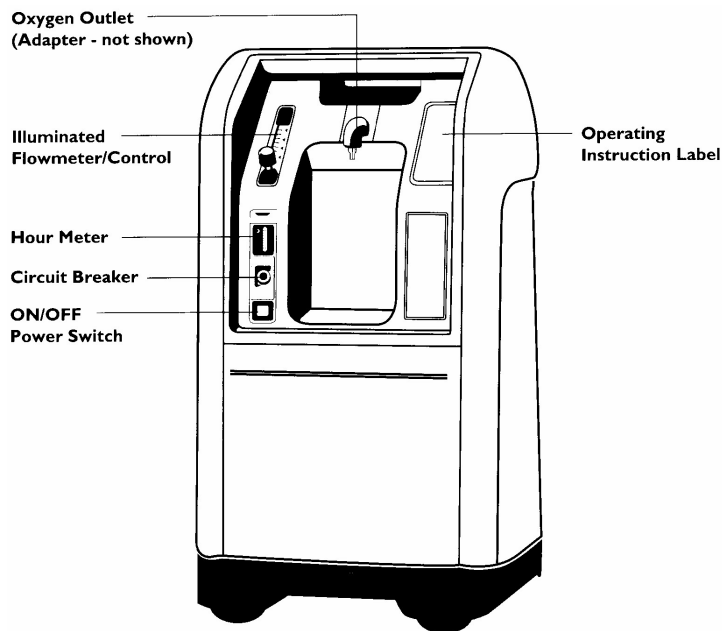


OXYGEN CONCENTRATORS

Oxygen passes freely through the molecular sieve, while nitrogen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water vapor and hydrocarbons are trapped. This process produces "oxygen enriched air" that flows to an accumulator, and then to the oxygen therapy equipment. Although the concentrator filters oxygen from the surrounding air, it will not affect the normal amount of oxygen found in the room.

The oxygen concentrator is ideal for clients who require continuous oxygen and limited portability. A backup supply of oxygen is provided with each concentrator in case of power failure.

Concentrator Instructions



Ensure that the oxygen delivery device (i.e. nasal cannula, mask, etc.) is properly connected to the outlet port of the concentrator. Turn the concentrator on, then after the brief alarm, adjust the flow gauge to the prescribed liter flow.

What to Do if Your Concentrator Fails

- If your oxygen concentrator fails to operate, REMAIN CALM
- Use the portable system as a backup, place the rectangular slot of the supplied wrench over the rectangular stem on the oxygen cylinder.
- TURN the wrench to the left (counter-clockwise) one full turn. The pressure gauge should now show the pressure in the cylinder.
- Adjust the flow gauge to the prescribed liter flow.
- Remove the delivery device (nasal cannula or mask, etc.) from the concentrator and attach to the outlet on the portable cylinder.

- CALL ENOS HOME OXYGEN IMMEDIATELY

Troubleshooting tips If Your Concentrator Fails

- Make sure that the on/off switch is ON.
- Make sure that the concentrator is PLUGGED IN.
- Make sure that the wall outlet the concentrator is plugged into HAS POWER.
- Push the circuit breaker down, as this will RESET the circuit breaker in case of possible overload.
- If the concentrator still fails to come on, CALL ENOS OXYGEN for service.
- If the concentrator begins making unusual noises or shuts itself on/off, CALL ENOS OXYGEN for service.

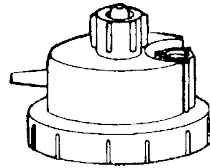
These are a few suggestions that you the client can do to ensure that there are no interruptions of your service. However, Enos Home Oxygen supplies 24-hour, 7-days a week service at no charge to our clients. We are interested in providing you with the best home equipment care possible. If you are unable to follow this guide (i.e., how to hook up the portable oxygen cylinder) or you still have equipment problems, please call Enos Home Oxygen and Medical Supply for service at 1-800-473-4669.

Concentrator Cleaning Instructions

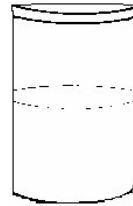
1. DO NOT use any type of cleaner or cleaning solution.
2. Wipe off as necessary with a damp cloth.
3. The cannula can be cleaned with a damp cloth and can be replaced.
 - a. As the cannula (nose tubing) is used it is normal for the tips to harden.
 - b. REPLACE the nasal cannula about every three to four weeks or when visually dirty.
4. REPLACE your oxygen tubing every three months.
5. If using a humidifier, the bottle should be replaced on a monthly basis
6. The foam air filter at the side or back of the concentrator must be cleaned weekly or as needed.
 - a. To clean the filter:
 - i. REMOVE the filter from the concentrator.
 - ii. WASH the filter in warm water and a mild detergent.
 - iii. RINSE the filter well.
 - iv. DRY the filter well with a towel/paper towel to REMOVE excess water.
 - v. REPLACE the filter.
7. If your concentrator has a small secondary filter, it should be cleaned weekly or as needed.
 - a. To do so:
 - i. REMOVE the filter from the concentrator.
 - ii. WASH the filter in warm water and a mild detergent.
 - iii. RINSE the filter well.

- iv. DRY the filter well with a towel/paper towel to remove excess water.

HUMIDIFIER CARE SHEET



(B) Humidifier Lid



(C) Humidifier Jar

Filling Instructions

- Once a day refill the jar to the maximum line with distilled water.
- Secure the jar to the lid. Be careful not to cross-thread the jar and lid.

Clean Your Humidifier Daily

- Detach jar (C) from lid (B).
- Wash lid (B) and jar (C) in warm water and liquid detergent.
- Rinse thoroughly in tap water.
- Obtain a commercially available disinfectant solution or make one from a mixture of 1 part white vinegar to 3 parts water.
- Pour the disinfectant solution* into the jar and screw the lid back on.
- Soak for one-half hour (30 minutes).
- Rinse the jar and the lid under running water.
- Dry the exterior and pour in new distilled water to the maximum line of the jar.
- Attach the clean humidifier bottle.
- Attach the nasal cannula and continue your oxygen therapy.

**** Proper cleaning of the humidifier will prevent the growth of bacteria****

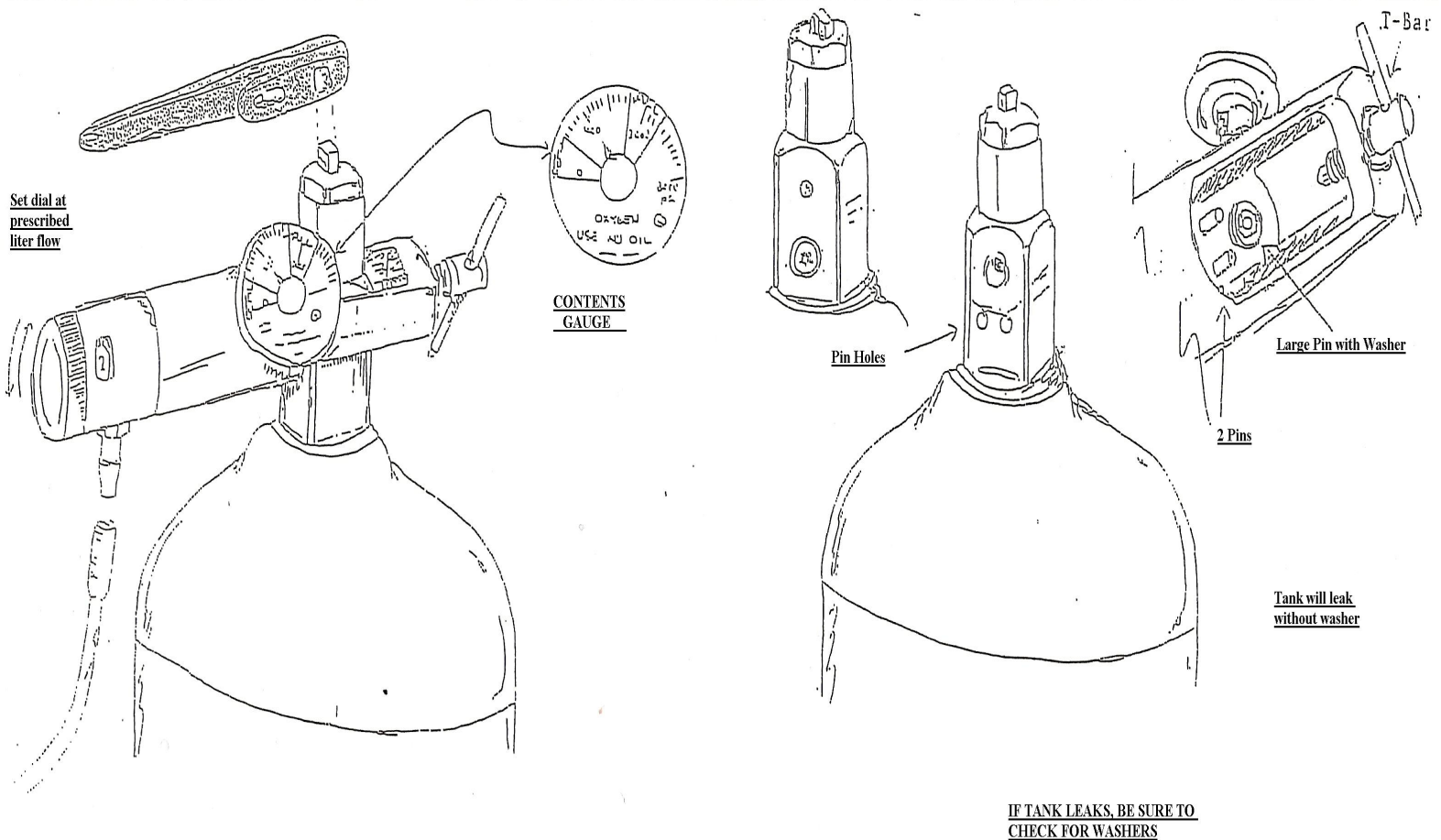
Water Blocking the Oxygen Tubing

Occasionally your oxygen tubing may become blocked by water. This can be caused by overfilling your humidifier bottle or from condensation.

If you are using a humidifier bottle

1. Use your back-up oxygen cylinder while repairing the problem.
2. Place the cannula in a container to collect the water.
3. Remove the humidifier bottle.
4. Attach the nipple adapter (Christmas tree) and increase your oxygen flow to MAXIMUM.
The high flow rate will evaporate the water in the tubing.
5. Return your oxygen flow rate to its prescribed setting after the water is out of the tubing.
6. Remove the nipple adapter and reattach your humidifier bottle.
7. Reattach the cannula to your nose and ears.
8. If moisture continues to accumulate, contact Enos Home Oxygen for a water trap.

OXYGEN CYLINDER & REGULATOR INSTRUCTIONS



OXYGEN CYLINDER WITH REGULATOR (GAUGE)

To open tank turn black key counterclockwise
Needle on pressure gauge will increase to how full oxygen cylinder is

Make sure liter flow is set to your prescribed setting by turning dial

Close tank with black key by turning clockwise
Needle on pressure gauge will decrease to empty gradually

**** You can only tell how much oxygen is in tank by turning it on****

HOW TO CHANGE THE REGULATOR (GAUGE) ON AN OXYGEN CYLINDER

**** MAKE SURE TANK IS CLOSED BEFORE CHANGING REGULATOR ****

Remove the white tape from the top of the full tank

Turn the T-Bar to remove the regulator from the tank that is empty

Check to make sure washer is inside the regulator, then

Align pins in the pin holes on the full tank and tighten the T-Bar

Open tank with black key to be sure there is no leaks

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION OF HIGH PRESSURE CYLINDER: BACK UP TANK H OR M

1. Turn the top handle on the top of the tank in a counter-clockwise direction at least two full turns. The needle on the pressure gauge should rise and show the contents of the tank, a full tank is approximately 2000 psi. **You can only tell if tank is full by turning it on.**
2. Adjust the knob as instructed by the service representative to get the prescribed liter flow. This should be checked each time tank is used.
3. Place the cannula or mask on face as shown by the technician.
4. DON'T FORGET to turn the tank off when finished by turning the handle in a clock-wise direction till resistance is met.
5. When the pressure on the gauge only registers 1000 psi (half tank), please call 1-800-473-4669 for a replacement.

** During power outages please call when you first start to use the backup tank, then call when tank is at 1000 psi (half full), if tank reaches 500 psi ($\frac{1}{4}$ full) you must call again. We cannot guarantee a delivery time frame during emergency situations (blizzards, hurricanes, etc.), if oxygen is running out you must call 911 **

H-Tank Durations		M-Tank Durations	
<u>Liter flow</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Liter Flow</u>	<u>Time</u>
1	60 hours	1	48 hours
2	48 hours	2	24 hours
3	36 hours	3	18 hours
4	24 hours	4	12 hours

NOTE: DO NOT Use Any Type of Cleaner on Your Oxygen Regulator

TROUBLESHOOTING OXYGEN CYLINDERS AND REGULATORS

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
No oxygen coming from cannula	Empty Cylinder	Check the pressure gauge for oxygen content. If the cylinder is empty, remove the regulator And attach a new, full cylinder.
	Decreased awareness of oxygen flow	Place the cannula prongs in a clean glass of water. If you observe bubbles coming from your cannula, Your unit is working correctly.
	Faulty cannula or not in your nose is using a conserving device.	Remove the cannula and check the tubing for kinks or obstructions. Replace it with a new cannula if needed.
	Loose connections	Check all connections And retighten them as necessary.
	Cylinder valve is closed or control knob is off.	Check the cylinder valve to make sure it is open. Check the flow meter to make sure it is on at your prescribed level.
	Faulty regulator	Call Enos Home Oxygen NEVER ATTEMPT TO FIX IT YOURSELF
Oxygen Cylinder Hisses And is leaking oxygen	Regulator not attached tightly	Turn the oxygen off using Your cylinder wrench. Check and retighten the connections between the regulator and the cylinder.
	Faulty or missing washer	Replace the washer on the inside of the regulator.
	Faulty regulator	Call Enos Home Oxygen NEVER ATTEMPT TO FIX IT YOURSELF

QUICK INSTRUCTION GUIDE FOR FILLING HOMEFILL TANKS

1. Check tank – make sure tank is turned off and pressure is below 1500 psi.
2. Remove black cap from the tank and the grey cap from the compressor
3. Securely connect the brass fitting on HF tank to the brass collar on the compressor
4. Turn the compressor on to begin filling
5. Filling will start in approximately 3 minutes
6. Tank is full at 2000 psi. – Compressor will shut off automatically when cylinder is full.

If unable to fill, please call us at 800-473-4669

Filling Times

- M4 Tank: about 1 hour
- M6 tank: about 1-2 hours
- M9 tank: about 2-3 hours
- D tank: about 3-4 hours

Filling times are based on the size of the tank and the larger the tank the longer it takes to fill.

LIQUID OXYGEN



By cooling gaseous oxygen down to temperatures of minus 300 degrees Fahrenheit, it becomes liquid. When liquid, much larger quantities of oxygen can be stored in the same amount of space – 860 times as much. For home use, liquid oxygen is stored in units called reservoirs.

The Reservoir

Light in weight, and with internal pressure of 50 pounds per square inch, the reservoir is easy and safe to handle. The liquid oxygen within the reservoir is converted to gaseous oxygen for patient use.

PORTABLE LIQUID OXYGEN



1. Refer to the operating manual for detailed instructions for filling the liquid portable system.
2. Turn numbered dial of the portable system to OFF.
3. Take a lint-free paper towel and thoroughly dry the portable system and the reservoir coupler before you attempt to fill it.
4. Check the reservoir pressure gauge to verify the needle is in the wedge labeled “normal”.
5. Lower the portable system into position so that the fill connector mates with the reservoir connector.
6. ON A SIDE FILL PORTABLE: Push the unit down and rotate it in a clockwise direction until it is locked into position. DO NOT USE EXCESSIVE FORCE.
7. ON A TOP FILL: Push the unit down DO NOT USE EXCESSIVE FORCE.
8. Lift the vent to-fill lever to the vertical, open position.
9. When there is a noticeable change in the sound of venting gas, followed by the emission of a dense, white vapor, close the vent to-fill valve.
10. Turn the portable unit counter clockwise and remove it. ON A TOP FILL push release button and lift up

Evaporation

LOX- (Liquid oxygen) evaporates--in small portables at a rate of between 1 and 1.5 lbs. per day. Since these portables contain only 0.8 to 1.6 lbs. of liquid oxygen when full, you can expect your portable to be depleted in 24 hours, whether you use it or not. Oxygen in a reservoir will deplete at a rate of about 3 lbs. per day.

OXYGEN AND FIRE SAFETY

Oxygen is a drug and is effective and safe only when used as prescribed by your physician or hospice. Never change your oxygen liter flow without consulting your physician or hospice.

Fire Safety

- Oxygen is not flammable and will not explode. However, oxygen does help support combustion. This means that oxygen makes things burn much faster and will ignite easier.
- Use and store oxygen in a well-ventilated area, because oxygen accumulates around the user and immediate surroundings.
- Never store your oxygen under your bed, in a closet or cabinet. It is always best to store your oxygen in a well-ventilated area either in a storage rack or lying flat.
- Always keep oxygen at least 8 feet away from any heat source, and at least 15 feet away from any type of open flame. Take care to avoid open flames while using oxygen, including matches, lighters, fireplaces, candles, barbeques, stoves, space heaters, etc.
- **DO NOT SMOKE** in a home with oxygen set up or an oxygen patient.
- Avoid electrical appliances that may possibly produce sparks. These may include: electrical heaters, electrical razors, heating pads, electric blankets and friction toys.
- Avoid using petroleum based products (ex: some chap sticks, some vapor rubs)
- Have a working smoke detector and fire extinguisher in your home when using oxygen.
- Plan an evacuation route for you and your family in the event of a fire.
- Figure out at least 2 ways for escaping for every room in your home. Practice your escape routes to assure that everyone in your home knows what to do in case of a fire.
- Decide on a meeting place where everyone will meet outside of your home after escaping a fire.
- When in public, warn visitors not to smoke near you when you are using oxygen.
- DISPLAY the, “**CAUTION – NO SMOKING**” in the window or on the door to your residence.
- Keep flashlights available throughout your home to use in case of a fire.
- Please make sure you check the batteries on a regular basis, and at least twice a year.

Oxygen Storage and Handling

- Oxygen cylinders should always be stored in a stand or cart to prevent tipping or falling. Do not allow oxygen cylinders to stand freely and unsecured.
- Do not store oxygen systems in an unventilated area such as closets, cabinets or under the bed.
- Do not store oxygen near any type of heat or ignition source. This includes in garages near gasoline or propane tanks.
- Do not store or carry oxygen cylinders in the trunk of an automobile.
- While transporting oxygen in a vehicle, ensure the containers are secure.
- Oxygen should be transported in the passenger area of the vehicle only, and make sure the windows are cracked to allow for proper ventilation.

Concentrator Safety

- Concentrators are electrical devices that should only be plugged into properly grounded or polarized outlets.
- Do not use extension cords.
- Do not use multi-outlet adapters, such as power strips, even if they are grounded.
- Avoid using power sources that create heat or sparks.
- Use an electrical circuit that meets or exceeds the amperage requirements of the concentrator.

Liquid Oxygen Safety

- Avoid direct contact with liquid oxygen as it can cause severe burns due to its extremely cold temperature.
- Avoid touching any frosted or icy connectors of either the stationary or portable units.
- Avoid contact with any stream of liquid oxygen while filling portable units.
- Keep the portable unit in an upright position. Do not lay the unit down or place on its side.