

American National Standard



ANSI/AAMI/ IEC 60601- 2-21:2009/ (R)2014 & A1:2016

Medical Electrical
Equipment — Part 2-21:
Particular requirements for
the basic safety and
essential performance of
infant radiant warmers

Objectives and uses of AAMI standards and recommended practices

It is most important that the objectives and potential uses of an AAMI product standard or recommended practice are clearly understood. The objectives of AAMI's technical development program derive from AAMI's overall mission: the advancement of medical instrumentation. Essential to such advancement are (1) a continued increase in the safe and effective application of current technologies to patient care, and (2) the encouragement of new technologies. It is AAMI's view that standards and recommended practices can contribute significantly to the advancement of medical instrumentation, provided that they are drafted with attention to these objectives and provided that arbitrary and restrictive uses are avoided.

A voluntary *standard* for a *medical device* recommends to the manufacturer the information that should be provided with or on the product, basic safety and performance criteria that should be considered in qualifying the device for clinical use, and the measurement techniques that can be used to determine whether the device conforms with the safety and performance criteria and/or to compare the performance characteristics of different products. Some standards emphasize the information that should be provided with the device, including performance characteristics, instructions for use, warnings and precautions, and other data considered important in ensuring the safe and effective use of the device in the clinical environment. Recommending the disclosure of performance characteristics often necessitates the development of specialized test methods to facilitate uniformity in reporting; reaching consensus on these tests can represent a considerable part of committee work. When a drafting committee determines that clinical concerns warrant the establishment of *minimum* safety and performance criteria, referee tests must be provided and the reasons for establishing the criteria must be documented in the rationale.

A *recommended practice* provides guidelines for the use, care, and/or processing of a medical device or system. A recommended practice does not address device performance *per se*, but rather procedures and practices that will help ensure that a device is used safely and effectively and that its performance will be maintained.

Although a device standard is primarily directed to the manufacturer, it may also be of value to the potential purchaser or user of the device as a frame of reference for device evaluation. Similarly, even though a recommended practice is usually oriented towards healthcare professionals, it may be useful to the manufacturer in better understanding the environment in which a medical device will be used. Also, some recommended practices, while not addressing device performance criteria, provide guidelines to industrial personnel on such subjects as sterilization processing, methods of collecting data to establish safety and efficacy, human engineering, and other processing or evaluation techniques; such guidelines may be useful to health care professionals in understanding industrial practices.

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Despite periodic review and revision (at least once every five years), a standard or recommended practice is necessarily a static document applied to a dynamic technology. Therefore, a standards user must carefully review the reasons why the document was initially developed and the specific rationale for each of its provisions. This review will reveal whether the document remains relevant to the specific needs of the user.

Particular care should be taken in applying a product standard to existing devices and equipment, and in applying a recommended practice to current procedures and practices. While observed or potential risks with existing equipment typically form the basis for the safety and performance criteria defined in a standard, professional judgment must be used in applying these criteria to existing equipment. No single source of information will serve to identify a particular product as "unsafe". A voluntary standard can be used as one resource, but the ultimate decision as to product safety and efficacy must take into account the specifics of its utilization and, of course, cost-benefit considerations. Similarly, a recommended practice should be analyzed in the context of the specific needs and resources of the individual institution or firm. Again, the rationale accompanying each AAMI standard and recommended practice is an excellent guide to the reasoning and data underlying its provision.

In summary, a standard or recommended practice is truly useful only when it is used in conjunction with other sources of information and policy guidance and in the context of professional experience and judgment.

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Medical Electrical Equipment — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant radiant warmers

Approved 17 March 2009 by
AAMI

Approved 3 April 2009 and reaffirmed 10 December 2014 by
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

Abstract: This standard harmonizes with the third edition of IEC 60601-1 and specifies the safety and performance requirements for infant radiant warmers.

Keywords: baby controlled mode, infant radiant warmer, prewarm mode, skin temperature sensor

AAMI Standard

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Glossary of equivalent standards

International Standards adopted in the United States may include normative references to other International Standards. For each International Standard that has been adopted by AAMI (and ANSI), the table below gives the corresponding U.S. designation and level of equivalency to the International Standard. NOTE: Documents are sorted by international designation.

Other normatively referenced International Standards may be under consideration for U.S. adoption by AAMI; therefore, this list should not be considered exhaustive.

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
IEC 60601-1:2005	ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-1-2:2007	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-1-2:2007	Identical
IEC 60601-2-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-2:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-4:2002	ANSI/AAMI DF80:2003	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-19:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-19:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-20:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-20:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-21:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-21:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-24:1998	ANSI/AAMI ID26:2004	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-47:2001	ANSI/AAMI EC38:2007	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-50:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-50:2009	Identical
IEC 80601-2-58:2008	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80601-2-58:2008	Identical
IEC/TR 60878:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR60878:2003	Identical
IEC/TR 62296:2003	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62296:2009	Identical
IEC 62304:2006	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 62304:2006	Identical
IEC/TR 62348:2006	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62348:2006	Identical
ISO 5840:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 5840:2005	Identical
ISO 7198:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7198:1998/2001/(R)2004	Identical
ISO 7199:1996	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199:1996/(R)2002	Identical
ISO 8637:2004	ANSI/AAMI RD16:2007	Major technical variations
ISO 8638:2004	ANSI/AAMI RD17:2007	Major technical variations
ISO 10993-1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-1:2003	Identical
ISO 10993-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-2:2006	Identical
ISO 10993-3:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-3:2003	Identical
ISO 10993-4:2002 and Amendment 1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-4:2002/(R)2009 and Amendment 1:2006/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-5:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-5:1999	Identical
ISO 10993-6:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-6:2007	Identical
ISO 10993-7:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-7:2008	Identical
ISO 10993-9:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-9:1999/(R)2005	Identical
ISO 10993-10:2002 and Amendment 1:2006	ANSI/AAMI BE78:2002/(R)2008 ANSI/AAMI BE78:2002/A1:2006/(R)2008	Minor technical variations Identical
ISO 10993-11:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-11:2006	Identical
ISO 10993-12:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-12:2007	Identical
ISO 10993-13:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-13:1999/(R)2004	Identical
ISO 10993-14:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-14:2001/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 10993-15:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-15:2000/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 10993-16:1997	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-16:1997/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-17:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-17:2002/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 10993-18:2005	ANSI/AAMI BE83:2006	Major technical variations
ISO/TS 10993-19:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR10993-19:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 10993-20:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR10993-20:2006	Identical
ISO 11135-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11135-1:2007	Identical

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
ISO/TS 11135-2:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR11135-2:2008	Identical
ISO 11137-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11137-2:2006 (2006-08-01 corrected version)	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-2:2006	Identical
ISO 11137-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-3:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-1: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-2: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-2:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-3: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-3:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-4: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-4:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-5: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-5:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 11139:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11139:2006	Identical
ISO 11140-1:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-1:2005	Identical
ISO 11140-3:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-3:2007	Identical
ISO 11140-4:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-4:2007	Identical
ISO 11140-5:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-5:2007	Identical
ISO 11607-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11607-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-2:2006	Identical
ISO 11737-1: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11737-2:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-2:1998	Identical
ISO 13408-1:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-1:2008	Identical
ISO 13408-2:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-2:2003	Identical
ISO 13408-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-3:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-4:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-4:2005	Identical
ISO 13408-5:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-5:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-6:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-6:2006	Identical
ISO 13485:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13485:2003	Identical
ISO 14155-1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155-1:2003/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 14155-2:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155-2:2003/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 14160:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14160:1998/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 14161:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14161:2000	Identical
ISO 14937:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14937:2000	Identical
ISO/TR 14969:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR14969:2004	Identical
ISO 14971:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14971:2007	Identical
ISO 15223-1:2007 and A1:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223-1:2007 and A1:2008	Identical
ISO 15225:2000 and A1:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15225:2000/(R)2006 and A1:2004/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 15674:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15674:2001	Identical
ISO 15675:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15675:2001	Identical
ISO 15882:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15882:2008	Identical
ISO/TR 16142:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR16142:2005	Identical
ISO 17664:2004	ANSI/AAMI ST81:2004	Major technical variations
ISO 17665-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 17665-1:2006	Identical
ISO 18472:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 18472:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 19218:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 19218:2005	Identical
ISO 22442-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-1:2007	Identical
ISO 22442-2:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-2:2007	Identical
ISO 22442-3:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-3:2007	Identical
ISO 25539-1:2003 and A1:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1:2003 and A1:2005	Identical
ISO 25539-2:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-2:2008	Identical
ISO 81060-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 81060-1:2007	Identical

Committee representation

Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Infant Incubator Committee

This standard was adopted by the Infant Incubator Committee of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. Committee approval of this document does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval.

At the time this document was published, the **AAMI Infant Incubator Committee** had the following members.

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NOTE--Participation by federal agency representatives in the development of this document does not constitute endorsement by the federal government or any of its agencies.

Background of ANSI/AAMI adoption of IEC 60601-2-21:2009

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The United States is one of the IEC members that took an active role in the development of this standard.

This standard was developed by the IEC Subcommittee (SC) 62D, Electromedical equipment, maintenance team (MT) 21 on Pediatric equipment. The objective of this standard is to provide the basic safety and essential performance requirements of infant radiant warmers.

U.S. participation in this IEC SC is organized through the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for IEC/SC 62D, administered by the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation on behalf of the US National Committee of the American National Standards Institute. The U.S. made a considerable contribution to this International Standard.

AAMI encourages its committees to harmonize their work with International Standards to the extent possible. Upon review of the final draft International Standard of IEC 60601-2-21:2009, the AAMI Infant Incubator Committee, which serves as the U.S. Technical Advisory sub-Group (sub-TAG) to MT 21, decided to adopt it verbatim as a revision of ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-21 & 60601-2-21/A1:2000, Medical electrical equipment, Part 2: Particular requirements for the safety of infant radiant warmers.

AAMI and ANSI procedures require that standards be reviewed every five years and, if necessary, revised to reflect technological advances that may have occurred since publication.

The concepts incorporated in this standard should not be considered inflexible or static. This standard, like any other, must be reviewed and updated periodically to assimilate progressive technological developments. To remain relevant, it must be modified as technological advances are made and as new data comes to light.

This standard reflects the conscientious efforts of concerned health care professionals and medical device manufacturers to develop a standard for those performance levels that can be reasonably achieved at this time.

Suggestions for improving this standard are invited. Comments and suggested revisions should be sent to Standards Department, AAMI, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 220, Arlington, VA 22201-4795.

NOTE—This background does not contain provisions of the American National Standard, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-21: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant radiant warmers* (ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-21:2009), but it does provide important information about the development and intended use of the document.

NOTE—Beginning with the IEC foreword on page viii, this American National Standard is identical to IEC 60601-2-21:2009.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –

Part 2-21: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant radiant warmers

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
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International standard IEC 60601-2-21 has been prepared by subcommittee 62D: Electromedical equipment, of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1994 and its Amendment 1 (1996). This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition of IEC 60601-2-21 was revised to structurally align with the 2005 edition of IEC 60601-1.

The text of this particular standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
62D/735/FDIS	62D/762/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this particular standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- Requirements and definitions: roman type.
- *Test specifications: italic type.*
- Informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type. Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type.
- TERMS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 3 OF THE GENERAL STANDARD, IN THIS PARTICULAR STANDARD OR AS NOTED: SMALL CAPITALS.

In referring to the structure of this standard, the term

- “clause” means one of the seventeen numbered divisions within the table of contents, inclusive of all subdivisions (e.g. Clause 7 includes subclauses 7.1, 7.2, etc.);
- “subclause” means a numbered subdivision of a clause (e.g. 7.1, 7.2 and 7.2.1 are all subclauses of Clause 7).

References to clauses within this standard are preceded by the term “Clause” followed by the clause number. References to subclauses within this particular standard are by number only.

In this standard, the conjunctive “or” is used as an “inclusive or” so a statement is true if any combination of the conditions is true.

The verbal forms used in this standard conform to usage described in Annex H of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. For the purposes of this standard, the auxiliary verb:

- “shall” means that compliance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for compliance with this standard;
- “should” means that compliance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for compliance with this standard;
- “may” is used to describe a permissible way to achieve compliance with a requirement or test.

An asterisk (*) as the first character of a title or at the beginning of a paragraph or table title indicates that there is guidance or rationale related to that item in Annex AA.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60601 series, published under the general title *Medical electrical equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

The minimum safety requirements specified in this particular standard are considered to provide for a practical degree of safety in the operation of INFANT RADIANT WARMER equipment.

This particular standard amends and supplements IEC 60601-1:2005, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*, hereinafter referred to as the general standard.

The requirements are followed by specifications for the relevant tests.

A general guidance and rationale for the requirements of this particular standard are given in Annex AA.

It is considered that knowledge of the reasons for these requirements will not only facilitate the proper application of this particular standard but will, in due course, expedite any revision necessitated by changes in clinical practice or as a result of developments in technology. However, this annex does not form part of the requirements of this standard.

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –**Part 2-21: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant radiant warmers****201.1 Scope, object and related standards**

Clause 1 of the general standard¹⁾ applies, except as follows:

201.1.1 Scope*Replacement:*

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of INFANT RADIANT WARMERS as defined in 201.3.204, also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT.

If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant.

HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard.

NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard.

This particular standard specifies the safety requirements for INFANT RADIANT WARMERS, but alternate methods of compliance with a specific clause, by demonstrating equivalent safety, will not be judged as non-compliant, if the MANUFACTURER has demonstrated in his RISK MANAGEMENT FILE that the RISK presented by the HAZARD has been found to be of an acceptable level when weighed against the benefit of treatment from the device.

This particular standard does not apply to:

- devices supplying heat via BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES in medical use; for information see IEC 80601-2-35;
- INFANT INCUBATORS; for information see IEC 60601-2-19;
- INFANT TRANSPORT INCUBATORS, for information see IEC 60601-2-20;
- INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, for information see IEC 60601-2-50.

¹⁾ The general standard is IEC 60601-1:2005, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*.

201.1.2 Object

Replacement:

The object of this particular standard is to establish particular BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements for INFANT RADIANT WARMERS as defined in 201.3.204, which minimize HAZARDS to PATIENT and OPERATOR, and to specify tests by which compliance with the requirements can be verified.

201.1.3 *Collateral standards

Addition:

This particular standard refers to those applicable collateral standards that are listed in Clause 2 of the general standard and Clause 2 of this particular standard.

IEC 60601-1-2 and IEC 60601-1-10 apply as modified in Clauses 202 and 210 respectively. IEC 60601-1-3 does not apply. All other published collateral standards in the IEC 60601-1 series apply as published.

201.1.4 Particular standards

Replacement:

In the IEC 60601 series, particular standards may modify, replace or delete requirements contained in the general standard and collateral standards as appropriate for the particular ME EQUIPMENT under consideration, and may add other BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements.

A requirement of a particular standard takes priority over the general standard.

For brevity, IEC 60601-1 is referred to in this particular standard as the general standard. Collateral standards are referred to by their document number.

The numbering of clauses and subclauses of this particular standard corresponds to that of the general standard with the prefix "201" (e.g. 201.1 in this standard addresses the content of Clause 1 of the general standard) or applicable collateral standard with the prefix "20x" where x is the final digit(s) of the collateral standard document number (e.g. 202.4 in this particular standard addresses the content of Clause 4 of the 60601-1-2 collateral standard, 203.4 in this particular standard addresses the content of Clause 4 of the 60601-1-3 collateral standard, etc.). The changes to the text of the general standard are specified by the use of the following words:

"Replacement" means that the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard is replaced completely by the text of this particular standard.

"Addition" means that the text of this particular standard is additional to the requirements of the general standard or applicable collateral standard.

"Amendment" means that the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard is amended as indicated by the text of this particular standard.

Subclauses, figures or tables which are additional to those of the general standard are numbered starting from 201.101. However, due to the fact that definitions in the general standard are numbered 3.1 through 3.139, additional definitions in this standard are numbered beginning from 201.3.201. Additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc., and additional items aa), bb), etc.

Subclauses, figures or tables which are additional to those of a collateral standard are numbered starting from 20x, where "x" is the number of the collateral standard, e.g. 202 for IEC 60601-1-2, 203 for IEC 60601-1-3, etc.

The term "this standard" is used to make reference to the general standard, any applicable collateral standards and this particular standard taken together.

Where there is no corresponding clause or subclause in this particular standard, the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard, although possibly not relevant, applies without modification; where it is intended that any part of the general standard or applicable collateral standard, although possibly relevant, is not to be applied, a statement to that effect is given in this particular standard.

201.2 Normative references

Clause 2 of the general standard applies, except as follows:

Amendment:

IEC 60601-1-2:2007, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance – Collateral standard: Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements and tests*

Addition:

IEC 60601-1-10:2007, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-10: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance – Collateral Standard: Requirements for the development of physiologic closed-loop controllers*

NOTE Informative references are listed in the bibliography beginning on page 28.

201.3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the general standard apply, except as follows:

NOTE An index of defined terms is found beginning on page 31.

Addition:

201.3.201

BABY CONTROLLED RADIANT WARMER

mode of operation in which the power output varies automatically in order to maintain the temperature as measured by a SKIN TEMPERATURE SENSOR according to the CONTROL TEMPERATURE set by the OPERATOR

NOTE An INFANT RADIANT WARMER operating as a BABY CONTROLLED RADIANT WARMER is a PHYSIOLOGIC CLOSED-LOOP CONTROLLER as defined in IEC 60601-1-10.

201.3.202

CONTROL TEMPERATURE

temperature selected at the temperature control

201.3.203

INFANT

PATIENT up to 3 months and with a weight of less than 10 kg

201.3.204

INFANT RADIANT WARMER

electrically powered device with a radiant heating source intended to maintain the thermal balance of an INFANT by direct radiation of energy in the infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum

201.3.205

MANUAL MODE

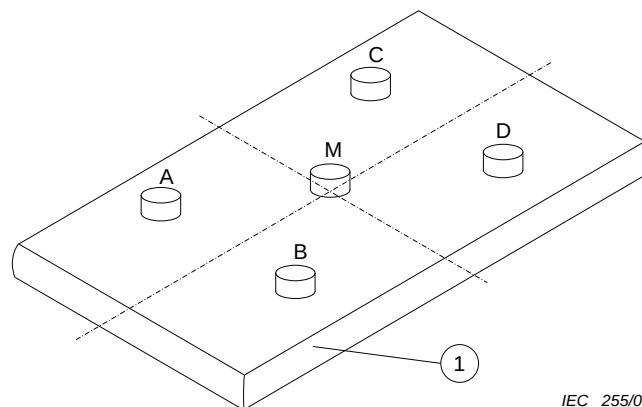
mode of operation in which the heater output is either at a fixed level or a proportion of its maximum output set by the OPERATOR

201.3.206

MID-POINT AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

T_M

TEST DEVICE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE of the TEST DEVICE positioned at the mid-point of the INFANT RADIANT WARMER mattress (See Figure 201.101)



IEC 255/09

Key

1 = Mattress

Figure 201.101 – Layout of TEST DEVICES

201.3.207

*PREWARM MODE

mode of operation in which the heater output is maintained at a preset level (set by the MANUFACTURER) for the purpose of pre-warming the INFANT RADIANT WARMER and maintaining the level of warmth of the INFANT RADIANT WARMER prior to an INFANT being placed on the device

201.3.208

SKIN TEMPERATURE SENSOR

sensing device intended to measure the INFANT'S SKIN TEMPERATURE

201.3.209

STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION

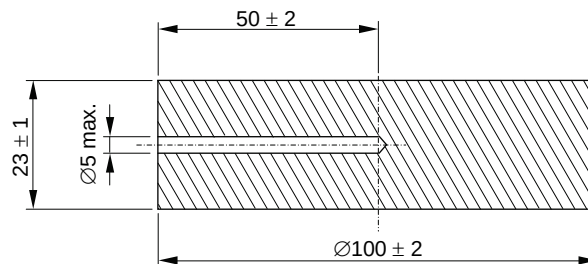
condition which is reached when the temperature, measured at the center of the TEST DEVICE positioned on the mid-point of the INFANT RADIANT WARMER mattress, does not vary by more than 1 °C over a period of 1 h

201.3.210

TEST DEVICE

totally matt blackened disc used as a reproducible receiver of radiant energy during testing of the INFANT RADIANT WARMER (see Figure 201.102)

Dimensions in millimeters



IEC 372/09

Key

1 = Mattress

Surface finish: non-reflective black paint

Disc mass 500 g ± 10 g

Disc material: aluminum of density within the range 2.6 g/cm³ and 2.9 g/cm³

Figure 201.102 – TEST DEVICE

201.3.211

TEST DEVICE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

(T_1 , T_2 , T_3 , T_4 OR T_M)

average temperature reading taken during a STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION at regular intervals at the center of a TEST DEVICE

NOTE T_M is expressed in °C.

201.3.212

*TEST LOAD

array of five TEST DEVICES used in a specified configuration (see Figure 201.101) for performance tests of the INFANT RADIANT WARMER

201.4 General requirements

Clause 4 of the general standard applies, except as follows:

201.4.1 Conditions for application to ME EQUIPMENT OR ME SYSTEMS

Addition:

For ME EQUIPMENT OR ME SYSTEMS, which combines alternative heat sources, for instance incubators with integrated RADIANT WARMERS, devices supplying heat via BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES etc., safety requirements of other relevant particular standards shall be considered. Further the safety requirements of this particular standard shall be fulfilled with the combination of the other equipment, which is approved by the MANUFACTURER, as stated in the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS according to Clause 16 (ME SYSTEMS).

Compliance is checked by the test of Clause 201.11 and subclause 201.15.4.2.1 of the relevant particular standards (e.g. IEC 60601-2-19 etc).

201.4.3 ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE

Addition:

201.4.3.101 *Additional ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements

Additional ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements are found in the subclauses listed in Table 201.101.

Table 201.101 – Additional ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements

Requirement	Subclause
ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirement 1	201.12.1.103, and generation of a visual and audible alarm in compliance with 201.15.4.2.1

201.5 General requirements for testing of ME EQUIPMENT

Clause 5 of the general standard applies, except as follows:

201.5.3 * Ambient temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure

Addition to item a):

The ME EQUIPMENT shall comply with the requirements of this standard when operating within the following conditions:

- an ambient temperature within the range 18 °C to 30 °C;
- an ambient air velocity is less than 0.3 m/s.

If not otherwise specified in this particular standard, all tests shall be carried out at an ambient temperature within the range of 21 °C to 26 °C.

201.5.4 Other conditions

Addition: