SOP LABORATORIUM PATOLOGI KLINIK



PRODI D3 ANALIS KESEHATAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMADIYAH SURABAYA

SUBAGAIL
ORABAN

STANDART OPERASIONAL PROSEDUR (SOP)

SPEKTROFOTOMETER OPTIVA 3,8

No. Kode Dokumen	:
Tanggal Terbit	:
No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Supaya pengguna spektrofotom eter dapat menggunakan dengan benar dengan hasil yang akurat

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Penggunaan spektrofotometer Optiva 3,8 digunakan oleh mahasiswa, laboran dan dosen selama praktikum

3. REFERENSI

Buku Pedoman alat Optiva 3,8

4. DEFINISI

Alat yang digunakan dalam membantu memeriksa hasil sampel darah pada pembelajaran praktikum kimia klinik

5. URAIAN PROSEDUR

- 1. Tekan ENTER
- 2. Perform TEKAN ENTER
- 3. Pilih parameter yang dibutuhkan lalu tekan tombol atas bawah, jika pada layar tidak ada parameter yang diinginkan tekan tombol kanan
- 4. Tekan ENTER pada parameter yang diinginkan
- 5. Perintah : Tekan tombol PUSH Aspirave Water kemudian masukkan aquades lalu tekan tombol Hijau
- 6. Perintah : Tes Blank maka akan ada pilihan NO/YES, Tekan Panah Kanan untuk YES kemudian tekan ENTER
- 7. Perintah : Tekan tombol PUSH Aspirave Blank Kemudian masukkan Blanko dan setelahnya tekan tombol hijau
- 8. Perintah: Tekan ENTER untuk melanjutkan
- 9. Perintah : Tes Standard maka akan ada pilihan NO/YES, Tekan panah kanan untuk YES kemudian tekan ENTER
- 10. Perintah : Tekan PUSH Aspirave STD kemudian masukkan standard dan tekan tombol hijau
- 11. Tekan Enter untuk melanjutkan dengan menekan ENTER
- 12. Perintah : Tekan PUSH Aspirave Sample kemudian masukkan sample yang akan diperiksa
- 13. Catat / Print / Foto Untuk Hasil

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STANDART OPERASIONAL PROSEDUR (SOP)

SPEKTROFOTOMETER ERBA CHEM 7

No. Kode Dokumen	:
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1. TUJUAN

Supaya pengguna spektrofotom eter dapat menggunakan dengan benar dengan hasil yang akurat

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Penggunaan spektrofotometer Erba Chem 7 digunakan oleh mahasiswa, laboran dan dosen selama praktikum

3. REFERENSI

Buku Pedoman alat spektrofotometer Erba Chem 7

4. DEFINISI

Alat yang digunakan dalam membantu memeriksa dan memabaca hasil sampel serum pada pembelajaran praktikum kimia klinik

5. URAIAN PROSEDUR

- 1. Tekan Parameter pemeriksaan yang diinginkan
- 2. Perintah: ASPIRAVE WATER kemudian masukkan Aquadest
- 3. Perintah: ASPIRATE REAGEN BL kemudian masukkan BLANKO
- 4. Perintah: SAVE NEW VALUES? Y/N kemudian tekan YES
- 5. Perintah: ASPIRATE STANDARD KEMUDIAN Masukkan STANDARD
- 6. Perintah: SAVE NEW VALUES? Y/N kemudian tekan YES
- 7. Perintah: ASPIRATE SAMPLE KEMUDIAN Masukkan SAMPLE
- 8. Tekan PRINT UNTUK HASIL kemudian di foto dn dicatat

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PRODI D3 ANALIS KESEHATAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMADIYAH SURABAYA



STANDAR OPERASIONAL PROSEDUR (SOP)

No. Kode Dokumen	:
Tanggal Terbit	:
No. Revisi	:

PENGGUNAAN MIKROSKOP

1. TUJUAN

Mikroskop digunakan untuk mengamati obyek benda yang sangat kecil dan tipis (transparan) serta gerakan yang sangat halus dan tidak dapat dilihat dengan mata telanjang

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Mahasiswa / dosen yang menggunakan mikroskop

3. DEFINISI

Mikroskop adalah sebuah alat yang digunakan untuk melihat obyek yang sangat kecil yang tidak dapat dilihat dengan mata telanjang

4. URAIAN PROSEDUR

1. Mempersiapkan Mikroskop

- a. Membuka penutup mikroskop
- b. Menyalakan mikroskop dengan menekan tombol di belakang mikroskop.
- c. Mengatur intensitas cahaya
- d. Menaikkan kondesor ke atas hingga maksimal, dengan cara memutar pengaturnya.
- e. Iris- diafragma dibuka selebar lebarnya.
- f. Periksa kedudukan revolver dengan lensa obyektif yang dikehendaki, apakah telah berada pada posisi yang tepat.

2. Memasang Sediaan/Preparat dan Mengamatinya lewat Lensa Okuler

- a. letakkan preparat yang akan diperiksa dimeja sediaan dan dijepit agar tidak jatuh.
- b. Pertamakali, gunakan lensa obyektif yang lemah (10 x).
- c. Kemudian tubus diturunkan secara perlahan lahan dengan cara memutar pengatur kasar ke arah yang menjauhi badan kita.
- d. Pada waktu pemutaran, awasi dari samping agar ujung lensa obyektif berada lebih kurang setengah sentimeter di atas kaca preparat.
- e. Lihat melalui lensa okuler sambil memutar pengatur kasar untuk menaikkan tubus secara perlahan lahan.
- f. Dengan cara memutar pengatur kasar ke arah badan kita, dan mata melihat ke dalam mikroskop maka akan terlihat gambar preparat / sediaan.
- g. Setelah memperoleh gambar, maka perjelas dengan memutar mutar pengatur halus.

3. Menggunakan Pembesaran yang lebih tinggi

- a. Dengan mikroskop, dapat dilihat suatu gambar preparat secara luas dengan lensa obyektif 10 x.
- b. Apabila ada suatu daerah dalam sediaan/preparat yang dipelajari secara terperinci, lensa obyektif 10 x diganti lensa obyektif 45 x (dengancara memutar revolver).
- c. Dengan susunan lensa ini, akan didapatkan pembesaran dari 100 x (10 x 10) menjadi 450 x (45 x 10).
- d. Bila ingin melihat struktur secara lebih terperinci lagi, atau oleh karena obyeknya sangat kecil dan belum terlihat benar dengan pembesaran 450 x, maka dapat dipergunakan lensa obyektif 100 x, dengan susunan lensa ini, diperoleh pembesaran 1000 x (100 x 10).
- e. Dalam mempergunakan lensa obyektif 100 x, terlebih dahulu dibubuhkan satu dua tetes minyak imersi diatas preparat/sediaaan.
- f. Ganti lensa obyektif dari 45 x menjadi 100 x.
- g. Untuk memperjelas gambar, gunakan pengatur halus.

4. Mengakhiri Penggunaan mikroskop

- a. Matikan mikroskop dengan menekan tombol di belakang
- b. Intensitas cahaya diturunkan sampai minimal
- c. Tubus diturunkan dan preparat diambil dan dikembalikan ke tempat penyimpanan
- d. Kondensor diturunkan hingga maksimal
- e. Diafragma ditutup
- f. Meja sediaan digerakkan ke arah tubus
- g. Revolver diputar sehingga lensa obyektif 10 x berada dalam posisi vertikal (satu garis).
- h. Mikroskop ditutup kembali dengan penutup mikroskop

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PRODI D3 ANALIS KESEHATAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMADIYAH SURABAYA



STANDART OPERASIONAL PROSEDUR (SOP)

SPEKTROFOTOMETER HUMALYZER 2000

No. Kode Dokumen	:
Tanggal Terbit	:
No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Supaya pengguna spektrofotometer dapat menggunakan dengan benar dengan hasil yang akurat

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Penggunaan spektrofotometer Humalyzer 2000 digunakan oleh mahasiswa, laboran dan dosen selama praktikum

3. REFERENSI

Buku Pedoman alat spektrofotometer Humalyzer 2000

4. DEFINISI

Alat yang digunakan dalam membantu memeriksa dan memabaca hasil sampel serum pada pembelajaran praktikum kimia klinik

5. URAIAN PROSEDUR

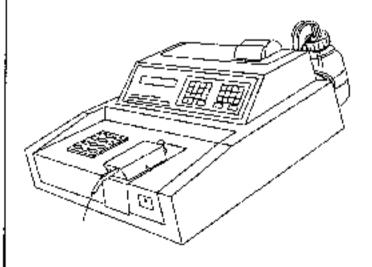
- 1. Nyalakan spektofoto, eter dengan menekan tombol : ON
- 2. Kemudian setelah tampilan awal pada spektrofotmeter humalyzer 2000 keluar tunggu 15 menit sampai spektrofotometer siap dgunakan
- 3. Kemudian tekan tombol menu, pilih nomer menu yang akan diperiksa
- 4. Setelah itu ikuti perintah masukan blanko, masukan larutan blanko dengan masukan ke selang penghisap dan tekan lempengan bawahnya
- Kemudian dilanjutkan perintah masukkan standart , masukkan larutan standart
- 6. Beriuktnya perintah masukkan sample, masukkan lautan sampel
- 7. Hasil pemeriksaan akan tercetak / terprint secara otomatis
- 8. Hasil dicatat.

Humalyzer 2000

Service Manual

Table of Contents
Introduction
Principles of Operation4
Photometer
Temperature control4
Flowcell and Vacuum Pump4
Display, Keypod, and Thermal Printer 4
System Control
-3 Mare dameslendelelennelellindertillingen
Troubleshooting
Power Supply
Photometer
Flowceil7
Valve
Vaccumi Pump and Pump Control PCB 8
Temperature Control8
Main PCB
Internal Printer
Keypad11
Display
Serial Port
Error Messages
Service Procedures
Opening the Instrument
Cleaning the Flowcell
Plowcell Tubing Replacement
Flowcell Adjustment
Flowcell Disassembly
Valve Tubing Replacement
Vacuum Adjustment
Lamp replacement
Filter Replacement
Felier Label
Calibration
Calibration and Absorbance Linearity 31
Restore Calibration Data
Restore Filter Labels
Temperature Calibration 34

Specifications
Replacement Parts
Diagrams43
Block Diagram44
PCB Layouts45
Main PCB
Pump Control PCB
Interface PCB
Printer PCB
Incubation block PCB
Schematics
Мвіп РСВ
Pump Control PCB55
Interface PCB
Printer PCB 57
Incubation block PCB 58



Introduction

The instrument is a general-purpose, bichromatic photometer system with six available wavelengths and 37°C incubation. Two additional wavelengths are optional, for a total of eight filters. A removable flowcell provides extremely rapid fluid sampling with low carryover. A built-in vacuum pump and an external autoclavable waste buttle with level sensing are supplied standard. When the flowcell is removed, the instrument accepts standard 12 mm round tubes as well as 1 cm square cuvettes. The instrument aim contains an incubation block with 12 round tube stations. Both the incubation block and the read well are temperature controlled to 37°C.

Layout

Figure 1 shows the exterior of the instrument, Figure 2 shows the inside of the cover assembly, and Figure 3 shows the chassis layout. For clarity, some cabling arrangements are not shown.

The interface PCB mounted inside the cover behind the from panel, connects to the main PCB by a 26-conductor ribbon cable and header. A 2-conductor cable running from the main PCB to the interface PCB supplies separate power for the internal printer. The printer PCB connects to the interface PCB via a 14-conductor ribbon cable terminated with IDC 14-pin DIP plugs. The serial port connector (DB-9P) connects to the main PCB with a 4-conductor cable. The parallel port (DB-25S, IDC) connects to the interface PCB via a 26-conductor ribbon cable and header. Finally, a 4-conductor cable connects the ready/sample PCB to the interface PCB.

All AC mains (high voltage) circuitry is enclosed behind the AC cover. However, three 18 AWG wires feed 115VAC with ground to the incubation block heater PCB. Note that the block itself is tied directly to this ground.

WARNING

Hazardous line voltages are present behind the AC cover and beneath the incubation block. Always disconnect the external AC power cable before servicing the instrument.

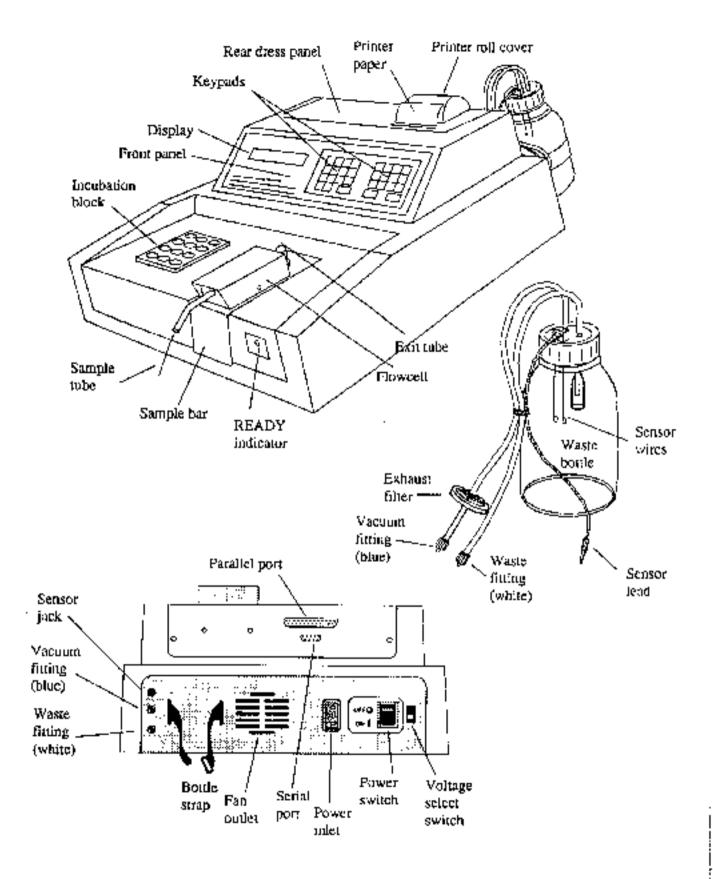
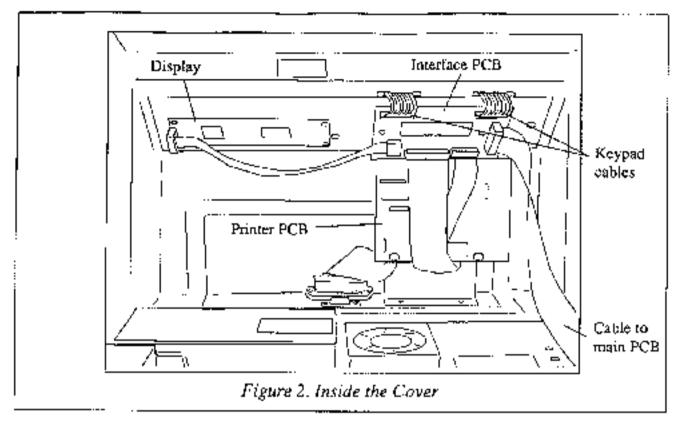
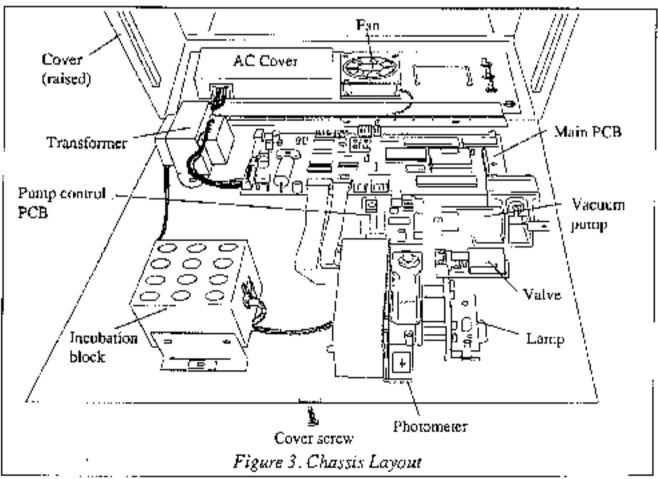


Figure 1. Instrument Exterior





Principles of Operation

Photometer

The light from a tungsten-halogen lamp is passed horizontally though the tube or flowceil and the sample it contains. The sealed box on the opposite side of the tead well contains a rotating filter wheel and photodiode. The filter wheel contains eight interference filters of various wavelengths, and is speed controlled to approximately 3 rps under software control. As each filter passes in front of the photodetector, an infrared optical switch triggers a sampling of the peak voltage produced by the photodetector. The voltage is then fed to a comparator which compares the sampled voltage to the output of an exponential capacitor decay circuit. The pulse at the output of the comparator enables a 16 bit counter in an 8254 programmable timer. The photodetector output is proportional to the intensity of the light, whereas the width of the positive phase of the comparator output is proportional to the absorbance. The resistance across the log cap (RC decay) determines the base of the log (10 for absorbance) and is used to adjust the lowend absorbance calibration (gain). Another potentiometer is used to adjust the high-end absorbance (offset).

Temperature control

The incobation block and read well are maintained at 37°C by means of themtistors (10k @25°C). These thermistors are multiplexed at 0.5 second rate into the feedback path of oscillator U14A. The waveform at U14A is a sawtooth of approximately 1.2 Vpp amplitude centered at +2.5 V. Schmitt triggers U11 convert this to a square wave for current reversal and to drive the CLK2 input of U4. The microprocessor heats the system to maintain the frequency of this signal at 2.08 kHz, the 37°C set point.

Power resistors located on the bottom of the incubation block are switched to 115VAC via an opto-trian. A red LED located on the block PCB illuminates when heat is on. A similar system is enaployed for the read well except that driver U10 applies 12VDC (raw) across heater resistors located on the cell PCB.

*Trowcell and Vacuum Pump

An integral DC vacuum pump maintains a constant vacuum on an external waste bottle, by means of a solid-state vacuum sensor circuit on the pump control PCB. A solenoid-operated pinch valve is opened for a precise interval under microprocessor control, to apply this vacuum to the flowcell. Sample (or air) is drawn through the flowcell and into the waste bottle. Sensor wires built into the bottle cap are used in conjunction with a detector circuit on the pump control PCB to indicate a full condition on the waste bottle.

Display, Keypad, and Thermal Printer

A 24 x 2 line character Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is mounted inside the cover. Two 4 x 4 membrane switch keypads are sealed behind the front panel overlay. The LCD connects to the interface PCB via a 14-pin DIP cable. The tails of the keypad switch layers are fed through the cover and are connected to the interface PCB. The printer assembly, consisting of a 20-column

Rev. R

5

thermal printer, the printer PCB, and metal supports, is mounted to the rear dress panel and is connected to the interface PCB via a 14-pin DIP cable.

System Control

The instrument is based on the 8 bit 780 microprocessor. The software is permanently stored in a 27256 EPROM. A battery-backed non-volatile RAM (random access memory) thip (MK48T08) incorporating a real-time clock is used store data such as calibration, test setups, samples, and also maintains the date and time. A static RAM thip (6264) is used for temporary storage. Almost all digital VO is accomplished with an 8255 Programmable Peripheral Interface. Time intervals and pulse widths are measured using the counter channels of an 8254 programmable timer.

Troubleshooting

The instrument incorporates solid-state eleutronics in a very reliable field-proven design. In this section, each subassembly or component group is discussed, possible problems and solutions are outlined.

Power Supply

The power supply consists of a transformer, two diode bridges, and three regulators. Line voltage supplied to the transformer is converted to 36 VAC, center tapped, which feeds diode bridge BR2. The center tap is used as a reference for regulators VR4 and VR5, which provide +15 VDC and -15 VDC for analog circuitry. Another transformer output supplies 11VAC to diode bridge BR1, which provides +12VDC (raw, 11-13 VDC nominal) to the system, and VR3 regulates this down to +5VDC for the logic and other low voltage control circuits.

A "dead" instrument may be just a blown fuse. However, a blown fuse may indicate a problem on the main PCB or transformer. Also, the voltage select switch setting must match the line voltage. If there is no voltage present at 16, check the fuse. To replace the fuse, disconnect the power cable and open the instrument. Remove the two #4 screws holding the AC cover to the rear panel and lift the AC cover off towards the from of the instrument. Locate the double clip fuse holder mounted on the inside of the rear panel. Locate the blown fuse and remove it with a fuse puller, or carefully pry it out with a small screwdriver, Install a 0.6A 3AG slow blow fuse. Use only the reconumended fuse. Do not substitute other rating? Replace the AC cover.

If voltage is present at J6, check for input voltage on VR3, VR4, and VR5. If no voltage is present, the diode bridge BR1 or BR2 may have failed.

Photometer

The photometer assembly can be examined as several component systems:

- Read well assembly and cell heat PCB
- Lamp and brackets
- Photometer PCB
- Filter wheel and motor.

The read well assembly serves to hold the tube or flowcell centered on the cell block, between a fixed plate and a spring kneded plate. Mechanical adjustments are not required. The presence of a tube or flowcell is detected by an opto pair (photographistor and IR LED) mounted at the ends of the cell heat PCB. A stainless steel plunger in the bottom center of the cell block forces a small spring plate into the light path between the opto pair.

The lamp is tungsten-halogen, rated at 6V, 10W, and is intended to be maintenance free for the life of the instrument, since the lamp is rurned off automatically after 30 minutes of instrument inactivity. However, under heavy usage the lamp remains on for longer periods and may require replacement us the output becomes low near the end of its service life. In addition, a physical shock to the instrument may necessitate lamp replacement due to filament breakage. The lamp and lens brackets simply hold the lamp and lens in alignment with the rest of the assembly. The

Rev. B 7

brackets provide adjustments in both horizontal and vertical dimensions, so that the filament can be centered on the light path. The lamp must be replaced if output becomes low or the lamp fails completely. To check for low lamp output, run rest #186. Press MENU, then type 186 and press ENTER. The instrument prints the detected voltage for each filter. The printout shows the wavelength, position, and the voltage for each filter. The voltages should be between 2 and 10 volts. If all or most of the voltages are low, the lamp is the likely suspect. As a final check, measure the voltage at the lamp terminals. If the lamp voltage is much lower than 4.5 VDC, the regulator circuitry on the main PCB (Q6 and VR1) may be the problem. Otherwise, replace the lamp. Refer to the section "Lamp Replacement".

The photometer PCB contains a photodiode, a very sensitive op amp circuit and photogransistors. Because the photodetector and related circuitry is solid-state, it should require no service. Do not attempt to modify the photometer PCB.

The filter wheel turns on a shoulder screw shaft and is driven by the filter wheel motor via a neoprene belt. The filter wheel itself requires no adjustments. The optical interference filters contained in the wheel are of metal deposition type construction and are intended to be maintenance free for the life of the instrument. However, in a non-ideal environment where extreme humidity or temperature are encountered, optical characteristics on one or more filters may be compromised. Run test # 186 as described above. If only one or two filter voltages are low, the filter(s) may be suspect. Refer to the service procedure "Filter Replacement".

Flowcell

If proper care is taken to clean the flowcell between uses, especially after highly proteinaceous liquids have been sampled, the flowcell itself should require finte or no maintenance. The flowcell should be cleaned regularly as described in "Cleaning the Flowcell". If the flowcell tubing has become damaged or the flowcell is clogged, the flowcell can be disassembled for cleaning and parts replacement. Refer to the service procedures "Flowcell Tubing Replacement" and "Flowcell Disassembly".

Erratic readings (excessive dither) may be a result of trapped air in the flowcell. This can be caused by improper installation of, or failure of the flowcell tubing or coupling tubes. See the section "Flowcell Tubing Replacement". Check the insertion depth of the flowcell tubes into the coupling tubes. Ensure that a leak-free seal is made and that no tubes are kinked or pinched off.

Valve

The valve uses a short length of silicone tubing. If the valve operates but no sample is drawn up, the pinch valve tubing may be blocked. To check for clogged valve tubing, unsurew the flowcell vacuum line from the Lucr fitting. Press PURGE and listen for aspiration. If you hear aspiration, the valve is operating, but the flowcell is clogged. If you do not hear aspiration, the valve tubing is clogged. See the section "Valve Tubing Replacement".

Vacuum Pump and Pump Control PCB

The vacuum pump and pump control PCB should require no maintenance. If the vacuum pump runs continuously, you probably have a leak in the vacuum side. Check the waste bottle cap and fittings. Check that the tubing is firmly seated on barbs and all fittings are tight. Turn the fittings only until finger-tight. Do not over-tighten the plastic Luer fittings! If the waste bottle is located at a higher or lower level than the instrument, such as on a shelf, or if the instrument is used at very high altitudes, the vacuum trimpot may require adjustment. See the section "Vacuum Adjustment". If the vacuum pump is taking longer to achieve full vacuum (runs much longer than usual, but otherwise works), the exhaust filter is likely clogged and should be replaced. In the event that the exhaust filter gets werdue to a waste bottle spill, it must be replaced. See the section "Exhaust Filter Replacement".

Temperature Control

The temperature control system is very stable and ordinarily does not require adjustment or recalibration. In the event calibration must be verified or re-established, refer to the section "Temperature Calibration".

Main PCB

Under normal circumstances, there are no adjustments to be made to the main PCB. Circuit failures are highly utilikely, but if they occur, it is recommended that the repairs be performed by factory authorized technicians. There are ten test points on J8 which provide access to a number of vital signals. The instrument can be observed in operation with an oscilloscope. Typical test point waveforms are shown in Figure 4.

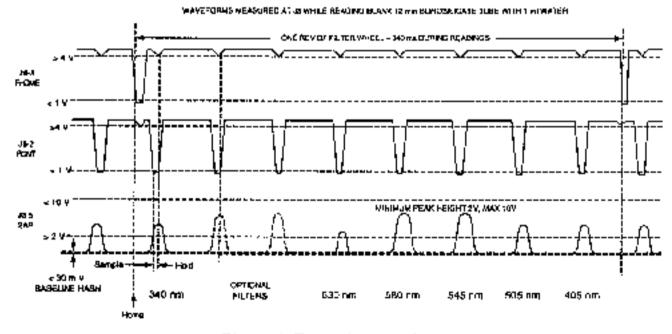


Figure 4. Test point waveforms

Internal Printer

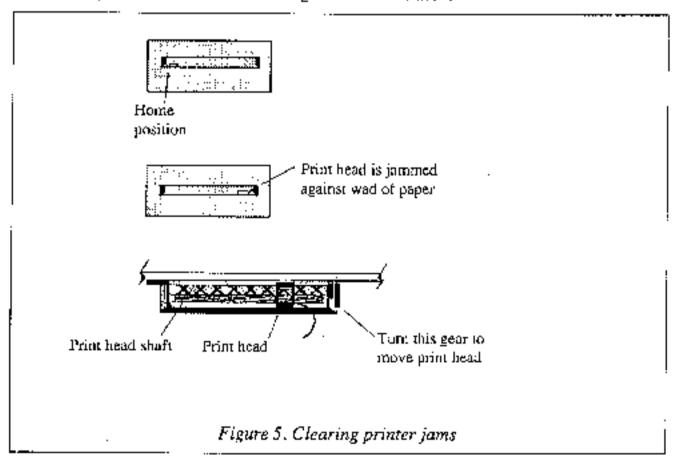
The internal printer is a 20-column thermal type device which prints ASCII characters using a 5 x 7 dot matrix. There are no adjustments. However, a printer jam can occur if the printer paper tears and becomes lodged in the printer mechanism, thus preventing the print head from moving freely. If the instrument displays "Printer is jammed!", or if the print head does not return to the home position, check for obstructions in the print head path...

CAUTION

Do not apply any force to the white ceramic print head! Do not scratch the platen or pry with sharp objects. This will destroy the printer!

Carefully remove any paper or debris with a pair of tweezers. Turn off the power switch, wait 5 seconds, then turn on the power switch. The print head should move to the right side and then return to home position at the left.

An alternate method of removing a particularly stubborn wad of paper is to move the print head manually. To do this, remove the rear dress panel. Look at the front of the printer mechanism. Locate the small gear on the right side which turns the grooved steel print head shaft. Turn the gear so that the print head moves away from paper wad and the paper can be easily removed. Turn the power switch off and back on again as described above



Keypad

The keypad is a scaled membrane switch layer which is not serviceable. You can test the keypad by pressing AUX, then pressing all keys except CLEAR and ENTER. Note that each key causes the instrument to beep and display a character. Press CLEAR and the display clears. Press ENTER to end the test.

Display

The display is a 24×2 line super twisted nematic liquid crystal display module with integral controller. The display should be clearly legible at all times, with no dark spots or stray dots. There are no adjustments.

Serial Port

By using a special cable, a serial printer or computer with a serial port may be connected. This is a male 9-pm DB-style connector using RS-232 signals in a non-standard pinout. The data format is 2400 band, 8 bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.

The pinout for the serial port is:

- I GND
- 2 TX
- 3 RX/DTR
- 4-9 NC

Contact your distributor to obtain a serial printer cable.

Error Messages

Error messages are displayed when the instrument fails to operate correctly. They are intended to help the operator locate the problem. If error messages appear frequently, a hardware problem is usually indicated.

The following error messages indicate possible interface or component problems.

Lamp Failure The lamp does not appear to illuminated at all. Low voltages.

were detected for all filter positions. See the section "Photom-

eter" under "Troubleshooting".

Lamp Output Low The lamp does not appear to be illuminated sufficiently. Low

voltages were detected for some filter positions. This is possibly due to degraded filters. See the section "Photometer" under

"Troubleshooting".

Printer Paper Jam The internal printer paper path is obstructed. Clear the paper

path. If the paper path is clear, Check the 14-pin DIP cable

connecting the printer PCB to the interface PCB.

Printer Not Ready The external printer attached to the parallel port or serial port is

out of paper or otherwise anable to print. If chronic, this may

indicate an incorrectly wired external cable.

Waste is Full! XX The waste material has reached the level sensors. If the waste

bottle is empty, check the sensor cable, jack, and informal wiring for shorts. On the pump control PCB, check U2A, Q2 and U3. Check the cable from the pump control PCB to the main PCB.

Empty Waste-Press Enter See "Waste is Full !", above.

Filter Wheel Err . The instrument cannot correctly detect pulses from the filter

wheel. Check the photometer LED board and the phototransistors Q12 and Q13 on the photometer PCB. See the section "Photom-

eter" under "Troubleshooting",

Vacuum Leak The self-check routine was unable to achieve vacuum within the

prescribed length of sime. Check for leaks at the waste bottle and

at all connections.

The following error messages indicate possible failure of the NV RAM U3, or the address decoding logic at U6,U7, and U16, U3 can be checked by substitution.

Memory Error The checksum failed when a stored test was recalled. The test

was deleted.

Filter Labels 7&8 Clrd The stored filter labels were corrupted or not found. See the

section "Restore Filter Labets".

Water Values Reset The stored water absorbances were corrupted or not found.

Do Temp Test 210! The stored temperature calibration values were corrupted or not

found. See the section "Restore Calibration".

Do ABS Test 212! The stored absorbance calibration values were corrupted or not

found. See the section "Restore Calibration".

Service Procedures

Opening the Instrument

Refer to Figure 3., Instrument Interior. The cover is hinged at the rear panel, and can be raised to allow access to the inside of the instrument. Disconnect the power cable, the tubing, and the sensor lead from the tear panel. Move the instrument forward until the front edge overhangs the work surface. Locate and remove the cover screw from the underside of the front edge. Gently lift the front of the cover upward, taking care to clear the incubation block and photometer. Prop the cover open with a suitable object.

Do not force the cover backwards. Damage to the cover or fittings may result.

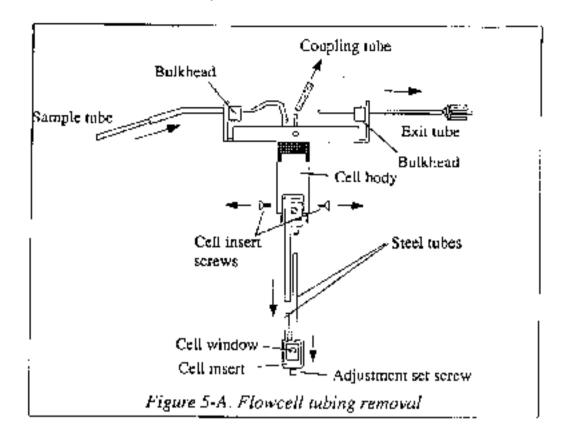
To reinstall the cover, reverse the procedure. Carefully lower the cover until it seats on the chassis, taking care to clear the incubation block and the Lucr fitting. Replace the screw.

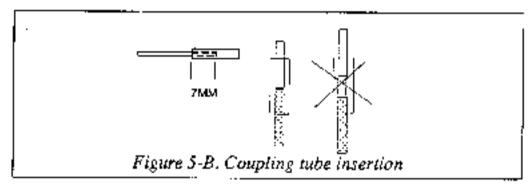
Cleaning the Flowcell

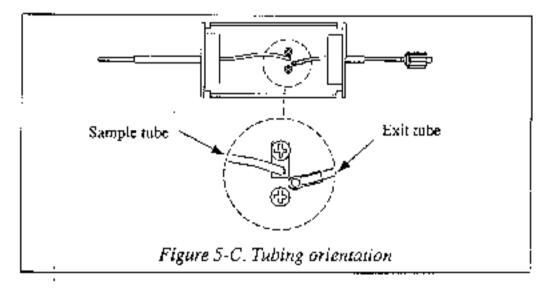
The flowcell should be cleaned when the instrument will not be used for an extended period, e.g. overnight, end of shift, and when storing the flowcell. Proper cleaning will help to prevent clogging of the flowcell tubing and valve tubing. Cleaning is extremely important to obtaining accurate, repeatable results. If reagent, serum, or other proteinaceous fluid is allowed to dry in the flowcell, it is extremely difficult to remove and its presence can affect test results.

To clean the flowcell:

- Purge with air for at least 5 seconds.
- Aspirate several ml of flowcell cleaning solution. Allow the solution to remain in the flowcell for 3 minutes.
- Aspirate 15 ml of distilled water then purge with air for 5 seconds.
- Aspirate 0.1N sodium hydroxide (NaOH). Allow the solution to remain in the flowcell for 3 minutes.
- Purge with air for at least 5 seconds.
- Aspirate 0.1N hydrochloric acid (HCI). Allow the solution to remain in the flowcell for 3 minutes.
- Purge with at least 15 ml of deignized water.
- If the flowcell is to be removed for storage,, purge with air until no more fluid can be seen flowing into the waste bottle. Otherwise, leave the (lowcell filled with water.







Flowcell Tubing Replacement

The flowcell utilizes 1.2 mm I.D. Teflon tubing for the sample and exit tubes. Replacement tubing is included with the tubing kit. Follow this procedure to replace the flowcell tubing

- 1. Remove the flowcell. Unscrew the Lucr and lift the flowcell out of the read well.
- Remove the cover screws and lift off the upper flowcell cover.
- 3. Refer to Figure 5-A. Disconnect the coupling tube from the steel tube, then remove the coupling tube from the exit tube. Pull the exit tubes out through the bulkhead. Remove the cell insert screws and pull the cell insert and the sample tube out. Remove the sample tube from the steel tube.
- 4. Select the long or the short sample tube. The short sample sube must be used when the sample volume is set to 350 µl or less. Carefully press fit the end of the sample tube with the red dot (swaged end) to the steel tube on the cell insert, and feed the other end upward through the cell body. Hint: grasp the tubing with a small piece of #400 grit emery paper. Do not kink the tubing. Refer to Figure 5-C for the proper orientation. Do not reverse the orientation as improper sampling will result. Install the cell body and screws.
- 5. Feed the exit tube in through the rear of the flowcell. Press a new coupling tube over the end of the exit tube. The exit tube must be inserted at least 7 mm to ensure a leak-free seal. Minimize the gap between the ends of the tubes as shown in Figure 5-B.
- Press the coupling tube (exit tube) over the corresponding steel tube.

Flowcell Adjustment

The flowcell must be adjusted after replacing the flowcell tubing, or any time the cell insert is removed or the adjustment set screw is disturbed.

- With the instrument on, lift the flowcell out of the read well. Do not unscrew the fitting.
- Press MENU. Type 189 and press ENTER. The instrument will continuously report the detector voltage at 405 nm. Record this value for reference in the next step.
- Sample deionized water. Visually confirm there are no air bubbles in the cell window.
- Insert the Gowcell into the read well until it loutons out. Note the value displayed. If
 the displayed value is more than 50% greater than the value you recorded in step 2, no
 adjustment is needed.
- 5. If the displayed value is less than 50% greater than the value in step 2, Remove the flowcell. Adjust the set screw with the hex wrench supplied. Turn the set screw 1/4 turn in either direction and go to step 4. If the value in step 4 increases, turn the set screw in the same direction. If it decreases, turn the setscrew in the opposite direction.
- Repeat steps 4 and 5 until the displayed value is at a maximum.
- When complete, press CLEAR twice to return to the main prompt. You must read new water values as described in "Flowcell Configuration".

Flowcell Tubing Replacement

The flowcell utilizes 1.2 mm l.D. Tefton (ubing for the sample and exit tabes. Replacement tubing is included with the tubing kit. Follow this procedure to replace the flowcell tubing.

- 1. Remove the flowcell. Unscrew the Lucr and lift the flowcell out of the read well.
- Remove the cover screws and lift off the upper flowcell cover.
- 3. Refer to Figure 5-A. Disconnect the coupling tube from the steel tube, then remove the coupling tube from the exit tube. Pull the exit tubes out through the bulkhead. Remove the cell insert screws and pull the cell insert and the sample tube out. Remove the sample tube from the steel tube.
- 4. Select the long or the short sample tube. The short sample tube must be used when the sample volume is set to 350 µl or less. Carefully press fit the end of the sample tube with the red dot (swaged end) to the steel tube on the cell insert, and feed the other end upward through the cell body. Hint: grasp the tubing with a small piece of #400 grit emery paper. Do not kink the tubing. Refer to Figure 5-C for the proper orientation. Do not reverse the orientation as improper sampling will result. Install the cell body and screws.
- 5. Feed the exit tube in through the rear of the flowcell. Press a new coupling tube over the end of the exit tube. The exit tube must be inserted at least 7 mm to ensure a leakfree seal. Minimize the gap between the ends of the tubes as shown in Figure 5-B.
- Press the coupling tube (exit tube) over the corresponding steel tube.

Flowcell Adjustment

The flowcell must be adjusted after replacing the flowcell tabing, or any time the cell insert is removed or the adjustment set screw is disturbed.

- With the instrument on, lift the flowcell out of the read well. Do not unscrew the fitting.
- Press MENU. Type 189 and press ENTER. The instrument will continuously report the detector voltage at 405 nm. Renord this value for reference in the next step.
- Sample deionized water. Visually confirm there are no air bubbles in the cell window.
- Insert the flowcell into the read well until it bottoms out. Note the value displayed. If the displayed value is more than 50% greater than the value you recorded in step 2, on adjustment is needed.
- 5. If the displayed value is less than 50% greater than the value in step 2, Remove the flowcell. Adjust the set screw with the hex wrench supplied. Turn the set screw 1/4 turn in either direction and go to step 4. If the value in step 4 increases, turn the set screw in the same direction. If it decreases, turn the setscrew in the opposite direction.
- Repeat steps 4 and 5 until the displayed value is at a maximum.
- When complete, press CLEAR twice to return to the main prompt. You must read new water values as described in "Flowcell Configuration".

Flowcell Disassembly

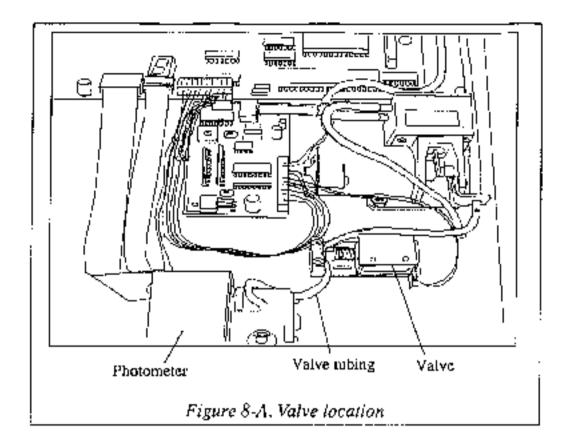
The flowcell may be disassembled for extensive cleaning or replacement of the cell insert.

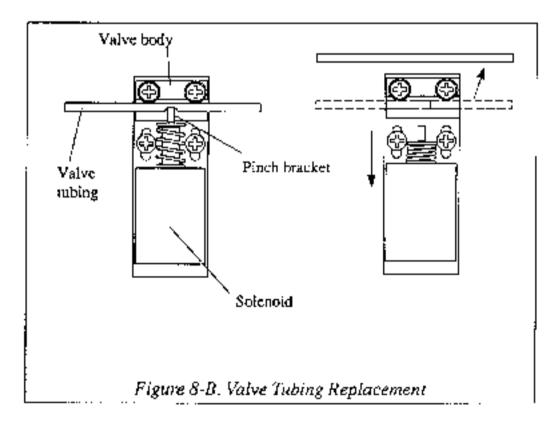
To replace the cell insert:

- Follow the procedure for Flowcell Tubing Replacement except install a new cell insert before beginning step 6.
- Install the new cell insert in the same orientation as the old. Do not force the new cell
 insert into the lower cell body. The part should slide easily into place. If it does not fit
 easily, rotate the part 180°.
- Install the (2) #2-56 screws that attach the floweell insert to the lower cell body.
- Complete the procedure "Flowcell adjustment" to restore optical alignment.

To completely disassemble the floweell-

- Follow the procedure for Flowcell Tubing Replacement through step 3.
- Remove (2) #2-56 screws holding the inwer cell hody and lift it off.
- Remave (2) #4-40 screws holding the upper cell body and separate it from the cellbracket.
- 4. Assembly is the reverse of this procedure. After assembly, complete the procedure "Flowcell adjustment" to restore optical alignment.





Valve Tubing Replacement

The short length of silicone tubing used in the sampling valve may become clogged or worn with age. A replacement is included in the tubing kit.

- Set the power switch to OFF (O). Open the instrument as described in "Opening the instrument". Refer to Figure 8-A. Locate the valve behind and to the right of the photometer.
- Refer to Figure 8-B. Pull back the pinch bracket and remove the valve tubing from the valve body.
- Disconnect the valve tubing from the fittings at both ends.
- 4. Install the replacement tubing to the valve body in a similar manner. Push the tubing over the tubing barbs until seated. Be especially careful not to kink, stretch, or tension the tubing.
- Carefully lower the instrument cover and replace the screw

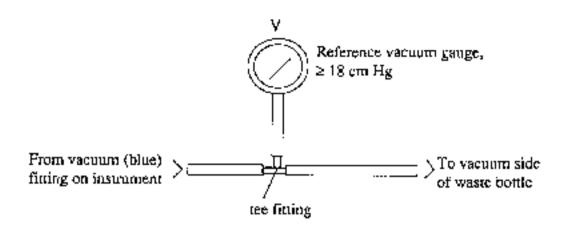
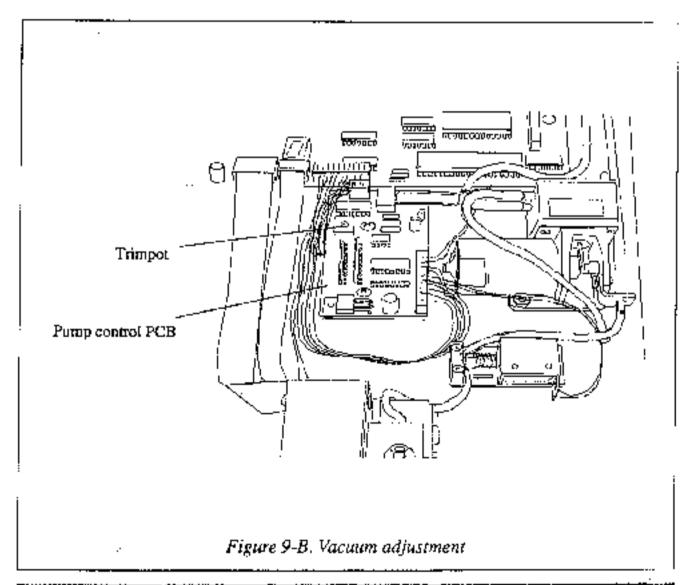


Figure 9-A. Gauge connection



HumalyJet 2000 Service Manual

Vacuum Adjustment

To adjust the vacuum, you will need:

Reference vacuum gauge reading at least 18 cm Hg. (2) 15 cm length of 3.1 mm ID flexible tubing 3.1 mm barbed "tee" fitting

- 1. Disconnect the vacuum line (blue fluer fitting) at the rear panel. Open the instrument.
- Refer to Figure 9-A. Connect the vacuum gauge as shown. Refer to Figure 9-B.
 Locate the pump control PCB. Turn the mimpor on the pump control PCB fully counterclockwise.
- Turn on the instrument. Press PURGE and wait until the vacuum pump stops running.
 The vacuum gauge should read much less than 18 cm Hg. Slowly turn the trimpot
 clockwise until gauge reaches 17.8 cm Hg. When turning the trimpot, pause while the
 pump runs to maintain vacuum.
- Set the power switch to OFP (O). Disconnect gauge and tubing. Reconnect the waste bottle.

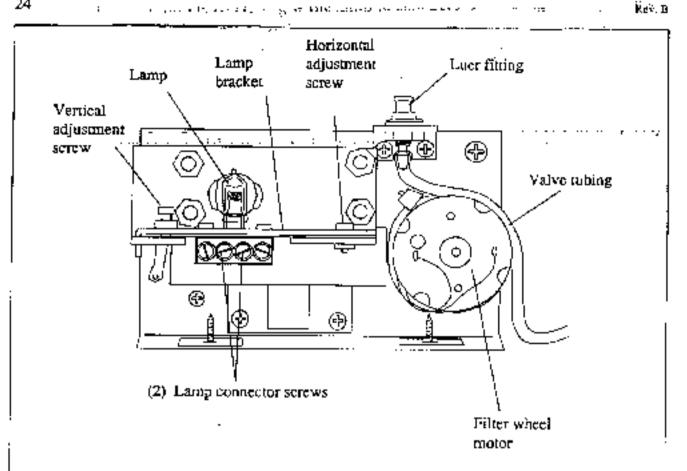
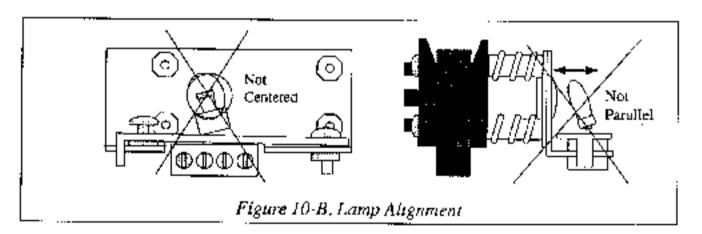
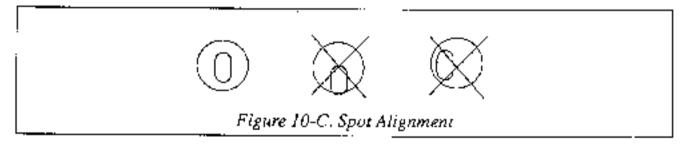


Figure 10-A. Lamp Removal and Adjustments





Lamp replacement

The lamp should be replaced only if it fails to light, or several filter voltages are reported as low.

To replace the lamp:

Place the instrument in tube mode. Press CELL. The display shows:

```
Flowcell Settings
Flowcell Active Y/N
```

Press NO to select tube mode. Repeatedly press NO until the display shows

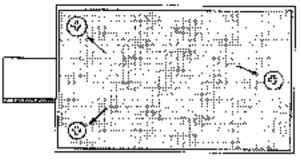
```
Roady, Select a Test.
Block: 37.0 Cell: 37.0
```

 Set the power switch to OFF (O). Open the instrument. Locate the photometer and the lamp at the right side of the photometer. Refer to Figure 10-A, Lamp Removal and Replacement. The figure shows the right side view of the photometer assembly.

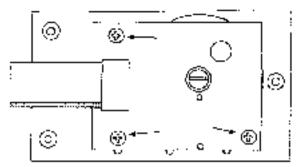
CAUTION

Lamp is HOT. Allow the lamp to cool before handling.

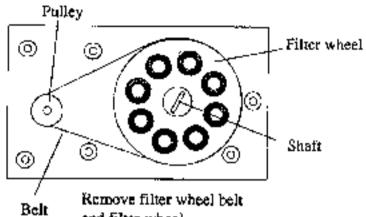
- Loosen but do not remove the 2 center lamp connector screws. Remove the lamp by lifting it out of the connector.
- 4. Use a pair of pliers or tweezers to handle the new lamp. Avoid handling with bare skin. Insert the lamp leads into the connector until they hit bottom. Refer to Figure 10-B. Lamp Alignment. The lamp filament must be centered on the lens and the lamp body must be parallel with the lens bracket. While holding the lamp in alignment, tighten the lamp connector screws.
- 5. Set the power switch to ON. Observe the projection of the light from the lamp onto the cell holder (behind the lens). Refer to Figure 10-C, Spot Alignment. The spot should be small and centered on the oval hole behind the lamp. If the spot is not centered, use the adjustment screws to position the spot. The vertical adjustment screw raises and lowers the lamp. The lamp bracket is slotted at the horizontal adjustment screw, so that the lamp bracket can be moved. The horizontal adjustment screw serves to lock down the lamp bracket.
- 6. Insert a borosilicate 12 mm tube filled with plain water into the read well. Do not use a soda-time glass tube, since it does not transmit at 340 nm. Press MENU. Type 186 and press ENTER. The instrument prints the detected voltage for each filter position. All voltages should be between 2.00 volts and 11.00 volts. If all the voltages report low, repeat steps 5 and 6.

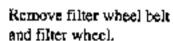


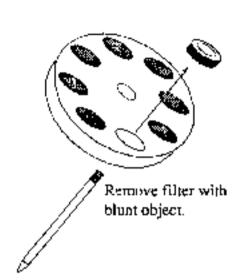
Remove screws holding photometer cover.

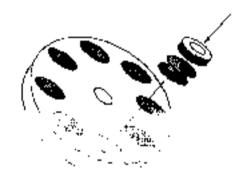


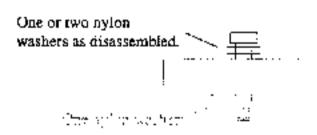
Remove screws holding photometer PCB.











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Filter Replacement

Marerials/tools required:

- · Replacement filter set
- Phillips screw driver
- Flat blade screw driver
- · Silicone adhesive
- Opco the Instrument as described in "Opening the instrument". Refer to Figure 3. Locate the
 photometer. Unplug both ribbon cables from the main PCB.
- This is an important step for relocating upon reassembly. Mark with a pencil onto the
 chassis along the front and side edges of the photometer subassembly.
- Locate the (3) #6 screws holding the photometer assembly to the chassis. From the bottom of the instrument, remove these screws and washer.
- Refer to Figure 11, Remove the (3) 6-32 screws retaining the photometer cover. Set the
 photometer cover aside,
- Remove the (3) 4-40 screws securing the photometer PCB and gently move it aside.
- Remove the filter wheel belt from the filter wheel and motor pulley. Loosen the filter wheel
 shaft. Remove the shaft and filter wheel. Note the number of nylon washers and the order of
 installation.
- Refer to Figure 12. Listate the filter to be removed. Push the filter out of the wheel using the
 eraser end of a pencil or other soft blunt object. Remove all filter components from that position in the wheel.
- 8. Locate the neutral density filters, dot screen, and transmittance filters that were included with the replacement filter and drop them first into the cavity, install the interference filter with the mirror side down. Place (2) very small dabs of sittenne achesive on either side of the filter to prevent it from working loose. Avoid smearing silicone adhesive on the filter surface. Allow the adhesive to cure overnight.
- bistall the filter wheel taking care not to pinch washers under the shaft. Reassemble the shaft
 and washers as disassembled. Tighten the shaft securely. The filter wheel should spin freely.
- 10. Install the filter wheel belt. Be sure that the belt is centered on the filter wheel and is not twisted.
- H. Install the photometer PCB taking care to center the board around the shaft.
- 12. Replace the photometer cover, taking care to position the cable in the slot of the cover. Do not pinch the cable under the cover. Tighten cover screws only until snug. Do not over tighten the photometer cover screws!
- 13. Listall the photometer subassembly to the chassis by replacing the (3) #6 self tap screws through the chassis base. Line up photometer with locating marks made in step 2. Connect the (2) cables removed in step 1.
- Attach the power cord and connect the instrument to the mains supply. Set the power switch to ON (1). Select test #186. The displayed numbers represent the voltages of the installed filters. All voltages should be between 2 and 11 volts.

Filter wheel position					
Filter configuration					
POS	WAVELENGTH	LOT#	DATE		
1	340	3YGF 58.8%	5/23/94		
2	BLOCKED		5/23/94		
3	BLOCKED		5/23/94		
4	630/90D/115/170	4GDB 80.6%	5/23/94		
5	580/90D/115/170	3ZCJ 65%	5/23/94		
6	545/215	3WEF 74.4%	5/23/94		
7	505/215/15D	4FLR 67.6%	5/23/94		
8	405/115/90D	4HDL 83%	5/23/94		
Interference filter lot number & transmittance					

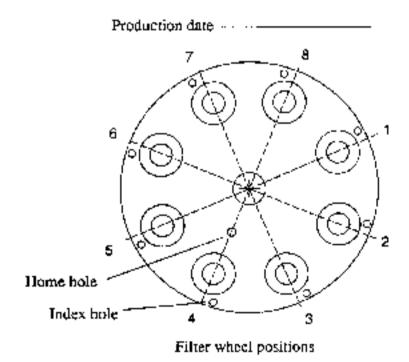


Figure 12. Filter Label and Filter Wheel Positions

Rev. B 29

Filter Label

The filter label located on the photometer cover describes the specific filter wheel configuration for your particular instrument. Refer to Figure 12.

Filter wheel position (POS) is the physical placement of the filter on the wheel. The filter wheel position numbers are shown in the drawing.

Each filter position may have several filter elements installed. Filter configuration (WAVELENGTH column) describes the various screens and filters in that position. Each element is separated by a slash (/). The first 3 digit value in this column is always the wavelength of the interference filter, in nanometers. The other values indicate either dot screens, neutral density filters, or transmittance filters. A "D" indicates a dot screen and the first two digits are the percent transmittance. For example, "90D" indicates a 90% dot screen. A 3 digit value (other than the first value in the line) indicates a transmittance filter. The first digit is the quantity; the last two digits are the percent transmittance. For example, "115" indicates (1) 15% transmittance filter. A 2 digit value separated by a decimal point indicates a neutral density filter. The value is the absolute absorbance of the filter. "BLOCKED" indicates an opaque disk is installed in that position.

Manufacturer lot number (LOT#) is the interference filter manufacturers' production code. The percent transmittance of the interference filter is also specified in this column.

The production date (DATE) is the date the filter wheel was assembled.

Calibration

This instrument relies on software calibration, that is, on calibration data stored in non-volatile RAM. This data is used by the microprocessor to compensate for variations in electronic components and manufacturing. During factory calibration, the calibration data is set and any hardware adjustments are made using precision reference standards. The calibration data is then recorded on a label located on the bottom of the instrument. The factory calibration is very stable and does not drift appreciably over time, making trimpot or other component adjustments unnecessary unless the trimpots are disturbed or calibration-related components replaced.

Recalibration of the instrument, software or otherwise, should not be considered until all possible interfering factors have been ruled out. If field calibration is in fact necessary, it should only be performed with the proper reference materials and instruments. In any case, software calibration should be attempted before any trimpot or component replacements or adjustments are considered.

The temperature calibration data is stored as offsets which the instrument adds to the sensed temperatures. Separate offsets are maintained for the incubation block and the read well. The absorbance calibration data is stored as a scaling factor, which is the ratio of a known reference absorbance to the instrument's reported absorbance. The calibration data may be printed at any time by selecting test #213. This prints the serial number of the instrument, the date of last calibration, and the stored calibration data for the absorbance, block temperature, and cell temperature.

The calibration data is stored with a check sum that is recalculated and compared each time a mode is selected. Failure to recover the calibration data properly (checksum failure) will be indicated on the display and the internal printer:

```
Do Temp Test 210!
Do Abs Test 212!
```

The instrument annunciates this condition with multiple beeps. The temperature offsets for both the incubation block and the read well are then set to 0.0 and the absorbance scaling factor is set to 1.000. In this condition, the maximum temperature error is +/-1.5 °C and the maximum absorbance error is +/-10%. The calibration data can be restored as described in "Restore calibration".

The hardware calibration of the instrument in time is based on a 2 MHz ceramic resonator RES1. Calibration in temperature is based on C24, a 0.068µf polystyrene capacitor, trimpots TP4 and TP5, and time. Calibration of absorbance is based on C16, a 0.1µf polystyrene capacitor, trimpots TP2 and TP3, and time.

Calibration and Absorbance Linearity

Each instrument is calibrated during manufacturing using standards that are traceable to the National Institute for Standards and Testing (NIST), and is tested to verify its linearity to 2A. This preset calibration is very stable. Absolute calibration can be verified with the use of NIST filters, or by periodic comparison to a reference instrument that is known to be calibrated to NIST filters. Calibration may be confirmed using a commercially available calibration check set which can be obtained from your distributor. A periodic verification of instrument linearity is advised. Since most lab test results are based upon standards rather than upon absolute absorbances, the linearity of the instrument is the more critical indicator of instrument performance.

CAUTION

DO NOT ALTER ANY POTENTIOMETER SETTINGS!

Changing these settings will make the factory calibration data invalid.

In the unlikely event the calibration data is lost or corrupted, the absorbance factor is set to 1.000 and the temperature offset adjustments for the block and cell are set to 0.0.

Do not enter values other than those recorded on the calibration label unless absolutely necessary.

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Restore Calibration Data

Each unit is electronically calibrated at the factory. The calibration values are entered by the keyboard and stored in non-volutile memory.

```
Do ABS Set Fest 212!
Do Temp Set Test 210!
```

If either of these messages are printed or displayed, it indicates that the calibration values have been lost. These messages will be printed each time that you turn on the instrument, select a mode, or recall a test. The instrument will continue to operate, but the calibration must be restored to ensure the accuracy of the instrument.

Follow these steps to restore the electronic calibration:

- Shut off the instrument. Remove any tubes or coveries from the incubation block and read well. Carefully lift up the instrument and locate the Calibration Data label on the underside of the unit. There are three values recorded there: Absorbance, Block Temp, and Cell Temp. Write down these numbers.
- Set the power switch to ON (i).
- If the date and time are incorrect, set the correct date and time. Press TIME then press EDIT. Enter the date and time as prompted.
- 4. Press MENU, type in 210, and press ENTER. When the display shows "Block=", enter the number that is recorded under the Block Temp heading on the calibration label. For example "0.3" or "-0.2" and then press ENTER.
- The display will prompt "Cell=". Enter the data from the Cell Temp line of the calibration label.
- 6. Press MENU, type in 212, and press ENTER. When the display shows "Abs Factor="color the number from the Absorbance line of the calibration label. If the message Adjust Out of Range is displayed, check your values and repeat this step.
- 7. Press MENU, type in 213, and press ENTER to get a report of the calibration data. The block and cell temperature adjust will be printed along with the absorbance adjustment. Make sure that these values are the same as those recorded on the calibration label.

Restore Filter Labels

Like the calibration data, the wavelengths for the two optional filters are stored in non-volatile memory. In the event this data is lost or correpted, the following message will be displayed and printed.

```
Filter Labels 7&B Clrd!
```

You will need to re-enter the filter labels for two of the filters. Open the instrument and locate the filter label on the side of the photometer cover.

```
Key 7 is xxx
Key B is xxx
```

"xxx" is a three-digit wavelength value. Press MENU, type in 248, and press ENTER. You will be prompted:

```
Change Filter Names
Key 7 = - 372 nm
```

Type in the wavelength for Key 7 that is printed on the label and press ENTER. Repeat for Key 8. Press CLEAR twice to return to the main prompt.

Temperature Calibration

Materials and equipment:

- 12 mm borosilicate tube
- Reference thermistor probe

YSI Inc. #44108 or equivalent.

30K @ 25°C,± 0.2° interchangeability

- Humalyzer 2000 Temperature Calibration Fixture
- Digital obmmeter (DMM), 0.5% or better accuracy.
- Ensure that the flowcell is active. Press CELL, Press YES to activate the flowcell.
 Press CLEAR twice to revert to the temperature display.
- Place a 12 turn borosilicate test tube filled with 1 ml of water into the incubation block.
 Use a station near the center of the block. Suspend the reference thermistor probe in the approximate center of the tube.
- 3. Remove the flowcell and install the Temperature Calibration Fixture into the read well.
- Allow 15 minutes for equilibration.
- 5. Set the DMM to read 20K. Read the resistance of the thermistor and the fixture. If the resistance is between 17724 Ω and 18712 Ω , no adjustments are needed. Otherwise, continue to the next step.
- Calculate the temperature offsets using the following formula:

$$T = R - 18210$$

Where:

R is the measured resistance.

C is equal to 750 if the measured resistance is greater than 18210.

C is equal to 720 if the measured resistance is less than 18210.

Select test #210. The display shows:

Type the offset calculated above for the block and press ENTER.

The display shows:

Type the offset calculated for the cell and press ENTER. The maximum allowed adjustment is +/-1.8°C. Entering values that exceed this net number will produce an out of range message.

- 9. Repeat steps 4 through 8 until the temperature is $37^{\circ}C \pm 0.3$.
- Select test #213 to see the current ner adjustments. Record the new values on the calibration label located on the bottom of the instrument.

Absorbance Calibration

Materials and equipment:

- 12 mm borosilicate tube.
- Reference spectrophotometer
- Reference material which peaks at one of the instrument's wavelengths.
- Precise 1:2 serial dilution of the reference majorial.
- Ensure that the flowcell is active. Press CELL. Press YES to activate the flowcell.
 Press CLEAR twice to revert to the temperature display.
- 2. Place a 12 mm borosilicate test tube filled with 1 ml of water into the read well.
- Select test #186 and confirm that all of the filter voltages are between 2.00 and 10.00 volts.
- 4. Determine the absorbance of both the 1:1 reference material and the 1:2 dilution on a reference spectrophotometer. The 1:2 dilution should be in the range of .8 to 1.2 absorbance. The 1:1 material should be in the range of 1.6 to 2.4 absorbance.
- Press ABS to place the instrument into the absorbance mode. Select the required wavelengths. Blank on the same diluent material used to prepare the concentrations.
- Read the 1:2 dilution. Divide the absorbance as read on the reference spectrophotometer by the reported absorbance value.
- 7. Exit the absorbance mode and select test #212. At the prompt "Absorbance factor-x xxx?", enter the ratio calculated. When this factor is emered the instrument will display a net factor (the new calibration data).
- Press CLEAR twice and restart the absorbance mode. Blank as before on the diluent.
 The 1:2 dilution absorbance should now agree with the reference to within +/-3805 absorbance.
- Read the 1:1 concentration. It should agree within +/-2 % of the reference. If necessary, carefully adjust trimpot TP3 to achieve this agreement. Re-blank and reconfirm the values.
- Select test #213 to print the new calibration data. Enter these values on the calibration
 data label on the bottom of the instrument.

Specifications

Specification Date 31 May, 1994

Model Name Humalyzer 2000, Cat. No. 18-300

Spectrophotometer Type Filter photometer

Optical Configuration Single beam with continuously rotating filter wheel

Monochromatic or bichromatic reading

8 filter positions

Usable Spectral Range 330 to 700 pm

System Procedures Open and by stored menn

Calculating Modes Absurbance

Single Standard 🕒

Differential samples

Factor Mode

Differential samples

Multi Standard Mixle (7 standards) Multi Standard % Abs (7 standards)

Kinetic Mode

By Pactor or by Standard

Fixed Time Kinetic

By Pactor or by Standard

Channels 35 fixed, 24 open

Source of Radiation Tungsten Halogen, 10 Watt, with automatic lamp saver

Selection of Wavelength By fitter

Filter

Type 4-cavity interference, long-life ion beam-assisted deposition

Wavelength Accuracy +/- 3 nm

Filter Location After sample (hear filter before sample)
Filter Selection Automatic by software or via keyboard

Wavelengths 340, 405, 505, 545, 580, 630 run supplied standard

other/additional filters optional

Half Bandwidth < 10 nm

1/100 Bandwidth 14 nm at 340 nm

False Radiant Energy Ratio < 0.001 at 340 and 405 nm

Cuvene

Type Flow-through

Material 316 stainless, horosilicate windows

Geometry Cylindrical, 2.3 mm dia x 5 mm +/- 0.05 mm

Illuminated Volume 21 µL Minimum Read Volume 250 µL

Aspiration/Purge Vacuum pump at 18 cm of Hg

Valve Silicone pinch type

.....

Other Vessets

12 mm test tubes

tion square cuvottes

Cuvette Holder

Thermostatically controlled compariment at 37° C.

Detector

Gallium-Arsanide-Phosphide photocinde

Signal Processing and Display

Display Type

2 line x 24 character super (wist LCD)

Scale of Display

Absorbance

-0.5 to 3.5 (flow-through mode) -0.5 to 2.5 (tube or 1 cm coverts)

Concentration

Maximum 999,999

Kinetic Results

Ahs/min with resolution of 0.0002 A/min

Zero Compensation

Automatic

Range

-0.5 to 2.0 absorbance

Signal Outputs

Parallel Serial Centronics/IBM-PC compatible

RS-232 at 2400 baud, 8 data, 1 stop, no parity

Specimphotometric Inaccuracy

Flow-through

< 0.5 % at 1 absorbance, 340/630 nm NADH solution < 1% at 2 absorbance, 340/630 nm NADH solution < 3 % at 3 absorbance , 340/630 nm NADH solution < 0.5 % at 1 absorbance, 405/630 nm PNP solution < 1 % at 2 absorbance, 405/630 nm PNP solution < 3 % at 3 absorbance, 405/630 nm PNP solution

Stability

Better than 0.003 A/br mounchromatic after warm-up.
Better than 0.001 A/tir birbromatic after warm-up.

Warm-up Time

90 seconds photometric

15 minutes for temperature compartment

Electronics

Z80 microprocessor

8 K bytes Static RAM (SRAM).

8 K byles non-volatile RAM (NVRAM)

Power Supply

115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, +/- 10%, 60 VA

Dimensions and Weight

35 x 40 x 15 cm, 10 Kg

Space Requirements

10 cm clearance on all sides

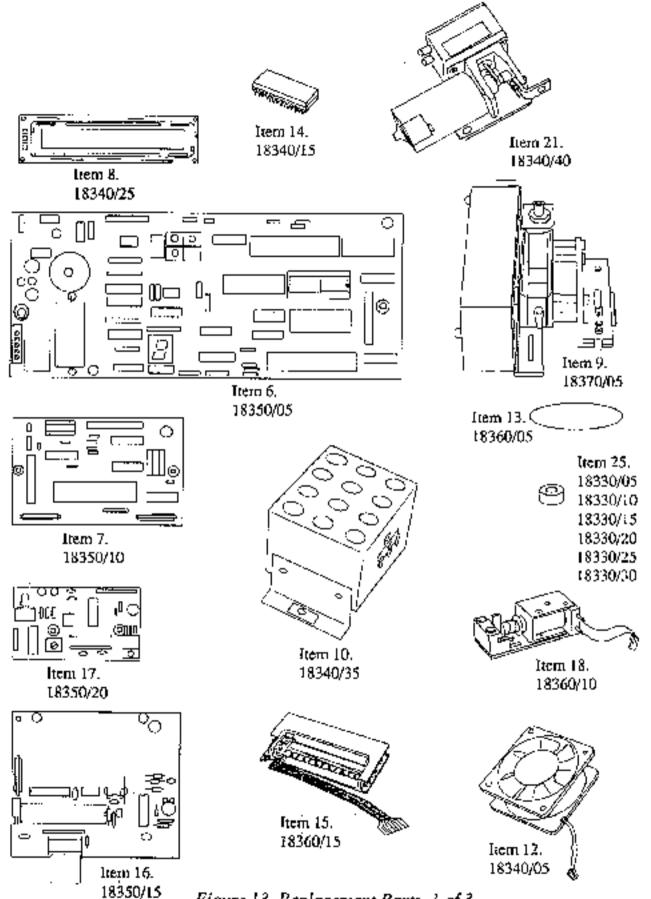


Figure 13. Replacement Parts, 1 of 3

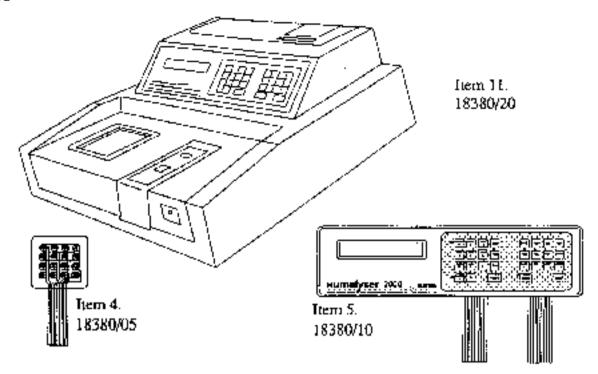


Figure 14. Replacement Parts, 2 of 3

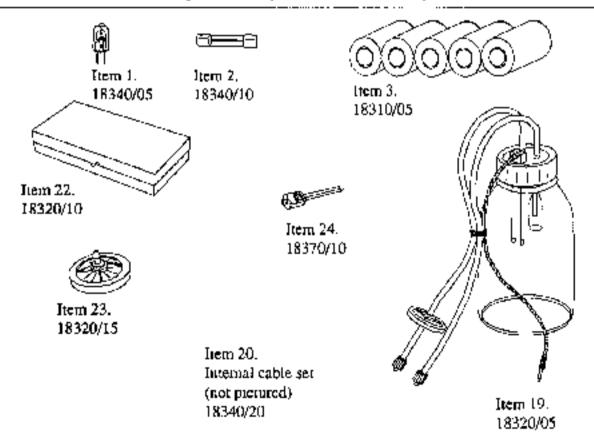


Figure 15, Replacement Parts, 3 of 3

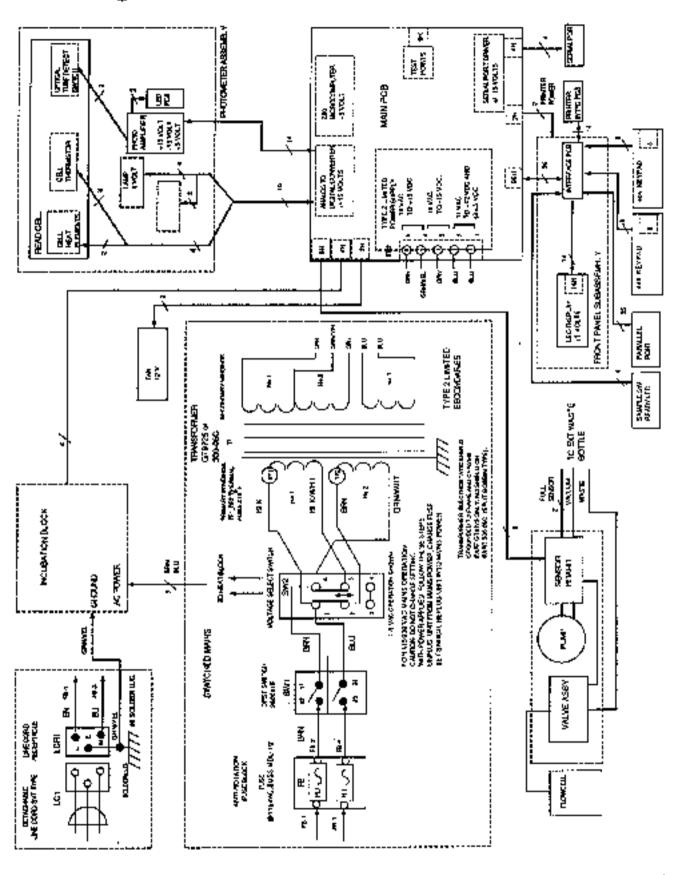
Replacement Parts

See Figures 13-15 for illustrations.

Item	Description	Cat #
1.	Lamp	18340/05
2.	Fuse	18340/30
3.	Printer paper	18310/05
4,	Keypad (domed)	18380/05
5.	Overlay with keypads	18380/10
6.	Main PCB	
7.	Interface PCB	18350/10
8.	Display (LCD)	18340/25
9,	Photometer assembly	
10.	Incubation block assembly	18340/35
II.	Cover assembly	18380/20
12.	Г ал	
13.	Filter wheel belt	18380/05
14.	NV RAM (battery-backed)	18340/15
15.	Printer methanism	
16.	Printer interface PCB	18350/15
17.	Pump control PCB	18350/20
18.	Valve assembly	-
19.	Waste bottle assembly, 500 ml	18320/05
20.	Internal cable set	18340/20
21.	Vacuum pump	18340/40
22.	Tubing kit	18320/10
23.	Exhaust filter	18320/15
24.	Cell insert	18370/10
25.	Replacement filters	
	340 лт	1833Q/30-
	4()5 nm	18330/05
	505 nm	18330/10
	545 nm	18330/15
	580 nm	18330/20
	630 nm	18330/25
	Special filters	(Specify)

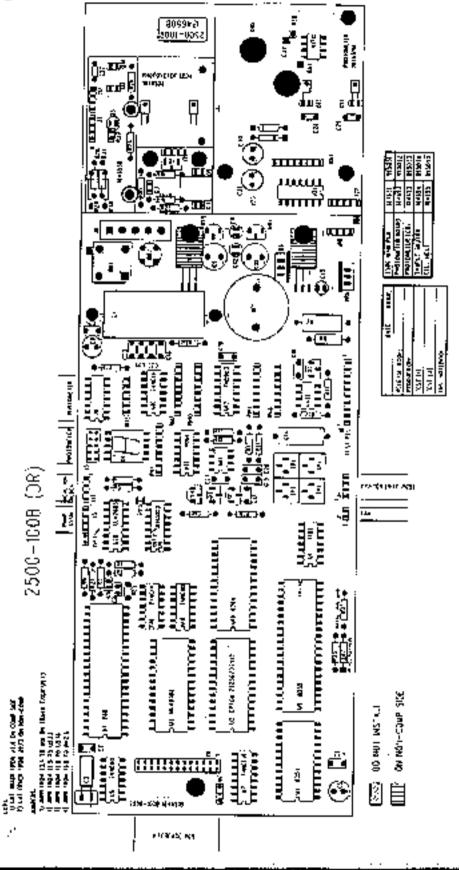
Diagrams

Block Diagram

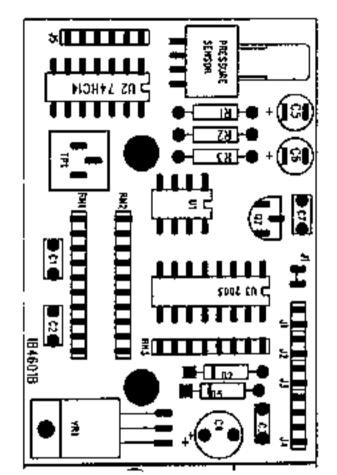


PCB Layouts Main PCB

430 CCC IDIIS

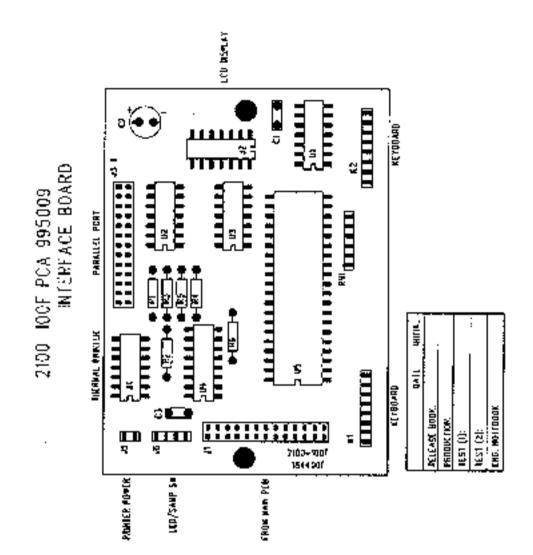


Pump Control PCB

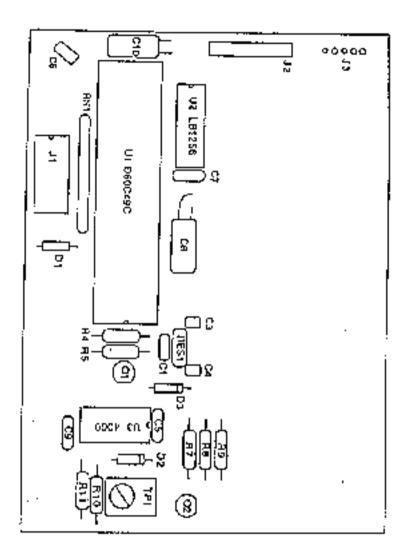


400-1001

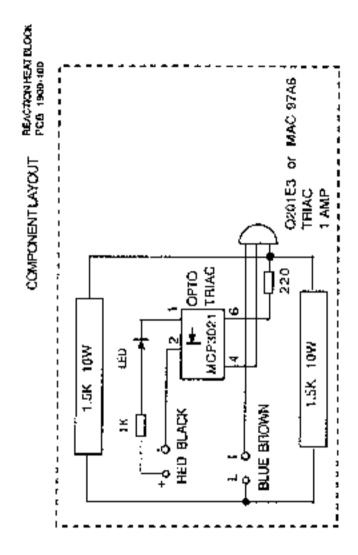
Interface PCB



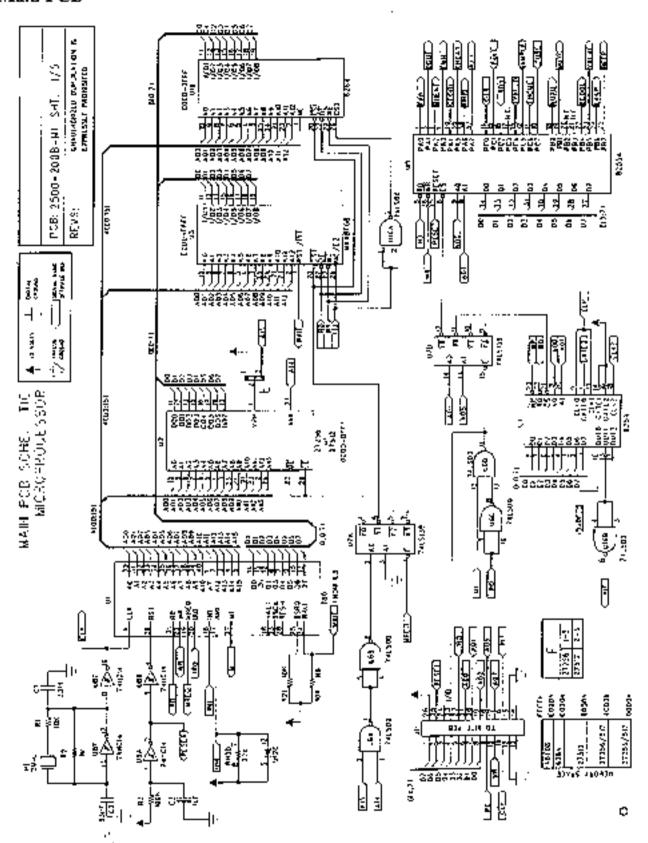
Printer PCB

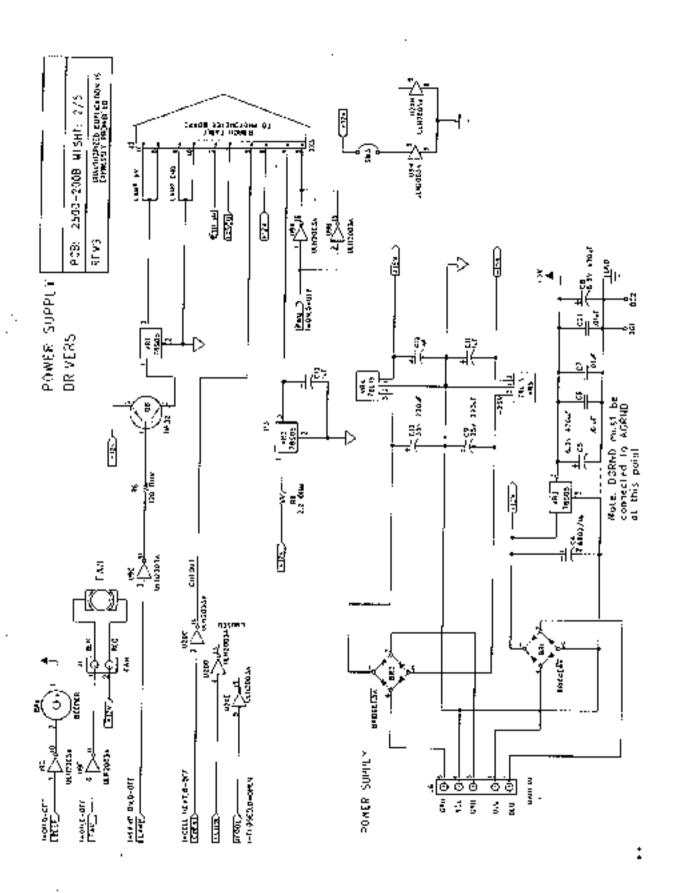


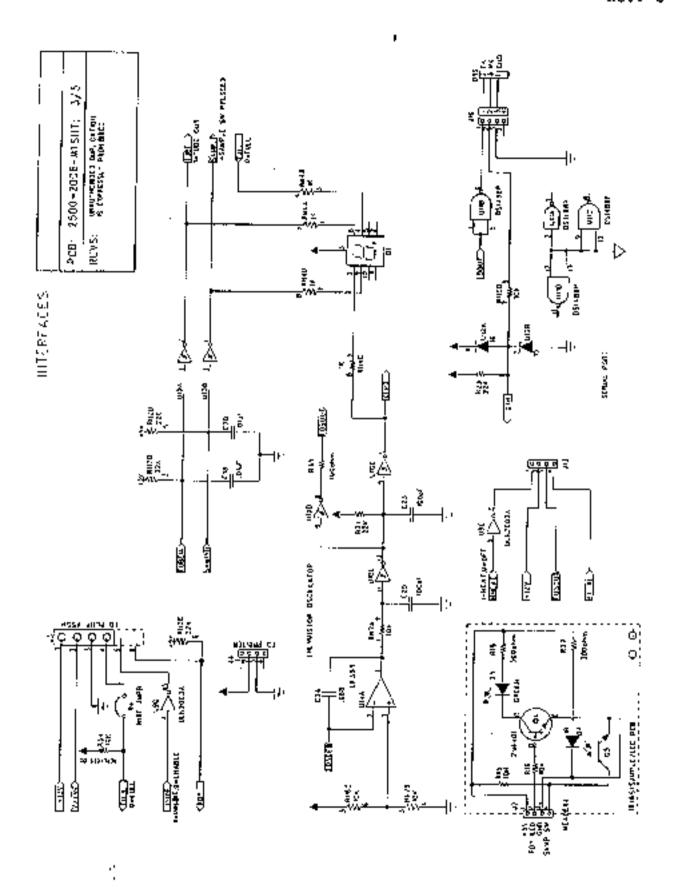
Incubation block PCB

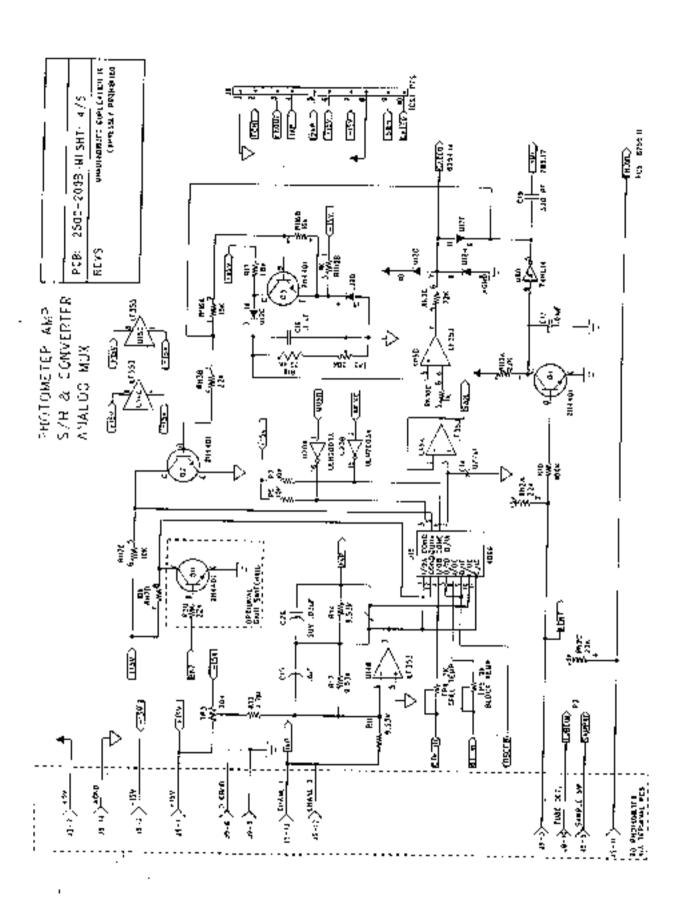


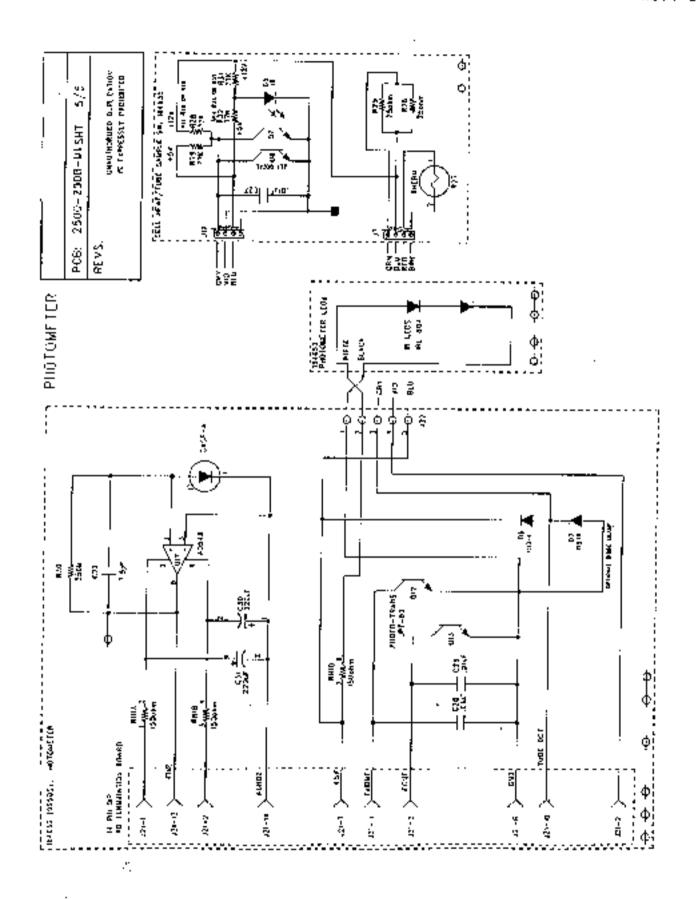
Schematics Main PCB



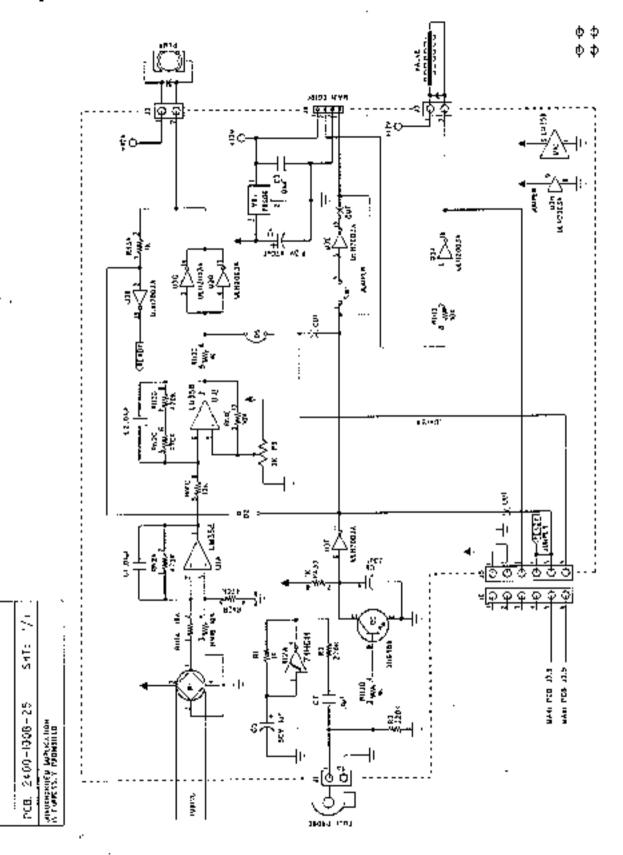




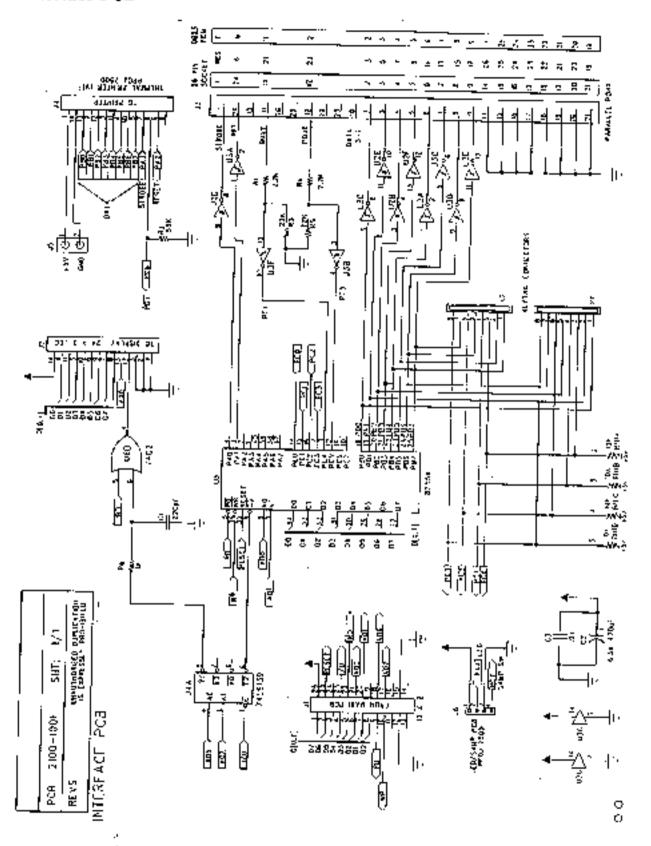




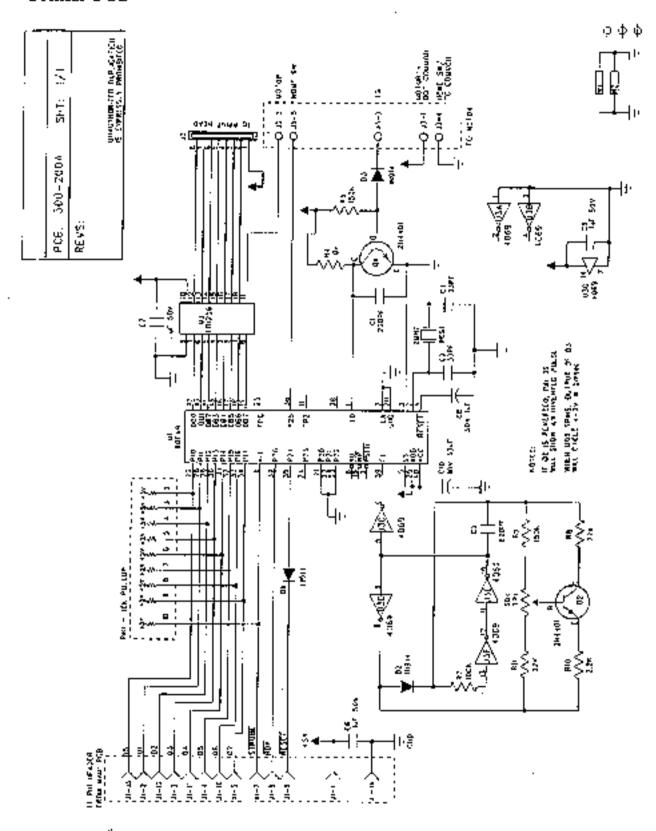
Pump Control PCB



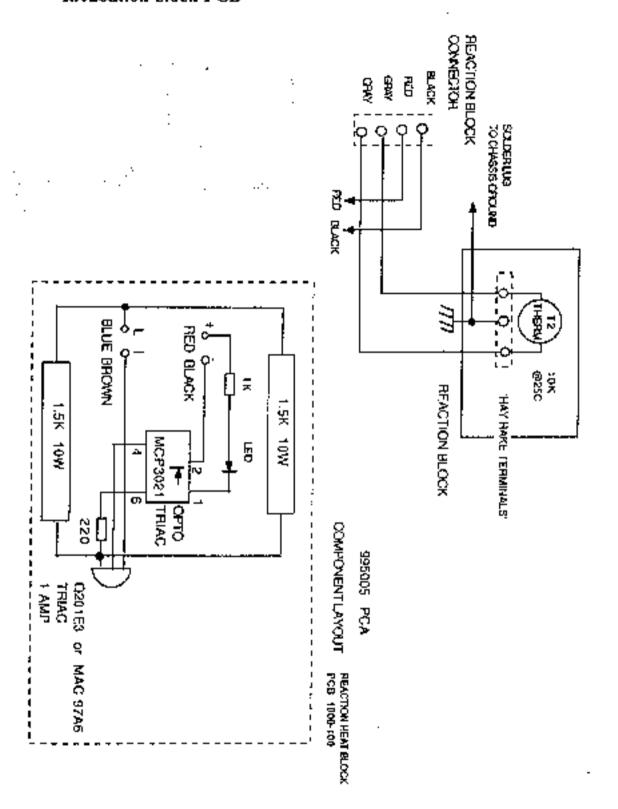
Interface PCB



Printer PCB



Incubation block PCB



FORMAT LEMBAR NASKAH DOKUMEN

SURABANA STATE OF THE STATE OF	Standart Operational Prosedure	No. Kode Dokumen	:
	Pemakaian SPEKTROFOTOMETER (DOUBLE BEAM)	Tanggal Terbit	:
		No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Prosedur ini dibuat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium baik secara berkala maupun insidentil buat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium TLM baik secara berkala maupun insidenti

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Prosedur ini berlaku bagi laboran dalam mencukupi kebutuhan alat yang digunakan saat kegiatan praktikum maupun ujian praktikum di laboratorium TLM Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

3. REFERENSI

SOP Laboratorium Terpadu Fakultas Ilmu Keseatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya dan Modul ATLM Prodi DIII Analis Kesehatan Universits Muhammadiyah Surbaya.

4. DEFINISI

Pengajuan kebutuhan alat laboratorium adalah cara untuk cara untuk memenuhi alatalat yang akan digunakan selama proses pembelajaran praktikum dan ujian praktikum di laboratoriumTLM Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

4 URAIAN PROSEDUR

- 1) Kepala Departemen dibantu laboran mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai.
- 2) Kepala Departemen bersaama dosen pengampu praktukum instrument kimia ,Kimia Analitik,Kimia Amami,Toksikologi,menerangkan prosedur pemakaian alat Desikator.
- 3) Geser Tutup Desikator Perlahan lahan , untuk memasukkan bahan yang telah dioven masukkan kedalam desikator tungu beberapa ment untuk mengurangai kadar penguapan, maaf jangan dangkat karena sangat berat dan bisa jatuh ,\.
- 4) Keluarkan bahan yng telah dimasukkan desikatoer,timbang beratnya dicatat "dilakukan samapai diperoleh berat kontan atau yang diinginkan.
- 5) Tutup desikator jika sudah selesai melakukan penguapan di desikator,bersihkan dengan fanel kering agar tidak lembab ,oleskan vaselin secra merata di bibir Desikator agar licin dan memudahkan untuk menggeser tutup desikator .

LAMPIRAN:

URAIAN	PIHAK TERKAIT/PEJABAT YANG TERLIBAT DO		AT DOKUMEN/			
PROSEDUR	Wakil dekan II	Kepala Departemen	Laboran	FORM	TARGET WAKTU	
Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap MULAI					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	
mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dalam satu semester disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masing-masing program studi dan banyaknya kompetensi.					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	

	1	I	Г	
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai				Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
untuk ujian praktikum				Mengajukan ke Prodi D3 TLM sesuai kebutuhan Prodi
mengajukan Nota Dinas Daftar kebutuhan				Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
bahan habis pakai kepada wakil dekan II				
setiap semester dan kebutuhan alat besar				
mencairkan dana pengajuan dari Kepala Departemen				Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
membelanjakan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai				Sesuai Kebutuhan Prodi D3 TLm
sesuai anggaran yang di Setujui oleh				
Kepala Departemen.				

SURABANA SUR	Standart Operational Prosedure	No. Kode Dokumen	:
	Pemakaian Neraca Analitik (Penimbangan)	Tanggal Terbit	:
	Pernakaian Neraca Anantik (Perimbangan)	No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Prosedur ini dibuat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium baik secara berkala maupun insidentil buat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium TLM baik secara berkala maupun insidenti

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Prosedur ini berlaku bagi laboran dalam mencukupi kebutuhan alat yang digunakan saat kegiatan praktikum maupun ujian praktikum di laboratorium TLM Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

3. REFERENSI

SOP Laboratorium Terpadu Fakultas Ilmu Keseatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya dan Modul ATLM Prodi DIII Analis Kesehatan Universits Muhammadiyah Surbaya.

4. DEFINISI

- 1) Kepala Departemen dibantu laboran mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai.
- 2) Kepala Departemen bersaama dosen pengampu praktukum instrument kimia menerangkan prosedur pemakaian alat Neraca Analitik.
- 3) Nyalakan stavolt dengan listrik
- 4) Tunggu sebentar hingga lampu menyala lalu tekan tanda On
- 5) Tunggu sampai muncul angka : H 25 -47
- 6) Tekan tanda TARA samapi muncul angka: 0,0000 g
- Buka candela kiri kanan neraca analitik masukkan Gelas Arloji kosong,tutup ke dua candela kemudian catat berat GAK tersebut.
- 8) Buka kedua candela neraca analitik masukan sampel/bahan yang ditimbang dengan tangan kiri memegang wadah reagen/sampel tangan kanan memegang spatula keluarkan sampel perlahan lahan kedalam GAK samapai sesuai angka yang dikehendaki contoh; 27,3430 g sampai stabil/,,tutup candela kedua neraca analangka tidak bergerak catat.
- 9) Dihitung selisih antara : (Berat bahan + GAK) (Berat GAK) = Berat sampel
- 10) Catat berat sampel tersebut, matikan tekan tombol off.
- 11) Buka kedua neraca analtik keluarkan GAK dan bahnn,kemudian tissue neraca yang terkena ceceran bahan .
- 12) Tutup ke dua candela neraca Analitik.
- 13) Cabut Stavolt dari listrik.

LAMPIRAN:

URAIAN	PIHAK	TERKAIT/PEJAE	BAT YANG TE	RLIBAT	DOKUMEN/	TARGET
PROSEDUR	Wakil dekan II	Kepala Departemen	Laboran		FORM	WAKTU
MULAI						
mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai						
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dalam satu semester disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masing-masing program studi dan banyaknya kompetensi.						
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai						

untuk ujian	
praktikum	
mengajukan	
Nota Dinas	
Daftar	
kebutuhan	
bahan habis	
pakai kepada	
wakil dekan II	
setiap semester	
dan kebutuhan	
alat besar	
mencairkan	
dana pengajuan	
dari Kepala	
Departemen	
membelanjakan	
kebutuhan alat	
dan bahan	
habis pakai	
sesuai	
anggaran yang	
di Setujui oleh	
Kepala	
Departemen.	

SANS MUHAMA	Standart Operational Prosedure	No. Kode Dokumen	:
SURABAN	Domakajan OVEN (DENCEDING)	Tanggal Terbit	:
	Pemakaian OVEN (PENGERING)	No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Prosedur ini dibuat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium baik secara berkala maupun insidentil buat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium TLM baik secara berkala maupun insidenti

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Prosedur ini berlaku bagi laboran dalam mencukupi kebutuhan alat yang digunakan saat kegiatan praktikum maupun ujian praktikum di laboratorium TLM Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

3. REFERENSI

SOP Laboratorium Terpadu Fakultas Ilmu Keseatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya dan Modul ATLM Prodi DIII Analis Kesehatan Universits Muhammadiyah Surbaya.

4. DEFINISI

- 1) Kepala Departemen dibantu laboran mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai.
- 2) Kepala Departemen bersaama dosen pengampu praktukum instrument kimia ,Kimia Analitik,Kimia Amami,Toksikologi,menerangkan prosedur pemakaian alat Oven.
- 3) Nyalakan stavolt dengan listrik tunggu kurang lebih 15menit sebelum digunakan.
- 4) Tunggu sebentar hingga lampu menyala lalu tekan tanda On
- 5) Tunggu sampai muncul warna lampu hijau menyala.
- 6) Tekan tanda +,untuk membuka Oven bersihan oven yang ada di dalam sebelum dilakukan pengeringan ,agar bahan tidak terkontaminasi.
- 7) Masukkan bahan kedalam oven dengan Crust porselen ,atau bungkus bahan dengan aluminium foil,agar bahan steril.
- 8) Oven bahan sampai kering sesuai dengan suhu yang dikehendaki.
- 9) Cabut Stavolt dari listrik jika sudah melakukan pengeringan ,kemudian bersihkan oven dengan kain fanel basah agar bahan yang menempel di dalam oven bisa dibersihkan.

LAMPIRAN:

URAIAN	PIHAK TERKAIT/PEJABAT YANG TERLIBAT DO		AT DOKUMEN/			
PROSEDUR	Wakil dekan II	Kepala Departemen	Laboran	FORM	TARGET WAKTU	
Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap MULAI					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	
mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dalam satu semester disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masing-masing program studi dan banyaknya kompetensi.					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	

	1	I	Г	
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai				Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
untuk ujian praktikum				Mengajukan ke Prodi D3 TLM sesuai kebutuhan Prodi
mengajukan Nota Dinas Daftar kebutuhan				Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
bahan habis pakai kepada wakil dekan II				
setiap semester dan kebutuhan alat besar				
mencairkan dana pengajuan dari Kepala Departemen				Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
membelanjakan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai				Sesuai Kebutuhan Prodi D3 TLm
sesuai anggaran yang di Setujui oleh				
Kepala Departemen.				

STAS MUHAMM	Standart Operational Prosedure	No. Kode Dokumen	:
INI CONTRACTOR	Pemakaian SPEKTROFOTOMETER (DOUBLE	Tanggal Terbit	:
SURABATA	BEAM)	No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Prosedur ini dibuat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium baik secara berkala maupun insidentil buat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium TLM baik secara berkala maupun insidenti

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Prosedur ini berlaku bagi laboran dalam mencukupi kebutuhan alat yang digunakan saat kegiatan praktikum maupun ujian praktikum di laboratorium TLM Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

3. REFERENSI

SOP Laboratorium Terpadu Fakultas Ilmu Keseatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya dan Modul ATLM Prodi DIII Analis Kesehatan Universits Muhammadiyah Surbaya.

4. DEFINISI

- 1) Kepala Departemen dibantu laboran mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai.
- Kepala Departemen bersaama dosen pengampu praktukum Instrument kimia ,Biokimia Kimia Analitik,Kimia Amami,Toksikologi,menerangkan prosedur pemakaian Spektrofotometer Double Beam.
- 3). Nyalakan Stop kontak listrik hingga muncul warna merah,tekan bagaian belakang Spektro bagian bwah belakang spektro ,hingga warna hijau.
 - 4). Siapkan larutan blanko (aquadest) dan sampel(reagen yang akan diuji).
- 5) Siapkan Cuffet dan dicuci bersih kemudian di tissue dari ujung hingga bawah sampai kering dengan tujuan agar lemak tidak menempel di bagain depan ataupun samping Cuffet,masukkan blanko ke cuffet sampai 2/3 bagian volume cuffet,masukkan juga sampel ke cuffet berikutnya sama dengan volume blnko.
- 6).tarik bagian depan Spktro dengan satu tarikan ,buka tutup Spektro masukkan blanko,tutup kembali ,kemudian catat angka pada audio visual anggka muncul .
- 7). Masukkanjuga sampel ke Spektro ,dengan cara membuka tutup spektro kemudian masukkan sampel,kemudian tutp kembali catat angka pada audio visual angka muncul catat.
- 8).Lakukan beberapa kali sesuai dengan tujuan perlakuan sampai diperoleh jumlah serapan dan Indeks bias yang diinginkan serta panjang gelombang yang dicapai.

LAMPIRAN:

URAIAN	PIHAK	TERKAIT/PEJAI	BAT YANG TERLIE	DOKUMEN/		
PROSEDUR	Wakil dekan II	Kepala Departemen	Laboran	FORM	TARGET WAKTU	
Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap MULAI					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	
mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dalam satu semester disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masing-masing program studi dan banyaknya kompetensi.					Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap	

menyusun			
daftar			Setiap awal
kebutuhan alat			semester ganjil
			dan genap
dan bahan			
habis pakai			
untuk ujian			Mengajukan ke
praktikum	. ↓		Prodi D3 TLM sesuai
			kebutuhan Prodi
mengajukan			Setiap awal
Nota Dinas			semester ganjil
Daftar			dan genap
kebutuhan			
bahan habis			
pakai kepada			
wakil dekan II			
setiap semester			
dan kebutuhan			
alat besar			
mencairkan			Setiap awal
dana pengajuan			semester ganjil dan genap
dari Kepala			uan genap
Departemen			
membelanjakan			Sesuai
kebutuhan alat			Kebutuhan Prodi D3 TLm
dan bahan			D3 TLIII
habis pakai			
sesuai			
anggaran yang			
di Setujui oleh			
Kepala			
Departemen.			

STAS MUHAMM	Standart Operational Prosedure	No. Kode Dokumen	:
SURAR ATT	Pemakaian ALMARI ASAM	Tanggal Terbit	:
	Peniakaian Aliviani Asalvi	No. Revisi	:

1. TUJUAN

Prosedur ini dibuat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium baik secara berkala maupun insidentil buat untuk keperluan pengajuan kebutuhan alat dan bahan habis pakai yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan praktikum di laboratorium TLM baik secara berkala maupun insidenti

2. RUANG LINGKUP

Prosedur ini berlaku bagi laboran dalam mencukupi kebutuhan alat yang digunakan saat kegiatan praktikum maupun ujian praktikum di laboratorium TLM Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

3. REFERENSI

SOP Laboratorium Terpadu Fakultas Ilmu Keseatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya dan Modul ATLM Prodi DIII Analis Kesehatan Universits Muhammadiyah Surbaya.

4. DEFINISI

- Kepala Departemen dibantu laboran mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai.
- Kepala Departemen bersaama dosen pengampu praktukum instrument kimia ,Kimia Analitik,Kimia Amami,Toksikologi,menerangkan prosedur pemakaian alat Almari Asam.t
- 3) Nyalakan stavolt dengan listrik tunggu kurang lebih 15menit sebelum digunakan.
- 4) Tunggu sebentar hingga lampu menyala lalu tekan tanda On
- 5) Tunggu sampai muncul warna lampu merah menyala.
- 6) Nyalakan tanda + untuk Blower penghisap udara .
- 7) Buka kaca jendela bagian depan Almari asam ,hingga sampai batas hidung ,masukkan reagen yang reaktif ,dan alat- alat yang akan digunakan,karena Almari asam ini khusus untuk reagen yang reaktif,pekat,dan konsentrasi yang tinggi sehingga harus hati hati untu menuangkan reagen atau pun utk memipet larutan yang pekat.
- 8) Tutup kaca jendela Almari Asam secara perlahan lahan agar tidak terkontaminasi dengan kita /Praktisi
- 9) Cabut Stavolt dari listrik jika sudah selesai melakukan pengambilan raegen dan wajib dibersihkan dengan lap fanel yang basah agar tetesa reagen yang pekat bisa dibersihkan dan tidak lengket ke meja almari asam.

LAMPIRAN:

URAIAN PROSEDUR	PIHAK	TERKAIT/PEJAI	BAT YANG TE	DOKUMEN/		
	Wakil dekan II	Kepala Departemen	Laboran		FORM	TARGET WAKTU
MULAI						Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
mengecek kesiapan dan kelayakan alat yang akan digunakan satu semester sebelum kegiatan praktikum dimulai						Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap
menyusun daftar kebutuhan alat dalam satu semester disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masing-masing program studi dan banyaknya kompetensi.						Setiap awal semester ganjil dan genap

menyusun			
daftar			Setiap awal
kebutuhan alat			semester ganjil
			dan genap
habis pakai			
untuk ujian			Mengajukan ke
praktikum			Prodi D3 TLM sesuai
			kebutuhan Prodi
mengajukan			Setiap awal
Nota Dinas			semester ganjil dan genap
Daftar			dan genap
kebutuhan			
bahan habis			
pakai kepada			
wakil dekan II			
setiap semester			
dan kebutuhan			
alat besar			
mencairkan			Setiap awal
dana pengajuan			semester ganjil dan genap
dari Kepala			uan genap
Departemen			
membelanjakan			Sesuai
kebutuhan alat			Kebutuhan Prodi D3 TLm
dan bahan			DJ ILIII
habis pakai			
sesuai			
anggaran yang			
di Setujui oleh			
Kepala			
Departemen.			