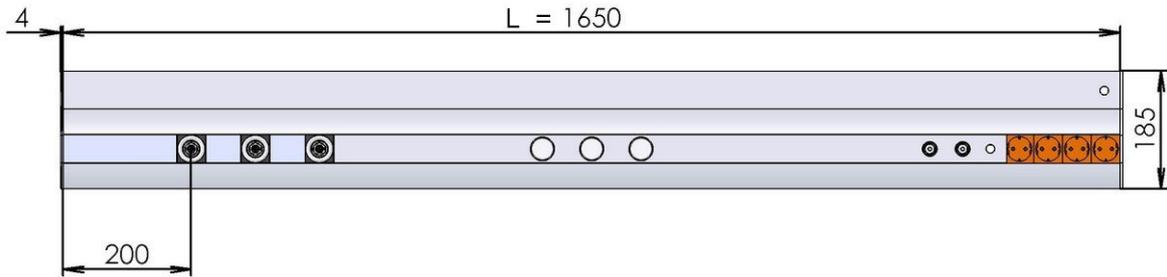


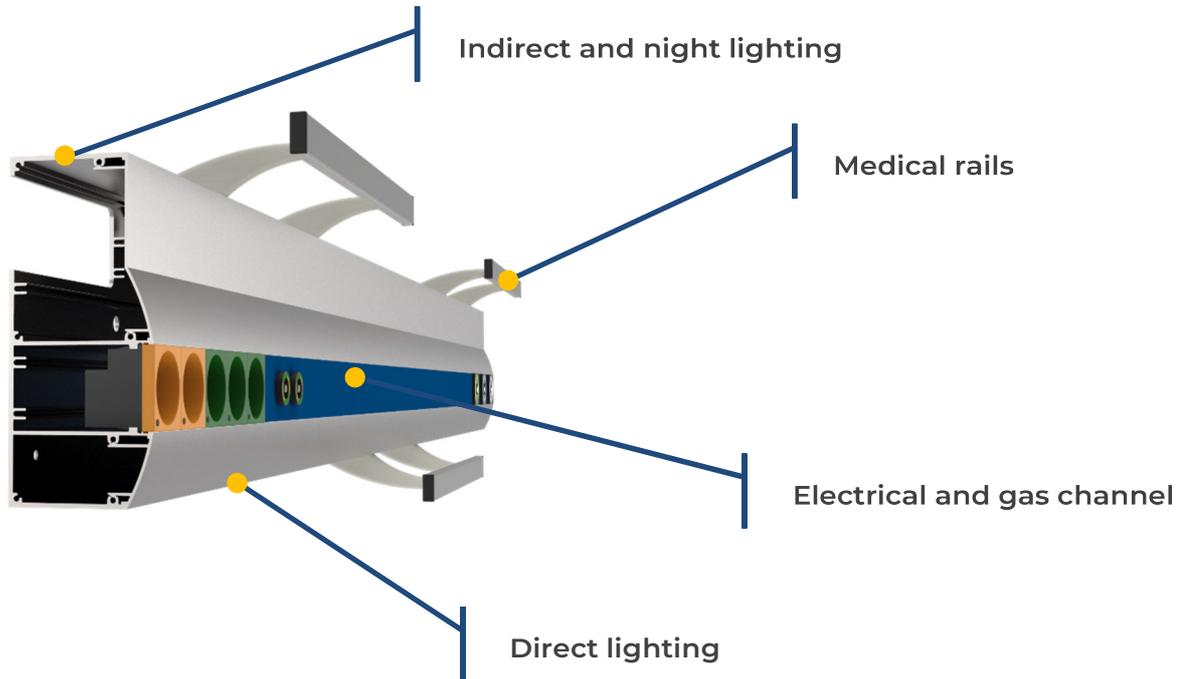
# RN07-DN3J one-channel

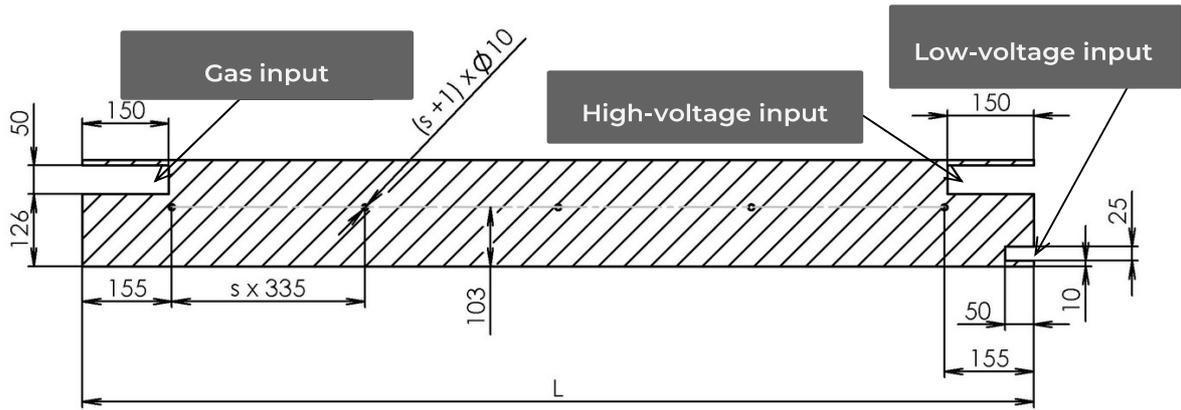


**Draft standard design for 1-bed BHU:**



Recommended height placement of BHU above the floor:	<b>1650 mm to the lower edge of BHU</b>
Weight for 1-bed:	<b>16kg</b>
Wall payload:	<b>600 N, 110 Nm</b>





## Anchoring

For anchoring to the wall is determined "s + 1" holes  $\varnothing 10$  mm at a spacing of 335 mm, the distance of the first hole from the edge 155 mm.

The inequality of the structure designed to anchor / fix a BHU may exhibit inequality max. 5 mm per 1000 mm BHU length.

$$s = (L - 310) / 335$$

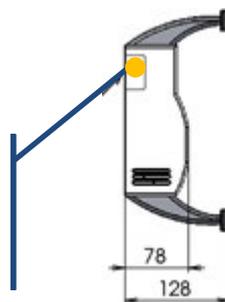
s - number of pitch Anchor holes

L - the length of the BHU

## Inputs from the side

Inputs gas installations and electrical installations can also be realized from the side wall of the ramp.

Input gas installations  
and electrical input on  
the other side



## Maximum equipment of the BHU

EQUIPMENT (for one-bed BHU)	RN07-DN3J
Standard length [mm]	1650
Electrical outlets (230 V) *	10
Number of high current circuits	5
Data socket	4
Telephone socket	2
Equipotential bonding socket	10
Indirect/direct/ night light switches	1/1/1
Medical gas outlets **	4
Gas outlet Air-motor	1
Gas outlet for anaesthetic gas scavenging system (AGSS)	1
Medical rail	4
Indirect lighting	1
Night lighting	1
Direct lighting	1
Manometer	4

\* Max. 5 power sockets per 1 circuit, max. 5 circuits at the input to the RN07 (+ individual circuit for each type of lighting)

\*\* Max. 4 gas inlets for medical gas outlet to the inlet to RN07-DNxx

## Type and wattage of the lighting

Type of the lighting LED	Wattage (W)		
Direct	14	18	-
Indirect	14	28	56
Night		3,5VA	

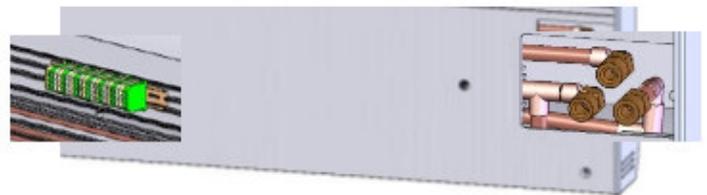
## Material of basic parts

Basic parts	Material	Surface finishing
Medical rails	Stainless steel	Scotch Brite
Ramp	Aluminum alloys	Anodized, powder coating
Cover of the lighting	PET	Without surface finishing

## Connection specification in our product:

- for the electric socket we are using 3x2,5mm<sup>2</sup>
- for the lighting we are using 3x1mm<sup>2</sup>
- for grounding we are using 4 mm<sup>2</sup>
- **all ended in a terminal block**
- max cross-section of the cable to the terminal block max 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup>
- max cross-section of the grounding to the terminal block 10 mm<sup>2</sup> flexible wire or 16mm<sup>2</sup> "hard" wire
- at the end of the gas pipes is, according to the diameter of the pipe, the nut:

- \*8 = G 1/4"
- \*12 = G 3/8"
- \*18 = G 3/4"



## Medical gas outlets, gas outlets AGSS and AIR-motor

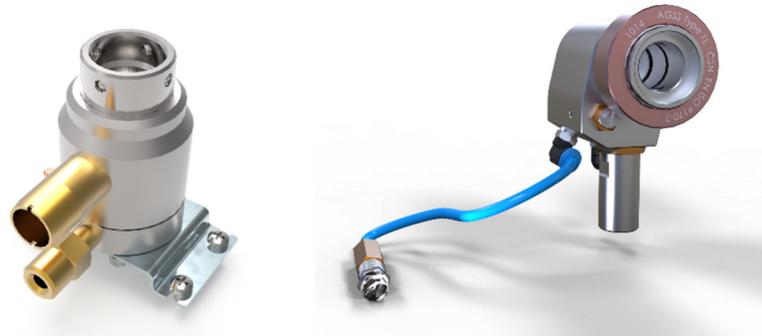
These medical gas outlets are provided with a mechanical code that can only admit the specific counterpart of the particular gas type and serves for the connection and distribution of gas for other medical applications.

Only the counterparts, which meet the requirements of the ISO 9170-1 standard, their relevant non-changeability and which have CE marking demonstrating conformity with the requirements given to the medical devices, may be connected to medical gas outlets for compressed medgas and vacuum.

Only the counterparts, which meet the requirements of the ISO 9170-2 standard, their relevant non-changeability and which have CE marking demonstrating conformity with the requirements given to the medical devices, may be connected to gas outlet for the system of anaesthetic gas scavenging (AGSS).



Visualisation of the medical gas outlets



Visualisation of the gas outlets Air-motor and AGSS



Visualisation of the medical gas outlets counterparts

## Colour marking of medical gas outlets



White: OXYGEN (O<sub>2</sub>)



White and black: COMPRESSED AIR (AIR)



Blue: NITROUS OXIDE (N<sub>2</sub>O)



Yellow: VACUUM



Grey: CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>)



Purple: ANAESTHETIC GAS SCAVENGING SYSTEM (AGSS)

## Electrical (230 V) and data sockets

The manufacturer prefers electrical and data sockets for modular equipment of the source heads in dimensions 45x45 mm or 22.5x45 mm.

Mechanisms and frames of antibacterial products Mosaic are made of high-quality plastic with the addition of silver ions Ag+. Such a technology allows destroying 99.9% of bacteria without physical and chemical damage of the plastic and so bacteria will not get used to these cleaning methods. Thus, reliable protection against the spread of bacteria is ensured in the time interval between wet cleaning of the place

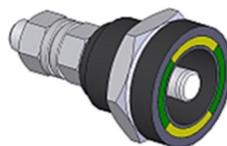


Visualisation of the electrical and data sockets

## Equipotential Bonding Sockets

These serve to ensure personal safety from electric shock. They increase the effect of protective earthing. The manuals of the devices to be connected to this equipotential bonding contain the warnings about the necessity to connect the device to a protective system and their package includes a cable for the interconnection of the equipotential bonding sockets.

To ensure the functionality, plug the corresponding connector of the interconnection cable into the equipotential bonding socket in the BHU profile and the connector on the other end of the cable into the corresponding equipotential bonding socket in the device connected.



Visualisation of the equipotential bonding sockets





Datasheet for RN07-DN3J

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Index: a

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