

V60 Anesthetic Vaporizer

Operator's Manual

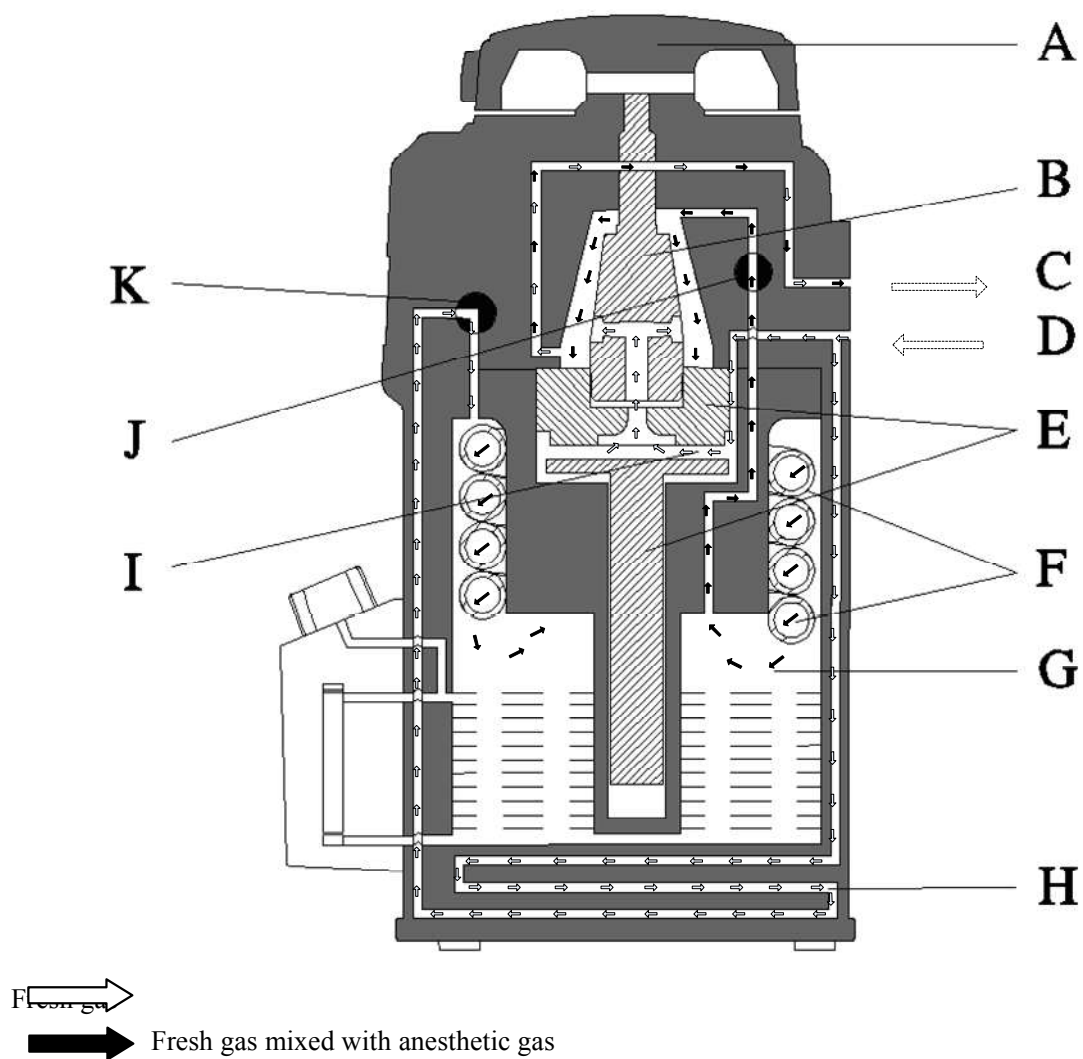
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11 Theory of Operation

11.1 Operating Principle

The following image illustrates the operating principle of the vaporizer.

Control dial position above 0--Vaporizer switched on:



The fresh gas is routed through valves J and K, which are linked to the control dial A, and through the vaporizing chamber G.

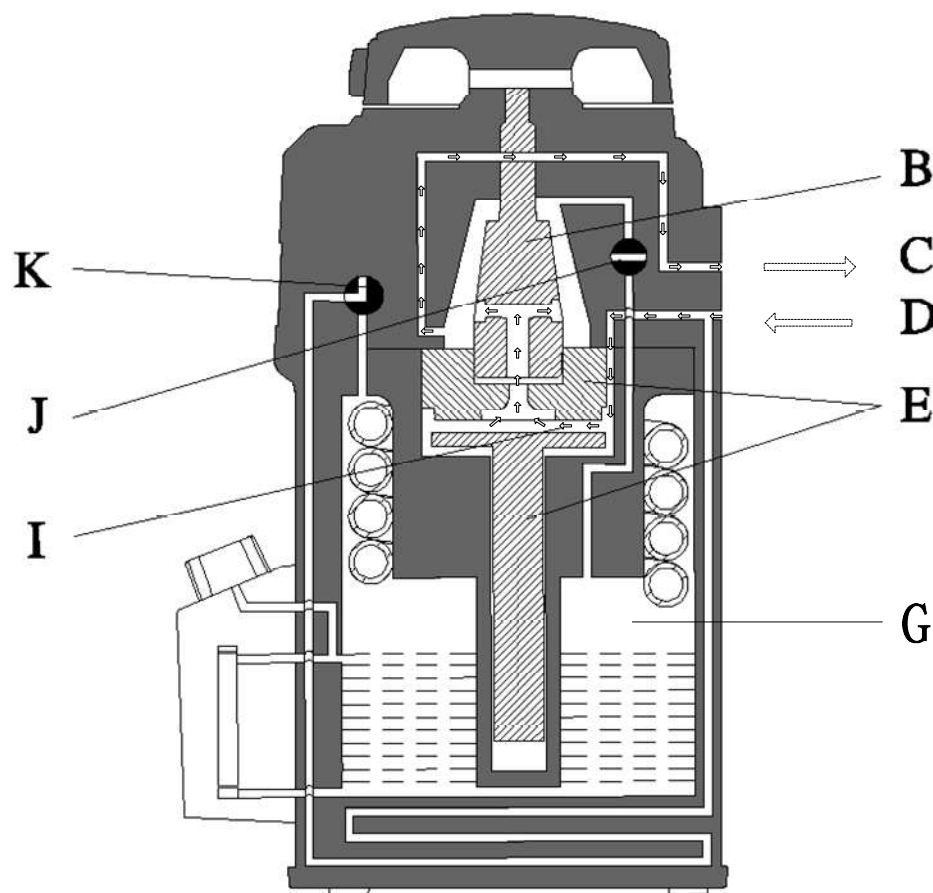
Fresh gas enters by the inlet D. Some of the fresh gas is routed through the vaporizing chamber G, and charged with anesthetic agent in soaked wick F. The rest of the fresh gas is routed past the airway I and through the temperature compensator E.

The two flows are mixed in the space behind the two flow controls (cone valve B), and routed to the outlet C.

The output concentration control of anesthetic agent vapor is important.

1. The concentration is influenced by the temperature compensator E, which makes use of the thermal expansion characteristics of different materials to expand or contract, based on heating or cooling, the airway I. This process compensates for the influence of temperature on the saturation concentration.
2. The pressure compensating system H effectively reduces the pumping effect.

Control dial position at 0—Vaporizer switched off



Fresh gas flows from the inlet D to the airway I, and then passes the temperature compensator E and the cone valve B, finally flows out from the outlet C.

The vaporizing chamber G is completely shut off from the gas flow by valves J and K. No anesthetic-agent can escape from the vaporizing chamber G.