O₂ [%] / FiO₂ [%]
 - insp./exp. N₂O [%]
 - insp./exp. agent [%]
 - P_{Peak}/PEEP [mbar]
 - P_{Mean} [mbar]
 - MV [l/min]
 - Freq [1/min]
- calculated values I
 - MAC
 - static/dynamic compliance [ml/mbar]
 - resistance [mbar/l/s]

Event log



All of the settings made, occurring alarms and events on the leon are displayed in the event log. Events can be displayed in a detailed view:

- display
 - coding
 - date
 - time
 - time difference to current time
 - event
 - coding
 - alarms
- (→ "Alarm priorities" p. 182)
- events

Possible events



Turning device on/off



Start/stop of a ventilation



Change of form of ventilation



Change of ventilation parameters



Change of alarm limits



Fresh gas, carrier gas changes (only for the leon *plus*)



Calibrations



The event log can only be viewed in standby.

Measured values in a numerical display

Monitoring ventilation measured values and calculated values I

Monitoring	
MV l/min	7.1
V _{Te} ml	500
P _{Peak} mbar	15
P _{mean} mbar	6
PEEP mbar	0
Freq bpm	12
1	2

Monitoring	
MV l/min	7.1
V _{Te} ml	500
P _{Peak} mbar	15
C _{stat} ml/mbar	15
C _{dyn} ml/mbar	17
Resist. mbar/l/s	30
1	2

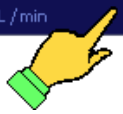
The following measured values of the ventilation are displayed for monitoring:

- pressures
 - peak pressure P_{Peak} [mbar]
 - mean pressure P_{Mean} [mbar]
 - plateau pressure P_{Plateau} [mbar]
 - PEEP [mbar]
 - CPAP [mbar]
- Volumina
 - exp. breath minute volume [l/min]
 - insp. breath volume V_{Ti} [ml]
 - exp. breath volume V_{Te} [ml]
- frequencies
 - ventilation frequency Freq. [1/min]
 - breath frequency via CO₂ Freq._{CO2} [1/min]
 - breath frequency spontaneous Freq._{Spont.} [1/min]
 - share of spontaneous breaths %Spont. [%]
 - inspiration time of spontaneous breaths T_i Spont. [s]
- calculated values I
 - leak [%]
 - MAC
 - compliance (static [mbar/ml], dynamic [mbar/ml])
 - C20/C
 - resistance [mbar/l/s]

6 values are displayed on two pages, if desired (configurable). 3 values in the upper section of the monitoring window are displayed larger. This is where the important measured values should be positioned. These 3 measured values are the same on both pages.



In MAN/SPONT the monitoring values after elapse of the apnoea time switch to --.-.



MV
L/min 7.1

Control element Monitoring ventilation and calculated values I

1. Focus the window.



MV
L/min 7.1

2. Select the measured value in the window.



3. Change the value.



4. Confirm the entry.



5. Call up the measured values on page 1 or 2.



The monitoring window can only be selected via the touchscreen.

Table 35: Range and resolution of the numerically displayed measured values

Measured value		Range	Resolution
MV [l/min]		0-50	0.1
V _{Ti} [ml] and V _{Te} [ml]	Adult, IBW	0-1000	10
		1000-5000	50
	Child	0-100	1
		100-5000	10
P _{peak} [mbar]		-50-200	1
P _{Plateau} [mbar]		-50-200	1
P _{mean} [mbar]		-50-200	1
PEEP [mbar]		-50-200	1
CPAP [mbar]		-50-200	1
Freq. [1/min]		0-300	1
Freq _{-Spont.} [1/min]		0-300	1
Freq _{-CO2} [1/min]		0-100	1
T _i Spont [s]		0-10	0.1
MAC		0-10	0.1
Compl. stat. [ml/mbar]		0-1000	1
Compl. dyn. [ml/mbar]		0-1000	1
C20/C		0-200	1
Resist. [mbar/l/s]		0-1000	1
%Spont. [%]		0-100	1
Leak [%]		10-100	1

monitoring:calculated values II

The following ventilation values that are calculated via the settings are displayed:

T_{insp} s 2.0 T_{exp} s 4.0 I:E 1:2

▪ I:E ratio

- T_{insp} [s]
- T_{exp} [s]
- I:E

MV L/min 1.3

▪ Volume

- MV (only if a V_T can be adjusted as a setting)

Gas measurement

	Insp.	Exp.
CO_2 mmHg	0.6	5.3
O_2 %	33	30
N_2O %	65	61
Des. %	7.1	5.1
MAC	40 Years	1.5

The following inspiratory and expiratory gas measured values are displayed for monitoring:

- CO_2
- O_2 or FiO_2
- N_2O
- volatile anaesthetics
 - halothane
 - enflurane
 - isoflurane
 - sevoflurane
 - desflurane

The measurement of O_2 , N_2O and volatile anaesthetics is optional.

Volatile anaesthetics (inspiratory and expiratory) can be optionally detected and displayed automatically from a concentration of 0.15% (auto ID automatic anaesthesia gas measurement.)

💡 *In the gas measurement window the age for the MAC value calculation is given.*

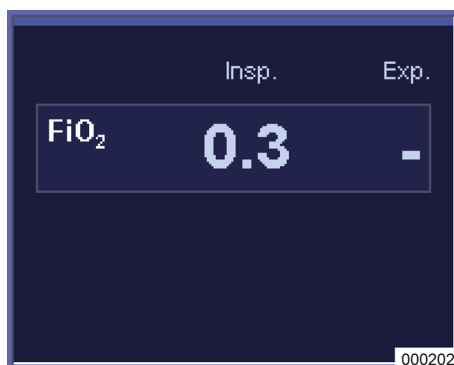
Anaesthesia gases are colour-coded:

- halothane: red
- enflurane: orange
- isoflurane: purple
- sevoflurane: yellow
- desflurane: blue

💡 *The detection of a second narcotic gas only happens if the gas measurements is equipped with an automatic narcotic gas identification.*

💡 *It is possible that the gas measurement displays wrong measured values for halothane, even though it is not deployed as a volatile anaesthetic. This phenomenon appears with greater frequency during low-flow anaesthesia. Methane is produced through microbial fermentation of carbohydrates and is expelled from the body via the lungs. Methane absorbs at the same wavelength as halothane and thus has an influence on the determination of the halothane concentration.*

💡 *The deployment of alcohol-containing cleaning products can also falsify the measurement.*



Gas measurement only with FiO₂ measurement window

Only inspiratory FiO₂ is displayed for monitoring.

Entry of age for MAC calculation

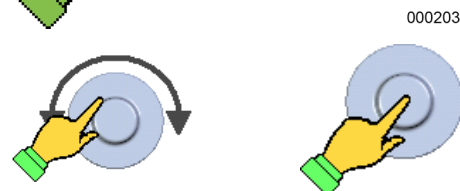


The display of the MAC value and the age entry to be calculated take place in the gas measurement window.

1. Focus the **gas measurement** window.



2. Select the **MAC** field in the window.



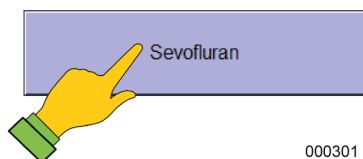
3. Change the value.
4. Confirm the entry.

Manual selection of the narcotic gas

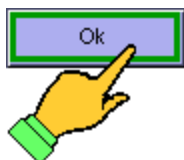


If the multi gas analyser is not equipped with an automatic narcotic gas identification, the selection is carried out via the gas measurement window. The adjacent dialogue opens by touching the field in which the narcotic gas concentration is displayed. The last narcotic gas set is displayed in the gas measurement window by default.

1. Focus the **gas measurement** window (field narcotic gas concentration display).



2. Select the narcotic gas button in the window.



3. Confirm the entry with the **OK** button.



CAUTION

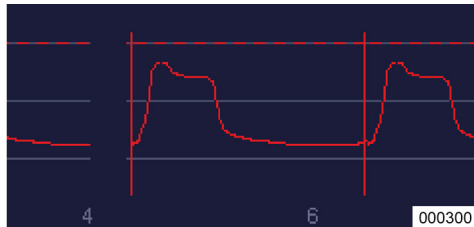
Wrong selection of narcotic gas!

Death or permanent injury of the patient

Through wrong manual selection, the narcotic gas concentration is no longer correct.

- Be sure to make the precisely correct selection!

Detection of triggered breaths



In the S-IMV, S-PCV and PSV forms of ventilation, in which the patient can trigger a mechanical breath, the moment of triggering can be marked by a vertical line in the real-time charts in the relevant chart colour.

10. Monitoring of device functions



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The following functions are displayed on the screen for monitoring:

- batteries
- drive gas supply
- gas supply pressures
- supply pressures 10 L bottles
- reserve gas bottle operation (only as alarm message)
- drive gas generator (only as alarm message)
- gas measurement (only as alarm message)
- fresh gas shortage (only as alarm message)
- patient module (only as alarm message)
- CO₂ absorber (only as alarm message)
- fans (only as alarm message)

(1) alarm messages

(2) batteries

(3) gas supply pressures

(→ "Errors and measures" p. 219)

Gas supply pressures



The gas supply pressures are displayed in the lower section of the **Threshold** window



You can open the **Threshold** window with this button.



You can close the **Threshold** window with both of these buttons.

Central gas supply pressures

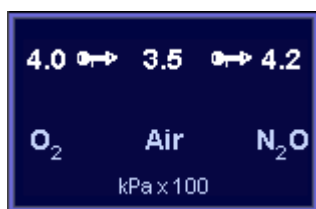


WARNING

No central gas supply

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

- Open the reserve gas bottles on the rear.
- Switch to manual ventilation.



Pressure display with intact central gas supply

With an intact ZGA the pressures of the central gas supply are displayed in white on the bottom of the **Threshold** window.

The supply plug icon marks that the pressure of the ZGA is displayed.

💡 *An ZGA gas is judged available if its pressure is over 1.1 kPa × 100 (bar). Below 2.5 kPa × 100 (bar) counts as too low.*



Pressure display when no central gas supply

With no ZGA the pressures of the central gas supply are displayed in red.

If the leon is supplied with fresh gas from 2 L or 3 L gas bottles only, this is only marked by a message in the alarm window.

💡 *If only 2 L or 3 L reserve gas bottles are attached, AIR is not available as a drive gas. Ventilation is only possible in the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation. The reserve bottle pressure can be read from the manometers on the front of the leon.*

💡 (→ "O₂, flush, vacuum, manometers" p. 51).

Pressure display when supply from 10 L bottles



If the leon is supplied with gas by 10 L gas bottles and the pressure of the bottles is monitored, this is marked by a gas bottle icon (→ "10 L bottle connection instead of ZGA" p. 69). The value (40 kPa × 100 (bar)) next to the bottle icon is the pressure of the 10 L bottle. The value next to the supply plug icon (4.0 kPa × 100 (bar)) displays the pressure at the gas inlet of the leon.

The following combinations can be attached as 10 L bottles:

- O₂ only
- N₂O only
- AIR only
- O₂, AIR
- O₂, N₂O



If attached 10 L bottles do not contain any AIR, O₂ is used as the drive gas.



An AIR or O₂ bottle is judged full if its pressure is over 120 kPa × 100 (bar), and the N₂O over 40 kPa × 100 (bar).



The bottle icon with pressure of the 10 L bottle is only displayed if it is configured in the service (→ "Gas supply" p. 102).

Drive gas generator

If the drive gas generator fails, the buttons for selecting mechanical forms of ventilation are inactive. The device switches automatically to the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation. Alarm message **“Driving gas blender failed. Only Man/Spont possible”** is given.



AIR as drive gas

AIR is used as the drive gas by default (fresh gas supply via the ZGA). If the leon is supplied with fresh gas via 10 L O₂ gas bottles and AIR, AIR is used as the drive gas.

💡 *The inlet pressures of the gases (AIR or O₂) for the drive gas blender must be at least 1.5 kPa × 100 (bar). Otherwise it is deactivated. Then only the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation is possible.*



O₂ as drive gas

If AIR fails as the drive gas (fault in the ZGA), or if the leon is supplied with fresh gas via 10 L O₂ and N₂O gas bottles, O₂ is used as the drive gas.

💡 *If AIR is not available as the drive gas and O₂ runs in the reserve gas bottle operation, only one ventilation is possible in the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.*

Gas measurement

The following are monitored:

- gas measurement failure
- O₂ calibration
- occlusion of gas measurement bag
- change of water trap

💡 *Calibration is carried out automatically during operation.*



CAUTION

Gas measurement failure

Undersupply of oxygen

- External monitoring, monitoring of the O₂, CO₂ and anaesthesia gas concentration

Fresh gas shortage

The filling of the system is monitored visually. In the event of a fresh gas shortage (the “System running empty” due to a leak or because the patient needs more fresh gas than supplied), the alarm message **“Fresh gas supply too small”** is given.

Docking station with patient module

The correct locking of the patient module on the device is monitored electrically. If the patient module on the docking station is not locked properly to the device, the alarm message **“Patient module not locked. Ventilation stopped”** is given.

CO₂ absorber

The position of the CO₂ absorber is monitored electrically. If the absorber is not turned all the way to the stop, the alarm message **“CO₂ absorber removed or not locked. Circulation system short-circuited”** is given.

Fans

The maximum O₂ concentration in the housing of the leon should not exceed 25%. To guarantee this, the housing is ventilated with a fan. A useful side-effect is the cooling of the inside of the housing. If the fan fails, the alarm message **“Fan failed”** is given.

Batteries**Charging batteries (mains voltage available)**

On the right of the title bar the plug icon appears in green as "Mains voltage available", the battery icon appears in white with the display of the charging status of the battery as a percentage.

**Battery operation**

On the right of the title bar the plug icon appears in white as "No mains voltage available", the battery icon appears in green with the display of the remaining life of the battery in minutes.

**Battery low**

In the title bar on the right the battery icon appears in yellow with the display of the remaining life as 10 minutes.

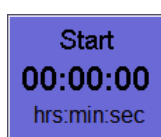
**Battery failure**

In the title bar on the right the battery icon appears in red as "Battery failure".

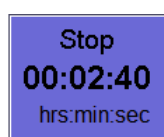
**Batteries not connected**

In the title bar on the right the battery icon appears struck through in red as "Battery not connected" or "Battery not available".

💡 (→ "Mains supply failure" p. 235)

Stopwatch

Stopwatch
start



Stopwatch
running



Stopwatch
stopped

There is a stopwatch on the right in the forms of ventilation and ventilation parameters window. The time measurement is carried out in hh:mm:ss format. The maximum clockable time is 99:59:59. The operation is as follows:

- **Start:** Briefly touch the stopwatch on the touchscreen
- **Stop:** Briefly touch the stopwatch on the touchscreen again
- **Reset:** Keep the stopwatch on the touchscreen pressed down for longer than two seconds

💡 Confirmation is also possible via the rotary button.

11. Alarms

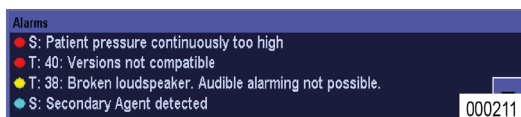
General information



Caution! - The device may have other possible alarm limit settings or configurations as similar devices or the same type of device.

Display of current alarms

Display of alarms on the screen



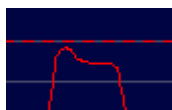
A maximum of four alarms can be displayed at the same time. The alarms have the following features:

- Priority
- Type
- Text
- Tone

They are arranged in priority sequence, corresponding to their effect on the function of the device within the same priority, in a window displayed above the tab system. Technical alarms and system alarms also have error numbers.



If there are more than four alarms at the same time, to display the others, the list can be scrolled down via buttons in the window.



The alarm limits of the measured values displayed as real-time curves are marked in a broken line in the curve colour concerned.

Alarm priorities

Table 36: Identification of alarm priorities

Priority	Colour Oval	Audible coding
high	red	continuous intermittent tone sequence
medium	yellow	intermittent tone sequence every 30 seconds
informative	pale blue	no tone sequence

The alarms are divided into three priorities. Each alarm is identified according to the priority by:

- a prefixed coloured oval
- tone (except for informative)

The alarms are arranged in a further six priorities within the same priority, according to their effect on the function of the device.

There are three alarms, which have an **informal** character in standby but have **high priority** during ventilation:

Alarms with two priorities

- CO₂ absorber short-circuited
- no water trap
- patient module not locked

Alarm types

Table 37: Alarm types

Type	Code	triggered by	fixable by
Patient	P	Patient	User
System	S	Technical fault	
Techno- logy	T		Löwenstein Medical

The alarms are divided into three types, depending on the cause and its fixability. Technical alarms and system alarms also have error numbers.



Please make a note of the error number before you notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technician.

Alarm volume

(→ "Volume tab" p. 90)

Saving alarm messages

All alarm messages are saved when the device is shut down (turned off). In the event of a power failure, the device switches automatically to battery operation and, if the power supply is not restored after a further 100 minutes, powers down independently with a message.

Factory settings of the alarms

Table 38: Factory settings of the alarms

Alarm	Form of ventilation															
	Child								Adult							
	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	HLM	MON	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	HLM	MON
insp. O ₂ [%] high	100															
insp. O ₂ [%] low	25															
insp. CO ₂ [mmHg] high	5.0						/	5.0						/		
exp. CO ₂ [mmHg] high	50.0								55.0							
exp. CO ₂ [mmHg] low	0								0							
insp. HAL [%] high	3.0						/	3.0						/		
insp. HAL [%] low	0						/	0						/		
insp. ENF [%] high	5.0						/	5.0						/		
insp. ENF [%] low	0						/	0						/		
insp. ISO [%] high	3.5						/	3.5						/		
insp. ISO [%] low	0						/	0						/		
insp. SEV [%] high	3.5						/	3.5						/		
Insp. SEV [%] low	0						/	0						/		
insp. DES [%] high	10.0						/	10.0						/		
insp. DES [%] low	0						/	0						/		
FiO ₂ [%] high	100						/	100						/		
FiO ₂ [%] low	25						/	25						/		
Leak [%]	50						/	50						/		
Apnoea [s]	/				30	/	/	/				30	/	/		
MV [l/min] high	9.0				/	/	/	12.0				/	/	/		
MV [l/min] low	2.0				/	/	/	3.0				/	/	/		
V _{Te} [ml] low	100						/	300						/		

Table 38: Factory settings of the alarms

Alarm	Form of ventilation															
	Child							Adult								
	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	HLM	MON	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	HLM	MON
P _{Peak} [mbar]	P _{max} + 5		P _{insp.} + 10			35	/	/	P _{max} + 5		P _{insp.} + 10			40	/	/
CPAP [mbar]	/						20	/	/						20	/
Freq _{CO2} high	/							100	/							100
Freq _{CO2} low	/							4	/							4

Alarm muting

Alarm muting 2 minutes

**WARNING**

Alarms muted!

Risk of undersupply of oxygen

Any alarms that occur are only displayed visually.

- Watch the ventilation, while the alarms are muted.
- Be extra vigilant.



The **Mute** button is positioned on the bottom right of the keypad. By pressing **Mute**, the audible alarm for all currently pending alarms is muted for two minutes. Re-pressing deactivates mute.



If Mute is activated, a minute counter appears in the title bar in mm:ss format, which displays the remaining mute time.

(→ "Mute 2 min." p. 50)

- High or medium-prioritised alarms are audibly renewed every 120 seconds.
- If during the mute time a new alarm with higher priority than the existing alarm appears the alarm sounds immediately. Mute is lifted.
- If during the mute time a new alarm with the same or lower priority than the existing alarm appears the alarm does not sound until the mute time has elapsed. This behaviour applies only to alarms of medium and informative priority. Higher priority alarms always go through. Mute is then lifted.
- If during the mute time there is no alarm the mute function is cancelled early. The next alarm to appear sounds according to its priority.
- Informative priority alarms are deleted from the alarm window if the **Mute** button is pressed.

10 minute alarm muting



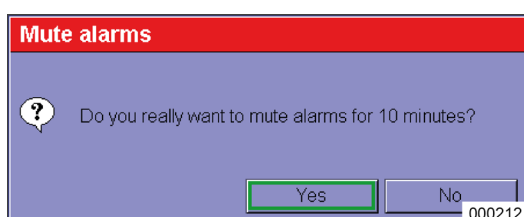
WARNING

Alarms muted!

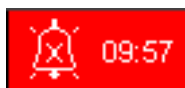
Risk of undersupply of oxygen

Any alarms that occur are only displayed visually.

- Watch the ventilation, while the alarms are muted.
 - Be extra vigilant.
-



In the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation, an adjacent screen dialogue appears, if the Mute button is pressed for longer than 2 seconds. If the dialogue is confirmed with Yes, all alarms are muted for 10 minutes. Re-pressing of the button deactivates mute.



In the title bar (→ "Mute 10 min." p. 50) a minute counter appears in the title bar in mm:ss format, highlighted in red, which displays the remaining mute time.



System alarms and technical alarms are audibly sounded and mute is reset.

Alarm log



000213

1. Select the appropriate tab to call up the alarm log. All alarms are stored and saved chronologically in the alarm log. Before each alarm text the appearance and time difference to the current time are displayed. They are given a coloured oval according to their priority (→ "Alarm priorities" p. 182) and a suffix according to their type (→ "Alarm types" p. 182). The window can be scrolled if its size is not sufficient to display all of the occurring alarms.



If the device is shut down properly, the data are kept and available on restart. The shutdown time of the device is also logged. In the event of a complete mains failure, data that have been added since the last proper shutdown are not lost.



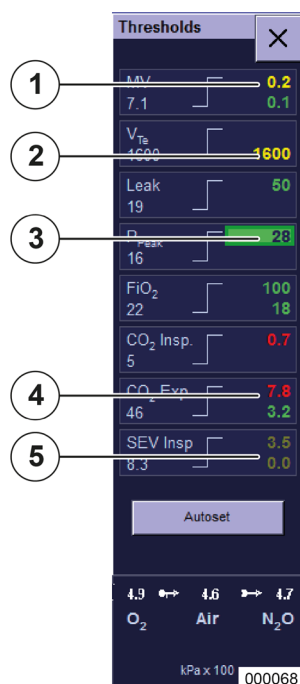
If the capacity limit of the alarm log store is reached, the oldest data are deleted (fifo)



The alarm log can only be seen during the ventilation. In standby it is part of the event log.

Limit values (patient alarm limits)

Setting patient alarm limits manually



This window can only be opened via a button on the keyboard. After opening, the current active alarm is selected. If an alarm is active and the window is already open, this alarm must be manually selected.

- (1) Medium priority alarm exceeded (value in yellow)
 - (2) High priority alarm exceeded (value in red)
 - (3) Currently selected alarm (highlighted according to the colour of its priority)
 - (4) Unexceeded alarm (value in green)
 - (5) Inactive alarm (value in brown)
- (→ "Active alarms" p. 193)



1. To edit alarm limits, open the Thresholds window.



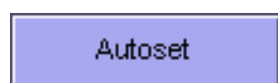
2. If the window is already open, focus it, select an alarm in the window and set the upper and lower alarm limits.



3. Set the parameters.
4. Confirm the entry.



5. Close the window.



Further control elements in the Thresholds window:

Adapting active alarms to the current measured value.
(→ "Adjusting alarm limits to current measured value (autoset)" p. 192)

Adjustable alarm limits

The following alarm limits can be adjusted in the window:

Pressures

- P_{aw} ventilation pressure
- CPAP

Volume

- expiratory MV breath minute volume
- expiratory V_{Te} breath volume

Patient gases

- CO_2 (inspiratory and expiratory)
- O_2 (inspiratory)/ FiO_2
- volatile anaesthetics (inspiratory)
 - halothane
 - enflurane
 - isoflurane
 - sevoflurane
 - desflurane

Leak

Apnoea

Freq_{CO2}

Display of apnoea duration



In the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation, the time that has passed since the last breath (apnoea duration) is shown at the bottom left of the Limit Values window under the entry "Apnoea".

The adjustable alarm limit for "Apnoea" is on the bottom right.



In the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation, the MV minute volume is not displayed as a limit value.

Application area and increment of alarm

Table 39: Application area and increment of alarm

Alarm	Increment	Form of ventilation															
		Child							Adult								
		IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	MON	HLM	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	MON	HLM
insp. O ₂ [%] high	1	19–99							/	19–99							/
insp. O ₂ [%] low	1	18–98							/	18–98							/
insp. CO ₂ [%] high	0.1	0–1.5					/	/	0–1.5					/	/		
exp. CO ₂ [%] high	0.1	0.1–10							/	0.1–10							/
exp. CO ₂ [%] low	0.1	0–9.9							/	0–9.9					/	/	
insp. HAL [%] high	0.1	0.1–10					/	/	0.1–10					/	/		
insp. HAL [%] low	0.1	0–9.9					/	/	0–9.9					/	/		
insp. ENF [%] high	0.1	0–10					/	/	0–10					/	/		
insp. ENF [%] low	0.1	0–9.9					/	/	0–9.9					/	/		
insp. ISO [%] high	0.1	0.1–10					/	/	0.1–10					/	/		
insp. ISO [%] low	0.1	0–9.9					/	/	0–9.9					/	/		
insp. SEV [%] high	0.1	0.1–10					/	/	0.1–10					/	/		
insp. SEV [%] low	0.1	0–9.9					/	/	0–9.9					/	/		
insp. DES [%] high	0.1	0.1–22					/	/	0.1–22					/	/		
insp. DES [%] low	0.1	0–21.9					/	/	0–21.9					/	/		
FiO ₂ [%] high	1	19–99							/	/	19–99					/	/
FiO ₂ [%] low	1	18–98							/	/	18–98					/	/
Leak [%]	1	10–100					/	/	10–100					/	/		

Table 39: Application area and increment of alarm

Alarm	Increment	Form of ventilation																	
		Child							Adult										
		IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	MON	HLM	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT	MON	HLM		
Apnoea [s]	1	/					10–60	/	/	/					10–60	/	/		
MV [l/min] high	0.1	0.2–30					/	/	/	0.2–30					/	/	/		
MV [l/min] low	0.1	0.1–19.9					/	/	/	0.1–19.9					/	/	/		
V _{Te} [ml] low	10	10–600					/	/	/	50–1600					/	/	/		
P _{Peak} [mbar]	1	P _{max} + 5 – 85		PEEP + 5 – P _{insp.} + 10			10–85	/	/	P _{max} + 5 – 85		PEEP + 5 – P _{insp.} + 10			10–85	/	/		
CPAP [mbar]	1	/							5–60	5–60	/							5–60	5–60
Freq _{CO2} high	1								1-100									1–100	
Freq _{CO2} low	1								0–99									0–99	

Adjusting alarm limits to current measured value (autoset)

The alarm limits for the following measured values can be adjusted via autoset:

Table 40: Autoset alarms

Alarm	Form of ventilation											
	Child						Adult					
	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT, MON, HLM	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	MAN/SPONT, MON, HLM
MV [l/min] high	$V_{Te} \times f \times 1,4$			$MV \times 1,4$			$V_{Te} \times f \times 1,4$			$MV \times 1,4$		
at least	2.0			2.0		/	2.0			2.0		/
MV [l/min] low	$V_{Te} \times f \times 0,6$			$MV \times 0,6$			$V_{Te} \times f \times 0,6$			$MV \times 0,6$		
at least	0.5			0.5		/	0.5			0.5		/
V_{Te} [ml] low	$V_{Ti} \times 0,6$					/	$V_{Ti} \times 0,6$					/
P_{peak} [mbar]	$P_{max} + 5$		$P_{plateau} + 10$			/	$P_{max} + 5$		$P_{plateau} + 10$			/



The alarm limit is automatically adjusted only if the set alarm limit is exceeded.

Alarm limits that are automatically followed

Table 41: automatically followed alarms

Alarm	Range (adjustable in the service)	Increment
P_{Peak} [cm H ₂ O]	$P_{insp.} + 5 - P_{insp.} + 30$	1

To avoid alarms being triggered by deliberate settings, the pressure-controlled form of ventilation of the P_{Peak} pressure alarm is automatically followed:

- P_{Peak} airway pressure alarm during changes of $P_{insp.}$ with pressure-controlled forms of ventilation

Active alarms

Only certain alarms are active depending on whether the ventilation is mechanical or manual, or the patient breathes spontaneously. Inactive alarms are displayed as brown in the Threshold window.

(→ "Setting patient alarm limits manually" p. 188)

To mute alarms see:

(→ "Alarm muting" p. 185)

Table 42: active alarms

Alarm	active			
	IMV, PCV, S-IMV, S-PCV, PSV	MAN/SPONT	HLM	MON
insp. O ₂ [%] high	immediately after the start of a ventilation	immediately after the start of the ventilation	no	immediately after the start of the ventilation
insp. O ₂ [%] low	30 seconds after the start of a ventilation	30 seconds after the start of the ventilation	no	30 seconds after the start of the ventilation
insp. CO ₂ [%] high	after the first detection of a breath	after the first detection of a breath	no	is not displayed
exp. CO ₂ [%] high/low	immediately after the start of a ventilation	immediately after the start of the ventilation	no	immediately after the start of the ventilation
vol. insp. anaesthetic [%] high/low	after the first detection of a breath	after the first detection of a breath	no	is not displayed
FiO ₂ [%] high	immediately after the start of a ventilation	immediately after the start of the ventilation	no	is not displayed

Table 42: active alarms

Alarm	active			
	IMV, PCV, S-IMV, S-PCV, PSV	MAN/SPONT	HLM	MON
FiO ₂ [%] low	30 seconds after the start of a ventilation	30 seconds after the start of the ventilation	no	is not displayed
MV [l/min] low	30 seconds after the start of a ventilation	is not displayed	is not displayed	is not displayed
MV [l/min] high	immediately after the start of a ventilation	is not displayed	is not displayed	is not displayed
V _{Te} [ml] low	30 seconds after the start of a ventilation	no	no	is not displayed
P _{peak} [mbar]	immediately after the start of a ventilation	immediately after the start of the ventilation	is not displayed	is not displayed
CPAP [mbar]	is not displayed	is not displayed	immediately after the start of the ventilation	immediately after the start of the ventilation
Leak [%]	30 seconds after the start of a ventilation	30 seconds after the start of a ventilation	no	is not displayed
Apnoea [s]	is not displayed	30 seconds after the start of the ventilation	is not displayed	is not displayed
Freq _{CO2} high/low	is not displayed	is not displayed	is not displayed	immediately after the start of the ventilation

List of alarm messages

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Air failed. Fresh gas at 100% O ₂	177	Air supply failed	Restore air supply ZGA	< 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
Air and N ₂ O failed Fresh gas O ₂	183	Air and N ₂ O supply failed	Restore air and N ₂ O supply	AIR < 1.1 bar N ₂ O < 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
Air supply failed	178	Air supply failed	Restore air supply ZGA	AIR < 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
Air ZGA input pressure too high	160	Compressed air supply too high	Check ZGA compressed air	AIR > 7.5 bar	> 10 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Battery empty	133	Remaining battery life 0 min. reached	Restore mains supply. Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot	1 min	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Battery empty	134	Battery voltage < 21V	Battery empty, only MAN/SPONT possible	22.1 V	> 20 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
Battery fail. Please replace.	1	Battery erroneous	Replace / repair	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	T
	2	Battery charge / monitoring hardware fail				0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	T
Batteries erroneously connected or damaged	3	Batteries not correctly connected	Batteries correctly connected	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	T
Batteries almost empty	131	Battery life < 10 Min	Restore mains supply.	11 min	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	S
	132	Battery voltage too low		22.5 V	> 20 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	S
Batteries deep discharged. Please calibrate.	41	Battery deep discharged/damaged (capacity reduced)	Change batteries	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	T
Alarm log full. Oldest entries deleted.	191	-	-	1000	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Apnoea	354	No breath detected for a long period	Check ventilation tube system	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	P
Apnoea backup breath was triggered	301	Backup breath in the PSV mode was emitted (apnoea)	Patient not triggered, forced breath is triggered by machine	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I	P
Apnoea CO ₂	353	Disconnection AION/IRMA	Check tube system gas measurement	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	H	P
Gas measurement calibration needed	81	Measurement (probably) wrong	Not possible during operation. Can only be reset via reboot (possible replacement/ repair)	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
FiO ₂ Sensor Fail. Please change cell.	18	Voltage O ₂ cell too small. Old cell	Change cell	75 ADC	6 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
Gas measurement failed	82	Broken Artema AION	Replace / repair	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
Blender failed. Turn on emergency dosing!	72	Fresh gas flow too high	Successful check in system test	170 (not for $\dot{V} < 2 \text{ l/min}$)	120 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	73	Fresh gas flow too low		30 (not for $\dot{V} < 2 \text{ l/min}$)	120 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	76	FG blender check O ₂ in system test failed		-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	80	FG flow measurement disconnected. Cable for FG blender valves probably also pulled out -> fail FG dosing		< 20 ADC	30 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
O ₂ measurement failed. Please calibrate O ₂ Cell.	135	The Servomex sensor must be calibrated (together with the gas measuring bench)	Calibrate gas measurement (service)	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
No driving gas. Only MAN/SPONT possible	165	No driving gas for mechanical ventilation	Successful check in system test	O ₂ < 1.5 Bar AIR < 1.5 bar	2 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
	166	No driving gas for mechanical ventilation		O ₂ < 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	S
No driving gas. Only MAN/SPONT possible.	69	Drive gas blender check in system test failed	Successful check in system test	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
No driving gas blender. Only MAN/SPONT possible.	79	No driving gas supplied (drive gas blender failed, disconnected/dropped off drive gas tube, blockage drive gas channel)	Successful drive gas blender check in system test	$V_{Ti} < 3 \text{ ml}$ $\dot{V}_{max} < 500 \text{ ml/min}$ $P_{max} - p_{Peep} < 1 \text{ mbar}$ $V_{Te} \geq V_{Ti} \times 0,5 \%$	5 breaths	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	T
Ventilation and fresh gas stopped.	45	If the error is not fixed by a restart or it is repeated, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized technician	Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot Use the O ₂ emergency dosing	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
Checksum error	84	Wrong or erroneous file	Reinstall software	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)	
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON			
CO ₂ absorber removed. Circle system short-circuited.	148	CO ₂ absorber was removed. Circle system short-circuited	Fit absorber	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S	
	149					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	S	
Expiratory CO ₂ high	312	Expiratory CO ₂ too high	Change ventilation parameters	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P	
Expiratory CO ₂ low	313	Expiratory CO ₂ too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	M	P	
Inspiratory CO ₂ high	311	Inspiratory CO ₂ too high				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P	
Insp. DES too high	322	Inspiratory desflurane too high	Change vaporiser setting			0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P
Insp. DES too low	323	Inspiratory desflurane too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	M	P

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Disconnection. Check circulation system.	350	Circulation system not connected (inspiratory)	Check ventilation circulation system	3 mbar	2 breaths	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
	351	Circulation system not connected (expiratory)		<PEEP Setting +2 mbar	2 breaths	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
	352	Circulation system not connected (between y-piece and tube or between tube and patient)		$\dot{V} > 2000$ (adult) ml $\dot{V} > 700$ (child) if ($p_{peak} - \text{PEEP setting}$) < 7 mbar	2 breaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
	357	Circulation system not connected (Flow)		$V_{Te} < 25\%$ of V_{Ti} % PEEP < 2 mbar	-	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
Encoder without function	85	Encoder is without function	Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot	-		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Set pressure P_{insp} not reachable.	307	Pressure not reached	Change ventilation parameters	-	2 breaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	M	P
Set volume V_{Ti} not reachable.	305	Volume not reached				0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	M	P
ENF insp. too high	316	Inspiratory enflurane too high	Change vaporiser setting/	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P
Insp. ENF too low	317	Inspiratory enflurane too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	M	P
Exhalation condition not reached	302	Exhalation condition in the PSV not reached (25% of peak flow, pressure not reached)	Change ventilation parameters	25% of $\dot{V}_{\text{max}}$.	2 breaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I	P
External fresh gas active	112	Manual switch-over of external Fresh gas	Set external fresh gas to 0	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	I	S
	113	outlet				0	0	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	0	0	H	S

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Check external O ₂ measurement	229	No oxygen measurement patient	Enable external O ₂ measurement (fit O ₂ cell)	-	30 s	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	S
Failure during communication with VueLink	193	VueLink connection available but data incorrectly transferred	Receive valid requests/ VueLink deactivated	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Calibrate FiO ₂ cell	140	FiO ₂ sensor uncalibrated or incorrectly calibrated	Calibrate cells	105 %	> 3 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
FiO ₂ too high	331	Insp. Oxygen concentration too high	Change ventilation parameters	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	P
FiO ₂ too low	330	Inspiratory oxygen concentration too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
Flow and volume measurement not possible.	66	No flow sensor available (= unplugged)	Successful check in system test	$\dot{V} < = 15 \text{ ADC}$	90 s	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	T

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
FreqCO ₂ too high	360	Resp. rate too high	-	100 l/min	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	H	P
FreqCO ₂ too low	361	Resp. rate too low	-	0 l/min	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	H	P
Fresh gas shortage	341	Fresh gas shortage	Increase fresh gas flow	-	5 breaths	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
Gas measurement unreliable	136	Measurement cannot be guaranteed.	Not possible during operation. Can only be reset via reboot (possible replacement/repair)	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	S
Insp. HAL too high	314	Inspiratory halothane too high	Change vaporiser setting	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P
Insp. HAL too low	315	Inspiratory halothane too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	M	P
Insp. ISO high	318	Inspiratory isoflurane too high				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P
Insp. ISO too low	319	Inspiratory isoflurane too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	P

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						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
No anaesthetic gas recognised.	122	Narcotic gas no longer recognised	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
No N ₂ O recognised in system test	75	FG blender check N ₂ O in system test failed	Successful check in system test	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	T
No secondary anaesthetic gas recognised.	124	Narcotic gas no longer recognised	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Audible alarming not possible.	38	Broken loudspeaker	Replace / repair	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	T
No decompression during expiration	190	Pressure cannot be reduced in the system (valve clips)	Check PEEP valve	PEEP Setting +5 mbar	> = 16 s	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	S
No expiratory volume measurement	65	Erroneous expiratory flow sensor	Successful check in system test	$\dot{V}$ const. < = 15 ADC	90 s	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	T
	118	ADC at stop for a long time	Clean flow sensor	> 2750 ADC	4 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
No insp. volume measurement	64	Erroneous insp. flow sensor	Successful check in system test	$\dot{V}$ const. ≤ 15 ADC	90 s	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	T
	117	ADC value at stop for a long time	Clean flow sensor	> 2750 ADC	4 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
No check of audible alarming	83	Broken microphone	Replace / repair	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	T
No volume measurement. Execute system test.	130	Zero adjustment flow sensor not calibrated	Successful calibration in system test	$\dot{V}_{\text{Offset.}} > 0.5$ l/m -0.5 l/m	> 2 s	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	S
No water trap	127	No water trap available	Fit water trap	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
	128					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	S
Leak too high	358	$2 \times V_{Ti} > V_{Te}$	Look for leak	($\rightarrow$ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	P

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Fan fail	5	Fan fault	Replace / repair	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	T
Gas measurement occlusion	126	Sampling line occluded	Remove sampling line obstruction	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
Blender fail. Fresh gas at 100% O ₂	19	Voltage O ₂ cell too small. Old cell	Change cell	75 ADC	30 s	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
Blender fail. Fresh gas at 100% O ₂	70	Oxy desired state deviation on blender outlet	Successful check in system test	< 20 %	30 s downwards 120 s upwards	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	71	FG O ₂ calibration in system test failed		-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	74					0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	141	FG O ₂ sensor uncalibrated resp. incorrectly calibrated		< 16 %	> 30 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
MV high	334	Minute volume too high	Change ventilation parameters	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0		1/0	0	0	M	P
MV low	333	Minute volume too low				0	0	1/0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
N ₂ O fail Fresh gas at 100% O ₂	179	N ₂ O (ZGA and reserve) supply fail	Restore N ₂ O supply (ZGA or reserve)	< 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
N ₂ O supply from reserve	182	N ₂ O ZGA supply fail. Reserve ok	Restore N ₂ O supply ZGA	PS5 > 1.1 bar PS4 < PS5 u, PS4 < 2.5	10 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
N ₂ O supply fail.	180	N ₂ O (ZGA and reserve) supply fail	Restore N ₂ O supply (ZGA or reserve)	< 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
N ₂ O ZGA input pressure too high	161	N ₂ O ZGA supply pressure too high	Check pressure N ₂ O ZGA	> 7.5 bar	> 10 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
N ₂ O ZGA too low	181	N ₂ O ZGA supply has low input pressure but still supplies gas	Check N ₂ O supply ZGA	1.1 < PS4 < 2.5 at bar N ₂ O consumption > 0 PS4 < 2.5 with N ₂ O consumption = 0	10 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S
Mains fail. Device running on batteries	101	Mains fail	Restore mains supply.	-	1 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Emergency dosing active	102	Active emergency dosing was recognised during the boot process	Turn off emergency dosing	> 2 lpm	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	S
	103	Emergency dosing released during ventilation and handwheel activated	Successful fresh gas blender check in system test			0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Emergency dosing still active. Please turn off emergency dosing.	104	Active emergency dosing was recognised during the boot process	Turn off emergency dosing or confirm with "Yes"	> 2 lpm	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	D	S

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
O ₂ fail. Fresh gas with air.	170	O ₂ (ZGA and reserve) supply fail, air ok	Restore O ₂ supply (ZGA or reserve)	O ₂ < 1.1 bar reserve ≥ 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	H	S
	172					0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	H	S
Inspiratory O ₂ high	309	Inspiratory O ₂ too high	Change ventilation parameters		3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	M	P
Inspiratory O ₂ low	310	Inspiratory O ₂ too low	Change ventilation parameters	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P
O ₂ calibration necessary: remove water trap briefly	125	Oxygen calibration is necessary	Calibration	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	S
O ₂ and air fail. No fresh gas.	171	O ₂ (ZGA and reserve) supply fail, air fail also	Restore O ₂ (ZGA or reserve) and air supply	O ₂ < 1.1 bar AIR < 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	H	S
	173					0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	H	S
O ₂ supply from reserve	176	O ₂ ZGA supply fail. Reserve ok	Restore O ₂ supply ZGA	PS3 > 1.1 bar PS2 < PS3 u, PS2 < 2.5	10 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
O ₂ supply fail.	174	O ₂ supply fail but not needed at present	Restore O ₂ supply (ZGA or reserve)	< 1.1 bar	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1	H	S
O ₂ ZGA input pressure too high	162	O ₂ ZGA supply pressure too high	Check pressure O ₂ ZGA	> 7.5 bar	> 10 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
O ₂ ZGA supply too high	175	O ₂ ZGA supply has low input pressure but still supplies gas	Check O ₂ supply ZGA	1.1 < PS2 < 2.5 at bar O ₂ consumption > 0 PS2 < 2.5 with O ₂ consumption = 0	10 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	H	S
Patient module not locked. Ventilation stopped	111	-	Lock patient module	-	-	0	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	H	S
in	110	-	Lock patient module	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	S
Patientsafe: Reboot the device	55	Device cannot be operated. Ventilation continues				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Paw < -10 mbar	362	Ventilation pressure < -10 mbar	Change ventilation parameters	10 mbar		0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
Paw > alarm limit CPAP	359	Ventilation pressure > alarm limit	Change APL setting	20 mbar	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	H	P
Paw > alarm limit pPeak	304	Ventilation pressure > alarm limit	Change ventilation parameters	IMV, SIMV: mbar $P_{\max} + 5$ PCV, SPCV: $P_{\text{insp}} + 10$ Manspont: 20	-	0	0	1/0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
	337			IMV, SIMV: $P_{\max} + \text{mbar}$ 10 PCV, SPCV: $P_{\text{insp}} + 10$ Manspont: Adult 40 Child 35	3 breaths	0	0	1/0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	H	P
PEEP not reached	335	The PEEP set is not reached	Change ventilation parameters	PEEP setting - 2 mbar	5 breaths	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	P
$P_{\max}$ setting reached too early.	306	Plateau pressure reached too early	Increase $P_{\max}$	-	2 breaths	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	M	P

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Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Primary anaesthetic gas recognised.	120	1. Narcotic gas discovered (previously: none)	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
	121	1. Narcotic gas discovered (previously: other)				0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Secondary narcotic gas discovered (MAC<3)	123	Narcotic gas blend recognised with MAC<3	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Secondary narcotic gas recognised (MAC>3)	129	Narcotic gas blend recognised with MAC>3	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	M
Sensor fail, only MAN/SPONT possible	4	Erroneous pressure sensor or not calibrated	Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot	+/- 5 mbar	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T

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						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Sensor fail, only MAN/SPONT possible	77	Pressure valve from drive gas blender frozen (sensor tube off or disconnected, sensor fail)	Successful compliance test in system test	-	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	78	Pressure valve from mainboard frozen (sensor tube off or disconnected, sensor fail)				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
Insp. SEVO high	320	Inspiratory sevoflurane too high	Change vaporiser setting	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	H	P
Insp. SEVO too low	321	Inspiratory sevoflurane too low				0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	M	P

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						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
Technical failure	7	If the error is not fixed by a restart or it is repeated, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical- authorised technician	Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot Use the O ₂ emergency dosing	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	T
	8					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	T
	9					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	10					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	11					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	12					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	13					0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	15					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	T
	16					0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	17					0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	20					0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T
	21					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	H	T

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)		
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON				
Technical failure	22	If the error is not fixed by a restart or it is repeated, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical- authorised technician	Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot Use the O ₂ emergency dosing	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T		
	23					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	T	
	30		Replace/repair Use the O ₂ emergency dosing			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	31					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	32					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	33					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	34					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	35					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	36					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	37					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
	44					0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)		
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON				
Technical failure	46	If the error is not fixed by a restart or it is repeated, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical- authorised technician	Replace/repair use the O ₂ emergency dosing	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T		
	47					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T		
	60		Not possible during operation. Only resettable via reboot Use the O ₂ emergency dosing			0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T			
	61					1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	H	T		
	62					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T		
	63					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T	
Drive gas switched to air	167	O ₂ supply ZGA fail. Switching to air	Restore O ₂ supply ZGA	-	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S		
Drive gas switched to O ₂	168	Air supply failed. Switching to O ₂	Restore air supply ZGA	-	2 s	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	I	S		
Versions not compatible.	40	VersionsCheck shows incompatibility	Replace / repair	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H	T		

Table 43: List of all alarm message

Alarm message	No.	Description	Removal	Limit value	Filtering	0 = inactive 1 = active 1/0 = can be deactivated										Priority (Dialogue, Info, Medium, High)	Code (Patient, Technical, System)
						Selftest	Standby	MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV	HLM	MON		
V _{Te} low	332	Tidal volume too low	Change ventilation parameters	(→ "Application area and increment of alarm" p. 190)	3 breaths	0	0	1/0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	P
VueLink not connected	192	VueLink is not connected/incorrectly connected	Receive valid requests/ VueLink deactivated	-	60 s	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	S
Change water trap gas measurement	129	Water trap blocked or full	Change water trap	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	S

12. Errors and measures

General information

Patient monitoring



System and technical errors have error numbers. System errors can generally be fixed by the user. To fix a technical error, you should refer to a Löwenstein Medical-authorized service technician.

Pressure relief valve

Table 44: Pressure relief valve

Valve (short description) (→ "Gas flow plans" p. 269)	Description	Maximum work pressure [Pa × 100] (mbar)	Driving	Status of malfunction
APL (APL)	Control of the airway pressure in the MAN/SPONT, HLM and MON forms of ventilation.	90	manual	manually adjustable
PEEP valve (VC2)	Control of the airway pressure in mechanical ventilation	125	electric	open without current
plateau valve (VC1)	Production of an inspiratory plateau during mechanical ventilation	125	electric	open without current
Excess diaphragm (PV)	Excess fresh gas leaks	2	pneumatic	open without pressure

The electrically controlled valves are opened when the device is shut down (without power). In the accessed state an airway pressure of a maximum of 125 Pa × 100 (mbar) can be produced, depending on the build (through power limitation).

In the MAN/SPONT, HLM and MON forms of ventilation the control of the airway pressure is carried out purely through the APL. During mechanical ventilation, the APL is decoupled. Excess fresh gas leaks through the excess diaphragm. If the valves malfunction, pressures that could endanger the patient can leak through the plateau and PEEP valve.

Defined safe state

In the leon the ventilation unit, user interface and monitoring system are separate, independent modules. Two safe states are defined:

- **Patientsafe:** If the user interface with monitoring fails, the ventilation unit continues to run.
- **Failsafe:** If the ventilation unit and user interface with monitoring fail, manual ventilation is possible with the leon.

For a defined safe state it is required that the leon can no longer be operated in its proper state.

Depending on the extent of the failure, the leon then falls automatically into one of two defined safe states.

If the user deliberately shuts down manually, the leon goes into the **second** defined safe state.

(→ "Power off" p. 124)

Patientsafe defined safe state

- the device can no longer be used with the touchscreen and keyboard (other than to turn off)
- **the ventilation continues with the last ventilation parameters set**
- fresh gas supply is carried out according to the settings of the rotameter block
- AIR, N₂O are available
- O₂ flush is available
- anaesthetic vaporisers available

Failsafe defined safe state

- the device can no longer be used with the touchscreen and keyboard (other than to turn off)
- ventilation and gas monitoring are not possible
- all electric valves are without power
- all pneumatic valves are without pressure
- **the mechanical ventilation is stopped, the patient must be ventilated with the leon manually**
- fresh gas supply is carried out according to the settings of the rotameter block
- AIR, N₂O are available
- O₂ flush is available
- anaesthetic vaporisers available

Inoperability or failure of the device

Reaction of the system and measures in the event of inoperability of the device (Patientsafe)



Messages/measures (Patientsafe (emergency operation)):

After shutdown:

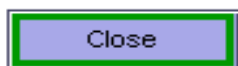
- 1) adjust fresh gas
- 2) adjust vapour settings
- 3) set APL
- 4) use manual ventilation
- 5) restart device

The device should be restarted as soon as possible.

Points 1) and 5) must be carried out after shutdown.

💡 The device switches to the defined safe state Patientsafe. A change of parameters is not possible without restarting the device. The ventilation continues with the last ventilation parameters set.

💡 The fresh gas supply is carried out according to the settings of the rotameter block.



Closes the **Patientsafe** error dialogue (**emergency operation**).

💡 The ventilation continues with the last ventilation parameters set.

💡 The fresh gas dosing is carried out according to the settings of the rotameter block.

💡 (→ "Execute quick start" p. 133)

Reaction of the system and measures in the event of failure of the device (Failsafe)



Messages/measures (technical errors: Failsafe):

- 1) adjust fresh gas
- 2) set APL
- 3) adjust vapour settings
- 4) use manual ventilation
- 5) restart device

Points 1) and 5) must be carried out immediately.

💡 The device switches to the defined safe state Failsafe. A change of parameters is not possible without restarting the device.

💡 The patient must be ventilated manually with the leon.

💡 The fresh gas supply is carried out according to the settings of the rotameter block.

See also manual ventilation presentation:

(→ "Start a MAN/SPONT manual/spontaneous ventilation" p. 134).

💡 If the device cannot be turned off in the normal way (after pressing the ON/OFF button on the keyboard, the screen does not go dark even after a fairly long time), keep the ON/OFF button pressed down for approx. 40 seconds until the device turns off.



WARNING

Failure of the device

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- Use an alternative ventilation system
- Use an external gas monitor
- Check for a possible alternative continuation of the narcotic gas

💡 If you are unable to fix the error yourself, notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized technician.

💡 (→ "Execute quick start" p. 133)

Self check error search

Gas supply error search

Table 45: Gas supply error messages

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
AIR	Traffic light is red	/	▪ ZGA not attached ▪ ZGA pressure too low
O ₂			▪ ZGA not attached ▪ ZGA pressure too low
N ₂ O			▪ ZGA not attached ▪ ZGA pressure too low

Self check error search

Table 46: Self check error messages

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
Loudspeaker	Traffic light is red	/	▪ damaged ▪ cabling damaged
Battery	Traffic light is red		▪ damaged ▪ cabling damaged
	Traffic light is yellow		▪ battery voltage low
Gas measurement	Traffic light is red		▪ damaged ▪ cabling damaged ▪ tubing damaged

Error search system test

Error search respirator

Table 47: Error messages respirator

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
Drive gas blender	Drive gas blender: not executed due to previous error	Error from previous test not fixed	/
	Drive gas blender: Flow out of range	Drive gas flow of a valve out of range or obstruction	▪ emergency air valve untight ▪ insp. flow sensor untight ▪ insp. flow sensor fail ▪ valve drive gas generator fail ▪ plateau valve fail ▪ decoupling diaphragm untight ▪ insp. inspection glass untight ▪ O-ring on the drive gas port failed or defective ▪ patient module not locked ▪ dome not correctly adapted ▪ ZGA not attached ▪ vaporiser
	Drive gas blender: insp./exp. differ	insp. and exp. flow differs, leak	▪ flow sensor, insp., exp. fail ▪ Y-piece not on the test adapter
	Drive gas blender: Pressure too high	Blockage	▪ high resistance after inspiration Flow sensor ▪ PEEP valve hangs
	Drive gas blender: AIR, O ₂ not available (only with leon <i>plus</i>)	Drive gas blender: AIR, O ₂ not available	▪ O₂ and/or AIR erroneously or not connected

Error search flow sensors

Table 48: Error messages flow measurement

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
Flow calibration	Flow not 0	a flow was detected during calibration	▪ fresh gas blender untight ▪ flow sensor fail
	Disconnected	/	▪ plug or cabling to the flow sensor fail
	Contaminated (insp. wire)	/	▪ Flow sensor contaminated (insp.)
	Sensor contaminated (exp. wire)	/	▪ Flow sensor contaminated (exp.)
	Failed (insp. wire)	/	▪ Flow sensor fail (insp.)
	Failed (exp. wire)	/	▪ Flow sensor fail (exp.)

Error search circulation system

Table 49: Error messages circulation system

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
Tube system	Compl.:not executed due to previous error	Error from previous test not fixed	/
	Compl.:pressure not reached	heavy leak	▪ emergency air valve untight ▪ flow sensor untight ▪ ventilation tubes untight ▪ exp. inspection glass untight ▪ patient module not locked ▪ dome not correctly adapted ▪ dome seal not correctly fitted or damaged ▪ gas measurement cable not connected (only with gas measurement) ▪ y-piece not on the test adapter ▪ PEEP valve untight ▪ decoupling diaphragm untight
	Compl.:leak too big	/	
	Compl.:pressure rise on zero flow	Pressure rise although flow turned off	▪ drive gas blender untight ▪ slide valve auto/manual untight
	Compl.:compliance too low/high	Compliance too high	▪ inspiration shank occluded
	Compl.:inspiratory non-return valve untight	blue inspiratory valve diaphragm untight	▪ blue insp. valve diaphragm, not available, damaged, fits erroneously
	Compl.:insp. Valve: pressure not reached	blue inspiratory valve diaphragm untight	▪ blue insp. valve diaphragm, not available, damaged, fits erroneously

Table 49: Error messages circulation system

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
	Compl.:drive gas blender not available	/	See error search respirator
	Compl.:drive gas not available (only with the leon <i>plus</i>)	no AIR, O ₂ recognised	O ₂ and/or AIR erroneously connected or not connected
Complete system	Compl.:not executed due to previous error	Error from previous test not fixed	/
	Leak:filling the bag not possible		▪ bag no longer suitable, change
	Compl.:pressure not reached	heavy leak	▪ ventilation bag/tube to bag untight
	Compl.:leak too big	/	▪ Plateau valve untight ▪ CO₂ absorber untight or not properly adapted ▪ excess diaphragm untight ▪ APL untight ▪ O-ring on the slide valve auto/manual damaged
	Compl.:pressure rise on zero flow	Pressure rise although flow turned off	▪ fresh gas blender untight ▪ pressure port on the excess diaphragm untight ▪ slide valve APL

Table 49: Error messages circulation system

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
APL	Leak, APL:start pressure not reached	Leak, Vordruck, bag filling not reached	see error search circulation system/complete system/Compl.:pressure not reached
	Leak, APL:end pressure not reached	Leak, pressure > 20 mbar not reached	- see error search circulation system/complete system/Compl.:pressure not reached - APL not set to 20 mbar
	Leak, APL:check valve	APL too tight or untight	- APL defective - slide valve auto/manual - ventilation bag too old - leak complete system too big
Bellows	Leak, bellows:minimum flow not reached	Bellows does not move up	- drive gas blender fail - insp. flow sensor fail - dome untight or not properly screwed on - O-ring dome carrier damaged or failed
	Leak, bellows:not available	Bellows not recognised	Bellows not available or dropped off

Error search FiO₂ calibrationTable 50: Error messages O₂ calibration

Test	Error message	Description	Possible cause
Calibration	O ₂ calibration:not executed due to previous error	Error from previous test not fixed	/
	O ₂ calibration: O ₂ cell soon exhausted	at calibration 21% and 100% value too low (yellow traffic light)	▪ O ₂ cell soon exhausted
	O ₂ calibration:signal too low	at calibration 21% and 100% value considerably too low	▪ O ₂ cell fail
	O ₂ calibration:signal too high	at calibration 21% and 100% value considerably too high	▪ O ₂ cell fail
	O ₂ calibration.:data not stable	Signal not stable	▪ O ₂ cell fail

(only for option "external O₂ fuel cells")

External supply units failure

No central gas supply

We recommend that O₂ and N₂O reserve gas bottles are kept available connected to the device.

If the pressure of the central gas supply falls below $2.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ kPa} \times 100 \text{ (bar)}$, this is judged by the system as a failure of the gas supply and it switches to reserve gas bottle operation. Depending on whether reserve gas bottles are attached and whether they are filled, the system reacts according to the following table:

Reaction of the system when no central gas supply

Table 51: Gas supply when no ZGA

ZGA			Reserve		O ₂ concentration if carrier gas is:		Drive gas	Possible messages (see following table)
AIR	O ₂	N ₂ O	O ₂	N ₂ O	AIR	N ₂ O		
OK	OK	OK	closed	closed	rotameter block set	rotameter block set	AIR	None
OK	OK	failed	closed	open	rotameter block set	rotameter block set	AIR	3.2, 3.3
OK	OK	failed	closed	empty	rotameter block set	100%	AIR	3.2, 3.3
failed	OK	OK	closed	closed	100%	rotameter block set	O ₂	1.1, 1.2
failed	OK	failed	closed	closed	100%		O ₂	3.4
OK	failed	OK	closed	closed	rotameter block set	rotameter block set	AIR	2.1
OK	failed	OK	open	closed	rotameter block set	rotameter block set	AIR	2.2
OK	failed	OK	empty	closed	21% (AIR)		AIR	2.2, 2.3

Table 51: Gas supply when no ZGA

ZGA			Reserve		O ₂ concentration if carrier gas is:		Drive gas	Possible messages (see following table)
AIR	O ₂	N ₂ O	O ₂	N ₂ O	AIR	N ₂ O		
OK	failed	failed	open	open	rotameter block set	rotameter block set	AIR	2.2, 3.2
OK	failed	failed	open	empty	rotameter block set	100%	AIR	2.2, 3.2
OK	failed	failed	empty	open	21% (AIR)		AIR	2.2, 2.3, 3.2
OK	failed	failed	empty	empty	21% (AIR)		AIR	2.2, 2.3, 3.2
failed	failed	OK	closed	closed	operation not possible		operation not possible	4
failed	failed	OK	open	closed	100%	rotameter block set	mechanical ventilation not possible	1.2, 2.2
failed	failed	OK	empty	closed	operation not possible		operation not possible	4
failed	failed	failed	open	open	100%	rotameter block set	mechanical ventilation not possible	1.2, 2.2, 3.2
failed	failed	failed	open	empty	100%		mechanical ventilation not possible	2, 3.2
failed	failed	failed	empty	open	operation not possible		operation not possible	4, 3.2
failed	failed	failed	empty	empty	operation not possible		operation not possible	4

Table 52: Possible messages

1.1	Drive gas switched to O ₂
1.2	AIR failed.
2.1	O ₂ supply fail
2.2	O ₂ fail.
2.3	O ₂ supply from reserve
2.4	Drive gas switched to AIR
3.1	N ₂ O supply fail
3.2	N ₂ O supply from reserve
3.3	N ₂ O fail.
3.4	AIR and N ₂ O failed.
4	O ₂ and AIR fail.

**WARNING**

Failure of the device

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- Use an alternative ventilation system
- Use an external gas monitor
- Check for a possible alternative continuation of the narcotic gas

**WARNING**

Failure of the device

Death or permanent injury of the patient

Only if the following errors occur at the same time should theleon no longer be operated: O₂ supply pressure of the ZGA failed, O₂reserve gas bottles not available or empty and AIR supply pressure of the ZGA failed



A mechanical ventilation is only possible with a pressure air supply through O₂ or AIR of the ZGA, or through O₂ or AIR from the 10 L bottle. Otherwise the system switches automatically to the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation and the patient can continue to be ventilated with the ventilation bag.

The buttons to select the forms of ventilation are inactive.

Measures when no central gas supply

1. Open the reserve gas bottles on the rear of the device.
2. If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized technician.

Mains supply failure



- Possible messages:
 - Mains supply failure. Device running on batteries
- automatic switch-over to battery operation
- the green LED goes off (mains voltage available)

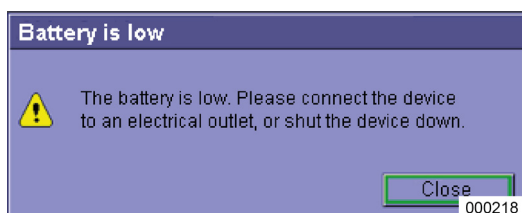


On the right of the title bar the plug icon appears in white as "No mains voltage available", the battery icon appears in green with the display of the remaining life of the battery in minutes.

If the batteries are fully charged, a running time of a further 100 minutes is available. After this time, the device switches off into a defined safe state.



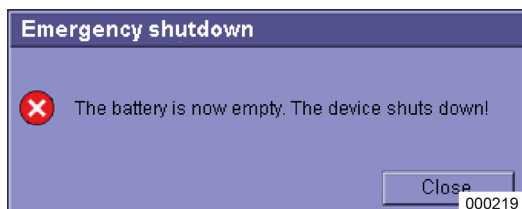
If the mains supply cannot be restored, when there is a remaining life of 10 minutes the following message appears:



- The remaining life of the battery is short. Please connect the device to an external power supply or turn it off.



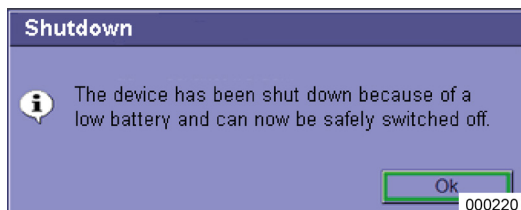
Shortly before the batteries can no longer guarantee power supply and the device shuts down independently, the following dialogue appears:



- The battery is now empty. The device shuts down.



Finally, the dialogue appears:



- The device has been shut down because of a low battery and can now be safely switched off.

!
ATTENTION

Mains supply failure!

Automatic switch-over to battery operation

The following units are no longer supplied with voltage:

- auxiliary outlets on the rear of the device
- heating of the patient module
- workstation light

Measures for mains supply failure

With full batteries, all functions of the leon are available without restriction for a further 100 minutes.

If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized technician.



If the device reports "Mains failure. Device running on batteries" also check the fuses of the cold device plug of the leon.

Failure of the anaesthesia gas scavenging system

Reaction of the system when the AGSS fails

As the output of the patient module to the AGSS from the device is not monitored, a failure is not noticed and not reported. The monitoring must be guaranteed through the implementation of a suitable AGSS with display of the suction performance.

Measures for AGSS failure

- Check whether the tubes of the AGSS are kinked or have dropped off.
- Check whether the suction performance on the AGSS is sufficient.
- Check whether the suction system is functioning (green mark on the supply plug).
- If you are unable to fix it yourself, notify your technical department or the AGSS manufacturer.



Remember that N₂O and volatile narcotics get into the ambient air and could impair your consciousness. Please also refer to the AGSS user manual.

Failure of internal units

Touchscreen failure

Reaction of the system to failure of the touchscreen

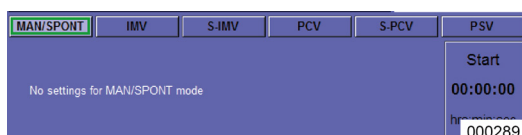
If the touchscreen fails, any device function can also be accessed and carried out using the keypad buttons and the rotary switch. This guarantees that safe operation is always possible.

Measures for touchscreen failure

Operate the device via the buttons on the keyboard and the rotary button. These operating processes are described in the relevant chapters. You are now in the right column of the particular table.

Ventilator failure

Reaction of the system to failure of the ventilator



- Possible messages:
 - No driving gas. Only MAN/SPONT possible
- The system switches automatically to the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation
- The buttons to select mechanical forms of ventilation are inactive.
- audible and visual alarm
- semi-open operation is not possible.

Measures for ventilator failure

The patient can continue to be ventilated with the ventilation bag.



If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized technician.

Gas measurement failed

Reaction of the system to failure of the gas measurement

Possible messages:

- Gas measurement failed
- O₂ calibration needed: Remove water trap briefly
- Gas measurement tube occlusion
- Change gas measurement water trap



audible and visual alarm

Measures for gas measurement failure



The functioning of the device is not impaired.

Gas measurement failed:

- Connect an external gas monitor to monitor the:
 - O₂ concentration
 - anaesthesia gas concentration
 - CO₂ concentration

O₂ calibration needed: remove water trap briefly:

- Remove the water trap briefly and put it back on to force a calibration.

Gas measurement occlusion:

- Check whether the sample line is kinked or jammed.
- If necessary, change the sample line.

Change water trap gas measurement:

- Empty the water trap.
- If necessary, change the water trap.



If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorized technician.

Flow measurement failure

Reaction of the system to failure of the inspiratory flow measurement

MAN/SPONT	IMV	S-IMV	PCV	S-PCV	PSV
f_{res} s 1.0	T_{E} s 2.0	I:E 1:2	MV l/min 14.2	Start 00:00:00	
Freq 20 bpm	I:E 1:2	Plateau 60 %	P_{Max} 50 mbar	V_{TG} 710 ml	PEEP 5 mbar
000290					

- Possible messages:
 - No inspiratory volume measurement possible
- the device continues to ventilate in the current ventilation mode
- audible and visual alarm
- only the buttons to select the MAN/SPONT and PCV forms of ventilation are still active

Measures for failure of the inspiratory flow measurement

Switch to the pressure-controlled PCV form of ventilation or ventilate the patient with the ventilation bag.

- No inspiratory volume measurement possible:
Check the inspiratory flow sensor for soiling and damage at the next available opportunity. If necessary, change the inspiratory flow sensor.
- Execute a system test at the next available opportunity.

 *If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorised technician.*

Reaction of the system to failure of the expiratory flow measurement

- Possible messages:
 - Exp. volume measurement no longer possible
- The device continues to ventilate in the current ventilation mode
- Audible and visual alarm

Measures for failure of the expiratory flow measurement

The device continues to ventilate in the current ventilation mode (no display for MV and V_{Te} , only inspiratory flow and volume curve).

- Check the expiratory flow sensor for soiling and damage at the next available opportunity. If necessary, change the expiratory flow sensor.
- Execute a system test at the next available opportunity.



If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorised technician.

Pressure measurement failure

Reaction of the system to failure of the pressure measurement

- Possible messages:
 - Sensor fail, only MAN/SPONT possible
- The system switches automatically to the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.
- The buttons to select the forms of ventilation are inactive.

Measures for pressure measurement failure

The patient can continue to be ventilated with the ventilation bag.



If you are unable to fix the error yourself, make a note of the error number and notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorised technician.



WARNING

Pressure measurement failure!

Too-high ventilation pressures lead to lung damage

- The patient can continue to be ventilated with the ventilation bag.
 - Set an alternative ventilation pressure measurement.
-

13. Maintenance and servicing



WARNING

General information

Device malfunctions during maintenance and servicing work!

Death or permanent injury of the patient

- Do not carry out any servicing or maintenance work while the device is being used on a patient.

The leon must be serviced (→ "Servicing interval" p. 255) regularly by a Löwenstein Medical-authorised service technician. All maintenance measures must be entered in a logbook which is prepared in accordance with the relevant statutory legislation. We recommend that servicing should be carried out as part of a servicing and maintenance contract with Löwenstein Medical. The guarantee is terminated if interventions, changes or repairs to the device are made by persons who are not authorised to do so or if the device is used with auxiliary accessories or spare parts of third-party origin.

Servicing by hospital staff

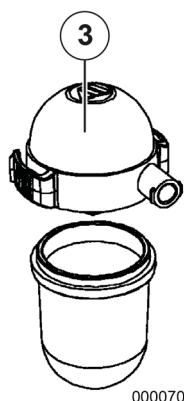
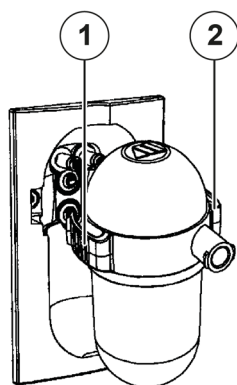
Change CO₂ absorber

(→ "Removing and installing the CO₂ absorber" p. 74)

Change bronchial aspiration filter

(→ "Connection of the bronchial aspiration" p. 85)

Gas measurement servicing



Changing or emptying of the water trap

1. Press the flaps on the right and left of the water trap inwards and take it out.
2. Open the water trap by removing the lid.
3. Empty the water trap and replace the lid or dispose of it if it has been used for longer than a month.
4. Replace the water trap by pressing it into the mounting from the front until it has noticeably engaged on both sides.

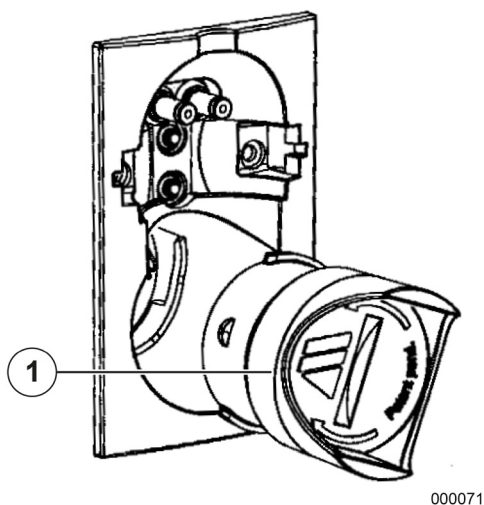
- (1) strap
(2) strap
(3) lid



When ventilating neonates, please use the water trap for neonates (blue coding (→ "Connection of the sampling line" p. 79)).

The maximum permissible intervals between necessary interventions of the user in the drainage system

- with a minimum specified test gas flow (120 or 70 ml/min)
 - adults: 28 h
 - neonates: 34 h
- with a maximum specified test gas flow (200 or 120 ml/min)
 - adults: 17 h
 - neonates: 20 h

**Change (calibration) O₂ cell (side current measurement)**

1. Turn on the leon as follows:
2. Let a ventilation run for at least two minutes. Then stop the ventilation.
3. Remove the sample line from the patient adapter.
4. Remove the water trap.
5. Remove the O₂ cell (use a coin and turn the O₂ cell anticlockwise).
6. Insert the (possibly new) O₂ cell.
7. Insert the water trap with connected sample line.
8. Wait approx. 10 seconds.
9. Carry out a 100% O₂ calibration (see service instructions).

(1) O₂ cell

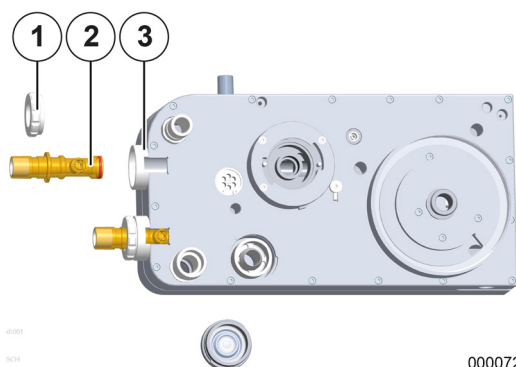
Flow sensor servicing

At every system test the flow sensors are checked and calibrated. If the check or calibration could not be executed successfully, check:

- soiling
- faulty connection of the plug
- damage (measuring wire ripped, housing breaks, plug broken off, O-ring)

Before cleaning and disinfection the flow sensors must be dismantled and changed if they are damaged.

Change (dismantling) flow sensors



1. Remove the CO₂ absorber.
2. Take the patient module from the docking station on the device.
3. Place the patient module onto a firm base.
4. Remove the lock nuts (turn anticlockwise) that hold the flow sensors in the patient module.
5. Pull the flow sensors out of the carrier.

- (1) lock nut
(2) flow sensor
(3) flow sensor carrier

Installation is carried out in reverse sequence.

(→ "Connection for respiratory bellows, dome and CO₂ absorber, PEEP valve diaphragm cover, flow sensors" p. 61)

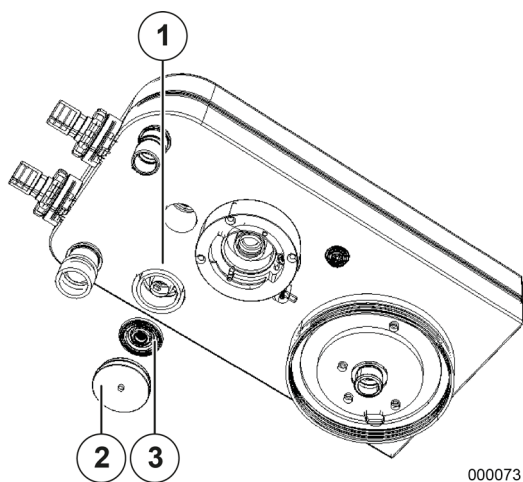


Slide the flow sensor with the side on which the O-ring is positioned into the patient module. Take care when installing that the plug on the flow sensor is guided into the nut of the patient module carrier.

PEEP valve diaphragm servicing

Before cleaning and disinfection the PEEP valve diaphragm must be dismantled and changed if damaged.

Change (dismantling) PEEP valve diaphragm



000073

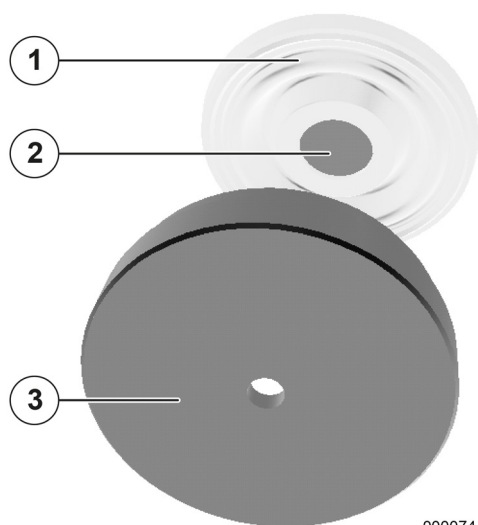
Remove the PEEP valve diaphragm

1. Remove the CO₂ absorber.
2. Take the patient module from the docking station on the device.
3. Place the patient module onto a firm base.
4. Remove the PEEP valve membrane cover (turn bayonet catch anticlockwise) that holds the PEEP valve diaphragm in the patient module.
5. Remove the PEEP valve membrane.

- (1) PEEP valve diaphragm carrier
(2) PEEP valve diaphragm cover
(3) PEEP valve diaphragm

Installation is carried out in reverse sequence.

(→ "Connection for respiratory bellows, dome and CO₂ absorber, PEEP valve diaphragm cover, flow sensors" p. 61)



000074

Installation of the PEEP valve diaphragm

- (1) PEEP valve diaphragm
(2) metal disc
(3) PEEP valve diaphragm cover

!
ATTENTION

Faulty installation of the PEEP valve diaphragm!

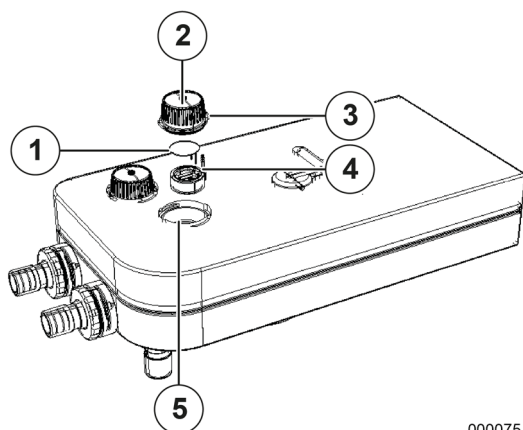
Device malfunction

- Place the diaphragm in the diaphragm cover so that the metal disc in the diaphragm can be seen through the hole in the cover.

Servicing of the insp./exp. valve diaphragms

Before cleaning and disinfection the insp./exp. valve diaphragm(s) must be dismantled and changed if damaged.

Change (dismantling) of the insp./exp. valve diaphragms



000075

Changing the valve diaphragm

- Remove the inspection glass by turning anticlockwise and lift it out.
- Put the valve diaphragm holder on the peg provided for it from its seat in the patient module.
- Tear the old valve diaphragm from the valve diaphragm holder. Remove any remnants from the valve diaphragm holder.
- Pull the two flag rods of the new valve diaphragm through the drill-holes provided in the valve diaphragm holder until the valve diaphragm lies evenly all over the valve diaphragm holder.
- Cut the two flag rods sticking out from the valve diaphragm holder as short as possible.

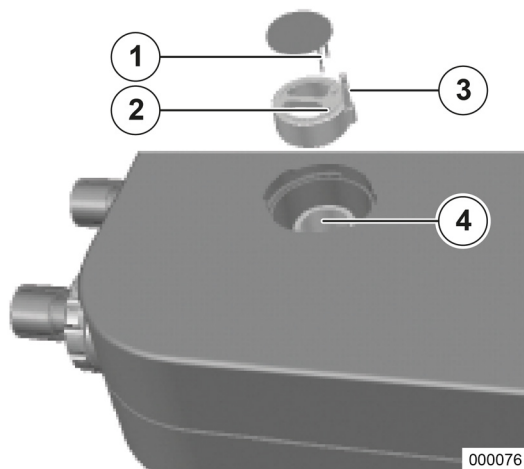
- (1) valve diaphragm
- (2) inspection glass
- (3) O-ring
- (4) peg
- (5) seat in the patient module

!
ATTENTION

Faulty installation of the valve diaphragm!

Device malfunction

- Cut off the two flag rods sticking out from the inside of the valve diaphragm holder.
- If the valve diaphragms are removed from the diaphragm holder, these valve diaphragms may not be used again and must be replaced by new valve diaphragms.



Installation of the valve diaphragm

- (1) valve diaphragm flag rods
- (2) valve diaphragm holder drill-holes
- (3) valve diaphragm holder peg
- (4) valve diaphragm holder seat

Servicing of fans

Change the fan filter pad on the rear of the housing if soiling is detected.

1. Pull the protective grid vertically from the mounting.
2. Change the filter pad.
3. Press the protective grid back into the mounting.

Servicing of reserve gas bottles and 10 L bottles

Regular checks of the reserve gas bottles and 10 L bottles

💡 (→ "10 L bottle connection instead of ZGA" p. 69)

Safety



WARNING

Bottle valves, high pressure regulator and connected fittings!

Explosion risk

- Do not use any kind of tool to open the bottle valves.
 - Oil and fats can react violently with some gases under pressure (O₂, N₂O (laughing gas), compressed air and their mixtures).
 - Do not grease or oil the connections for reserve gas bottles.
 - Avoid contact between hand cream and the fittings.
-



WARNING

O₂ strongly encourages burning when in contact or mixed with flammable materials.

Risk of burning

- Before connection it is essential that the compatibility of the gas type of the high-pressure regulator and the supply is ensured.
 - Ensure good ventilation.
 - No smoking and no bare flames.
-



WARNING

N₂O has a strong anaesthetic effect and increases the flammability of all flammable substances.

Danger of O₂ shortage and respiratory standstill

- Before connection it is essential that the compatibility of the gas type of the high-pressure regulator and the supply is ensured.
 - Ensure good ventilation.
 - No smoking and no bare flames.
-



ATTENTION

It must be insured through special guards that no dangerous pressure can build up in devices that are connected to the high-pressure regulator. The poppet valve of the high-pressure regulator is not suitable as protection for this device.

The high-pressure regulator is not fitted with a back pressure manometer. If monitoring of the back pressure in operation is desired, it is monitored by the connected device.

Change of the reserve gas bottles

Preparation of reserve gas bottles

For the high-pressure regulator to function perfectly it is required that the bottle valve is in a clean condition and that dust-free and dry gases are used.

1. Check the label to see whether the available high-pressure regulator is suitable for the intended application purpose (gas type, pressure). The maximum permissible inlet pressure of the high-pressure regulator should be equal to or higher than the full pressure of the bottle.

(→ "Technical data" p. 285)

2. In well-ventilated rooms or in the fresh air: Before connecting the high-pressure regulator, open the valve of the pressure gas bottle slowly but briefly to blow off contaminants.
3. Take off the protective caps from the connections of the high-pressure regulator and keep them to one side.
4. Screw the pressure bottle to the high-pressure regulator.
 - The connections must fit to each other directly.
 - Do not use any adapter pieces!

 *All connections must be clean, as well as free from oil and grease! Do not use any lubricants! These could soil the high-pressure regulator. Also, when using O₂ or N₂O there is a risk of burning.*

5. Plug the high-pressure sensors into the sockets in the rear wall of the device (only with 10 L bottles).

(→ "Technical data" p. 285)



WARNING

Pressure surges through quick opening!

Explosion risk

- Do not direct gas jet at people.
-

Manual connection of the high-pressure regulator

To facilitate joining the high-pressure regulator to the bottle valve, the high-pressure regulator is fitted with a manual connector.

When connecting, be sure not to use a tool to screw it on.

The connection must be removed without pressure. The removal of the connection under pressure and using a tool may only be carried out in an emergency. The seal ring is destroyed by this procedure.

Cleaning and disinfection of the high-pressure regulator

Before cleaning and disinfection

Close the inlet connection with suitable caps if the high-pressure regulator is not connected to a gas bottle.

Cleaning of the high-pressure regulator

Clean the surface of the high-pressure regulator with a disposable cloth.

Disinfection of the high-pressure regulator

For disinfection, use permitted, commercial preparations from the group of surface disinfectants. Observe the manufacturer's instructions for use.

The high-pressure regulator may not be immersed in fluids and may not be sterilised!

Maintenance of the high-pressure regulator

(→ "Maintenance of the high-pressure regulator" p. 257)

Troubleshooting the high-pressure regulator and reserve gas bottles

Table 53: Faults and fault-fixing

	Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
Case 1	Link between bottle and high-pressure regulator is untight	Seal ring damaged	Replace seal ring
Case 2	Back pressure increases, poppet valve discharges	Valve seat soiled or damaged	Repair by a Löwenstein Medical- authorised service technician
Case 3	Untightness in the area of the spring bonnet	Valve damaged	Repair by a Löwenstein Medical- authorised service technician
Case 4	Maximum flow is not reached	Filter in the inlet pressure connection blocked	Repair by a Löwenstein Medical- authorised service technician

Disposal



For the professional removal of separated fluids (e.g. fluids from reusable water traps) please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of gas

Proper discharge of calibration gases

Carry out the calibration in well-ventilated rooms only. Refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Proper discharge of sampled gases

Connect the device to a narcotic gas aspiration hose to remove the sampled gas.

Disposal of soda lime

The soda lime can be contaminated by patient gas. For disposal please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of bronchial aspiration filter

The filter can be contaminated by patient gas, blood, stomach and tracheal secretions. For disposal please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of water trap and sample line

Water trap and sample line can be contaminated by patient gas. For disposal please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of O₂ sensor

The O₂ sensor contains lead. It may therefore not be disposed of with household waste. For disposal please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of flow sensor

The flow sensors can be contaminated by patient gas. A repair of the flow sensor is not possible. For disposal please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of valve diaphragm

The valve diaphragms can be contaminated by patient gas. For disposal please refer to the hygiene guidelines of your hospital.

Disposal of fan filter pad

May not be disposed of with household waste.

Disposal of electric and electronic components of the device

In general, electric and electronic components of the device are only disposed of during servicing. Otherwise, dispose of this material according to the label if marked. If in doubt, please proceed in accordance with the disposal guidelines of your hospital or contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Disposal of battery

Dispose of this material according to the label if marked. If in doubt, please proceed in accordance with the disposal guidelines of your hospital or contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Changing and filling reserve gas bottles or 10 L bottles

Please refer to the guidelines of your hospital.

Maintenance by authorised service technicians

General information

A maintenance service contract should be taken out. Please contact a Löwenstein Medical-authorised service technician or another Löwenstein Medical representative.

Use only original components by Löwenstein Medical for maintenance.

Before beginning maintenance an inspection is required (establishment of actual state). The inspection establishes whether along with the actual maintenance other measures are needed to maintain or restore the proper operational state of the device.

Servicing interval

Every 12 months (servicing):

- STC (to establish faults)
- annual service
- system adjustment/system calibration
- STC (check of work carried out)

Every 3 years or every 10,000 operating hours (general overhaul) :

- STC (to establish faults)
- annual service
- 3-year service
- system adjustment/system calibration
- STC (check of work carried out)

Every 6 years or every 20,000 operating hours (general overhaul) :

- STC (to establish faults)
- annual service
- 3-year service
- 6-year service
- system adjustment/system calibration
- STC (check of work carried out)

Side power measurement servicing

Calibration (side power measurement)

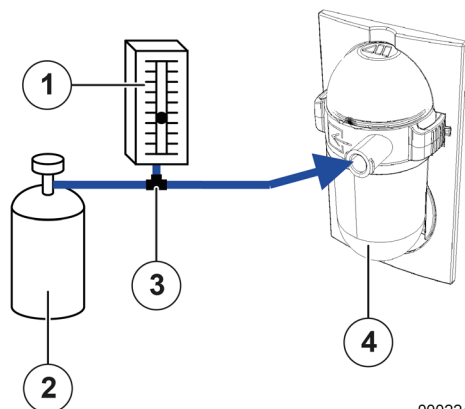
A calibration is recommended.

- annually (during service)
- in the event of suspicion of extreme deviation from a measured value

Test arrangement for calibration (side power measurement)

Required:

- (1) Flow meter: (measuring range 0–200 ml/min)
- (2) Calibration gas: (Scott Medical recommended)
- (3) Y-piece: (for inner tube diameter 2 mm)
- (4) Water trap



000224

 The flow meter is needed to ensure that the multi gas analyser does not draw in any air from the room in parallel.

Table 54: Calibration gas concentration

Gas	Concentration [%]	Tolerance [%]
CO ₂	6	±0.2
N ₂ O	45	±3.0
O ₂	45	±2.0
desflurane	4	±0.2

The components of the used calibration gas must have the accompanying concentrations:

Execution of the calibration (side power measurement)

1. Put the test arrangement together
(→ "Test arrangement for calibration (side power measurement)" p. 255).
2. Turn on the device.
3. Start the MAN/SPONT form of ventilation.
4. Open the valve of the calibration gas bottle until a value between 0–10 ml/min can be read on the flow meter (to ensure that the multi gas analyser is drawing in calibration gas only).
5. Wait 30 seconds for the system to stabilise.
6. Compare the measured value including tolerance with the values given on the calibration gas bottle.

**ATTENTION****Storing of the calibration gas**

The storage temperature is between 18 °C and 25 °C.

If a storage temperature of 5 °C is exceeded a 1-hour mixture (at 18 °C to 25 °C) is required before the given concentrations are reliable.

- Twist or turn the container



If the values are outside of the tolerance, notify a Löwenstein Medical-authorised service technician.

Maintenance of the high-pressure regulator

Maintenance may be carried out only by trained specialist staff and with original Löwenstein Medical spare parts!

Under normal demands an inspection is carried out every 12 months, during which the device is inspected for external damage and its functionality is checked.

In addition, a general overhaul must be carried out every 6 years, which includes the replacement of all worn components.

In the event of unusually high demand shorter servicing intervals may be required.

Technical safety controls

General information

Scope and periods of technical safety controls in accordance with the German Medical Devices Act (MPG)/Medical Devices Operator Ordinance (MPBetreib V) Section 6.



The controls listed here must be carried out in this scope as a minimum.

Periods

The following controls must be carried out on this device at least every 12 months. They may be carried out only by persons who, due to their education, knowledge and experience gained from practical activity, provide the guarantee for a proper execution of the technical safety controls that, with regard to this controlled activity, are subject to no court orders and have suitable measuring and test facilities.

Scope of the tests and documentation

All test and measuring results must be logged in the medical product book.

Mechanical safety

Table 55: Tests – mechanical safety

Gas connection tubes	Check the gas connection tubes for O ₂ , AIR and N ₂ O with regard to mechanical damage and untightness.
Keypad	Check for mechanical damage, legibility and function
Touchscreen	Check for mechanical damage and function
Patient module	Check for mechanical damage
Bag-in-bottle unit	Check for mechanical damage
CO ₂ absorber	Check for mechanical damage
Anaesthetic vaporiser (if available)	Check brakes and check for mechanical damage
Monitor support arm (if available)	Check for perfect mechanical state
Tube support arm (if available)	Check for perfect mechanical state
Cable support arm (if available)	Check for perfect mechanical state
Workstation illumination (if available)	Check for perfect mechanical state and functionality
Trolley	Check wheels and brakes for perfect mechanical state

Electrical safety**General requirements (STC)**

Check, assessment of results and documentation of the process/results must be carried out in accordance with DIN EN 62353; measuring devices must also meet these requirements!

Table 56: STC (measured values)

Electrical cables	Check the condition of all of the cables for intactness, brittleness and strain relief.	
Protective conductor resistance leon	The protective conductor resistance between the protective contact of the device plug and all exposed metal components of the leon, which in the case of a fault can receive direct mains voltage, may not exceed:	0.2 Ohm
Reserve device earth leakage on the leon	The reserve device earth leakage on the leon must be checked with an appropriate IEC 60601-1 earth leakage measurement device. It is measured on the protective earth conductor or on the components joined to the protective earth conductor, including any connectable units, and may not exceed:	1.0 mA
Insulation resistance	The insulation resistance must be measured between L + N against the protective conductor and may not exceed:	> 2.0 MOhm

Functional safety

Table 57: Establish functional safety

Check for tightness		1. Execute a system test (→ "System test" p. 106).
Alarms		2. Check the alarm functions. (→ "Test of alarm functions" p. 122)
PEEP valve		3. Connect an external pressure measurement to the y-piece followed by a commercial artificial lung. 4. Start a controlled ventilation. 5. Set the various PEEP values and compare the displayed values with the external pressure measurement.
Ventilation pressure		6. Connect an external pressure measurement to the y-piece followed by a commercial artificial lung. 7. Start a controlled ventilation. 8. Set the various pressure values on the leon and compare the displayed values with the external pressure measurement.
Rotameter block	Flow	9. Connect an external flow measurement to the connection pin for fresh gas. 10. Set the various flow values for O ₂ , Air, N ₂ O on the leon and compare the displayed values with the external flow measurement.
	Gas concentrations	11. Connect an external gas measurement to the connection pin for fresh gas. 12. Set a flow of 1 l/min for O ₂ on the leon. 13. For AIR and then for N ₂ O, set first 1 l/min (50%) and then 2 l/min (33%) on the leon. 14. Compare the set values with the external gas measurement.
Anaesthetic vaporiser		15. Connect an external gas measurement to the connection pin for fresh gas. 16. Set a flow of 2 l on the leon. 17. Set the various concentrations on the anaesthetic vaporisers and compare the set values with the external gas measurement.

Table 57: Establish functional safety

Gas measurement		18. Check the calibration (→ "Calibration (side power measurement)" p. 255)
O₂	Ratio system	19. Start a controlled ventilation. 20. Select AIR as carrier gas and set an O ₂ concentration of 21%. 21. Select N ₂ O as carrier gas. The setting of the O ₂ concentration jumps to 25%.
	N2O cut-off	22. Start a controlled ventilation. 23. Pull out the O ₂ supply plug from the ZGA and wait until the O ₂ pressure has dropped to <0.6 kPa×100(bar). It is no longer possible to give N ₂ O.
	Flush	24. Proceed according to the leon short checklist before start-up. (→ "leon Short checklist before start-up" p. 284)
Reserve	Switch-over	25. Start a controlled ventilation. 26. Unplug the O ₂ and N ₂ O supply plugs from the ZGA and wait until the O ₂ and N ₂ O pressure has dropped to <2.5 kPa×100(bar). 27. Open the reserve gas bottles.
	Backflow	28. When connected to the ZGA connect an external flow measurement to the O ₂ and the N ₂ O reserve gas bottles connection, as desired. No gas can flow from the connections.
APL		(→ "APL valve" p. 62)
Batteries		29. Proceed according to the leon short checklist before start-up. (→ "leon Short checklist before start-up" p. 284)

Miscellaneous

- Visual check of external changes of the device/system. After changing a system, measured values must be documented as first-measured values.
- Visual check of external faults or damage.
- User manual must be present and correspond to the installed software version.
- Warnings in the German language must be present.
- Medical product book must be present.

Assessment and documentation

If the earth leakage measurement values exceed 0.9 times the permissible values, they must be compared with the previous first measured values. If these are not present, a shortening of the checking interval may be required. If the safety of an external device/system is not given, e.g. through not passing tests, this must be identified by informing the user in writing of the emanating threats.

Checklist leon Technical safety controls

A suggestion for a copyable text "Checklist of technical safety controls" for the leon is located in the final pages of this document.

14. Accessories

General information

Only the following listed accessories and consumables may be used with the leon:

- leon Spare parts ordering consumables
- leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement

The use of accessories and consumables other than those specified can limit the performance and safety system. The accessories and units that are used with the leon, must nevertheless comply with the requirements of DIN EN 60601-1 or DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13.



ATTENTION

The user is responsible for ensuring that all accessories and units are compatible with the system and that their deployment does not impair the normal functionality of the system.

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.



Nothing may be affixed to the system (e.g. stickers). This could lead to important information being concealed, which could lead to an impairment of the patient's safety.

Accessories Consumables

(→ "leon Spare parts ordering consumables" p. 284)

Accessories options and replacements

(→ "leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement" p. 284)

O-ring

(→ "O-ring" p. 283)

15. Product combinations

General information

Only the following listed auxiliary devices may be used with the leon. The use of auxiliary devices other than those specified can limit the performance and safety of the system. The accessories and units that are used with the leon, must nevertheless comply with the requirements of DIN EN 606011 or DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13.



The user is responsible for ensuring that all auxiliary devices are compatible with the system and that their deployment does not impair the normal functionality of the system.

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Auxiliary devices

If devices from other manufacturers are connected to the leon, the safety of this equipment must fulfil the requirements of the following standards:

- IEC 60601-1
- IEC 60601-1-2
- IEC 80601-2-13

The total power consumption of the device including the 4 auxiliary outlets may not exceed 9 A.

The workstation may not contain more than these four auxiliary outlets.

The total earth leakage current may not exceed 5 mA in the normal state for connected auxiliary devices. Measuring is recommended.

When connecting devices to the auxiliary outlets, the values of the patient leakage currents can increase to values which exceed the permissible value of 10 mA in the event of a faulty earth wire.

The total weight of the monitor mounted on the top shelf of a support arm is restricted.

With gas monitors with side power measurement processes, ensure that the gas measurement sample is not conducted into the room

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

ATTENTION



Mounting additional monitors

Additional monitors should only be mounted on the top shelf or fixed to a support arm mounted on the side of the device. Monitors that are mounted on the top shelf must be secured to ensure they do not fall off. For stability reasons, the total weight of the display units on the shelving may not exceed 20 kg. You should also observe the maximum installation height of < 1800 mm (clearance height of doors). For stability reasons, the total weight of the monitors mounted on the support arm (max. Length 500 mm) may not exceed 15 kg.

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Anaesthetic vaporiser

All anaesthetic vaporisers can be used with Selectatec or Dräger-compatible mounting, which comply with the following standards:

- ISO 5358
- ISO 80601-2-13
- ISO 5360
- ISO 5356-1
- 93/42/EEC

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Bronchial aspiration

Only vacuum-driven bronchial aspirations may be connected.

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

Support arms

Only use support arms approved by Löwenstein Medical.

- monitor support arm
- cable support arm
- tube support arm
- PC support arm

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

PDMS

On request.

HIS

On request.

AGSS

The AGSS used must comply with the requirements of DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13.

If in doubt, contact a Löwenstein Medical representative.

16. Appendix

Notes

Table 58: Notes

[illegible]

Table 58: Notes

[illegible]

Gas flow plans

Legend gas flow plans

Table 59: Legend for gas flow plans 1

	Non-return valve open
	Non-return return valve closed
	Electrically controlled valve open
	Electrically controlled valve closed
	Gas flow with direction
	Tube system under pressure
	Excess gas

Table 60: Legend for gas flow plans 2

PM	Patient module	B	Ventilation bag
G1	Fresh gas	AV	Anaesthetic vaporiser
G2	O ₂ flush	AB	CO ₂ absorber
G3	Drive gas	Paw	Ventilation pressure
RV1	Decoupling valve	D	Dome
RV2	Emergency air valve	FG	Fresh gas outlet
RV3	Inspiratory valve diaphragm	SV1	Slide valve auto/manual 1
RV4	Expiratory valve diaphragm	SV2	Slide valve auto/manual 2
RV5	Absorber decoupling valve	SV3	Slide valve of open system
VC1	Plateau valve	SV4	Fresh gas outlet change-over valve
VC2	PEEPvalve	F1	Inspiratory flow sensor
APL	Manual overdrive valve	F2	Expiratory flow sensor
PV	Excess valve	AGSS	Connection to the anaesthesia gas scavenging system

Manual ventilation

Inspiration (manual)

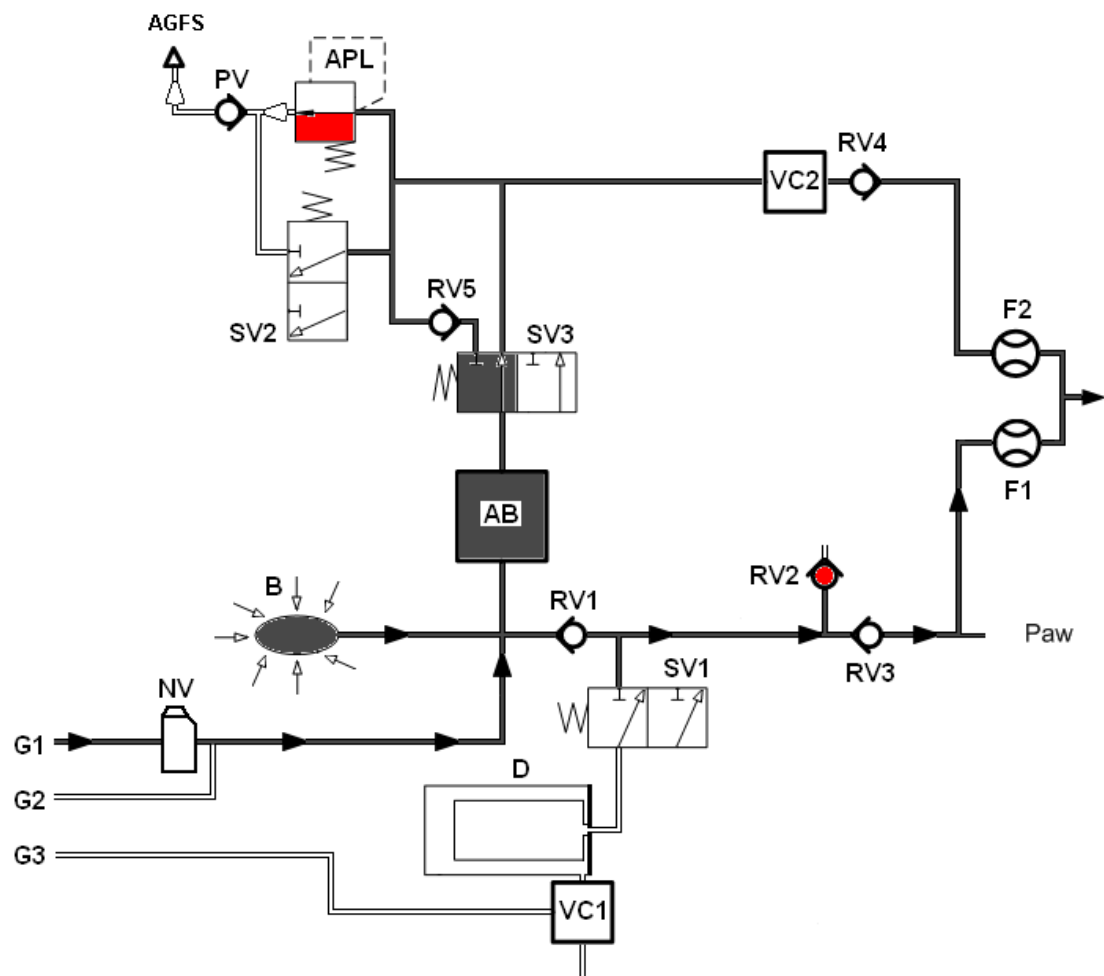


Fig.1: manual ventilation, inspiration

Expiration (manual)

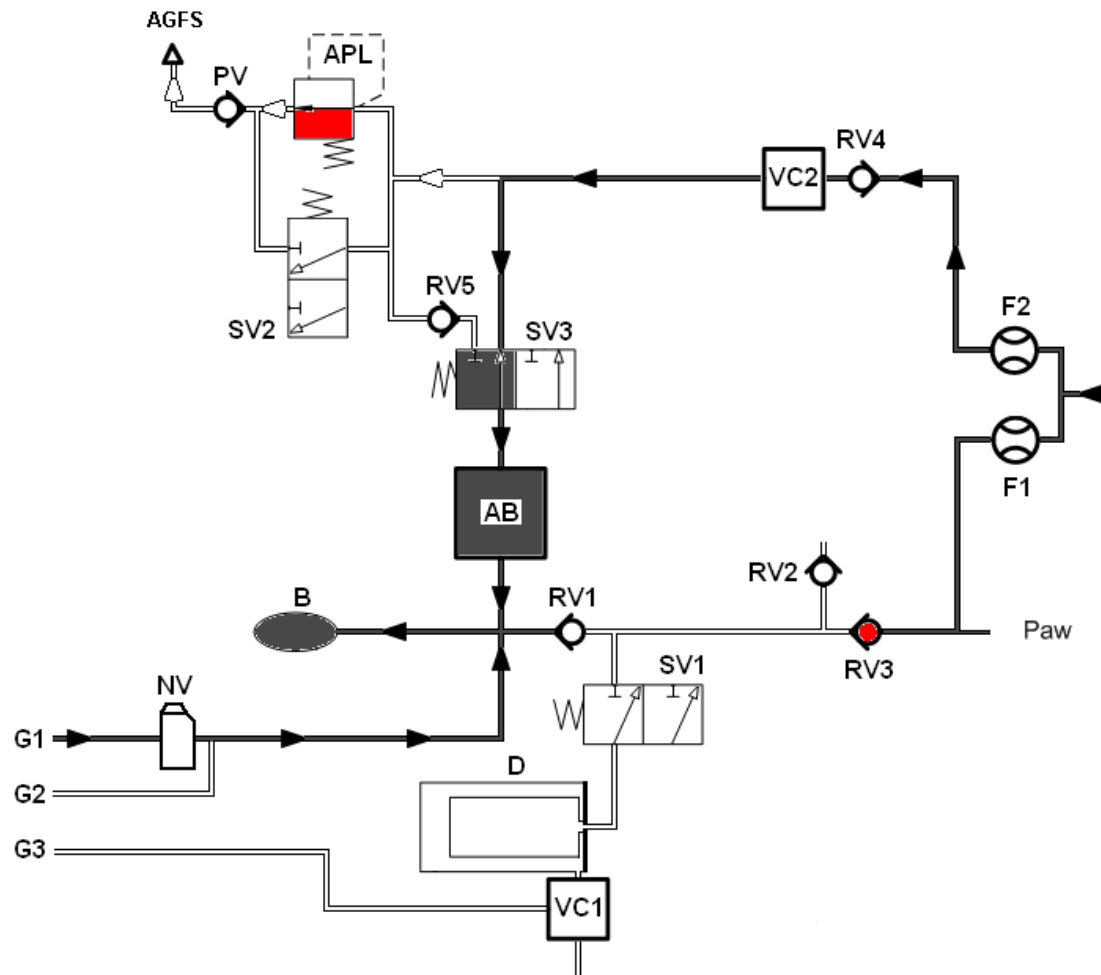


Fig.2: manual ventilation, expiration

Mechanical ventilation

Inspiration (semi-closed)

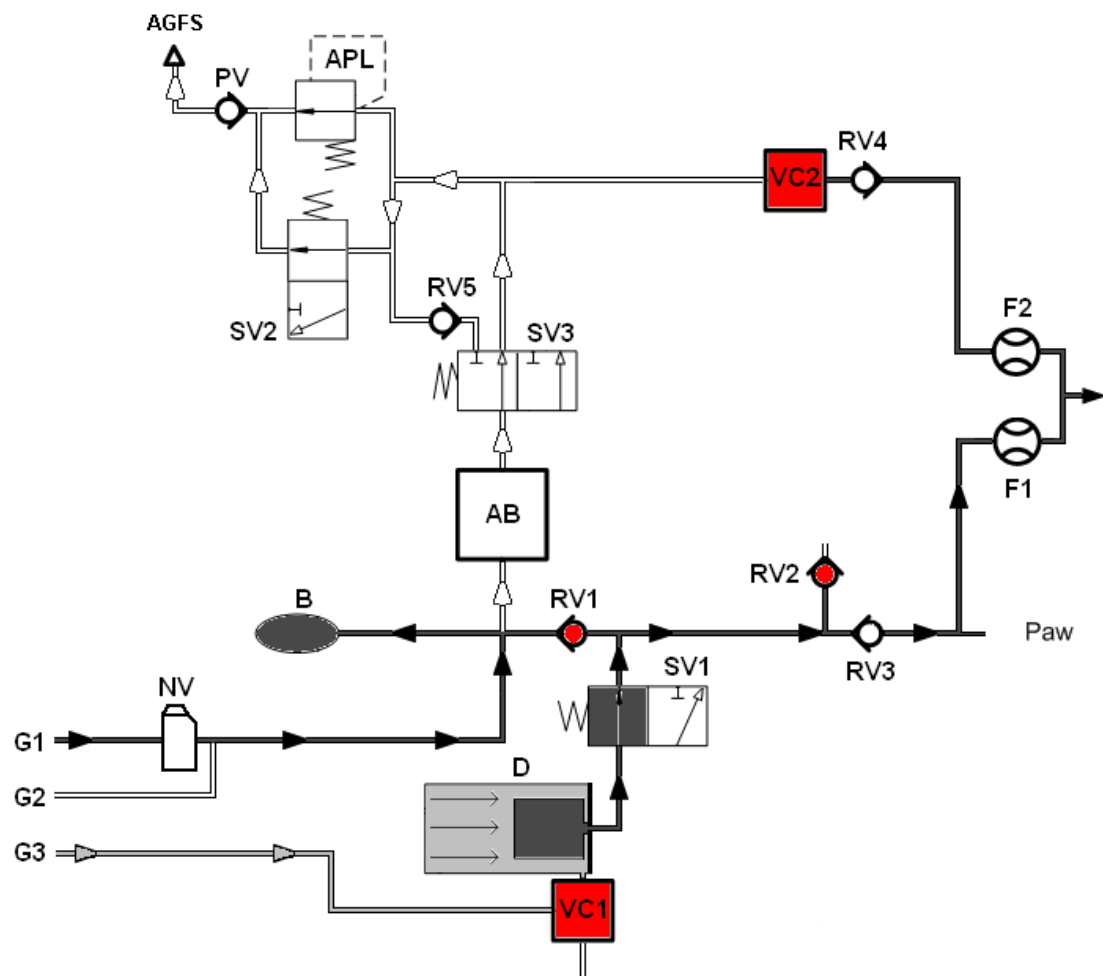


Fig. 3: inspiration (semi-closed)

Expiration (semi-closed)

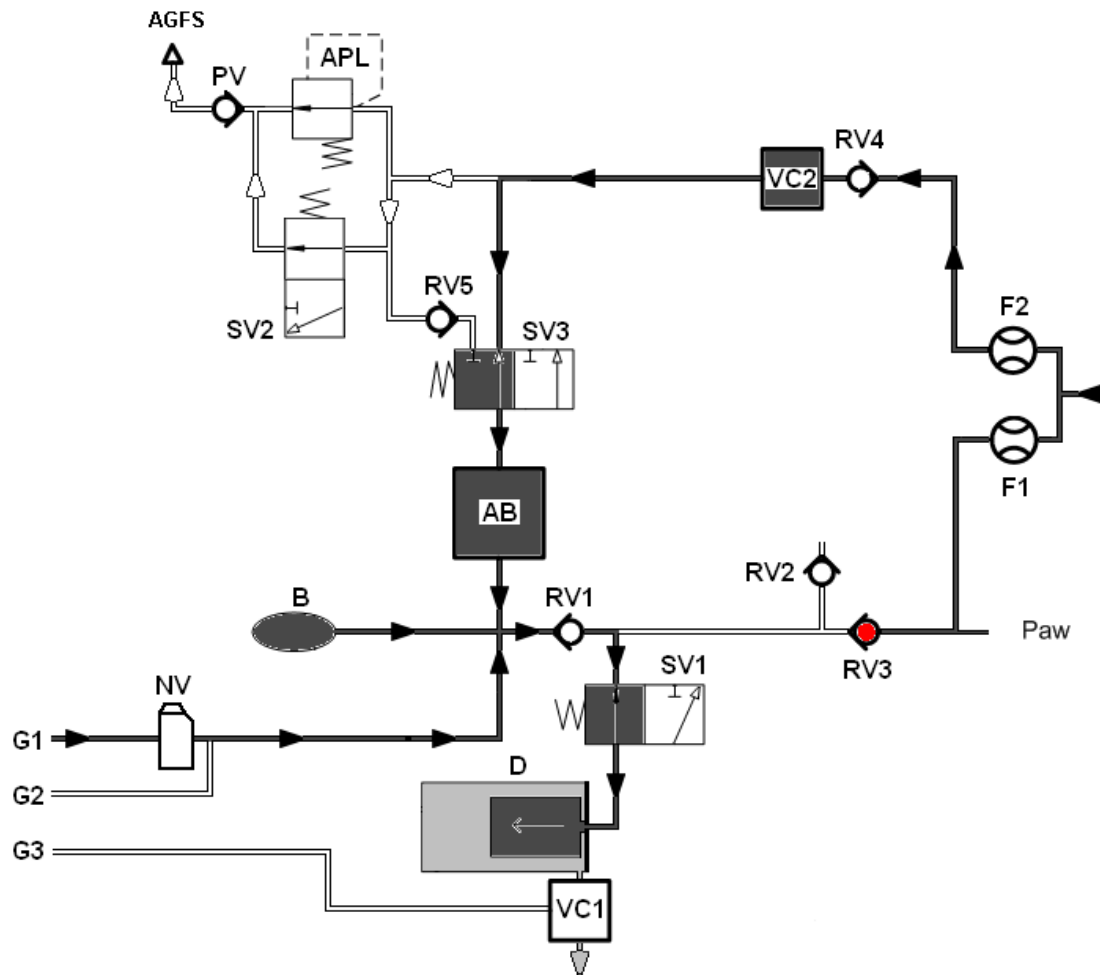


Fig. 4: Expiration (semi-closed)

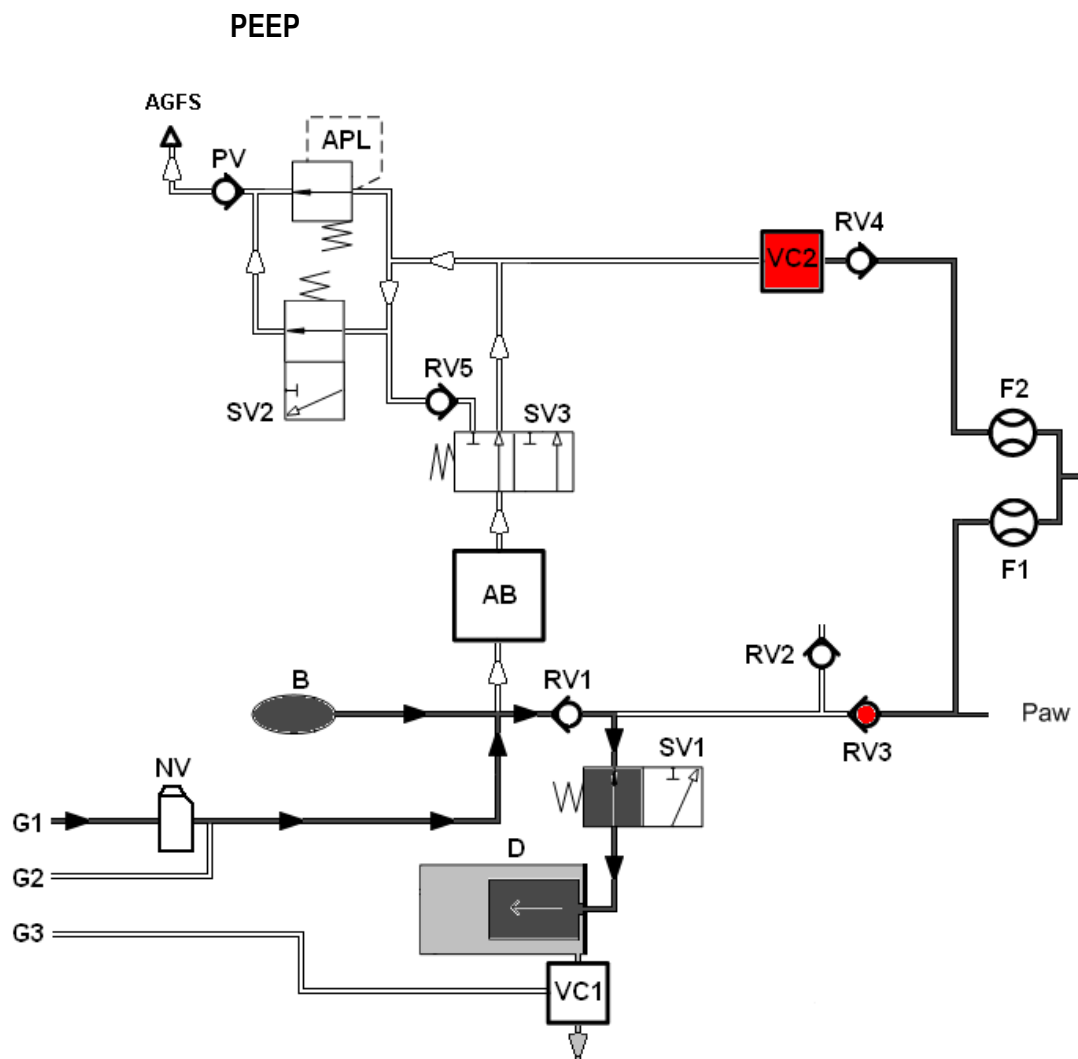
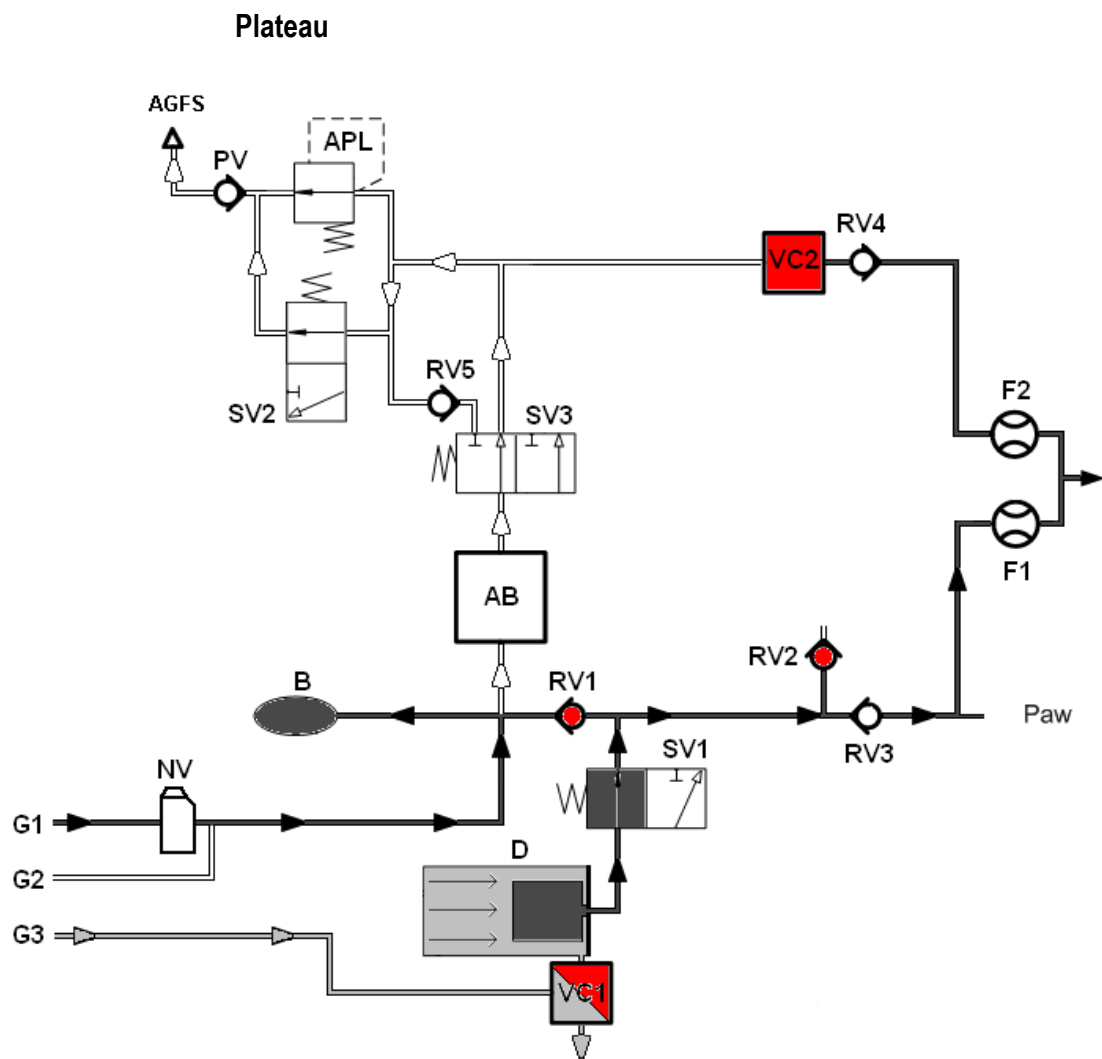


Fig. 5: PEEP



III. 6: Plateau

Calculation methods

Table 61: alveolar concentration for
MAC = 1

AA	MAC ₄₀ [%]
N ₂ O	100.00
halothane	0.75
enflurane	1.70
isoflurane	1.15
sevoflurane	2.05
desflurane	6.00

$$\text{MAC} = \frac{\text{EtAA}_1[\%]}{\text{xAA}_1} + \frac{\text{EtAA}_2[\%]}{\text{xAA}_2} + \frac{\text{EtN}_2\text{O}[\%]}{\text{xN}_2\text{O}}$$

AA_{1,2} = inhalation anaesthetic
Et = end-expiratory concentration
xAA_{1,2} = MAC₄₀ × 10^{(-0,00263 × (Alter-40))}

$$\text{Freq}_{\text{Spont}} = \text{AZV}_{\text{trig}} + \text{AZV}_{\text{spont}}$$

AZV_{trig} = number of triggered,
supported breaths
AZV_{spont} = number of spontaneous
breaths

$$\% \text{Spont.} [\%] = \frac{100 \times (\text{AZV}_{\text{trig}} + \text{AZV}_{\text{spont}})}{\text{AZV}_{\text{trig}} + \text{AZV}_{\text{spont}} + \text{AZV}_{\text{mech}}}$$

AZV_{trig} = number of triggered,
supported breaths
AZV_{spont} = number of spontaneous
breaths
AZV_{mech} = number of mechanical
breaths (untriggered)

$$\text{Leak} [\%] = \frac{\text{MV}_i - \text{MV}_e}{\text{MV}_i} \times 100$$

MV_e = exp. minute volume
MV_i = insp. minute volume

MAC = minimum alveolar concentration;

Definition:

minimum alveolar concentration;

MAC is the alveolar concentration of an inhalation anaesthetic to which 50% of all patients no longer react defensively to the surgical skin incision. MAC is a direct measure for the potency of an anaesthetic.

The MAC value is an empirically raised value. MAC depends on age.

The displayed minimum alveolar concentration is calculated according to the accompanying formula and only applies to patients of an age of >1 year.

(Calculation according to W. W. Mapleson)

If N₂O is administered at the same time, the minimum alveolar concentration (MAC) is reduced.

Freq_{Spont}:

Number of spontaneous breaths.

%Spont.:

Number of spontaneous breaths to the total frequency

Leak:

Difference between inspiratory and expiratory minute volume.

$$C \text{ (stat.)} = \frac{V_{Te} [\text{ml}]}{(P_{Plat.} [\text{mbar}] - PEEP [\text{mbar}])}$$

stat.	= static
V_{Te}	= expiratory mechanical breath volume
$P_{Plat.}$	= Plateau pressure

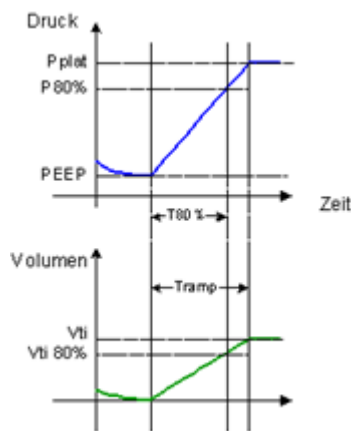
Compliance $C_{stat.}$:
Lung elasticity (static)

$$C \text{ (dyn.)} = \frac{V_{Te} [\text{ml}]}{(P_{Peak} [\text{mbar}] - PEEP [\text{mbar}])}$$

dyn.	= dynamic
V_{Te}	= expiratory mechanical breath volume
P_{Peak}	= peak pressure

Compliance $C_{dyn.}$:
Lung elasticity (dynamic)

$$C20 = \frac{V_{Ti} [\text{ml}] - V_{Ti80\%} [\text{ml}]}{(P_{Plat.} [\text{mbar}] - P80\% [\text{mbar}])}$$



C20:
Compliance during the last 20% of the inspiration phase

C20/C:
Compliance during the last 20% of the inspiration phase in relation to total compliance
(Measurement for overdistention of the lungs)

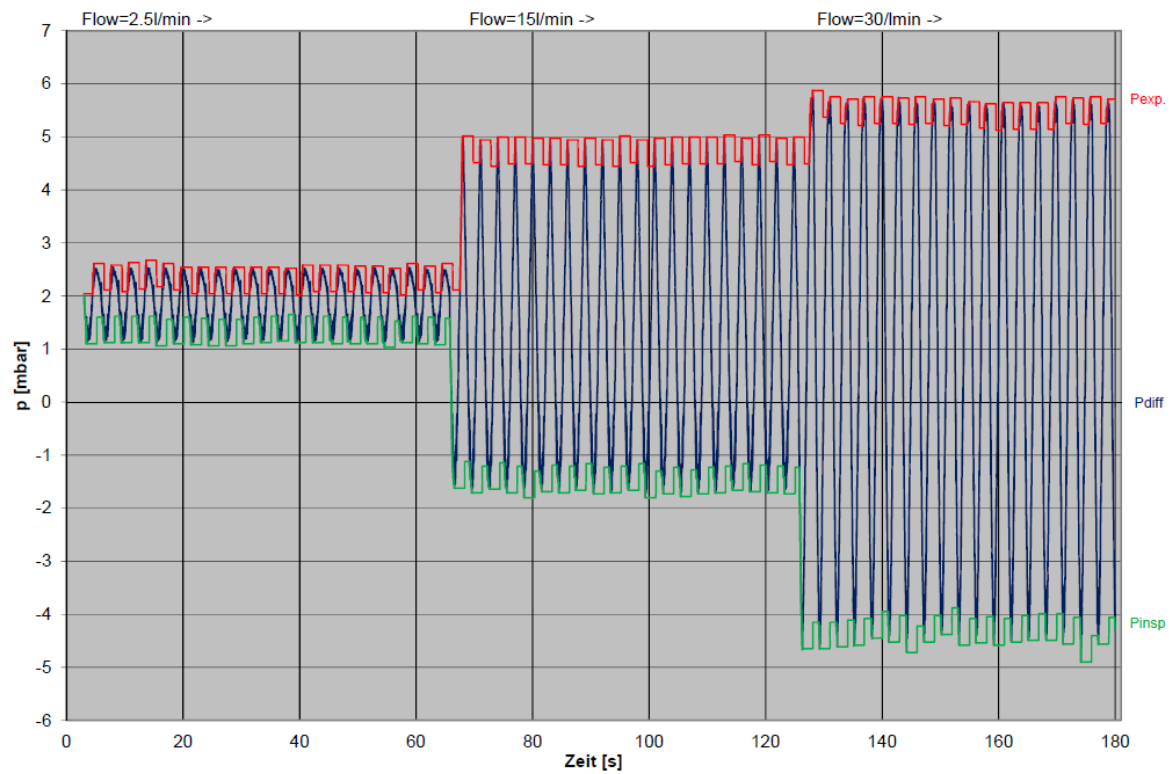
$$R \text{ (stat.)} = \frac{(P_{Plat.} [\text{mbar}] - PEEP [\text{mbar}])}{\dot{V}_{max.} [\text{ml/s}]}$$

stat.	= static
$P_{Plat.}$	= Plateau pressure
$\dot{V}_{max.}$	= maximum expiratory flow

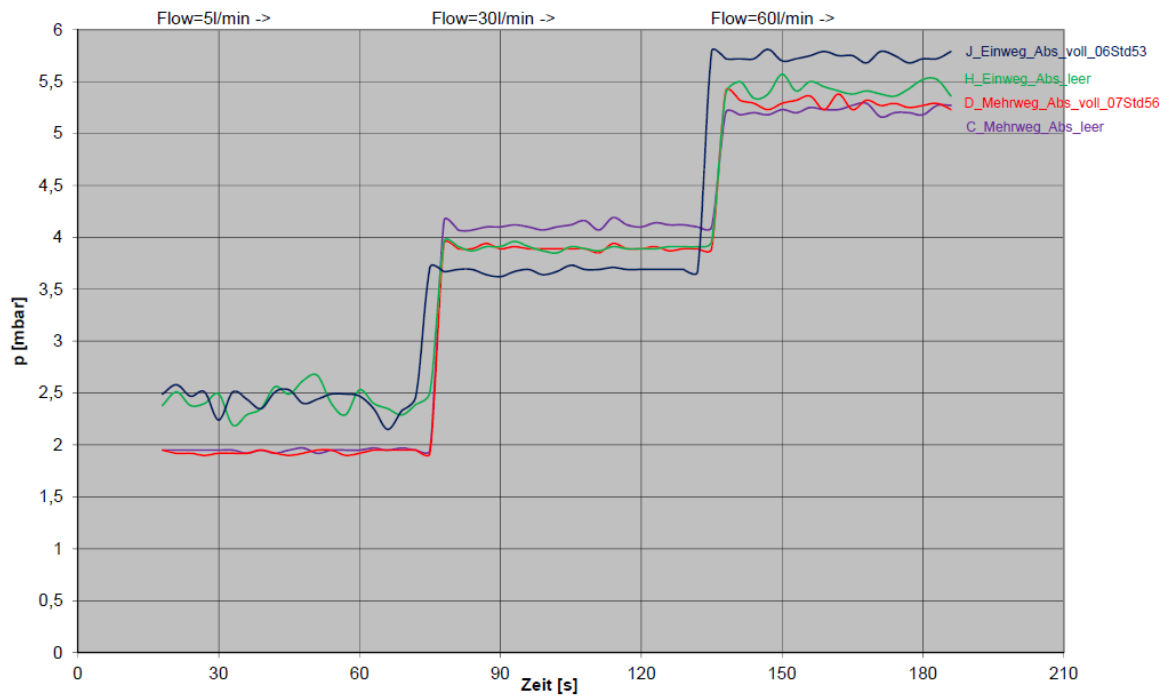
Resistance:
Static inspiratory resistance of the lungs and of the tube system/device

Pressure flow characteristics

Inspiratory and expiratory pressure flow characteristics of the system to the patient connection opening



Inspiratory and expiratory pressure flow characteristics of the absorber module of the breath circulation system



Life of consumables

Life of soda lime

- change of colour of the soda lime
- increased insp. CO₂ Measured value

Life of bronchial aspiration filter

- 2 months
- in the event of visible soiling
- slackening of aspiration performance
- damaged

Gas measurement

Life of water trap and sample line

- 1 month
- damaged

If the water trap and sample line are not changed at the prescribed interval (monthly), the multi analyser guarantee ceases.

Life O₂ cell (side power measurement)

- 12 months
- damaged

life:FiO₂ cell

- 12 months
- damaged

Life of the flow sensors

- soiling that cannot be removed
- damaged

A guarantee of 1 year or a maximum of 52 executed cleaning cycles is given for the housing of the flow sensor. Damage caused by neglect is excluded from this guarantee.

No guarantee is given for damage to electrical components of the flow sensor caused by improper handling, especially during cleaning.

Life of the PEEP valve diaphragm

- annual service
- untight
- damaged

Life of the insp./exp. valve diaphragms

- annual service
- damaged

Life of the fan filter pad

- annual service
- soiled
- damaged

O-ring

Table 62: O-ring

Item number	Description	Number
0020201	APL (bayonet lock)	2
0020206	APL	1
0020170	Pin of docking station (large)	2
0020168	Pin of docking station (small)	6
0020156	Plateau valve on patient module	1
0020162	Inspiration, expiration inspection glass	2
0020119	Transition of housing to the docking station (small)	4
0020054	Transition of housing to the docking station fresh gas	1
0020005-1	Anaesthetic vaporiser mounting valves	4
0020166	Water trap receptacle	2
0020159	Damping of the base of the patient module on the docking station	7

Inlet pressures

leon Spare parts ordering consumables

A copyable text "Spare parts ordering consumables" for the leon is located in the final pages of this document.

leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement

A copyable text "Spare parts ordering options and replacements" for the leon is located in the final pages of this document.

leon Short checklist before start-up

A copyable text "Short checklist before start-up" for the leon is located in the final pages of this document.

leon Short operating instructions

A copyable text "Short operating instructions" for the leon is located in the final pages of this document.

leon Technical safety controls checklist

A suggestion for a copyable text "Checklist of technical safety controls" for the leon is located in the final pages of this document.

17. Technical data

The maximum equipment of the leon is described in the technical data. Basic equipment and options
(→ "Device description" p. 27)

Table 63: Basic data, weight, dimensions

Chassis	Trolley with 4 antistatic rollers	
	Brakes	All rollers can be locked
	Basic weight	145 kg (with central brakes and anaesthetic vaporiser)
	Dimensions (H x W x D) 140 x 92 x 67 cm	
	Minimum clearance width = 70 cm	
	Removable writing shelf (W x D)	25 x 32 cm
	3 drawers (H x W x D) 8 x 25 x 24 cm	
Wall device	Base weight 100 kg Dimensions (H x W x D) 93 x 85 x 48 cm	
Wall mounting	optional	
Ceiling mount	optional	
Sound level	standby 34.5 dBA, ventilation 40 dBA	
	alarm min. (50%) 50 dBA, alarm max. (100%) 70 dBA	
Life	10 years	

Table 64: Ambient conditions in operation

Ambient temperature	+15 °C – +35 °C
Relative humidity	20 – 80%, non-condensing
Atmospheric pressure	700 – 1060 Pa × 100

Table 65: Ambient conditions for storage and transport

Ambient temperature	-15 °C – +60 °C O ₂ sensor -15 °C – +50 °C Battery -15 °C – +40 °C
Relative humidity	20 – 80%, non-condensing
Atmospheric pressure	500 – 1060 Pa × 100

Table 66: Electromagnetic compatibility

Conforms to standard	EN 60601-1-2
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Table 67: protection class

	I Type B in accordance with EN 60601-1
--	--

Table 68: Classification

	II b pursuant to 93/42/EEC Appendix IX
--	--

Table 69: Mains voltage and power supply

Mains voltage	240 V(AC) +10 %/-15 %, 50/60 Hz 115 V(AC) +10 %/-15 %, 50/60 Hz
Power consumption	120 VA (including heating 20 W)
Rechargeable battery supply	2 x 12 V(DC) each with 7.2 Ah
Rechargeable battery life	At least 100 minutes (with fully charged batteries)
Auxiliary outlets	4 units, each with 2 x T 2 A fuses

Table 70: Gas connections

Central gas supply	Connections for O ₂ , N ₂ O and AIR
Reserve gas bottles	Connections for O ₂ and N ₂ O Display of reserve gas bottles pressure Permissible input pressures: O ₂ , N ₂ O: <5 – 200 kPa × 100 (bar)
10 L bottles	O ₂ , N ₂ O or AIR Monitoring of the supply pressures with display on the screen Permissible input pressures: O ₂ , N ₂ O, AIR: <5 – 200 kPa × 100 (bar)
Supply pressure	2.8 – 6.0 kPa × 100 (bar) Monitoring of the supply pressures with display on the screen
Connection type (standard)	NIST standard
Aspiration	Integrated vacuum source for bronchial aspiration with vacuum display

Table 71: Gas control

Fresh gas producer	Rotameter block for 3 gases				
Settings	O ₂ : 0.1 – 1.0 / 1.0 – 10.0 l/min with N ₂ O as carrier gas 25 – 100 vol. % O ₂ (ratio system) N ₂ O: 0.1 – 1.0 / 1.0 – 10.0 l/min AIR: 0.1 – 12.0 l/min				
O₂ flush	>35 l/min				
Other connections	<table><tr><td>Fresh gas outlet</td><td>22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones</td></tr><tr><td>Ext. O₂ outlet</td><td>22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones</td></tr></table>	Fresh gas outlet	22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones	Ext. O ₂ outlet	22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones
Fresh gas outlet	22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones				
Ext. O ₂ outlet	22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones				

Table 72: Patient module

Conforms to standard	DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13	
Circuit system	Fresh gas decoupled, heated Complete, with absorber container (can be changed during operation) Inspiratory and expiratory flow measurement, decoupled APL	
Breath system	All components completely latex-free	
Patient connections	22 mm external/15 mm internal ISO cones	
Dimensions W x H x D	190 mm, 70 mm, 365 mm (height without APL)	
Weight	without absorber	9.3 kg
Volume (without ventilation tubes and bag, with absorber)	MAN/SPONT form of ventilation	approx. 2.6 l
	in mechanical ventilation	approx. 5.3 l
Compliance (without ventilation tubes and bag, with absorber)	MAN/SPONT form of ventilation	approx. 2.6 ml/Pa × 100
	in mechanical ventilation	approx. 5.3 ml/Pa × 100
Leakage	Conforms to DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13 <150 ml/min at 30 Pa × 100 (mbar)	
exp./insp. resistance with 2.5 l/min with 15 l/min with 30 l/min	Conforms to DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13 2.5 Pa × 100 5.0 Pa × 100 5.4 Pa × 100	

Table 73: APL valve

Application area	Spontaneous breathing and adjustable ventilation pressures up to at least 90 Pa × 100 with perceptible screening	
	Accuracy	±5 %

Table 74: Anaesthetic vaporiser mounting

Connection type	Selectatec® or Dräger-compatible anaesthetic vaporiser mounting for 2 interlock-compatible anaesthetic vaporisers
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Table 75: CO₂ absorber

Dimensions	Ø 140 mm height 265 mm	
Weight	550 g	
Material	Polisulfon/PBT	
Volume	2000 ml (fillable 1750 ml)	
Guarantee	1 year or max. 52 cleaning cycles	
Material specification for sensitive absorbents	SofnoLime:	3 wt. % sodium hydroxide 75 wt. % sodium hydroxide White or coloured solids pH value 12 – 14
	Sodasorb:	2 wt. % sodium hydroxide 80 wt. % sodium hydroxide White or coloured solids pH value 12 – 14
	Spherasorb:	>2 wt. % sodium hydroxide 75 – 80 Gew.-% calcium hydroxide White, firm balls pH value alkaline solution

Table 76: Anaesthetic ventilator

Conforms to standard	DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13	
Ventilator	Pneumatically driven and electronically controlled hanging bellows pressure-limited compliance-compensated	
Drive gas consumption	≥minute volume MV	
Accuracy of drive gas generator	Volume	Up to 150 ml ±10 % min. ±10 ml Up to 150 ml ±5 % min. ±15 ml
	frequency	±10 % of set value or ±1
Screen	12.1" TFT display, touchscreen	
Graphic displays	Selection of display of 4 real-time charts at the same time Complete data management with trend display	

Table 76: Anaesthetic ventilator

Charts display	Pressure Flow Volume O ₂ CO ₂ N ₂ O Volatile anaesthetics
Ventilation settings (maximum six forms of ventilation possible)	2 volume-controlled forms ventilation (IMV, S-IMV) 2 pressure-controlled forms ventilation (IMV, S-PCV) 1 pressure/flow-controlled form of ventilation (PSV) 1 heart-lung machine form of ventilation (HLM) 1 manual ventilation/spontaneous breathing (MAN/SPONT) 1 monitoring (MON)
Inspiratory flow	maximum 180 l/min
MV	maximum 30 l/min
Rated value of breathing rate	2 – 100 1/min

Table 77: IMV volume-controlled ventilation

V_{Ti} tidal volume	20 – 600 ml (children) 300 – 1600 ml (adults) 20 – 1600 ml (IBW)
Ventilation frequency	14 – 80 1/min (children) 4 – 40 1/min (adults) 4 – 80 1/min (IBW)
I:E ratio	1:4 – 4:1 (incremental 0.1)
PEEP	OFF, 1 – 20 Pa × 100 (mbar)
Plateau	OFF, 10 – 50% (incremental 10%)
Pressure limitation (P_{max})	10 – 80 Pa × 100 (mbar)

Table 78: Volume-controlled synchronised ventilation S-IMV

V_T tidal volume	20 – 600 ml (children) 300 – 1600 ml (adults) 20 – 1600 ml (IBW)
Inspiration time T_{insp.}	0.2 – 2.9 s (children) 0.3 – 10 s (adults) 0.2 – 10 s (IBW)
Ventilation frequency	6 – 60 1/min (children) 4 – 40 1/min (adults) 4 – 60 1/min (IBW)
PEEP	OFF, 1 – 20 Pa × 100 (mbar)
Plateau	OFF, 10 – 50% (incremental 10%)
Pressure limitation (P_{max})	10 – 80 Pa × 100 (mbar)
Trigger threshold	0.1 – 10 l/min

Table 79: Pressure-controlled ventilation PCV

Ventilation frequency	14 – 80 1/min (children) 4 – 40 1/min (adults) 4 – 80 1/min (IBW)
I:E ratio	1:4 – 4:1 (incremental 0.1)
Plateau	10 – 90 % (incremental 5%)
Ventilation pressure P_{insp.}	5 – 60 Pa × 100 (mbar)
PEEP	OFF, 1 – 20 Pa × 100 (mbar)

Table 80: Pressure-controlled synchronised ventilation S-PCV

Ventilation pressure $P_{\max}$	5 – 60 Pa × 100 (mbar)
Inspiration time $T_{\text{insp.}}$	0.2 – 2.9 s (children) 0.3 – 10 s (adults) 0.2 – 10 s (IBW)
Ventilation frequency	6 – 60 1/min (children) 4 – 40 1/min (adults) 4 – 60 1/min (IBW)
PEEP	OFF, 1 – 20 Pa × 100 (mbar)
Plateau	10 – 90 % (incremental 5%)
Trigger threshold	0.1 – 10 l/min

Table 81: Pressure-supported spontaneous breathing PSV (ASSIST)

Supporting pressure $P_{\text{insp.}}$	5 – 60 Pa × 100 (mbar) (adults and children)
PEEP	OFF, 1 – 20 Pa × 100 (mbar)
Trigger threshold	0.1 – 10 l/min
Backup	4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, 45 seconds

Table 82: MAN/SPONT manual ventilation

Ventilation bag	Manual ventilation is produced with the ventilation bag, which serves as a reservoir
	Display of apnoea duration

Table 83: Ventilation using a heart-lung machine HLM

Ventilation bag	Manual ventilation is produced with the ventilation bag, which serves as a reservoir
	CPAP via APL
	Fresh gas settings at 0 l/min possible

Table 84: Monitoring mode MON

	Monitoring mode for adequately spontaneously breathing patients
	Freq. _{CO2} alarm

Table 85: Safety equipment

Minimum concentration O₂	Mechanical locking so that in an O ₂ /N ₂ O gas mixture, an O ₂ concentration of 25% cannot be exceeded. N ₂ O block in the event of O ₂ shortage
Safety valves	Valves with adjustable pressure relief Automatic safety valve that prevents high-pressure hazards Automatic safety valve that prevents low-pressure hazards

Table 86: Ventilation monitoring

Airway pressure	Peak, medium, PEEP, Plateau, CPAP	
	Type	Piezo-resistant
	Range	-10 – 100 Pa × 100 (mbar)
	Accuracy	±4 % min. 2 Pa × 100(mbar)
	Resolution of displays	1 mbar
Tidal volumes V_{Ti}, V_{Te}	Range	0 – 5000 ml/min
	Accuracy of displays	±10 % or 5 ml
	Resolution	1 ml
Minute volume	Range	0 – 5000 ml/min
	Accuracy of displays	±10 % or 50 ml
	Resolution	10 ml
Frequency (spontaneous)	Range	0 – 150 1/min
	Accuracy	± 1/min
	Resolution of display	1/min
Flow measurement	Type	Hot-wire anemometry
	Range	-200 – 200 l/min
	Accuracy	±10 %
	Resolution of displays	0.1 l/min
Lung function	statistic/dynamic compliance C20/C resistance	
Other	spontaneous breathing rate, share of spontaneous breaths, inspiration time of spontaneous breaths, $T_{insp.}$, $T_{exp.}$, I:E, MV	

Table 87: Gas supply monitoring

ZGA pressure	Type	Piezo-resistant
	Range	0 – 10 kPa × 100 (bar)
	Accuracy	±3 % min. 0.1 Pa × 100 (mbar)
	Resolution of displays	0.1 kPa × 100 (bar)
Bottle pressure	Type	Metallic thin-film sensor
	Range	0 – 250 kPa × 100 (bar)
	Accuracy	±4 % or 2 kPa × 100 (bar)
	Resolution of displays	1 kPa × 100 (bar)

Table 88: Standard specifications (full accuracy)

Gas	Concentration ¹⁾ [% _{rel}]	Deviation ^{2), 3)} [% _{abs}]	Interference ^{4), 5)} [% _{abs}]
CO₂	0 – 1 1 – 5 5 – 7 7 – 10 >10	±0.1 ±0.2 ±0.3 ±0.5 Not specified	N ₂ O 0.1 O ₂ 0.1 each agent 0.1 ⁶⁾
N₂O	0 – 20 20 – 100	±2 ±3	CO ₂ 0.1 O ₂ 0.1 each agent 0.1 ⁶⁾
HAL⁹⁾, ENF⁹⁾, ISO⁹⁾	0 – 1 1 – 5 >5	±0.15 ±0.2 Not specified	CO ₂ 0 N ₂ O 0.1 O ₂ 0.1 2, agent 0.1 (typical) ⁷⁾
SEV⁹⁾	0 – 1 1 – 5 5 – 8 >8	±0.15 ±0.2 ±0.4 Not specified	CO ₂ 0 N ₂ O 0.1 O ₂ 0.1 2, agent 0.1 (typical) ⁷⁾
DES⁹⁾	0 – 1 1 – 5 5 – 10 10 – 15 15 – 18 >18	±0.15 ±0.2 ±0.4 ±0.6 ±1 Not specified	CO ₂ 0 N ₂ O 0.1 O ₂ 0.1 2, agent 0.1 (typical) ⁷⁾
O₂ Hummingbird PM1111E (optional)	0 – 25 25 – 80 80 – 100	±1 ±2 ±3	CO ₂ 0.2 O ₂ 0.2 each agent 1.0
O₂ OXIMA™ (optional)	0 – 40 40 – 60 60 – 80 80 – 100	± (1% _{abs} + 1% _{rel}) ± (1% _{abs} + +2 % _{rel}) ± (1% _{abs} + +3 % _{rel}) ± (1% _{abs} + +4 % _{rel})	0.3 ⁸⁾

Instructions

- (1) Gas data are shown as zero, if the measured concentration is more than three s under the established threshold level: CO₂ -0.1/0.3 %; N₂O -3.3 %; O₂ -0/0 %, Agent -0.15/0.3 % (for/ISO accuracy).
- (2) Using a DRYLINE[™] sampling system, the inaccuracy at 10 – 55°C operating temperature is specified and is compensated by H₂O partial pressure of 11 mbar as standard (i.e. 22 °C at 40% relative humidity ambient conditions.) For the automatic compensation of the effect of ambient humidity on the gas sample composition, the actual H₂O ambient partial pressure of the host can be given via the communication interface of the AION[™].
- (3) Specifications of the inaccuracy comprise stability and drift.
- (4) Maximum interference by each gas at concentrations within the specified accuracy for each gas.
- (5) Multiple faults on CO₂, N₂O and O₂ are usually the same as individual faults.
- (6) For AION[™] 02, 02 and 01 ERP: Required entry of the agent used.
- (7) Applies only to AION[™] 02, 02 and 01 ERP
- (8) Maximum interference for gas concentrations up to 5% CO₂, 80% N₂O (bal N₂), 5% HAL, 5% ISO, 5% ENF, 8% SEV, 18% DES.
- (9) Not applicable to AION[™] 01.

Table 89: Extended specifications^{1, 2, 3, 4)} (full accuracy)

Gas	Range [% _{rel}]	Deviation [% _{abs}]	Static [% _{abs}] ⁵⁾	Interference [% _{abs}] ⁶⁾
ISO	<5	p. spec. normal range	--	--
	5 – 6	±0.2	0.05	--
	6 – 10	±0.6	0.1	N ₂ O + O ₂ 0.4
	10 – 15 ⁷⁾	±2.0	0.22	2. Agent Not specified
	>15	Not specified	Not specified	
SEV	<8	p. spec. normal range	--	--
	8 – 12	±0.6	0.09	--
	12 – 16	±1.0	0.12	N ₂ O + O ₂ 0.4
	16 – 20 ⁷⁾	±2.0	0.17	2. Agent Not specified
	20 – 24 ⁷⁾	±2.5	0.24	
	>24	Not specified	Not specified	
DES	<18	p. spec. normal range	--	--
	18 – 24	±2.2	0.44	--
	24 – 30 ⁷⁾	-2.2/+6.0	0.86	N ₂ O + O ₂ 0.4
	30 – 32 ⁷⁾	-2.2/+8.0	1.10	2. Agent Not specified
	>32	Not specified	Not specified	

Table 90: Extended range pressure effects ⁸⁾

	[% _{abs}]			
	@ 700 hPa	@ 850 hPa	@ 1013 hPa	@1100 hPa
@ 7.5 % ISO	-0.0 +0.6	-0.0 +0.2	See table above	-0.1 +0.2
@ 13 % SEV	-0.0 +0.2	-0.0 +0.3		-0.3 +0.0
@ 15 % DES	-1.0 +0.0	-0.5 +0.0		-0.0 +0.5

Notes

- (1) Extended specification not valid if in ISO mode
- (2) At ambient pressure of 1013 hPa
- (3) Extended range must be set with a special command, which also requires the entry of the used agent. NOTE: If the wrong agent is entered, the accuracy specification is invalid.
- (4) CO₂ and N₂O data are not valid if the extended range is activated.
- (5) Typical static specification. Static is calculated as the standard deviation from 600 sample values (80 ms interval).
- (6) Interference is added to the specification of accuracy.
- (7) Ranges above 10% ISO, 16% and 24% SEV DES are not intended for normal or permanent operation but only for error conditions.
- (8) Ambient pressure effects are specified for 1.5 times the normal range of the maximum concentrations (except for DES). The effects are added to the specification of inaccuracy. Ambient pressure effects increase with increasing gas concentration and are specified for 1.5 times the normal range.

Table 91: Interference due to gas contamination

Contamination	Interference [% _{abs}]				
	CO ₂	N ₂ O	Agents	O ₂ Hummingbird PM1111E (optional)	O ₂ OXIMA™ (optional)
<100 % Xenon	0.1	0	0	0.5	0.3
<50 % He	0.1	0	0	0.5	0.3
Drive gas-operated dosing aerosol	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	0.5	Not specified
<0.1% ethanol	0	0	0	0.5	0.3
Saturated isopropanol steam	0.1	0	Not specified	0.5	Not specified
<1% acetone	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0.3
<1% methane	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0.3

Table 92: Gas measurement

FiO₂	standard	Inspiratory fuel cell
Side power measurement		optional
	O₂	Measurement with fuel cell inspiratory/expiratory
	CO₂	Measurement infrared spectrometry inspiratory/end-tidal
	N₂O	Measurement infrared spectrometry inspiratory/end-tidal
	Anaesthetic gases	Measurement inspiratory/end-tidal Halothane, enflurane, isoflurane, sevoflurane and desflurane
Limits for precise triggered breathing rate	60 l/min - at 200 ml/min for Dryline water trap/gas sample tube type adults - at 120 ml/min for Dryline water trap/gas sample tube type neonates	
	- based on end-expiratory values - for I:E ratio 1:1	

Table 92: Gas measurement

Rise time ($t_{10-90\%}$) @ 120 ml/min	CO₂	250 ms (fall time 200 ms)
	N₂O	250 ms
	O₂	600 ms
	HAL, ISO, SEV, DES	300 ms
	ENF	350 ms
Rise time ($t_{10-90\%}$) @ 200 ml/min	CO₂	250 ms (fall time 200 ms)
	N₂O	250 ms
	O₂	500 ms
	HAL, ISO, SEV, DES	300 ms
	ENF	350 ms
Delay time		<4 s
Flow	Adults	120 – 200 ml/min
	Neonates	70 – 120 ml/min
Blockage alarm		Flow <40 ml/min
Water trap full		Flow <75 % of the set flow
Duration of zero phase		5 s, maximum 9 s every 4 hours
Accuracy		ISO (11196) after 45 s, full after 10 min
MAC		Establishment of the minimum alveolar concentration

Table 93: Interfaces

Serial	COM1, COM2 sockets (standard, 9-pin) galvanically separated, 3 kV
Ethernet	IEE 802.3, 100BaseT, CAT5
USB	1.0 (Update, Logfiles)

Table 94: protocols

Phillips VueLink	COM1
Philips Intellibridge	COM1
HuLBus	COM2
HL7	Ethernet

Table 95: Relevant standards

93/42/EEC	RATES GUIDELINE dated 14 June 1993 on medical products
DIN EN 60601-1	Medical electrical devices – Section 1: General specifications for safety including essential performance features (IEC 60601-1:2005 + Cor.:2006 + Cor.:2007 + A1:2012); German edition EN 60601-1:2006 + Cor.:2010 + A1:2013
DIN EN 60601-1-2	Medical electrical devices – Section 2: General specifications for safety including essential performance features – extended standard: Electromagnetic compatibility – requirements and tests (IEC 60601-1-2:2007, modified); German edition EN 60601-1-2:2007
DIN EN ISO 80601-2-13	Medical electrical devices – Section 2 – 13: General specifications for safety including essential performance features – anaesthesia workstations: (ISO 80601-2-13:2011); German edition EN ISO 80601-2-13:2012

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leon Short checklist before start-up

Test		Description	Passed	
			Yes	No
1.	Visual monitoring	Technical monitoring of damage, completely correct set-up, hygienic cleanliness, suitable accessories, test seal		
Turn off device				
2.	Plug in ZGA, plug in mains cable			
3.	Mains supply	available (green LED mains connection control lit)		
4.	Rotameter block	O ₂ on the rotameter block at 10 l/min, audible inflow sound in the ventilation bag. O ₂ on the rotameter block at 0l/min		
Turn on device				
5.	Potential equalisation*	connected (to device and to wall connection)		
6.	CO ₂ absorber	Sieve with seal correctly placed, protective cap available, filled, filling date, lime not coloured, locked		
7.	Breathing bellows in dome	Available and correctly adjusted		
8.	Dome	adjusted, finger-tight, tight		
9.	Patient module	Attachment parts completely and firmly adjusted, blue insp./exp. Valve diaphragm on carriers available, correctly inserted, docking station with patient module correctly locked onto the device		
10.	APL	available, at 20 mbar		
11.	Ventilation tubes	Correctly connected, (to Ø 22 mm cones on the front of the patient module), y-piece available and placed on the test adapter, new ventilation filter*		
12.	NGA, AGSS	Correctly connected (with adapter on Ø 30 mm cone to the underside of the patient module), aspiration performance monitored		
13.	Gas measurement (O ₂ , CO ₂ *, N ₂ O*, NG*)	available (internally or externally), connected, (patient adapter*, measuring gas tube*, water trap*), ready for operation, check water trap for fill state and expiry date*		
14.	Anaesthetic vaporiser*	Correct fit, fill state, at 0, connected to electricity*		
15. Execute system test				
16.	O ₂ control	Unplug the patient adapter* of the gas measurement with y-piece from the test adapter, start the MAN/SPONT, set a fresh gas flow of 5 l/min. The O ₂ measured value must rise recognisably. Re-plug the patient adapter* with Y-piece into the test adapter		
17.	O ₂ flush	Activate O ₂ flush button, audible inflow sound in the ventilation bag, key resets		
18.	Ext. O ₂ outlet*	Ext. O ₂ flow meter at 15 l/min, gas flows audibly from the ext. O ₂ outlet. Ext. O ₂ flow meter at 0 l/min		
19.	Fresh gas outlet*	External fresh gas outlet switch at 1 (ON), activate O ₂ flush key, gas flows audibly from the fresh gas outlet. External gas outlet switch at 0 (OFF)		
20.	Bronchial aspiration	connected, filter available, ready for operation -> VAC display ≤(-0.7) bar with locked aspiration tube		
21.	Charge battery	Unplug mains cable. Remaining life display = 100 min.		
22.	Reserve gas bottles*	Check tightness, connections and fill state		
23.	Visual alarm signal, audible	Trigger an alarm, LED lit on keyboard, alarm tone can be heard		
24.	Auxiliary devices*	Secured, check in accordance with their own user manuals		
25.	Independent ventilation equipment e.g. ventilation bag with mask available, checked			
26.	Test alarms (also on auxiliary devices*)			

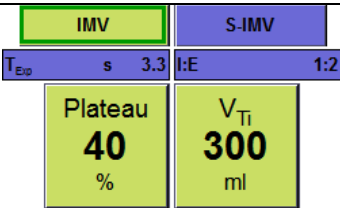
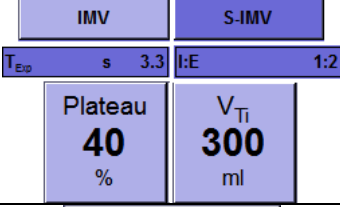
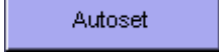
*If available

Name of checker

Signature

Check date

leon Short operating instructions

Keypad		Touchscreen	
	leon ON and OFF		Display mains operation / battery operation
	Standby (stop ventilation)		Select patient category
	Start of a form of ventilation		Preset form of ventilation and parameters
	Selection of form of ventilation and parameters		Setting of running form of ventilation and parameters
	Opening and closing alarm limits window		Adjust alarm limits automatically
	Selection of MAN/SPONT form of ventilation		Selection of MAN/SPONT form of ventilation
	Selection of real-time graphs		Real-time graphs control elements
	Switch between windows		Switch between windows
	Muting of alarm tone for 2 or 10 minutes		Mute display 2 or 10 minutes

Checklist of technical safety controls

Technical safety controls carried out in accordance with DIN EN 62353 by:

Company / Department

Name of checker

Name of device (serial name / inventory number)

Mechanical safety	Passed	
	Yes	No
Gas connection tubes		
Keypad		
Touchscreen		
Patient module		
Bag-in-bottle unit		
CO ₂ absorber		
Anaesthetic vaporiser		
PC and other monitor support arms		
Tube support arm		
Cable support arm		
Workstation illumination		
Trolley		

Electrical safety		Passed	
		Yes	No
Electric cables (state)			
		Measured value:	
Protective cable resistance	max. 0.2 Ohm	Ohm	
Reserve device earth leakage	max. 1.0 mA	mA	
Insulation resistance	>2 MOhm	MOhm	

Functional safety		Passed	
		Yes	No
Check for tightness			
Alarms LEDs keyboard, audible			
PEEP valve			
Ventilation pressure			
Fresh gas blender	Flow		
	Gas concentrations		
Anaesthetic vaporiser			
Gas measurement			
O ₂	Ratio system		
	N ₂ O cut-off		
	Flush		
Reserve	Switch-over		
	Return flow		
APL			
Batteries			

Miscellaneous		Passed	
		Yes	No
Visual check of external changes			
Visual check of external faults or damage			
Check device combinations			
Labels complete and legible			
User manual must be present and correspond to the installed software version.			
Warnings in the German language must be present.			
Alarm and safety functions in accordance with the user manual			
Medical product book must be present			

Test device	Type	Serial number	Calibrated up to

Result of check	Remarks on check
No technical safety faults	
Faults were immediately fixed	
Faults that require servicing	
Fixable faults; this device may only be used after faults have been fixed. Danger for patients, users or third parties.	

Name of checker

Signature

Check date

leon Spare parts ordering consumables

(Please enter the number of items in the order column)



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contact: _____

Department: _____

Street: _____

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Email: _____

Accessories Consumables		Page 1/1
Item number	Description	Order
0205009	Insulation bag adults	
0122002	Ventilation filter	
0202015	CO ₂ soda lime (5 l)	
0209410/6	CO ₂ single-use absorber plus	
0209411/6	CO ₂ single-use absorber premium	
0205029	Disposable tube system for children	
369-0343-00	Bronchial aspiration filter	
0209608	Fan filter pad	
0209106	Insp./exp. valve diaphragm (blue)	
0208610	Calibration gas	
0208632	Sample line adults	
0208633	Sample line neonates	
0230009	O ₂ fuel cell (external O ₂ measurement FiO ₂)	
0208622	O ₂ fuel cell (OXIMA)	
0045003	Patient adapter for sample line, straight	
0045002	Patient for sample line, angled	
0205090	Patient tube system	
0208630	Water trap adults	
0208631	Water trap neonates	
0045001	Y-piece adults	
60-20-301	Y-piece neonates	
0209045	Spare parts accessories set leon	



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leon Spare parts ordering consumables

leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement

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Accessories options and replacements		Page 1/3
Item number	Description	Order
0011300	Waste hose 3 m	
0202005	AGSS adapter black 4 holes (patient module wall connection)	
0209581	AGSS adapter white without holes (patient module carrier system)	
900MR130	Adapter angled (AGSS)	
020870	Rechargeable battery (lead gel)	
0209130	APL	
0209455	Workstation illumination	
0209460	Carrier system (AGSS)	
0209352	Bellows	
ba-leon-en	User manual leon	
0140900	Bronchial aspiration collection bottle, rinsing bottle	
0209365	CO ₂ absorber glass	
0209360	CO ₂ absorber PSU (complete)	
0209590	CO ₂ click adapter	
0209353	Dome	
0208611	Pressure reducer for calibration gas bottle	
0342002	Pressure regulator with pressure measurement cable for 10 L N ₂ O bottles	
0342000	Pressure regulator with pressure measurement cable for 10 L O ₂ bottles	
0011071-1 /-2	AIR pressure tube with supply plug and NIST plug ISO 32/transmission standard	
0011700-1	AIR pressure tube with T-connector, supply plug and NIST plug ISO 32/transmission standard	
0011072-1 /-2	N ₂ O pressure tube with supply plug and NIST plug ISO 32/transmission standard	
0011070-1 /-2	O ₂ pressure tube with supply plug and NIST plug ISO 32/transmission standard	

leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement

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Accessories options and replacements	Page 2/3
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Item number	Description	Order
0011073-1/-2	Vacuum pressure tube with supply plug and NIST plug ISO 32/transmission standard	
0200518	Isoflurane filling adapter	
0045000	Disposable tube connector (AGSS)	
	Disposable tube connector (ventilation bag/ventilation tube adapter)	
0050011	10 L N ₂ O bottles, empty	
0050010	10 L O ₂ bottles, empty	
0209120	Flow sensor inspiratory, expiratory	
0208540	Device rails 25 x 10 (length on request)	
0208550 /-1	Support for 300 mm/400 mm monitors	
0208540	Support for PC and keyboard (including adapter disc)	
0209450	Tube support arm	
0209298	Bronchial aspiration mounting	
0208600	with agent auto ID	
0208601	without agent auto ID	
0208602	without agent	
ba-leons-hy-d	Hygiene instructions	
900MR534	ISO 22/22 plug adapter (AGSS)	
P accessory apnoea	Anaesthesia accessories catalogue	
0205010	Catheter receptacle with holding claw	
0140165	Catheter basket (150 x 100 x 480)	
06006832	Artificial lung	
0206024	Desflurane anaesthetic vaporiser, Selectatec®	

leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement

(Please enter the number of items in the order column)



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Accessories options and replacements		Page 3/3
Item number	Description	Order
0206021	Isoflurane anaesthetic vaporiser, Selectatec®	
0206020	sevoflurane anaesthetic vaporiser, Selectatec®	
0208766	O ₂ fuel cell (fresh gas blender)	
209100	Patient module complete (without CO ₂ absorber)	
0170501	Potential equalization conductor	
0050003	N ₂ O reserve gas bottles, 2L, empty	
0050002	O ₂ reserve gas bottles, 2L, empty	
7520	AGSS tube (feeds through on the rear)	
0011050	Bronchial aspiration tube set	
0208552	Tube holder clips for tube support arm	
M103261699	Cable interface VueLink module	
0170024	Fuses 2 AT	
00.030	Voltage supply cable	
0170500	Voltage supply cable for auxiliary devices	
0209135	Dome inspection glass inspiration, expiration	
0205013-1	All connection plug AGSS EN 737	
208774	PEEP valve diaphragm	
0209990	VueLink module (complete with cabling)	
900MR139	Water trap patient tube system	



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leon Spare parts ordering options and replacement

Subject to change

As at 01.07.2017



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