



revvity



USER MANUAL

OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer

Version: B

Date: September 2024

Document Number: 03-2021-50

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This product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of ONE YEAR from the date of delivery. Ultrasonic probes are guaranteed against defects for a period of ONE YEAR from date of shipment. A defective probe will be replaced once without charge, if failure occurs within the warranty period. Wear resulting from cavitation erosion is a normal consequence of ultrasonic processing and is not covered by this warranty.

Revvity will repair or replace and return free of charge any part which is returned to its factory within said period, transportation prepaid by user, and which is found upon inspection to have been defective in materials or workmanship. This warranty does not include normal wear from use; it does not apply to any instrument or parts which have been altered by anyone other than an employee of Revvity nor to any instrument which has been damaged through accident, negligence, failure to follow operating instructions, the use of electric currents or circuits other than those specified on the plate affixed to the instrument, misuse, or abuse. Revvity reserves the right to change, alter, modify, or improve any of its instruments without any obligation whatever to make corresponding changes to any instrument previously sold or shipped.

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This product has been engineered for safety; however, basic safety precautions and common sense must always be demonstrated when using any electrical product.

High voltage is present in the generator (power supply), converter and high frequency cable. There are no user-serviceable parts inside any of these devices.

- **DO NOT** attempt to remove the generator cover or converter case.
- **DO NOT** touch any open cable connections on the unit while the power is turned ON.
- **DO NOT** operate generator with converter disconnected from high voltage cable. High voltage is present in the cable and may pose a shock hazard.
- **DO NOT** attempt to disconnect the converter high voltage cable while the unit is running.
- **DO NOT** allow the tip of a vibrating horn or probe to touch the counter top or any other hard surface. It could damage the probe, overload the generator, or damage the surface.
- **DO NOT** operate unit with a damaged cable. Doing so may cause serious injury.
- **DO NOT** turn off Main power switch while running a probe. Stop sonication by lowering intensity setting knob to 0 or release thumb switch.
- **NEVER** immerse the converter in liquids of any kind, or let condensed moisture or liquid drip into the converter.
- **NEVER** grasp an activated horn or touch the tip of a vibrating probe. It can cause severe burns and tissue damage.
- **NEVER** allow a probe to vibrate in air.
- **NEVER** hold or clamp the converter by the front driver or by the horn itself. This can cause permanent damage to the system. Support the converter by only clamping around the converter housing (upper portion).

- Avoid touching the bottom or sides of a sample vessel with an activated probe. It may crack or shatter the glass or melt the plastic. Use glassware that is free from cracks or chips.
- Turn OFF the power switch, unplug the generator and disconnect the power cord from the back of the generator before attempting to replace the fuses.
- Inspect high frequency cable for cracks in the protective outer jacket.
- The generator must be properly grounded with a 3-prong plug. Test electrical outlet for proper grounding prior to plugging in unit.
- Install the OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer in an area free from excessive dust, dirt, explosive or corrosive fumes and protected from extremes in temperature and humidity. Do not place the Generator within a Fume Hood.
- Hearing protection is highly recommended. It is recommended that a sound abating enclosure or ear protection be used when operating the OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer
- In case of AC power loss, wait 3 minutes minimum before reapplying power.

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Proper Equipment Operation

To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not remove the cover. No user serviceable parts are inside. Refer to qualified service personnel if help is required.

Use this product only in the manner described in this manual. If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Cleaning

Follow internal laboratory process for cleaning and decontamination using 70% ethanol followed by a disinfecting wipe, then a final rinse with ethanol.

Preventative Maintenance

Normal use: 12 month interval.

Operating Environment

39°F to 104°F / 5°C to 40°C, Humidity: 10% to 95% RH. Internal use only

Electrical Supply

90-230V, 50/60 Hz, 4A Max

FCC

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC (United States Federal Communications Commission) Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

CE/UKCA





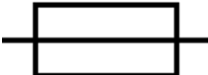






This device complies with all CE and UKCA rules and requirements.

Changes or modifications to this equipment not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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Table of Symbols

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
	Caution. Refer to the User documentation (ISO 7000-0434B)		On (power). (IEC 60417-5007)
	Hazardous voltage; risk of electric shock. (IEC 60417-6042)		Off (power). (IEC 60417-5008)
	Fuse. (IEC 60417-5016)		Consult Instructions for Use. (ISO 7000-1641)
	Alternating current. (IEC 60417-5032)		CE Compliance Mark
	UKCA Certification Mark		WEEE symbol (EN50419:2005)
	RoHS Certification Mark		

Specifications

Part Number	29-060-050-120 and 29-060-050-220
AC Adapter	
Input Voltage	90 to 264 VAC @ 50/60 Hz 1.5A
Output Voltage	24V DC, 3.75A
Rated Power	90 Watts
Power Supply	
Input Voltage	24 VDC
Output Voltage	250 VRMS
Output Frequency	20 KHz
Rated Power	50 Watts
Weight	3 lbs. (1.36 kg)
Dimensions	W: 8" (20.0 cm), D: 7.5" (19.0 cm), H: 5.75" (14.6 cm)
Convertor	
Weight	0.75 lbs. (0.34 kg)
Dimensions	L: 6" (15.0 cm) x W: 1.25" (3.0 cm)
Materials	Aluminum Alloy
Environmental	
Pollution Degree	2
Overvoltage Category	II
Temperature	39°F to 104°F / 5°C to 40°C
Relative Humidity	10 to 95% (Non Condensing)
Altitude	6,651 ft. (2000 m)
Warranty	1 Year
Standards Approval	CE and UKCA Approved
Other	For Indoor Use Only

The AC adapter Supplied with the OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer must be used.

If the 220V plug is not configured to match the wall receptacle, a properly grounded universal AC socket adapter must be added.

IMPORTANT: Universal adapters do not convert voltage or frequency. Manufacturer is not responsible for damage caused by the use of an improper power cord or adapter. Transformers are not recommended.

Principles of Operation

The OM50 ultrasonic electronic generator transforms DC line power to a 20 KHz signal that drives a piezo-electric converter/transducer. This electrical signal is converted by the transducer to a mechanical vibration due to the characteristics of the internal piezoelectric crystals.

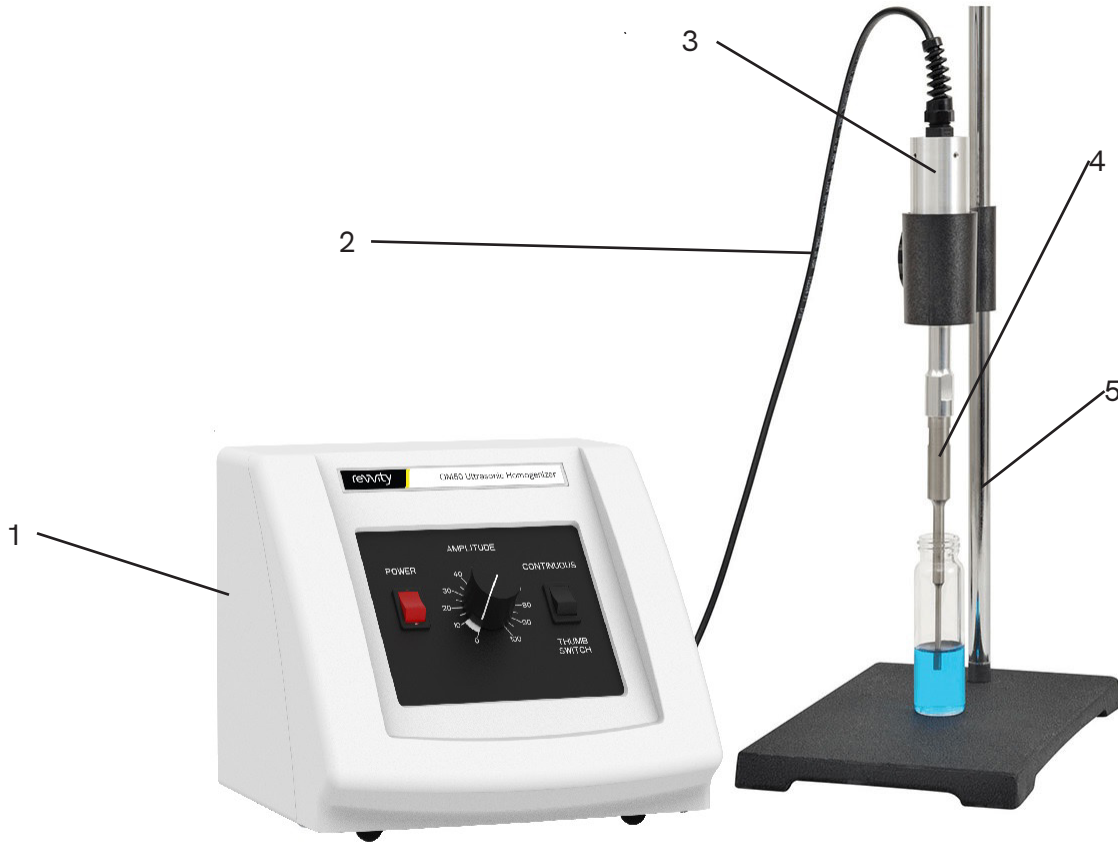
The vibration is amplified and transmitted down the length of the probe where the tip longitudinally expands and contracts. The distance the tip travels is dependent on the amplitude/intensity setting selected by turning the output control knob. As you increase the amplitude setting the sonication intensity will increase within your sample.

In liquid, the rapid vibration of the tip causes cavitation, the formation and violent collapse of microscopic bubbles. The collapse of thousands of cavitation bubbles releases tremendous energy in the cavitation field. The erosion and shock effect of the collapse of the cavitation bubble is the primary mechanism of fluid processing.

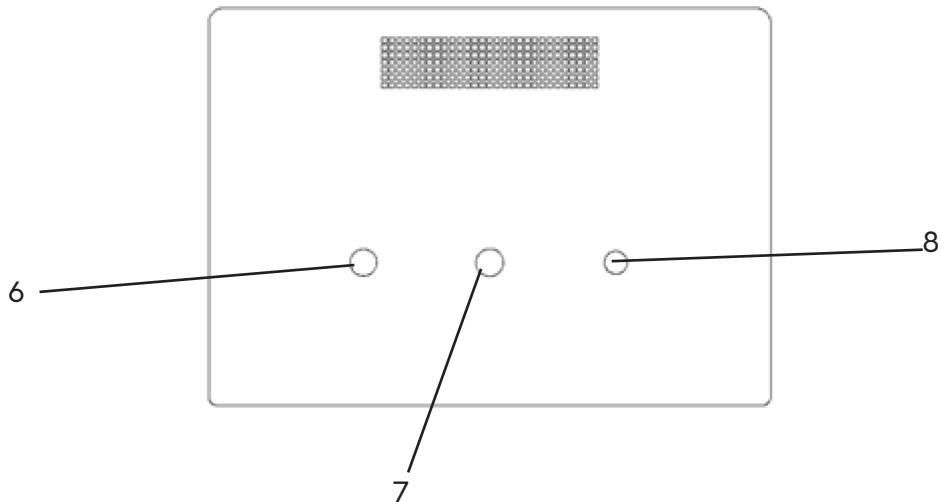
The probe tip diameter dictates the amount of sample that can be effectively processed. Smaller tip diameters deliver high intensity sonication but the energy is focused within a small, concentrated area. Probes with larger tip diameters can process larger volumes, but offer lower intensity.

The choices of a power supply and horns/probes are matched to the volume, viscosity, and other parameters of the application. Horns are available for both direct and indirect sonication.

System Overview



- 1. Power Supply
- 2. Converter Cable
- 3. Converter
- 4. Probe
- 5. Lab Stand with Clamp
- 6. Converter Cable Connector
- 7. Footswitch Jack
- 8. DC Power Input



Functions Key Controls and Connectors

Front Panel	
Power Switch	ON Position - energizes the power supply. OFF Position - de-energizes the power supply. Illuminates when the power supply is energized.
Amplitude Control Knob	Controls the amplitude/intensity of vibrations at the probe tip.
Continuous/Thumb Switch	Continuous Position - Probe tip is energized when the amplitude is set above the red area on the Amplitude Control Knob. Thumb switch Position - Probe tip is energized once the thumb switch or footswitch is depressed. The probe tip will stop when either switch is released.



Back Panel	
Footswitch Jack/Connector	Connects to the footswitch cable.
Converter Cable Connector (Output)	Connects the power supply output to the converter.
DC Power (Input) Adapter Connector	Connects the power supply to the DC adapter.

Convertor Clamping

Improper clamping can damage the system and void the warranty. Using a sound enclosure (part #060-12) or stand (part #060-10) will ensure a proper fit.



Proper Clamping



Improper Clamping

Preparation for Use

Inspection

Prior to installing the OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer, perform a visual inspection to detect any evidence of damage, which might have occurred during shipment. Before disposing of any packaging material, check it carefully for small items.

The OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer was carefully packed and thoroughly inspected before leaving our factory. The carrier, upon acceptance of the shipment, assumed responsibility for its safe delivery. Claims for loss or damage sustained in transit must be submitted to the carrier.

If damage has occurred, contact your carrier within 48 hours of the delivery date. **DO NOT OPERATE DAMAGED EQUIPMENT.** Retain all packing materials for future shipment.

Electrical Requirements

The OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer requires 24 volts DC. A universal 98-264 V @ 47~63Hz AC, to DC switch-mode power supply capable of delivering 24 volts at 3.75 amperes is supplied with your system.

If it is necessary to convert the unit for different voltage operation, proceed as follows:

- Ensure that the power cord is not connected to the electrical outlet.
- Change the electrical power cord or add a properly grounded universal AC socket adapter as required.

WARNING: For your personal safety, do not, under any circumstances, defeat the grounding feature of the power cord by removing the grounding prong.

Installing the OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer

The OM50 Ultrasonic Homogenizer should be installed in an area that is free from excessive dust, dirt, explosive and corrosive fumes, and extremes of temperature and humidity. If processing flammable liquids, use an approved fume hood and do not place the power supply in the fume hood.

When positioning the unit, be sure to leave adequate space behind the unit so that all connections can be easily disconnected.

Operating Instructions

- Do not operate continuously for more than 1 minute.
- Do not operate the power supply unless it is connected to the converter.
- Never allow liquid to spill into the converter.
- Do not allow a probe to vibrate in air for more than 10 seconds.
- Do not allow the vibrating probe to contact anything but the sample.
- Never place a washer between the probe and the converter.
- Never apply grease to the mating surfaces or threads of the converter or probe.
- Should it become necessary to remove a probe, use the wrenches supplied. Never attempt to remove the probe by twisting the converter housing, as this may damage the electrical connections within the housing.

NOTE: The temperature of the converter front area (where the probe attaches) should never exceed 60 °C (140 °F). If this temperature is reached, shut the system off and allow to cool.

Do not allow the system to operate for more than 1 minute without a rest or pulse to prevent overheating.

Setup

1. Ensure that the amplitude control knob is set to 0.
2. Plug the electrical line cord into the electrical outlet.
3. If the optional foot switch is used, insert the plug into the jack located on the rear panel. Do not insert footswitch plug while the system is powered on.
4. Probes must be properly tightened. If the converter and probe assembly is not already assembled; screw the probe onto the converter and using the wrenches provided tighten it securely. Check the tightness of an already assembled probe by using the wrench set. Please refer to images in the Maintenance section of this manual for tightening instructions. A loose probe may cause damage to the generator circuitry or parts of the converter and probe. Always use the wrenches supplied with the unit.
5. Small sonicators such as the OM50 should be operated in on and off pulses to prevent the converter from overheating. Overheating the converter can cause permanent damage, may crack the probe tip and will void the warranty.
6. To prevent sample overheating, sonication can be manually pulsed on and off by using the converter thumb switch, foot switch or by manually turning the amplitude knob setting up/down as needed.
Important: Do not flip the main power switch on/off to pulse sonication.
7. Probe tips wear after normal use. Using a severely worn probe tip can damage internal generator components.
8. If using a laboratory stand, mount the converter/probe assembly using a clamp. Be sure to secure the clamp to the upper section of the converter housing only (see page 10). Do not secure the clamp to any other portion of the converter/probe assembly.
9. Connect the converter cable to the power supply.

Operation - Continuous Mode

1. Ensure that the amplitude control knob is set to 0.
2. Set the converter and probe assembly in a stand or hold the converter in your hand.
3. Turn the unit on.
4. Immerse the probe tip half way into the sample. If the probe is immersed to an insufficient depth, air will be injected into the sample, causing the sample to foam. Also ensure that the probe tip is not touching the wall of the sample vessel as it may be damaged and it will not vibrate properly.
5. Turn the amplitude setting dial to the intensity that you wish to run the unit at.
6. Sonicate sample for the desired amount of time and then turn the amplitude setting dial back to 0.

Operation - Remote (Thumb switch or Footswitch) Mode

1. Ensure that the amplitude control knob is set to 0.
2. Set the switch on the front panel to thumb switch.
3. If needed, connect the foot switch cable to the designated jack on the back of the power supply. Place the footswitch in a convenient location on the floor in front of the unit.
4. Hold the convertor in your hand or set the convertor and probe assembly in a stand.
5. Turn the unit on.
6. Turn the amplitude setting dial to the intensity that you wish to run the unit at.
7. Place the probe tip into the liquid sample being sonicated. Ensure that the probe tip is not touching the wall of the sample vessel and that it is properly submerged in the sample liquid to prevent aerosolization/foaming.
8. Depress the thumb switch or footswitch to start sonication of the sample.
9. Sonicate for the desired amount of time and then release the thumb switch or footswitch to stop sonication.

NOTE: Sonication will generate heat and pulsed sonication is recommended to prevent overheating of both the sample and converter. Chilling the sample using an ice bath or other appropriate method is recommended.

Continuous sonication should be limited to 1 minute. Longer sonication time should be done in a pulse mode.

Maintenance

It is recommended to periodically inspect the unit, both visually and physically, to ensure optimum and safe performance. This inspection should be scheduled as a routine maintenance procedure, done with the unit power OFF and with the unit unplugged from the AC power source.

Long exposure to acids or caustics results in corrosion of metal parts or components. Check the power supply, converter, and cables periodically for any signs of rust or discoloration. If discoloration is found, move the unit away from the source of the contaminant.

Examine the condition of the high voltage cable that attaches the converter to the generator. Inspect the wire insulation for damage, such as wear, burning from hot plate contact or breakage from extended use or rough handling. In general use, the cable assembly should not be used to carry the converter or pull it toward the user. Make certain the cable always has slack and is never tensioned. If necessary, move the generator or converter assembly closer to one another to accomplish this.

WARNING: Do not use a cable with broken end connections, exposed wires or frayed insulation. High voltage is present in the cable and will pose a shock hazard. Do not touch the converter assembly until the power switch is off and the unit is unplugged.

Probe Maintenance

Ultrasonic homogenizers create high intensity vibration which puts stress on the converter and horn assembly. The sides and end of the probe must never be allowed to come in contact with anything but the solution. When using a probe, the stress resulting at the point of contact with the vessel could cause the small probe tip to fracture.

Proper care of the probe is essential for dependable operation. The intense cavitation will, after usage for period of time, cause the tip to erode, and the power output to decrease. The smoother and shinier the tip, the more power will be transmitted into the sample. The vibrations may also cause the probe tip to loosen over time or the threaded connection to accumulate debris.

NOTE: A loose probe will usually generate a loud piercing or squealing sound.

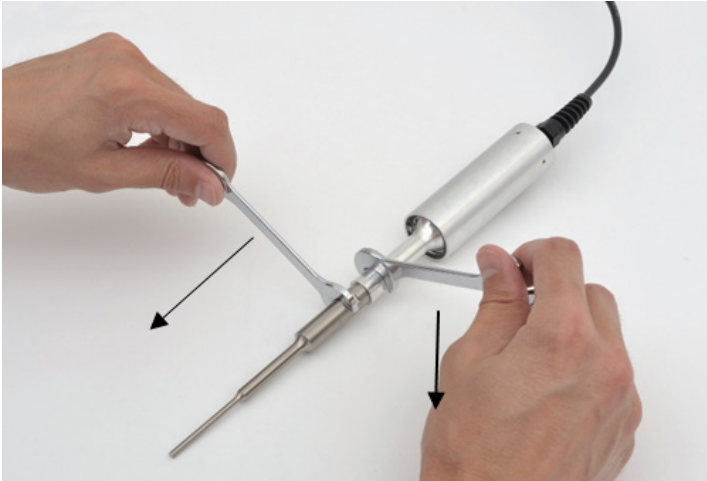
For that reason, it is recommended that a preventative maintenance schedule be adopted to examine the unit at regular intervals. The schedule should depend on frequency of use. Weekly maintenance schedules are recommended for units used frequently or monthly for those used infrequently. The tip must be examined for excessive wear and to ensure that the threaded connection is clean and attached properly to the convertor. Use a cotton swab and alcohol (i.e. ethanol, isopropyl, etc.) to clean the threaded mating surfaces.

When excessive wear (corrosion/pitting of the probe tip) is detected the probe should be replaced with a new one.

WARNING: Probes must be properly tightened with the appropriate Wrench Set.

Attaching and Detaching Probes

1. Disconnect probe from converter. Use the wrench set provided with the system.
2. Clean threaded stud. Use alcohol and a cotton swab to remove any debris on the threading of the connecting stud. Allow the alcohol to dry completely.
3. Clean threading in converter. Use alcohol and a cotton swab to remove any debris on the threading. Do not allow liquid to drip into converter. Allow the alcohol to dry completely.
4. Re-attach probe to converter. Screw the probe back onto the converter and tighten with the wrench set provided.



System Cleaning Instructions

The power supply and converter may be cleaned using an acid-free cleaning solution (i.e. glass cleaner).

Probes should be cleaned using isopropyl alcohol. Probes are made from titanium and can be autoclaved (the converter is an electrical part and cannot be sterilized in this manner). Before each procedure place the probe tip in water or alcohol and turn the power on for a few seconds to remove residue. The tip also can be sterilized using alcohol with the power on.

Troubleshooting

The most probable causes for malfunction are listed below and should be investigated.

- A connector or cable is damaged.
- The probe is not tightened properly with the wrenches provided.
- The converter and/or probe has been dropped.
- A probe being operated is damaged or worn past its useful life.

If the problem persists after inspecting all of these, please contact Customer Service for additional assistance or to replace a worn probe or damaged part.

Frequently Asked Questions

Probe Size versus Sample Volume

Selecting the proper size probe is a critical factor when sonicating a sample. The sample volume to be processed must correlate with the tip diameter. Each probe has a recommended sample volume range. This range may overlap with other probes.

For example the 1/8" probe is recommended for approximately 500 µL to 15 mL.

Depending on the application and type of sample, you may be able to process a volume outside of our recommended range.

Small volumes require a small tip diameter. Small probes (1/4" or less) are recommended for processing samples inside small, thin vessels such as microcentrifuge tubes. These small probe sizes are high intensity and made for short processing times. Using a small probe tip for long time periods will generate a considerable amount of heat. Pulse mode should be used to reduce heat buildup.

While there is no absolute sample volume range for any probe/horn, below is a general guideline to follow. Using a sample volume outside each tip diameter's range is normally not recommended. Processing volumes are application specific.

Tip Diameter	Processing Volume Range
5/64" (1.6 mm)	200 µL to 5 mL
1/8" (3.2 mm)	500 µL to 15 mL
1/4" (6.4 mm)	10 mL to 50 mL

Vessel Shape and Size

A narrow vessel is preferable to a wide vessel. The ultrasonic energy is generated from the tip and is directed downward. As a sample is processed the liquid is pushed down and away in all directions. If the vessel is too wide, it will not mix effectively and some sample will remain untreated at the periphery. The probe should never touch the sides or bottom of the vessel.

How to Prevent Foaming (Small Sample Issue)

Foaming is a problem that often occurs with samples volumes below 1ml. The cause of foaming is generally 3 issues: amplitude is too high for a small volume, tip is too large for the volume, or the tip is not inserted to a proper depth.

Tip depth

The depth of the probe within the liquid is an important issue. If the probe is too close to the surface of the liquid, it can create foam. If the probe is too deep, it may sonicate against the bottom of the vessel and not effectively processing the sample. The sample must flow freely below the tip in order to be mixed effectively.

Without effective mixing you cannot ensure the entire sample volume will pass below the tip and become processed. The probe should be submerged approximately halfway into the liquid but there are exceptions. Before processing actual samples, it is recommended to test the probe in a vessel filled with water to observe the ultrasonic energy and the flow pattern of the liquid. During this test you can adjust the probe's depth until you see adequate mixing and movement of the water.

Power versus Intensity

Power is the measure of the electrical energy that is being delivered to the converter. It is measured in watts and displayed on the sonicator's screen. At the converter, the electrical energy is transformed into mechanical energy. It does this by exciting the piezoelectric crystals causing them to move in the longitudinal direction within the convertor. This change from electrical into mechanical energy causes a motion that travels through the horn/probe causing the tip to move up and down.

The distance of one movement up and down is called its amplitude. The amplitude is adjustable. Each probe has a maximum amplitude value. For example, with a 1/8" diameter probe at setting 100%, the probe will achieve an amplitude of approximately 180µm. At setting 50% the amplitude is approximately 90µm.

NOTE: This is approximate and not perfectly linear. We measure the amplitude of each probe at 100% and these values are published in the brochure.

Amplitude and intensity have a direct relationship. If you operate at a low amplitude setting, you will deliver low intensity sonication. If you operate at a high amplitude setting, you will have high intensity sonication. In order to be able to reproduce results, the amplitude setting, temperature, viscosity and volume of the sample are all parameters that need to remain consistent. The amplitude, not the power, is most critical when trying to reproduce sonication results.

Power has a variable relationship with amplitude/intensity. For example, sonicating water requires less wattage when compared to a viscous sample (such as oil). While sonicating both samples at the same amplitude setting the power/wattage will differ because the viscous sample will require more watts in order to drive the horn. The viscous sample puts a heavier load on the probe so they system must work harder to vibrate up and down at the same amplitude setting. The oil may draw double the watts when operated at the same amplitude as the water sample.

Small fluctuation in the wattage during sonication is normal. Major swings in wattage (+/- 20 watts) may indicate a problem with the sample, setup or the sonicator itself.

Viscosity Limitations

Viscous solutions and highly concentrated liquids can be difficult to sonicate. If the liquid is so thick that it cannot be easily poured out of a vessel it is likely too viscous to be sonicated.

Keeping Samples Cool

Ultrasonic processing causes the liquid temperature to elevate especially with small volumes. Pulsed sonication is always recommended. The addition of an ice bath or recirculating chiller to cool the sample vessel is strongly suggested.

Accessories

Part Number	Description
060-078	5/64" (2 mm) Tip Diameter Probe
060-125	1/8" (3.2 mm) Tip Diameter Probe
060-250	1/4" (6.4 mm) Tip Diameter Probe
060-10	Support Stand with Converter Holder for OM50 and OM100
060-12	Sound Enclosure with Converter Holder for OM50 and OM100
060-03	Replacement Converter for OM50

Appendix

Transport and Storage

Permissible environmental conditions for transport and storage of the equipment:

- Temperature 35°F to 120°F / 2°C to 49°C
- Relative Humidity 10 % to 95 % (Non Condensing)
- Altitude 40,000 ft. (12,192 m)

Equipment Disposal

This equipment is marked with the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol, to indicate that this equipment may not be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste.

It's your responsibility to correctly dispose of your equipment at life-cycle end, by handing it over to an authorized facility for separate collection and recycling of waste equipment. It's also your responsibility to decontaminate your equipment in case of biological, chemical or radiological contamination, and so protect the persons involved in the disposal and recycling of the equipment from health hazards.

For more information about where you can dispose of your waste equipment, please contact your local dealer, from whom you purchased the equipment.

By doing so, you will help to preserve natural and environmental resources and you will ensure that your equipment is recycled in a manner that protects human health.





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