Thermo Scientific

A21-24x15c Rotor

for Sorvall LYNX Superspeed Centrifuges

Instruction Manual

50138033-01 August 2013

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Manufacturer

Thermo Fisher Scientific
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Germany

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50138033-01 is a translation of 50138032-01.

Table of Contents

Preface

Before starting to use the rotor, read through this instruction manual carefully and follow the instructions.

The information contained in this instruction manual is the property of Thermo Fisher Scientific; it is forbidden to copy or pass on this information without explicit approval.

Failure to follow the instructions and safety information in this instruction manual will result in the expiration of the sellers warranty.

Scope of Supply

Article Number		Quantity	Check
75003004	A21-24x15 Rotor	1	☐
75003786	Grease for Threads	1	☐
70009824	Anti-corrosion Oil	1	☐
75003006	Replacement O-Rings with Vacuum Grease	1	☐
65614	Retaining Ring Pliers	1	☐
50136234	CD with Manual	1	☐

If any parts are missing, please contact your nearest Thermo Fisher Scientific representative.

This symbol refers to general hazards.
CAUTION means that material damage could occur.
WARNING means that injuries or material damage or contamination could occur.

This symbol refers to biological hazards.
Observe the information contained in the instruction manual to keep yourself and your environment safe.

This symbol means that the rotor and centrifuge manual contain additional important information.
Observe the information contained in the instruction manual to keep yourself and your environment safe.

Precautions

WARNING

In order to ensure safe operation of the A21-24x15 rotor, the following general safety regulations must be followed:

- Do not remove the magnet at the rotor bottom.
- Do not use rotors which show any signs of corrosion and/or cracks.
- Use only with rotors which have been loaded properly.
- Never overload the rotor.

- Use only accessories which have been approved by Thermo Fisher Scientific. Exceptions to this rule are commercially available glass or plastic centrifuge tubes, provided they have been approved for the speed or the RCF value of the rotor.
- Please observe the safety instructions.

Please pay particular attention to the following aspects:

- The rotor may be carried by the lid handle if the lid is properly tightened.
- Rotor installation: Check that the rotor is locked properly into place before operating the centrifuge.
- Always balance the samples.

Maximum sample density at maximum speed: $1.2 \frac{g}{cm^3}$

Rotor Information

Contents

Rotor Data

Centrifuge	Sorvall Lynx 6000	Sorvall Lynx 4000
Weight of empty Rotor [kg]	8.7	8.7
Max. Cycle Number	50000	50000
Maximum permissible Load [g]	24x27	24x27
Maximum Speed n_{max} [rpm]	21500	19500
Maximum RCF-Value at n_{max}	63049	51865
Minimum RCF-Value at n_{max} inner Row	22739	18705
Minimum RCF-Value at n_{max} outer Row	31525	25932
K-Value at n_{max}	379	379
Radius max. / min. [cm] inner Row	12.2 / 4.4	12.2 / 4.4
Radius max. / min. [cm] outer Row	12.2 / 6.1	12.2 / 6.1
Angle [°] inner Row	42	42
Angle [°] outer Row	30	30
Accel. / Braking Time [s]	95 / 95	95 / 95
Maximum Speed at 4°C [s]	20500	17500
Sample Cooling at n_{max} [°C] (Ambient Temperature of 23°C, Run Time 60 Minutes)	9	13
Aerosol-tight*	Yes	Yes
Maximum Autoclave Temperature (°C)	121	121

*Tested and approved by HPA, Porton-Down, UK

Rotor Package

Description	Article Number
A21-24x15 Rotor	75003004
Grease for Threads	75003786
Anti-corrosion Oil	70009824
Replacement O-Rings with Vacuum Grease	75003003
Retaining Ring Pliers	65614
CD with Manual	50136234

Rotor Accessory

Description	Article Number
Rotor Stand	75003711

Information on Tubes and Bottles

Description	Article Number	Type	Article Number	Description
Nunc PP Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
Greiner® PP Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
Greiner Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
BD Falcon® PP Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
Corning® PP Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
Corning PET Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
Sarstedt® PP Conical Tube	–	Closure	Included	–
Conical Filter Tube (e.g. Amicon)	–	Closure/Filter	–	–

Thermo Scientific Auto-Lock Rotor Exchange

Contents

Open and Close Rotor

1. To tighten the lid, twist the lid handle clockwise until "hand tight". As a general rule, once the lid is tightend to the point of resistance, tighten an additional 1/4 turn.
2. To remove the lid, twist the lid handle counter clockwise until the lid can be removed from the rotor.

Note The rotor may be carried by the lid handle if the lid is properly tightened.

Rotor Installation

CAUTION Unapproved or incorrectly combined accessories can cause serious damage to the centrifuge.

This rotor is equipped with Thermo Scientific Auto-Lock rotor exchange.

This system is used to automatically lock the rotor to the centrifuge spindle, eliminating the need to manually bolt the rotor to the centrifuge spindle.

Proceed as follows:

1. Open the door of the centrifuge and if necessary remove any dust, foreign objects or residue from the chamber.

Auto-Lock and o-ring must be clean and undamaged.

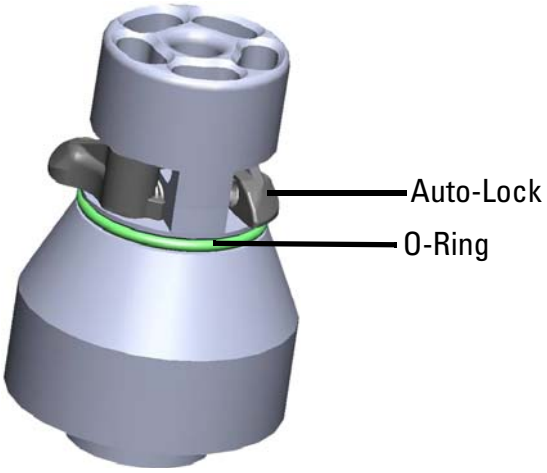


Figure 2-1. Auto-Lock

2. Place the rotor over the centrifuge spindle and let it slide slowly down the centrifuge spindle. The rotor clicks automatically into place.

CAUTION Do not force the rotor onto the centrifuge spindle.
If the rotor is very light, then it may be necessary to press it onto the centrifuge spindle with a bit of pressure.

3. Check if the rotor is properly installed by lifting it slightly on the handle. If the rotor has not been locked, place the rotor over the centrifuge spindle again.

WARNING If the rotor cannot be properly locked in place after several attempts, then the Auto-Lock may be damaged and you are not permitted to operate the rotor.
Check for any damage to the rotor: Damaged rotors must not be used.
Keep the centrifuge spindle area of the rotor clear of objects.
Operate the rotor always with the lid closed.

CAUTION Check that the rotor is properly locked on the centrifuge spindle before each use by pulling it at its handle.

CAUTION Be sure to check all sealings before starting any aerosol-tight applications.

4. Close the centrifuge door.

Removing the Rotor

To remove the rotor, proceed as follows:

1. Open the centrifuge door.

2. Grab the rotor handle with one or both hands and push down on against the Auto-Lock button. At the same time, pull the rotor directly upwards and remove it from the centrifuge spindle. Make sure not to tilt the rotor while doing this.

Note The rotor lid must be properly tightened to the rotor body in order to remove the rotor from the centrifuge.

Rotor Loading

Contents

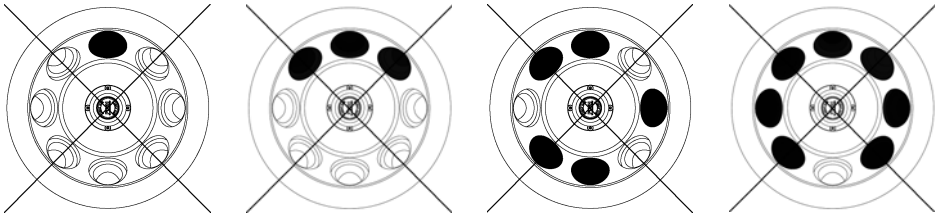
Before a Run

1. Please read and observe the safety instructions contained in these operating instructions and in the instructions for use.
2. Check the rotor and all accessory parts for damages such as cracks, scratches or traces of corrosion.
3. Check the rotor chamber, the centrifuge spindle and the Auto-Lock of the rotor.
4. Check the rotor's suitability using the chemical compatibility chart on on page-33.

Proper Loading

Note You can also fully load the rotor. It is very important that the tubes are balanced against each other.

Improper Loading



Maximum Loading

The rotor can run at high speeds. The rotor design has sufficient reserve stability even when spinning at top speed.

The safety system of the centrifuge requires that you do not overload the rotor.

There are two options available for centrifuging samples whose weight, including adapter, exceeds the maximum permissible load:

- Reduce the fill level.
- Reduce the speed.
- Calculate the maximum speed with this formula and set the centrifuge at the calculated maximum speed:

$$n_{per} = n_{max}\sqrt{\frac{\text{maximum permissible load}}{\text{actual load}}}$$

n_{per} = Permissible Speed

n_{max} = Maximum Speed

Lifetime

The lifetime of rotors and buckets is dependent on the amount of mechanical load. Do not exceed the number of cycles recommended for rotors and buckets.

The maximum number of cycles for the rotor is given in the rotor table in section "Rotor Data" on page 1.
The maximum number of cycles for buckets is marked on the buckets themselves.

WARNING Replace the rotor when the specified number of cycles is reached. Due to the mechanical load a rotor can break and thus damage the centrifuge.

Service Life Examples

Usage profile	Maximum lifetime at 50,000 cycles
25 runs / day 200 days / year	10 years

Aerosol-tight Applications

Contents

Basic Principles

CAUTION Aerosol-tight rotors and tubes may only be opened in an approved safety work-bench when centrifuging dangerous samples.
Mind the maximum permissible load.

CAUTION Be sure to check all sealings before starting any aerosol-tight applications.

- Check that the sample containers are well suited for the desired centrifugation process.

Fill Level

Open top tubes are only to be filled to a level which ensures that the sample is unable to reach the top of the tube during centrifugation. Therefore fill the tube only 2/3 of the rated level.

Checking the Aerosol-Tightness

The aerosol tightness testing of the rotors and buckets depend on the microbiological test process in accordance with the EN 61010-2-020 Appendix AA.

Whether or not a rotor is aerosol-tight depends primarily on proper handling.

Check as needed to make sure your rotor is aerosol-tight.

The careful inspection of the seals and seal surfaces for signs of wear and damage such as cracks, scratches and embrittlement is extremely important.

Aerosol-tight applications are not possible if the rotor is run without the lid.

Aerosol-tightness requires the correct operation when filling the sample vessels and closing the rotor lid.

Quick Test

As a quick test, it is possible to test the aerosol-tightness of fixed-angle rotors using the following process:

1. Lubricate all seals lightly.
   Always use the special grease 76003500 when lubricating the seals.
2. Fill the cavities with approx. 10 ml of carbonated mineral water.
3. Close the rotor as explained in the handling instructions.
4. Shake the rotor vigorously using your hands.
   This releases the carbonic acid gas which is bound in the water, resulting in excess pressure. Do not apply pressure to the lid when doing so.

   Leaks can be detected by escaping water or the sound of escaping gas.

   Replace the seals if you detect any leaks. Then repeat the test.
5. Dry the rotor, rotor lid and the cover seal.

CAUTION Prior to each use, the seals in the rotor are to be inspected in order to assure that they are correctly seated and are not worn or damaged.

Maintenance and Care

Contents

Cleaning Intervals

For the sake of personal, environmental, and material protection, it is your duty to clean and if necessary disinfect the rotor on a regular basis.

Maintenance	Recommended interval
Clean Rotor Chamber	Daily or when soiled
Clean Rotor	Daily or when soiled
Accessories	Daily or when soiled

CAUTION Refrain from using any other cleaning or decontamination procedure than those recommended here, if you are not entirely sure that the intended procedure is safe for the equipment.
Use only approved cleansers.
If in doubt, contact Thermo Fisher Scientific.

Cleaning

Clean rotor and accessories as follows:

- Use warm water with a neutral solvent.
- Never use caustic cleaning agents such as soap suds, phosphoric acid, bleaching solutions or scrubbing powder.

- Rinse the cavities out thoroughly.
- Use a soft brush without metal bristles to remove stubborn residue.
- Afterwards rinse with distilled water.
- Place the rotors on a plastic grate with their cavities pointing down.
- If drying boxes are used, the temperature must never exceed 50°C, since higher temperatures could damage the material and shorten the lifetime of the parts.
- Use only disinfectants with a pH of 6-8.
- Dry aluminum parts off with a soft cloth.
- After cleaning, treat the entire surface of aluminum parts with corrosion protection oil (70009824). Also treat the rotor cavities with oil.
- Store the aluminum parts at room temperature or in a cold-storage room with the cavities pointing down.

CAUTION Before using any cleaning or decontamination methods except those recommended by the manufacturer, users should check with the manufacturer that the proposed method will not damage the equipment.

Clean rotor and accessories as follows:

1. Open the centrifuge.
2. Turn off the centrifuge.
3. Release the rotor.
4. Grasp the rotor with both hands and lift it vertically off the centrifuge spindle.
5. Remove the centrifuge tubes and adapters.
6. Use a neutral cleaning agent with a pH value between 6 and 8 for cleaning.
7. Dry all of the rotors and accessories after cleaning with a cloth or in a warm air cabinet at a maximum temperature of 50°C.
8. Store the rotor with its lid open.

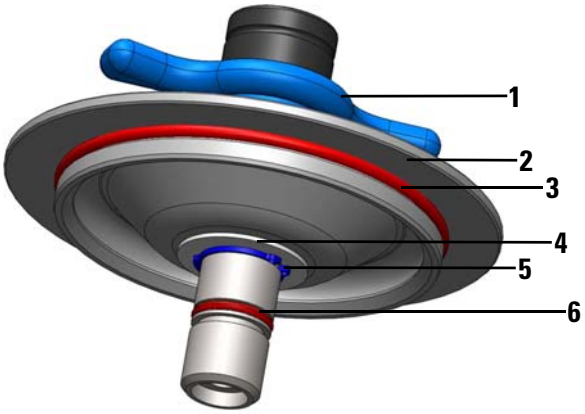
- After cleaning, treat the entire surface of aluminum parts with corrosion protection oil (70009824). Also treat the rotor cavities with oil.
- Grease the seal (76003500).
- Grease the thread in the lid (75003786).

CAUTION When cleaning, do not allow liquids, especially organic solvents, to get on the drive shaft or the bearings of the centrifuge.
Organic solvents break down the grease in the motor bearing. The drive shaft could freeze up.

Maintenance of O-Rings in Rotor Lid

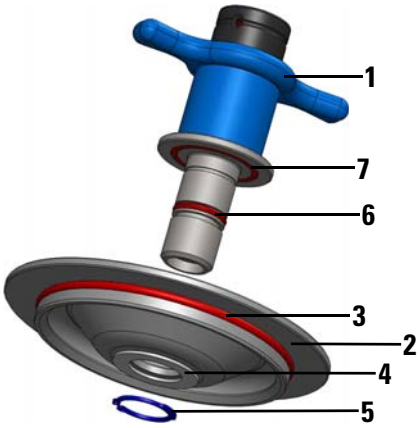
Note Check the O-ring when the rotor leaks and when autoclaving.

In order to maintain the O-rings (red in the drawings) you have to disassemble the rotor lid.



In order to reach O-rings you need a retaining ring plier (65614, shipped with rotor).

1. Hold the rotor lid with the lid knob (1) in your palm and the thread pointing upwards.
2. Insert the retaining ring plier (65614) in the eyes of the retaining ring (5).
3. Close the retaining ring plier (65614) and lift the retaining ring over the thread.



4. In order to remove the O-ring (6) in the threads push the O-ring on two opposing side so it will form a loop, which you then can use to remove the O-ring.

Note You can insert a paper-clip to the loop to lift the O-ring over the thread.

CAUTION Do not use any sharp items to remove the O-ring from the groove.

5. Control all the O-rings.

CAUTION O-rings that show signs of wear must be replaced.

6. Grease all the O-rings before inserting them again using the vacuum grease (76003500).
7. Place the O-rings back into their grooves.
   Use the staple again for O-ring (6).
8. Mount the rotor lid in reverse order.
9. Place the rotor plate (2) onto the thread.
10. Place the washer (4) onto the thread.
11. Hold the retaining ring (5) with the retaining ring plier (65614).
12. Open the retaining ring (5) and place it onto the thread until it has contact with the rotor plate (2).

Disinfection

Disinfect the centrifuge immediately whenever infectious material has spilled during centrifugation.

WARNING Infectious material can get into the centrifuge when a tube breaks or as a result of spills. Keep in mind the risk of infection when touching the rotor and take all necessary precautions.
In case of contamination, make sure that others are not put at risk.
Decontaminate the affected parts immediately.
Take other precautions if need be.

The rotor chamber and the rotor should be treated preferably with a neutral disinfectant.

CAUTION Before using any cleaning or decontamination methods except those recommended by the manufacturer, users should check with the manufacturer that the proposed method will not damage the equipment.
Observe the safety precautions and handling instructions for the cleaning agents used.

Contact the Service Department of Thermo Fisher Scientific for questions regarding the use of other disinfectants.

Disinfect the rotor and accessories as follows:

1. Open the centrifuge.
2. Turn off the centrifuge.
3. Release the rotor.
4. Grasp the rotor with both hands and lift it vertically off the centrifuge spindle.
5. Remove the centrifuge tubes and adapters and dispose of them or disinfect them.

6. Treat the rotor and accessories according to the instructions for the disinfectant. Adhere strictly to the given application times.
7. Be sure the disinfectant can drain off the rotor.
8. Rinse the rotor and accessories thoroughly with water.
9. Dispose of the disinfectant according to the applicable guidelines.
10. Dry all of the rotors and accessories after cleaning with a cloth or in a warm air cabinet at a maximum temperature of 50°C.
11. Store the rotor with its lid open.

- After cleaning, treat the entire surface of aluminum parts with corrosion protection oil (70009824). Also treat the rotor cavities with oil.
- Grease the seal (76003500).
- Grease the thread in the lid (75003786).

Decontamination

Decontaminate the centrifuge immediately whenever radioactive material has spilled during centrifugation.

WARNING Radioactive material can get into the centrifuge when a tube breaks or as a result of spills. Keep in mind the risk of infection when touching the rotor and take all necessary precautions.
In case of contamination, make sure that others are not put at risk.
Decontaminate the affected parts immediately.
Take other precautions if need be.

CAUTION Before using any cleaning or decontamination methods except those recommended by the manufacturer, users should check with the manufacturer that the proposed method will not damage the equipment.

For general radioactive decontamination use a solution of equal parts of 70% ethanol, 10% SDS and water.

1. Open the centrifuge.
2. Turn off the centrifuge.
3. Release the rotor.
4. Grasp the rotor with both hands and lift it vertically off the centrifuge spindle.
5. Remove the centrifuge tubes and adapters and dispose of them or disinfect them.
6. Rinse the rotor first with ethanol and then with de-ionized water.
    - Adhere strictly to the given application times.
7. Be sure the decontamination solution can drain off the rotor.
8. Rinse the rotor and accessories thoroughly with water.

9. Dispose of the decontamination solution according to the applicable guidelines.
10. Dry all of the rotors and accessories after cleaning with a cloth or in a warm air cabinet at a maximum temperature of 50°C.
11. Store the rotor with its lid open.

- After cleaning, treat the entire surface of aluminum parts with corrosion protection oil (70009824). Also treat the rotor cavities with oil.
- Grease the seal (76003500).
- Grease the thread in the lid (75003786).

Autoclaving

1. Before autoclaving clean rotor and accessories as described above.
2. Place the rotor on a flat surface.

- Rotors and adapter can be autoclaved at 121°C.
- The maximum permissible autoclave cycle is 20 minutes at 121°C.

Note No chemical additives are permitted in the steam.

CAUTION Never exceed the permitted temperature and duration when autoclaving. If the rotor shows signs of corrosion or wear, it must be replaced.

Service of Thermo Fisher Scientific

Thermo Fisher Scientific recommends having the centrifuge and accessories serviced once a year by an authorized service technician. The service technician checks the following

- the electrical equipment
- the suitability of the set-up site
- the lid lock and the safety system
- the rotor
- the fixation of the rotor and the drive shaft

Thermo Fisher Scientific offers inspection and service contracts for this work. Any necessary repairs are performed for free during the warranty period and afterwards for a charge.
This is only valid if the centrifuge has only been maintained by a Thermo Fisher Scientific service technician.

Shipping and Deposing of Centrifuge and Accessories

Contact the Thermo Scientific customer service before returning anything. You will receive a RMA that must be used for the shipping. When you have questions regarding the deposing the customer service will help you as well. The contact information can be found in “Contact Information” on page 37.

WARNING Before shipping or deposing centrifuges and accessories you have ton cleanand if necessary disinfect or decontaminate everything.Before storing the centrifuge and the accessories it must be cleaned and if necessary disinfected and decontaminated.

RCF-Values

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
500	12	17	34
600	18	25	49
700	24	33	67
800	31	44	87
900	40	55	110
1000	49	68	136
1100	60	83	165
1200	71	98	196
1300	83	115	231
1400	96	134	267
1500	111	153	307
1600	126	175	349
1700	142	197	394
1800	159	221	442
1900	178	246	492
2000	197	273	546
2100	217	301	602
2200	238	330	660
2300	260	361	722
2400	283	393	786
2500	307	426	852
2600	333	461	922
2700	359	497	994
2800	386	535	1069
2900	414	574	1147
3000	443	614	1228
3100	473	655	1311
3200	504	698	1397

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
3300	536	743	1485
3400	569	788	1577
3500	603	835	1671
3600	638	884	1768
3700	673	934	1867
3800	710	985	1970
3900	748	1037	2075
4000	787	1091	2182
4100	827	1146	2293
4200	868	1203	2406
4300	910	1261	2522
4400	952	1320	2641
4500	996	1381	2762
4600	1041	1443	2886
4700	1087	1506	3013
4800	1133	1571	3143
4900	1181	1637	3275
5000	1230	1705	3410
5100	1279	1774	3548
5200	1330	1844	3688
5300	1382	1916	3831
5400	1434	1989	3977
5500	1488	2063	4126
5600	1543	2139	4277
5700	1598	2216	4432
5800	1655	2294	4588
5900	1712	2374	4748
6000	1771	2455	4910
6100	1830	2538	5075
6200	1891	2622	5243
6300	1952	2707	5414
6400	2015	2793	5587
6500	2078	2881	5763
6600	2143	2971	5941
6700	2208	3061	6123
6800	2275	3153	6307

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
6900	2342	3247	6494
7000	2410	3342	6683
7100	2480	3438	6876
7200	2550	3535	7071
7300	2621	3634	7269
7400	2694	3735	7469
7500	2767	3836	7672
7600	2841	3939	7878
7700	2917	4043	8087
7800	2993	4149	8298
7900	3070	4256	8512
8000	3148	4365	8729
8100	3227	4474	8949
8200	3308	4586	9171
8300	3389	4698	9396
8400	3471	4812	9624
8500	3554	4927	9855
8600	3638	5044	10088
8700	3723	5162	10324
8800	3809	5281	10563
8900	3896	5402	10804
9000	3985	5524	11048
9100	4074	5647	11295
9200	4164	5772	11545
9300	4255	5898	11797
9400	4347	6026	12052
9500	4440	6155	12310
9600	4534	6285	12570
9700	4628	6417	12833
9800	4724	6550	13099
9900	4821	6684	13368
10000	4919	6820	13640
10100	5018	6957	13914
10200	5118	7095	14191
10300	5219	7235	14470
10400	5321	7376	14753

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
10500	5423	7519	15038
10600	5527	7663	15325
10700	5632	7808	15616
10800	5738	7955	15909
10900	5845	8103	16205
11000	5952	8252	16504
11100	6061	8403	16805
11200	6171	8555	17110
11300	6281	8708	17416
11400	6393	8863	17726
11500	6506	9019	18038
11600	6619	9177	18353
11700	6734	9336	18671
11800	6849	9496	18992
11900	6966	9658	19315
12000	7084	9821	19641
12100	7202	9985	19970
12200	7322	10151	20301
12300	7442	10318	20635
12400	7564	10486	20972
12500	7686	10656	21312
12600	7810	10827	21654
12700	7934	11000	21999
12800	8060	11174	22347
12900	8186	11349	22698
13000	8313	11525	23051
13100	8442	11703	23407
13200	8571	11883	23766
13300	8702	12064	24127
13400	8833	12246	24491
13500	8965	12429	24858
13600	9099	12614	25228
13700	9233	12800	25600
13800	9368	12988	25975
13900	9504	13177	26353
14000	9642	13367	26734

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
14100	9780	13558	27117
14200	9919	13751	27503
14300	10059	13946	27892
14400	10200	14142	28283
14500	10343	14339	28677
14600	10486	14537	29074
14700	10630	14737	29474
14800	10775	14938	29876
14900	10921	15141	30281
15000	11068	15345	30689
15100	11216	15550	31100
15200	11365	15756	31513
15300	11515	15964	31929
15400	11666	16174	32348
15500	11818	16385	32769
15600	11971	16597	33193
15700	12125	16810	33620
15800	12280	17025	34050
15900	12436	17241	34482
16000	12593	17459	34917
16100	12751	17678	35355
16200	12910	17898	35796
16300	13070	18120	36239
16400	13231	18343	36685
16500	13393	18567	37134
16600	13555	18793	37585
16700	13719	19020	38039
16800	13884	19248	38496
16900	14050	19478	38956
17000	14216	19709	39418
17100	14384	19942	39884
17200	14553	20176	40351
17300	14723	20411	40822
17400	14893	20648	41295
17500	15065	20886	41771
17600	15238	21125	42250

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
17700	15411	21366	42732
17800	15586	21608	43216
17900	15762	21851	43703
18000	15938	22096	44192
18100	16116	22342	44685
18200	16294	22590	45180
18300	16474	22839	45678
18400	16654	23089	46178
18500	16836	23341	46682
18600	17018	23594	47188
18700	17202	23848	47696
18800	17386	24104	48208
18900	17572	24361	48722
19000	17758	24619	49239
19100	17946	24879	49759
19200	18134	25141	50281
19300	18324	25403	50806
19400	18514	25667	51334
19500	18705	25932	51865
19600	18898	26199	52398
19700	19091	26467	52934
19800	19285	26736	53473
19900	19481	27007	54014
20000	19677	27279	54558
20100	19874	27553	55105
20200	20072	27828	55655
20300	20272	28104	56207
20400	20472	28381	56763
20500	20673	28660	57320
20600	20875	28941	57881
20700	21078	29222	58444
20800	21282	29505	59010
20900	21488	29790	59579
21000	21694	30075	60151
21100	21901	30362	60725
21200	22109	30651	61302

Speed rpm	RCF R_{min} 4.4	RCF R_{min} 6.1	RCF R_{max} 12.2
21300	22318	30941	61882
21400	22528	31232	62464
21500	22739	31525	63049

Rotor Care Guide

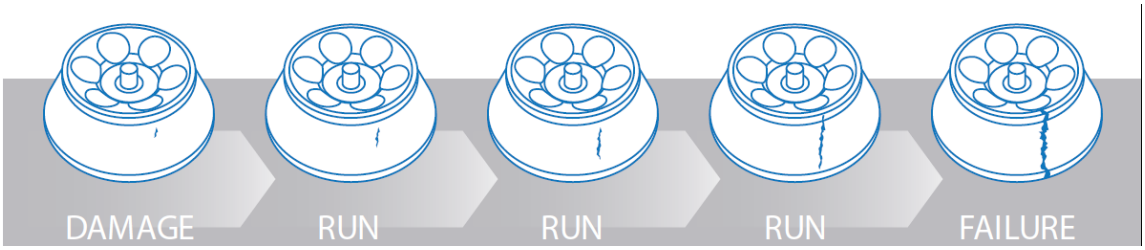
Contents

Each time you use a rotor, visually inspect its condition for signs of physical wear or damage:

- Corrosion in the rotor cavities or exterior surfaces.
- Scratches or gouges to the base metal.
- Missing or worn anodizing.
- Damage to contact points, such as thread, hubs and screws.

Over time, stress observed in a typical fixed angle rotor will cause metal fatigue.

Heavy corrosion can result in premature rotor failure.



Routine Evaluation and Care of Your Rotor

Rotors are frequently damaged in use and this damage may be exacerbated under centrifugal forces. As a result, even a tiny flaw in a critical part of the rotor may generate stresses greater than the rotor was designed to withstand. Rotors are also subject to high levels of stress due to the centrifugal force created by high rotational speeds, and repeated cycles can cause metal rotors to stretch and change in size.

Proper Handling

Improper installation can lead to failure so it is imperative to:

- Always lock rotors to the spindle, if applicable.
- Ensure buckets are properly seated on their pins.
- Always use the tightening tool for locking and closing the rotor, if applicable.
- Use the proper rotor extractor tool to remove a rotor, if applicable.
- Avoid dropping or striking the rotor against a hard surface.
- Avoid putting anything inside the rotor that could scratch or nick the surface.

In addition, ensure that all tubes, bottles and adapters are being used within their specified limits and according to the manufacturer's directions. Tube or bottle failures during centrifugation can result in minor to severe damage to rotors and centrifuges.

Stress Corrosion

Stress distribution is an important consideration when evaluating the extent of rotor damage. Ultraspeed rotors experience the highest level of stress of all rotors; if it is run above its rated speed, it probably has exceeded its yield point. In this event, the metal is permanently deformed and rotor life is severely compromised. Lower speed metal rotors will also become fatigued, depending on the rotor type, number of runs and the speed of those runs. However, corrosion, improper handling and misuse will often require that you retire your rotor long before normal fatigue becomes a danger.

Missing Paint and Anodization

While missing paint will not affect the life of a titanium or carbon fiber rotor, missing anodization onan aluminum rotor may signal that it is time to retire the rotor.

Dropped Rotors

Deformation caused by dropping a metal rotor cannot be repaired, requiring that the rotor be replaced. In some cases, carbon fiber rotors are repairable if damaged.

Overheating

Melted bottles or other plastic or a rotor that is too hot to touch are indications that a rotor has overheated. Aluminum and carbon fiber rotors can be autoclaved up to 121°C, while titanium and stainless steel rotors can withstand higher temperatures and are not likely to be damaged by heat generated in the centrifuge.

Rotor Maintenance

Protect your rotor against damage or failure with preventive measures and maintain maximum centrifuge performance. However, if rotor damage is observed, ensure the safety of your lab by taking recommended action or contacting your sales representative for an inspection.

Potential Damage	Preventive Measures	Recommended Action
Damage to lid assembly	• Lubricate periodically with a light film of o-ring or vacuum grease. • Keep lid assembly lubricated with anti-galling grease • Avoid banging or dropping • Use care when removing o-rings. • Clean with non-abrasive cloth and mild detergent.	Return lid assembly parts to manufacturer for repair or replacement.
Damage to biocontainment sealing lid	• Use care when removing o-rings. • Inspect and replace o-rings regularly.	Replace sealing lid to ensure proper containment
Scoring to the bottom of the rotor (outside of cone area)	• Gently place rotor on the centrifuge spindle. Clean with non-abrasive cloth and mild detergent. • Inspect centrifuge mated parts for burrs and ensure no debris in centrifuge chamber. • Store rotor on rotor stand or soft surface.	Return rotor to manufacturer for evaluation or replacement.
Damage to the rotor drive pins	• Gently place rotor on the centrifuge spindle. • Ensure rotor is securely locked to centrifuge drive.	Return rotor to manufacturer for replacement of rotor hub adapter or replace rotor depending on degree of damage/corrosion.
Pitting from corrosion in the bottom of tube cavity (metal rotors)	• Ensure rotor is dried thoroughly between runs. • Clean rotor immediately after use and when exposed to chemicals with approved solvent. • Remove adapters after use, rinse and dry.	Return rotor to manufacturer for evaluation.

Potential Damage	Preventive Measures	Recommended Action
Cracked or de-laminated rotor	• Avoid sharp impact. • Avoid harsh chemicals • Clean the surface of rotor and coat with a thin layer of oil to prevent corrosion.	Return rotor to manufacturer for evaluation.
Damage to rotor tie-down threads	• Avoid cross threading of parts. • Never use metallic or abrasive objects to clean. • Clean and lubricate regularly.	Replace rotor tie-down assembly.
Damage to bucket seats	• Lubricate buckets regularly. • Slide buckets into place carefully to avoid dropping or forcing into position.	Replace rotor bucket set.
Windshield damage	• Avoid banging or dropping. • Do not exceed rotor's maximum compartment mass. • Ensure windshield area is free of debris.	Replace rotor to avoid vibration that will wear the drive.
Rotor bucket cap damage	• Avoid cross threading of parts. • Never use metallic objects to clean. • Clean and lubricate regularly.	Replace rotor bucket caps and return set for rebalancing (if applicable).
Rotor bucket damage	• Avoid banging or dropping • Do not exceed rotor's maximum compartment mass. • Ensure buckets are free of debris.	Replace rotor buckets or return bucket set for rebalancing.
Gouges or corrosion on surface of rotor	• Inspect before every use.	Return rotor to manufacturer for evaluation or replacement.
Septa damage in continuous flow or zonal rotor	• Avoid sharp impact. • Avoid harsh chemicals • Clean the surface of rotor and coat with a thin layer of oil to prevent corrosion.	Return rotor to manufacturer for evaluation.
Light scratches on surface	• Avoid banging or dropping. • Never use metallic objects to remove debris.	Monitor to ensure no corrosion has occurred.
Bent centrifuge spindle	• Remove rotor in a straight up motion. • Ensure samples are properly balanced	Call service for replacement of centrifuge spindle

Corrosion, pitting and even minor surface imperfections affect metal rotor life by increasing stress and, as a result, make it difficult to predict at what point the rotor material could fail.

Maintenance and Care

Metal corrosion can be avoided by following a routine maintenance program after each rotor use:

- Clean rotors, lids, adapters and any associated parts with a neutral cleaning agent with a pH value between 6 and 8. Rinse with distilled water and dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.
- Do not use strong alkaline laboratory detergent on aluminum rotors; if encrusted material is present, remove it with a soft, twisted-bristle brush and the 1% non-alkaline soap solution.
- For benchtop, lowspeed and superspeed swinging bucket rotors, keep the bucket trunnion pins clean and lubricated.
- Lubricate o-rings with vacuum grease and metal rotor threads with anti-galling grease (75003786) weekly, when specified in rotor manual.
- Apply an additional coating of anti-corrosion oil (70009824) to prolong the life of an anodized coating.
- Refer to the Maintenance and Care chapter in this rotor manual.

Storage

Any moisture left on a metal rotor can initiate corrosion, so after cleaning ensure proper storage:

- Remove all adapters from rotor cavities when not in use.
- Dry and store upside-down Use a PTFE-coated or plastic matting to allow for airflow or a ventilated shelf to avoid gathering condensation in the cavity or bucket bottom.

Decontamination

Given the nature of samples processed in a rotor, biological or radioactive contamination is possible. For biological contamination of rotors, a 2% glutaraldehyde solution, ethylene oxide or ultraviolet radiation are the recommended methods of sterilization, While for a rotor that may be contaminated by a radioactive sample, use a solution of equal parts of 70% ethanol, 10% SDS and water. In addition:

- Do not use chlorine bleach on aluminum rotors.
- When autoclaving, rotor components should be separated.
- If sterilization is not necessary, a 70% solution of ethanol can be used.
- Most commercially available detergents for radioisotopic contamination are not compatible with aluminum or anodized coatings and shall not be used.
- Rinse with ethanol, followed by water and dry with a soft cloth.
- Do not immerse Thermo Scientific Fiberlite rotors; spin rotor to remove liquid.
- Fiberlite composite rotors are not compatible with ethylene oxide.

Chemical Compatibility Chart

CHEMICAL	MATERIAL: ALUMINUM	ANODIC COATING for ALUMINUM	BUNA N	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	POLYURETHANE ROTOR PAINT	COMPOSITE Carbon Fiber/Epoxy	DELRIN	ETHYLENE PROPYLENE	GLASS	NEOPRENE	NORYL	NYLON	PET[1], POLYCLEAR, CLEARCRIMP	POLYALLOMER	POLYCARBONATE	POLYESTER, GLASS THERMOSET	POLYTHERMIDE	POLYRTHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSULFONE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	RULON A, TEFLON	SILICONE RUBBER	STAINLESS STEEL	TITANIUM	TYGON	VITON
2-mercaptoethanol	S	S	U	-	S	M	S	-	S	U	S	S	U	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S
Acetaldehyde	S	-	U	U	-	-	-	M	-	U	-	-	-	M	U	U	U	M	M	-	M	S	U	-	S	-	U
Acetone	M	S	U	U	S	U	M	S	S	U	U	S	U	S	U	U	U	S	S	U	U	S	M	M	S	U	U
Acetonitrile	S	S	U	-	S	M	S	-	S	S	U	S	U	M	U	U	-	S	M	U	U	S	S	S	S	U	U
Alconox	U	U	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U
Allyl Alcohol	-	-	-	U	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	S	-	S	S	M	S	S	S	-	M	S	-	-	S	-	-
Aluminum Chloride	U	U	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	M	U	U	S	S
Formic Acid (100%)	-	S	M	U	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	U	-	S	M	U	U	S	S	-	U	S	-	U	S	-	U
Ammonium Acetate	S	S	U	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ammonium Carbonate	M	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	U	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Ammonium Hydroxide (10%)	U	U	S	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	U	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
Ammonium Hydroxide (28%)	U	U	S	U	S	U	M	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	U	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
Ammonium Hydroxide (conc.)	U	U	U	U	S	U	M	S	-	S	-	S	U	S	U	U	S	S	S	-	M	S	S	S	S	-	U
Ammonium Phosphate	U	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	M	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Ammonium Sulfate	U	M	S	-	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	U
Amyl Alcohol	S	-	M	U	-	-	S	S	-	M	-	S	-	M	S	S	S	S	M	-	-	-	U	-	S	-	M
Aniline	S	S	U	U	S	U	S	M	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	S	M	U	U	S	S	S	S	U	S
Sodium Hydroxide (<1%)	U	-	M	S	S	S	-	-	S	M	S	S	-	S	M	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	-	U
Sodium Hydroxide (10%)	U	-	M	U	-	-	U	-	M	M	S	S	U	S	U	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	-	U
Barium Salts	M	U	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Benzene	S	S	U	U	S	U	M	U	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	M	U	M	U	U	U	S	U	U	S	U	S
Benzyl Alcohol	S	-	U	U	-	-	M	M	-	M	-	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	M	S	M	-	S	-	S
Boric Acid	U	S	S	M	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cesium Acetate	M	-	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Cesium Bromide	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S

CHEMICAL	MATERIAL ALUMINUM	ANODIC COATING for ALUMINUM	BUNA N	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	POLYURETHANE ROTOR PAINT	COMPOSITE Carbon Fiber/Epoxy	DELRIN	ETHYLENE PROPYLENE	GLASS	NEOPRENE	NORYL	NYLON	PET[1], POLYCLEAR, CLEARCRIMP	POLYALLOMER	POLYCARBONATE	POLYESTER, GLASS THERMOSET	POLYTHERMIDE	POLYRTHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSULFONE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	RULON A, TEFLON	SILICONE RUBBER	STAINLESS STEEL	TITANIUM	TYGON	VITON
Cesium Chloride	M	S	S	U	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Cesium Formate	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Cesium Iodide	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Cesium Sulfate	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Chloroform	U	U	U	U	S	S	M	U	S	U	U	M	U	M	U	U	U	M	M	U	U	S	U	U	U	M	S
Chromic Acid (10%)	U	-	U	U	S	U	U	-	S	S	S	U	S	S	M	U	M	S	S	U	M	S	M	U	S	S	S
Chromic Acid (50%)	U	-	U	U	-	U	U	-	-	-	S	U	U	S	M	U	M	S	S	U	M	S	-	U	M	-	S
Cresol Mixture	S	S	U	-	-	-	S	-	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	-	U	U	-	U	S	S	S	S	U	S
Cyclohexane	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	U	S	U	S	S	U	U	U	M	S	M	U	M	M	S	U	M	M	U	S
Deoxycholate	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Distilled Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Dextran	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Diethyl Ether	S	S	U	U	S	S	S	U	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	S	S	S	S	M	U
Diethyl Ketone	S	-	U	U	-	-	M	-	S	U	-	S	-	M	U	U	U	M	M	-	U	S	-	-	S	U	U
Diethylpyrocarbonate	S	S	U	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	U	S	U	S	U	-	-	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S
Dimethylsulfoxide	S	S	U	U	S	S	S	-	S	U	S	S	U	S	U	U	-	S	S	U	U	S	S	S	S	U	U
Dioxane	M	S	U	U	S	S	M	M	S	U	U	S	U	M	U	U	-	M	M	M	U	S	S	S	S	U	U
Ferric Chloride	U	U	S	-	-	-	M	S	-	M	-	S	-	S	-	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	M	U	S	-	S
Acetic Acid (Glacial)	S	S	U	U	S	S	U	M	S	U	S	U	U	U	U	U	M	S	U	M	U	S	U	U	S	-	U
Acetic Acid (5%)	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	M
Acetic Acid (60%)	S	S	U	U	S	S	U	-	S	M	S	U	U	M	U	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	U	S	M	U
Ethyl Acetate	M	M	U	U	S	S	M	M	S	S	U	S	U	M	U	U	-	S	S	U	U	S	M	M	S	U	U
Ethyl Alcohol (50%)	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	U
Ethyl Alcohol (95%)	S	S	S	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	U	-	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	U	S	M	U
Ethylene Dichloride	S	-	U	U	-	-	S	M	-	U	U	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	U	S	U	-	S	-	S
Ethylene Glycol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
Ethylene Oxide Vapor	S	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	S	U	-	S	-	S	M	-	-	S	S	S	U	S	U	S	S	S	U
Ficoll-Hypaque	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Hydrofluoric Acid (10%)	U	U	U	M	-	-	U	-	-	U	U	S	-	S	M	U	S	S	S	S	M	S	U	U	U	-	-
Hydrofluoric Acid (50%)	U	U	U	U	-	-	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	S	U	U	U	S	S	M	M	S	U	U	U	-	M
Hydrochloric Acid (conc.)	U	U	U	U	-	U	U	M	-	U	M	U	U	M	U	U	U	-	S	-	U	S	U	U	U	-	-
Formaldehyde (40%)	M	M	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	M	U
Glutaraldehyde	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	-	-
Glycerol	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

CHEMICAL	MATERIAL ALUMINUM	ANODIC COATING for ALUMINUM	BUNA N	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	POLYURETHANE ROTOR PAINT	COMPOSITE Carbon Fiber/Epoxy	DELRIN	ETHYLENE PROPYLENE	GLASS	NEOPRENE	NORYL	NYLON	PET[1], POLYCLEAR, CLEARCRIMP	POLYALLOMER	POLYCARBONATE	POLYESTER, GLASS THERMOSET	POLYTHERMIDE	POLYRTHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSULFONE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	RULON A, TEFLON	SILICONE RUBBER	STAINLESS STEEL	TITANIUM	TYGON	VITON
Guanidine Hydrochloride	U	U	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S
Haemo-Sol	S	S	S	-	-	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hexane	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	U	S	U	M	U	S	S	U	S	S	M	S	U	S	S	U	S
Isobutyl Alcohol	-	-	M	U	-	-	S	S	-	U	-	S	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	-	S
Isopropyl Alcohol	M	M	M	U	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	U	S	U	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	M	S
Iodoacetic Acid	S	S	M	-	S	S	S	-	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	-	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	M	M
Potassium Bromide	U	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Potassium Carbonate	M	U	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Potassium Chloride	U	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S
Potassium Hydroxide (5%)	U	U	S	S	S	S	M	-	S	S	S	S	-	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	U	M	S	U
Potassium Hydroxide (conc.)	U	U	M	U	-	-	M	-	M	S	S	-	U	M	U	U	U	S	M	-	M	U	-	U	U	-	U
Potassium Permanganate	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	M	-	S	M	S	U	S	S	M	S	U	S
Calcium Chloride	M	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Calcium Hypochlorite	M	-	U	-	S	M	M	S	-	M	-	S	-	S	M	S	-	S	S	S	M	S	M	U	S	-	S
Kerosene	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	U	S	M	U	S	U	M	M	S	-	M	M	M	S	S	U	S	S	U	S
Sodium Chloride (10%)	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	M	-	S
Sodium Chloride (sat'd)	U	-	S	U	S	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	-	S	-	S	S	M	-	S
Carbon Tetrachloride	U	U	M	S	S	U	M	U	S	U	U	S	U	M	U	S	S	M	M	S	M	M	M	M	U	S	S
Aqua Regia	U	-	U	U	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	M
Solution 555 (20%)	S	S	S	-	-	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S
Magnesium Chloride	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Mercaptoacetic Acid	U	S	U	-	S	M	S	-	S	M	S	U	U	U	U	-	S	U	U	S	M	S	U	S	S	S	S
Methyl Alcohol	S	S	S	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	U	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	U
Methylene Chloride	U	U	U	U	M	S	S	U	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	U	U	M	U	U	U	S	S	M	U	S	U
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	S	S	U	U	S	S	M	S	S	U	U	S	U	S	U	U	U	S	S	U	U	S	S	S	S	U	U
Metrizamide	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Lactic Acid (100%)	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	S	U	-	S	S	S	M	S	S	-	M	S	M	S	S	-	S
Lactic Acid (20%)	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	-	-	M	S	M	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S	S	-	S
N-Butyl Alcohol	S	-	S	U	-	-	S	-	-	S	M	-	U	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	-	S	-	S
N-Butyl Phthalate	S	S	U	-	S	S	S	-	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	M	-	U	U	S	U	S	M	M	S	U	S
N, N-Dimethylformamide	S	S	S	U	S	M	S	-	S	S	U	S	U	S	U	U	-	S	S	U	U	S	M	S	S	S	U
Sodium Borate	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Sodium Bromide	U	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Sodium Carbonate (2%)	M	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

CHEMICAL	MATERIAL ALUMINUM	ANODIC COATING for ALUMINUM	BUNA N	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	POLYURETHANE ROTOR PAINT	COMPOSITE Carbon Fiber/Epoxy	DELRIN	ETHYLENE PROPYLENE	GLASS	NEOPRENE	NORYL	NYLON	PET[1], POLYCLEAR, CLEARCRIMP	POLYALLOMER	POLYCARBONATE	POLYESTER, GLASS THERMOSET	POLYTHERMIDE	POLYRTHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSULFONE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	RULON A, TEFLON	SILICONE RUBBER	STAINLESS STEEL	TITANIUM	TYGON	VITON
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Sodium Hypochlorite (5%)	U	U	M	S	S	M	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	U	S	M	S
Sodium Iodide	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Sodium Nitrate	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S
Sodium Sulfate	U	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Sodium Sulfide	S	-	S	S	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	S	S	S	U	U	-	-	S	-	-	-	S	S	M	-	S
Sodium Sulfite	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Nickel Salts	U	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Oils (Petroleum)	S	S	S	-	-	-	S	U	S	S	S	S	U	U	M	S	M	U	U	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S
Oils (Other)	S	-	S	-	-	-	S	M	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	M	S
Oleic Acid	S	-	U	S	S	S	U	U	S	U	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	U	S	M	M
Oxalic Acid	U	U	M	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	M	S	S
Perchloric Acid (10%)	U	-	U	-	S	U	U	-	S	M	M	-	-	M	U	M	S	M	M	-	M	S	U	-	S	-	S
Perchloric Acid (70%)	U	U	U	-	-	U	U	-	S	U	M	U	U	M	U	U	U	M	M	U	M	S	U	U	S	U	S
Phenol (5%)	U	S	U	-	S	M	M	-	S	U	M	U	U	S	U	M	S	M	S	U	U	S	U	M	M	M	S
Phenol (50%)	U	S	U	-	S	U	M	-	S	U	M	U	U	U	U	U	S	U	M	U	U	S	U	U	U	M	S
Phosphoric Acid (10%)	U	U	M	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	U	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	M	U	S	S
Phosphoric Acid (conc.)	U	U	M	M	-	-	U	S	-	M	S	U	U	M	M	S	S	S	M	S	M	S	U	M	U	-	S
Physiologic Media (Serum, Urine)	M	S	S	S	-	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Picric Acid	S	S	U	-	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	U	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	U	S	U	M	S	M	S
Pyridine (50%)	U	S	U	U	S	U	U	-	U	S	S	U	U	M	U	U	-	U	S	M	U	S	S	U	U	U	U
Rubidium Bromide	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Rubidium Chloride	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Sucrose	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Sucrose, Alkaline	M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
Sulfosalicylic Acid	U	U	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	U	S	S	S
Nitric Acid (10%)	U	S	U	S	S	U	U	-	S	U	S	U	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S
Nitric Acid (50%)	U	S	U	M	S	U	U	-	S	U	S	U	U	M	M	U	M	M	M	S	S	S	U	S	S	M	S
Nitric Acid (95%)	U	-	U	U	-	U	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	M	U	U	U	U	M	U	U	S	U	S	S	-	S
Hydrochloric Acid (10%)	U	U	M	S	S	S	U	-	S	S	S	U	U	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	M	S	S
Hydrochloric Acid (50%)	U	U	U	U	S	U	U	-	S	M	S	U	U	M	U	U	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	U	U	M	M
Sulfuric Acid (10%)	M	U	U	S	S	U	U	-	S	S	M	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	U	U	S	S
Sulfuric Acid (50%)	M	U	U	U	S	U	U	-	S	S	M	U	U	S	U	U	M	S	S	S	S	S	U	U	U	M	S
Sulfuric Acid (conc.)	M	U	U	U	-	U	U	M	-	-	M	U	U	S	U	U	U	M	S	U	M	S	U	U	U	-	S

CHEMICAL	MATERIAL ALUMINUM	ANODIC COATING for ALUMINUM	BUNA N	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	POLYURETHANE ROTOR PAINT	COMPOSITE Carbon Fiber/Epoxy	DELRIN	ETHYLENE PROPYLENE	GLASS	NEOPRENE	NORYL	NYLON	PET[1], POLYCLEAR, CLEARCRIMP	POLYALLOMER	POLYCARBONATE	POLYESTER, GLASS THERMOSET	POLYTHERMIDE	POLYRTHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSULFONE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	RULON A, TEFLON	SILICONE RUBBER	STAINLESS STEEL	TITANIUM	TYGON	VITON
Stearic Acid	S	-	S	-	-	-	S	M	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	S
Tetrahydrofuran	S	S	U	U	S	U	U	M	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	-	M	U	U	U	U	S	U	S	S	U	U
Toluene	S	S	U	U	S	S	M	U	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	S	U	M	U	U	U	S	U	S	U	U	M
Trichloroacetic Acid	U	U	U	-	S	S	U	M	S	U	S	U	U	S	M	-	M	S	S	U	U	S	U	U	U	M	U
Trichloroethane	S	-	U	-	-	-	M	U	-	U	-	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	S	U	-	S	-	S
Trichloroethylene	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	U	-	U	-	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	S	U	-	U	-	S
Trisodium Phosphate	-	-	-	S	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	S	S	S	-	-	S	-	-	S	-	S
Tris Buffer (neutral pH)	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Triton X-100	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Urea	S	-	U	S	S	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	M	S	-	S
Hydrogen Peroxide (10%)	U	U	M	S	S	U	U	-	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	M	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	U	S
Hydrogen Peroxide (3%)	S	M	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Xylene	S	S	U	S	S	S	M	U	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	M	U	M	U	U	U	S	U	M	S	U	S
Zinc Chloride	U	U	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	U	S	S	S
Zinc Sulfate	U	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Citric Acid (10%)	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

[1] *Polyethyleneterephthalate*

Key

S Satisfactory

M Moderate attack, may be satisfactory for use in centrifuge depending on length of exposure, speed involved, etc. Suggest testing under actual conditions of use.

U Unsatisfactory, not recommended.

-- Performance unknown; suggest testing, using sample to avoid loss of valuable material.

Chemical resistance data is included only as a guide to product use. No organized chemical resistance data exists for materials under the stress of centrifugation. When in doubt we recommend pretesting sample lots.

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