

# BabyCart

**EN** Directions for use



D01.02.02 / V1.0

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## 2 Introduction

During transport of incubator babies within the hospital, it is desirable to provide the incubator and the necessary medical devices, such as ventilators and pumps, with electricity and oxygen. Only in this way a safe transport can take place over a long distance.

Most medical devices are powered by power cords, not batteries. The amount of energy that a device consumes determines whether it can be powered by a battery. Because the energy required for an incubator is relatively high, most transport incubators are not powered by a battery.

The BabyCart contains an uninterruptable power supply that provides energy to all connected devices. The battery in this cart is a 750Wh energy source, that provides enough energy for a few hours of transport. The compartment for gas cylinders offers enough space for two oxygen cylinders, which is enough for a few hours of ventilation.

### 2.1 Bookmark



Read this manual before you use, install, clean, maintain or move the cart. Take the directions for safety (chapter 3) especially into consideration. Do not work on the cart if you do not have the necessary knowledge, or if you are not authorised to do so.

Jansen Medicars cannot be held responsible for damage, consequential damages and injuries caused by incorrect use/treatment or by negligent maintenance.

## 3 General safety rules

This chapter contains important safety rules for working with the BabyCart.



DO NOT REMOVE TRADE, WARNING OR SAFETY LABELS/STICKERS. WARRANTY VOID IF LABELS/STICKERS ARE MISSING.



The cart is for INDOOR use only.



Although the cart is ment to setup a hospital grade system, the final configuration has to be tested before use, to make sure it complies to all laws, standards and regulations.



This product has been built according to the latest state of the art and complies with all legal safety regulations. Nevertheless, improper use can injure the user or a third party, or damage the product or other goods. Only use this product in a technically correct condition that corresponds to the specified application and in the environment for which the product was made, taking into account the instructions in this user manual.



Keep the BabyCart doors closed during use. The door of the electronics compartment may only be opened by technicians. Open the door of the compartment for oxygen cylinders only when changing oxygen cylinders or opening / closing the taps. Always close the door to prevent it from opening while moving the system.

## **Before you move the cart**



Make sure that the incubator is docked correctly.



Make sure there the battery is charged before use.



Make sure there is enough oxygen available for the planned transport.



Unplug the power cord before moving the cart.  
Make sure the mains cable (and other cables) is secured on the cart before moving the cart.



Make sure that objects being transported on the cart are attached properly. This prevents objects falling off the cart while it is moving.



Only start moving the cart when the brakes of both castors are off.



Check before and while moving the cart that persons or objects cannot become trapped.

### **Usage of the cart**



The cart must be PUSHED. You then have maximum control of the cart and you will have a good view of the cart and the route that you are taking. NEVER PULL THE CART OVER LONG DISTANCES.



Adjust your speed to the immediate circumstances. The cart should never drive faster than 3km/hour so that control is maintained during unexpected situations. A walking pace of 5km/hour is too fast.



The BabyCart with an attached incubator must be transported with at least 2 people. One is pushing the BabyCart and the other is steering the incubator in the required direction.



Prevent the cart from moving over slopes and obstacles such as cables and thresholds (elevator entrance). If this cannot be avoided, do this slowly and with a minimum of two people.



Be aware: the cart with equipment and the attached incubator is heavy and needs a certain distance to come to a standstill. Take this into account when moving the cart!



If you plan to move backwards, watch out that you do not become trapped between the cart and obstacles.



For stability reasons the castors of the cart are placed a bit outside the cart body. Be aware of the trip hazard.



If any component off the cart is missing or damaged, the cart may not be used.



The power system **only** provides energy for the equipment that is mounted onto the cart, and the docked incubator. Do not connect other equipment to the system outlets, this can result in unsafe electrical system.



Do not cover the cooling openings in the cart (side covers, doors and undercarriage). The system produces heat that must be dissipated.



The cart is equipped with a 5 meter mains power cable. Do not lay this cable over pathways, and avoids persons from tripping over the cable.



DO NOT drive, drag or place objects over the power cord. Do not stand or walk on the power cord.



The power cord is rated for medical use. Always connect power plug to a medical grade outlet. To ensure grounding protection, always connect the equipotentiality plug to a valid equipotentiality terminal before use.



Inspect the power cord before each use. DO NOT USE THE CORD WHEN DAMAGED.



DO NOT plug more than the specified number of watts into the power outlets.



Fully insert the power cord plug into the outlet. DO NOT unplug by pulling the cord.



DO NOT remove, bend or modify any metal prongs or pins on the power plugs.



DO NOT use excessive force to make connections.





Keep power cord, power strip and internal electrical components away from water or other liquids. **DO NOT POWER ON THE SYSTEM WHEN PARTS ARE WET.**



**KEEP THE CART DRY. WHEN THE CART IS WET, DO NOT OPERATE THE SYSTEM AND WARN A TECHNICIAN.**



**DO NOT OPEN ANY PART OF THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.** Unauthorized personnel opening the power system may cause injury or death.



**EQUIPMENT not suitable for use in the presence of a FLAMMABLE ANESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH AIR or WITH OXYGEN OR NITROUS OXIDE.**

### **Setting up the cart**



Attaching additional devices and/or accessories will affect the stability of the cart. Make sure that the cart meets the tip-test requirements as stated in the UL/IEC 60601-1 standard.



Only connect certified (and electrically tested) medical grade devices to the power system of the cart.

### **Cleaning the cart**



Before cleaning, first switch off all the equipment on the cart. The mains cable which provides electricity must be removed from the wall outlet.



The cart may only be cleaned with a slightly damp cloth with a non-aggressive mild (household) cleaning agent. Do not use abrasive cleaners, solvents, polishers, waxes or steam cleaning tools.



Never use aggressive solvents such as alcohol, thinner or salt to clean the cart.



The cart is equipped with an integrated electrical system. Therefore do not use liquids for cleaning, this could lead to dangerous situations and breakdowns.

## **Maintenance**



Regularly check that the cart is working properly (before and during use). If you notice irregularities, have them checked by a qualified technician.



Technical maintenance must always be carried out by a qualified technician.



The cart must be checked at least twice a year by an authorized technician. Important checks are:

- wear and tear;
- screws and welding;
- electrical safety (i.e. earth leakage current, earth impedances, etc.);
- condition of the battery.

## 4 The cart explained

A cart is assembled to the customer's specifications. The starting point is the basic cart, as the image shown below.

This basic cart contains the following parts:

- Undercarriage with 125mm double wheel casters
- 750Wh battery power supply
- Compartment for oxygen cylinders
- Docking system to connect to the incubator
- A worktop to place medical devices (ventilator, pumps, etc.)
- Ergonomic push handles
- A standard runner



### 4.1 Docking for incubator

The cart is equipped with a flexible docking system, that can be connected to a standard runner on the incubator. This docking system is a docking hook that moves vertically on two stainless-steel poles. The connection is established by lifting the hook and lowering it over the standard runner of the incubator.

This concept allows to connect to standard runner on different heights. The coupling can also be established on a standard runner on the height-adjustable part of the incubator. When adjusting the height, the docking will follow the height changes.



## 4.2 Oxygen cylinders

In case a ventilator is placed on the BabyCart, one or more oxygen cylinders are required during transport.

The gas cylinder compartment of the BabyCart measures HxWxD = 87x46x20 cm, which is sufficient to place two 140mm (5 litre) cylinders or up to three 105mm (2 litre) cylinders.

As the ventilator is always placed on top of the cart, the cylinder compartment is provided with a hose entry at the top.

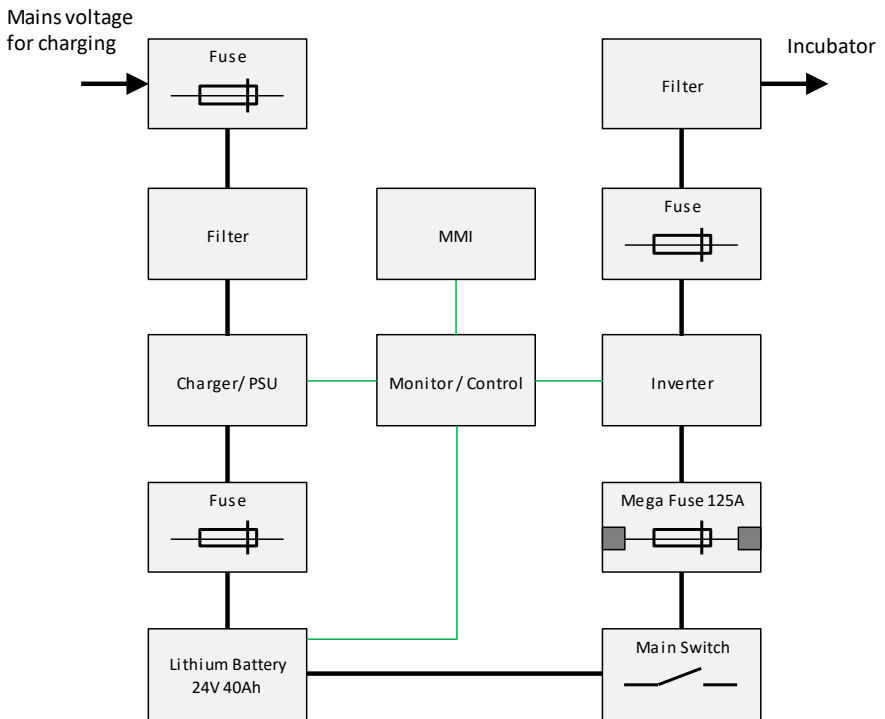


## 4.3 Battery power supply

The battery power system is set-up as an Uninterruptable Power Supply Unit (UPS), it always provides energy from the internal power inverter. This means that the power supply is switched to the battery without interruption when the plug is removed from the wall outlet.

The power supply is based on a 40Ah 24VDC lithium (LiFePO<sub>4</sub>) battery. The integrated inverter generates a 230VAC 50Hz voltage with a maximum power of 2300W.

The amount of energy provided by the internal charger/PSU is limited to 350W...450W, depending on the battery charge. This means that higher loads on the output always use energy from the battery, also when the cart is connected to mains power. The energy from the charger/PSU is used to both charge the battery and to provide energy to the inverter at the same time. See next diagram for more details.

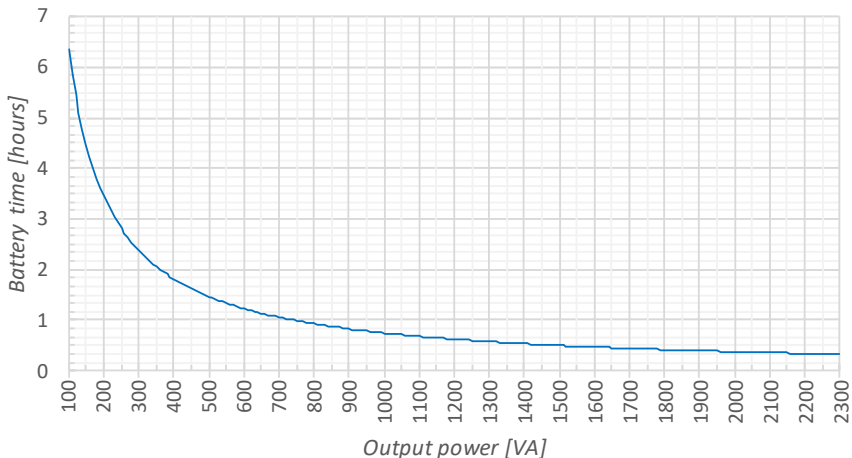


In a normal process, the BabyCart is fully charged connected to a transport incubator. After the incubator is switched on, it will use energy provided by the BabyCart to reach its operating temperature. As soon as the operating temperature is reached, the energy consumption of the incubator drops to a level below 350W. At this level the battery is not used and can even be charged.

The amount of energy provided by the charger depends on the battery voltage, as it charges with a constant current. Low battery voltage results in 350W of power and a full battery in 450W.

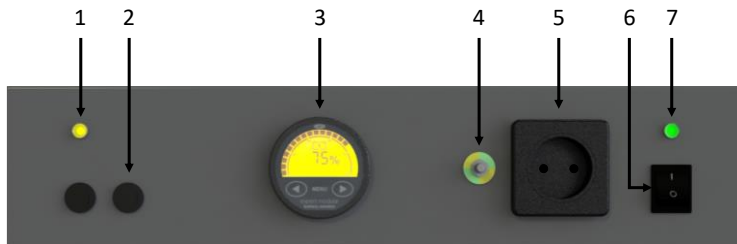
The following diagram shows the battery time as function of the power output for 80% battery discharge.

*Battery time = f(output power)*



In a configuration with an incubator, ventilator and some small additional medical devices, there is sufficient energy for an hour or more. Best is to test the battery time for your specific set-up before the cart is released for use. In this way the best possible indication of the battery time is obtained.

The control interface of the battery power supply is shown below:



When the power cord of the BabyCart is connected to the mains voltage, the battery charger is switched on. The yellow indicator [1] lights up, showing that the mains voltage is connected.

The outlet [5] and EQP outlet [4] on the control panel may only be used to connect the incubator. The power on outlet [5] is controlled with the power switch [6] on the right side of the control panel. When the system is switched on, the green indicator [7] will light up.

The system can deliver a constant power of 2300W. If necessary, more power can be delivered for a short time: max. 3800W. To prevent overload and overheating, this can take up to 10 seconds. When this high power is used for more than 10 seconds, the system will turn off and switch on again after 20 seconds.

The Battery Monitor [3] provides information on the battery status. The remaining energy is shown as a percentage (100% is a full battery). Best is to discharge the battery for not more than 80% (20% remaining). This will limit the degradation of the battery, so that the battery is kept in a good condition for a long time. Deep discharge will damage the battery, which greatly reduces its lifespan.

The Battery Monitor has three push buttons. With the buttons ◀ and ▶ the battery parameters can be viewed (current, voltage, power and remaining battery time).

During discharge the Battery Monitor can give the following alarms (listed in order when discharging the battery):

1. When the energy content of the battery is lower than 30% the system warns that the battery is low. The battery Monitor beeps 3 times and displays the message "SOC-LOW" on the display. The purpose of this warning is to indicate that the battery needs to be charged. It is still possible to use the system, but the remaining battery time is limited.
2. When the battery voltage drops to a critical low level, a warning is given: the battery Monitor displays 3 short beeps and displays the message "V. LOW" on the display. When this warning occurs, the battery must be charged immediately.

3. If the battery is discharged further, the battery voltage will be even lower. The system will then automatically turn off to prevent damage to the battery. The battery should now be charged immediately. In case this automatic shutdown occurs, the system will only recover after the battery is fully charged. The battery Monitor displays 3 short beeps and displays the "V. LOW" message on the display.

When a warning occurs, press any key on the discharge indicator (3) for confirmation. The indicator then removes the warning message and displays the remaining energy from the battery.



## 4.4 Options

Optionally a few standard accessories can be attached:

- one or two IV poles (ø38mm) can be attached for mounting devices and accessories.
- A 4-way power outlet can be attached to the optional IV pole to power the additional medical devices.
- Standard runners, monitor arms, etc. are available to connect to the IV-poles.
- Drawer on top of the BabyCart.

The image below shows some of the listed options. It is also possible to add custom options. Please contact us to discuss your requirements.



## 4.5 Specifications

Omschrijving	Min.	Nom.	Max.	Units
<b>Input</b>				
Mains voltage	100		240	VAC
Max. power consumption		565		VA
Frequency	47		440	Hz
Earth leakage current		244	<500	µA
Inrush current			25	A
Efficiency (PSU)		93		%
<b>LiFePO battery</b>				
Number of cels		8		
Working voltage	20		29,2	V
Capacity		40		Ah
Max. Discharge current		120	300 (10sec)	A
Max. Charge current			20	A
<b>Output</b>				
Voltage	225,4	230	234,6	VAC
Frequency	49,975	50	50,025	Hz
Earth Leakage current		1500	<2500	µA
Earth resistance (EQP)		45 (20)		mΩ
Max power		2300	3800 (10sec)	W
Efficiëntie (inverter)			93	%
<b>Standstill power consumption</b>				
System switched off		0,5		W
Switched on, no load		20		W
<b>Noise Level</b>				
Charging on 115VAC		44		dBA
Charging on 230VAC		38		dBA
1500W Discharge		40		dBA
Max load discharge		51		dBA
<b>General</b>				
Cabinet dimensions (DxBxH)		470 x 570 x 1190		mm
Weight		83		kg
Compliance		NEN/EN/IEC 60601-1 Class I		

## 5 Instructions for use

When the BabyCart is configured and all additional accessories and medical devices are correctly installed, the system is ready for use. This chapter describes how the BabyCart is used and which aspects deserve special attention. When a transport takes place, in general the following steps need to be followed:

- 1 Make sure the BabyCart battery is sufficiently charged for the intended use. Also make sure that there is sufficient oxygen in the oxygen cylinders.
- 2 Connect the BabyCart to the incubator. Make sure the steps described in chapter 5.1 are followed for a proper connection.
- 3 Turn ON the BabyCart, unplug the incubator and plug it into the BabyCart power outlet. Disconnect -if applicable- all other cords and hoses connected to wall connections or other systems that do not go along during transport.
- 4 Check that the incubator and all connected medical devices are switched ON and work properly.
- 5 Release the breaks of the incubator and the BabyCart. Use the Push bars on the BabyCart to move the linked system. For more details, see the instructions in chapter 5.4.
- 6 When arrived at the destination, apply the brakes of the incubator and the BabyCart.
- 7 Plug-in the power plug in the wall socket to charge the battery.

The following sections describe these steps in more detail.

## 5.1 Connecting the incubator

Part of the BabyCart is a mechanical docking system that connects to the incubator. This system consists of two vertically arranged stainless steel guides, over which the connecting hook can be slid up and down. To establish the mechanical connection, this hook is connected to a (sufficiently strong) standard runner of the incubator.



***BabyCart docked to an incubator***



***Correctly placed Docking hook***

The connection is made as follows:

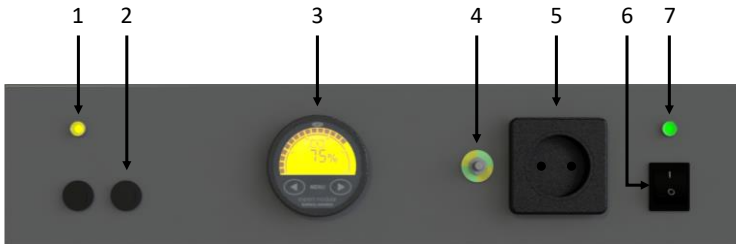
1. Decide on what side you want to dock the BabyCart. Both the front and the rear side of the incubator can have a standard runner that can be used for this connection.
2. Position the incubator in such way that there is sufficient space for the BabyCart to realize the docking. At least 1 meter of free space is needed. Put the casters of the incubator on the brake before connecting the BabyCart.
3. Place the BabyCart with the connecting hook near to the standard runner of the incubator.

4. Lift the connecting hook above the standard runner, move the BabyCart toward the incubator and lower the hook over the standard runner. The mechanical coupling is established when the hook is sunk completely over the runner.



Make sure the hook has sunk completely over the standard runner of the incubator. If not, the BabyCart can disconnect during transport.

5. Connect the power cord of the incubator to the power outlet (5) on the front of the BabyCart. If the incubator has an EQP (equipotential) lead, this should be connected to the EQP contact (4) on the BabyCart.



6. Turn ON the system with the switch (6). The green indicator (7) lights up as soon as the system is activated. Once the system is activated, the front outlet (and optional 4-way power strip) is turned on.
7. Turn ON the incubator and other connected devices.

## 5.2 Charging the battery

The power plug of the BabyCart needs to be connected to a mains outlet to be able to charge the battery. The yellow indicator (1) lights up as soon as the BabyCart is powered by a mains outlet. When connected to a mains outlet, the battery is charged if the system is turned OFF or if the system is turned ON with a limited load on the output.



The battery must not be deeply discharged as this will permanently damage the battery. To prevent deep discharge, the system should always be connected to mains voltage when possible. Best is to plug it in when the BabyCart is not in use, or when it is used to keep an incubator standby.

The internal battery charger supplies energy to both the battery and the system output. The energy supplied by the system is given priority, which means that the battery charges more slowly as more power is delivered to the output of the BabyCart. This means that:

1. The battery is charged when the load on the output of the BabyCart consumes less power than the total amount of power provided by the charger.
2. When the load on the output is higher than the energy provided by the charger, the difference is supplied by the battery, which effectively discharges the battery. If for example a load of 600W is connected and the charger provides 350W of energy, 250W is supplied by the battery.

The amount of energy provided by the charger depends on the remaining energy of the battery. When the battery is almost empty, a maximum of 350W is provided. With a fully charged battery this value is 450W.

The charging time depends on the load on the output. The shortest charging time is obtained when the system is switched off. The estimated charging time for a fully discharged battery is estimated to be less than 3 hours. When for instance a load of 100W is applied, the charging time will approximately be 4 hours. To get an accurate charging time for the build-up configuration, the time can be measured to fully charge an empty battery.

## 5.3 Incubator standby with BabyCart

Before the incubator can be used, it first has to reach its temperature. It is possible to start-up the incubator when connected to the BabyCart. In this case part of the energy used is provided by the battery. When the incubator reached its temperature, the consumed power will drop to a level below 100W and the battery starts to charge. When the incubator is in standby, it is advisable to switch off other devices that can start up quickly for use. This way there will be enough power left to keep the battery charged.

## 5.4 Transport with an incubator

During transport all energy is provided by the battery, discharging the battery. The remaining energy percentage of the battery is constantly displayed on the discharge indicator (3); The indicator starts with 100% for a fully charged battery and this value drops slowly while the battery is being discharged.

For more advanced users, additional detailed information of the battery status can be read from the Battery Monitor (3). Using the ◀▶ keys on this monitor, the following information can be selected:

- Battery voltage (Volt); this value should be higher than 24V.
- Battery current (Ampere); a negative value is the discharge current, a positive value is the charging current.
- Battery power (Watt); a negative value is the discharge power, a positive value is the charging power.
- Remaining discharge time; this is an estimation of the remaining battery time until the battery needs to be recharged.

During discharge the system can give warnings and alarms. Please see chapter 4.3 for more details.

The BabyCart has two ergonomic push bars. These bars are used to move the BabyCart with the connected incubator. The BabyCart with

incubator is heavy and relatively long. Best is to move this with at least 2 persons. One is pushing the BabyCart and the other is steering the incubator in the required direction.



The cart must be **PUSHED**. You then have maximum control of the cart and you will have a good view of the cart and the route that you are taking. **NEVER PULL THE CART OVER LONG DISTANCES.**



Adjust your speed to the immediate circumstances. The cart should never drive faster than 3km/hour so that control is maintained during unexpected situations. A walking pace of 5km/hour is too fast.



The BabyCart with an attached incubator must be transported with at least 2 persons. One is pushing the BabyCart and the other is steering the incubator in the required direction.

To ensure a smooth transport, the route and the possible obstacles must be known beforehand. This limits the chance of unforeseen situations. If possible avoid moving over thresholds, slopes and cables. This generates noise inside the incubator and also may cause the incubator to suddenly stop.

In order to ensure a smooth transport, the route and the possible obstacles must be known beforehand. This limits the likelihood of unforeseen situations. If possible, avoid driving over thresholds, ramps and cables. This generates noise in the incubator and can also cause the incubator to stop undesirably quickly.



Prevent the cart from moving over slopes and obstacles such as cables and thresholds (lifting entrance). If this cannot be avoided, do this slowly and with a minimum of two persons.



Be aware: the cart with equipment is heavy and needs a certain distance to come to a standstill. Take this into account when moving the cart!





If you plan to move backwards, watch out that you do not become trapped between the cart and obstacles.

## 6 Cleaning

For a long-term trouble free use of the BabyCart, it is important to keep it clean. Two types of cleaning are distinguished:

1. Daily cleaning in between use of the system;
2. Cleaning during bi-annual maintenance.

Daily cleaning focuses on the outside on the BabyCart, the cabinet and the docking system. Clean the outside of the BabyCart with a slightly moist cloth and a non-aggressive cleaning agent. The use of disinfectant cleaning agents based on 70% alcohol (aromatics free) with 0.1% chlorine, is permitted. Follow the instructions of the agent and do not allow the cleaning agent to dry up.

Biennial maintenance focuses on checking and/or repairing the mechanical and electrical components. Part of this maintenance is cleaning the inside of the system.



Before cleaning, first switch off all the equipment on the cart. The mains cable which provides electricity must be removed from the plug point.



The cart is equipped with an integrated electrical system. Therefore do not use liquids for cleaning, this could lead to dangerous situations and breakdowns.



Do not use abrasive cleaners, solvents, polishers, waxes or steam cleaning tools.



Never use aggressive solvents such as alcohol, thinner or salt to clean the cart.

## 7 Installation

It is very important for durable and safe use that the cart is made ready for use and maintained in the correct way.

The actions described in this chapter must be carried out before the BabyCart can be used.

1. This product has been designed for setting out medical and/or electronic equipment ready for use.
2. Attaching accessories by purchaser or user, is at their own responsibility and risk.

### 7.1 Check the received product

1. Check whether delivered product correspond to your order.
2. Check whether the delivered goods have arrived without damage.
3. Claims must be made within 5 business days after receiving the goods.

### 7.2 Making the BabyCart ready for use

1. Check whether the wheels are fixed on properly; tighten them if necessary.
2. When using the optional IV-pole, attached accessories can influence the balance negatively and is at your own judgement and responsibility.

3. Setting up the BabyCart for use, will likely also include the installation of additional (electrical) devices and accessories. Make sure they are attached firm and correctly.
4. After installation and functional tests, it is important to check the leakage currents. The leakage current at the input should be  $<500\mu\text{A}$ . On the output, the total leakage current is mainly defined you the connected devices. Make sure the total leakage current at the output of the BabyCart (including the devices) is  $<5\text{mA}$ .

## 8 Maintenance and inspection



With regard to the safety of the user and his surroundings it is of great importance that the BabyCart is always in a good technical state. After all, the electrical system is based on a battery with a very high capacity, which can cause risks in the event of an electrical defect (system failure or overheating). The BabyCart with additional devices is also very heavy, which means that safety also depends on mechanical construction. Therefore, it is necessary that both electrical and mechanical conditions are checked regularly in order for the device to work properly and to avoid any risks.

To exclude risks as much as possible, Jansen Medicars advises that the system should be inspected a minimum of twice a year for defects, loose bolts (castors, docking system, paint, etc.) and the condition of the electrical system. Only authorized technical staff may execute maintenance to the BabyCart (with reference to the terms and conditions of sales of Jansen Medicars). Never work on this product when you do not have the required knowledge and competence. If your organization has a technical service, they must have the appropriate documentation and tools and measuring tools to perform this maintenance.

Jansen Medicars cannot be held responsible for damage, consequential damages and injuries caused by incorrect use/treatment or by negligent maintenance.

## 9 Troubleshooting

The colour marking in the tables below indicates who may work on the solution:

-  The user or a technician
-  A technician only

Problem:	There is no power on the outlet when the system is switched on.	
Cause:	1	The battery is empty. Check the remaining battery with the Battery Monitor on the control panel. The battery is empty when the displayed percentage is below 5% of when the "low-voltage" warning is flashing in the display.
	2	The battery is not empty. In case the system was shut down automatically by a battery undervoltage, you first have to fully recharge the battery before the system recovers.
	3	The battery is fully charged. One of the safety systems could be activated. A technician has to check if the fuses of the system are blown and the temperature of the system is not too high.
	4	The battery is fully charged, but the inverter does not switch on because the "Inverter Mode switch" is not on I. If it is on stand II, a minimum load of 4W is required to activate the system.
Solution:	1, 2	Charge the battery by connecting the power plug to a mains outlet. Check the Battery Monitor to see that the battery is charging: the dotted arc on the display should fill clockwise and the displayed power or current is a positive number (use the arrow keys on the Battery Monitor to select to current of power). Charge the battery until the Battery Monitor shows "full batt" or a capacity of 100%. With a full battery the system should work properly.

	3	Cool down the system by switching it off. To reset the temperature lock-out, the internal temperature should drop below 30°. Check the fuses in the circuit breaker 9502F5.
	4	Switch the "Inverter Mode switch" to mode I.
<b>Problem:</b>	There is no power on the outlet and the display of the Battery Monitor is switched off.	
<b>Cause:</b>	5	The battery is deeply discharged and/or damaged. Charging will likely result in a high temperature inside the cabinet.
	6	The main fuse is blown
	7	The fuse for the Battery Monitor is blown.
<b>Solution:</b>	5	Check the battery voltage and replace the battery when the voltage is below 20V
	6	Check fuse 9502F7. This fuse will only blow when a serious problem occurred. Most likely this is caused by an internal failure. Consult the manufacturer for repairs.
	7	Check fuse 9502F6. When blown an internal failure has occurred. Replace the fuse to see if this solves the problem. If not, consult the manufactures for repairs.

<b>Problem:</b>	The power on the outlet is automatically switching on and off.	
<b>Cause:</b>	8	The load on the outlet of the system is too high or is shored. This activates the overload safety of the system.
<b>Solution:</b>	8	Remove all plugs from the outlets of the BabyCart and see if the problem is solved. Turn on the system and see if the green indicator on the control panel stays on. Check if the total power of all connected devices are less than 2300W. If this is the case it is likely that one of these devices short circuits the system. Plug-in the devices one-by-one to locate the defective device. When plugging in the defective device, the problem reoccurs.

Problem:	The battery does not charge when the BabyCart is connected to a power outlet.	
Cause:	9	The system is switched on and powers a load of more than 350W. In this case there is not enough power available to charge the battery.
	10	The fuse at the system input is blown
	11	The fuses at the output of the charger is blown.
Solution:	9	Switch off one or more devices on the output of the BabyCart to lower the power below 350W. For fast charging, switch the system off.
	10	Remove the power plug from the wall outlet en check fuses 9502F1 and 9502F2. These are located on the control panel. Replace when blown and see if this solves the problem. If not, consult the manufacturer for repair.
	11	Check fuses 9502F3 and 9502F4. When blown an internal failure occurred. Replace the fuses and see if this resolves the problem. If not, consult the manufacturer for repair.



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## Remarks

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