Thermo Scientific

Medilite Microcentrifuges

Instruction Manual

IM-448-3 June 2012

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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

WEEE Conformity

This product is subject to the regulations of the EU Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2002/96. It is marked by the following symbol:

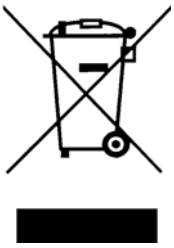

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Table of Contents

Preface

Before starting to use the centrifuge, 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
	Centrifuge Medilite	1	☐
	Rotor	1	☐
IM448	CD with instruction manual	1	☐

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

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

Intended Use

This centrifuge is a laboratory product designed to separate components by generation of relative centrifugal force. The centrifuge is to be used for separating materials of different density or particle size suspended in a liquid.

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

Accident Prevention

WARNING If a hazardous situation occurs, turn off the power supply to the centrifuge and leave the area immediately.

WARNING If the centrifuge is used in a manner nor specified in this manual, the protection provided by the centrifuge may be impaired.

Prerequisite for the safe operation of the Sorvall Medilite is a work environment in compliance with standards, directives and trade association safety regulations and proper instruction of the user.

The safety regulations contain the following basic recommendations:

- Maintain a radius of at least 30 cm around the centrifuge.

  Remaining risk: Inproper use can cause damages, contamincation, and injuries with fatal consequences.

- Implementation of special measures which ensure that no one can approach the centrifuge for longer than absolutely necessary while it is running.
- The mains plug must be freely accessible at all times. Pull out the power supply plug or disconnect the power supply in an emergency.

Precautions

In order to ensure safe operation of the Sorvall Medilite, the following general safety regulations must be followed:

- The centrifuge should be operated by trained specialists only.
- The centrifuge is to be used for its intended use only.
- While handling centrifuge, rotor, and samples you must wear laboratory clothing (e.g. gloves).
- Plug the centrifuge only into sockets which have been properly grounded.
- Do not move the centrifuge while it is running.
- Do not lean on the centrifuge.

- Use only rotors and accessories for this centrifuge 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.
- Do not use rotors which show any signs of cracks.
- Use only with rotors which have been properly installed. Follow the instructions in section "Rotor Installation" on page 4-2.
- Use only with rotors which have been loaded properly.
- Never overload the rotor.
- Never open the door until the rotor has come to a complete stop.
- Never use the centrifuge if parts of it are damaged or missing.
- Do not touch the electronic components of the centrifuge or alter any electronic or mechanical components.
- Please observe the safety instructions.

Please pay particular attention to the following aspects:

- Location: well-ventilated environment
- Place the centrifuge on a clean, dry surface, to make certain that the suction feet at the bottom grip the surface firmly.
- Especially when working with corrosive samples (salt solutions, acids, bases), the accessory parts and rotor chamber have to be cleaned carefully.
- Always balance the samples.

Centrifuging hazardous substances:

- Do not centrifuge explosive or flammable materials or substances which could react violently with one another.
- The centrifuge is neither inert nor protected against explosion. Never use the centrifuge in an explosion-prone environment.
- Do not centrifuge inflammable substances.

  Remaining risk: Inproper use can cause damages, contamincation, and injuries with fatal consequences.

- Do not centrifuge toxic or radioactive materials or any pathogenic micro-organisms without suitable safety precautions.

  When centrifuging microbiological samples from the Risk Group II (according to the Biosafety Manual" of the World Health Organization (WHO)), aerosol-tight biological seals have to be used.

  For materials in a higher risk group, extra safety measures have to be taken.
- If toxins or pathogenic substances have gotten into the centrifuge or its parts, appropriate disinfection measures have to be taken (see “Disinfection” on page 5-3).

  Remaining risk: Inproper use can cause damages, contamincation, and injuries with fatal consequences.

- Highly corrosive substances which can cause material damage and impair the mechanical stability of the rotor, should only be centrifuged in corresponding protective tubes.

Introduction

Contents

Characteristics

The unit consists of:

- A baseplate with three rubber suction cup pads for stability.
- A brushless AC motor is attached to the cabinet. The motor is thermally protected in accordance with UL and CSA specifications.
- A six or twelve place plastic 45° angle rotor.
- A 30 minute timer (with hold function).
- A viewport in the cover for easy speed verification.

Technical Data

The technical data of the Thermo Scientific Medilite is listed in the following table.

Table 1-1. Technical data Thermo Scientific Medilite

Feature	Value	
Environmental conditions	-Indoor use only -Altitudes of up to 2,000 m above sea level -max. relative humidity 80 % up to 31°C; decreasing linearly up to 50% relative humidity at 40°C	
Permissible ambient temperature during operation	+5°C to +40°C	+5°C to +40°C
Permissible ambient temperature during storage and shipping	+2°C to +50°C	+2°C to +50°C
Overvoltage category	II	II
Pollution degree	2	2
Heat dissipation	220-240V	120V
	274BTU/h	290BTU/h
IP	20	20
Max running time	30min	30min
Speed n_{max}	2700rpm	3100rpm
Maximum RCF value at n_{max}	920x g	1228x g
Maximum kinetic energy	<285Nm	<285Nm
Noise level at maximum speed	< 65dB (A)	< 65dB (A)
Dimensions		
Hight Hight, cover open Width Depth	241mm 457mmm 292mm 375mm	9.5in 18in 11.5in 14.75in
Weight	5.7kg	12.5lbs

Directives, Standards and Guidelines

Table 1-2. Directives, Standards and Guidelines

Tension / Frequency	Marked	Produced and inspected according to the following standards and guidelines
220-240V 50Hz/60Hz,	CE 2006/42/EC Machine Directive 2004/108/EC EMC Directive 2006/95/EC Low Voltage Directive	EN 61010-1, 2nd Edition EN 61010-2-020, 2nd Edition
120V 50Hz	cCSAus:	UL Std. No. 61010-1 (2nd Edition) CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04 CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-020-09 IEC 61010-2-020 2nd Edition

Mains Supply

The following table contains an overview of the electrical connection data for the Thermo Scientific Medilite. This data is to be taken into consideration when selecting the mains connection socket.

Table 1-3. Electrical connection data of theThermo Scientific Medilite

Cat.		Mains voltage	Frequency	Rated current	Power-consumption	Equipment fuse	Building fuse
449	Medilite 6-place rotor	220-240 V	50 / 60 Hz	0.6 A	80 W	1.25A, slow blow	16 AT
448	Medilite 6-place rotor	120 V	50 / 60 Hz	1.2 A	85 W	2.5A, slow blowr	15 AT
459	Medilite 12-place rotor	220-240 V	50 / 60 Hz	0.6 A	80 W	1.25A, slow blow	16 AT
458	Medilite 12-place rotor	120 V	50 / 60 Hz	1.2 A	85 W	2.5A, slow blow	15 AT

Rotor Selection

The Thermo Scientific Medilite is supplied with a rotor.

Two rotors are available to choose from.

6-Place Rotor	47430
12-Place Rotor	47620
Aeroshield 10 mL sealed with cap and o-ring	2087

Tube Size (mm)	
O.D. x Length Min.	7 x100
O.D.x Length Maximum 6 tubes (in 6 or 12 places)	16x133 or 17x120
O.D.x Length Maximum 12 tubes	16x100
Maximum Volume	
6 place	90 mL (6x15 mL)
12 place	130 mL (12x10 mL)

For more information visit our website at: www.thermoscientific.com/centrifuge.

Installation

Contents

Receive the Unit

All units are shipped in protective packaging.

Inspect the unit upon receipt and immediately file any damage claims with the shipper/carrier.

Prepare the Installation Site

- The unit normally resides on a bench top.
- Place the centrifuge on a clean, dry surface, to make certain that the suction feet at the bottom grip the surface firmly. Keep the area beneath the unit free of debris and loose materials..

CAUTION The resting surface must be level, to ensure quiet, vibration-free operation. A rigid and stable location is important. An improperly loaded centrifuge may vibrate or move.

- A safety zone of at least 30 cm (12”)must be maintained around the centrifuge.

WARNING
No person or any hazardous materials Should be in the safety zone while the centrifuge operates for the unlikely event of a disruption.

- The centrifuge should not be exposed to heat and strong sunlight.

WARNING UV rays reduce the stability of plastics.
Do not subject the centrifuge, rotors and plastic accessories to direct sunlight.

- The set-up location must be well-ventilated at all times.
- Lift the lever to release the latch. Remove the soft material covering the plastic shields (6 or 12) that are shipped in position inside the rotor.
- Press down on the center hub to ensure that the rotor is secured to the shaft. Turn rotor by hand to verify it turns freely.
- Inspect the shields for damage. Make sure the flange of the shield is flush with the surface of the rotor.

Verify Power Configuration

Verify that the correct power cord and connector is provided for your installation.

The unit requires a grounded power supply (3-outlet). If your facility does not have grounded power outlets, arrange for proper grounding.

WARNING ELECTRICAL HAZARD!
Do not remove the grounding pin from the centrifuge power cord. Do not use the bare wired power cord to attach a power plug that does not have a grounding pin. The power cord provided with the unit is correctly rated for the highest current demand. This power cord should not be interchanged with cords from equipment with lower current demand. Exchange of power cords between equipment may create a fire hazard.

Moving the Unit

To move the unit to a new location:

WARNING Use caution when moving to avoid any injury

1. Check that the new site meets the criterias described in "Prepare the Installation Site" on page 2-2 before moving the unit.
2. Before moving, unplug the centrifuge and remove all accessories and the rotor.
3. Position a flat object, such as a tongue depressor, near a suction cup at the bottom of the unit.
4. Lift up an edge of the cup, and insert the flat object far enough to break the vacuum suction seal.
5. When all four suction cups are disengaged, lift the unit from the work surface.
6. When the unit is in its new location, ensure that the suction cups adhere correctly to the work surface.

Operation

Contents

Warnings and Cautions

WARNING To Avoid Electric Shock: Plug the power cord into a grounded outlet. Never remove the grounding prong from the power plug, or use any adapter which does not complete the grounding circuit.
Always unplug the power cord before attempting to clean or service the centrifuge.

CAUTION Do not exceed maximum rated speed for each rotor/ accessory combination. Maximum speeds can be found in "Technical Data" on page 1-3. All rotors and accessories are stamped with their cat. no.for easy identification.
Do not spin any fluids which have a specific gravity greater than 1.5.
Do not operate the unit if the shields or rotor show signs of damage. If deterioration is visible, replace the affected parts immediately.
Do not open the lid while the unit is spinning.
Ensure that loads are properly balanced around the rotor to minimize vibration. All Thermo Fisher Scientific accessories are stamped with their weight for easy balancing.

Chemical damage can appear as crazing, frosting, peeling or similar deterioration of the inner cavity or exterior surface of the shields or rotor. Mechanical damage can appear as cracks, scratches or gouges on the shield or rotor surfaces.

Operating Controls

Loading

1. Unlatch and open the cover.
2. Check that the rotor turns freely and that there are no loose objects in the chamber.

3. Load the rotor symmetrically with 2, 3, 4, or 6 tubes in the 6-place rotor (but not 1 or 5) or 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, or 12 in the 12-place rotor (but not 1, 5, 7 or 11).

The tubes must be of equal size and with contents of equal (within 1 gram) weight.

4. Close the cover securely, ensuring that the latch is engaged.

Starting a Run

1. Turn the timer knob to the desired run duration.

   For runs of under 5 minutes, turn the timer past the five minute setting and then back to the desired time).

   For runs in the HOLD mode (infinite duration), turn the knob speed counter-clockwise to the ∞setting.

The motor will take several minutes to reach top speed..

Note Periods of slight vibration during acceleration are normal. If excessive vibration occurs, turn the timer knob to zero (0). When the rotor has come to a stop, open the cover and check that the load is balanced. If the rotor is properly balanced and vibration persists, ensure that the suction cup feet are clean and adhering to the surface on which the unit was placed.

Stopping a Run

1. To stop a run, turn the timer knob to zero or allow the time to expire.
2. Wait until the rotor has come to a complete stop, then unlatch and open the cover.

Maintenance

Contents

Care and Cleaning

- Keep the centrifuge clean to ensure good operation and to extend its life.
- Clean the sample chamber, rotor, and lid at the end of each work day and immediately after any spill. Use a damp sponge, warm water, and a mild liquid detergent, suitable for washing dishes by hand. Do not use caustic detergents or detergents that contain chlorine ions. These attack metals.
- Remove stubborn stains with a plastic scrub pad. Do not use steel wool, wire brushes, abrasives, or sandpaper as they create corrosion sites. Never pour water directly into the rotor chamber.
- Scrub the rotor's tube cavities with a stiff test tube brush that has end bristles and a non-metallic tip. After cleaning, dry each part with a clean absorbent towel.

CAUTION In the case of glass breakage, be careful to remove all particles of glass from the unit. Microscopic particles of glass can become embedded in parts on in plastic shields. Thoroughly scrub any components, adapters, or cushions with a wire brush or replace these items as glass shards embedded in the components can cause further breakage.

To Remove a Rotor

To remove the rotor, lift it straight up off its drive shaft. The rotor is held in place by spring clips that line up flat to the surface on the drive shaft. To reinstall the rotor, line up the clips with the flat surface and press it as far down the shaft as it will go.

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

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 Bromide		M	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
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	-	-

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	POLYETHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSULFONE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	RULON A, TEFLON	SILICONE RUBBER	STAINLESS STEEL	TITANIUM	TYGON	VITON
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
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

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
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
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

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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
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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