

Results






degree of failure may be higher or lower than depicted due to unit mechanical design, placement of monitor in chamber, and cycle and lot variation

Potential Causes of Failure

Recommended Course of Action in Case of Failure

Check 1 – Immediate Corrective Action

Check 2 – to be performed if Check 1 actions do not fix problem

	<p>PASS</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p>LIGHT FAIL</p>	<p>Failure may be due to suboptimal parameters of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading. • Wash temperature or exposure time. • Detergent type or concentration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check if load configuration is optimal. • Check if time, temperature, and detergent dosage are within parameters recommended by detergent and washer-disinfectant unit manufacturers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test unit with lighter load. • If possible, extend wash cycle cleaning time and/or increase detergent dosage. • An appropriate test (such as a test soil or protein detection test) should be used to confirm if cycle is working efficiently and if cycle load configuration is appropriate. <p>Note: Test soil residues may be visible in cycles intended for delicate instruments with less mechanical action and/or very mild detergents.</p>
	<p>MEDIUM TO HIGH FAIL</p>	<p>Failure may be due to above-listed suboptimal parameters with higher degree of deviation, and/or one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low detergent concentration or no detergent present. • Insufficient spray mechanical action. • Detergent chemistry degradation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Detergent stored improperly or expired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check storage condition and expiration date of detergent. • Inspect chamber for signs of clogs/debris. If clog/debris are present, clear out clog/debris and retest. • Check spray mechanism for free movement. If spray mechanism shows signs of damage or poor movement, have unit serviced as necessary. • Perform Check 1 actions listed in level above. 	<p>Perform Check 2 actions listed above. In case of continued failure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have unit mechanisms inspected for functionality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Pumps and supply lines should be inspected for any signs of leak or other forms of damage. ◊ Controls for detergent dosage and temperature should be inspected and calibrated if needed. • Check incoming water supply. Temperature of incoming water at start of cycle should be low as to not cause protein denaturation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ If unit contains both hot-water and cold-water lines, ensure water lines have been set up correctly.
	<p>EXTREME FAIL</p>	<p>Failure may be due to above-listed suboptimal parameters with higher degree of deviation, and/or one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficient spray mechanical action due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Improper loading (chamber is overloaded and/or significantly impedes water spray). ◊ Severe breakdown of unit functionality. ◊ Low water pressure. • Pre-rinse/flush phase and/or wash temperature too high (60°C and above). • Improper/wrong detergent chemistry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that load configuration does not impede unit functionality. Ensure that spray and detergent injection mechanisms are not blocked by load. • Ensure that monitor is in holder and not placed loosely in load. • Check detergent chemistry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ For units utilizing chemical disinfection: ensure that detergent and chemical disinfectant lines are set up correctly. ◊ Product should only be used to monitor cleaning cycles designed to remove proteinaceous soil; it should not be used to monitor cleaning cycles designed to remove non-organic soil. • Perform Check 1 actions listed in level above. 	<p>Perform Check 2 actions listed above. In case of continued failure, have unit serviced/replaced as necessary. An appropriate test soil should be used to test functionality of unit after servicing/replacement.</p>
	<p>UNPROCESSED</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Results








fail pattern may vary due to unit mechanical design, placement of monitor in chamber, and cycle and lot variation

Potential Causes of Failure

Recommended Course of Action in Case of Failure

Check 1 – Immediate Corrective Action

Check 2 – to be performed if Check 1 actions do not fix problem

			Check 1 – Immediate Corrective Action	Check 2 – to be performed if Check 1 actions do not fix problem
	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
 	MIXED FAIL (Light to High Fail), with more failure in covered area	<p>Failure may be due to suboptimal of parameters associated with light, medium, or high fail, along with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven spray mechanical action or water distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check if load configuration is optimal, and that load is suitable for cleaning in unit. • Check monitor positioning. Monitor should be placed in reach of sufficient water spray. • Perform Check 1 actions in accordance with degree of level of failure described on Page 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform Check 2 actions in accordance with degree of level of failure described on Page 1.
	MIXED EXTREME FAIL with more failure in covered area	<p>Failure may be due to above-listed suboptimal parameters with higher degree of deviation, along with suboptimal parameters associated with extreme fail.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform Check 1 actions above. • Perform Check 1 actions in accordance with degree of extreme fail described on Page 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform Check 2 actions above. • Perform Check 2 actions in accordance with degree of extreme fail described on Page 1.
 	MIXED FAIL (Incomplete Clean), with failure in open area	<p>Failure is due to inadequate water distribution caused by improper loading configuration when the open area is shielded by a large object in close proximity and blocks water impingement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check load configuration. Ensure that load configuration does not obstruct the monitor or block water spray. • Check monitor positioning. Monitor should be placed in reach of sufficient water spray. Monitor should not be placed in “dead spots” where spray arm cannot fully reach (Examples of dead spots: chamber corners; pushed up facing against unit chamber wall). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of continued failure with similar results, check for uniformity of cleaning activity using an appropriate test soil. If tests show signs of uneven cleaning, investigate load configuration again, and/or inspect mechanical functionality of unit and have unit serviced as necessary.
	UNPROCESSED	N/A	N/A	N/A