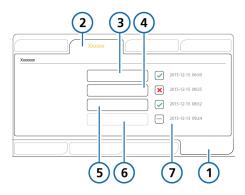
HAMILTON-G5/S1 Preoperational Checks

Perform the preop check after setting up the ventilator with a new breathing circuit, expiratory valve set, and/or flow sensor, and before connecting the patient.

- Leak test (Tightness)
- Flow sensor calibration
- O2 sensor calibration (if needed)

Accessing the Tests & calib window

- 1. Do either of the following:
- While in Standby, touch System > Tests & calib (see figure below).
- In the Standby window, touch Preop check.
- 2. Touch the button for the desired operation.



System 1

4

- O2 sensor
- Tests & calib 2
- 6 CO2 sensor

5

- 3 Flow sensor Leak test (Tightness)
- Time/date of last test, calibration

Performing the Leak test

Follow infection-control procedures to disinfect your hands before blocking the flow sensor in step 4.

- 1. Set up ventilator for ventilation, complete with expiratory valve set, breathing circuit, flow sensor, CO2 airway adapter (if used), and/or other components you will use on the patient.*
- 2. While in Standby, in the System > Tests & calib window, touch Leak test (Tightness).
- 3. When prompted, disconnect the breathing circuit at the patient side of the flow sensor.
- 4. When prompted, block the flow sensor opening (wearing a glove is recommended).



When done, pass \checkmark or fail \times and date/time of completion are displayed.

- CO2 sensor calibration (if needed)
- Alarm tests (as desired)

(3) Calibrating the adult/pediatric flow sensor

- 1. Calibrate the flow sensor in Standby, with no patient connected.
- 2. Connect the flow sensor to the breathing circuit.



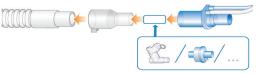
3. Connect the *next* component in the circuit to the flow sensor.

Depending on your setup, this could be, for example, an HMEF, nebulizer, CO2 sensor, or flex tube.

Do not connect any more components at this time. You will be prompted to connect the calibration adapter once the process starts.



- 4. In the Standby window, touch Preop check.
- 5. Touch Flow sensor.
- 6. When prompted, attach the calibration adapter to the component connected to the flow sensor and flip all three of them together 180°, so the adapter is directly connected to the breathing circuit limb.



7. When prompted, flip the components 180° again, so the flow sensor is directly connected to the limb, and remove just the calibration adapter.



When done, pass \checkmark or fail \times and date/time of completion are displayed.

* For details, see the HAMILTON-G5/S1 coaxial and dual limb Circuit Setup Quick Reference Cards (PN ELO2020-113-TW, ELO2020-114-TW).

Calibrating the O2 sensor (if needed)

- 1. Touch System > Tests & calib.
- 2. Touch O2 sensor.

When done, pass \checkmark or fail \times and date/time of completion are displayed.

Calibrating the CO2 sensor/adapter (if needed)

Zero calibration is performed with the CO2 sensor and airway adapter connected to each other, disconnected from the breathing circuit.

- 1. Connect the CO2 sensor (1, in the figure below) to the CO2 port (2) on the ventilator, and ensure CO2 monitoring is enabled (System > Sensors > On/Off).
- 2. Wait at least 2 minutes for the device to warm up.
- 3. Attach the CO2 sensor to the airway adapter.

Calibration is performed with the sensor and airway adapter connected to each other, disconnected from the breathing circuit.

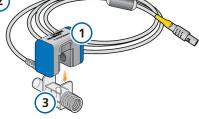
Keep the sensor and airway adapter away from all sources of CO2, including the patient's and your own exhaled breath, as well as the ventilator exhaust port.

- 4. Touch System > Tests & calib.
- 5. Touch CO2 sensor.

Do not move the components during calibration.

When done, pass \checkmark or fail \times , and date/time of completion are displayed.





3 Airway adapter

- CO2 sensor 1
- CO2 module on device 2



6 Alarm tests

During ventilator startup, the ventilator performs a selfcheck that also verifies proper alarm function, including generation of an audible alarm sound.

You are *not* required to perform additional alarm tests.

If the preoperational check fails

