

For use with list number 20709-04, 20709-27

# **Technical Service Manual**



430-10881-004 (A, 10/2007)

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## Contents

#### Section 1

INTRODUCTION	•		. 1-1
1.1 SCOPE	•		. 1-1
1.2 CONVENTIONS	•		. 1-2
1.3 COMPONENT DESIGNATORS	•		. 1-3
1.4 DEFINITIONS	•		. 1-3
1.5 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	•		. 1-4
1.6 USER QUALIFICATION	•		. 1-6
1.7 ARTIFACTS	•		. 1-6
1.8 ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATABILITY	•		. 1-6
1.9 FCC/ACMA INFORMATION.	•		. 1-7
1.10 INSTRUMENT INSTALLATION PROCEDURE	•		. 1-7
1.10.1 UNPACKING			. 1-8
1.10.2 INSPECTION			. 1-8
1.10.3 SELF TEST			. 1-8
1 10 4 SETTING THE TIME AND DATE			1-9
	•	•••	
Section 2			
WARRANTY	•		. 2-1
Section 3			
SYSTEM OPERATING MANUAL	•	• •	. 3-1
Section 4			
			1 1
	•	• •	. 4-1
4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION	•	• •	. 4-1
4.2 INFUSER ELECTRONICS OVERVIEW $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\cdot$	•	• •	. 4-2
4.2.1 POWER SUPPLY MODULE	•	• •	. 4-2
4.2.2 INPUT POWER LOGIC	•	• •	. 4-2
4.2.2.1 INPUT VOLTAGE SWITCH-OVER CIRCUITRY	•	• •	. 4-2
4.2.2.2 EIEKNAL POWER CIRCUITRY	•	• •	. 4-3
4.2.2.3 POWER CONTROL LOGIC CIRCUITRY.	•	• •	. 4-3
4.2.2.4 POWER INTERFACE TO CE	•	• •	. 4-3
4.2.3 VOLTAGE SUPERVISION CIRCUIT.	•	• •	. 4-4
4.2.4 MICROCONTROLLER SUPERVISION CIRCUIT	•	• •	. 4-4
4.2.5 LITHIUM BATTERY BACKUP	•	• •	. 4-4
4.2.6 BATTERY CHARGER	•	• •	. 4-4
4.2.6.1 LOW BATTERY DETECTION	•	• •	. 4-5
4.2.6.2 DISCHARGED BATTERY DETECTION	•	• •	. 4-5
4.2.7 LOGIC INTERFACE	•	• •	. 4-6
4.2.7.1 GLUE LOGIC – LCD I/O	•	• •	. 4-7
4.2.7.2 GLUE LOGIC – SERIAL I/O CHANNEL ENABLE .	•	• •	. 4-7
4.2.8 LCD INTERFACE	•	• •	. 4-7
4.2.8.1 LCD MODULE	•	• •	. 4-8
4.2.8.2 LCD CONTRAST	•	• •	. 4-8
4.2.8.3 LCD BACKLIGHT	•	• •	. 4-8
4.2.8.4 BATTERY INDICATOR	•		. 4-8
4.2.8.5 AC POWER INDICATOR	•		. 4-8
4.2.9 KEYPAD INTERFACE	•		. 4-9
4.2.10 BARCODE READER	•		. 4-9
4.2.11 PATIENT PENDANT	•		. 4-9
4.2.11.1PCA INPUT	•		. 4-9

	4.2.12	NURSE (	CALL												•				4-10
	4.2.13	DOOR S	ENSOR												•				4-10
	4.2.14	MECHAI	NISM AS	SSEM	IBLY	΄.													4-10
		4.2.14.1V	IAL SEN	ISOR	•							•			•				4-11
		4.2.14.2IN	IJECTO	R CL	AMF	' SE	NS	OR		•		•			•				4-11
		4.2.14.38	YRINGE	EMF	YTY S	SEN	ISO	R		•	•	•		•				•	4-12
		4.2.14.4P	RESSUI	RE O	CCL	USI	ON	SE	NSC	DR	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	4-12
		4.2.14.5S	HAFT S	ENSC	DR	•			•	•		•			•		•	•	4-12
		4.2.14.6D	UAL BI	POLA	R DI	RIV	E				•	•		•				•	4-12
	4.2.15	REAL-TI	ME CLO	OCK	•		•	•		•	•	•		•			•	•	4-13
	4.2.16	ALARM I	LOGIC		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•	4-13
		4.2.16.1N	ORMAL	ALA	RM	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•	4-14
		4.2.16.2C	RITICAI	L FAI	LUR	ΕA	LAF	RM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-14
		4.2.16.3N	ORMAL	SHU	TDC	OWN	I IN	HIE	BIT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-14
		4.2.16.4V	OLUME	CON	TRC	)L	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-14
		4.2.16.5A	LARM T	ONE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-14
		4.2.16.6N	ORMAL	KEY	TON	ЛE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-14
	4.2.17	PROGRA	M MEM	IORY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-14
	4.2.18	DATA M	EMORY	· ·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-15
4.3	PCA	COMMUN	VICATIC	ONS E	NGI	NE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-15
	4.3.1	CE PRO	GRAM N	ЛЕМС	DRY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-15
	4.3.2	ETHERN	IET POF	RT.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-17
	4.3.3	I/O PWA	ι		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-17
	4.3.4	ANTENN	A PWA		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-17
	4.3.5	WIRELE	SS CON	IMUN	IICA	TIO	NS	(WI	IFI)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-17
	4.3.6	CE PWA	TO MC	U PW	ΥA.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4-17
	4.3.7	LED IND	ICATOI	RS .	•				•	•		•			•	•	•		4-18

#### Section 5

MAINTE	NANC	E AND SE	RVICE	TES	STS										. 5-1
5.1	ROU	FINE MAIN	ITENA	NCE											. 5-1
5	5.1.1	INSPECT	ION.		•										. 5-1
5	5.1.2	CLEANIN	G.		•										. 5-1
5	5.1.3	SANITIZI	NG.		•										. 5-2
5.2	PERF	ORMANC	E VER	RIFIC	ATI	ON 7	res	Т.							. 5-3
5	5.2.1	REQUIRE	D EQ	UIPM	1EN	Τ.									. 5-3
5	5.2.2	INSPECT	ION.		•										. 5-3
5	5.2.3	TEST SET	ΓUΡ.		•										. 5-4
5	5.2.4	SELF TES	ST .		•										. 5-4
5	5.2.5	BIOMED	MODE	E TES	STS										. 5-5
5	5.2.6	DELIVER	Y ACC	URA	CY	TES	Τ.								. 5-7
5	5.2.7	OCCLUSI	ON TE	EST .											. 5-8
5	5.2.8	ELECTRI	CAL SA	AFET	ΓY Ί	EST	`.								. 5-9
5	5.2.9	END OF 7	THE P	VT .											5-10
5.3	CONI	NECTIVITY	Y CHE	CK .	•						•				5-10
5.4	PERI	ODIC MAI	NTEN	ANCI	E IN	ISPE	CT	ON	•				•	•	5-11
5.5	BATI	ERY OPE	RATIO	N OV	/ER	VIE	<i>W</i> .		•					•	5-11
Sectio	n 6														
TROUBI	LESHC	OTING													. 6-1
6.1	TECH	INICAL AS	SSISTA	ANCE	С.						•				. 6-1

6.2	DIAG	NOSTIC MODE				. 6-1
6.3	ALAF	RM MESSAGES AND ERROR CODES	•			. 6-2
6.	3.1	OPERATIONAL ALARM MESSAGES	•			. 6-3
6.	3.2	ERROR CODES REQUIRING TECHNICAL SERVICE .	•	•	•	. 6-4

6.4 T	ROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES	•	•		. (	6-10
Section	7					
REPLACE	ABLE PARTS AND REPAIRS					7-1
7.1 5	EPLACEABLE PARTS	•	•	•		7-1
7.2 A	DIUSTMENT PROCEDURES	•	•	•	•••	7-1
7.2	1 REQUIRED TOOLS AND MATERIALS	•	•	•		7-2
7.2	2 SEPARATING THE FRONT AND REAR ENCLOSURE	ASS	SEM	BLIE	S.	7-3
7.2	3 INJECTOR SENSOR SWITCH ADJUSTMENT	1100				7-5
7.2	4 VIAL SENSOR SWITCH ADJUSTMENT	•	•	•	•••	7-6
7.2	5 OCCLUSION ALARM SWITCH TEST AND ADJUSTM	ENT	、 ・	•	•••	7-7
1.2	7 2 5 1 OCCLUSION ALARM SWITCH TEST		•	•	•••	7-7
	7.2.5.1 OCCLUSION ALARM SWITCH AND PRESSUR	E AI	ח.ח	STM	ENT	7-8
79	6 I FAD SCREW LUBRICATION		000	01101	L2111	7-10
735	PEPI ACEMENT PROCEDURES	•	•	•	• ,	$7_{-10}$
7.0 1	A SAFETY AND FOLIPMENT PRECALITIONS	•	•	•	•	7 - 10
7.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	•	•	• ,	7 11
7.3	2 FRONT AND DEAD ENCLOSUIDE DEDIACEMENT	•	•	•	•	$7^{-11}$
7.3	A DIDDED FOOT DAD DEDIACEMENT	•	•	•	•	7 19
7.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	•	•	•	$7^{-12}$
7.3	C DATTEDY DATTEDY DOOD DATTEDY DOOD DAD	•	•	•	•	7-14
7.3	AND DATTEDY CTDAD DEDIACEMENT					714
7 0	AND DATIERI SIRAP REPLACEMENT	•	•	•	•••	7-14
7.3	7 PATIENT PENDANT ASSEMIDLY REPLACEMENT .		ארבור		•	7-10
7.3	5.8 FRUNT ENCLUSURE ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REP	2LAC			•	7-10
	7.3.8.1 SECURITY DOOR AND DOOR HINGE REPLAT	CEM	IENI	•	•	7-16
	7.3.8.2 KEYPAD REPLACEMENT.	•	•	•	•	7-17
	7.3.8.3 DOOR LATCH HOOK REPLACEMENT.	•	•	•	•	7-18
	7.3.8.4 CRADLE ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT	•	•	•	•	7-19
	7.3.8.5 MECHANISM LEVER ARM REPLACEMENT .	•	•	•	•	7-19
	7.3.8.6 DOOR LATCH ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT .	•	•	•	•	7-20
	7.3.8.7 DOOR LOCK ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT .	•	•	•	•	7-21
	7.3.8.8 HANDLE GASKET AND ENCLOSURE					
	GASKET REPLACEMENT	•	•	•	• • ′	7-23
	7.3.8.9 REMOVING THE CE PWA	•	•	•	• ′	7-23
	7.3.8.10REMOVING THE ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY	•	•	•	• '	7-24
	7.3.8.11ANTENNA PWA REPLACEMENT	•	•	•	• '	7-25
	7.3.8.12ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY COMPONENT RE	PLA	CEN	IENT	. '	7-26
	7.3.8.13LCD WINDOW REPLACEMENT	•	•	•	• '	7-30
	7.3.8.14MECHANISM ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT .	•	•	•	• ′	7-31
	7.3.8.15BARCODE READER, GASKET, AND					
	WINDOW REPLACEMENT				,	7-31
	7.3.8.16SPLASH SHIELD REPLACEMENT	•	•	•	• ′	7-32
7.3	8.9 REAR ENCLOSURE ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REPL	ACE	EME	NT	• '	7-33
	7.3.9.1 FUSE REPLACEMENT	•		•	• '	7-35
	7.3.9.2 POLE CLAMP ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT .	•		•	• ′	7-35
	7.3.9.3 VELCRO STRAP AND RETAINER PLATE REPI	LACI	EME	NT	• ′	7-36
	7.3.9.4 POWER SUPPLY PWA REPLACEMENT	•		•	• '	7-37
	7.3.9.5 PAWL/RATCHET ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT	Γ.			• '	7-37
	7.3.9.6 REAR ENCLOSURE HARNESS ASSEMBLY, E	QUI	POT	ENT	IAL	
	POST, AND GROUND STRAP REPLACEMENT	•			,	7-38
	7.3.9.7 I/O PWA REPLACEMENT	•			• '	7-39
	7.3.9.8 BATTERY PAD REPLACEMENT	•			• '	7-40
	7.3.9.9 PATIENT PENDANT JACK ASSEMBLY REPLA	CEN	/IEN	Г.	• '	7-41

Section 8 SPECIFICATIONS.	8-1
Section 9	
DRAWINGS	9-1
Appendix	A-1
ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS	A- 1
ELECTROMAGNETIC IMMUNITY	A- 2
ELECTROMAGNETIC IMMUNITY FOR LIFE-SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT AND	
SYSTEMS	A- 3
RECOMMENDED SEPARATION DISTANCES	
FOR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	A- 5
Index	I-1

# Figures

Figure 1-1	LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens	-9
Figure 1-2	Setting the Time and Date	10
Figure 4-1	Mechanism Assembly	11
Figure 4-2	Dual Bipolar Drive	13
Figure 4-3	PCA Controller	16
Figure 5-1	LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens	-5
Figure 5-2	Autoprogram Screen	10
Figure 5-3	Ethernet Connectivity	11
Figure 7-1	Separating the Front and Rear Enclosure Assemblies	-4
Figure 7-2	Injector Sensor Switch	-5
Figure 7-3	Vial Sensor Switch	-6
Figure 7-4	Occlusion Alarm Test Setup	-8
Figure 7-5	Occlusion Alarm Pressure Adjustment	-9
Figure 7-6	Battery Assembly, AC Power Cord, and Patient Pendant Assembly . 7-1	13
Figure 7-7	Front Enclosure Assembly External Components	17
Figure 7-8	Front Enclosure Assembly Internal Components	20
Figure 7-9	Door Lock Assembly	22
Figure 7-10	Antenna PWA Replacement	26
Figure 7-11	Electronics Assembly Components	27
Figure 7-12	Rear Enclosure External Components	34
Figure 7-13	Rear Enclosure Harness Assembly    7-4	10
Figure 7-14	Rear Enclosure Internal Components	12
Figure 9-1	Illustrated Parts Breakdown	-5
Figure 9-2	Final Assembly	-9
Figure 9-3	Front Enclosure Assembly	11
Figure 9-4	Rear Enclosure Assembly    .    <	15
Figure 9-5	Electronics Assembly	19
Figure 9-6	Mechanism Assembly	21
Figure 9-7	Antenna Assembly	23
Figure 9-8	MCU PWA Schematic	25
Figure 9-9	Numeric Display Schematic 9-3	37
Figure 9-10	Icon Display Schematic	39
Figure 9-11	CE PWA Schematic	11
Figure 9-12	LED I/O PWA Schematic 9-5	57
Figure 9-13	Final Assembly (20709-27)	31
Figure 9-14	Front Enclosure Assembly (20709-27) 9-6	39
Figure 9-15	Rear Enclosure Assembly (20709-27)         .          .	77

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## Tables

Table 1-1	Conventions					. 1-2
Table 1-2	Definitions					. 1-3
Table 4-1	Motor Step Table					4-13
Table 5-1	Cleaning Solutions					. 5-2
Table 5-2	System Tests					. 5-6
Table 5-3	Electrical Safety Measurements					. 5-9
Table 6-1	Operational Alarm Messages					. 6-3
Table 6-2	Error Codes Requiring Technical Service					. 6-4
Table 6-3	Troubleshooting with the PVT					6-11
Table 9-1	Drawings					. 9-1
Table 9-2	Drawings					. 9-1
Table 9-3	Illustrated Parts Breakdown					. 9-2

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# Section 1 INTRODUCTION

The LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> Infusion System is a patient-controlled analgesia management system designed to meet the fluid delivery requirements of today's evolving healthcare environments. The system is comprised of a pole mounted or tabletop drug infusion pump (LifeCare PCA), barcoded drug vials with a variety of pre-filled drugs and drug concentrations (PCA vial), and a compatible administration set.

The primary feature of the PCA device is the barcode reader, which is designed to automate drug identification. Other enhancements include an Ethernet port and wireless communications for interfacing with a computer or medication management unit (MMU). List numbers 20709-04/27-77 & above uses wireless protocol WiFi 802.11 a/b/g, and List number 20709-04/27-01 thru -76 uses wireless protocol WiFi 802.11b.

The LifeCare PCA pump is a self-contained, microprocessor-based infusion device with the following features: keypad controls, a prompting alphanumeric display, an LED display, an integral locking system, a pole clamp, a barcode reader for drug identification, and field-upgradeable software. The pump is intended to operate on AC power. An internal battery is provided to maintain operation for short periods of time during patient transport and when AC power is lost or not available.

# 1.1 SCOPE

This manual is organized into 11 sections:

- □ Section 1 Introduction
- □ Section 2 Warranty
- □ Section 3 System Operating Manual
- □ Section 4 Theory of Operation
- □ Section 5 Maintenance and Service Tests
- □ Section 6 Troubleshooting
- □ Section 7 Replaceable Parts and Repairs
- □ Section 8 Specifications
- □ Section 9 Drawings
- Appendices
- □ Index
- □ Technical Service Bulletins

If a problem in device operation cannot be resolved using the information in this manual, contact Hospira (*see Section 6.1, Technical Assistance*).

Specific instructions for operating the device are contained in the *LifeCare PCA System Operating Manual*. Provision is made for the inclusion of the system operating manual in *Section 3* of this manual.

**Note:** Figures are rendered as graphic representations to approximate actual product; therefore, figures may not exactly reflect the product.

# 1.2 CONVENTIONS

The conventions listed in *Table 1-1, Conventions*, are used throughout this manual.

Table 1-1. Conventions								
Convention	Application	Example						
Italic	Reference to a section, figure, table, or publication	(see Section 6.1, Technical Assistance)						
[ALL CAPS]	In-text references to keys and touchswitches	[SILENCE]						
ALL CAPS	Screen displays	LOW BATTERY						
Bold	Emphasis	CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components.						

Throughout this manual, warnings, cautions, and notes are used to emphasize important information as follows:

#### WARNING: A WARNING CONTAINS SPECIAL SAFETY EMPHASIS AND MUST BE OBSERVED AT ALL TIMES. FAILURE TO OBSERVE A WARNING IS POTENTIALLY LIFE THREATENING.

CAUTION: A caution usually appears prior to a procedure or statement. A caution contains information that could prevent irreversible equipment product damage or hardware failure. Failure to observe a caution could result in serious patient or user injury.

**Note:** A note highlights information that helps explain a concept or procedure.

**V**EN-2 Information applies to IEC/EN 60601-1-2:2001 compliant devices.

1 - 2

# **1.3 COMPONENT DESIGNATORS**

Components are indicated by alphanumeric designators, as follows:

Battery	BT	Diode	D	Resistor	R
Capacitor	С	Fuse	F	Switch	SW
Crystal	Y	Integrated Circuit	U	Transistor	9

The number following the letter is a unique value for each type of component (e.g., R1, R2).

**Note:** Alphanumeric designators may be followed with a dash (-) number that indicates a pin number for that component. For example, U15-13 is pin 13 of the encoder chip [U15] on the interface PWA.

# 1.4 DEFINITIONS

*Table 1-2, Definitions*, lists the definitions of terms used in this manual.

Table 1-2.   Definitions							
Term	Definition						
Accuracy	The degree to which the instrument is capable of delivering the volume of analgesic drug that is displayed or targeted to be delivered						
	Accuracy shall be specified as the maximum allowable delivery error from a targeted or displayed value.						
Continuous	Infusion therapy characterized by a constant fixed-rate dose						
Custom Syringe or Vial	Barcoded Hospira sterile empty vial which is custom-filled by a licensed pharmacy						
Default	Generally refers to the factory setting for parameters or options						
History	Displays the Parameter Settings, Dose History, and Event Log						
	Also provides access to Print History softkey						
Lockout Interval	Programmed time interval specifying the minimum time that must pass between PCA dose deliveries						
	The bolus requests made during this period are not delivered.						
Loading Dose	An optional dose delivered before starting normal function of the pump						
	This option is also available each time the door is unlocked.						
Occlusion	Inability of the instrument to infuse fluid to the patient Possible causes include kinked tubing, plugged tubing, etc.						
	i ossible causes include kinked lubing, plugged lubing, elc.						

Table 1-2.   Definitions				
Term	Definition			
Maximum Occlusion Pressure	The maximum pressure observed in response to a patient line occlusion			
Patient Pendant	Hand-held pendant connected to the instrument that allows the patient to request a bolus PCA dose by pressing a button			
PCA Mode	Infusion therapy consisting of bolus doses administered on patient demand subject to a lockout interval and/or a 1 or 4 hour dose limit			
PCA Vial	Barcoded vial compatible with the PCA instrument Can be either prefilled or custom filled with a drug			
PCA Instrument	Programmable patient controlled infusion pump			
PCA Set	Tubing which connects the PCA vial to the patient			
Prime	Manually removing air from the syringe and line			
Purge	Running the mechanism to remove system slack when a new vial/injector is installed			
	(The system must be primed first and disconnected from the patient.)			

# **1.5 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

Acronyms and abbreviations used in this manual are as follows:

Α	Ampere			
AC	Alternating current			
ADC	Analog-to-digital converter			
BCR	Barcode reader			
CE	Connectivity engine			
CMOS	Complementary metal-oxide semiconductor			
CPU	Central processing unit			
dB	Decibel			
DC	Direct current			
DPM	Digital pressure meter			
DSLR	Display start line register			
ECG	Electrocardiograph			
EEG	Electroencephalogram			
EMC	Electromagnetic compatibility			
EMG	Electromyogram			
EMI	Electromagnetic interference			

EPROM H	Erasable/	programmable	read-only	memory
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- ESD Electrostatic discharge
- **ETO** Ethylene oxide
  - hr Hour
  - Hz Hertz
  - ID Identification
  - I/O Input/output
- IPB Illustrated parts breakdown
  - **IV** Intravenous
- lbs Pounds
- LCD Liquid crystal display
- LED Light emitting diode
- **mA** Milliampere
- mcg Microgram
- MCU Microcontroller unit
- **mg** Milligram
- mL Milliliter
- MPU Microprocessor unit
  - ms Millisecond
  - ns nanosecond
- PCL Power control logic
- **psi** Pounds per square inch
- **PVT** Performance verification test
- **PWA** Printed wiring assembly
- RAM Random access memory
- **ROM** Read only memory
- **RTC** Real-time clock
- SLA Sealed lead acid
- **SPDT** Single pole double throw
  - SPI Serial peripheral interface
- **SRAM** Static random access memory
- UART Universal asynchronous receiver transmitter
  - V Volt
  - $V_{AC}$  Volts alternating current
  - $V_{CC}$  Collector supply voltage
  - V<sub>DC</sub> Volts DC
- VTBI Volume to be infused
- WDI Watchdog input
  - μA Microampere
  - μV Microvolt

# 1.6 USER QUALIFICATION

The LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> infusion pump is intended for use at the direction or under the supervision of licensed physicians or certified health care professionals who are trained in the use of the pump and the administration of parenteral and epidural fluids and drugs and the corresponding warnings and precautions. Training should emphasize the assessment and monitoring of patients receiving potent analgesic medications, and the appropriate treatment for possible adverse reactions.

# 1.7 ARTIFACTS

Nonhazardous, low-level electrical potentials are commonly observed when fluids are administered using infusion devices. These potentials are well within accepted safety standards, but may create artifacts on voltage-sensing equipment such as ECG, EMG, and EEG machines. These artifacts vary at a rate that is associated with the infusion rate. If the monitoring machine is not operating correctly or has loose or defective connections to its sensing electrodes, these artifacts may be accentuated so as to simulate actual physiological signals. To determine if the abnormality in the monitoring equipment is caused by the pump instead of some other source in the environment, set the pump so that it is temporarily not delivering fluid. Disappearance of the abnormality indicates that it was probably caused by electronic noise generated by the pump. Proper setup and maintenance of the monitoring equipment should eliminate the artifact. Refer to the appropriate monitoring system documentation for setup and maintenance instructions.

# **1.8** ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATABILITY

The LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> Software has been tested and found to comply with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) limits for the Medical Device Directive 93/42/ EEC (EN 55011 Class B and EN 60601-1-2:2001). These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a typical medical installation.

The equipment generates, uses, and may radiate radio frequency energy if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions. It may interfere with other devices in the vicinity (see the system operating manual).

CAUTION: Portable and mobile RF communications equipment, such as cellular telephones, two-way radios, Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> devices, and microwave ovens in close proximity to the infusion system may affect wireless and wired communications and degrade performance of the system. Operation of the infuser under such conditions should be avoided.

There is a shared responsibility between manufacturers, customers, and users to assure that medical equipment and systems are designed and operated as intended. Medical electrical equipment requires special precautions regarding electromagnetic compatibility. The electromagnetic environment should be managed to permit the infusion system to perform as intended without disturbing other equipment. The infusion system should not be used adjacent to or stacked with other equipment. If the device must be used adjacent to or stacked with other equipment, monitor the equipment to assure there is no electromagnetic interference, and verify normal infuser operation.

Use of a shielded Ethernet cable (CAT5 STP or better) for plugging into the RJ-45 connector is required. Using an unshielded Ethernet cable may result in increased emissions.

# 1.9 FCC/ACMA INFORMATION

The LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> Software has been tested and found to comply with the Class B limits for list numbers 20709-04/27-01 thru -76 and for list numbers 20709-04/27-77 & above Class a/b/g digital devices, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference.

The wireless LAN device in the connectivity engine has been evaluated and found to be compliant with the requirements of FCC radio frequency exposure standards (see the system operating manual).

### **1.10 INSTRUMENT INSTALLATION PROCEDURE**

CAUTION: Infusion pump damage may occur unless proper care is exercised during product unpacking and installation. The battery may not be fully charged upon receipt of the infusion pump. Do not place the infusion pump in service if it fails the self test.

CAUTION: Infusion pump performance may be degraded by electromagnetic interference (EMI) from devices such as electrosurgical units, cellular phones, and two-way radios. Operation of the infusion pump under such conditions should be avoided.

Accessory equipment connected to the analog and digital interfaces must be certified according to the respective IEC standards (e.g., IEC 60950 for data processing equipment, and IEC 60601-1 for medical equipment). Furthermore, all configurations shall comply with the system standard IEC 60601-1-1. Any person who connects additional equipment to the signal input or output part configures a medical system, and is therefore responsible for ensuring that the system complies with the requirements of IEC 60601-1-1. If in doubt, contact Hospira Technical Support Operations (*see Section 6*).

The instrument installation procedure consists of unpacking, inspection, self test, and setting the time and date.

**Note:** Do not place the infusion pump in service if the battery is not fully charged. To make certain the battery is fully charged, connect the infusion pump to AC power for 16 hours (*see Section 8, Specifications*).

#### 1.10.1 UNPACKING

Inspect the infusion pump shipping container as detailed in *Section 1.10.2, Inspection*. Carefully unpack the infusion pump. Retain the packing slip and save all packing material in the event it is necessary to return the LifeCare PCA to the factory. Verify that the shipping container contains a copy of the system operating manual.

#### 1.10.2 INSPECTION

Inspect the infusion pump shipping container for shipping damage. Should any damage be found, contact the delivering carrier immediately.

# CAUTION: Inspect the infusion pump for evidence of damage. Do not use the pump if it appears to be damaged. Should damage be found, contact Hospira *(see Section 6.1, Technical Assistance)*.

Inspect the infusion pump periodically for signs of defects such as worn accessories, broken connections, or damaged cable assemblies. Also inspect the infusion pump after repair or during cleaning. Replace any damaged or defective external parts.

#### 1.10.3 SELF TEST

#### **CAUTION:** Do not place the infusion pump in service if the self test fails.

To perform the self test, refer to *Figure 1-1*, *LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens*, and proceed as follows:

- 1. Unlock and open the security door.
- 2. Plug the AC power cord into a grounded hospital grade, 120  $V_{AC}$  or 240  $V_{AC}$ , 50-60 Hz, receptacle. Verify the AC plug indicator on the front panel is illuminated.
- 3. Press [ON/OFF] to turn the power on. The pump will perform a self test verifying the integrity of the software, memory, and selected electronic functions.
- 4. Verify the time and date. To set the time and date, refer to Section 1.10.4, Setting the Time and Date.

**Note:** If the quality of earth grounding source is in doubt, use battery power.

**Note:** When the AC plug indicator is off and the battery indicator on the display is flashing, this is an indication that the LifeCare PCA is operating on low battery power and should be recharged.

5. To confirm the battery is charged before placing the pump in service, plug the AC power cord into a hospital grade 120  $\rm V_{AC}$  or 240  $\rm V_{AC}$  receptacle and charge for 16 hours.

**Note:** If an alarm condition occurs during the self test, press [ON/OFF] twice and repeat the self test. If the alarm condition recurs, note the message and take corrective action (*see Section 6, Troubleshooting*). Repeat the self test. If the alarm condition recurs, remove the LifeCare PCA from service and contact Hospira.

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Figure 1-1. LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens

#### **1.10.4 SETTING THE TIME AND DATE**

To set the time and date, refer to *Figure 1-1*, *LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens* and *Figure 1-2*, *Setting the Time and Date*, and proceed as follows:

- 1. Unlock and open the security door.
- 2. Press [ON/OFF] to turn the power on. Wait for the **SELF TEST COMPLETE** screen to appear.
- 3. Press the [SYSTEM SETTINGS] softkey.
- 4. Press the [TIME/DATE] softkey. The following **WARNING** screen appears:

#### CHANGING THE DATE OR TIME WILL CLEAR ALL TOTALS.

- 5. Press the [CONTINUE] softkey.
- 6. Set the time using the keypad touchswitches. Press the [AM/PM] softkey to toggle AM/PM.

**Note:** AM/PM option is available only in 12-hour clock format.

- 7. Press the [NEXT] softkey to continue.
- 8. Set the date using the keypad touchswitches.
- 9. Press the [NEXT] softkey.
- 10. Press the [CONFIRM] softkey to accept current time and date settings or press [CHANGE] to change time or date settings.
- 11. Verify the **SAVING DATE AND TIME** screen is displayed.
- 12. Verify the **SELECT SETTING TO CHANGE** screen is displayed.
- 13. Press the [ON/OFF] softkey when correct time and date are displayed.



Figure 1-2. Setting the Time and Date

# Section 2 WARRANTY

Subject to the terms and conditions herein, Hospira, Inc. herein referred to as Hospira, warrants that (a) the product shall conform to Hospira's standard specifications and be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one year after purchase, and (b) the replaceable battery shall be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of 90 days after purchase. Hospira makes no other warranties, express or implied, and specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

Purchaser's exclusive remedy shall be, at Hospira's option, the repair or replacement of the product. In no event shall Hospira's liability arising out of any cause whatsoever (whether such cause be based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort, or otherwise) exceed the price of such product, and in no event shall Hospira be liable for incidental, consequential, or special damages or losses or for lost business, revenues, or profits. Warranty product returned to Hospira must be properly packaged and sent freight prepaid.

The foregoing warranty shall be void in the event the product has been misused, damaged, altered, or used other than in accordance with product manuals so as, in Hospira's judgment, to affect its stability or reliability, or in the event the serial or lot number has been altered, effaced, or removed.

The foregoing warranty shall also be void in the event any person, including the Purchaser, performs or attempts to perform any major repair or other service on the product without having been trained by an authorized representative of Hospira and using Hospira documentation and approved spare parts. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "major repair or other service" means any repair or service other than the replacement of accessory items such as batteries, detachable AC power cords, and patient pendants.

In providing any parts for repair or service of the product, Hospira shall have no responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of the person performing such repair or service, regardless of whether such person has been trained to perform such repair or service. It is understood and acknowledged that any person other than a Hospira representative performing repair or service is not an authorized agent of Hospira.

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# Section 3 SYSTEM OPERATING MANUAL

A copy of the system operating manual is included with every LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> infusion system. Insert a copy here for convenient reference. If a copy of the system operating manual is not available, contact Hospira Technical Support Operations *(see Section 6.1, Technical Assistance)*.

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# Section 4 THEORY OF OPERATION

This section describes the LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> infusion system theory of operation. Related drawings are provided in *Section 9, Drawings*. The theory of operation details the general description, electronics overview, and mechanism assembly.

# **4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The LifeCare PCA includes the following features:

- □ Therapies
  - PCA
  - Continuous
  - PCA + continuous
- □ Battery
  - Battery icon
  - 8 V battery pack
- Biomedical
  - Serial communication
  - Field upgradability
  - Diagnostics setup options
  - Alarm history
- Options
  - Volumes infused history
- □ Other features
  - Microprocessor control
  - Liquid crystal display (LCD) screen
  - Light emitting diode (LED) display
  - Panel back illumination on mains power
  - Security features
  - Prefilled and sterile empty vials
  - Automatic drug identification via barcode reader
- **Note:** \* denotes active low or negative true logic signal.

# **4.2 INFUSER ELECTRONICS OVERVIEW**

LifeCare PCA infusion system electronics include:

- Power Supply Module
- Supervision Circuitry
- Battery Charger
- Logic Interface
- LCD Interface
- Keypad Interface

- Ethernet Port
- Barcode Reader
- Patient Pendant
- Real-Time Clock
- Alarm Logic
- Memory

#### 4.2.1 POWER SUPPLY MODULE

The power supply module provides regulated DC power to the pump electronics from the AC mains including providing power to the MCU PWA and CE PWA. AC power is converted to 12  $V_{DC}$  by a switching power supply circuit. There are no adjustments or settings.

#### 4.2.2 INPUT POWER LOGIC

Refer to *Figure 9-8, MCU PWA Schematic*, sheet 1 of 6. The input power logic contains the following:

- □ Input voltage switch-over circuitry
- □ Eternal power circuitry
- □ Power control logic circuitry
- □ Power interface to connectivity engine (CE)

#### 4.2.2.1 INPUT VOLTAGE SWITCH-OVER CIRCUITRY

The operation of the LifeCare PCA electronics is ordinarily powered by the AC power supply (+12V). If AC power is absent, the sealed lead acid (SLA) battery (Vbat) powers the logic. If the SLA battery fails, the control logic will now briefly operate from a charge stored in a supercap (Vsc). These three power sources are diode connected to drive the unregulated Vbus rail. The Vbus rail powers an eternal 3.3 volt regulator (V3.3), and the Vbus rail is the input to the main power switch.

#### 4.2.2.2 ETERNAL POWER CIRCUITRY

The eternal 3.3 volt power (V3.3) is a continuous source of power for the data memory, real-time-clock (RTC), and the power control logic (PCL). The V3.3 regulator has a very low (20  $\mu$ A max) quiescent current to prolong the operation while on portable power. The logic automatically switches Vmem, power for the data memory and RTC, over to the lithium back-up battery (VLiBat) if the normal power from the AC and sealed lead acid battery fails.

The supercap will continue to provide operating power to the PCL, RTC, and data memory for at least 10 minutes after removal of AC and SLA battery power.

#### **4.2.2.3 POWER CONTROL LOGIC CIRCUITRY**

The power control logic (PCL) controls the logic power switch. Any of four events initiate power-up:

- □ AC Power-On (AC\_ON)
- □ SWon\* (front panel Power-On)
- □ VialSw\* (vial switch)
- □ InjSw\* (injector clamp switch)

The switch inputs are normally open circuit and pulled high to V3.3. Any high-to-low transition is latched as a power on event (Start) and EnableV is set. AC\_ON is true when AC power is applied and stable for greater than approximately 500 ms. Without input from SWon\*, VialSw\*, or InjSw\*, the displays are blanked and battery charging begins.

Following the switch-on event, the microcontroller asserts Pwrhld (MCU Run). The software initialization has tests of the hardware (and test of the primary watchdog) that will generate a second reset\* while Pwrhld is still asserted. This reset\* will then clear the Pwrhld bit. The PCL will continue to hold EnableV true until Pwrhld is restored.

Any subsequent actuation of the front panel Power-On key is a request to the MCU to shut down, and Sw\_Off is signaled. A normal, controlled shutdown will occur as the microcontroller de-asserts Pwrhld if AC power is off. If AC power is present, the LifeCare PCA will remain powered until AC power is removed.

#### **4.2.2.4 POWER INTERFACE TO CE**

The CE is powered by the MCU PWA using VMOT as the source of power. The MCU has a 4-pin power connector to VMOT, ground, and POWER CE OFF\*. The power control signal, POWER CE OFF\* enables and disables power to the CE. Power to the CE is disabled when POWER CE OFF\* is driven logic low and enabled when POWER CE OFF\* is driven logic high.

#### **4.2.3 VOLTAGE SUPERVISION CIRCUIT**

The unregulated switched bus voltage, VMOT, is monitored by Watchdog1, and produces a high priority interrupt (IRQ0\*) to the microcontroller in advance of loss of operating power at 5.8  $V_{DC} \pm 0.2 \ V_{DC}$ . The microcontroller has approximately 0.5 ms to prepare for loss of power and reset (orderly shutdown).

The +12V input is AC power, and is monitored by Watchdog2. The input is buffered through the PCL and labeled AC\_ON. Upon loss of AC power, the microcontroller will discontinue charging the battery if that is in process. The threshold point occurs at  $10 \pm 0.2$  volts.

#### **4.2.4 MICROCONTROLLER SUPERVISION CIRCUIT**

It is important to protect the system during power transitions, and the microcontroller must be rebooted after the  $V_{CC}$  power supply is applied. The microprocessor supervisory circuit generates a reset pulse during power-up and holds the processor in reset during power-down.

When V3.3sw falls below the reset threshold voltage of 2.9 V (typically), the primary watchdog reset\* signal goes active low and holds the microprocessor in reset. When V3.3sw rises above the threshold voltage, the reset\* remains active low for a minimum of 140 ms.

The timer function of Watchdog1 monitors the activity of the microprocessor. If the microprocessor does not toggle the Watchdog1 input (wd\_strobe) within the timeout period, reset\* is forced to active low and the alarm logic will sound the alarm. The time-out interval may be as short as 1.2 seconds. The watchdog service must execute at a period not to exceed one second.

#### 4.2.5 LITHIUM BATTERY BACKUP

A lithium "coin cell" battery provides emergency standby power to the RTC and SRAM if the SLA battery is disabled and AC power is off.

The lithium battery discharge current will be less than 26  $\mu$ A at approximately 25°C temperature. The voltage developed across a 2 K series limiter resistor will provide the measure of the drain current. The test point is labeled VLi.

#### 4.2.6 BATTERY CHARGER

When a battery is discharged, its terminal voltage will be less than 7.8 volts (1.95 volts per cell) with the charger off. A discharged battery has a depleted electrolyte that is very resistive (non-conductive). When a charge current is first applied, the terminal voltage will rise as a function of the effective IR drop developed in series with the cell voltage. The voltage output of the charger is limited to 9.5 volts to protect the battery from overstress during charging.

**Note:** The only exception to this limit is during the battery presence check, when the battery voltage can be over 11 volts for just over 10 seconds. This check determines if the battery is connected, allowing the user the option to continue to use the pump with the battery disconnected.

As the battery begins to accept a charge, the electrolyte becomes more conductive and the terminal voltage drops as the IR drop is less. The cell voltage then rises as it charges. When a cell is fully charged, any additional charge is wasted as disassociation of the water into hydrogen and oxygen. The gas bubbles accumulate on the plates, and the resistance rises. Overcharging is marked by a rapid rise in terminal voltage, as the added IR drop is summed with the fully charged cell voltage.

A fully charged battery has a terminal voltage greater than 8.6 volts (2.15 volts per cell times four cells) with the charger off. If the terminal voltage is less than 9 volts but greater than 8.6 volts, the charger can be enabled in the low charge mode until the terminal voltage rises to 9.3 volts, or the charge time has elapsed.

After the battery has been brought to the fully charged condition, the charger is shut off and the trickle charge will take over with a float voltage of 9.2 V (2.3 volts per cell times four cells).

Rapid charging at 1 A is limited to 202 minutes, or 125% of the 2.7 AHr capacity of the SLA. If the battery reaches 9.3 volts during rapid charge, rapid charging is continued for 25% of the time that it took to reach the 9.3 volt threshold. For example, the charger is enabled and rapid charge is applied for 120 minutes; then rapid charging is continued for an additional 30 minutes.

If rapid charging was successfully achieved, then low charge rate charging is to be continued for 50% of the time needed to rapid charge to the 9.3 volt threshold. As in the previous example, 60 minutes at the low charge rate is needed to finish charging the battery.

#### 4.2.6.1 LOW BATTERY DETECTION

If during battery operation (no AC power, charger off) the terminal voltage falls below 7.6 volts for more than 3 seconds (owing to IR drops internal to the battery and fuse while the cell voltage times four is actually 7.8 volts) the battery is low, and the "LOW BATTERY" alarm state is triggered.

#### 4.2.6.2 DISCHARGED BATTERY DETECTION

If during battery operation (no AC power, charger off) the terminal voltage falls below 7.2 volts for more than 3 seconds (owing to IR drops internal to the battery and fuse while the cell voltage times four is actually 7.4 volts) the battery is discharged, and the "DEAD BATTERY" alarm state is triggered.

#### 4.2.7 LOGIC INTERFACE

Refer to *Figure 9-8, MCU PWA Schematic*, sheet 2 of 6. The logic interface is a bridge of the microcontroller's bus timing to the timing requirements of the peripheral devices. The processor and its memory operate at full bus speeds, but the LCD display in particular is not able to respond as fast. The logic supports address decode for the LED interface, hardware control latch, serial address decode and serial data splitter.

#### 4.2.7.1 GLUE LOGIC – LCD I/O

A function of the glue logic is to generate the timing needed by the display when accessed by the processor.

The LCD requires the following signals:

- Data Bus Gating the direction control and output enabling of the 8-bit data bus transceiver. The LCD data bus is active only when the processor accesses the LCD (to limit EMI).
- Eclk Generation the LCD uses early Motorola 6800 timing. Address and read/ write control is clocked into the LCD. Eclk is at least 450 ns wide, and delayed at least 150 ns after setup of chip selects. Eclk is active only when the processor accesses the LCD.
- Address Decode CS1 is a positive logic chip select for the lower 64 x 64 display interface. CS2 is the control for the upper half of the LCD.
- Register Select LCD\_A0 selects between data and control register access of each LCD controller. LCD\_A0 selects data when high, control or status is accessed when low. LCD\_A0 is active only when the processor accesses the LCD.

#### 4.2.7.2 GLUE LOGIC – SERIAL I/O CHANNEL ENABLE

The microcontroller has two serial interfaces: one for the communications to CE, and one for the MCU serial UART used for barcode access. A third serial peripheral interface (SPI) is discretely (bit-by-bit) developed by the MCU on its hardware I/O.

The serial interfaces operate independently of each other and the other microcontroller processes. The serial peripheral interface is shared between two devices, so only one may be enabled for each channel at any one time. The serial peripheral interface is the data link to the RTC and the analog-to-digital converter (ADC).

#### 4.2.8 LCD INTERFACE

A 128 x 64 pixel LCD in portrait orientation is the main user display. The LCD module is based on two Hitachi HD61202 (or equivalent) column drivers. This is a CMOS logic operating from the 5 volt supply. Since basic CMOS is not logically compatible with TTL or 3.3 volt logic, a bridge interface is required between the two. The bridge is made from a buffer/translator (74LVC573A), and a simple HCT buffer (74HCT244) operating from the 5 volt supply. The glue logic provides address decoding and Eclk generation (*see Section* 4.2.7.1, *Glue Logic - LCD I/O*).

#### 4.2.8.1 LCD MODULE

Each LCD driver controls  $64 \times 64$  pixels. Since the display is turned sideways for the portrait aspect ratio, the origin or zero address of the data displayed is the lower left corner, and is 8 pixels wide. The least significant bit is found at the left most pixel. The access to the  $64 \times 64$  space is divided into a 6-bit Y-axis pointer, and a 4-bit X-axis segment (each 8 pixels wide) pointer. The Y-axis address pointer auto-increments to the next display location with each write or read to the data display memory. At overflow of the Y-axis pointer, it returns to the bottom of the display. The second HD61202 is accessed to control the upper set of  $64 \times 64$  pixels.

The display start line register (DSLR) can be used to scroll the display left or right. The scrolled display wraps one edge to the other. Normally, it is expected that the DSLR is set to zero.

#### 4.2.8.2 LCD CONTRAST

The LCD contrast is set by an analog control voltage that is adjustable between +5 volts and – 4.5 volts. The LCD module generates a negative – 4.5 volt bias for this purpose (V-5). The MCU controls this node (LCD\_Adj) by a PWM signal LCD through an inverting low pass amplifier.

#### 4.2.8.3 LCD BACKLIGHT

A yellow LED panel is integral to the LCD module for the backlight of the LCD display. The MCU PWM port line, BACKLT\_EN, controls whether the LED panel is on or off. When the BACKLT\_EN is active high, the LCD backlight panel is turned on. The LCD backlight is driven by a constant current regulator (SEPIC controller LT1513) operating from the unregulated supply VMOT. The LCD backlight is driven at 250 mA  $\pm$  20 mA, when enabled at standard brightness. When boost is enabled, the backlight may draw 600 - 700 mA.

#### 4.2.8.4 BATTERY INDICATOR

A red LED light bar back-illuminates the battery graphic symbol on the front panel. The control of the battery indicator is independent from the numeric digits and AC indicator. The battery indicator is controlled by bit D13. The battery indicator draws approximately 10 mA.

#### 4.2.8.5 AC POWER INDICATOR

A green LED light bar back-illuminates the AC power graphic symbol on the front panel. The AC power indicator is active anytime +12V is present and is not controlled by the MCU. The AC power indicator draws approximately 10 mA.

#### **4.2.9 KEYPAD INTERFACE**

A keypad is used for operator control and data entry. A 4 x 6 switch matrix keypad connects to the MCU PWA through two 8 pin flat-flex connectors. The keypad provides a separate hardware power-on and power-off switch with momentary contacts to a common pin. The keypad has ESD shielding. Additional ESD protection is provided by a high speed clamp (SP720) at each input pin. The MCU scans the rows; setting one bit of six outputs low through an open drain inverter. It reads the column return (with pull-ups).

#### **4.2.10 BARCODE READER**

The barcode reader (BCR) communicates with the MCU PWA using RS-232 logic levels and serial protocols. The connection is made by a 6 pin, locking, polarized connector.

The baud rate, word length, start/stop bits, and parity settings are internally generated by the MCU. The settings are 9600 baud, 8-bit data, one start bit, one stop bit, and no parity.

When enabled, a high-side switch delivers 5 volts to the BCR. The reader current is approximately 200 mA. To preserve power, the reader is only enabled for a brief time after detection of vial insertion. The reader asynchronously transmits a string each time a barcode is presented to the reader.

#### 4.2.11 PATIENT PENDANT

The patient pendant is a normally open SPDT switch connected to the infusion pump with a 1/4 inch stereo phone jack. The sleeve contact of the phone jack is at common; the tip contact is the normally open signal PCA\*.

The jack is metal threaded and bulkhead mounted on the rear of the LifeCare PCA. A harness connects the jack to the MCU PWA with a 4 pin, locking, polarized connector.

**Note:** The LifeCare PCA patient pendant cord is color-coded blue. The LifeCare PCA patient pendant switch button is color-coded black.

#### 4.2.11.1 PCA INPUT

Activation of the patient pendant switch results in signal PCA\* going low as long as the switch is held. The third signal, PPP\*, is low if the cable is connected and the pendant is not pressed. This provides positive identification of a correct and functioning patient pendant.

#### 4.2.12 NURSE CALL

The nurse call relay contacts are accessed using a 1/4 inch phone jack located on the rear of the enclosure. The nurse call relay is a latching contact relay that can be set as either normally open or normally closed. When the pump is turned off, the relay contacts stay latched in the position they were in when power was removed.

The factory default setting for the nurse call relay is normally open; however, this setting can be changed using the biomed mode.

In the normally open configuration, when there is a pump malfunction or alarm that triggers the nurse call, the nurse call contact will go from open to closed.

#### 4.2.13 DOOR SENSOR

The door sensor is a normally open SPDT switch internal to the door latch mechanism. The normally closed contact is not used. A harness connects the sensor to the MCU PWA with a 4 pin, locking, polarized connector.

Closure and locking of the door trips the switch with the signal Door\* going low as long as the door is closed and locked.

#### 4.2.14 MECHANISM ASSEMBLY

The mechanism assembly drives an inverted syringe from a lead screw and stepper motor drive. Sensors in the mechanism monitor the syringe, drive position, and loading force *(see Figure 4-1, Mechanism Assembly).*


Figure 4-1. Mechanism Assembly

#### 4.2.14.1 VIAL SENSOR

The vial sensor is a normally open SPDT switch behind the cradle that moves as the syringe is emptied. The normally closed contact is not used. A harness connects the sensor to the MCU PWA.

Installation of a drug container into the cradle activates the switch with the signal VialSw\* going low as long as the container is left in place.

#### **4.2.14.2 INJECTOR CLAMP SENSOR**

The injector clamp sensor is a normally open SPDT switch behind the clamp at the bottom of the mechanism. The normally closed contact is not used. A harness connects the sensor to the MCU PWA that is common with the syringe empty and pressure occlusion sensors.

Installation of a drug container into the clamp trips the switch with the signal InjSw\* going low as long as the container is left in place.

#### 4.2.14.3 SYRINGE EMPTY SENSOR

The syringe empty sensor is a normally open SPDT switch fixed to sense the travel of the lead screw and cradle mechanism. The normally closed contact is not used.

Passage of the cradle as the container is emptied trips the switch, with the signal SyrngMT<sup>\*</sup> going low as long as the container is nearly empty or the cradle is left at the bottom of its travel.

#### **4.2.14.4 PRESSURE OCCLUSION SENSOR**

The pressure occlusion sensor is an SPDT switch fixed to sense the thrust load of the lead screw and cradle mechanism.

A leaf spring holds the switch closed. When approximately 15 psi  $\pm$  5 psi force is generated in the mechanism, the leaf is released, and trips the switch. The signal PresLim\* goes low as long as the pressure is maintained.

#### 4.2.14.5 SHAFT SENSOR

A slotted optical interrupter sensor monitors a mechanical flag coupled to the rotation of the lead screw with a flat extension. Each revolution opens and closes the slotted optical path. The connections to the sensor are combined with the motor.

The sensor is enabled by the active high SNSRTST signal. The sensor output is valid one ms after setting SNSRTST.

The sensor output, PMP\_FLG, is high if the sensor's optical path is blocked or if the sensors are not enabled. The LED drive current will be 10 mA.

#### 4.2.14.6 DUAL BIPOLAR DRIVE

The motor drive is a major current drain in the operation of the infusion pump. To conserve power, a bipolar constant current drive is used. This motor has two windings that are electrically 90° out of phase (*see Figure 4-2, Dual Bipolar Drive*).

A chopper circuit regulates the current in each winding. The coil current magnitude is preset to one of three settings (high, low or off) by the I\_SET and MotEN\* bits. The motor current polarity is controlled by the signals MotAph and MotBph for sequencing (see *Table 4-1, Motor Step Table*).



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Figure 4-2. Dual Bipolar Drive

Table 4-1. Motor Step Table			
MotBph MotAph Step Sequence			
1	0	1	
1	1	2	
0	1	3	
0	0	4	

#### 4.2.15 REAL-TIME CLOCK

Refer to *Figure 9-8, MCU PWA Schematic*, sheet 4 of 6. The real-time clock (RTC) is a serial peripheral to the microcontroller that provides calendar, day-of-the-week, hours-minutes-seconds time keeping and extra storage in 31 x 8 RAM. The RTC operates from the eternal logic power or the lithium battery.

### 4.2.16 ALARM LOGIC

Refer to *Figure 9-8, MCU PWA Schematic*, sheet 5 of 6. The MCU PWA controls an audible buzzer that is activated either under software control, during MCU reset period, or under catastrophic failure.

#### 4.2.16.1 NORMAL ALARM

The alarm will sound each time the LifeCare PCA powers on. The microcontroller inhibits the logic after it wakes up. The default volume at power-on is set to maximum.

#### 4.2.16.2 CRITICAL FAILURE ALARM

During a critical failure, the audible alarm will be continuous. A critical failure is any event that trips the watchdog reset\* without first clearing the EnableV bit. The alarm will continue for several seconds while powered from a stored charge (supercap) in the event of failure of the SLA battery.

#### 4.2.16.3 NORMAL SHUTDOWN INHIBIT

The power down sequence is initiated by the microcontroller through the power control logic that de-asserts EnableV. If EnableV is low when reset\* occurs, the alarm is inhibited.

#### 4.2.16.4 VOLUME CONTROL

The alarm volume can be set to low, medium, or high. The difference in volume between settings will be between 10 dB to 20 dB. The low alarm volume is at least 45 dB.

#### 4.2.16.5 ALARM TONE

The alarm tone is a fixed frequency between 2000 and 4000 Hz. The alarm is set at the factory to generate maximum volume.

**Note:** The alarm volume, if operated with opened enclosure, is greater than 95 dB. At this dB level hearing protection maybe required.

#### 4.2.16.6 NORMAL KEY TONE

Activating the alarm for 10 to 50 ms at medium volume will indicate valid keypad input.

### 4.2.17 PROGRAM MEMORY

The program code is stored in a 256 K x 16 flash ROM. The flash memory is to be erased and rewritten in-circuit. The erasure and reprogramming is accomplished by protected servicing operation.

#### 4.2.18 DATA MEMORY

The data storage is to be a 128 K x 8 SRAM with low standby current drain. The RAM is continuously powered from the eternal supply voltage, Vmem, to provide non-volatility. Critical data is checksummed for security.

# **4.3 PCA COMMUNICATIONS ENGINE**

The Communications Engine (CE) is a combination of a digital processor module and an 802.11 a/b/g wireless module for list numbers 20709-04/27-77 & above or an 802.11 b wireless module for list numbers 20709-04/27-01 thru -76. The Controller consists of two PWAs.

The primary PWA, called the CE, and the secondary PWA, called the I/O board. The I/O board contains all externally accessible connectors. These two boards are interconnected with a 10-pin ribbon cable.

The processor circuitry includes the processor, its memory devices, the RS-232 interface, the USB interface, the Ethernet interface and isolation, clock oscillators, reset control, LED indicators, and power regulation for all of these parts.

*Figure 4-3, PCA Controller* is a block diagram of these two boards.

### 4.3.1 CE PROGRAM MEMORY

The CE PWA has 16-bit flash memory (4M x 16) with a 64-megabit memory size. The SDRAM memory is 32-bit (4M x 32), with a 128-megabit memory size.



Figure 4-3. PCA Controller

#### 4.3.2 ETHERNET PORT

The CE supports external wired communications based on the IEEE 802.3 specifications. The connector on the rear of the enclosure is a standard RJ-45 Ethernet connector. The speed of the data is 10 MHz or 100 MHz based on the 10BaseT and 100BaseT standard respectively. The letter "T" designates twisted wire pairs for the connection cable. The Ethernet port meets the IEEE 802.3 specification of a minimum DC isolation of 1500 Vrms.

**Note:** Use a shielded Ethernet cable when connecting to the port.

### 4.3.3 I/O PWA

The I/O PWA is located in the rear enclosure. The I/O is the external electronic interface to the CE PWA and MCU PWA, and connects directly to the CE via a 10-pin connector and cable. The I/O contains the RJ-45 jack (wired Ethernet communications), nurse call, green and yellow LED Ethernet indicators, and an isolation barrier.

### 4.3.4 ANTENNA PWA

The antenna PWA is connected to the WiFi (wireless) section of the CE PWA. The design is a single antenna mounted on the PWA that is housed under a dome shaped plastic cover on top of the front enclosure. All wireless communications are performed via the antenna and according to IEEE 802.11 a/b/g specifications for list numbers 20709-04/27-77 & above or IEEE 802.11 b specifications for list numbers 20709-04/27-01 thru -76.

#### **4.3.5** WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS (WIFI)

The wireless (WiFi) communications are based on standards IEEE 802.11 a/b/g for list numbers 20709-04/27-77 & above or IEEE 802.11 b for list numbers 20709-04/27-01 thru -76. The WiFi chipset that generates the wireless signals are located on the CE PWA. The internal communications interface between the CE processor and WiFi is the CE PWA USB (host). The WiFi contains an output amplifier calibrated to support transmit power levels of 20 dB. The WiFi uses a single antenna design for external communications (*see Section 4.3.4*). The antenna is connected to the WiFi using a cable and SMA connector J2 located on the CE PWA. The connection to the antenna PWA is soldered.

# **4.3.6CE PWA TO MCU PWA**

All data communication between the CE PWA and the MCU PWA is performed using the serial RS-232 port. The MCU PWA flash memory is programmed using this port, following a path through the CE processor back to the RJ-45 jack on the I/O PWA.

### 4.3.7 LED INDICATORS

The two LED indicators on the rear of the pump indicate the status of the Ethernet signal. The yellow LED lights when the auto-negotiate circuit has selected a data rate and blinks when data is being transmitted. The green LED indicates transmission speed. It turns on when the data rate is 100BaseT, and turns off when the data rate is 10BaseT.

# Section 5 MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE TESTS

A complete maintenance program promotes infusion pump longevity and trouble-free instrument operation. Such a program should include routine maintenance, periodic maintenance inspection, and following any repair procedure, performance verification testing.

# 5.1 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance consists of basic inspection and cleaning procedures. As a minimum requirement, inspect and clean the infusion pump after each use. In addition, establish a regular cleaning schedule for the infusion pump.

### 5.1.1 INSPECTION

Inspect the infusion pump periodically for signs of defects such as worn accessories, broken instrument connections, or damaged cables. In addition, inspect the pump after repair or during cleaning. Replace any damaged or defective external parts. See *Section 5.2.2, Inspection*, for a detailed list of areas to be inspected.

#### 5.1.2 CLEANING

The following procedures are designed to maintain the infusion pump, sustain system longevity, and promote trouble-free device operation.

Follow hospital protocol for establishing the cleaning schedule.

#### WARNING: DISCONNECT THE INFUSION PUMP FROM AC POWER PRIOR TO CLEANING THE INSTRUMENT. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

CAUTION: Do not immerse the infusion pump in liquids. Immersion could damage the instrument. Do not allow liquids to enter the infusion pump electronics compartment.

CAUTION: Do not spray cleaning solutions toward any openings in the infusion pump.

CAUTION: Certain cleaning and sanitizing compounds may slowly degrade components made from some plastic materials. Using abrasive cleaners or cleaning solutions not recommended by Hospira may result in product damage and potentially void the product warranty. Do not use compounds containing combinations of isopropyl alcohol and dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride.

CAUTION: Do not use solvents that are harmful to plastic, such as isopropyl alcohol or acetone. Do not use abrasive cleaners.

CAUTION: To avoid infusion pump damage, cleaning solutions should be used only as directed in Table 5-1, Cleaning Solutions. The disinfecting properties of cleaning solutions vary; consult the manufacturer for specific information.

1. Clean the exposed surfaces of the infusion pump with a soft, lint-free cloth dampened with one of the cleaning solutions listed in *Table 5-1*, or a mild solution of soapy water.

Table 5-1. Cleaning Solutions				
Cleaning Solution Manufacturer Preparation				
Coverage <sup>®</sup> HB	Steris Corporation	Per manufacturer's recommendation		
Dispatch®	Caltech Industries	Per manufacturer's recommendation		
Formula C®	Johnson Diversey	Per manufacturer's recommendation		
Manu-Klenz®	Steris Corporation	Per manufacturer's recommendation		
Precise®	Caltech Industries	Per manufacturer's recommendation		
Sporicidin <sup>®</sup>	Sporicidin International	Per manufacturer's recommendation		
Household bleach	Various	Per hospital procedures; do not exceed one part bleach in ten parts water		
Vesphene <sup>®</sup> llse	Steris Corporation, a division of Calgon Vestal Laboratories	Per manufacturer's recommendation		

2. Remove soap residue with clear water.

### 5.1.3 SANITIZING

Sanitize the external surfaces of the infusion pump using a cleaning solution listed in Table 5-1.

**Note:** Not all cleaning solutions are sanitizers. Check product labeling.

CAUTION: Do not sterilize the infusion pump using heat, steam, ethylene oxide (ETO), or radiation. These methods may cause the instrument to malfunction.

### 5.2 PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION TEST

The performance verification test (PVT) consists of the tests described in the following sections. The PVT can be used for diagnostic purposes during the troubleshooting of a malfunctioning infusion pump. Perform the PVT before an infusion pump is placed back in service after repair. If any malfunction is detected as a result of the PVT, contact Hospira.



**Note:** Perform the PVT exactly as described in this manual to assure effective and reliable product evaluation information.

#### 5.2.1 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

The PVT requires the following equipment (or equivalents):

- Door key
- LifeCare PCA® with Hospira MedNet® sterile empty vial and injector (List No. 6021)
- Deca set (List No. 3559)
- Graduated cylinder, 25 mL, with 0.2 mL graduations (Type A)
- □ Three-way stopcock, latex-free (List No. 3233-01)
- Digital pressure meter (DPM), 0 to 50 psi (Bio-Tek<sup>®</sup> DPM II)
- □ Safety analyzer (DNI Nevada<sup>®</sup> 231D)
- □ 21-gauge butterfly needle, latex-free (List No. 4492-01), or blunt cannula

#### 5.2.2 INSPECTION

Inspect the infusion pump periodically for signs of defects such as worn accessories or damaged cables. Also, inspect the infusion pump after repair or during cleaning. Replace any damaged or defective external parts.

Inspect the following areas for missing or damaged parts:

-	Labels	-	External screws

- AC power cord Pole clamp assembly
- Velcro<sup>®</sup> retainer straps Front and rear enclosures

LEDs

- Rubber foot pads Battery access cover
- Door assembly and handle LCD
  - Keypad -

#### 5.2.3 TEST SETUP

# WARNING: A PATIENT SHOULD NEVER BE CONNECTED TO THE INFUSION PUMP DURING DEVICE TESTING.

To set up the infusion pump for the PVT, proceed as follows:

1. Using the dual-lock mechanism, secure the pump to an IV pole.

**Note:** When the security door is locked, the pump locks to the pole clamp and prevents its removal without a key.

- 2. Plug the AC power cord into a grounded, hospital-grade 120  $\rm V_{AC}$  or 240  $\rm V_{AC,}$  50-60 Hz, receptacle.
- 3. Connect the appropriate Hospira PCA set to a Hospira 30 mL PCA vial/injector.

CAUTION: Make certain all caps on the vial and the administration set are removed and all clamps are open when priming.

4. Prime the vial and administration set. Hold the vial vertically with the administration set extending from the top. Slowly push down on the injector until all air is cleared from the vial and administration set.

#### 5.2.4 SELF TEST

#### CAUTION: Do not place the infusion pump in service if self test fails.

To perform the self test, refer to *Figure 5-1*, *LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens*, and proceed as follows:

- 1. Unlock and open the security door.
- 2. Verify the AC plug indicator on the front panel is illuminated.
- 3. Press the [ON/OFF] touchswitch to turn the power on. The pump will perform a self test verifying the integrity of the software, memory, and selected electronic functions.

**Note:** If there is insufficient battery power for reliable operation, the pump will power itself off as soon as possible, without displaying an alarm message.

**Note:** If a battery is not installed, press the [CONTINUE] softkey at the "BATTERY NOT INSTALLED" message.

**Note:** If the quality of earth grounding source is in doubt, use battery power.

**Note:** When the plug indicator is off and the battery indicator is flashing, it is an indication that the LifeCare PCA is operating on low battery power and should be recharged.

- 4. Verify "SELF TEST COMPLETE" displays.
- 5. Press the [SYSTEM SETTINGS] softkey. Verify the **Select Setting to Change** screen appears.

6. Press the [TIME/DATE] softkey. The following **WARNING** screen appears:

#### CHANGING THE DATE OR TIME WILL CLEAR ALL TOTALS.

- 7. Press the [CONTINUE] softkey.
- 8. Verify the time and date. To correct the time and date, refer to Section 1.10.4, Setting the Time and Date.
- 9. Press the [ON/OFF] touchswitch to turn off the pump.
- **Note:** If an alarm condition occurs during the self test, press [ON/OFF] twice. If the alarm condition recurs, note the message and take corrective action (*see Section 6, Troubleshooting*). Repeat the self test. If the alarm condition recurs, remove the LifeCare PCA from service and contact Hospira.



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Figure 5-1. LifeCare PCA Self Test Screens

#### 5.2.5 BIOMED MODE TESTS

*Table 5-2, System Tests* provides a list of tests and options available in the biomed mode. Each test displays prompting information on the LCD screen to serve as a guide through the test. Prompts and descriptions are shown in *Table 5-2*.

**Note:** The battery and patient pendant must be connected to the infusion pump to complete the biomed mode test.

**Note:** Verify that the patient pendant has a label that states the following:

For use with LifeCare<sup>®</sup> PCA3 pumps or LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> pumps with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> Software *ONLY*!

**Note:** No "check printer" alarm will sound if problems are encountered while printing in the biomed mode.

To enter the biomed mode, proceed as follows:

- 1. Confirm the AC power indicator (AC plug) on the front panel is illuminated.
- 2. Unlock and open the security door.
- 3. Press and hold the [ENTER] touchswitch and the [ON/OFF] touchswitch simultaneously.
- 4. Verify the **Biomed Mode** screen displays. The **Biomed Mode** screen includes the current software version and the total elapsed days since new software was downloaded or the pump was initialized in Hospira Mode. Press the [CONTINUE] softkey.
- 5. Verify the infusion pump is not connected to a patient and press the [CONTINUE] softkey.
- 6. After the power up RAM test is completed, the infusion pump displays the **Biomed Mode Main Menu** screen. Press the [MAINTENANCE] softkey.
- 7. Press the [SYSTEM TESTS] softkey.
- 8. Select the test to be performed by pressing the corresponding softkey (*see Table 5-2*). Navigate through the biomed mode tests by using the [NEXT] and [PREVIOUS] softkeys and following the on-screen instructions.
- 9. Once all of the tests are complete, press the [EXIT] softkey to return to the **Biomed Mode** screen.
- 10. When all tests are completed, press the [ON/OFF] touchswitch to power off the infusion pump.

Table 5-2. System Tests			
Test	Description		
RAM	Test is performed to determine the integrity of the address lines used to select specific memory locations for data access Microcomputer RAM memory is tested		
EPROM	Checksum is calculated and compared to a pre-stored and pre-calculated value to assure the operating program residing in EPROM is intact		
CPU	Test routine is performed and the test results are verified to assure that the microcomputer is executing instructions properly		
CLOCK	Real-time clock is tested to verify its accuracy		
LCD	Non-displaying test pattern is written to the LCD RAM and compared with a stored pattern to assure that the LCD screen can accurately display data		
BACKLIGHT	Display backlight is turned off and on		
LED	Pattern of 1s through 9s is displayed by the LEDs to verify operation		
INDICATOR	Test verifies battery and AC symbols are turned on and off when the power cord is connected and disconnected		
KEYPAD	Stuck touchswitch test determines if any of the touchswitches are permanently shorted. Press individual touchswitches to determine if the touchswitch operates and the microcomputer recognizes the correct touchswitch. Test patient pendant pushbutton		

5 - 6

Table 5-2. System Tests			
Test	Description		
DOOR	Test verifies the microcomputer recognizes when the security door is locked or unlocked		
SYRINGE	Test verifies the microcomputer can detect the presence and proper positioning of the vial and injector in the syringe driver mechanism		
EMPTY SYRINGE	Test verifies the microcomputer detects an empty syringe		
ALARM	Audible alarm signal is generated to verify the alarm circuitry		
ROTATION	Motor is rotated a given amount and the shaft sensor signal is checked by the motor control circuitry		
BAR CODE	Test verifies the barcode reader is functioning		

### 5.2.6 DELIVERY ACCURACY TEST

To perform the delivery accuracy test, proceed as follows:

- 1. Unlock and open the security door.
- 2. With the cradle in the uppermost position, insert a water-filled, primed LifeCare PCA vial and LifeCare PCA set, with a 21-gauge butterfly needle or a blunt cannula, into the cradle.
- 3. Squeeze the cradle release mechanism and move the cradle down until the vial injector snaps into the bottom bracket.
- 4. Verify the "SELF TEST COMPLETE" message displays. Press the [CONTINUE] softkey.

**Note:** If no history is stored, proceed to step 7.

- 5. Verify the "NEW PATIENT?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 6. The "HISTORY AND RX SETTINGS CLEARED" message displays briefly.
- 7. Verify the "CONFIRM CUSTOM VIAL TO RX" message displays. Press the [CONFIRM] softkey.
- 8. Verify the "PURGE?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 9. Verify the "PRESS AND HOLD PURGE KEY" message displays. Press and hold the [PURGE] softkey until all air is cleared from the LifeCare PCA set. Release the [PURGE] softkey.
- 10. Verify the "PURGE COMPLETE?" message displays. Check for air-in-line and confirm the set is primed. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 11. Place the butterfly in a 25 mL graduated cylinder.
- 12. Verify the "SELECT UNITS OF MEASURE" message displays. Press the [MILLIGRAMS] softkey.
- 13. Verify the "ENTER DRUG CONCENTRATION" message displays. Using the numeric keypad, enter 1, then press [ENTER].
- 14. Verify the "CONFIRM 1 mg/mL CONCENTRATION TO PHYSICIAN RX" message displays. Press the [CONFIRM] softkey.
- 15. Verify the "SET LOADING DOSE" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.

- 16. Verify the "ENTER LOADING DOSE" message displays. Using the numeric keypad, enter 10 mg, then press [ENTER].
- 17. Verify the "DELIVER LOADING DOSE NOW?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 18. Verify the "PRESS START BUTTON TO INFUSE" message displays. Press the [START/PAUSE] touchswitch.
- 19. Verify the "PRESS PAUSE BUTTON TO STOP" message displays, and the pump is delivering fluid.

**Note:** When the loading dose is complete the "CHECK SETTINGS" alarm sounds and the pump displays the "COMPLETE OR CORRECT PUMP SETTING" message. Press [SILENCE/VOLUME] to clear.

- 20. Verify the "SELECT DELIVERY MODE" message displays when the loading dose is completed. Press the [PREVIOUS] softkey.
- 21. Verify the "SET LOADING DOSE?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 22. Repeat step 16 through step 20.
- 23. Once the second loading dose is completed, verify the infusion pump delivered 20 mL  $\pm$  1 mL.
- 24. Remove the blunt cannula or needle from the distal end of the LifeCare PCA set.
- 25. Press the [ON/OFF] touchswitch to power off the pump.

#### 5.2.7 OCCLUSION TEST

To perform the occlusion test, proceed as follows:

- 1. Unlock and open the security door.
- 2. With the cradle in the uppermost position, insert a water-filled LifeCare PCA vial with a primed LifeCare PCA administration set into the cradle assembly.
- 3. Squeeze the cradle release mechanism and move the cradle down until the vial injector snaps into the bottom bracket.
- 4. Connect the distal end of the LifeCare PCA set to the DPM through a three-way stopcock. Set the three-way stopcock to air.
- 5. Verify the "SELF TEST COMPLETE" message displays. Press the [CONTINUE] softkey.
- 6. Verify the "NEW PATIENT?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 7. The "HISTORY AND RX SETTINGS CLEARED" message displays briefly.
- 8. Verify the "CONFIRM CUSTOM VIAL TO RX" message displays. Press the [CONFIRM] softkey.
- 9. Verify the "PURGE?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 10. Verify the "PRESS AND HOLD PURGE KEY" message displays. Press and hold the [PURGE] softkey until flow is seen through the LifeCare PCA set. Release the [PURGE] softkey.
- 11. Verify the "PURGE COMPLETE?" message displays. Check for air-in-line and assure the set is primed. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 12. The "RECONNECT SET TO PATIENT" message displays briefly.
- 13. Verify the "SELECT UNITS OF MEASURE" message displays. Press the [MILLIGRAMS] softkey.
- 14. Verify the "ENTER DRUG CONCENTRATION" message displays. Using the numeric keypad, press 1, then press [ENTER].

- 15. Verify the "CONFIRM 1 mg/mL CONCENTRATION TO PHYSICIAN RX" displays. Press the [CONFIRM] softkey.
- 16. Verify the "SET LOADING DOSE" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 17. Verify the "ENTER LOADING DOSE" message displays. Using the numeric keypad, enter 10 mg, then press [ENTER].
- 18. Verify the "DELIVER LOADING DOSE NOW?" message displays. Press the [YES] softkey.
- 19. Verify the DPM reads zero.
- 20. Verify the "PRESS START BUTTON TO INFUSE" message displays. Press the [START/PAUSE] touchswitch.
- 21. Verify the "PRESS PAUSE BUTTON TO STOP" message displays.
- 22. Verify fluid discharge at the end of the stopcock, then close the stopcock.
- 23. Verify the infusion pump sounds an alarm and displays "OCCLUSION". Verify the "CHECK LIFECARE PCA SET TO RELIEVE PRESSURE" message appears.
- 24. Press the [SILENCE] touchswitch and verify the DPM reads  $15 \pm 5$  psi.
- 25. Open the stopcock to clear the occlusion alarm.
- 26. Remove the vial from the infusion pump.
- 27. Press the [ON/OFF] touchswitch to power off the pump.

#### 5.2.8 ELECTRICAL SAFETY TEST

**Note:** The electrical safety test must be performed in accordance with the instructions contained in the safety analyzer user's guide.

To perform the electrical safety test, proceed as follows:

- 1. Connect the AC power cord to the safety analyzer.
- 2. Connect the safety analyzer ground lead to the device equipotential post.
- 3. Test the enclosure and earth leakage currents under normal and single fault conditions. See *Table 5-3* for electrical safety measurements.
- 4. Measure the resistance between the AC connector ground lug and exposed metal parts (*see Table 5-3*).

**Note:** The door hinge is not grounded.

Table 5-3.       Electrical Safety Measurements			
Measurement	Not to Exceed		
Enclosure leakage current normal condition (ground intact)	0.1 mA		
Enclosure leakage current (open ground)	0.5 mA		
Earth leakage current (ground intact)	0.5 mA		
Earth leakage current (open ground)	1 mA		
Chassis ground resistance	0.2 Ω		

### 5.2.9 END OF THE PVT

If all tests have been successful, proceed as follows:

- 1. Clear device history.
- 2. Reset the LifeCare PCA infusion system to the original configuration.
- 3. Verify the correct time and date.
- 4. Return the LifeCare PCA infusion system to service.

**Note:** If any tests fail, refer to *Section 6, Troubleshooting*, or contact Hospira.

# 5.3 CONNECTIVITY CHECK

To check infusion system connectivity, refer to *Figure 5-2* and *Figure 5-3*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. To check connectivity in an ethernet network configuration, verify that a shielded ethernet cable is plugged into the RJ-45 connector, and assure the green LED on the rear of the infuser is illuminated.
- 2. The wireless symbol () is only visible on the "Waiting for Autoprogram" screen. To reach this screen, refer to the Autoprogramming section in the *LifeCare PCA with Hospira MedNet System Operating Manual*. Once the "Waiting for Autoprogram" screen is reached, verify that the wireless icon is visible (see Figure 5-2).

If connection problems occur, contact the local IT representative or Hospira Technical Support Operations (*see Section 6.1*).



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Figure 5-2. Autoprogram Screen



Figure 5-3. Ethernet Connectivity

## 5.4 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE INSPECTION

Periodic maintenance inspections should be performed per hospital procedures for compliance to accreditation requirements. It is recommended that JCAHO and/or hospital protocol be followed for establishing an infusion pump periodic maintenance inspection schedule. Product specifications for this inspection are listed in *Section 8, Specifications*. To perform the periodic maintenance inspection, complete the performance verification test in *Section 5.2*.

## 5.5 BATTERY OPERATION OVERVIEW

The infusion pump is intended to operate on battery power on an exception basis only, such as emergency backup or temporary portable operation. Examples of emergency backup include AC power failure or inadvertent disconnection of the AC power cord. An instance of temporary portable operation includes patient transfer from one location to another.

**Note:** If there is insufficient battery power for reliable operation, the pump will power itself off as soon as possible, without displaying an alarm message.

**Note:** When the plug indicator is off and the battery indicator is flashing, it is an indication that the LifeCare PCA is operating on low battery power and should be recharged.

The infusion pump should be connected to AC power whenever possible to allow the battery to remain fully charged. The infusion pump line power indicator turns off and the BATTERY legend illuminates when the infusion pump is operating on battery power. When running on battery the backlight extinguishes thirty seconds after the security door is closed and locked. Factors that most commonly affect battery life are the depth and frequency of discharge and the length of the recharge period. As a general rule, the more often the battery is discharged and recharged, the sooner it will need replacement. The primary cause of damage is leaving the battery in a less than fully charged state for any period of time. Battery damage can occur in a matter of hours and cause a permanent loss of battery capacity. The amount of lost capacity depends on the degree of discharge, the storage temperature, and the length of time the battery was stored in a discharged state.

**Note:** A permanently damaged battery cannot be recharged to full capacity.

**Note:** If the quality of earth grounding source is in doubt, use battery power.

When the battery discharges below the acceptable level while the infusion pump is operating, the alarm sounds and the battery icon will flash. Although it is not recommended to continue operating the infusion pump on battery power at this point, the battery continues providing power until discharged. At this point, the infusion pump enters the dead battery mode, a continuous audible alarm sounds for three minutes, followed by the infusion pump powering itself off.

## CAUTION: As soon as the LOW BATTERY alarm occurs, connect the infusion pump to AC power.

Recharging occurs any time the infusion pump is connected to AC power. It is recommended that the infusion pump be connected to AC power whenever practical to maximize available battery charge during transport or ambulation. The infusion pump does not have to be on for the battery to recharge. Recharging while the infusion pump is operating is program dependent.

# Section 6 TROUBLESHOOTING

This section contains the following information: technical assistance, diagnostic mode, alarm messages and error codes, and troubleshooting procedures for the LifeCare  $PCA^{\otimes}$  with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup>.

## 6.1 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, product return authorization, and to order parts, accessories, or manuals within the United States, contact Hospira Technical Support Operations.

#### 1-800-241-4002

For additional technical assistance, including Technical Service Bulletins, technical training, and product information, visit the website at:

#### www.hospira.com

Send all authorized, prepaid returns within the United States to the following address:

#### Hospira, Inc. Technical Support Operations 755 Jarvis Drive Morgan Hill, California 95037

For technical assistance, product return authorization, and to order parts, accessories, or manuals from outside the United States, contact the nearest Hospira sales office.

### 6.2 DIAGNOSTIC MODE

The diagnostic mode provides the following features:

- □ Printout of the event log
- □ Printout of malfunctions (50 max.)
- □ Clearing of diagnostic information

WARNING: A PATIENT SHOULD NEVER BE CONNECTED TO THE INFUSION PUMP DURING DIAGNOSTIC MODE OR SERVICE MODE. To enter the biomed mode, refer to the LifeCare PCA System Configuration Guide and proceed as follows:



Note: For printer set-up instructions, refer to the LifeCare PCA System Operating Manual.

**Note:** No "Check Printer" alarm will sound if problems are encountered while printing in the biomed mode.

- 1. Confirm that the AC power indicator (AC plug) on the front panel is illuminated.
- 2. Unlock and open the security door.
- 3. Press and hold [ENTER] and [ON/OFF] simultaneously.
- 4. Verify the **Biomed Mode** screen is displayed. The **Biomed Mode** screen includes the current software version and the total elapsed days since new software was downloaded or the pump was initialized. Press the [CONTINUE] softkey.
- 5. Connect the pump to a printer, and press [CONTINUE].
- 6. After the power up RAM test is completed, the infusion pump displays the **Biomed** Mode main menu screen.
- 7. Press the [DIAGNOSTICS] softkey and verify the **Diagnostics** menu appears.
- 8. Press the [PRT EVENT LOG] softkey to print the event log.
- 9. Press the [PRT MALF. LOG] softkey to print the malfunction log.
- 10. Press the [INIT. PUMP] softkey to initialize the pump, then press [CONTINUE].

**Note:** Initializing the pump will clear all data, including stored protocols, and return the pump to its default settings.

- 11. Press [YES]. After initializing, the pump returns to the **Diagnostics** screen.
- 12. Press [EXIT] to return to the **Biomed Mode** screen, or power off, then on, to exit the biomed mode and return the pump to normal operation.

### 6.3 ALARM MESSAGES AND ERROR CODES

Under most alarm conditions, the infusion pump ceases normal operation, generates an audible alarm, and displays an alarm message or error code on the LCD screen.

There are two types of alarm conditions:

- alarm codes that can be cleared by the operator
- error codes that require gualified service personnel

Refer to Table 6-1, Operational Alarm Messages, and Table 6-2, Error Codes Requiring Technical Service.

6 - 2

#### 6.3.1 OPERATIONAL ALARM MESSAGES

*Table 6-1* lists infusion pump alarm messages that can be cleared by the operator. Also listed in *Table 6-1* are the possible causes and corrective actions.

**Note:** Operational alarm messages are displayed on the LCD screen. Associated error codes are displayed in the alarm history.

Table 6-1. Operational Alarm Messages			
Alarm Message	Possible Cause	Corrective Action	
No alarm message, pump stalls and cannot be used, or suspends communication with external devices	Null character sent by the CE or the MMU	Power off pump Disconnect pump from AC power, and remove battery, then restart pump	
Check Settings	Door secured on any screen other than the Press Start to Begin or Setup/ Change Menu screen or No key pressed for two minutes	Open the door, check therapy settings, finish programing therapy settings	
Occlusion	Occlusion detected	In setup mode: release and back off cradle assembly	
		In patient mode: open the door, release and back off cradle assembly	
Check Syringe	Syringe (vial and injector) is not properly loaded	Properly insert syringe into cradle assembly	
Check Vial	Injector is detected and vial is not properly loaded	Properly insert vial into cradle assembly or remove injector	
Check Injector       The vial is detected and the injector is not detected		Properly insert injector into cradle assembly or vial injector	
Empty Syringe	Empty vial is detected	In setup mode: release and back off cradle assembly In patient mode: open the door, release and back off cradle	
		assembly	

Table 6-1.       Operational Alarm Messages			
Alarm Message	Possible Cause	<b>Corrective Action</b>	
Door Open	Door left open or unlocked for more than two minutes	Close and lock the door	
Infuser Paused	Infusion stopped by pressing [START/PAUSE]	Press [START/PAUSE] again, or unlock door	
Low Battery	Operating on battery power with less than 30 minutes of battery life	Connect infusion pump to AC power	
		Replace battery (see Section 7.3.6)	
		If the problem persists, contact Hospira	
Battery Fault	OB = Open battery OV = Over-discharged battery	Connect infusion pump to AC power	
	SH = Shorted battery	Replace battery (see Section 7.3.6)	
		If the problem persists, contact Hospira	
Charger Fault	Battery charger is faulty	Connect infusion pump to AC power	
		Replace battery (see Section 7.3.6)	
		If the problem persists, contact Hospira	

### 6.3.2 ERROR CODES REQUIRING TECHNICAL SERVICE

*Table 6-2* lists infusion pump error codes that require technical service. Also listed in *Table 6-2* are malfunction descriptions, possible causes, and corrective actions.

Table 6-2. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service				
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action	
170	Interrupt Overlap	Interrupt failure	Contact Hospira	
171	Invalid Interrupt	Invalid or unused interrupt		
172	Stack Error	RAM error		
173	Task Dead Error	Periodic task or interrupt stopped running		
174	Kernel Error	Kernel failure		

6 - 4

Table 6-2.       Error Codes Requiring Technical Service			
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
175	Watchdog Error	MCU fails to strobe the watchdog within its	Verify jumper on pins 5 - 6 of JP1 on MCU PWA
		timeout period	If the problem persists, contact Hospira
176	Cancel Timer Error	Timer message has been unsuccessfully cancelled	Contact Hospira
200	Motor Overdelivery Condition	Motor is running faster than expected	
201	Motor Underdelivery Condition	Motor is running slower than expected	
202	Motor Runaway	Motor is running without permission	
203	Excessive Rate Rate/Mode Mismatches	Rate is greater than the maximum rate	
204	Mode	Unexpected mode	
205	Motor Step Time Error	Motor step time out of range	
206	Rate	Unexpected rate	
207	Delivery Volume Error	Volume infused is out of range	
310	5-Volt Error	Two readings outside the range of 4.7 V - 5.3 V	Replace power supply PWA <i>(see Section 7.3.9.4)</i>
311	Lithium Battery Error	Lithium battery voltage below acceptable	Verify lithium battery connection
		minimum value	Replace lithium battery (see Section 7.3.8.12.5)
313	Battery Current Error	Battery charge current exceeded limit	Verify battery connections Replace battery <i>(see Section 7.3.6)</i>

Table 6-2.       Error Codes Requiring Technical Service			
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
480	Configuration Data	Failed CRC of pump configuration data	For each malfunction press [CLEAR], then
481	Infusion Data	Failed CRC of infusion data	the pump, then [ON/ OFF] to power on the
482	Program Data	Failed CRC of program data	pump; continue until all malfunctions are cleared
483	Flash Checksum Error	Failed checksum at startup or during operation	Verify lithium battery connections Verify pump is connected to AC (mains)
484	Stored Protocol Data	Failed CRC of stored protocols	power Replace lithium battery (see Section 7.3.8.12.5) Replace battery (see Section 7.3.6) If malfunction cannot be cleared, contact Hospira
485	Motor State	Invalid rate or restart. Bad states or events in motor software	Contact Hospira
486	History Corruption	History data corrupted	
487	Motor Data Error	Failed CRC of motor data	
488	Drug Table Data Error	Failed CRC of drug table data	
489	User Interface Data Error	Failed CRC of saved user interface data	For each malfunction press [CLEAR], then [ON/OFF] to power off the pump, then [ON/ OFF] to power on the pump; continue until all malfunctions are cleared Verify lithium battery connections
			Verify pump is connected to AC (mains) power
			Replace lithium battery (see Section 7.3.8.12.5)
			Replace battery (see Section 7.3.6)
			If malfunction cannot be cleared, contact Hospira

Table 6-2.       Error Codes Requiring Technical Service			
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
490	Error Log Data Error	Failed error log checksum	Contact Hospira
491	Background Data Error	Inconsistent background data	
492	Switch Data Error	Corrupted switch data	
493	Mirror Data Mismatched	Invalid date and time	
494	UI State Error	User interface state ID out of range	
495	Backlight Data Error	Invalid display data	Replace LCD assembly (see Section 7.3.8.12.2) If the problem persists, contact Hospira
496	Vial Manager Data Error	Failed CRC of vial manager data	Contact Hospira
497	Power Data Error	Failed CRC of battery charging data	
498	Display Data Error	Invalid display data	Replace LCD assembly (see Section 7.3.8.12.2) If the problem persists, contact Hospira
499	Alarm Data Error	Invalid alarm data	Contact Hospira
550	Power Down Error	Improper shutdown	
551	Intertask Message Error	Illegal intertask message	
552	Invalid Function Parameter	Invalid parameter data	
553	Invalid Message	Invalid kernel message	
554	Invalid Mode	Invalid user interface mode	
555	Clock Change Error	Invalid date and time during update	
556	Invalid UI State Action	Invalid user interface action code	
557	Invalid Alarm	Illegal alarm message data	
558	Mode Change Error	Illegal mode change message	
559	Invalid UI Stack	User interface stack is corrupted or full	

Table 6-2.       Error Codes Requiring Technical Service			
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
560	Drug Library Access Error	Invalid auto-programming order or invalid CCA index	Check the drug library against the order
588	Drug Table Data Error	Failed CRC of drug table data.	Corrupt data, reload drug library.
620	RAM Address Error	Address lines are stuck high, stuck low, or shorted together	Contact Hospira
621	Chip ID Error	Register does not contain expected value	
622	Clock RAM Error	Data or address communication errors	
623	External RAM Error	Failed read/write operations on external RAM	
624	LCD Backlight	Backlight current out of range	Verify LCD assembly connections to MCU PWA
			Replace LCD assembly (see Section 7.3.8.12.2)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
625	Battery Icon LED	Battery icon LED current out of range	Verify icon PWA connections to MCU PWA
			Replace icon PWA (see Section 7.3.8.12.4)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
626	Audible Alarm	On or off voltage out of range	Contact Hospira
627	LCD Readback Error	Display data does not match RAM data	Replace LCD assembly (see Section 7.3.8.12.2)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
628	LED Numeric Display Error	One or more digit segment current is out of range	Verify numeric display PWA connections to MCU PWA
			Replace numeric display PWA <i>(see Section 7.3.8.12.3)</i>
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira

Table 6-2.       Error Codes Requiring Technical Service			
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
629	Clock Time Error	RTC and MCU out of synchronization	Contact Hospira
630	Screw Rotation Error	Motor steps and screw rotations are not in proportion	Lubricate lead screw (Section 7.2.6) Replace mechanism assembly (see Section 7.3.8.14)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
631	LCD Timeout Error	LCD does not acknowledge data within hardware specific-time	Verify LCD assembly connections to MCU PWA
			Replace LCD assembly (see Section 7.3.8.12.2)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
633	Print Error	Failed UART loopback test	Verify printer operation For printer set up instructions, refer to the <i>LifeCare PCA system</i> operating manual
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
634	ADC Voltage Reference Error	Analog level is out of range	Contact Hospira
635	Stuck Key	Key stuck for more than two minutes	Replace keypad (see Section 7.3.8.2) If the problem persists, contact Hospira
636	Motor winding excessive current	Motor winding current above 200 mA	Replace mechanism assembly
637	Motor winding open circuit	Motor winding current below 75 mA	(see Section 7.3.8.14) If the problem persists,
638	Motor Voltage Error	Motor voltage is out of range	contact Hospira
639	Contrast Voltage Error	Contrast voltage is out of range	Verify LCD assembly connections to MCU PWA Replace LCD assembly <i>(see Section 7.3.8.12.2)</i> If the problem persists
			contact Hospira

Table 6-2.       Error Codes Requiring Technical Service			
Alarm Code	Malfunction Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
640	Internal RAM Error	Failed read/write operations on internal RAM	Contact Hospira
641	Occlusion Switch Error	Defective occlusion sensor	Adjust occlusion alarm switch (see Section 7.2.5.2)
			Replace mechanism assembly (see Section 7.3.8.14)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
642	Empty Syringe Switch Error	Defective empty syringe sensor	Replace mechanism assembly (see Section 7.3.8.14)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
643	Injector Switch Error	Defective injector sensor	Adjust injector switch (see Section 7.2.3)
			Replace mechanism assembly (see Section 7.3.8.14)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
644	Watchdog Timer Error	Watchdog failure	Verify jumper on pins 5 - 6 of JP1 on MCU PWA
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
645	Barcode Reader Error	Three consecutive attempts to read the barcode have failed	Replace barcode reader (see Section 7.3.8.15)
			If the problem persists, contact Hospira
646	UART Loopback Test Error	Serial communication chip failure	Contact Hospira

# 6.4 TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

This section details recommended procedures for problems not associated with malfunction alarms. Before performing any troubleshooting procedure, turn the infusion pump off, then on. Allow the self test to complete and proceed as follows:

1. If a malfunction exists, carefully inspect the infusion pump for damage as described in *Section 5.2.2*.

2. If an infusion pump inspection has not disclosed a malfunction, perform the PVT in Section 5.2. Refer to *Table 6-3*, *Troubleshooting with the PVT*, for PVT section reference, probable cause, and corrective actions.

If, after completing Steps 1 and 2, a malfunction has not been located, or if the infusion pump persistently fails, contact Hospira Technical Support Operations.

Table 6-3. Troubleshooting with the PVT			
Test Failure	Probable Cause	Corrective Action	
Self Test (Section 5.2.4)		Power off infusion pump, then power on If error recurs, contact Hospira	
Biomed Mode Tests (Section 5.2.5) (see Table 5-2)	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
IN RAM	Defective MCU PWA		
RAM	Defective MCU RAM		
ROM	Defective EPROM		
CPU	Defective CPU		
CLOCK	Defective RTC		
LCD	Defective LCD assembly	Verify LCD assembly connection to MCU PWA Replace LCD assembly (Section 7.3.8.12.2)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
BACKLIGHT	Defective LCD assembly	Verify LCD assembly connection to MCU PWA Replace LCD assembly (Section 7.3.8.12.2)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
LED	Defective numeric display PWA	Verify numeric display PWA connection to MCU PWA Replace numeric display PWA (Section 7.3.8.12.3)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
INDICATOR	Defective icon display PWA	Verify icon display connection to MCU PWA Replace icon display PWA (Section 7.3.8.12.4)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
KEYPAD	Defective keypad	Replace keypad (Section 7.3.8.2)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	

Table 6-3.       Troubleshooting with the PVT			
Test Failure	Probable Cause	Corrective Action	
DOOR	Defective door lock assembly	Replace door lock assembly (Section 7.3.8.7)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
SYRINGE	Defective mechanism assembly	Adjust vial sensor switch (Section 7.2.4) Replace mechanism assembly	
		(Section 7.3.8.14)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
EMPTY VIAL	Defective mechanism assembly	Adjust vial sensor switch (Section 7.2.4)	
		Replace mechanism assembly (Section 7.3.8.14)	
	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
ALARM	Defective MCU PWA	Contact Hospira	
ROTATION	Defective mechanism assembly	Replace mechanism assembly (Section 7.3.8.14)	
PATIENT PENDANT ASSEMBLY	Defective patient pendant assembly	Replace patient pendant assembly (Section 7.3.7)	
		Verify that replacement patient pendant is color-coded blue	
Delivery Accuracy Test (Section 5.2.6)	LifeCare PCA set not properly primed	Re-prime set and check clamps	
	Defective mechanism assembly	Replace mechanism assembly (Section 7.3.8.14)	
Occlusion Test (Section 5.2.7)	Set not properly primed or installed	Prime set	
	Defective mechanism	Adjust occlusion alarm switch (Section 7.2.5)	
		Replace mechanism assembly (Section 7.3.8.14)	
Electrical Safety Test (Section 5.2.8)	Defective AC power cord	Replace AC power cord (Section 7.3.5)	

# Section 7 REPLACEABLE PARTS AND REPAIRS

This section itemizes all parts and subassemblies of the LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> infusion pump that are repairable within the scope of this manual. In addition, this section details replacement procedures for all listed parts.

WARNING: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION HAZARD EXISTS IF THE INFUSION PUMP IS SERVICED IN THE PRESENCE OF FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS.

#### WARNING: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, DISCONNECT THE INFUSION PUMP FROM AC POWER BEFORE PERFORMING ADJUSTMENT OR REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES.

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

### 7.1 REPLACEABLE PARTS

Replaceable parts for the LifeCare PCA are itemized in the spare parts price list and are identified in *Figure 9-1*, *Illustrated Parts Breakdown*. *Table 9-3*, *Illustrated Parts Breakdown* identifies each part by an index number that correlates to *Figure 9-1*.

To view the spare parts price list, visit the website at www.hospiraparts.com.

## 7.2 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

#### WARNING: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, DISCONNECT THE INFUSION PUMP FROM AC POWER BEFORE PERFORMING ADJUSTMENT OR REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES.

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface. Unless otherwise indicated, the following procedures require an empty syringe to be installed in the cradle.

### 7.2.1 REQUIRED TOOLS AND MATERIALS

The following tools and materials, or equivalents, are required for the adjustment procedures in this section. In addition, the beginning of each procedure lists tools and materials recommended for that specific procedure.

- Set of standard and metric nutdrivers	- Three-way stopcock	
- Set of Phillips <sup>®</sup> screwdrivers	- LifeCare PCA IV administration set	
- X-acto® knife	(List No. 3559-04)	
- Digital pressure meter	- Grease (Braycote <sup>®</sup> 804)	
(Fluke <sup>®</sup> Biomedical DPM3)	- Isopropyl alcohol	
- Red GLPT insulating varnish	- Lint-free cloth	
- Water-filled syringe	- Cotton swabs	
- LifeCare PCA vial	- Small brush	

#### 7.2.2 SEPARATING THE FRONT AND REAR ENCLOSURE ASSEMBLIES

The front and rear enclosure assemblies must be separated before performing any adjustment procedure.

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver.

To separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies, refer to *Figure 7-1*, *Separating the Front and Rear Enclosure Assemblies*, and *Figure 7-6*, *Battery Assembly*, *AC Power Cord*, *and Patient Pendant Assembly*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Place the pump face down on a soft surface with the security door open approximately 270 degrees.
- 3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the 6-32 screw that attaches the battery door to the rear of the pump (*see Figure 7-6*).
- 4. Remove the battery door.
- 5. Disconnect the AC power cord by grasping the plug. Do not pull on the power cord.
- 6. Separate the battery connector assembly from the battery and remove the battery.
- 7. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the 6-32 screws from each corner of the rear enclosure assembly.
- 8. Raise the rear enclosure approximately 40 degrees.
- 9. Disconnect connector P3 from the I/O PWA and connectors P9, P14, and P17 from the MCU PWA.
- 10. Remove the rear enclosure assembly.



Figure 7-1. Separating the Front and Rear Enclosure Assemblies
## 7.2.3 INJECTOR SENSOR SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

The recommended tools and materials for this procedure are a No. 0 Phillips screwdriver and red GLPT insulating varnish.

To adjust the injector sensor switch, refer to *Figure 7-2, Injector Sensor Switch*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, loosen the two switch mounting screws until the switch holder can be easily moved. Do not loosen the screws so much that the switch bracket rocks from side to side.
- 4. Position the switch bracket parallel to the surface and 1/32 inch from the front enclosure. Tighten the screws.
- 5. Apply red GLPT insulating varnish to the screw heads.
- 6. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 7. Close and lock the security door.
- 8. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful adjustment of the injector sensor switch, perform the PVT in Section CAUTION: .



Figure 7-2. Injector Sensor Switch

## 7.2.4 VIAL SENSOR SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

The recommended tools and materials for this procedure are a No. 0 Phillips screwdriver and red GLPT insulating varnish.

To adjust the vial sensor switch, refer to *Figure 7-3, Vial Sensor Switch*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, loosen the two vial sensor switch adjustment screws until the switch holder can be easily moved. Do not loosen the screws so much that the switch bracket rocks from side to side.
- 4. Place the switch bracket upright. Move the switch up slowly until it clicks off, then move the switch down slowly until it clicks on. Move the switch down approximately 1/16 inch to verify the switch detects a vial. Tighten the screws while keeping the switch bracket level.
- 5. Apply red GLPT insulating varnish to the screw heads.
- 6. Reassemble the pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 7. Close and lock the security door.
- 8. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful adjustment of the vial sensor switch, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.



Figure 7-3. Vial Sensor Switch

## 7.2.5 OCCLUSION ALARM SWITCH TEST AND ADJUSTMENT

The recommended tools and materials for the following procedures are a No. 0 Phillips screwdriver, water-filled syringe, DPM, three-way stopcock, and an IV administration set.

#### 7.2.5.1 OCCLUSION ALARM SWITCH TEST

To perform the occlusion alarm switch test, refer to *Figure 7-4*, *Occlusion Alarm Test Setup*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Using the three-way stopcock, attach the DPM to the end of the patient line.
- 2. Install the water-filled syringe and IV administration set into the infusion pump.
- 3. Verify the self test has completed, and press [CONTINUE].
- 4. Verify the "CUSTOM VIAL" message is displayed, and press [CONFIRM].
- 5. Verify the "CLEAR HISTORY" message is displayed, and press [YES].
- 6. Verify the "CONFIRM CLEAR HISTORY" message is displayed, and press [CONFIRM].
- 7. Verify the "PURGE?" message is displayed, and press [YES].
- 8. Verify the "DISCONNECT SET FROM PATIENT/PRESS AND HOLD PURGE KEY" message is displayed. Press and hold the [PURGE] softkey until flow is seen at the three-way stopcock. Release the [PURGE] softkey.
- 9. Verify the "PURGE COMPLETE?" message is displayed. Check for air-in-line and assure the set is primed, then press [YES].
- 10. Disregard the "RECONNECT SET TO PATIENT" message.
- 11. Verify the "SELECT UNITS OF MEASURE" message is displayed, and press [MILLIGRAMS].
- 12. Verify the "ENTER DRUG CONCENTRATION" message is displayed. Press [1], then press [ENTER].
- 13. Verify the "CONFIRM CONCENTRATION" message is displayed, and press [CONFIRM].
- 14. Verify the "SET LOADING DOSE" message is displayed, and press [YES].
- 15. Verify the "ENTER LOADING DOSE" message is displayed. Press [1] then [0], then press [ENTER].
- 16. Verify the "PRESS START BUTTON TO INFUSE" message is displayed, and press [START/PAUSE].
- 17. Verify the "PRESS PAUSE BUTTON TO STOP" message is displayed.
- 18. Verify the pump sounds an alarm and displays "OCCLUSION", and the "CHECK LIFECARE PCA SET TO RELIEVE PRESSURE" message appears.
- 19. Press [SILENCE] and verify the DPM reads  $15 \pm 5$  psi.
- 20. If the reading is not 15 ± 5 psi, perform the occlusion alarm adjustment procedure in *Section 7.2.5.2, Occlusion Alarm Switch And Pressure Adjustment.*
- 21. Open the stopcock to clear the occlusion alarm.
- 22. Remove the vial from the infusion pump.

If the reading is between the specified parameters, perform the PVT in Section CAUTION: .



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Figure 7-4. Occlusion Alarm Test Setup

## 7.2.5.2 OCCLUSION ALARM SWITCH AND PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the occlusion alarm switch and pressure, refer to *Figure 7-5, Occlusion Alarm Pressure Adjustment*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the CE PWA as described in Section 7.3.8.9.
- 4. Examine the position of the occlusion alarm switch. If the leaf spring is holding the occlusion switch closed, proceed to step 6.
- 5. If the leaf spring is not holding the occlusion switch closed, check for the following three possibilities:
- The leaf spring may be damaged or bent. Replace it if necessary.
- The 2-24 screw holding the leaf spring to the mechanism top support may be loose. If the screw is loose, tighten it using the Phillips screwdriver. Adjust the screw until the leaf spring is holding the occlusion switch closed.
- The flat washer located under the leaf spring may be missing. Remove the leaf spring and verify that the flat washer is in place.

7 - 8

- 6. If, after investigating these possibilities, the leaf spring cannot be kept in contact with the occlusion alarm switch, contact Hospira Technical Support Operations.
- 7. Reinstall the CE PWA and connect the pump to AC power.
- 8. Connect the cables from the rear enclosure assembly to the MCU PWA to allow the pump to operate with the enclosure open (*see Figure 7-1*). Support the front enclosure assembly to keep it upright for the adjustment procedure.
- 9. Install the water-filled syringe, and connect the IV administration set, DPM, and stopcock. Open the stopcock valve to air.
- 10. Perform the occlusion alarm switch test as described in Section 7.2.5.1.
- 11. If the occlusion alarm sounds before the pressure reaches 10 psi, relieve the fluid pressure by opening the stopcock valve. Loosen the set screw on the thumb nut and turn the thumb nut clockwise to tighten. Repeat step 4.
- 12. If the occlusion alarm does not sound at or before 20 psi, relieve the fluid pressure by opening the stopcock valve. Loosen the set screw on the thumb nut and turn the thumb nut counter clockwise to loosen. Repeat step 4 and step 5.
- 13. When the pump occludes at between 10 and 20 psi, retighten the set screw on the thumb nut.
- 14. Reassemble the pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful adjustment of the occlusion alarm switch and pressure, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.



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Figure 7-5. Occlusion Alarm Pressure Adjustment

## 7.2.6 LEAD SCREW LUBRICATION

The recommended tools and materials for this procedure are isopropyl alcohol, cotton swabs or a small brush, and Braycote grease.

To lubricate the lead screw, refer to *Figure 7-5* and proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using isopropyl alcohol and cotton swabs or a small brush, remove all grease and residue from the lead screw.

**Note:** Assure that all residual lubricant is removed.

4. Apply a thin coating of grease and work it into the threads along the length of the shaft. Do not fill the threads. Move the slide clamp as necessary to clean and lubricate the length of the lead screw.

To verify successful lead screw lubrication, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3 REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

This section contains safety and equipment precautions, required tools and materials, and step-by-step procedures for replacing parts in the infusion pump. Unless otherwise stated, always perform the PVT after a replacement procedure.

## 7.3.1 SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT PRECAUTIONS

Before opening the front enclosure of the infusion pump, take all necessary precautions for working on high-voltage equipment.

WARNING: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION HAZARD EXISTS IF THE INFUSION PUMP IS SERVICED IN THE PRESENCE OF FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS.

#### WARNING: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, DISCONNECT THE INFUSION PUMP FROM AC POWER BEFORE PERFORMING ADJUSTMENT OR REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES.

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

## 7.3.2 REQUIRED TOOLS AND MATERIALS

The following tools and materials, or equivalents, are required for the replacement procedures in this section. In addition, the beginning of each procedure lists tools and materials recommended for that specific procedure.

- Set of standard and metric nutdrivers
- Set of flat blade screwdrivers
- Diagonal cuttersX-acto knife
- Set of Phillips screwdrivers Red GLPT insulating varnish
- Set of box wrenches
- Set of open end wrenches
- Isopropyl alcohol

- Permanent marker

- Needle nose pliers - Lint-free cloth

## 7.3.3 FRONT AND REAR ENCLOSURE REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

```
Enclosure, Front
Enclosure, Rear
Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips
Washer, Lock, #6
```

To replace the front and rear enclosure assemblies, refer to *Figure 7-1*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. To replace the front enclosure, remove the specific components described in *Section 7.3.8, Front Enclosure Assembly Component Replacement*. To replace the rear enclosure, remove the specific components described in *Section 7.3.9, Rear Enclosure Assembly Component Replacement*.
- 4. Reassemble the replacement front or rear enclosure assembly. Refer to the specific procedures in *Section 7.3.8* or *Section 7.3.9*.
- 5. Join the front enclosure assembly and rear enclosure assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.

To verify successful replacement of the front and rear enclosure assemblies, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.4 RUBBER FOOT PAD REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools and materials for this procedure are an X-acto knife and isopropyl alcohol.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Pad, Rubber Foot

To replace the rubber foot pad, refer to *Figure 7-6*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Place the pump on its side.
- 3. Using the X-acto knife, remove the rubber foot pad and scrape the enclosure recess to remove adhesive residue.

**Note:** Each adhesive-backed rubber foot pad is bonded in its recess. Do not damage the recess.

- 4. Using isopropyl alcohol, clean any adhesive residue from the enclosure recess.
- 5. Remove the protective backing from the self-adhesive surface of the replacement foot pad and press the pad in place.
- 6. After approximately five minutes, verify the foot pad is secure.

Replacement of a rubber foot pad is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during a rubber foot pad replacement, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.



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Figure 7-6. Battery Assembly, AC Power Cord, and Patient Pendant Assembly

## 7.3.5 AC POWER CORD REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Cordset, AC Power, Hospital Grade

To replace the AC power cord, refer to *Figure 7-6*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the 6-32 screw that attaches the battery door to the rear of the pump.
- 3. Disconnect the defective AC power cord by grasping the plug. Do not pull on the power cord.
- 4. Replace the AC power cord by plugging it into the pump's AC power receptacle.
- 5. Reinstall the battery door with the screw that was removed in step 2.
- 6. Conduct the electrical safety test in Section 5.2.8.

Replacement of the AC power cord is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during this procedure, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.6 BATTERY, BATTERY DOOR, BATTERY DOOR PAD, AND BATTERY STRAP REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools and materials for this procedure are a No.1 Phillips screwdriver, No. 2 Phillips screwdriver, isopropyl alcohol, and a lint-free cloth.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Battery, with Wire Harness Door, Battery Pad, Battery Door Strap, Battery Screw, 6-32 x 1/4, Pan Head, Phillips Screw, 4-24 x 3/8, Thread Cutting, Phillips Washer, Flat, #6

To replace the battery, battery door, and battery door pad, refer to *Figure 7-6* and *Figure 7-12, Rear Enclosure External Components*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Using the No. 2 Phillips screwdriver, remove the 6-32 screw that attaches the battery door to the rear of the pump and remove the battery door.
- 3. Inspect the battery door and door pad for damage. If the pad is defective, remove it from the door and clean the door with isopropyl alcohol. Dry the battery door thoroughly, and install the replacement pad on the battery door.

- 4. Inspect the battery strap for damage (*see Figure 7-12*). If the battery strap is defective, using the No. 1 Phillips screwdriver, remove the 4-24 thread cutting screw and the washer securing the battery strap to the rear enclosure.
- 5. Install the replacement battery strap in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 6. Pull the battery wire harness and cable outside the enclosure. Disconnect the battery assembly from the infusion pump. Pull up on the battery strap and remove the battery from the enclosure. Dispose of the battery in accordance with local battery disposal practices.
- 7. Connect the replacement battery to the battery connector. Assure the connection is tight.
  - **Note:** The cable connectors are keyed so that cables cannot be connected incorrectly.
  - **Note:** Install the replacement battery into the housing so the wires are not kinked or crushed, or do not interfere with the AC power cord.
- 8. Replace the battery door using the screw that was removed in step 2.

**Note:** The pump must be powered on with AC disconnected for the device to recognize that a new battery has been installed.

To verify successful replacement of the battery, press [ON] with the infusion pump disconnected from AC power. Verify the front panel battery symbol illuminates.

Replacement of the battery door, battery door pad, and battery strap are routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during these procedures, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.7 PATIENT PENDANT ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

No tools are required for this procedure.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Assembly, Patient Pendant

To replace the patient pendant assembly, refer to *Figure 7-6*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Disconnect the patient pendant assembly from the patient pendant jack on the rear of the pump.
- 3. Connect the replacement patient pendant assembly to the patient pendant jack.

**Note:** Verify the LifeCare PCA replacement patient pendant cord is color-coded blue and the switch button is black.

Replacement of the patient pendant assembly is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during this procedure, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.8 FRONT ENCLOSURE ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

Front enclosure assembly component replacement includes removal or replacement of the following:

- □ Security door □ Handle gasket
- Door hinge
- $\hfill\square$  Keypad
- Door latch hook
- □ Cradle assembly □ CE PWA
- □ Mechanism lever arm
- □ LCD window

□ Antenna PWA

- □ Door latch assembly
- □ Door lock assembly
- □ Mechanism assembly

Enclosure gasket

 $\hfill\square$  Barcode reader, gasket, and window

□ Electronics assembly and components

Splash shield

#### CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

To replace the front enclosure assembly components, refer to *Figure 7-7*, *Front Enclosure Assembly External Components*, and *Figure 7-8*, *Front Enclosure Assembly Internal Components*, then proceed as detailed in the following sections.

## 7.3.8.1 SECURITY DOOR AND DOOR HINGE REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 1 Phillips screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Door, Security Hinge, Security Door Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Pan Head, Phillips

To replace the security door and door hinge, refer to *Figure 7-7*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Unlock the security door, and open the door approximately 270 degrees to reveal the four screws that attach the hinge.
- 3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the four 4-40 screws and remove the hinge and the door.
- 4. Attach the replacement door and/or hinge using the screws that were removed in step 3.
- 5. Close and lock the security door. Verify that the door aligns with the door latch assembly and that the door is locked.

Replacement of the security door and door hinge is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during these procedures, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.



Figure 7-7. Front Enclosure Assembly External Components

## 7.3.8.2 KEYPAD REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools and materials for this procedure are a 1/4 inch nutdriver, an X-acto knife, isopropyl alcohol, and a lint-free cloth.

The following replacement part is available:

Keypad Bracket, Grounding, Keypad Kep Nut, 6-32, w/ Conical Washer Washer, Flat, #6 To replace the keypad, refer to Figure 7-7 and Figure 7-8, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Disconnect the ribbon cables from J10 and J11 on the MCU PWA by pulling up on the locking tabs.
- 4. Using the nutdriver, remove the nut and washer that attaches the ground strap from the keypad to the keypad grounding bracket.
- 5. Using the X-acto knife and needle nose pliers, remove the keypad.
- 6. Using isopropyl alcohol, remove any adhesive remaining on the front enclosure assembly.
- 7. Remove the backing from the replacement keypad to expose the adhesive, and guide the ribbon cables and ground strap through the front enclosure assembly.
- 8. Press the keypad into place on the front enclosure assembly and connect the ribbon cables to J10 and J11 on the MCU PWA.
- 9. Reinstall the ground strap and grounding bracket using the nut and washer that were removed in step 4.
- 10. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the keypad, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

#### 7.3.8.3 DOOR LATCH HOOK REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 1 Phillips screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Hook, Door Latch Screw, 4-40 x 3/16, Flat Head, Phillips

To replace the door latch hook, refer to *Figure 7-7*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Unlock and open the security door.
- 3. From inside the door, using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the 4-40 flat head screw that attaches the latch hook to the door.
- 4. Install the replacement latch hook from inside the door using the screw that was removed in step 3.
- 5. Close and lock the security door.

Replacement of the door latch hook is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during this procedure, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

#### 7.3.8.4 CRADLE ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Assembly, Cradle Screw, 6-24 x 5/8, Pan Head, Phillips

To replace the cradle assembly, refer to *Figure 7-7*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Open the security door.
- 4. Place the pump face up on a soft surface.
- 5. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the two 6-24 screws that secure the cradle assembly and remove the cradle assembly.
- 6. Install the replacement cradle assembly using the screws that were removed in step 5.
- 7. Close and lock the security door.

To verify successful replacement of the cradle assembly, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

#### 7.3.8.5 MECHANISM LEVER ARM REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Arm, Lever, Mechanism

To replace the mechanism lever arm, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the cradle assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.4.
- 4. Using the flat blade screwdriver, lift the mechanism lever arm off the pivot post and pull the lever arm through the front of the pump.
- 5. Install the replacement mechanism lever arm in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 6. Reinstall the cradle assembly.
- 7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the mechanism lever arm, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.



Figure 7-8. Front Enclosure Assembly Internal Components

## 7.3.8.6 DOOR LATCH ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a 7/8 inch open end wrench, medium size flat blade screwdriver, and 1/4 inch nutdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Assembly, Door Latch Screw, $6-32 \ge 5/16$ , Hex Head, with Washer

To replace the door latch assembly, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Disconnect the door lock cable from J12 on the MCU PWA.
- 4. Using the open end wrench, loosen the retainer nut that secures the lock cylinder to the front enclosure assembly (see Section 7.3.8.7, Door Lock Assembly *Replacement*). Move the lock cylinder away from the door latch assembly.
- 5. Remove the barcode reader (see Section 7.3.8.15, Barcode Reader, Gasket, and *Window Replacement*).

- 6. Using the nutdriver or flat blade screwdriver, remove the two 6-32 hex head screws securing the door latch assembly to the front enclosure.
- 7. Install the replacement door latch assembly using the screws that were removed in step 6.

**Note:** Confirm the door latch cam is positioned to assure proper operation of the latch.

- 8. Reconnect the door lock cable to the MCU PWA.
- 9. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the door latch assembly, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.8.7 DOOR LOCK ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The recommended tools for this procedure are a 7/16 inch open end wrench, a 7/8 inch open end wrench, and needle nose pliers.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Assembly, Door Lock

The door lock assembly kit includes a cylinder lock, a keying washer, a three-finger washer, and a 7/16 hex nut. The following pre-assembly of the replacement lock is required (*see Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-9*, *Door Lock Assembly*).

- 1. Place the keying washer over the threaded shaft of the cylinder lock with the shiny (rounded) side down. Verify that the keying washer is lined up with the raised portion of the cylinder lock.
- 2. Place the three-finger washer over the threaded shaft. Assure that the ridged side of the fingers faces up.
- 3. Using the 7/16 open end wrench, tighten the nut over the washers.
- 4. Using the needle nose pliers, bend the washer fingers up to hold the nut in place.
- 5. Holding the lock in your right hand, insert the key into the lock and verify that the key turns 90 degrees to the left.

Once the replacement lock cylinder is assembled, proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Close and lock the security door.
- 3. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 4. Using the 7/8 inch open end wrench, remove the door lock retainer nut while sliding the door lock cylinder through the keypad grounding bracket and front enclosure. Note the position of the door latch cam.
- 5. Install the replacement door lock cylinder into the double-D hole in the front enclosure. Confirm the keyway slot is in the upward (12 o'clock) position.
- 6. Assemble the keypad grounding bracket and retaining nut on the door lock cylinder and insert the threaded shaft into the double-D hole in the door latch cam.
- 7. Using the 7/8 inch open end wrench, secure the lock to the front enclosure.
- 8. Confirm the door latch cam is in the up position.

9. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the door lock assembly, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.



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Figure 7-9. Door Lock Assembly

#### 7.3.8.8 HANDLE GASKET AND ENCLOSURE GASKET REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is an X-acto knife.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Gasket, Handle Gasket, Enclosure

To replace the handle and enclosure gaskets, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the X-acto knife, carefully remove the defective gasket.
- 4. Install the replacement handle and/or enclosure gasket in the front enclosure.
  - **Note:** Assure the enclosure gasket is installed so that the seam is at the bottom of the enclosure and the handle gasket is installed so that the seam is at the top of the handle opening.
- 5. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the handle and enclosure gaskets, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.8.9 REMOVING THE CE PWA

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

CAUTION: The CE PWA is device specific and cannot be replaced with another CE PWA. The pump communications will not function properly with a CE PWA from another pump. If the CE PWA is damaged, contact Hospira.

The recommended tool for this procedure is a 3/16 nutdriver.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

#### Screw, $4/40 \ge 1/4$ Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To remove the CE PWA, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Disconnect the antenna cable from the CE PWA.
- 4. Using the nutdriver, remove the four hex head screws holding the retaining bracket to the front enclosure assembly.
- 5. Grasp the PWA, moving it slightly away from the mechanism. Lift the PWA with a rolling motion and remove it from the pump.
- 6. Disconnect the ribbon cables from P4 and P19.

- **Note:** This procedure is intended to facilitate other repairs only, the CE PWA is device specific and cannot be replaced with a new CE PWA.
  - 7. Reinstall the CE PWA in the exact reverse order of removal.
  - 8. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful installation of the CE PWA, perform the PVT in Section 5.2 and the connectivity check in Section 5.3.

## 7.3.8.10 REMOVING THE ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

**Note:** The CE PWA is device specific and cannot be replaced with a new CE PWA. If the CE PWA is damaged, contact Hospira.

**Note:** The electronics assembly contains the MCU PWA, which is device specific and cannot be replaced by a new electronics assembly. If the electronics assembly is damaged, contact Hospira.

The recommended tools and materials for this procedure are a 1/4 inch nutdriver and mild solvent.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Pad, Foam Screw, 6-32 x 5/16, Hex Head, with Washer

To remove the electronics assembly, refer to *Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-11, Electronics Assembly Components*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the barcode reader as described in Section 7.3.8.15.
- 4. Remove the door latch assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.6.
- 5. Remove the CE PWA as described in Section 7.3.8.9.
- 6. Grasp the ribbon connector locking tabs from J10 and J11. Pull up to disengage. Disconnect the ribbon cables from the MCU PWA.
- 7. Disconnect P13, P16, and P18 from the MCU PWA.
- 8. Using the nutdriver, remove the three 6-32 hex screws that secure the electronics assembly to the front enclosure assembly.
- 9. Remove the electronics assembly from the front enclosure assembly by pulling the bottom of the MCU PWA up and out.
- 10. Inspect the two foam pads in the front enclosure assembly. If they appear damaged, replace them, removing any residue with mild solvent.

**Note:** This procedure is intended to facilitate other repairs only, the electronics assembly is device specific and cannot be replaced with a new electronics assembly.

- 11. Reinstall the electronics assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 12. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful installation of the electronics assembly, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

#### 7.3.8.11 ANTENNA PWA REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

The recommended tools for this procedure are needle nosed pliers and a flat blade screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### PWA, Antenna

To replace the antenna PWA, refer to *Figure 7-10, Antenna PWA Replacement*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the electronics assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.10.
- 4. Using needle nose pliers, grasp the retaining clips attaching the antenna PWA to the front enclosure. Squeeze the retaining clips while pushing them out.
- 5. To release the antenna cover retaining clips located over the mechanism, push down gently on the top of the retaining clips with a flat blade screwdriver while pulling the antenna housing away from the pump.

CAUTION: Use care not to scratch the EMI coating on the enclosure.

- 6. Install the replacement antenna PWA in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the antenna PWA, perform the PVT in Section 5.2 and the connectivity check in Section 5.3.



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## 7.3.8.12 ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

Electronics assembly component replacement includes the replacement of the following:

- LCD shield
- □ LCD assembly
- □ Numeric display PWA
- □ Icon display PWA
- □ Lithium backup battery

To replace the electronics assembly components, refer to *Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-11*, then proceed as detailed in the following sections.



Figure 7-11. Electronics Assembly Components

#### 7.3.8.12.1 LCD Shield Replacement

Recommended tools and materials for this procedure are an X-acto knife, isopropyl alcohol, and a lint-free cloth.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Shield, LCD

To replace the LCD shield, refer to *Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-11*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the electronics assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.10.
- 4. Using the X-acto knife, lift the LCD shield from the LCD assembly.
- 5. Using the lint-free cloth moistened with isopropyl alcohol, clean any remaining adhesive from the LCD assembly.
- 6. Remove the protective backing from the replacement LCD shield to expose the adhesive. Center the shield over the LCD and press the shield into place on the LCD.
- 7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the LCD shield, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.8.12.2 LCD Assembly Replacement

The recommended tool for this procedure are diagonal cutters and needle nose pliers.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, LCD Post, Nylon

To replace the LCD assembly, refer to *Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-11*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the electronics assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.10.
- 4. Remove the LCD shield as described in Section 7.3.8.12.1.
- 5. Disconnect P3 from J3 on the MCU PWA.
- 6. Using the diagonal cutters, snip off the ends of the four nylon hardware posts attaching the LCD assembly to the MCU PWA. Remove the defective LCD assembly.
- 7. Remove the remaining portion of the nylon hardware posts from the MCU PWA with needle nose pliers.
- 8. Place the MCU PWA on a stable surface. Align the nylon hardware posts on the replacement LCD assembly with the four holes on the MCU PWA, and press carefully to attach the LCD assembly.

CAUTION: Exercise care when replacing or reinstalling the nylon posts. Applying excessive pressure on the posts may bend or damage the PWAs.

9. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the LCD assembly, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.8.12.3 Numeric Display PWA Replacement

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store the PWA in an antistatic bag before placing it on any surface.

The recommended tool for this procedure are diagonal cutters and needle nose pliers.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### PWA, Numeric Display Post, Nylon

To replace the numeric display PWA, refer to *Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-11*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the electronics assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.10.

- 4. Using the diagonal cutters, snip off the ends of the four nylon hardware posts attaching the numeric display PWA to the MCU PWA. Remove the defective numeric display PWA.
- 5. Remove the remaining portion of the nylon hardware posts from the MCU PWA using needle nose pliers.
- 6. Place the MCU PWA on a stable surface. Align the nylon hardware posts on the replacement numeric display PWA with the two holes on the MCU PWA, and press carefully to attach the numeric display PWA.

CAUTION: Exercise care when replacing or reinstalling the nylon posts. Applying excessive pressure on the posts may bend or damage the PWAs.

7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the numeric display PWA, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.8.12.4 Icon Display PWA Replacement

#### CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store the PWA in an antistatic bag before placing it on any surface.

The recommended tool for this procedure are diagonal cutters and needle nose pliers.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### PWA, Icon Display Post, Nylon

To replace the icon display PWA, refer to *Figure 7-8* and *Figure 7-11*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the electronics assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.10.
- 4. Using the diagonal cutters, snip off the ends of the four nylon hardware posts attaching the icon display PWA to the MCU PWA. Remove the defective icon display PWA.
- 5. Remove the remaining portion of the nylon hardware posts from the MCU PWA with needle nose pliers.
- 6. Place the MCU PWA on a stable surface. Align the nylon hardware posts on the replacement icon display PWA with the two holes on the MCU PWA, and press carefully to attach the icon display PWA.

CAUTION: Exercise care when replacing or reinstalling the nylon posts. Applying excessive pressure on the posts may bend or damage the PWAs.

7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the icon display PWA, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

#### 7.3.8.12.5 Lithium Battery Replacement

# CAUTION: Replacement of the lithium battery must be completed within approximately 5 to 7 minutes in order to avoid data corruption and loss of the serial number.

No tools are required for this procedure.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Battery, Lithium

To replace the lithium battery, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Place the front enclosure face down on a soft, flat surface.
- 4. Remove the lithium battery by grasping it with thumb and forefinger, rotating slightly clockwise, and pulling up and to the left.
- 5. Observing polarity (+ side down), align the replacement lithium battery with the battery holder and push straight down until the battery snaps into place.
- 6. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the lithium battery, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.8.13 LCD WINDOW REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is an X-acto knife.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Window, LCD

To replace the LCD window, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the electronics assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.10.
- 4. Using the X-acto knife, remove the LCD window from the front enclosure.
- 5. Remove the protective backing from the replacement LCD window to expose the adhesive.
- 6. Center the replacement LCD window over the opening in the front enclosure and press the window into place on the front enclosure.
- 7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the LCD window, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

#### 7.3.8.14 MECHANISM ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver and 5/16 inch nutdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Mechanism Screw, 10-32 x 1, Hex Head Screw, 10-32 x 1 3/4, Hex Head

To replace the mechanism assembly, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the cradle assembly as described in Section 7.3.8.4.
- 4. Remove the mechanism lever arm as described in Section 7.3.8.5.
- 5. Disconnect the three mechanism cables from the MCU PWA.
- 6. Place the infusion pump face down on a soft surface. Using the nutdriver, remove the three 10-32 screws that secure the mechanism assembly to the front enclosure.
- 7. Install the replacement mechanism assembly using the screws that were removed in step 6.
- 8. Reinstall the mechanism lever arm and cradle assembly.
- 9. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the mechanism assembly, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.8.15 BARCODE READER, GASKET, AND WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools and materials for this procedure are a 1/4 inch nutdriver, an X-acto knife, isopropyl alcohol, and a lint-free cloth.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Reader, Barcode Gasket, Barcode Reader Window, Barcode Reader Bracket, Barcode Reader

To replace the barcode reader, gasket, and window, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Disconnect the barcode reader cable from J8 on the MCU PWA.
- 4. Using the nutdriver, remove the two 6-32 screws from the barcode reader bracket.

- **Note:** The barcode window is not secured in place and will fall free when the barcode reader is removed.
- 5. Remove the barcode reader by pulling it up and off the mounting pins on the front enclosure.

CAUTION: Handle the barcode window using only a lint-free cloth. Do not touch the window. Fingerprints or other contamination can degrade barcode reader performance.

- 6. Using the X-acto knife, remove the barcode reader gasket from the barcode reader bracket. Clean the bracket with isopropyl alcohol and dry thoroughly.
- 7. Remove the protective backing from the replacement barcode reader gasket and adhere the gasket to the barcode reader bracket.
- 8. Install the replacement barcode reader and window using the screws that were removed in step 4.
- 9. Reconnect the barcode reader cable to the MCU PWA.
- 10. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the barcode reader, gasket, and window, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.8.16 SPLASH SHIELD REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is an X-acto knife.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Shield, Splash

To replace the splash shield, refer to *Figure 7-8*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the X-acto knife, remove the splash shield from the front enclosure.
- 4. Remove the protective backing from the replacement splash shield (two places) to expose the adhesive and install the shield into the front enclosure.
- 5. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.

To verify successful replacement of the splash shield, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.9 REAR ENCLOSURE ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing them on any surface.

Rear enclosure assembly component replacement includes the replacement of the following:

- □ Fuses
- □ Pole clamp assembly
- □ Velcro strap and retainer plate
- □ Power supply PWA
- □ Pawl/ratchet assembly
- □ Rear enclosure harness assembly
- Equipotential post

- □ Pole clamp nut plate
- □ Left/right ground straps
- □ Interface panel ground strap
- Battery pad
- □ I/O PWA
- □ Patient pendant jack assembly

To replace the rear enclosure assembly components, refer to *Figure 7-12, Rear Enclosure External Components, Figure 7-13, Rear Enclosure Harness Assembly,* and *Figure 7-14, Rear Enclosure Internal Components,* then proceed as detailed in the following sections.



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Figure 7-12. Rear Enclosure External Components

#### 7.3.9.1 FUSE REPLACEMENT

The recommended tools for this procedure are a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver and a small flat blade screwdriver.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Fuse, .5 A, 250 V, Slo-Blo

To replace the fuses, refer to *Figure 7-12*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw that attaches the battery door to the rear of the pump.
- 3. To access the fuses, remove the AC power cord from its receptacle by grasping the plug. Do not pull on the cord.
- 4. Locate the plastic fuseholder directly above the AC power receptacle. Insert the flat blade screwdriver between the locking tab at the center bottom of the fuseholder and the pump housing. Press the tab toward the center of the fuseholder to release it.
- 5. Remove the fuses and replace them with approved fuses only (*see Section 8, Specifications*). Do not use any other fuse types.
- 6. Insert the fuseholder into the receptacle, then press the fuseholder down until it clicks into position.
- 7. Replace the AC power cord.
- 8. Reinstall the battery door with the screw that was removed in step 2.
- 9. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

Fuse replacement is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during this procedure, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.9.2 POLE CLAMP ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Assembly, Pole Clamp Screw, 8-32 x 3/8, Flat Head, Phillips Washer, Lock, #8

To replace the pole clamp assembly, refer to *Figure 7-12*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Place the pump face down on a soft surface.
- 3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the four 8-32 screws and lock washers.
- 4. Remove the pole clamp assembly.

- 5. Install the replacement pole clamp assembly using the screws and lock washers that were removed in step 3.
- 6. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

Replacement of the pole clamp assembly is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during this procedure, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.9.3 VELCRO STRAP AND RETAINER PLATE REPLACEMENT

Velcro straps and retainer plates on the rear of the infusion pump secure the patient pendant and the AC power cord. This procedure details the replacement of the Velcro strap and retainer plate in both locations.

The recommended tools for this procedure are a No. 2 Phillips screwdriver, an X-acto knife, and a permanent marker.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Strap, Velcro Plate, Retainer, Velcro Strap Screw, 6-32 x 1/4, Flat Head, Phillips

To replace the Velcro strap and retainer plate, refer to *Figure 7-12*, then proceed as follows:

1. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw that attaches the Velcro strap and retainer plate to the rear of the pump. Remove the retainer plate and strap. Do not discard the strap.

**Note:** The replacement Velcro strap does not have a hole for the mounting screw. The hole must be cut at the time of installation.

- 2. Place the replacement Velcro strap, with fuzzy side down, on the work surface. Place the retainer plate on the strap in the exact location as on the old strap. Use the retainer plate as a template to locate the hole location on the strap. Mark the location with the permanent marker.
- 3. Using the X-acto knife, cut a hole in the replacement strap at the marked location.
- 4. Replace the retainer plate if damaged.
- 5. Install the replacement strap and retainer plate using the screw that was removed in step 1.
- 6. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

Replacement of the Velcro strap and retainer plate is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infusion pump may have been damaged during this procedure, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

#### 7.3.9.4 POWER SUPPLY PWA REPLACEMENT

#### CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store the PWA in an antistatic bag before placing it on any surface.

The recommended tools for this procedure are a 3/16 inch nutdriver and a small flat blade screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

PWA, Power Supply Shield, Power Supply Screw, 4-40 x 5/16, Hex Head Standoff, 4-40, M/F, Hex

To replace the power supply PWA, refer to *Figure 7-14*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the nutdriver, remove the 4-40 screw securing the power supply shield, and fold the shield away from the power supply.
- 4. Using the nutdriver, remove the M/F standoff.
- 5. Disconnect the rear enclosure harness assembly from the power supply PWA.
- 6. Using the nutdriver, and the screwdriver if needed, remove the three 4-40 screws and remove the power supply from the rear enclosure.
- 7. Remove and inspect the power supply shield and replace if damaged.
- 8. Install the replacement power supply PWA and power supply shield in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 9. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful replacement of the power supply PWA, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.9.5 PAWL/RATCHET ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a 1/4 inch nutdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### Assembly, Pawl/Ratchet Screw, 8-32 x 3/8, Hex Head

To replace the pawl/ratchet assembly, refer to *Figure 7-14*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the nutdriver, remove the two 8-32 screws securing the pawl/ratchet assembly to the rear enclosure.
- 4. Lift the pawl/ratchet assembly from the rear enclosure.

- 5. Install the replacement pawl/ratchet assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 6. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 7. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful replacement of the pawl/ratchet assembly, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

#### 7.3.9.6 REAR ENCLOSURE HARNESS ASSEMBLY, EQUIPOTENTIAL POST, AND GROUND STRAP REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are diagonal cutters, a set of nutdrivers, a 10 mm open end wrench, and a medium flat head screwdriver.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Harness, Rear Enclosure	Nut, Hex, 4-40
Strap, Ground, Left/Right	Nut, Hex, 6-32
Post, Equipotential	Washer, Lock, #4
Plate, Nut, Pole Clamp	Washer, Flat, #4
Ring, Terminal	Wrap, Spiral
Nut, Hex, M6	Tie, Cable

To replace the rear enclosure harness assembly, equipotential post, and left and right ground straps, refer to *Figure 7-12*, *Figure 7-13*, or *Figure 7-14*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the diagonal cutters, remove the cable ties securing the patient pendant harness to the rear enclosure harness assembly.
- 4. Remove the power supply shield as described in Section 7.3.9.4.
- 5. Disconnect the rear enclosure harness assembly from the power supply PWA.
- 6. Using the open end wrench, remove the hex nut from the equipotential post.
- 7. Remove the nut, lock washer, flat washer, terminal (yellow/green wire), and flat washer from the equipotential post. Remove the equipotential post and replace if damaged.
- 8. Using a 5/16 inch nutdriver, remove the three 6-32 nuts securing the rear enclosure harness assembly to the pole clamp nut plate.
- 9. Using a 3/16 inch nutdriver, remove the 4-40 nuts and washers securing the AC connector to the rear enclosure.
- 10. Remove the rear enclosure harness assembly by carefully pulling it through the rear enclosure.
- 11. Inspect the left and right ground straps and replace if damaged.
- 12. Install the replacement rear enclosure harness assembly in the exact reverse order of removal *(see Figure 7-13)*.

**Note:** Assure the spiral wrap and cable ties are securely installed on the rear enclosure harness assembly as shown in *Figure 7-13*.

- 13. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 14. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful replacement of the rear enclosure harness assembly, equipotential post, and ground straps, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.

## 7.3.9.7 I/O PWA REPLACEMENT

Recommended tool for this procedure is needle nose pliers.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

#### PWA, I/O Gasket, Conductive, I/O PWA

To replace the I/O PWA, refer to *Figure 7-14, Rear Enclosure Internal Components*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Remove the equipotential post as described in Section 7.3.9.6.
- 4. Using needle-nose pliers, remove the nut connecting the nurse call jack to the rear enclosure.
- 5. Lift the I/O PWA out of the rear enclosure.
- 6. Inspect the conductive gasket, and replace if necessary.
- 7. Install the replacement I/O PWA in the exact reverse order of removal.
- 8. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 9. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful replacement of the I/O PWA, perform the PVT in Section 5.2 and the connectivity check in Section 5.3.



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Figure 7-13. Rear Enclosure Harness Assembly

#### 7.3.9.8 BATTERY PAD REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools and materials for this procedure are an X-acto knife, isopropyl alcohol, and a lint-free cloth.

The following replacement part is available:

#### Pad, Battery

To replace the battery pad, refer to *Figure 7-14*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the X-acto knife, carefully remove the battery pad from the rear enclosure.
- 4. Using a lint-free cloth moistened with isopropyl alcohol, clean any adhesive residue from the enclosure.
- 5. Remove the protective backing from the replacement battery pad to expose the adhesive and install the pad into the rear enclosure.
- 6. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 7. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful replacement of the battery pad, perform the PVT in Section 5.2.

## 7.3.9.9 PATIENT PENDANT JACK ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a 1/2 inch nutdriver, diagonal cutters, and cable ties.

The replacement parts for this procedure are:

## Assembly, Jack, Patient Pendant Tie, Cable

To replace the patient pendant jack assembly, refer to *Figure 7-13* and *Figure 7-14*, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the infusion pump from AC power.
- 2. Separate the front and rear enclosure assemblies as described in Section 7.2.2.
- 3. Using the nutdriver, remove the retainer nut and flat washer that attach the patient pendant jack to the rear enclosure.
- 4. Using the diagonal cutters, remove the cable ties that secure the patient pendant jack assembly to the rear enclosure harness assembly.
- 5. Remove the spiral wrap and the patient pendant jack assembly from the pump.
- 6. Install the replacement patient pendant jack assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.

**Note:** Secure the patient pendant jack harness to the rear enclosure harness assembly with the spiral wrap and cable ties as shown in *Figure 7-13*.

- 7. Reassemble the infusion pump in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
- 8. Connect the infusion pump to AC power.

To verify successful replacement of the patient pendant jack assembly, perform the PVT in *Section 5.2*.



Figure 7-14. Rear Enclosure Internal Components

## Section 8 SPECIFICATIONS

## PHYSICAL

<b>Dimensions:</b>	Approximately 8 in. W x 13 in. H x 6 in. D (excluding pole clamp and power cord)
Weight:	Approximately 10 lbs. with battery
Casing:	High-impact plastic
ELECTRICAL	
<b>Power Requirements:</b>	100-240 V, 50 - 60 Hz, 50 W
Power Cord:	Hospital-grade AC cord. 10 feet (3 meters) with transparent plug and retainer plate
Fuses:	0.5 A, 250 V, Slo-Blo
Battery:	One sealed lead acid, rechargeable 8 V battery, internal to the device
Battery Operation:	A fully charged conditioned battery shall provide at least 3 hours of continuous operation from the start of delivery at 5 mL/hr to dead battery. Operation time is measured from initial pumping to the LOW BATTERY alarm.
Recharge:	The battery charges whenever the infusion pump is connected to AC power. After a LOW BATTERY alarm, the battery will recharge to 80% of full capacity within 16 hours.
Self-Discharge:	A fully charged battery will retain a minimum 20% of the initial charge for six months when the infusion pump is not connected to AC power or is not operating, and is stored at $20^{\circ}$ C.

### ENVIRONMENT

Operating:	$41^\circ$ to $104^\circ$ F (5° to $40^\circ$ C) 10% to 90% relative humidity
Transporting and Storage:	-4° to 140° F (-20° to 60° C) 10% to 90% relative humidity
Atmospheric Pressure:	0 - 10,000 feet (0 - 3000 meters) or equivalent atmospheric pressure
Relative Humidity:	10 - 90% non-condensing up to 104° F (40° C); maximum of 15% non-condensing above 104° F (40° C)

## OCCLUSION ALARM AND LIMITS

Backpressure Range: 10 to 20 psi

## MODES

PCA Only:	Approximately 1 mL in 35 seconds
Continuous Only:	Variable from 0.1 x concentration to 20 x concentration (mg/hr or mcg/hr)
PCA + Continuous:	Variable from 0.1 x concentration to 20 x concentration (mg/hr or mcg/hr)
Lockout Interval Range:	5 to 120 minutes in one minute increments

## Section 9 DRAWINGS

*Figure 9-1* through *Figure 9-12* show the illustrated parts breakdown (IPB), infusion pump assembly diagrams, and PWA schematic diagrams. *Table 9-2, Drawings*, lists drawings by figure number, title, and part number. *Table 9-3, Illustrated Parts Breakdown*, identifies parts by index numbers which correlate to *Figure 9-1*.

**Note:** Drawings and schematics in *Section 9* are provided as information only. Drawings and schematics may not exactly reflect current product configuration.

Table 9-1. Drawings			
Figure No.	Title	Part Number	
9-13	Final Assembly	850-04862-001	
9-14	Front Enclosure Assembly	840-04838-001	
9-15	Rear Enclosure Assembly	840-04863-001	

*Table 9-1* details the unique assembly drawings for list number 20709-27.

*Table 9-2* is the drawings for list number 20709-04.

	Table 9-2.Drawings	
Figure No.	Title	Part Number
9-1	Illustrated Parts Breakdown (2 Sheets)	Not Applicable
9-2	Final Assembly	
9-3	Front Enclosure Assembly (2 Sheets)	
9-4	Rear Enclosure Assembly (2 Sheets)	
9-5	Electronics Assembly	
9-6	Mechanism Assembly	
9-7	Antenna Assembly	
9-8	MCU PWA Schematic (6 Sheets)	249-04505
9-9	Numeric Display Schematic	249-04506
9-10	Icon Display Schematic	249-04507
9-11	CE PWA Schematic (8 Sheets)	249-04677
9-12	LED I/O PWA Schematic (2 Sheets)	249-04679

Table 9-3.       Illustrated Parts Breakdown			
Index No.	Nomenclature	Replacement Procedure	
1	Assembly, Mechanism	Section 7.3.8.14	
2	Assembly, Cradle	Section 7.3.8.4	
3	Enclosure, Rear	Section 7.3.3	
4	Enclosure, Front	Section 7.3.3	
5	Keypad	Section 7.3.8.2	
6	Door, Security	Section 7.3.8.1	
7	Hinge, Security Door	Section 7.3.8.1	
8	Assembly, Electronics	Section 7.3.8.10	
9	Battery, Lithium	Section 7.3.8.12.5	
10	PWA, MCU	Section 7.3.8.12	
11	PWA, Icon Display	Section 7.3.8.12.4	
12	Shield, LCD	Section 7.3.8.12.1	
13	Assembly, LCD	Section 7.3.8.12.2	
14	PWA, Numeric Display	Section 7.3.8.12.3	
15	PWA, Power Supply	Section 7.3.9.4	
16	Assembly, CE PWA w/Bracket	Section 7.3.8.9	
17	Assembly, Antenna	Section 7.3.8.11	
18	Assembly, I/O PWA w/Bracket	Section 7.3.9.7	
19	Gasket, Conductive, I/O PWA	Section 7.3.9.7	
20	Gasket, Enclosure	Section 7.3.8.8	
21	Gasket, Handle	Section 7.3.8.8	
22	Cordset, AC Power, Hospital Grade	Section 7.3.5	
23	Assembly, Harness, Rear Enclosure	Section 7.3.9.6	
24	Assembly, Jack, Patient Pendant	Section 7.3.9.9	
25	Hook, Door Latch	Section 7.3.8.3	
26	Assembly, Door Lock	Section 7.3.8.7	
27	Post, Equipotential	Section 7.3.9.6	
28	Assembly, Battery, w/Wire Harness	Section 7.3.6	
29	Door, Battery	Section 7.3.6	
30	Pad, Battery Door	Section 7.3.6	
31	Reader, Barcode	Section 7.3.8.15	

Table 9-3.       Illustrated Parts Breakdown			
Index No.	Nomenclature	Replacement Procedure	
32	Bracket, Barcode Reader	Section 7.3.8.15	
33	Window, Barcode Reader	Section 7.3.8.15	
34	Gasket, Barcode Reader	Section 7.3.8.15	
35	Post, Nylon, 6 mm/Post, Nylon, 1/4	As applicable	
36	Post, Nylon, 8 mm/Post, Nylon, 5/16	As applicable	
37	Fuse, .5 A, 250 V, Slo-Blo	Section 7.3.9.1	
38	Plate, Retainer, Velcro Strap	Section 7.3.9.3	
39	Strap, Battery	Section 7.3.6	
40	Strap, Velcro	Section 7.3.9.3	
41	Shield, Splash	Section 7.3.8.16	
42	Pad, Battery	Section 7.3.9.8	
43	Window, LCD	Section 7.3.8.13	
44	Assembly, Door Latch	Section 7.3.8.6	
45	Assembly, Pawl/Ratchet	Section 7.3.9.5	
46	Assembly, Pole Clamp	Section 7.3.9.2	
47	Arm, Lever, Mechanism	Section 7.3.8.5	
48	Strap, Ground, Right	Section 7.3.9.6	
49	Strap, Ground, Left	Section 7.3.9.6	
50	Bracket, Grounding, Keypad	Section 7.3.8.2	
51	Pad, Rubber Foot	Section 7.3.4	
52	Pad, Foam	Section 7.3.8.10	
53	Plate, Nut, Pole Clamp	Section 7.3.9.6	
54	Shield, Power Supply	Section 7.3.9.4	
55	Washer, Lock, Conical, External Tooth, #8	As applicable	
56	Washer, Lock, External Tooth, #6, SS	As applicable	
57	Washer, Split, Lock, #6	As applicable	
58	Washer, Split, Lock, Helical	As applicable	
59	Washer, Lock, 1/4, .025 Thick, Internal Tooth	As applicable	
60	Washer, Split, Lock, #4, SS	As applicable	
61	Washer, Flat, .566 x .255 x .030 Thick, SS	As applicable	
62	Washer, Flat, #6, .032 Thick	As applicable	

Table 9-3.       Illustrated Parts Breakdown			
Index No.	Nomenclature	Replacement Procedure	
63	Ring, Terminal	Section 7.3.9.6	
64	Screw, 8-32 x 3/8, Hex Head, w/Washer	As applicable	
65	Screw, 8-32 x 3/8, Flat Head, Phillips	As applicable	
66	Screw, 10-32 x 1 7/8, Hex Head, w/Washer	As applicable	
67	Screw, 10-32 x 1, Hex Head, w/Washer	As applicable	
68	Screw, 4-40 x 3/16, Flat Head, Phillips	As applicable	
69	Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Pan Head, Phillips	As applicable	
70	Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Flat Head, Phillips	As applicable	
71	Screw, 4-40 x 5/16, Hex Head, Slotted	As applicable	
72	Screw, 4-24 x 3/8, Thread Cutting, Phillips	As applicable	
73	Screw, 6-24 x 5/8, Pan Head, Phillips	As applicable	
74	Screw, 6-32 x 1/4, Flat Head, Phillips	As applicable	
75	Screw, 6-32 x 1/4, Pan Head, Phillips	As applicable	
76	Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips	As applicable	
77	Screw, 6-32 x 5/16, Hex Head, w/Washer	As applicable	
78	Screw, 4-40 x 1/4, Hex Head, w/Washer	As applicable	
79	Nut, M6, Hex, SS	Section 7.3.9.6	
80	Nut, 6-32, Kep, w/Conical Washer	As applicable	
81	Nut, 4-40, Hex, Cad/Zinc, Small Serrated	As applicable	
82	Nut, M12, Hex	As applicable	
83	Standoff, 4-40 x 1, M/F, Hex	Section 7.3.9.4	
84	Wrap, Spiral	Section 7.3.9.6	
85	Tie, Cable	Section 7.3.9.6 Section 7.3.9.9	







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9 - 5

## Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

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Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

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Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

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HOSPIR Figure 9-3. Front E	DRAWING NO.	NOT APPLICABLE	



9 - 13

# Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

<b>A, INC.</b> nclosure Assembly	Rev. N/A	Sheet 1 of 2
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9 - 15

## Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

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## Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS



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Technical Service Manual



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Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC.	enna Assembly	Rev. N/A	Sheet 1 of 1
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Technical Service Manual



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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

Sheet 1 of 6 Rev. B

9 - 25



Technical Service Manual

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS



## Technical Service Manual



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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS



9 - 29



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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS





Sheet 4 of 6

249-04505-009

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS
A, INC. \ Schematic (Analog)	Rev. B	Sheet 5 of 6		
HOSPIR	Figure 9-8. MCU PW	DRAWING NO.	249-04505-009	



9 - 33



This page intentionally left blank.

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS



9 - 35

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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

Figure 9-9. Numeric Display Schematic DRAWING NO. Rev. A 249-04506-001 Sheet 1 of 1

HOSPIRA, INC.



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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC. Display Schematic	Rev. A	Sheet 1 of 1	
HOSPIR Figure 9-10. Icon 1	DRAWING NO.	249-04507-001	



BATTERY ICON BACKLIGHT

POWER ICON BACKLIGHT



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SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC. BWA Schemetic	r wa schellauc	Rev. A	Sheet 1 of 8	
HOSPIR	rigure 7-11. UE	DRAWING NO.	249-04677-005	



9 - 41



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9 - 42

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430-10881-004

Technical Service Manual





DATA\_0-31 [4,5,6]

RA, INC. PWA Schematic	Rev. A	Sheet 6 of 8		
HOSPIR	Figure 9-11. CE ]	DRAWING NO.	249-04677-005	

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9 - 51

Technical Service Manual



ADD\_0-24 ---[4,5]

A, INC.	PWA Schematic	Rev. A	Sheet 7 of 8
HOSPIR	Figure 9-11. CE	DRAWING NO.	249-04677-005



9 - 53









A, INC. O PWA Schematic	Rev. A	Sheet 1 of 2
HOSPIR Figure 9-12. LED I	DRAWING NO.	249-04679-005



A, INC.	0 I/O Schematic	Rev. A	Sheet 2 of 2
HOSPIR	Figure 9-12. LEI	DRAWING NO.	249-04679-005



9 - 59









9 - 62

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

Figure 9-13. Final Assembly (20709-27)

DRAWING NO. 850-04862-001

HOSPIRA, INC.

Rev. A Sheet 2 of 4



9 - 63

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 64

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC.	ssembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 3 of 4	
HOSPH	Figure 9-13. Final A	DRAWING NO.	850-04862-001	

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LifeCare PCA with Hospira MedNet Software

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 66

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC. ssembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 4 of 4	
HOSPIR Figure 9-13. Final A	DRAWING NO.	850-04862-001	



9 - 67

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 68

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS
HOSPIR	Figure 9-14 Front Enclo	27,	DRAWING NO.	840-04838-001	
, INC.	ure Assembly (20709-		Rev. A	Sheet 1 of 4	





SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 70

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

Sheet 2 of 4 Rev. A

840-04838-001



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2X

6

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 72

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS



Rev. A Sheet 3 of 4

840-04838-001

DRAWING NO.

430-10881-004



SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 74

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

la, INC.	ure Assembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 4 of 4	
HOSPIR	Figure 9-14 Front Enclos	DRAWING NO.	840-04838-001	



SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 76

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

ŁA, INC.	ure Assembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 1 of 4
HIGSOH	Figure 9-15 Rear Enclos	DRAWING NO.	840-04863-001





9 - 77



9 - 78

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC.	ure Assembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 1 of 4	
HOSPIR	Figure 9-15 Rear Enclos	DRAWING NO.	840-04863-001	



SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

9 - 80

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS



RA, INC.	sure Assembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 3 of 4	
IIdSOH	Figure 9-15 Rear Enclo	DRAWING NO.	840-04863-001	





9 - 82

SECTION 9 DRAWINGS

A, INC. ure Assembly (20709-27)	Rev. A	Sheet 4 of 4
HOSPIR Figure 9-15 Rear Enclose	DRAWING NO.	840-04863-001

SECTION H-H SCALE 1 : 1







9 - 83

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9 - 84

Technical Service Manual

# APPENDIX

# USE OF THE INFUSION SYSTEM IN ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENTS

**VEN-2** The LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> Software infusion system is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified in *Electromagnetic Emissions, Electromagnetic Immunity,* and *Electromagnetic Immunity for Life-Supporting Equipment and Systems.* The user of the infusion system should assure that it is used only in the appropriate environment.

## **ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS**

Table A-1.           Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration - Electromagnetic Emissions				
Emissions Test Compliance Electromagnetic Enforcement - Guidanc				
RF Emissions CISPR 11	Class B	The infusion system is suitable for use in all establishments, including domestic		
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Class B	establishments and those directly connected to the public low voltage power supply network that		
Voltage fluctuations/ flicker emissions IEC 61000-3-3	Complies	- supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.		

*Table A-1* details electromagnetic emissions compliance and guidance.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC IMMUNITY

*Table A-2* details guidance for the electromagnetic environment.

Table A-2. Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration - Electromagnetic Immunity				
Immunity Test	IEC 60601 Test Level	Compliance Level	Electromagnetic Environment Guidance	
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	±6 kV Contact ±8 kV Air	±8 kV Contact ±15 kV Air (See Note 2)	Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%.	
Electrical Fast Transient/Burst IEC 61000-4-4 Surge IEC 61000-4-5	<ul> <li>±2 kV for power supply lines</li> <li>±1 kV for input/output lines</li> <li>±1 kV differential mode</li> <li>±2 kV common mode</li> </ul>	+2 kV for power supply lines +1 kV for input/output lines +1 kV differential mode +2 kV common mode	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.	
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on power supply input lines IEC 61000-4-11	<5% $U_r$ (>95% dip in $U_r$ ) for 0.5 cycle 40% $U_r$ (60% dip in $U_r$ ) for 5 cycles 70% $U_r$ (30% dip in $U_r$ ) for 25 cycles 5% $U_r$ (>95% dip in $U_r$ ) for 5 seconds	<5% U <sub>r</sub> (>95% dip in U <sub>r</sub> ) for 0.5 cycle 40% U <sub>r</sub> (60% dip in U <sub>r</sub> ) for 5 cycles 70% U <sub>r</sub> (30% dip in U <sub>r</sub> ) for 25 cycles 5% U <sub>r</sub> (>95% dip in U <sub>r</sub> ) for 5 seconds	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment. If the user of the infusion system requires continued operation during power mains interruptions, it is recommended that the infusion system be powered from an uninterruptible AC mains power supply or the battery.	
Power frequency (50/60 Hz) magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8	3 A/m	400 A/m (See Note 3)	Power frequency magnetic fields should be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial or hospital environment.	
Note 1: U <sub>r</sub> is the	AC Mains voltage prior to a	application of the test leve	əl.	
Note 2: Compliance levels tested to IEC 60601-2-24 requirements, which are more stringent than IEC 61000-4-2.				
Note 3: Compliance levels tested to IEC 60601-2-24 requirements, which are more stringent than IEC 61000-4-8.				

## ELECTROMAGNETIC IMMUNITY FOR LIFE-SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

*Table A-3* provides guidance for use near communications equipment.

Electr	Table A-3.         Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration -         Electromounation learning for Life Supporting Fractions and Support				
Immunity Test	IEC 60601 Test Level	Compliance Level	Electromagnetic		
			Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of the infusion system, including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter.		
Conducted RF IEC 61000-4-6	3 V <sub>rms</sub> 150 kHz to 80 MHz outside ISM bands <sup>a</sup>	[V <sub>1</sub> ] V	Recommended separation distance $d = \left[\frac{3, 5}{V_1}\right] \sqrt{P}$		
	10 V <sub>rms</sub> 150 kHz to 80 MHz in ISM bandsª	[V <sub>2</sub> ] V	$d = \left[\frac{12}{V_2}\right] \sqrt{P}$		
Radiated RF IEC 61000-4-3	10 V/m 80 MHZ to 2.5 GHz	[E <sub>1</sub> ] V/m	Recommended separation distance: $d = \left[\frac{12}{E_1}\right]\sqrt{P}  80 \text{ MHz to } 800 \text{ MHz}$ $d = \left[\frac{23}{E_1}\right]\sqrt{P}  800 \text{ MHz to } 2.5 \text{ GHz}$ Where <i>P</i> is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer and <i>d</i> is the recommended separation distance in meters (m). <sup>b</sup> Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey, <sup>c</sup> should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range. <sup>d</sup> Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol:		

**Note:** At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher frequency range applies.

**Note:** These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

- $^{\mathbf{a}}$  The industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz are 6.765 MHz to 6.795 MHz; 13.553 MHz to 13.567 MHz; 26.957 MHz to 27.283 MHz; and 40.660 MHz to 40.700 MHz.
- <sup>b</sup> The compliance levels in the ISM frequency bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz and in the frequency range 80 MHz to 2.5 GHz are intended to decrease the likelihood that mobile/portable communications equipment could cause interference if it is inadvertently brought into patient areas. For this reason, an additional factor of 10/3 is used in calculating the recommended separation distance for transmitters in these frequency ranges.
- <sup>c</sup> Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular and/or cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the infusion system is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, the device should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as re-orienting or relocating the device.

<sup>**d**</sup> Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than  $[V_1] V/m$ .

## RECOMMENDED SEPARATION DISTANCES FOR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

The LifeCare PCA<sup>®</sup> with Hospira MedNet<sup>®</sup> Software is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The recommendations provided in *Table A-4* help the user of the infusion system to prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the infusion system, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.

Table A-4. Recommended Separation Distances Between Portable and Mobile RF Communications Equipment and the Infusion System					
Rated Maximum Output Power of Transmitter (Watts)	Separation Distance According to Frequency of Transmitter (Meters)				
	150 kHz to 80 MHZ outside ISM bands	150 kHz to 80 MHz in ISM bands	80 Mhz to 800 MHz	800 MHz to 2.5 GHz	
	$d = \left[\frac{3,5}{V_1}\right] \sqrt{P}$	$d = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{12}{V_2} \end{bmatrix} \sqrt{P}$	$d = \left[\frac{12}{E_1}\right] \sqrt{P}$	$d = \left[\frac{23}{E_1}\right] \sqrt{P}$	
0.01	0.035	0.12	0.12	0.23	
0.1	0.11	0.38	0.38	0.73	
1	0.35	1.2	1.2	2.3	
10	1.1	3.8	3.8	7.3	
100	3.5	12	12	23	

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance d in meters (m) can be determined using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where p is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.

**Note:** At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.

- **Note:** The ISM bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz are 6.765 MHz to 6.695 MHz; 13.553 MHz to 13.567 MHz; 26.957 MHz to 27.283 MHz; and 40.660 MHz to 40.700 MHz.
- **Note:** An additional factor of 10/3 is used in calculating the recommended separation distance for transmitters in the ISM frequency bands between 150 kHz and 80MHz and in the frequency range 80 MHz to 2.5 GHz to decrease the likelihood that mobile/ portable communications equipment could cause interference if it is inadvertently brought into patient areas.
- **Note:** These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structure, objects and people.

**Note:**  $V_1=10 V_{rms}$ ,  $V_2=10 V_{rms}$ , and  $E_1=10 V/meter$ .

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# INDEX

#### A

AC power cord replacement, 7-14 AC power indicator, 4-8 Acronyms and abbreviations, 1-4 Adjustment procedures, 7-1 Injector sensor switch, 7-5 Lead screw lubrication, 7-10 Occlusion alarm switch test and adjustment, 7-7 Required tools and materials, 7-2 Separating the front and rear enclosure assemblies, 7-3 Vial sensor switch, 7-6 Alarm logic, 4-13 Alarm tone, 4-14 Critical failure alarm, 4-14 Normal alarm, 4-14 Normal key tone, 4-14 Normal shutdown inhibit, 4-14 Volume control, 4-14 Alarm messages and error codes, 6-2 Error codes requiring technical service, 6-4 Operational alarm messages, 6-3 Alarm tone, 4-14 Antenna PWA assembly, Replacement, 7-25 Artifacts, 1-6

#### B

Barcode reader, 4-9 Barcode reader, gasket and window replacement, 7-31 Battery charger, 4-4 Discharged battery detection, 4-5 Low battery detection, 4-5 Battery indicator, 4-8 Battery operation overview, 5-11 Battery pad replacement, 7-40 Battery, battery door, battery door pad, and battery strap replacement, 7-14

## C

CE PWA assembly, Removing, 7-23 Cleaning solutions, 5-2 Cleaning, 5-1 Component designators, 1-3 Connectivity check, 5-10 Considerations for use in electromagnetic environments, A-1 Electromagnetic emissions, A-1 Electromagnetic immunity for life-supporting equipment and systems, A-3 Electromagnetic immunity, A-2 Recommended separation distances for communications equipment, A-5 Conventions, 1-2 Cradle assembly replacement, 7-19 Critical failure alarm, 4-14

## D

Data memory, 4-15 Delivery accuracy test, 5-7 Diagnostic mode, 6-1 Discharged battery detection, 4-5 Door latch assembly replacement, 7-20 Door latch hook replacement, 7-18 Door lock assembly replacement, 7-21 Door sensor, 4-10 Drawings, 9-1 CE PWA schematic, 9-41 Electronics assembly, 9-19 Final assembly, 9-9 Front enclosure assembly, 9-11 Icon display schematic, 9-39 Illustrated parts breakdown, 9-5 LED I/O PWA schematic, 9-57 MCU PWA schematic. 9-25 Mechanism assembly, 9-21 Numeric display schematic, 9-37 Rear enclosure assembly, 9-15 Dual bipolar drive, 4-12

## E

Electrical safety test, 5-9 Electromagnetic Emissions, A-1 Immunity for life-supporting equipment and systems, A-3 Immunity, A-2 Electronics assembly component replacement, 7-26 Icon display PWA, 7-29 LCD assembly, 7-28 LCD shield, 7-27 Lithium battery, 7-30 Numeric display PWA, 7-28 Electronics assembly, 9-19 Removing, 7-24 Electronics overview, 4-2 Alarm logic, 4-13 Barcode reader, 4-9 Battery charger, 4-4 Data memory, 4-15 Door sensor, 4-10 Input power logic, 4-2 Keypad interface, 4-9 LCD interface, 4-7 Lithium battery backup, 4-4 Logic interface, 4-6 Mechanism assembly, 4-10 Microcontroller supervision circuit, 4-4 Patient pendant, 4-9 Power supply module, 4-2 Program memory, 4-14 Real-time clock, 4-13 Voltage supervision circuit, 4-4 End of the PVT, 5-10 Equipment precautions, 7-10 Equipment required, 5-3 Error codes requiring technical service, 6-4 Eternal power circuitry, 4-3

## F

Final assembly, 9-9 Front and rear enclosure replacement, 7-11 Front enclosure assembly component replacement, 7-16 Antenna PWA assembly, 7-25 Barcode reader, gasket and window, 7-31 CE PWA assembly, 7-23 Cradle assembly, 7-19 Door latch assembly, 7-20 Door latch hook, 7-18 Door lock assembly, 7-21 Electronics assembly component, 7-26 Electronics assembly, 7-24 Handle gasket and enclosure gasket, 7-23 Keypad, 7-17 LCD window, 7-30 Mechanism assembly, 7-31 Mechanism lever arm, 7-19 Security door and door hinge, 7-16 Splash shield, 7-32 Front enclosure assembly, 9-11 Fuse replacement, 7-35

## G

General description, 4-1 Glue logic-LCD I/O, 4-7 Glue logic-serial I/O channel enable, 4-7

## Η

Handle gasket and enclosure gasket replacement, 7-23 Hospira, 6-1

## Ι

Icon display PWA replacement, 7-29 Illustrated parts breakdown, 9-2, 9-5 Injector clamp sensor, 4-11 Injector sensor switch adjustment, 7-5 Input power logic, 4-2 Eternal power circuitry, 4-3 Input voltage switch-over circuitry, 4-2 Power control logic circuitry, 4-3 Inspection, 1-8, 5-1, 5-3 Instrument installation procedure, 1-7 Inspection, 1-8 Self test, 1-8 Setting the time and date, 1-9 Unpacking, 1-8 Introduction, 1-1, 1-6, 1-7, 3-1, 4-1, A-5

## K

Keypad interface, 4-9 Keypad replacement, 7-17

#### L

LCD AC power indicator, 4-8 Assembly replacement, 7-28 Backlight, 4-8 Battery indicator, 4-8 Contrast, 4-8 Interface, 4-7 Module, 4-8 Shield replacement, 7-27 Window replacement, 7-30 Lead screw lubrication, 7-10 Lithium battery Backup, 4-4 Replacement, 7-30 Logic interface, 4-6 Glue logic-LCD I/O, 4-7 Glue logic-serial I/O channel enable, 4-7 Low battery detection, 4-5

## Μ

Maintenance and service tests, 5-1 Battery operation overview, 5-11 Connectivity check, 5-10 Performance verification test, 5-3 Periodic maintenance inspection, 5-11 Routine maintenance, 5-1 Mechanism assembly, 4-10, 9-21 Dual bipolar drive, 4-12 Injector clamp sensor, 4-11 Pressure occlusion sensor, 4-12 Replacement, 7-31 Shaft sensor, 4-12 Syringe empty sensor, 4-12 Vial sensor. 4-11 Mechanism lever arm replacement, 7-19 Microcontroller supervision circuit, 4-4

## Ν

Normal alarm, 4-14 Normal key tone, 4-14 Normal shutdown inhibit, 4-14 Numeric display PWA replacement, 7-28

## 0

Occlusion alarm switch test and adjustment, 7-7

Occlusion alarm switch and pressure adjustment, 7-8 Occlusion alarm switch test, 7-7 Occlusion test, 5-8 Operational alarm messages, 6-3

## Р

Patient pendant assembly replacement, 7-15 Patient pendant jack assembly replacement, 7-41 Patient pendant, 4-9 PCA input, 4-9 Pawl/ratchet assembly replacement, 7-37 PCA input, 4-9 Performance verification test, 5-3 Delivery accuracy test, 5-7 Electrical safety test, 5-9 End of the PVT, 5-10 Equipment required, 5-3 Inspection, 5-3 Occlusion test, 5-8 Self test, 5-4 Service mode tests, 5-5 Test setup, 5-4 Periodic maintenance inspection, 5-11 Pole clamp assembly replacement, 7-35 Power control logic circuitry, 4-3 Power supply module, 4-2 Power supply PWA replacement, 7-37 Pressure occlusion sensor, 4-12 Procedures Adjustment, 7-1 Instrument installation, 1-7 Replacement, 7-10 Troubleshooting, 6-10 Program memory, 4-14

## R

Real-time clock, 4-13 Rear enclosure assembly component replacement, 7-33 Battery pad, 7-40 Fuse, 7-35 Patient pendant jack assembly, 7-41 Pawl/ratchet assembly, 7-37 Pole clamp assembly, 7-35 Power supply PWA, 7-37 Rear enclosure harness assembly, equipotential post, and ground strap, 7-38, 7-39 Velcro strap and retainer plate, 7-36 Rear enclosure assembly, 9-15 Rear enclosure harness assembly, equipotential post, and ground strap replacement, 7-38, 7-39 Recommended separation distances for communications equipment, A-5 Replaceable parts and repairs, 7-1 Adjustment procedures, 7-1 Replaceable parts, 7-1 Replacement procedures, 7-10 Replacement procedures, 7-10 AC power cord, 7-14 Battery, battery door, battery door pad, and battery strap, 7-14 Front and rear enclosure, 7-11 Front enclosure assembly component, 7-16 Patient pendant assembly, 7-15 Rear enclosure assembly component, 7-33 Required tools and materials, 7-11 Rubber foot pad, 7-12 Safety and equipment precautions, 7-10 Required tools and materials, 7-2, 7-11 Routine maintenance, 5-1 Cleaning, 5-1 Inspection, 5-1 Sanitizing, 5-2 Rubber foot pad replacement, 7-12

## S

Safety and equipment precautions, 7-10 Sanitizing, 5-2 **Schematics** CE PWA, 9-41 Icon display, 9-39 LED I/O PWA, 9-57 MCU PWA, 9-25 Numeric display, 9-37 Scope, 1-1 Security door and door hinge replacement, 7-16 Self test, 1-8, 5-4 Separating the front and rear enclosure assemblies, 7-3 Service mode tests, 5-5 Setting the time and date, 1-9 Shaft sensor, 4-12 Specifications, 8-1 Splash shield replacement, 7-32 Syringe empty sensor, 4-12 System operating manual, 3-1

### Т

Technical assistance, 6-1 Test setup, 5-4 Tests Delivery accuracy, 5-7 Electrical safety, 5-9 Occlusion, 5-8 Performance verification, 5-3 Self, 1-8, 5-4 Service mode, 5-5 Theory of operation, 4-1 Electronics overview, 4-2 General description, 4-1 Troubleshooting Alarm messages and error codes, 6-2 Diagnostic mode, 6-1 Technical assistance, 6-1 Troubleshooting procedures, 6-10

## U

Unpacking, 1-8 User qualification, 1-6

### v

Velcro strap and retainer plate replacement, 7-36 Vial sensor switch adjustment, 7-6 Vial sensor, 4-11 Voltage supervision circuit, 4-4 Volume control, 4-14

#### W

#### Warranty, 2-1

SECTION

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