



# Operating instructions

High-performance ultrasonic baths





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The image is a white rectangular box with a black border. At the top, there is a black horizontal bar containing a white icon of two speech bubbles, one with a globe and one with the letter 'A'. Below this bar, on the left, is a laptop icon with a globe on its screen. To the right of the laptop is a QR code. Below the laptop is the text 'www.manuals.bandelin.com'. Two black arrows point from the laptop and the QR code towards a central circular icon. This icon depicts a person sitting and reading a document. To the right of this person icon is a smaller icon of a document with a downward arrow and the letters 'PDF'. Below the main box, there is a horizontal line. To the left of the line is an envelope icon with a document inside. To the right of the line, the text 'info@bandelin.com' is displayed. Below this text are two lines of contact information: a telephone icon followed by '+49 30 768 80-0' and a fax icon followed by '+49 30 773 46 99'.

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Certified to ISO 9001 and ISO 13485

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# 1 About these operating instructions

These operating instructions contain information that is necessary and useful in order to use the device safely and efficiently.

- Read these operating instructions before using the device.
- Pay particular attention to Section **2 Safety**.
- If you pass this device on to someone else, provide these operating instructions with it.
- Should these operating instructions leave any questions unanswered, please contact your specialist dealer or BANDELIN. Notes on service can be found in Section **6.4 Repairs**.

In the event that the translation cannot be understood, the German original version of BANDELIN must be followed.

BANDELIN assumes no responsibility or liability for damage caused by improper handling or use.

Illustrations are exemplary and not to scale. Decorations not included with delivery.

## 2 Safety

### 2.1 Using the device

You can use the device for the following applications:

- Ultrasonic cleaning of objects of various shapes, types and sizes
- Homogenisation, emulsification
- Rapidly degassing liquids
- Sonochemical applications, e.g., for generating radicals or for improved substance transport
- Preparing samples for analysis

A solution consisting of water and a special agent for application with ultrasound is used as the sonication liquid. Refer to Section **5.2 Sonication liquid** for information on the sonication liquid.

Objects to be sonicated must not be placed on the bottom of the oscillating tank. They must be placed in the sonication liquid in an insert basket or other suitable container.

In the event of stains, discolouration, rust deposits, etc., basic cleaning can be carried out using special detergents and indirect sonication.

Do not allow the unit to run without supervision.

### 2.2 Keep out of reach of children.

Children may not detect hazards emanating from the device. Therefore, keep the device away from children.

### 2.3 Risk of electric shock

The device is an electrical device. Failure to follow safety rules can result in a life-threatening electric shock.

- Never let the device become wet. Keep the surface and operating elements clean and dry.
- Only transport the device when it is empty.
- Only empty the device when it is switched off.
- Do not shower the device or expose it to splash water.
- Disconnect the device from the mains before any cleaning or maintenance.

- Only connect the device to a socket with an earthed protective contact that matches the protective contact of the device's plug.

**WARNING****Note for unit with type E+F jack:**

Combination with socket type K (especially common in Denmark) is not permitted.

- If you discover a defect in the device, unplug it immediately. Do not connect any defective device to the mains.
- Only have repairs carried out by qualified personnel or by the manufacturer. See Section 6.4 **Repairs**.
- Position the device in such a way that it is possible to disconnect the mains connection at any time without difficulty.

## 2.4 Damage to health due to ultrasonic noise

The ultrasonic noise typically produced during a procedure can be perceived as very unpleasant. If you stay within a radius of 2 m for a prolonged period, you may suffer damage to your health.

- Wear suitable hearing protection.
- Use a lid to reduce noise. The device can also be used in a sound-proof box.

## 2.5 Danger due to high temperatures

The device, the sonication liquid and the objects to be sonicated may become hot during operation. Touching them may cause burns. The temperature can be set at up to 80 °C.

Ultrasound heats the sonication fluid even without additional heating. Very high temperatures can occur during prolonged ultrasound operation. In the case of a device that has heating, the set temperature can be significantly exceeded by the energy of the ultrasound.

- Observe the treatment times recommended by the manufacturer of the ultrasound agent. Do not leave the ultrasound on for longer than necessary.

- Do not reach into the sonication fluid by hand. Remove objects to be sonicated using the insert basket or forceps.
- Allow the objects to be sonicated to cool before touching them.
- When lifting by the handles, your hands may touch the edge of the oscillating tank, which may be very hot. Allow the device to cool after operation before lifting it for emptying.

Non-aqueous fluids can heat up many times faster than water. A possible flashpoint can be reached, and exceeded, after a very short period of sonication. In the case of fluids with high boiling points, the bath temperature can rise to over 120 °C due to the energy supplied by the ultrasound. This can lead to fires and severe burns.

- Do not use combustible, explosive or non-aqueous fluids (e.g., petrol, solvent) or mixtures with combustible liquids (e.g., alcoholic solutions) directly in the stainless-steel oscillating tank.
- Small amounts of combustible liquids in sample vessels can be sonicated indirectly. Before exposing combustible liquids to sonication, familiarise yourself with the necessary safety measures and applicable regulations for when handling these liquids.
- The lid used must not completely seal the oscillating tank – steam must be able to escape

## 2.6 Danger due to ultrasound

The strong ultrasound in the unit destroys cell structures. If a body part is immersed in the sonication fluid during operation, this can lead to skin damage, but also to internal tissue damage. The fingers' periosteum can become damaged.

- Do not reach into the sonication fluid during operation.
- Never expose living things to ultrasound.



## 2.7 Danger due to the agents used

The agents used in the device can be toxic or corrosive. They can irritate eyes, skin and mucous membranes. The vapours and aerosols can also be dangerous.

- Wear gloves and goggles when handling hazardous agents.
- Do not ingest the agents, and avoid bringing them into contact with eyes or skin. Avoid bending over very close to the device in order to avoid vapours coming into contact with your eyes or inhaling the vapours.
- Place a cover on the device during operation. In the event of dangerous vapours, use an extraction system.
- Observe the information on the label and in the safety data sheet of the agent.
- Keep agents away from children and untrained persons.

## 2.8 Disposing of sonication fluid

Dispose of the sonication fluid according to the instructions of the manufacturers of the ultrasonic agents used. The recommended ultrasonic agents belonging to the TICKOPUR, TICKOMED and STAMMOPUR product series from DR. H. STAMM GmbH are biodegradable in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 (Detergents Regulation). If necessary, the sonication liquid must be neutralised before disposal.

Depending on the type of contamination, substances hazardous to water, e.g., oils or heavy metal compounds, may have been introduced into the sonication liquid during cleaning. If the limit values for these substances are exceeded, the sonication liquid must be treated or disposed of as hazardous waste.

Observe local sewage regulations.

## 2.9 Erosion of the oscillating tank

The surface of the oscillating tank is subject to erosion. How quickly this erosion takes place depends on how the device is used. The erosion leads to leakage points in the oscillating tray. This allows bath liquid to enter the interior of the device. Moisture on electrical components can cause an electric shock or fire.

- Do not use the device if you notice a leak. Disconnect the mains plug immediately. Empty the oscillating tank.

You can extend the lifespan of the oscillating tank by observing the following instructions:

- Replace the sonication liquid if it has visible contamination from particles.
- Only use demineralised water (aqua purificata) with an ultrasound-compatible specimen.
- Do not use chemicals that contain or release chloride ions in the ultrasonic oscillating tank. This is the case with some disinfectants, household cleaners and dishwashing detergents. Chloride ions cause corrosion on stainless steel.
- Only use the device with accessories that are suitable for the device and the objects to be sonicated, e.g., a basket. Do not place any objects to be sonicated directly on the bottom of the oscillating tank.

## 2.10 Preventing damage to the device

- Only use aggressive agents in inset beakers or insert tubs. When working with aggressive agents, avoid splashes that get into the contact liquid or onto the stainless steel surface. Replace contaminated sonication fluid immediately. Clean surfaces and wipe them dry.
- When using strongly acidic agents, the ball of the ball valve can be affected. The ball valve will start to leak. If the use of strongly acidic detergents cannot be avoided, use a stainless steel ball valve.
- Do not operate the device without sonication fluid in the oscillating tank. Make sure that the heating is switched off when the oscillating tank is empty. The fill level must be at or just above the filling level mark.

## 2.11 Interference with wireless communication

The device may interfere with other wireless communication devices in close proximity, such as:

- mobile phones;
- Wi-Fi devices
- Bluetooth devices

If a wireless device malfunctions, move it further away from the device.

The device complies with the requirements for Class B devices per EN 55011.

## 2.12 Safety stickers on the device

- Observe all safety stickers on the device.
- Keep the safety stickers in a readable state. Do not remove them. Replace them when they are no longer legible. Please contact our customer service for this. See Section **6.4 Repairs**.

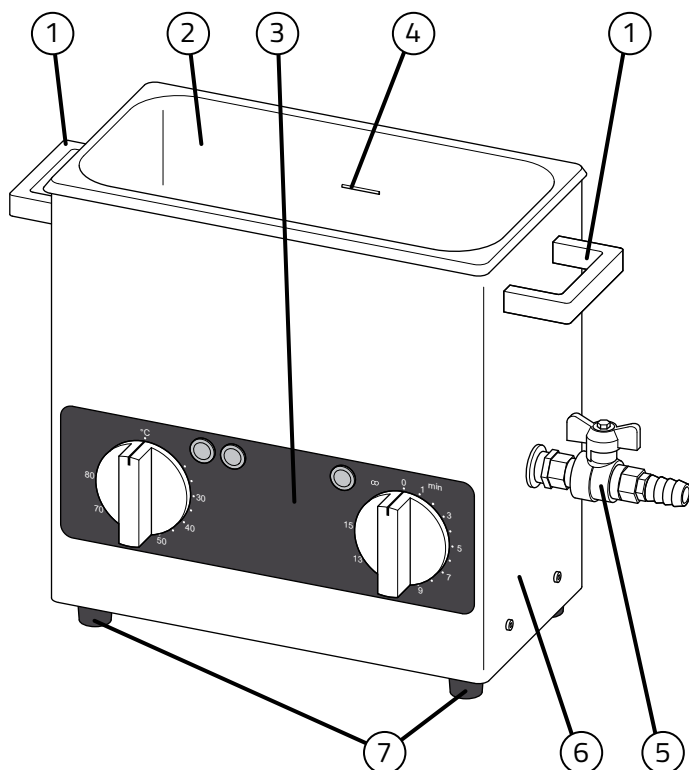
## 2.13 Not overloading accessories

Observe the specified load capacity or load capacity of the respective accessory used.

- Accessories can be baskets and receptacles.
- The corresponding information can be found in the appendix or in the dimension sheet. If you do not have this information, please contact the manufacturer.

### 3 Construction and function

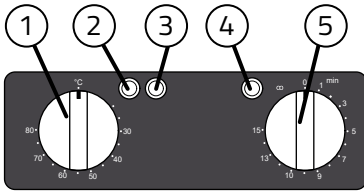
#### 3.1 Structure



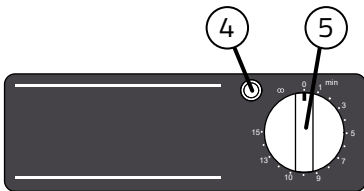
Device overview

- 1 Handles (depending on the model)
- 2 Oscillating tank
- 3 Control panel
- 4 Filling level mark
- 5 Outlet with ball valve (depending on the model)
- 6 Housing
- 7 Device feet

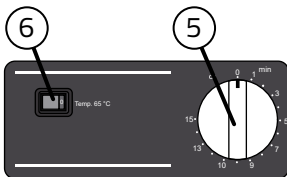
## 3.2 Control panel



Operating elements for ultrasonic baths with heating



Operating elements for ultrasonic baths without heating



Operating elements for ultrasonic baths with preset heating

- 1 Turning knob for adjusting the heating temperature
- 2 White pilot lamp:
  - for models with a lamp, lit up means: heating is switched on
  - for models with two lamps, lit up means: heating control active
- 3 Yellow indicator lamp:
  - for models with two lamps, lit up means: heating switched on
- 4 Green pilot lamp:
  - lit up means: ultrasound is switched on
- 5 Turning knob for adjusting the ultrasound duration
- 6 Toggle switch for switching the heating on/off

### 3.3 Function

The device uses cavitation triggered by low-frequency ultrasound. Piezoelectric transducers are located on the underside of the oscillating tank. The ultrasound generates strong pressure fluctuations in the sonication fluid. Cavitation bubbles are formed at the pressure minima. At higher ambient pressure around the bubbles, they collapse very quickly. This creates strong local micro-currents on the surfaces of the exposed items. This removes contamination from the surface of the objects. Dirt particles are transported away, and fresh sonication fluid flows in. The device uses SweepTec®, a technology in which the ultrasonic frequency often changes by the level of the operating frequency. The optimal operating frequency depends on the load, fill level, temperature and type of sonication fluid. The operating frequency can deviate significantly from the nominal frequency. SweepTec® creates a particularly homogeneous ultrasonic field in the bath volume to ensure optimal results at all times.

## 4 Preparation for operation

### 4.1 Installation site requirements

The installation site of the device must meet the following conditions:

- The installation surface must be horizontal, firm and dry.
- The load-bearing capacity must be sufficient for the device together with the sonication liquid. For weight and operating volume, see Section **8.1 Technical specifications**.
- Adequate ventilation must be ensured. The air supply under the bottom of the device must not be impeded by objects. If a sound-proof box is used, it must also allow for adequate ventilation.
- A water connection for filling the device should be located nearby. A basin for draining or pouring out the sonication fluid must be on hand.

### 4.2 Installing the ball valve

Install the supplied ball valve, the hose socket, and the hose in accordance with the installation instructions enclosed with the ball valve.

### 4.3 Performing a functional test

#### Requirement

- The device must have adapted to the climatic conditions at the installation site for at least 2 hours.

#### Procedure

1. Make sure that the device is switched off. The turning knob for adjusting the ultrasound duration must be at "0". If present, the turning knob for adjusting the heating temperature must be at "°C", or the toggle switch must be in the left position ("0").
2. Plug the mains cable of the device into a grounded socket.
3. Briefly switch on the ultrasound. To do this, turn the turning knob for the ultrasound duration to the right, then back to "0" after 1 to 2 seconds.

## Result

- » When the ultrasound is switched on, you will clearly hear a noise.

If you do not hear a noise, contact servicing.

A foil test should be performed before the first application. This serves to document the effect of the ultrasound.

See Section **9 Performing a foil test**.

## 4.4 Rinsing the oscillating tank

Thoroughly rinse the device's oscillating tank with water before using for the first time.

To protect the surfaces during transport and storage, the device is provided with a grease-containing preservative. This preservative must be removed with a suitable cleaner before putting the device into service.



## 5 Operation

### 5.1 Direct and indirect sonication

Objects can be sonicated directly or indirectly in the device.

**Direct sonication** is the standard procedure. The goods to be treated are introduced into the ultrasonic oscillating tank with suitable accessories, e.g. a basket. There, they are in direct contact with the sonication fluid.

**Indirect sonication** is used in the following cases:

- Sonication of sample liquids
- Application of chemically aggressive or combustible liquids
- Application of deionised water without additives
- Removal of chemically aggressive contamination
- Removal of stains, discolouration and rust deposits with acidic agents

The objects or liquids to be sonicated are introduced, using an inset beaker, into the contact liquid for transmitting the ultrasound in the oscillating tank. The contact liquid in the oscillating tank must contain an agent that includes surfactant.

### 5.2 Sonication liquid

A solution made of water and a special ultrasonic specimen is used as the sonication fluid. Drinking water or fully demineralised water (aqua purificata) can be used as water.

Water without any additive is unsuitable for sonication. Use of aqua purificata without an ultrasonic agent will result in increased erosion of the ultrasonic oscillating tank.

The ultrasonic agent used must be cavitation conducive, biodegradable, easy to dispose of, gentle on materials and long-lasting.

Observe the instructions from the manufacturer of the ultrasonic agent regarding dosing.

You can calculate the quantities yourself analogously to the following example:  
10 l ready-to-use solution, 2.5%:

Agent: 
$$\frac{10 \text{ l} \times 2,5 \%}{100 \%} = 0,25 \text{ l}$$

Quantity of water:  $10 \text{ l} - 0,25 \text{ l} = 9,75 \text{ l}$

## 5.3 Sonication time

### NOTICE

#### **Danger of damage to the objects to be sonicated**

Excessive sonication can damage the surface of objects being sonicated.

- Choose the shortest possible sonication duration.

The optimal sonication time depends on a number of factors:

- Type and concentration of the agent
- Temperature of the sonication fluid
- Type of contamination
- Type of objects to be sonicated, especially materials

Observe the specifications of the agent's manufacturer for the recommended sonication duration. At the start, choose the shortest possible sonication time to protect the goods to be treated and the ultrasonic oscillating tank. Check the result. Extend the sonication duration if the result is insufficient.

## 5.4 Filling with sonication fluid

**NOTICE****Risk of damage**

- Do not fill the oscillating tank with hot water.
- Maximum filling temperature: 50 °C.

**NOTICE****Damage due to condensate in the device**

At high humidity, condensation forms inside the device when cold water is poured in.

- Do not fill the oscillating tank with cold water at high humidity.

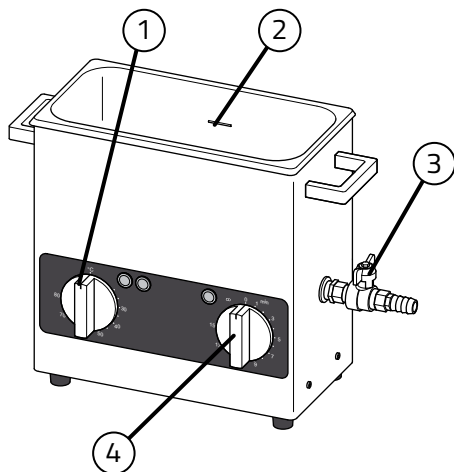
**NOTICE**

If you are using an agent in powder form, do not put it directly into the oscillating tank.

- Mix any powder agents in another container before placing them in the oscillating tank.
- Do not put the agent in the oscillating tank until it has dissolved completely.

**NOTICE****Damage to the device**

Too low a filling level leads to damage to the ultrasonic bath.



#### Filling the oscillating tank

- 1 Turning knob for adjusting the heating temperature
- 2 Filling level mark
- 3 Outlet with ball valve (depending on the model)
- 4 Turning knob for adjusting the ultrasound duration

### Requirements

- In the case of devices with an outlet, the ball valve must be closed.
- The device must be switched off.

### Procedure

1. Fill 1/3 of the oscillating tank with water.
2. Dose the agent into the oscillating tank.
3. Fill up to the filling level mark with water, avoiding foaming. For indirect sonication, take account of the displacement due to inset containers.

### Result

- » The device is ready to be switched on.

## 5.5 Switching sonication on and off

### Requirements

- The oscillating tank is filled.
- The mains plug is plugged into an earthed wall socket.

### Procedure

1. If there is a lid, place it on the device.
2. Rotate the turning knob for the ultrasound duration to the desired duration or to the  $\infty$  symbol for continuous operation.
  - » The ultrasound is switched on. The ultrasonic noise can be heard.
  - » The green indicator lamp lights up.
  - » If the turning knob is not set to  $\infty$ , it will move slowly in the anti-clockwise direction, indicating the remaining sonication duration. As soon as it reaches "0", the ultrasound will switch off.
3. To switch off sonication, rotate the turning knob for the ultrasound duration to "0".
  - » The green indicator lamp will go out.

<b>i</b> Information
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- 
- You can rotate the turning knob in both directions.
  - You can extend, shorten or switch off sonication at any time.
  - The time switch only works when the device is connected to the mains voltage. Without mains voltage, it is difficult to feel when the turning knob is locked.
-

## 5.6 Switching the heating on and off

Relevant for all devices with heating.

### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of scalding**

During heating, steam bubbles can rise explosively under certain conditions (retardation of boiling).

- Occasionally stir the sonication liquid during heating, or switch on the ultrasound.

Heated sonication liquid intensifies the effect of the ultrasound. Experience has shown that the best result is achieved at a temperature of 50 to 60 °C. This can reduce the duration of sonication. At higher temperatures, the effect of the ultrasound again decreases.

Ultrasound also warms the sonication fluid. During continuous operation, especially when the oscillating tank is covered, the temperature of the sonication fluid can rise above the set value. That is why you should check the temperature during sonication of temperature-sensitive items.

- Observe the specifications of the agent's manufacturer for the optimal temperature.
- It is optimal to do preheating while degassing the sonication fluid. See Section **5.7 Degassing sonication fluid**.
- To preheat, remove the basket or other accessories from the oscillating tank. Put on the oscillating tank's cover, if available.
- The lid used must not completely seal the oscillating tank – steam must be able to escape

**i Information**

- The heater is equipped with overtemperature protection. If the heating function is not working, disconnect the device from the mains and allow it to cool down to below 50 °C. Only then can the device be put back into operation.
- The heating operates independently of the ultrasound.
- A bath temperature greater than or equal to 80 °C can only be achieved with the lid on.
- To achieve a shorter heating time and homogeneous temperature distribution among the sonication liquid in the ultrasonic bath, switch on the ultrasound during the preheating phase.

**Toggle switch**

Switch on the heating using the toggle switch.

- The switch will light up when the heating is switched on, even if the target temperature has been reached.
- The temperature control is fixed at 65 °C.

**Heating with a lamp**

Switch on the heating by adjusting the turning knob to the desired temperature.

- The pilot lamp will light up.
- Once the target temperature has been reached, the pilot lamp will go out.

**Heating with two lamps**

Switch on the heating by adjusting the turning knob to the desired temperature.

- The yellow and white pilot lamps will light up.
- Once the target temperature has been reached, the yellow pilot lamp will go out.

## 5.7 Degassing sonication fluid

Sonation liquid that has been freshly poured in or that has remained in the oscillating tank for a long time must be degassed before use.

Degassing the sonication fluid increases the effect of the ultrasound.

- Put on the oscillating tank's cover, if available.
- To degas, switch on the ultrasound. The degassing time is:
  - Sonication liquid volume up to 10 litres:  
10 minutes
  - Sonication liquid volume over 10 litres:  
30 minutes

 <b>Information</b>
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During degassing, the ultrasonic noise becomes quieter. This means that the ultrasound effect is increasing.

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## 5.8 Introducing objects to be sonicated

To achieve a good result, observe the following instructions when adding objects to be sonicated:

- Before each sonication process, check to ensure that the sonication liquid is not contaminated. If there is visible soiling contamination, replace the sonication fluid.
- The sonication fluid must be degassed. See Section **5.7 Degassing sonication fluid**.
- The sonication liquid must be preheated to the desired temperature before you add items.
- Use suitable accessories, such as a basket. Do not place items directly on the bottom of the oscillating tank. For sensitive objects, use a silicone base pad.
- Spread out the items. Do not stack them. Sensitive items must not touch other items.
- The ultrasound must be switched off while inserting objects.
- Check the filling level. Objects to be sonicated must be completely covered with liquid. Inset beakers for indirect sonication must be immersed at least 2 cm below the surface of the contact liquid.
- Remove air bubbles from cavities. Rotate the objects accordingly. Remove air bubbles under inset beakers. The ultrasound is only effective where liquid is in contact with the objects to be sonicated or the inset beaker.



- Place the more contaminated side downwards. Place items with joints (e.g., scissors, tongs) in an open state so that the sonication fluid is able to optimally cover the entire surface.

## 5.9 Removing objects to be sonicated

### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of scalding**

The sonication liquid, the objects to be sonicated, the surface of the device, and the accessories can be very hot.

- Do not touch the surface of the device or accessories such as the cover. Do not reach into the sonication liquid.
- Allow the objects to be sonicated to cool before touching them.

Switch off the ultrasound before removing objects to be sonicated.

Do not remove objects to be sonicated by hand. Carefully remove, for example, the insert basket containing the objects to be sonicated and place it on a flat surface.

Rinse the objects to be sonicated with clear water.

Do not leave objects to be sonicated in the sonication fluid for too long. This can damage the objects.

## 5.10 Emptying the oscillating tank

### **WARNING**

#### **Danger of electric shock**

- Disconnect the mains plug before lifting the device.
- Do not place the device in a sink to empty it.
- Make sure that no liquid can enter the housing.

### **CAUTION**

#### **Hot sonication liquid and oscillating tank**

There is a risk of scalding when lifting the device to empty it.

- Allow the device to cool before lifting it.

Soiling contamination on the bottom of the oscillating tank reduces the ultrasound's performance. If the sonication fluid has visible soiling contamination, empty and clean the oscillating tank.

Observe the information provided by the manufacturer of the agent on the service life of the sonication liquid.

Fully replace used sonication fluid. Do not replenish it by topping it up.

### **Procedure**

1. Switch off the ultrasound. If present, turn off heating. If you need to move the device to empty it, disconnect the mains plug.
2. In the event of a device with an outlet, open the ball valve. If the device does not have an outlet, carefully empty the oscillating tank via its corner.
3. Thoroughly rinse out the oscillating tank.
4. Wipe the device dry with a soft cloth.
5. If necessary, disinfect the device with a suitable surface disinfectant.

## 5.11 Troubleshooting

Error	Possible causes	Troubleshooting
Too little ultrasound effect, loud noises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sonication liquid contains gases.</li> <li>▪ There are too many objects to be sonicated in the oscillating tank.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degas the sonication fluid. See Section <b>5.7 Degassing sonication fluid</b>.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the number of objects to be sonicated.</li> </ul>
Uneven sounds (wobbling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorrect filling level in the oscillating tank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slightly change the fill level of the sonication fluid in the oscillating tank Pay attention to the minimum filling level and correct dosing of the specimen.</li> <li>▪ Vary the position of the objects to be sonicated.</li> </ul>
Heating is not working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The heating has switched off due to excessive temperature.</li> <li>▪ The heating is defective.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disconnect the device from the mains and allow it to cool down to below 50 °C before putting it back into operation.</li> <li>▪ Have the device repaired.</li> </ul>

## 6 Maintenance

### 6.1 Servicing

The device is maintenance-free.

Function tests can be performed for regular checks (see section **6.3 Tests.**)

### 6.2 Cleaning and care of the device

#### Cleaning the housing

- Wipe the housing with a damp cloth. Wipe it dry with a soft cloth.
- Do not use abrasive cleaning agents; only use care products free from abrasive additives.
- If necessary, disinfect the housing with a suitable surface disinfectant.

#### Looking after the oscillating tank

Impurities in the oscillating tank accelerate its wear, can lead to corrosion and reduce the ultrasound effect.

Please therefore observe the following information:

- Rinse the oscillating tank thoroughly with water after each use. Wipe it dry with a soft cloth.
- Remove edges and residues with a stainless steel cleaning product free from abrasive additives.
- Do not use steel wool, scratches or scrapers to clean the oscillating tank.
- Metal parts and rust particles in the oscillating tank cause corrosion. Please therefore avoid leaving any metal parts in the oscillating tank. If rust stains are visible, remove them immediately with a soft cloth and a stainless steel cleaning product without abrasive additives.

## 6.3 Tests

<b>NOTICE</b>
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### Damage to the device

- Only carry out checks on the device when it is filled.
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If one of the tests does not lead to the desired result, contact the servicing team.  
See Section **6.4 Repairs**.

### Check the control lamps

Check the function of the pilot lamps.

#### All devices:

- Briefly switch on the ultrasound.
  - The green pilot lamp will remain on as long as the ultrasound is switched on.

#### Toggle switch:

- Briefly switch on the heating using the toggle switch.
  - The pilot lamp in the toggle switch will remain lit up as long as the heating is switched on.

#### Heating with a lamp:

- Briefly switch on the heating to above 30 °C using the turning knob.
  - The white pilot lamp will remain lit up as long as the heating is switched on.

#### Heating with two lamps:

- Briefly switch on the heating to above 30 °C using the turning knob.
  - The white and yellow pilot lamps will remain lit up as long as the heating is switched on.

### Check the power of the ultrasound and the heating

The power can be checked with a wattmeter between the mains plug of the device and the socket.

## Procedure

1. Fill the oscillating tank with water.
2. Switch on the ultrasound and, if present, the heating, one after the other. Take the power reading. Switch the heating and ultrasound off again.
3. Compare the readings with the technical specifications. See Section **8.1 Technical specifications**.

The measured values may deviate from the values in the technical data by no more than  $\pm 20\%$ .

## Checking ultrasonic effect

Check the effect of the ultrasound while putting it into service and at regular intervals. Testing is recommended every 3 months. See Section **9 Performing a foil test**.

## 6.4 Repairs

During the warranty period, contact your specialist dealer or the manufacturer. Only have repairs carried out by qualified personnel or by the manufacturer. The manufacturer assumes no liability for unauthorised interventions on the device.

### **WARNING**

#### **Health hazard due to contaminated device**

- Decontaminate the device before shipping if it has come into contact with hazardous substances.

If the device needs to be repaired, send it to the manufacturer.

Clean and decontaminate the device and the accessories before shipment.

The "Certificate of Decontamination" serves the occupational safety and health of our employees in accordance with the German "Infection Protection Act" (Infektionsschutzgesetz) and the Accident Insurance Regulations (UVV) of the employers' liability insurance associations. Before being returned for inspection/repair, the device and accessories must be cleaned in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and, if necessary, disinfected with a surface disinfectant that is listed by the VAH (Association of Applied Hygiene). Please understand that we can only start work once this certificate is fully completed and available.

Download the "Certificate of Decontamination" form here:  
<https://www.bandelin.com/downloads>



Fill out the form and attach it so as to be clearly visible on the outside of the packaging. Acceptance will be refused without a completed form.

Send the unit to the following address:

BANDELIN electronic GmbH & Co. KG  
Heinrichstr. 3–4  
12207 Berlin  
Germany

+49 30 76880-2674  
[service@bandelin.com](mailto:service@bandelin.com)

## 7 Disposal

### WARNING

#### Health hazard due to contaminated device

- Decontaminate the device before disposal if it has come into contact with hazardous substances.
- Also decontaminate accessories before disposal.

Dispose of the device properly as electrical waste if it can no longer be used.

Do not dispose of the device in household waste.

Observe local regulations for the disposal of electrical waste.



The oscillating elements contain sintered ceramics made of lead zirconium titanate.

- EC no. 235-727-4
- CAS no. 12626-81-2

This use is permitted in accordance with RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU, Annex III, Exception 7c. I.

Dispose of accessories as metal scrap or as plastic waste according to the material used.



## 8 Information about the device

### 8.1 Technical specifications

#### Electrical data

Mains supply	230 V~ ( $\pm 10\%$ ) 50/60 Hz
Mains supply (optional)	115 V~ ( $\pm 10\%$ ) 50/60 Hz
Protection class	I
Degree of protection	IP 32
Ultrasonic frequency	35 kHz

Further device-specific data can be found on the type plate.

### 8.2 Ambient conditions

Overvoltage category:	II
Degree of contamination:	2
Permissible ambient temperature:	5... 40 °C
Permissible relative humidity to 31 °C:	80% (non-condensing)
Permissible relative humidity to 40 °C:	50% (non-condensing)
Altitude	< 2000 m above sea level
For indoor operation only	

### 8.3 CE conformity

The device meets the CE marking criteria of the European Union:

- 2014/35/EC – Low Voltage Directive
- 2014/30/EU – EMC Guideline
- 2011/65/EU – RoHS Directive

The declaration of conformity can be requested from the manufacturer, stating the serial number.

## 9 Performing a foil test

### Information

**BANDELIN**  
Ultraschall seit 1955

### Foil test

#### Functional test for an ultrasonic bath

A foil test should be carried out before the first use and at regular intervals, e.g., every 3 months. This serves to ensure that the ultrasound has a consistent effect. You are responsible for how often this test is performed.

The foil test is a simple method for displaying the intensity and distribution of the cavitation in an ultrasonic bath. It is performed by inserting aluminium foil stretched over a foil test frame; for suitable foil test frames (FT) and foils (FL), see the table on page 4. Depending on the duration of sonication, the foil will be perforated or destroyed to a certain extent by cavitation.

In order to be able to compare results, it is **important that the conditions of the foil test are always the same:**

- The oscillating tank is filled up to the filling level mark
- Temperature of the sonication liquid
- The power setting on the ultrasonic bath is 100%
- Duration of degassing
- Positioning of the foil test frame
- Foil type (brand, thickness)
- Sonication duration
- Type and concentration of the ultrasound agent

#### Liquid for the foil test

In order to obtain sufficiently strong cavitation, the boundary surface tension of the water used must also be reduced for the foil test with the help of surfactant preparations.

We recommend the following ultrasound agents:

- TICKOPUR R 33
- TICKOPUR R 30
- TICKOPUR TR 7
- TICKOMED 1
- STAMMOPUR R
- STAMMOPUR DR 8

If none of these agents is available, a neutral or mildly alkaline agent that is not destructive to aluminium should be used. The agent must be approved by the manufacturer for use in the ultrasonic bath.

## Test result and documentation

While always maintaining the same test conditions, the test result must be assessed based on the perforated area of the foils. The perforated areas of the foils should always have approximately the same extent and distribution – they are never congruent. Through regular foil tests, it is possible to perform a constant process check, e.g., for reprocessing medical devices. An alternative is to measure the cavitation noise according to IEC TS 63001:2019.

You can download a documentation template here for documenting the test results:

<https://bandelin.com/folientest/>

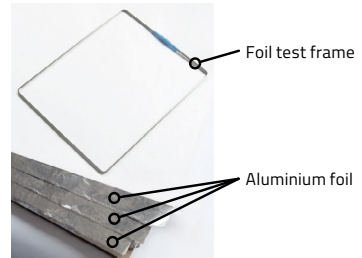
You will also find an application video there.



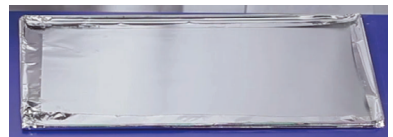
What's more, the foils can be archived in a suitable manner (scan, photo, etc.). This makes it possible to compare the foils at any time.



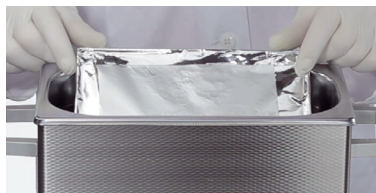
## Performing the foil test



1. Fill the oscillating tank with water and a suitable ultrasound agent in the dosage specified by the manufacturer up to the filling level mark.
2. Degas the sonication liquid.
3. Clamp the aluminium foil onto the foil test frame. We recommend using our foil blanks. As a substitute, you can also use commercially available aluminium foil (thickness of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Depending on the size of the tank, the foil test frame may protrude. It is sufficient to cover the part of the foil test frame that is covered by the sonication liquid.



4. Place the covered foil test frame on a diagonal in the middle of the oscillating tank. If necessary, fix it in place.



5. Switch on the ultrasound. Sonicate the foil for at least 1 minute until visible perforation or pitting occurs. For more stable foils (thicker or coated), the duration of sonication may be up to 3 minutes. Make a note of the duration of your test.
6. Switch off the ultrasound. Take out the foil test frame. Remove the aluminium foil from the foil test frame and allow it to dry.
7. The foil must be perforated. If it is not, it is recommended that the device be checked by the service department of BANDELIN electronic GmbH & Co. KG.

8. Archive the foil with the test date and serial number of the ultrasonic bath, the previously selected conditions, and the duration. The documentation template for the foil test can additionally be filled in and archived.
9. Rinse out the oscillating tank thoroughly to remove any dissolved foil particles.

Suitable foil test frames and foils can be ordered from BANDELIN electronic GmbH & Co. KG.

The foil test frames and foils are designed for a wide range of tank dimensions; see the following table:

Foil test frames (PU = 1 piece)			Film (PU = 50 pieces)	
Type	Code no.	for	Type	Code no.
FT 1	3190	DT 31/H, DT 52/H, RK 31/H, RK 52/H		
FT 4	3074	DL 102 H, DL 255 H, DT 100 / H, DT 102 H /H-RC, DT 103, DT 106, DT 255 /H /H-RC, RK 100 /H, RK 102 H, RK 103, RK 106, RK 255 /H SC 255.2 ST 102 H, ST 103 H, ST 255 H	FL 4	71004
FT 6	3222	DL 156 BH, DT 156 /BH, ST 156 BH		
FT 14	3084	BactoSonic 14.2 DL 510 H, DL 512 H, DL 514 BH, DT 510 /H /H-RC, DT 512 H, DT 514 H /BH / BH-RC, DT 510 F, RK 510 /H, RK 512 H, RK 514 /H /BH, RM 16.2 U /UH /ST ST 510 H, ST 514 H /BH ZE 514 /...DT,	FL 14	71014
FT 36	3673	DT 1028 F, ZE 1031/1032/ ...DT		
FT 37	3674	DT 1058 M, ZE 1058/1059/ ...DT		
FT 38	3672	MC 1001/E		
FT 40	3094	DL 1028 H, DT 1028 /H /CH, RK 170 H, RK 1028 /H /C / CH, RK 1040, RM 40.2 U /UH /ST ST 170 H, ST 1028 H / CH	FL 40	71040
FT 42	3224	TRISON (TE 3000 / TE 4000)		
FT 45	3204	DT 1050 CH, RK 1050/CH, RM 75.2 U /UH /ST ST 1050 CH	FL 45	71045

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