

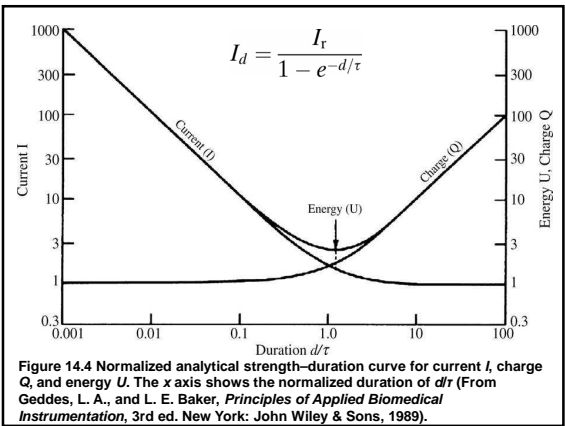
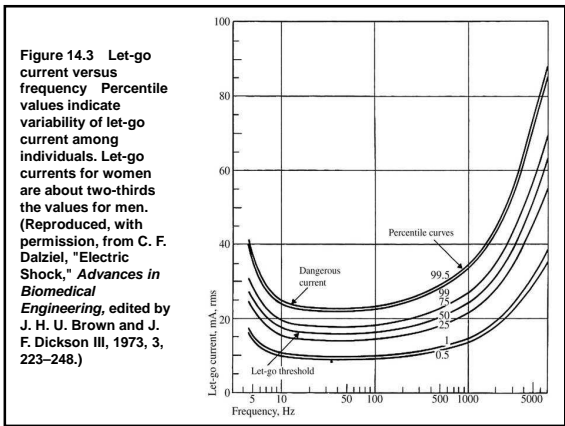
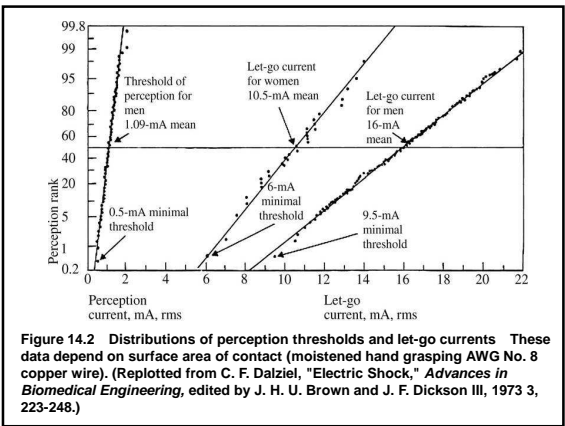
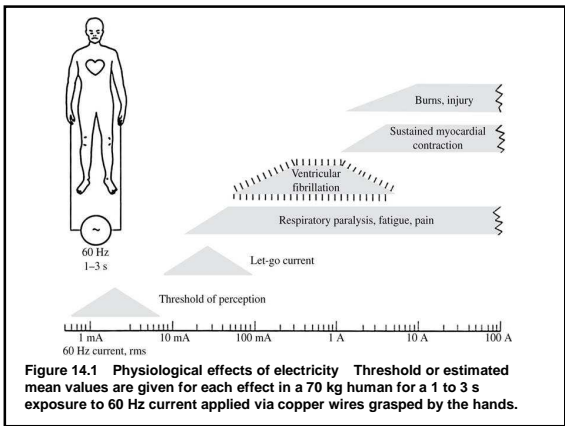
Biomedical Instrumentation

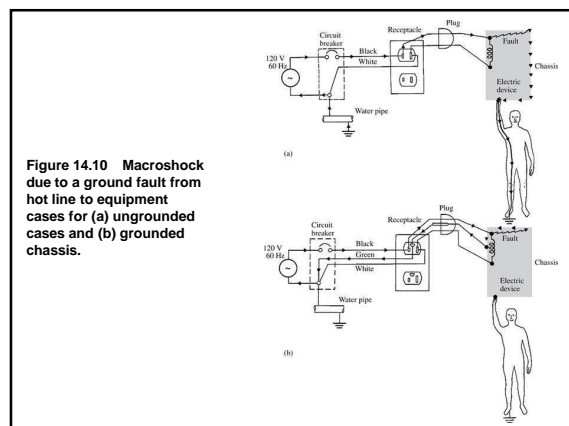
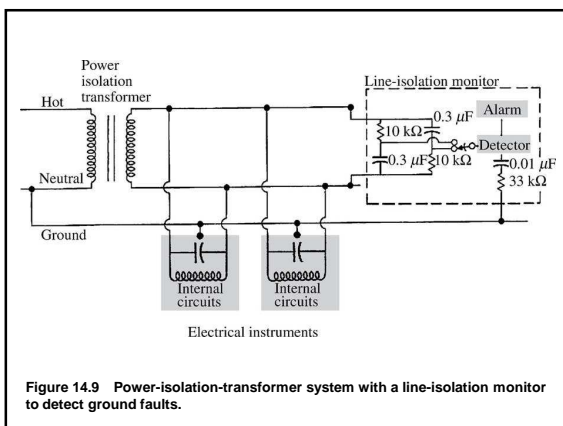
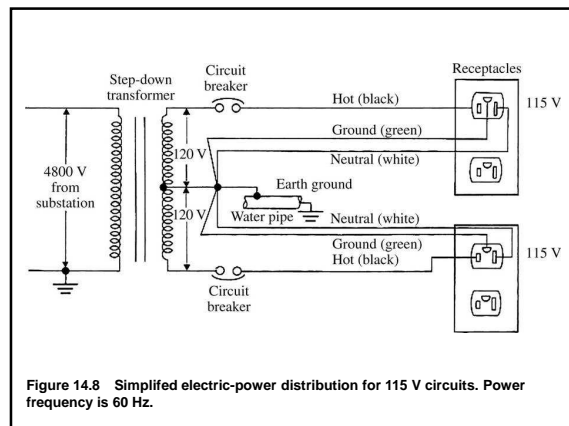
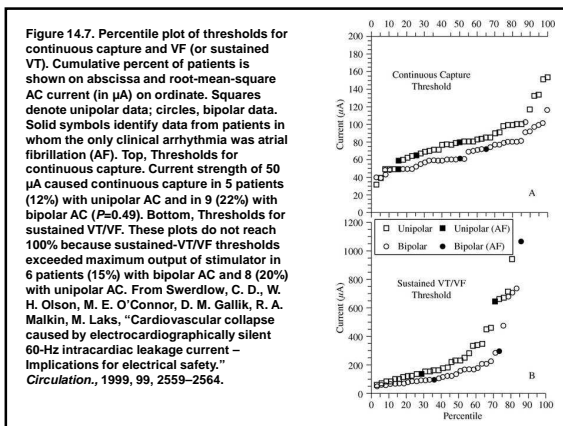
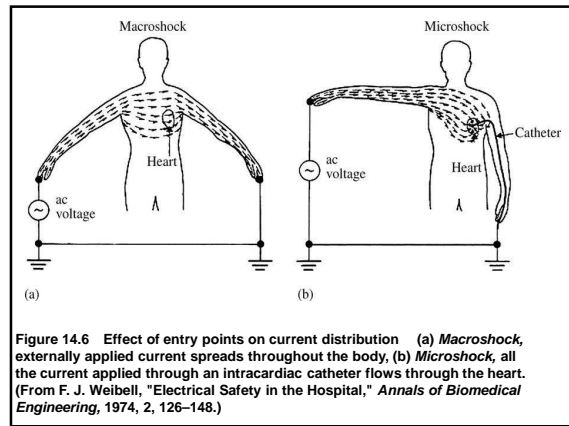
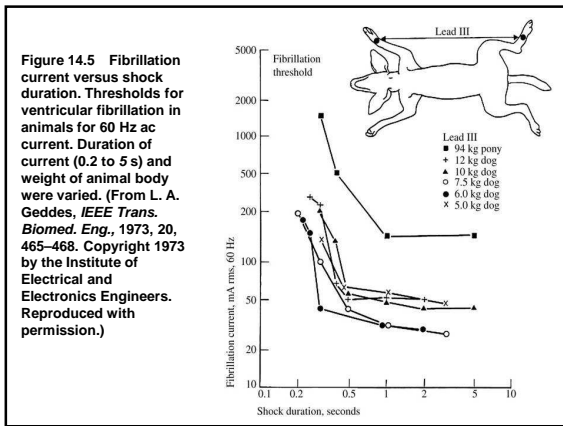
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Electrical Safety





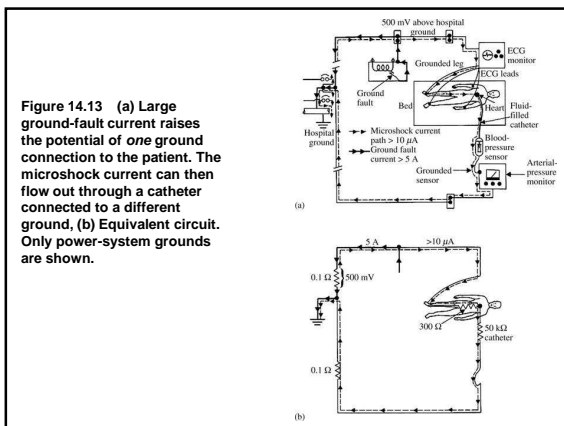
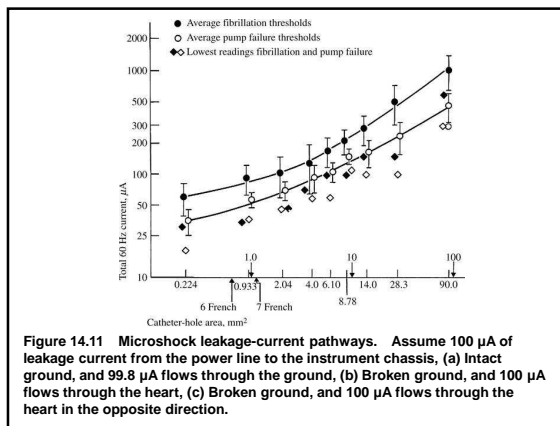
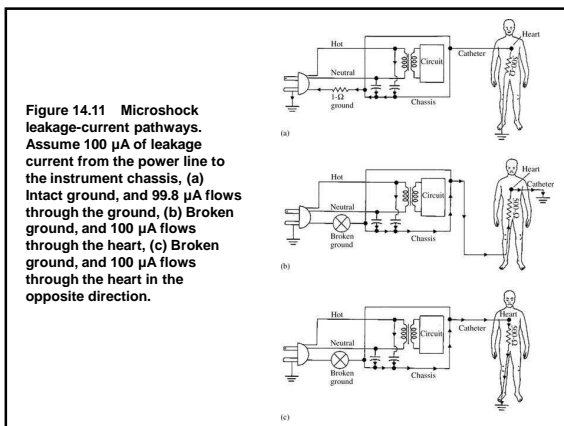
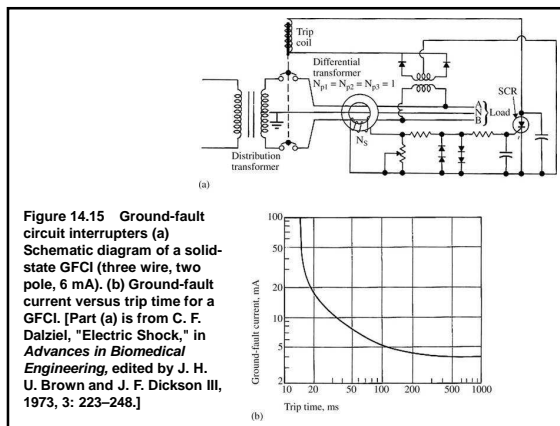
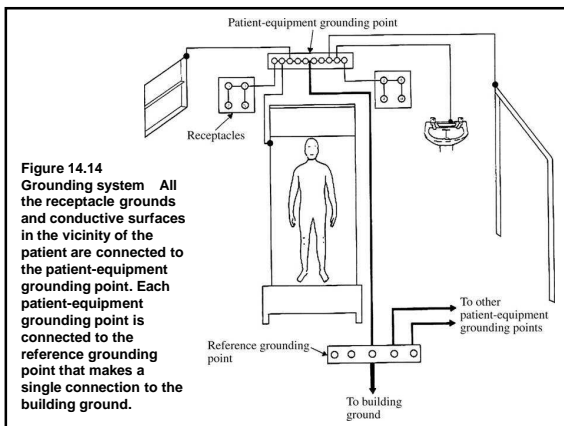


Table 14.1 Limits on Leakage Current for Electric Appliances

Electric Appliance	Chassis Leakage, μA	Patient-Lead Leakage, μA
Appliances not intended to contact patients	100	Not applicable
Appliances not intended to contact patients and single fault	500	Not applicable
Appliances with nonisolated patient leads	100	10
Appliances with nonisolated leads and single fault	300	100
Appliances with isolated patient leads	100	10
Appliances with isolated leads and single fault	300	50

See Section 14.12 for specific test conditions and requirements.

Table 14.1



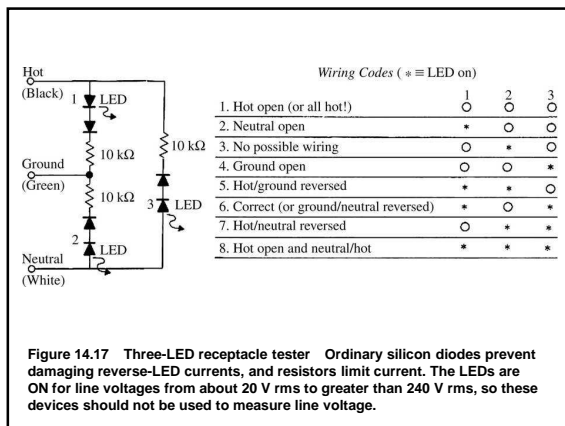
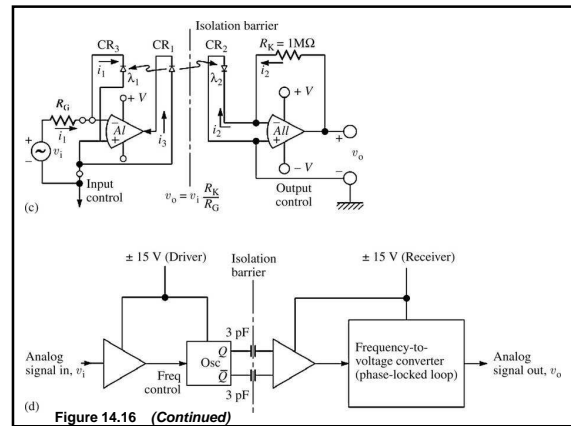
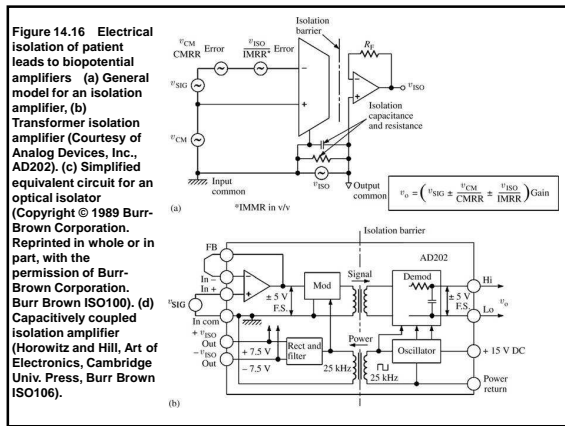


Figure 14.17 Three-LED receptacle tester Ordinary silicon diodes prevent damaging reverse-LED currents, and resistors limit current. The LEDs are ON for line voltages from about 20 V rms to greater than 240 V rms, so these devices should not be used to measure line voltage.

