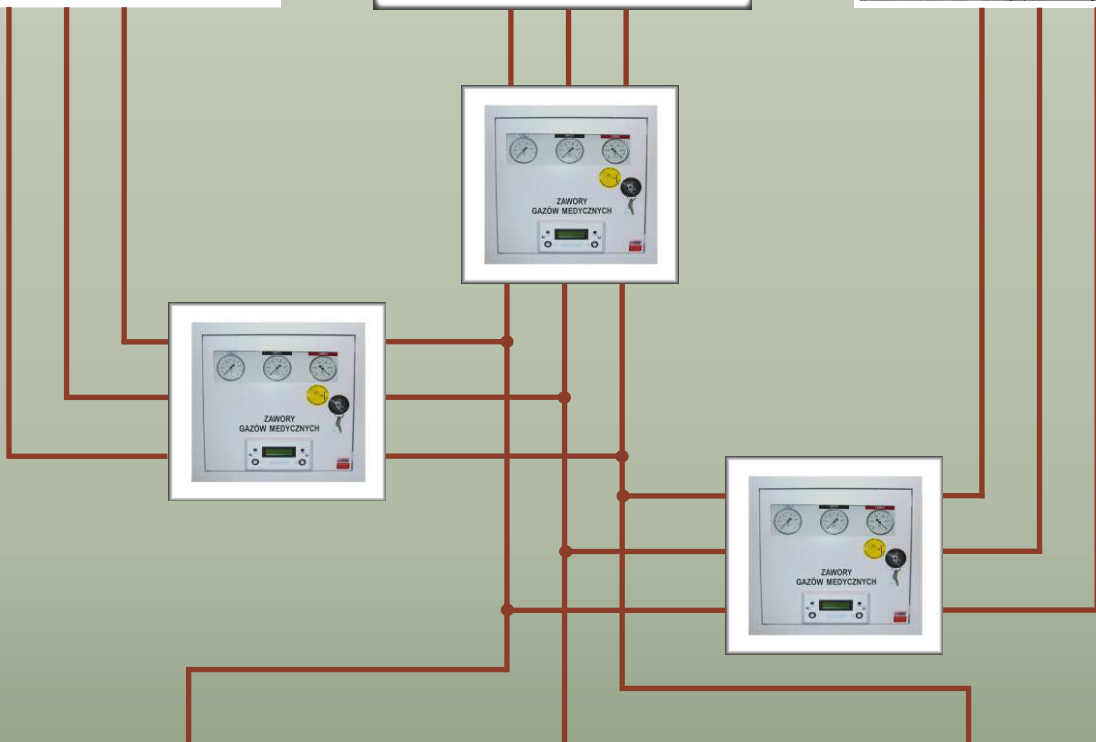
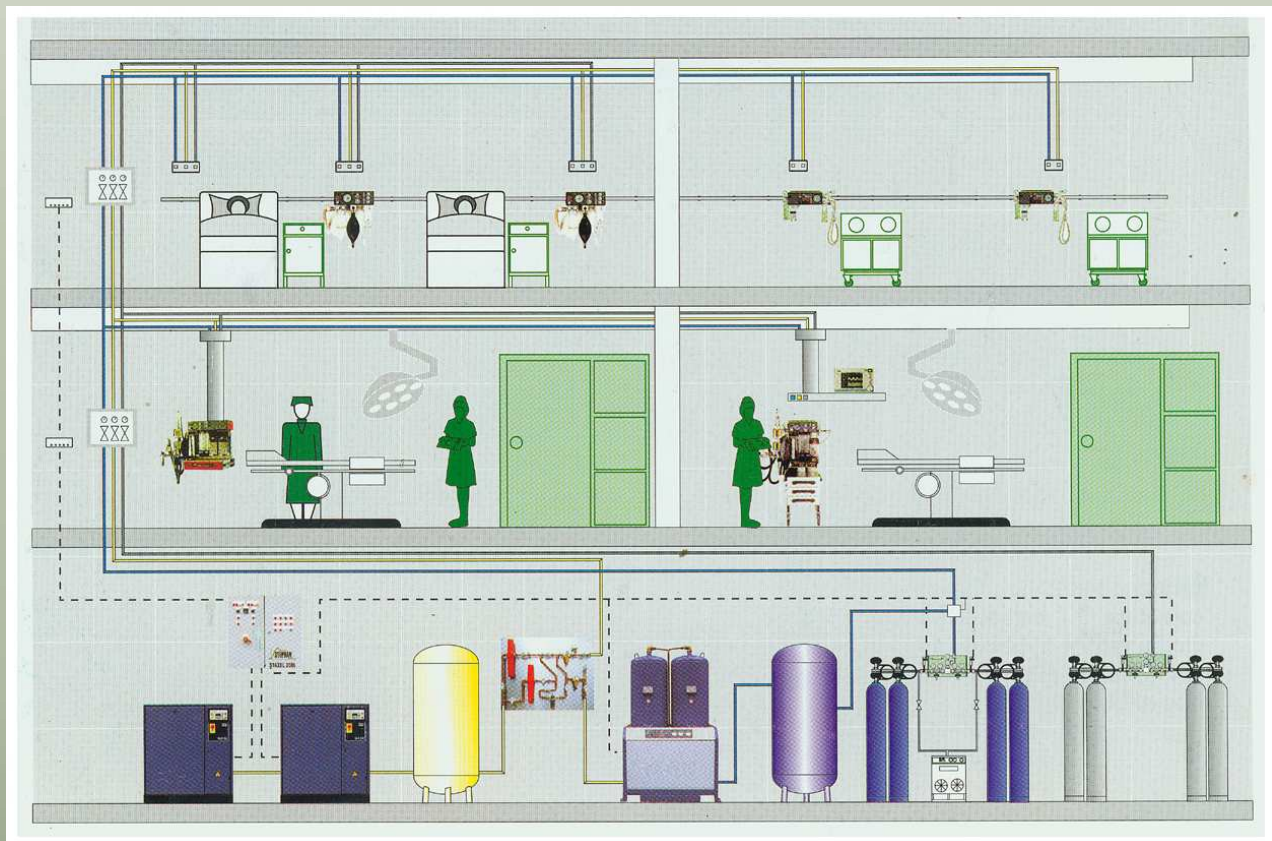


*The installations supplying
medical gases "SRGM"*



The installation supplying medical gases is designed to deliver medical gases with stable pressure as well as compressed air and vacuum to operation rooms, intensive medical care rooms, waking-up rooms, patients' rooms, diagnostic and minor operations rooms. Medical gases are used as carrier gases at anesthesia and as means of comforting the course of illnesses. The vacuum is indispensable to sack the blood and secretions from the operation area, to carry out sacking which releases breathing organs as well as to drain the after-operation wounds. However, the compressed air is the energetic factor essential for the work of medical tools, sprayers, injectors and systems piping away the anesthetic gases. The compressed air is also used to drive surgical instruments. The work with exchanging cylinders that is not disturbed, the economy in the use of space, the lack of transmitting infections through dirty cylinders as well as relieving the auxiliary personnel are just some of many advantages which are gained after the use of the installation supplying medical gases. many advantages what one gains after using of the installation of supplying with medical gases.

SCHEMAT

The installation supplying medical gases meets the requirements of the Directive 93/42/EEC concerning medical devices, also are executed and certified up to standard harmonized: EN 737-3:2002 „Medical gas pipeline systems. Part 3: Pipelines for compressed medical gases and vacuum”

CONSTRUCTION

The construction of installations supplying medical gases is specific for every building. However, there are certain elements that are in common in all the installations. The initial element of every installation is the power resource with the equipment. Pipelines spread in the whole building, that create the internal net of medical gases, make up the next element. In some hospital buildings external containers with liquid medical gases are used and then, apart from the internal net, there also exists an external net of medical gases. On the outlets of the main power supplying pipeline there are assembled the controlling-communicating units for medical gases, which enable the cut-off of the gases' in-flow at the moment of an emergency situation. After the controlling-communicating units there are final units of the installation and they are the medical gas consumption points that stay individual or are built in various types of medical products. In the case when nitrous oxide stays in the installation, another installation throwing away the after-anaesthetic gases is installed in the rooms where this gas is delivered. In the buildings where AIR-MOTOR power supplying sockets are used, in order to throw away the excess of the compressed air, an additional pipeline must be installed.

The following elements might be indicated in the installations supplying medical gases:

Power resources, among which one can list:

- Bottle decompressors of the air, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide
- External containers with the liquid oxygen
- Switchboards of the compressed air
- Central vacuums

Pipelines with medical gases

The pipelines are made of copper pipes, three-way adapters, joints and elbows connected with the use of hard solder Ls-45. The pipelines are made in accordance with the PN-EN 737-3:2002 norm „Pipeline systems for medical gases. Part 3. Pipelines for compressed medical gases and underpressure”.

The controlling-communicating units for medical gases

The units (boxes) are installed in every operating room, in intensive medical care rooms, in resuscitation rooms and at individual wards (floors). They enable closing / opening the flow of medical gases, their constant control as well as connecting an emergency power supply. In the case of appearing the central power supply breakdown, the power may be supplied through the box to the area serviced by this box.

Medical gas consumption points

All the assembled medical consumption points meet the requirements of the European norms and posses the CE sign. Such points may exist individually mounted on the wall or in final units, such as:

- Medical gas consumption boards TPG
- Power supplying systems for intensive care SZIN
- Anaesthetic and surgical columns
- Over-bed sets

Signalling the breakdown of medical gases, there are two kinds distinguished:

Signalling the breakdown of power resources informs about exceeding the established limits of a working pressure produced by power resources as well as about emergency states in electrical energy supplying.

Signalling the breakdown in medical gases installation informs about exceeding the established limits of a working pressure, which is in medical gases pipelines.

REALIZATIONS ALREADY MADE

1. PSK-1 Szpital im. Barlickiego w Łodzi ul. Kopcińskiego.
2. Szpital ginekologiczno - położniczy im. Falkiewicza we Wrocławiu
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4. Szpital Specjalistyczny Matki i Dziecka im. J. Korczaka w Łodzi
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6. Szpital Miejski w Suchej Beskidzkiej
7. Szpital Uzdrawiskowy "KRYSTYNA" w Busko - Zdrój
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18. Szpital im. Jonshera ZOZ w Łodzi Górnej
19. Państwowy Szpital Kliniczny Nr 1 w Łodzi ul . Sterlinga
20. Szpital Miejski Nr 1 w Kędzierzynie Koźlu
21. Specjalistyczny Szpital Gruźlicy i Chorób Płuc w Tuszynie ul. Szpitalna
22. II Miejski Szpital im. Rydygiera w Łodzi ul. Sterlinga
23. Szpital Rejonowy w Poddębicach
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28. Szpital Powiatowy w Kluczborku ul. M.C.Skłodowskiej 25
29. Szpital ZZOZ w Ostrzeszowie al. Wolności 4
30. Szpital Powiatowy w Bogatyni ul. Szpitalna
31. Szpital w Międzychodzie ul. Szpitalna 10
32. Szpital "LATAWIEC" w budowie Świdnica ul. Leśna 26
33. Wojewódzki Szpital Specjalistyczny Nr 2. Jastrzębie Zdrój ul. Jana Pawła II 7
34. Szpital Powiatowy w Zawierciu ul. Miodowa 10

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