



TYLER
Research Corporation
Biomedical Engineering



Product: LPMR-12PMMA
LPMR-25PMMA

Material: Poly(methyl) methacrylate (Acrylic) with silicone seals and stainless steel screws

The LPMR-12PMMA and LPMR-25PMMA devices are manufactured from poly(methyl) methacrylate (acrylic) a noncrystalline transparent thermoplastic. The LPMR-PMMA series is **NOT** an autoclavable product.

Sterilizing LPMR-PMMA series devices:

Clean the LPMR-12PMMA and LPMR-25PMMA with mild detergents and warm water followed by thorough rinsing in deionized water, and treatment using one or more of the following procedures:

1. Exposure to ethylene oxide gas (available in many hospitals)
2. Exposure to ionizing radiation (Cobalt 60 gamma or X-rays)
3. Treatment with agents containing 2% glutaraldehyde (e.g. Cidex)
4. Soaking overnight in sodium hypochlorite solution (5%)
5. Prolonged exposure to sodium metabisulfite solution (15 g/liter)

IMPORTANT:

Ionizing radiation may cause surface crazing of some materials (such as acrylic) and may lead to color changes over time. In the event that procedures 3, 4, or 5 are used, it is important to soak and rinse the devices in sterile deionized water thoroughly before placing them back in service.

LPMR-12PMMA / LPMR-25PMMA

Assembly/Disassembly Instructions:

The LPMR-XXPMMA series biofilm systems are precision devices consisting of two acrylic manifold halves, two acrylic inlet/outlet nipples, stainless steel socket head cap screws connecting the manifold halves, silicone O-rings, and either 12 or 25 acrylic biostud holders with silicone seals and stainless steel retention/ejection screws.

Assembly or disassembly of the LPMR-12PMMA or LPMR-25PMMA devices for cleaning requires a 5/32" hex drive wrench and a #1 Phillips screwdriver.

Disassembly of the LPMR-12PMMA or LPMR-25PMMA

1. Remove the biostud holders from the ports by pulling them straight out while gently twisting. If the holders are populated with biostuds, remove the biostuds from the holders by turning the panhead screws counterclockwise using a #1 Phillips screwdriver until the screws disengage, and push on the screws to partially eject the biostuds. Grasp the stems of the partially ejected biostuds with sterile forceps to remove them for analysis.
2. If desired, remove the inlet/outlet nipples from the lower manifold by turning counterclockwise with a wrench (for routine cleaning and sterilization this step is not required).
3. Place the LPMR-device face down and use a 5/32" hex-drive wrench to remove the socket head capscrews connecting the two manifold halves.
4. Carefully separate the two acrylic halves and remove the silicone O-ring.
5. Wash all components using only mild detergent and water, and thoroughly rinse with deionized water. Allow to dry before reassembly.

Assembly of the LPMR-12PMMA and LPMR-25PMMA

1. Lubricate all O-rings occasionally with silicone O-ring lube to promote sealing and prolong O-ring life. With the LPMR base upright on a bench, place the large silicone O-ring in the groove surrounding the central channel. Align the top manifold and place it gently onto the base, being careful not to dislodge the O-ring. While holding the halves firmly together, turn the manifold over on the bench to expose the holes for the socket head cap screws. Using a 5/32" hex drive wrench, install and partially tighten the cap screws, leaving a 1mm gap between the top and base of the manifold. Then tighten the screws uniformly, still leaving a tiny gap (approximately 0.1mm) between the manifold halves. Finally, tighten them sequentially just to bring about surface-to-surface contact between the manifold halves. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN!** The O-ring is fully compressed and any tightening beyond surface-to-surface contact will simply stress the threads in the upper manifold, leading to cracking and structural failure.
2. If the inlet/outlet nipples were removed during cleaning, replace the O-rings in the grooves surrounding the thread and carefully screw them into the endport sockets only until surface-to-surface contact has been made to gently compress the retained O-ring. Again, **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN** as this will simply lead to structural failure of the insert or manifold.
3. Populate the biostud holders with biostuds of the appropriate material by pushing the stem into the holder until the face is flush with the counterbored end of the holder, and secure the biostuds in the holder by tightening the retaining screws with a #1 Phillips screwdriver.
4. Plug the biostud holders into their ports by gently twisting them while pushing firmly into the holder ports at the labeled positions (A through J or A through Y).