Operation & Maintenance Manual

Front Loading Electrically Heated 450 - 700L Priorclave Double Door Autoclaves

Introduction

Priorclave autoclaves are a range of general-purpose laboratory autoclaves intended primarily for media preparation, the making safe of ordinary laboratory and pathological waste and other apparatus sterilisation purposes. The autoclaves are manufactured to a high standard and feature a number of patented innovative design features. The sophisticated **TACTROL** microprocessor control system provides a very simple method of setting even the most complex cycles. The machines have been designed from the outset for easy and safe operation and maintenance.

Properly looked after and serviced your autoclave should give years of valuable and trouble free service.

Priorclave Service

Serial Number: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

Software Version: _____

Please quote the above when asking for parts or service:

PRIORCLAVE LIMITED

129 -131 Nathan Way
West Thamesmead Business Park
London
SE28 0AB

Telephone: +44 (0)20-8316-6620

Fax: +44 (0)20-8855-0616

E-mail: service@priorclave.co.uk

Website: www.priorclave.co.uk

or your local service agent:

Symbols used in this manual and their meanings

WARNING: Mechanical Hazard

In this manual, warnings draw attention to the potential for Danger to personnel up to and including risk of severe injury or death. Each Mechanical Hazard Warning is emphasised by the icon to the left.

WARNING: Electrical Hazard

In this manual, warnings draw attention to the potential for Danger to personnel up to and including risk of severe injury or death. Each Electrical Hazard Warning is emphasised by the icon to the left.

WARNING: Bio-hazard

In this manual, warnings draw attention to the potential for Danger to personnel up to and including risk of severe injury or death. Each Bio-hazard Warning is emphasised by the icon to the left.

Caution: -Please Note

In this manual, cautions draw attention to the potential for Damage to equipment. Each caution warning is emphasized by the icon to the left.

Important Notices and Warnings

Priorclave Pressure Vessels and Autoclaves are manufactured according to BS2646 Part 1 (1993). It is recommended that the user/operator ensures that the autoclave is installed, operated, maintained and tested according to parts 2,3,4 & 5 of this standard for safe and effective use and that an adequate logging record of operation and maintenance be established.

Before despatch from our works all Priorclaves are subjected to rigorous electrical safety tests to the appropriate standards. Should you or your contractors carry out further insulation and flash tests as part of your internal procedures please disconnect the switch mode power supply before testing. Failure to do so will result in a test failure and may lead to corruption of the microprocessor memory which cannot be covered by our warranty.

Safety

If you are unclear about any aspects of this manual, the use and operation of the autoclave or your autoclave process please contact Priorclave or your authorised Priorclave dealer before proceeding.

Always wear gloves a facemask and adequate protective clothing when unloading an autoclave and ensure that the workload does not exceed safe limits.

Priorclave are pleased provide training for operators in the use of their autoclaves at a small extra charge.

Thermal Lock

The safety Thermal Lock (80°C door retention device) has been set in accordance with the load and procedure defined in paras. 3.3.3.2.3 and 3.3.3.3 of BS2646 Part 5:1993.

The relatively light load defined under this procedure may not be appropriate to the load to be autoclaved in your Priorclave. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note PM73 'Safety at Autoclaves' and to avoid possible injury you are strongly advised to have your autoclave with its normal working load formally validated, and the thermal lock set up accordingly by properly trained personnel.

Stainless Steel Pressure Vessels.

Vessels are manufactured from grade 316 stabilised stainless steel, designed built and tested in accordance with PD5500 category 3 as required by BS2646 Part 1. Grade 316 stainless steel is employed to reduce the corrosive effects of substances such as hydroxides and chlorine. However we recommend that the interior of the vessel is kept free of such potentially harmful substances and is regularly cleaned out with soft water. The use of chlorine based or other aggressive cleaners is not recommended. Exposure to such chemicals could damage the surface finish and the integrity of the pressure vessel and door. Care should also be taken not to routinely introduce such chemicals where they are used to pre-wash items that form part of the load. In such cases the items should be thoroughly rinsed before autoclaving.

Product Life

Due to fatigue occurring in normal use the life of all pressure vessels is finite regardless of corrosion, erosion or other damage. Using a calculation from BS3970, and assuming an average autoclaving cycle time of 2.5 hours this gives the autoclave vessel a projected fatigue life of 10,000 operating cycles. The lifespan of the autoclave will obviously depend upon frequency of use, but for example (based on a 365 day working year) if the autoclave is used two or four times per day this gives a working life of 13.6 to 6.8 years respectively. Your own usage of the autoclave should be considered to determine the actual lifespan of the autoclave.

Cleaning

This equipment contains sensitive electrical equipment. Although designed to withstand laboratory conditions it is not designed for wet cleaning. Cleaning this equipment by hosing down may cause damage, invalidating the warranty, and may cause an electrocution hazard.

External cleaning should be carried out with a damp cloth or with proprietary, non-abrasive cleaners.

Water Supply and Quality

This autoclave has been designed and specially adapted to operate most effectively with an RO water supply.

Connection to a hard water supply can lead to a build up of scale and will damage the heaters and other parts of the system and could invalidate the warranty.

Servicing and Maintenance of Priorclave Autoclaves

Priorclave Laboratory Autoclaves are complex pressure systems designed and built to special regulations and as such should only be serviced or maintained by properly trained personnel. Priorclave Ltd. cannot be held responsible for hazards or damage resulting from work carried out on the pressure system including its closure components by untrained or unauthorised personnel. If in doubt please contact Priorclave Service or your nearest authorised service agent.

CE Marking

The CE mark applied to this autoclave is applied in relation to the EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) directive and the Low Voltage directive of the European Community. This indicates that this Priorclave autoclave meets the following technical standards:

BSEN61000-6-3:2007 + A1:2011

Electromagnetic Compatibility. Generic Emission Standard. Residential, Commercial & Light Industry.

BSEN61000-6-1:2007

Electromagnetic Compatibility. Generic Immunity Standard. Residential, Commercial & Light Industry.

BSEN61010-1:2010, BS EN 61326-1:2006

Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory use.

BSEN61010-2-040:2005

Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory use; Part 2-041, Particular Requirements for Autoclaves using Steam for the treatment of Medical Materials and for Laboratory Processes.

Pressure vessels

PD5500:2012 + A1:2012

Unfired fusion welded pressure vessels

BS2646 1996

Autoclaves for sterilisation in laboratories

Conformity assessment modules B1 + D of the European Pressure equipment directive have been applied to ensure compliance with the essential safety requirements.

A “Declaration of Conformity” in accordance with the above standards has been made and is

on file at:

Priorclave Ltd.
129 /131 Nathan Way
West Thamesmead Business Park
London SE28 0AB

Environmental Conditions

This equipment has been designed for safe operation within the following environmental conditions:

Indoor Use.

Altitude up to 2,000 M. (See Appendix B - Steam Table for special conditions affecting calibration for operation at elevated altitudes).

Temperatures between 5°C and 27°C. - The cooling performance of Air Cooled autoclaves, however will be significantly affected at higher temperatures in this range.

Maximum Relative Humidity of 85% at any temperature between 5°C and 40°C.

Mains Supply Voltage Variations not exceeding +/-10% of that shown on the Serial Plate.

Electromagnetic Interference

This equipment has been designed to comply with the requirements for immunity from electromagnetic interference under normal conditions of use. Care should be taken when positioning the equipment however, to avoid interference from potential extreme sources of interference such as MR scanners or x-ray equipment.

Hazard Statement

Electrical Hazard Stickers

When this sticker has been placed on a removable panel the power must be switched off before the panel is removed. There may be a number of areas behind the labelled panel that constitute an electrical shock hazard. All such panels are service access panels only and should not be removed unless there is a full understanding of the equipment.

Mechanical Hazard Sticker

When this sticker has been placed on a removable panel the power must be switched off before the panel is removed. There may be a number of areas behind the labelled panel that constitute a mechanical hazard. All such panels are service access panels only and should not be removed unless there is a full understanding of the equipment.

Date of issue: 05/02/2010	Revision No: 1
Place of issue: Manufacturers works	Reference ecdecs\800 – PED

EU Declaration of Conformity

This is a global declaration relating to the entire pressure equipment of the product range identified below

Equipment Manufacturer:

Priorclave Ltd
129-131 Nathan Way
West Thamesmead Business Park
London, SE28 0AB, UK

Equipment Description:

Priorclave Laboratory autoclaves – RSC series with a nominal loading profile of 685mm x 845mm with steam/water jacket construction and Tactrol microprocessor control system.

Model Numbers:

PS/RSV/EH800, PS/RVV/EH800, PS/RSV/SH800J and PS/RVV/SH800J – Models with and without Steam Jackets. For direct steam heated variants substitute S for E. All of the front loading units may be suffixed D to denote double entry versions.

Conformity Data:

Directive	Relevant standards	Comments	
Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC	EN61010-1: 2010 BS EN 61010-2-040:2005		
EMC Directive 2004/108/EC	BS EN 61000-6-3:2007 + A1:2011 BS EN 61326-1:2006	Technical construction file ref EMCTCFAU Competent Body: Inchcape testing Ltd Manfield Park Cranleigh Surrey Testing conducted in 2004 without certification by a competent body.	
Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC Conformity assessment Modules B1+D	PD5500:2012 + A1:2012 BS2646 1996	Notified Body No 0037 **Zurich Risk Services** Park House, Bristol Road South, Rubery B45 9AH	<u>Approval references:</u> Vessel (module B1) Certificate number: CEN-057120 B1 Assembly certificate number SS42059010-21 Manufacturing (module D) certificate number SS42072280-01

Declaration:

Priorclave Ltd declares that the above products conform with the essential requirements of the above directives. Where appropriate this has been demonstrated by the application of the relevant standard(s). The CE mark was first affixed to these products in 1996

Signed for and on behalf of Priorclave Ltd

Tony Collins

T. Collins
Managing Director.

nqa ISO 9001 Registered UKAS QUALITY MANAGEMENT 015
Certificate Number 6973

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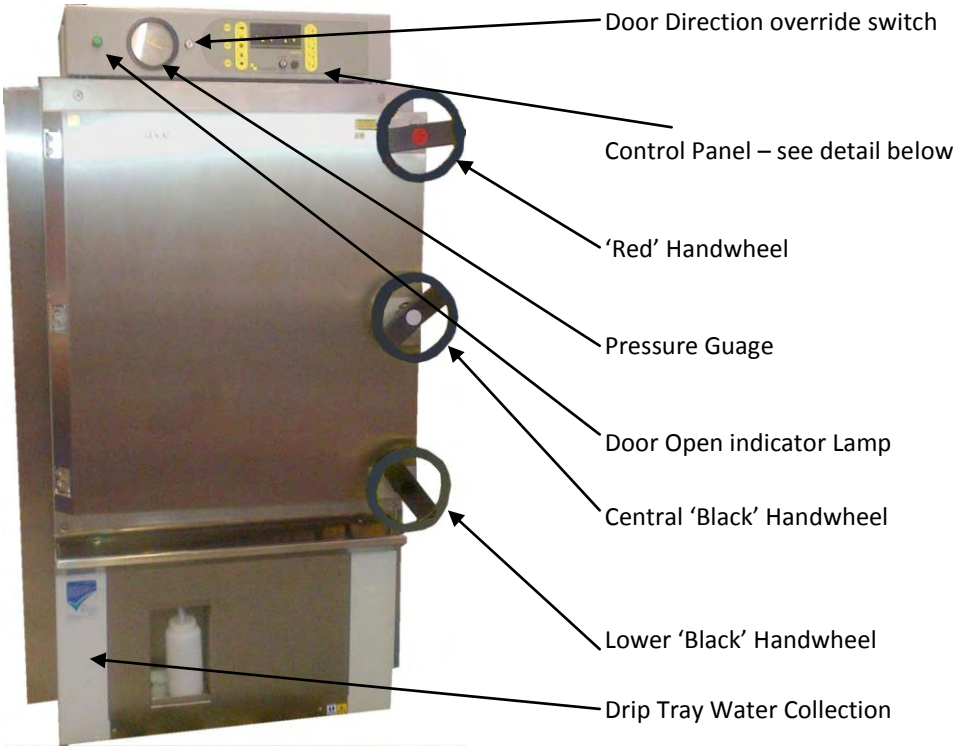
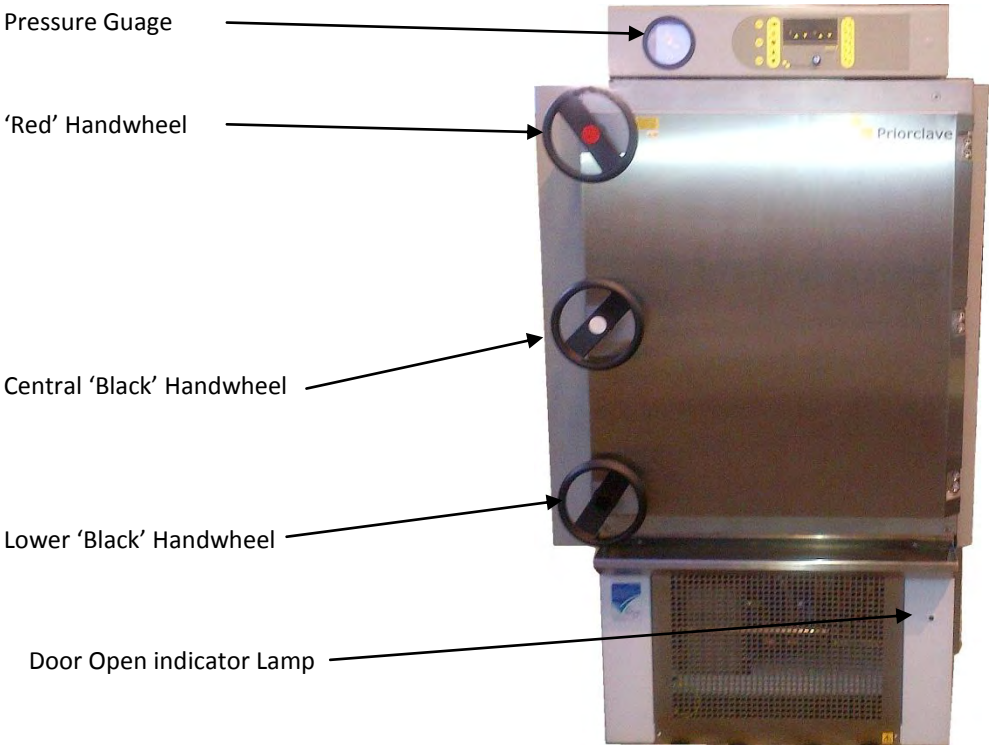
Layout Diagram



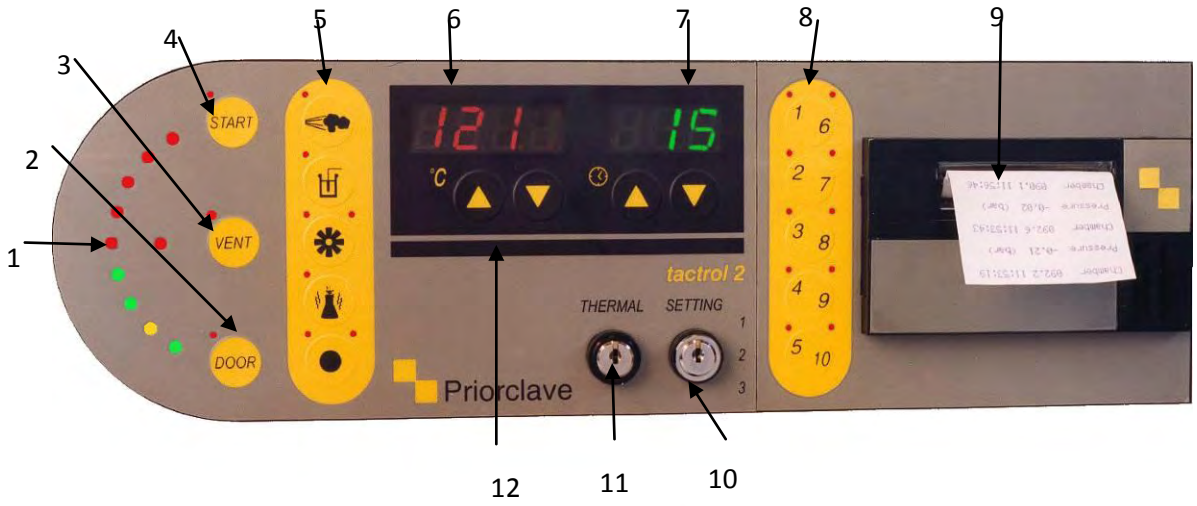
Unloading End



Loading End

Depending upon the configuration and options ordered the doors at either end on individual autoclaves may be opposite to that shown here.

Control Panel Details



1. Cycle Progress Display
2. Door Button & Indicator
3. Vent Button & Indicator
4. Start Button & Indicator
5. Option Setting Buttons & Indicators
6. Temperature Display & Setting Buttons
7. Time Display & Setting Buttons
8. Program Buttons & Indicators (Optional)
9. Printer (Optional)
10. Setting Lock Keyswitch (Optional)
11. Thermal Lock Keyswitch
12. Hidden ‘till lit fault display

Operating Summary

Before proceeding please check the specification sheet at the front of this manual to establish which options and accessories, if any, are fitted to your Priorclave. This will determine whether you will need to read the instructions for these options later in this manual or in Appendix D.

Double Ended Operation

The autoclave is fitted with interlocks to prevent the doors at both ends from being opened at the same time. Initial loading is done at the 'loading' end of the autoclave and once the autoclave has completed the process part of its cycle door control is passed to the 'unloading' end of the autoclave. Once this stage of the cycle has been passed the autoclave will only open at the 'unloading' end.

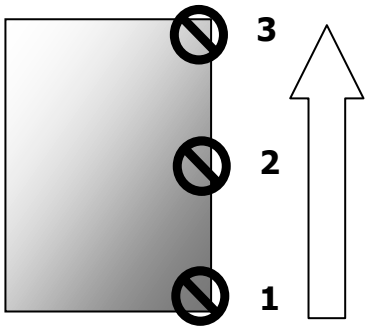
Once the autoclave has been unloaded and the door at the 'unloading' end has been fully closed the autoclave will automatically reset. This locks the 'unloading' end and allows the 'loading' end door to be opened ready to sterilise the next load. The procedure for opening and closing the autoclave doors is the same for both doors.

Single Ended Operation* (Optional fitting)

The autoclave is fitted with a keyswitch at the loading end which over-rides normal pass-through operation allowing the autoclave to operate as a single door autoclave at this end. A single operating key has been supplied which should be kept in a safe place to avoid inadvertent re-setting. To open the autoclave door out of the normal sequence insert the key and hold it over to the right while going through the normal door opening sequence. After use the key should be removed.

- Check electricity, water and air supplies are connected and **ON**.
- At the 'loading' end of the autoclave, press the 'door' button on the control panel there will be a bleep and the message '**HOLD**' will be displayed in the timer display. Wait for a short time until the timer display returns to normal, there is another bleep and the door indicator illuminates. The door button can now be pressed again to release the lock. The door unlocked lamp will now illuminate.

Do not try to undo the handwheels against the lock before it has released or damage to the locking solenoid may result.



Open the door by undoing the lower black handwheel first followed by the centre black handwheel and finally the red safety handwheel. With the door free, carefully pull open.

Top up with water if necessary to just below the level of the weir or if an automatic waterfill system is fitted, allow the autoclave to fill automatically to this level.

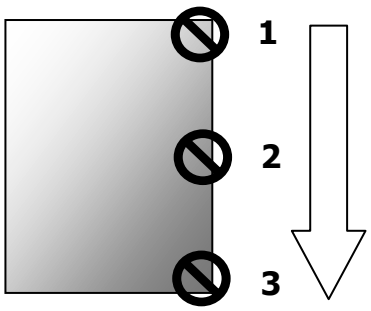
Load the autoclave with baskets or containers or directly onto the shelves.

Set the temperature as required using the up/down keys.

Set the process time as required using the up/down keys.

Set / select other functions i.e. free-steam, rapid cooling etc., as required and if fitted.

Carefully close the pressure door and fully wind in the RED safety handwheel followed by the centre black handwheel.



Press the door button there will be an immediate bleep and the door indicator illuminates along with the door unlocked lamp beneath the lower handwheel, showing that the locking bolt has been withdrawn.

Quickly tighten the black handwheel to fully secure the door.

Wait a few seconds for the ‘start’ indicator to illuminate, and press the ‘start’ button to begin the cycle.

Cycle Abort and Thermal Lock Override

Aborting a cycle

To abort the cycle at any stage press the ‘**Start**’ Button

Thermal Lock Override

First abort the cycle as above.

After checking that there is no pressure within the autoclave turn the thermal lock key to the right hold it there.

Press the ‘**Door**’ button once, keeping the thermal lock key held over.

Wait during the **‘Hold’** display until the ‘**Door**’ indicator illuminates.

Keep the key held and press the ‘**Door**’ button once to unlock the door.

The key-switch can now be released and the door opened as above.

If the key is released at any stage the procedure must be repeated to open the door and reset the display.

Preparing Your Priorclave for Use for the First Time

Unpack the autoclave and check against the delivery note that all items ordered have been delivered.

Any shortages or damage **must** be reported to Priorclave within 7 days of delivery.

Positioning & Installation

The autoclave is scheduled to be installed and commissioned by a Priorclave Engineer.

However the following details should be observed and considered before installation takes place.

When positioning the autoclave consideration should be given to proper access for servicing and maintenance purposes. Space must also be allowed for pipe-work and electrical connections.

All autoclaves during their process cycle will release steam and heat, and this should be taken into consideration when choosing a site in your laboratory in which to install your autoclave

Maintenance access

It is stipulated by British Standard 2646 that autoclaves should have 1 metre clear space all round to allow for service access, but we recognise that this can be difficult to provide. At minimum we would recommend a minimum of 500mm clear space all round. If it is not possible to provide this all round it may be acptable to provide space to one side only provided the autoclave service connections can be made such that the autoclave (if size permits) can be moved without difficulty. In the case of all pipe connections provision should be made to ensure that rigid pipe work can be readily disconnected.

A space to the rear of the autoclave of up to 300mm can be required to accommodate pipe-work connections. This will reduce for more simple installations such as autoclaves without vacuum systems. For autoclaves with drain condensers this space should be increased to 500mm. The requirements for most additional items are described later.

Heat emission

Regardless of insulation arrangements etc employed to reduce the temperature of the autoclave outer casing all autoclaves will emit heat into the work area. For the comfort of staff it is recommended that autoclaves are installed in air conditioned areas. Heat output from the autoclave will vary at different stages of the cycle. For the purpose of calculating loading placed on the air conditioning system by the autoclave it should be adequate to allow for a figure of one third of the total heater power of the autoclave, although the actual output will vary according to the autoclave settings used.

Air cooled autoclaves cool more quickly in a cool room, and therefore high ambient temperatures increase autoclave cycle times. This can become particularly problematic if the ambient temperature exceeds 35^{o}C

Steam emission

If correctly installed as described below, there should be no steam emitted to the work area during operation, there may however be some steam emitted when the autoclave door is opened. Under normal circumstances the thermal cooling lock will prevent the door from being opened until most of the steam in the chamber has condensed, however under certain circumstances such as the when the thermal cooling lock override is used significant amounts of steam can be released. Consideration should be given to how this steam may affect smoke and heat detectors etc.

Floor loading

A 700 litre autoclave weighs in the region of 1000kg. Particularly in the case of refurbishment of an older building it will be necessary to consider the strength of the floor on which the autoclave is stood. It is sometimes, although rarely necessary to fill the autoclave vessel with water at some stage during its life span in order to conduct a hydrostatic pressure test. It may be prudent to take account of this additional weight when considering the floor loading. In normal use larger autoclaves can be loaded with considerable additional weight.

Extractor Hoods

An extractor hood fitted above the autoclave will eliminate any remaining difficulties related to steam emission, and will also be beneficial in reducing heat build-up. Autoclaves used for processing waste materials may produce unpleasant odours, the autoclaving of waste plastic ware may also produce potentially harmful fumes, the effects of these will also be minimised by an extractor hood. An air flow rate of $0.5M^3$/sec is often specified for a medium sized autoclave, although this should be considered along with the hood size. It is possible to provide an output from the autoclave to boost fan speed immediately prior to door opening.

The minimum practical size of extractor hood for an autoclave is around 1 metre square. In the case of top loading autoclaves this should be positioned directly above the autoclave. In the case of front loading autoclaves the hood should extend beyond the front of the autoclave by approximately 700mm. This will be sufficient to minimise steam and fume emission into the work area, but it may also be desirable to extend the area of the hood to cover the entire autoclave to reduce the amount of heat released into the room. In the case of direct steam heated autoclaves it may also be advisable to arrange the hood or incoming steam supply in such a way as to cover the incoming steam supply pipe work and reducing valves etc. This will further assist in the elimination of heat build-up within the work area.

Provision of Space and Access for Accessories

Autoclaves with drain condensers

Drain condensers are fitted to the rear panel of front loading autoclaves, and require sufficient space to be allowed for pipe-work to enter the condenser. Drain condensers for top loading autoclaves may be supplied as separate units if there is not sufficient space available in the autoclave location and in such cases consideration should be given to where the condenser is to be located as it may not be practical to site this to the rear of the autoclave. Drain condensers may operate at high temperature depending on final settings, and effectiveness of the cooling water supply. Consideration should be given to heat hazards when deciding on the location of a condenser.

When all pipe-work is complete the condenser will occupy a space of approximately 300 x 500mm.

Autoclaves with exhaust filtration

The location of exhaust filters will vary according to the individual specification of the autoclave. In the case of rectangular vessel autoclave the filter is usually fitted inside the autoclave vessel, and in such cases further consideration of the filter location is not necessary.

In the case of top loading and smaller front loading autoclaves it is not possible to locate the filter inside the vessel due to space constraints and limitations of currently available filter mediums. It is then necessary for the filter to be located in a separate pressure vessel outside of the autoclave. External exhaust filter housings are located to the upper rear of the autoclave, and protrude from the left-hand side as viewed from the front of the autoclave by up to 200mm. In normal circumstances the filter housing will fit into the 300mm space already provided to the rear of the autoclave. Special arrangements for the location of exhaust filters

can be made on request.

It is normal for exhaust filter housing to reach temperatures in excess of 100°C, therefore consideration should be given to heat hazards when deciding on the location of an autoclave with an exhaust filter. Provision should be made to protect personnel from heat hazards whist maintaining adequate access for filter replacement. A minimum height of 500mm is required above the top of the filter housing for replacement of the filter.

Provision should be made to guard or insulate pipes exiting the autoclave where these may present a heat hazard.

Installation

Electrical

To connect your Priorclave to the power supply simply connect a suitable cable from your isolator to the isolator on the side of the autoclave. In many cases the isolator will already be connected via a suitable cable and plug. In these cases connect this plug to the matching socket which should be available on your wall.

Connection to UK & EC power supplies

The electrical supply as per the required specification should be terminated in an industrial socket to BS 4343 (IEC/EN 60309-2) which should be located on the wall to the rear of the autoclave within 2 metres of the connection to the autoclave.

The socket should be of the 3P + N & E type rated at 16, 32 or 63 Amps dependent upon the autoclave specification. If not provided as part of the industrial socket a suitable means of isolation is required to be located in a position where it can easily be accessed to terminate power to the autoclave when necessary.

The socket and isolator should be installed and tested in accordance with the IEEE Wiring Regulations Sixteenth Edition.

If existing electrical services from a previous installation are used this should be examined and tested in accordance with the above regulations by a qualified electrician.

For installations within the UK and EC the autoclave is supplied with a plug suitable for connecting to a socket of the above specification. This is connected by a flexible cable to the rear of the autoclave.

It is important to note that the earth bonding of the plug and cable arrangement is tested before dispatch from the factory, if it is necessary to remove the plug to make alternative arrangements for connection the installation will require re-testing.

If a cable has been fitted to the autoclave there should be no need for any further electrical installation.

Connection to other power supplies

The following instructions relate to connection to 220-240V single phase or 380-415V three phase supplies.

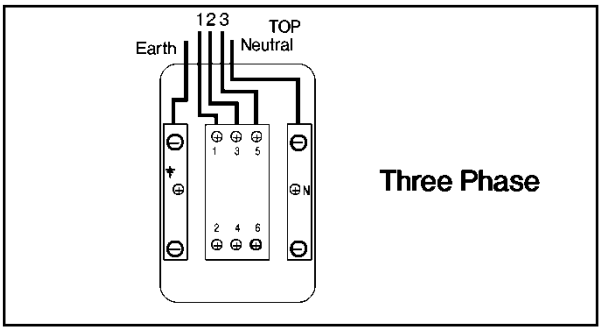
For areas where a 110V single phase or 220V three phase supply is usual the autoclave can be connected across phases to operate on a 220V supply.

If not already supplied as a supplementary sheet to this manual separate instructions are available by contacting Priorclave - service@priorclave.co.uk – making sure to include the autoclave serial number in your correspondence.

If a cable and plug are not fitted then your Priorclave can be wired as shown in the diagrams below.

3 Phase

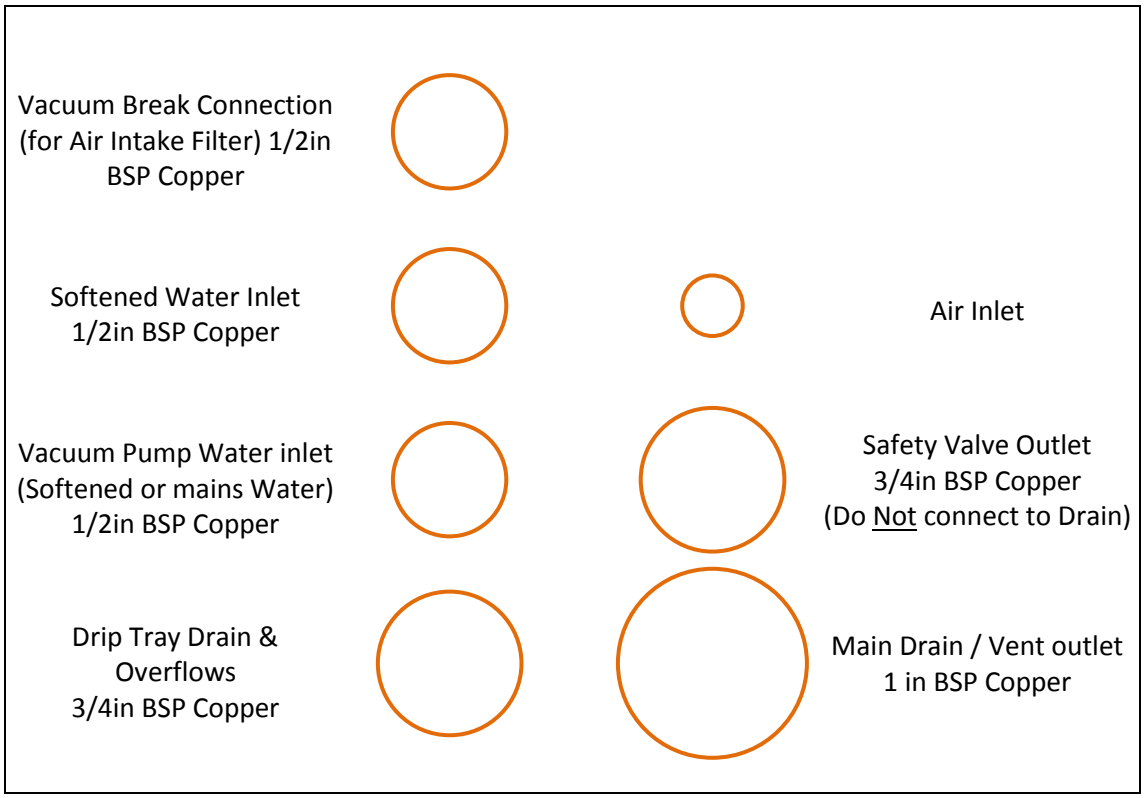
The power supply should be a 3 phase and neutral isolated supply, rated at 15 Amps per phase and connected to the isolator as in the diagram below. Sufficient length of cable should be used to allow the autoclave to be moved if necessary and worked on from the back. The cable used to the earth line and neutral feeds should be capable of carrying the per phase amperage of the supply. The neutral line must be nominally at earth potential and must **NOT** be fused. **This equipment must be earthed.**



Inlet and Outlet Connections

Drainage and Exhaust Gas Ventilation

The various inlets and outlets are situated at the back bottom right of the autoclave and are labelled with their individual functions. Within the space constraints of the autoclave cabinet, where possible drains and inlets have been combined to reduce the number of connections required. Please read the following guidance before proceeding with connection to drains and water supplies.



Depending upon the configuration and options ordered, individual autoclaves may have slight differences to the arrangement shown here.

Air

The air inlet connection is shown in the diagram above.

The air compressor received with the autoclave should be set to the optimum pressure for valve operation.

General

Autoclaves used for processing laboratory waste must be provided with a drainage connection as described below. This is a requirement of British Standard 2646. A connection will also be required if the autoclave is fitted with any free-steaming or vacuum options as significant amounts of steam will be released from the autoclave at different stages of the cycle. The hazard groups below are as defined by the Advisory Committee on Dangerous pathogens as published in *Categorisation of Pathogens According to Hazard and Categories of Containment.*

Extract from BS2646 Part 2 1990

7.2 Drainage system

"The drainage system from the autoclave should prevent dispersion of splashes and steam into the working area. For autoclaves designed for a make-safe process, discharge should be directed to a sealed discharge system; the system should lead by direct connection to a building drain or catchment tank.

An open tun dish is not suitable for the discharge line of a laboratory autoclave, which is to be used for a make-safe process.

The sealed discharge system should be vented to a high level by a pipe not less than 30mm diameter. The vent pipe should be directed outside the building. Steam should not emit from the vent pipe."

From Scope of BS2646

"This Part of BS2646 gives guidance on the planning for, and installation in laboratories of, autoclaves for the sterilisation of materials and equipment, including those which may be contaminated with organisms categorised as Hazard Groups 1, 2 or 3. It does not cover the installation of autoclaves used for material contaminated with organisms categorised as Hazard Group 4, for which complete containment of condensate is considered to be essential."

A further comment in a later clause adds…

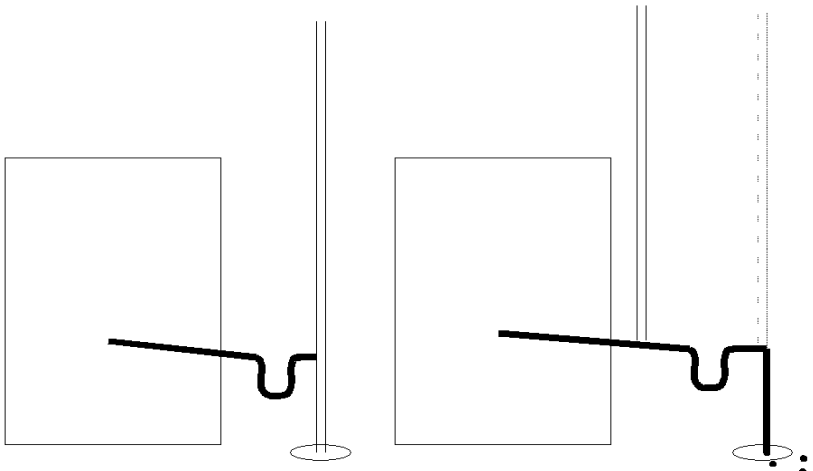
"In certain circumstances, e.g. special research activities involving high concentration and/or large volumes of agents in Hazard group 3, additional safeguards may be required. The advice of the Health and Safety Executive should be sought in each such case. Further containment than that detailed above, (Generally as described below in this case.) *filtration or heat treatment of discharge is only necessary for autoclaves used to process material contaminated with organisms in Hazard Group 4."*

<u>In case of any doubt the full text of BS2646 should be consulted.</u>

The autoclave requires a sealed connection to a trapped building drain. This drain should be provided with a heat resistant vent pipe of 30mm minimum diameter vented freely to atmosphere at a safe location outside the building. Care must be taken in the design of the drainage connection to ensure that an air break will be preserved at all times to prevent the autoclave from sucking water back from the drain as it cools. Excessive back pressure produced by restrictions in the vent pipe may impair the function of the autoclave. Note that at some stages of the cycle the autoclave may discharge steam under pressure, and if vent flow is inadequate steam may be forced to exit via other interconnected drains.

If possible it is always advisable to connect the autoclave to a drain to cut down on the amount of steam discharged into the laboratory. A compression fitting should be incorporated in the drainpipe in an easily accessible location to enable easy disconnection for maintenance purposes.

All drain piping should head downward towards the drain to prevent water collecting in the pipe.

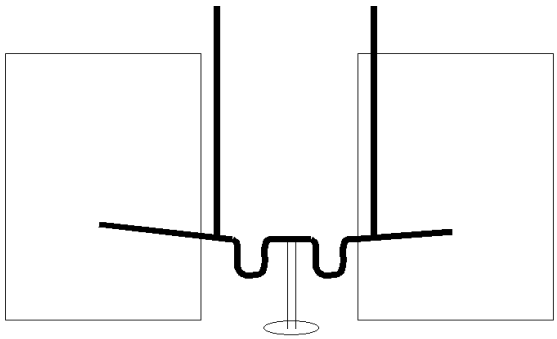


Incorrect Trap and vent pipe location Correct Trap and vent pipe locations

Attention should be paid to the material of the vent pipe as steam and water discharged from the autoclave can be at temperatures in excess of 100°C. In the case of autoclaves with pulsed free-steaming, vacuum drying, and vacuum cooling it may be advisable to fit a drain condenser to cool the autoclave discharge, and condense the steam.

The drain and vent pipe should be in place prior to commencement of installation by Priorclave. It will then be possible to make connections from the autoclave directly into the drainage services provided.

The point where connection from the autoclave to the drainage system is made should be within 2 metres of the autoclave. The location of individual connections is shown on the installation drawings.



If two autoclaves share a common drain separate vent pipes and traps are required to prevent cross flow of steam and water

Multiple autoclaves in a single location

If more than one autoclave is to be installed at a single location then the services described need to be provided for each autoclave. If more than one autoclave is utilising the same drain and/or vent arrangement, then there may be problems due to cross flow of effluent between autoclaves. For example if one autoclave is being loaded by the operator whilst the other is in the free-steaming stage, then it may be possible for hot air and steam being discharged by

one autoclave to enter the other presenting a hazard to the operator. If common services are to be shared it is essential that these are sufficiently isolated from one another to prevent cross flow.

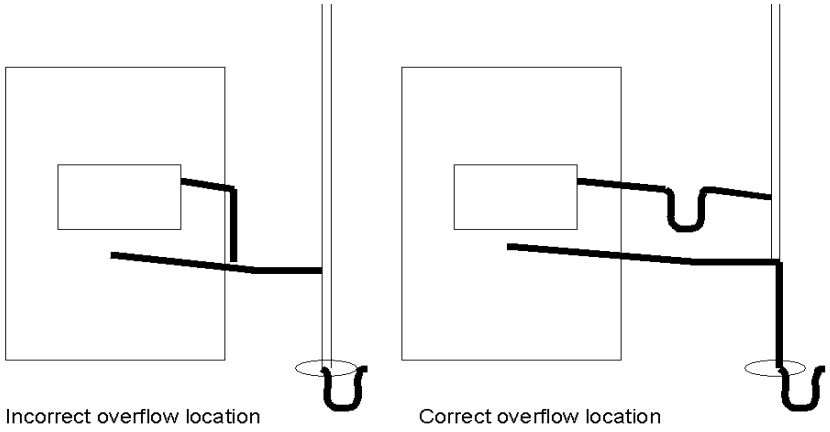
Safety Valve

All autoclaves are fitted with an over pressure safety valve to protect the autoclave from over pressurisation. This valve will emit large volumes of steam in the event of the autoclave exceeding its maximum working pressure. It is a requirement during safety valve function, and routine testing to be able to see and hear if the safety valve has operated.

It is Priorclave's preferred policy to direct the safety valve outlet to discharge to the floor at the rear of the autoclave, however some establishments prefer safety valve outlets to be piped to a high level outside the building.

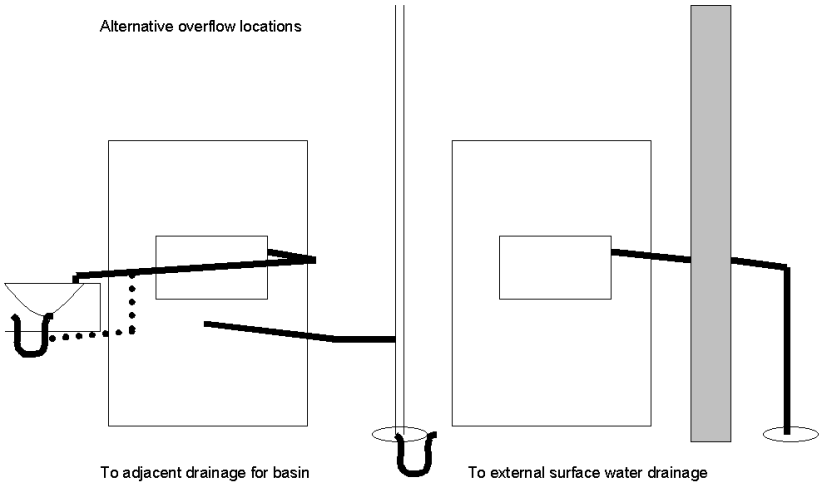
If this is required the pipe-work for this should be provided, and terminated within 1 metre of the safety valve discharge point at the rear of the autoclave. All safety valve pipe-work should be DN25. A drainage point should be provided at the lowest point of the safety valve pipe-work. This should be a pipe of approximately 6mm ID, and should be positioned to discharge into a suitable receptacle to the rear of the autoclave. No valve should be fitted to this drainage point thereby allowing it to act as a "tell tale" indicating if the safety valve is operating.

Under no circumstances must any isolating valve be fitted to the safety valve pipe-work. External pipe-work must be designed to be self draining, and under no circumstances should water be able to collect in a trap, which could freeze in cold weather. See also BS3970 part 1 1990, sections 7.2.4 and 7.2.5.



Autoclaves with water tanks and drip trays

A separate drain is required for the connection of water tank and drip tray outlets. This may be a common connection to the same drainage system as above, but in such cases a sufficient level of isolation (such as a deep trap) is required to prevent the cross flow of steam between the drains. The drip tray and water tank overflow can be connected to an open tundish if desired. This has the advantage of making any discharge from the overflow visible, which is in accordance with water bylaws.



Water Supplies and Back-flow Prevention

The Water Supply (Water Fittings) regulations 1999

Note: The fluid categories below relate only to the above regulations, and are in no way connected with the containment categories previously discussed with reference to drainage and containment of pathogens.

It is mandatory that the completed installation complies with the Water Supply (Water Fittings) regulations 1999 – SI No 1148. This will be dependent on factors outside of the autoclave such as the layout of the water supply provided. The location and usage of the autoclave will determine the fluid category for which back-flow prevention measures are to be taken, however it is suggested in the guidance notes to the above regulations that all laboratories in industrial and commercial installations are considered category 5. Prevention measures suitable for fluids in this category may therefore need to be considered.

The back-flow prevention measures already provided within the autoclave are as follows:

Autoclaves with Automatic Water Fill Systems and Liquid Ring Vacuum Pumps

Water is fed to the autoclave vessel and vacuum pump via a header tank with air gap and circular overflow, which is classified type AF. This alone will provide back-flow prevention measures suitable for fluids up to category 4. Provided that the supply to the autoclave is delivered via a header tank with similar prevention means elsewhere in the building the installation will form an air gap with interposed cistern of type AUK, which is suitable for fluids up to category 5. Separate header tanks for each of these functions are provided allowing the automatic water fill tank to be fed from a treated water supply, and the vacuum pump to be fed from an untreated supply to economize on the use of treated water if required. Considerations for the use of treated water are discussed later.

Autoclaves with Water Cooled Condensers and Water Jackets

For installations falling into lower fluid categories it will be possible to use mechanical means to prevent back flow such as a verifiable single, or non-verifiable double check valve. For higher fluid categories non-mechanical means such as break tanks must be applied. Due to the pressure and flow rates required for the condensers to work effectively it is not practical to provide header tanks locally to the autoclave. The condenser and or jacket will work more effectively when more cooling water flow is achieved across the condenser, therefore the more head of water that can be provided the better.

Arrangements to meet the back-flow prevention requirements will therefore need to be made at a high level. If a water feed from a suitable header tank arrangement to satisfy the

regulations cannot be provided it will be necessary to take other measure such as the provision of a break tank and pump arrangement locally to the autoclave.

General

All water supplies should be terminated on the wall to the rear of the autoclave, at a point within one metre of the point of connection to the autoclave.

In hard water areas it will be necessary to use softened water for the supplies to the autoclave to prevent scaling of the autoclave vessel and heating elements. Hard water can also reduce the life span of liquid ring vacuum pumps and drain condensers when fitted, however the cost of supplying treated water to these may be considered prohibitive, and if this is the case, then a second water supply will be required. If the autoclave is to be connected to a distilled or de-mineralised water supply care should be taken to guard against the corrosion of copper pipe-work due to excessive purity of the water supply. The water level detection system of most autoclaves is operated on a conductivity-based system, due to this feed water requires a minimum conductivity level of 10-15 micro Seimens.

Autoclaves with an automatic water fill system require a DN15 water supply terminated in an appliance tap with a suitable connector for a standard appliance hose.

Autoclaves with liquid ring vacuum pumps require a further DN15 water supply terminated in a 1/2” BSP/DN15 compression fitting.

Autoclaves with drain condensers require a water supply for the condenser. The size of connection for this will vary depending upon the specification for the individual autoclave. In most cases a supply in DN20 will suffice, however in some cases expanding up from a DN15 supply locally in the area of the autoclave may not provide a sufficient water flow to reduce the autoclave discharge to the desired temperature.

Consideration should be given to the discharge from the Vent and Safety Valve outlets, which should be directed in such a way as to not cause a hazard. This will be determined by the location of the autoclave.

Operation

Before using your Priorclave for the first time check that the circuit breakers and the isolator (at the back of the autoclave) are switched on and that the water and air supplies are available and turned on.

Before proceeding please check the specification sheet at the front of this manual to establish which options and accessories, if any, are fitted to your Priorclave. This will determine whether you will need to read the instructions for these options later in this manual.

Double Ended Operation

The autoclave is fitted with interlocks to prevent the doors at both ends from being opened at the same time. Initial loading is done at the 'loading' end of the autoclave and once the autoclave has completed the process part of its cycle door control is passed to the 'unloading' end of the autoclave. Once this stage of the cycle has been passed the autoclave will only open at the 'unloading' end.

Once the autoclave has been unloaded and the door at the 'unloading' end has been fully closed the autoclave will automatically reset. This locks the 'unloading' end and allows the 'loading' end door to be opened ready to sterilise the next load. The procedure for opening and closing the autoclave doors is the same for both doors.

Single Ended Operation (Optional Fitting)

The autoclave is fitted with a keyswitch at the loading end which over-rides normal pass-through operation allowing the autoclave to operate as a single door autoclave at this end. A single operating key has been supplied which should be kept in a safe place to avoid inadvertent re-setting. To open the autoclave door out of the normal sequence insert the key and hold it over to the right while going through the normal door opening sequence. After use the key should be removed.

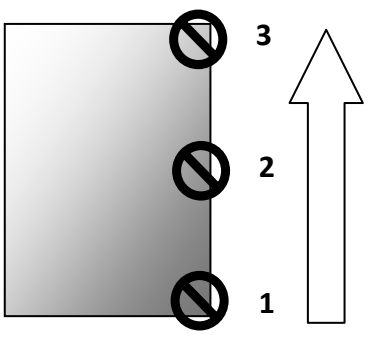
1. **Opening the Door**

Switch on the power at the isolator. All indicators will light momentarily and a sounder will bleep. This is to enable the indicators to be checked.

The **start** indicator should now be lit. Press and release the **door** button, which will bleep, and wait for a short time (about 20 seconds) until the **door** indicator illuminates and the sounder bleeps again.

During the waiting time the temperature display will show **Hold,** confirming that the autoclave is waiting during its safety delay.

On pressing the **door** button a second time, the green **door unlocked** indicator will light and you may hear the locking bolt withdraw. Check that the pressure gauge is reading zero and you may now fully unwind the black (Lower) handwheel. (The **vent** button will light when the **door** button is pressed and remain lit after the door is opened.)



Do not try to undo the handwheels against the lock before it has released or damage to the locking solenoid may result.

Unwind the centre black handwheel followed by the red (Upper) safety handwheel. In the unlikely event of undetected residual pressure being present the red safety bolt prevents the lid from being blown open by breaking the gasket seal

whilst retaining the lid, thus allowing the pressure to escape safely from around the edge of the door.

The autoclave is additionally fitted with a pressure switch, which prevents the solenoid lock from operating if pressure is detected within the autoclave.

Once all the bolts are fully released the door can be carefully opened.

Care should be taken when opening the door as it will be hot and steam may be released. Heatproof gloves and a faceshield should always be worn when unloading autoclaves.

2. Checking Water Level.

- The autoclave uses immersion heaters in a reservoir of water behind the pressure vessel weir to raise steam. The heaters are protected from boiling dry by a low water cut-out. If the water level falls below the sensor the autoclave shuts down, the low water warning indicator is lit and fault code F004 is shown in the temperature display. The reservoir should be filled with water to a level just below the top of the weir.

The autoclave is fitted with an automatic water filling system which will allow water into the autoclave whilst the door is open. On the first fill this takes a little time but between cycles a suitable level should be achieved during the time taken to unload and load the autoclave. A visual check of the water level is always recommended before commencing a cycle.

In hard water areas softened water must be used to prevent scale from forming in the autoclave.

If manually filled then distilled water can be used but when the autoclave is new, some tap water may need to be added until the **low water** lamp is extinguished as the low water cut out is operated by the water's conductivity. A visual check of the water level is always recommended before commencing a cycle.

Great care should be taken to ensure that the insulated part of the low water sensor and is clean (see diagram - Maintenance) as a build up of contamination here will prevent the low water cut-out from working and could lead to heater damage.

The Automatic Waterfill consists of a water tank mounted at the side of the autoclave and a second water level probe set to detect water level at the optimum fill level for the autoclave chamber.

The water tank is fitted with a float valve to automatically control fill level. Whilst the autoclave door is open during loading and unloading a valve is opened and water flows into the autoclave vessel from the water tank until the upper water level probe is reached.

This system is additionally fitted with a timer that automatically shuts off the water supply after a pre set time. This is fitted as a measure to prevent flooding in case of a failure of the Water level probe.

If the timer times out before the water level reaches the probe then Fault F016 will be displayed. To start filling again reset the fault (see Warning Indicators and Fault Codes).

Both water level probes should be regularly checked and cleaned (see Maintenance Section for details)

During normal operation only small amounts of water will need to be replaced, however when first filling the autoclave or whilst filling after cleaning, more time will be required.

3. Loading

The autoclave can now be loaded with the items to be sterilised in suitable containers within the loading cassettes from the loading trolley provided.

Care should be taken when loading the baskets or containers not to pack them too tightly with material. Ample room must be allowed for steam to penetrate the load properly or full sterilisation will not be achieved. When using autoclave bags these should be left open with the top of the bag rolled outwards, exposing the load to the steam inside the pressure vessel.

Care should also be taken that the contents of bags and containers are not able to spill over into the body of the autoclave vessel. Any such spillage could block pipes and valves and will not be covered by the warranty.

For waste loads, which may leak liquids when autoclaved, watertight discard containers are strongly recommended.

Tests have shown that the depth of un-perforated discard containers should be no greater than 180mm (7") for effective air displacement from the load. Suitable containers are available from Priorclave.

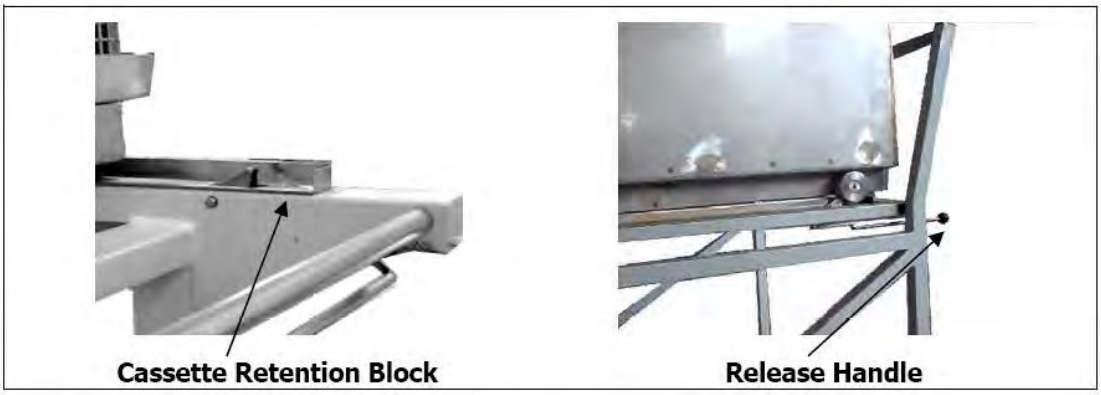
4. Loading Trolley (Optional Accessory)

The Trolley has been manufactured for loading the Priorclave loading cassette onto the lower shelf level of the autoclave.

When loading and unloading the trolley the rear wheels should be locked, preventing movement of the trolley.

5. Trolley with Loading Cassette (Optional Accessories)

When loading and unloading the cassette from the trolley to the autoclave the rear wheels should be locked, preventing movement of the trolley.



During movement of the cassette and trolley the cassette is held in place by a retaining block in front of the rear wheel. When loading the cassette into the autoclave this block should be released by holding down the release handle until the rear wheel has run past the block.

When loading the cassette onto the trolley from the autoclave be sure to take the cassette to the back of the trolley so that the sprung block can retain it in place.

6. Settings.

Once the autoclave has been satisfactorily loaded the controls should be set for the process cycle that you require.

If your autoclave has a setting lock fitted this must be set to **position 3** to allow the parameters to be altered.

Sterilising Temperature & Time Settings.

The Medical Research Council has recommended the following temperatures and times as

being sufficient for complete sterilisation in autoclaves:

126°C for 10 minutes.
121°C for 15 minutes.
115°C for 30 minutes.

These temperatures and times relate of course to load temperatures and the aim in setting a cycle should be to achieve one of the above criteria in the coldest part of the load. Some loads however are sensitive to elevated temperatures for prolonged periods, making full achievement of the above impractical. However the disinfection of such loads after a short cycle, without necessarily reaching full Sterilising Temperature, is usually sufficient for most purposes.

Should you require a more precise method then the optional **Load Sensed Process Timing** may be of assistance for certain load types. If your autoclave is fitted with this option please refer to the description later in this manual.

Since there is a time and temperature 'lag' between the temperature controller probe and the load, this should be compensated for either by increasing temperature or process time, or by including in the cycle a period of free steaming with the vent open at 100°C. This can be achieved by pressing in the **vent** button manually and releasing it manually. Alternatively, the **Automatic Free-steaming** function will perform this function automatically if the option is selected.

If you have an interest in any of the options mentioned above, which can quite easily be retro-fitted, please contact Priorclave Technical Services Department.

In conclusion, when setting up the autoclaving cycle a large safety margin should be allowed within the settings.

More precise settings can be assessed by carrying out a 'worst load' test. (See commissioning).

Setting the process time

The process timer can be set to a time up to 999 minutes. The time required is set by simply using the time up/down buttons. The set time is displayed until the set temperature is reached, then the process time begins counting down to zero in increments of one minute.

Setting process temperature

Pressing either the up or down button momentarily causes the current set temperature to be displayed. Subsequent use of the up/down buttons changes the set temperature. If no keys are pressed for a short time, the display returns to showing the current chamber temperature.

Selecting other functions

The function select keys may be used to switch the Timed Free-steaming, Cooling, Media Warming Option, and optional functions such as Load Sensed Process Timing and vacuum cycles, on or off at any time other than when a cycle is running. An indicator illuminates to show that a function has been selected. If an option is not fitted (or permitted in the selected program in multi-program memory models) pressing the appropriate key will result in a visual and audible fault being signalled and the function will not be selected.

Automatic Timed Free-Steaming

What is free-steaming?

Incorporating a period of free-steaming into a cycle can improve air removal in difficult loads and/or reduce temperature lag between the load and the autoclave, reducing process time at higher temperatures. Free-steaming introduces a stage during heating up to Process Temperature, when a solenoid valve at the rear of the autoclave is opened for a pre-set time. The valve opens at a factory set temperature of just above 100°C and is held open for the time set as detailed below. During this time steam is being generated in the chamber in large volumes and this creates turbulence as it passes through the load before escaping through the valve. It is this turbulence that can assist with air removal.

Setting the free-steam time.

If free-steaming is required this is selected by pressing the **free-steam** button. The indicator lights up to show that free-steaming is selected. The time display will now flash indicating that the freesteam time, not the process time, is currently being displayed. The freesteam time can now be set (in minutes) using the up/down buttons. If no further changes are made for a short time the display stops flashing, and reverts to showing process time. If you wish to check the freesteam time or make further changes then free-steaming should be deselected, then reselected.

Free-steam temperature setting

Timed free-steaming will commence at a temperature slightly above 100°C, which has been set at the time of manufacture. If required, this temperature may be increased by qualified personnel and the turbulence caused by the escaping steam pressure can further assist with air removal. It is desirable however to connect the autoclave to a drain and vent pipe (as described Installation), as the release of pressurised steam into the laboratory should be avoided.

Performance can be improved even further by fitting the optional pulsed free-steaming system.

Pulsed Free-steaming (Optional Accessory)

With certain loads and in certain situations the efficiency of the free-steaming process can be improved by pulsing. When available according to program then free-steaming commences as described above but at a higher temperature (usually about 112°C). Instead of remaining open for the entire free-steaming period the vent valve shuts off at a lower temperature (usually about 107°C). The autoclave then heats up again to the temperature at which the vent valve opens again. The autoclave will continue this cycle for the time set when selecting free-steaming. This continual pulsing of steam out of the autoclave creates considerable turbulence within the autoclave, helping to draw trapped air out of the load.

If fitted, this function is program specific and is usually set up during commissioning or by request on particular programs in response to customer requests at the time of ordering.

When selected as part of the program the pulsing function replaces the standard free-steam function described above.

Setting of the free-steam time for a particular program is as described above.

Pulsed free-steaming is not suitable for bottled liquids and should not be selected for cycles intended for these types of load.

Rapid Cooling

A fan is fitted into the bodywork of the autoclave to direct cool air over the autoclave vessel.

If selected by using the **cooling** button, the cooling fan will switch on automatically during the cooling stage of the cycle. There are three possible settings for rapid cooling, and these operate as follows:

Off - No indicators lit.

Immediate start - The cooling fan does not operate at all during the cycle.
Left hand indicator lit. - 1 press of the **cooling** button.
The cooling fan starts as soon as the cooling stage is reached.

Delayed start - Both indicators lit- 2 presses of the **cooling** button.
The cooling fan starts after the autoclave chamber has cooled to 100°C. This setting is useful when autoclaving some fluid loads, as bringing the cooling fan on at temperatures above 100°C may reduce the chamber pressure too rapidly, causing the load to boil.

In both cases the fan will switch off automatically when the cycle has reached the complete stage.

Media Warming

If this highly useful feature is selected the autoclave will cool to a factory pre-set temperature of 45°C. The temperature will then cycle between approximately 45° to 55°C until the door is opened. This allows, for example, nutrient media to be held as a liquid until it is needed, especially when used along with **the delayed start function**.

Delayed Start Time

The autoclave can be set before a cycle to start at a pre-set time.

To access these settings turn & hold the thermal lock key in the override position. Press the time up or down keys. Release the thermal lock key. **1** is displayed on the temperature display, by default **0** will displayed on the time display. The temperature display now shows the number of a list of operating parameters, the value for the parameter is shown in the time display. Scroll through the list of available parameters using the temperature up/down keys.

After no keys are pressed for eight seconds the display returns to normal.

The function of these settings is as follows:

	Temp. Display	Time Display	Function	Action
	1	0-24	Delayed Start Time Hour +	Enter required Start time hour (24 hour clock)
	2	0-59	Delayed Start time Minute +	Enter required Start time minute
	3	0/1	Start Delay Select On/Off +	0= OFF 1= ON

+ The time is set in real time, therefore the clock has to be correctly set for this to work properly.

After one delayed start operation, delayed start automatically switches off, and the autoclave returns to normal operation.

For instructions on setting the clock time and for other operator settings please refer to the section **Changing Date & Time** later in this manual.

Vacuum Options (Optional Accessory)

It is strongly recommended that to achieve optimum performance from Priorclaves fitted with vacuum options that commissioning and/or load validation tests are carried out by a trained Priorclave engineer. If no particular programs have been specified your autoclave will be factory set with the following programs:

Program 1: Non vacuum Cycle (Pre-Cycle Vacuum can be selected)
Program 2: Pre-Cycle Vacuum and Vacuum Cooling
Program 3: Pre-Cycle Vacuum and Vacuum Cooling
Program 4: Non vacuum Cycle (Pre-Cycle Vacuum can be selected)
Program 5: Non vacuum Cycle (Pre-Cycle Vacuum can be selected)

Pre-Cycle Vacuum

The pre-cycle vacuum is selected using the function select key on the control panel. With the left-hand indicator lit the Pre-Cycle Vacuum is selected. With the Pre-Cycle Vacuum selected a vacuum pump will run at the beginning of the cycle, removing much of the air from the autoclave and load. At a pre-set level of vacuum the control system switches off the pump and the normal cycle begins. By default two vacuum stages will be performed, with a heating stage in between. Pre cycle vacuum is essential when autoclaving loads containing densely packed porous material.

Vacuum Cooling - Suitable for Non Media Loads Only

A vacuum cooling cycle can be selected by means of the function select key. With the option selected the right-hand lamp will illuminate. When this option is fitted it can be run along with or separately from a Pre-Cycle Vacuum. With the option selected, at the end of the process dwell time the autoclave vent is opened and the autoclave cools to a pre-set temperature with the air-cooling fan(s) operating. When the pre-set temperature is reached the cooling fan(s) continue to run and a partial vacuum is drawn. This has the effect of evaporating liquid on the load causing it to cool rapidly. After a pre-set time air is admitted to the vessel and this process is repeated a number of times. At the end of this stage the autoclave passes immediately to cycle complete.

Post cycle vacuum cooling **must not** be selected if the load contains bottled liquids, regardless of how these are contained. All liquids in the load will be evaporated. Sealed containers of liquid will explode. Unexploded containers will be in a dangerously unstable condition when removed.

Drying Cycle - Suitable for Non Media Loads Only

This option must be selected for attachment to a particular program in the control software during commissioning.

A drying cycle can be selected by means of the function select key within a program pre-designated as a drying program. With the option selected the right-hand lamp will illuminate. When this option is fitted it can be run along with or separately from a Pre-Cycle Vacuum. With the option selected, at the end of the process dwell time the water charge is drained under pressure from the autoclave, and the autoclave cools to a pre-set temperature. When this temperature is reached a partial vacuum is drawn and heaters attached to the outside of the autoclave vessel are switched on. This has the effect of evaporating liquid on the load. After a pre-set time air is admitted to the vessel and this process is repeated a number of times. At the end of this stage the autoclave passes immediately to cycle complete.

Post cycle drying **must not** be selected if the load contains bottled liquids, regardless of how these are contained. All liquids in the load will be evaporated. Sealed containers of liquid will explode. Unexploded containers will be in a dangerously unstable condition when removed.

Multi Program Memory Options (Optional Accessory)

When this option is fitted, five program number keys are provided to the right of the control panel, each with two indicators. The indicators on the left are for programs 1 to 5 and those on the right for programs 6 to 10. If the Priorclave has been specified with a five program memory only the first five programs will be active. As each program number is selected, the indicator illuminates and the previously selected indicator is cancelled. Pressing the select button toggles between the two program numbers shown on the button.

When the program memory option is fitted a three-position setting lock keyswitch is fitted. These setting positions allow different levels of access to settings as follows.

Position 1. **Only the currently selected program can be run.**
Program settings cannot be changed.

Position 2. **All programs can be selected and run.**
Program settings cannot be changed.

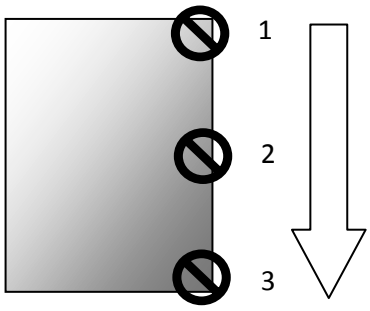
Position 3. **All programs can be selected and run.**
Program settings can be changed freely.

NOTE: The setting lock key can only be removed in positions 1 and 2.

Programming of settings is the same as with the standard machine, but the required program number should be selected before setting. The settings entered can then be recalled for subsequent use by simply reselecting that program number.

7. Closing the pressure door

When you have set up the cycle parameters close the autoclave door, taking great care not to slam it shut as this will result in damage to the closure bolts, and secure it with the Upper safety handwheel. You may hear a clicking as the handwheel is turned down indicating that the microswitch under the handwheel has closed. Continue to turn the bolt until tight. Follow this by closing the central locking bolt until tight.

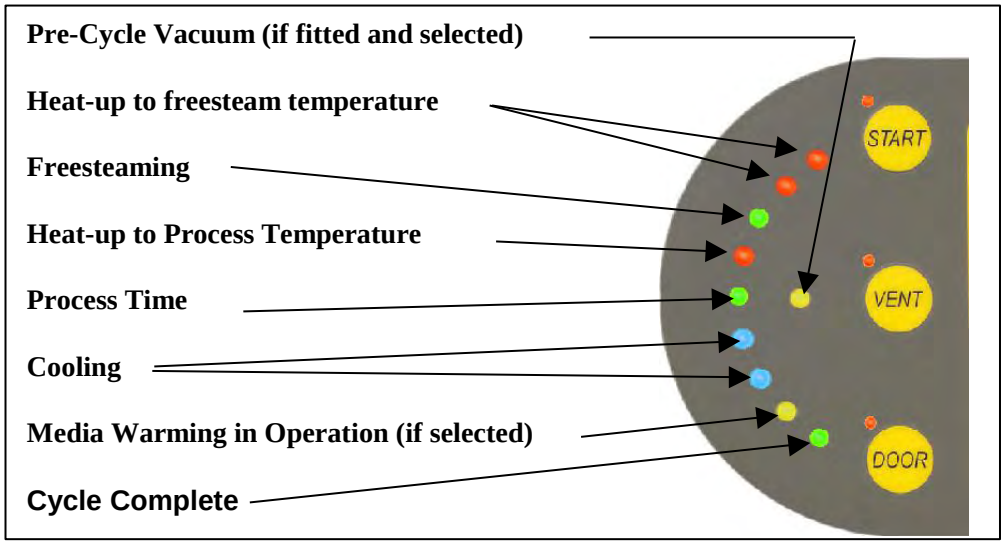


Next, press and release the **door** button to release the locking catch and turn down the Lower black handwheel fully. After a few seconds the locking catch will return, locking the door. The door will now be properly secured and the **start** indicator will illuminate.

Attempting to undo the handwheels before pressing the door button and releasing the locks is not good practice. This will lead to excessive strain on the locking solenoid, which may cause it to fail.

8. Starting a cycle

Ensure the door is properly secured and the **start** indicator is illuminated. To start the cycle press the **start** button.



The first segment of the cycle status indicator bar will illuminate and the autoclave will now gradually heat up to process temperature. The cycle status indicator will also advance through its stages to give 'at a glance' indication of the cycle's progress.

Once a cycle has been started the function selection settings cannot be changed; attempting to do so will cause a fault to be signalled. If changes are required the cycle should be aborted by pressing the **start** button again.

Pressing the Free-steam Button  during the freesteam part of the cycle will give an indication of free steam time remaining as a flashing display in the timer window.

On Priorclaves not fitted with the setting lock key-switch changes can be made to the process time and temperature settings once a cycle has started. At the end of the cycle the time setting will reset to its original setting.

9. Vent button.

The **vent** button may be used at any stage during the cycle. When used it opens a large bore solenoid vent valve at the back of the machine. It may be left open for free steaming to achieve better steam penetration of the load if **Automatic Free-steaming** has not been selected. Care should be taken with this manual method however as failing to switch the **vent** off will waste a large amount of steam and to eventual cycle failure. It may also be used with certain loads as a means of rapidly venting the autoclave. If used for manual free-steaming the **vent** button must be manually released before pressure will build up and process temperature can be achieved.

Care should be taken if using the vent button when the autoclave is pressurised. Venting of the autoclave under these circumstances with a liquid load may lead to the load boiling over and glassware may be broken.

10. During the process time.

Once set temperature is reached, the process time will begin to count down and the process indicator will illuminate. If the Load Sensed Process Timing Option is fitted and selected there may be a delay between the autoclave reaching set point and commencement of the process time whilst the load reaches set temperature.

During the process time a check should be made that there is correct correlation between temperature and pressure readings on the control panel. A steam table is included at the back of this manual for this purpose. The check should be made to ensure that air has been properly purged from the autoclave. Generally, a pressure reading higher than would be expected will indicate entrapped air in the autoclave.

If for any reason the temperature is forced outside of a pre-set band, or power to the autoclave is removed during the process time, the cycle will abort and the fault indicator will illuminate and a fault code of either **F005** or **F006** will be shown in the temperature indicator. This is to ensure that loads that have not been subjected to the required cycle parameters are not assumed to have been processed correctly. The fault condition is cancelled by:

If no setting lock keyswitch is fitted:

pressing the reset button on the top panel on the right hand side of the autoclave,
or
If a setting lock is fitted:
turning the setting lock key to the enable position and then to the disable position. If the lock was in the enable condition when the fault occurred, then it must first be turned to the disable position.

11. Cooling

After completion of the process time the autoclave moves into the cooling part of its cycle, and this is shown on the cycle status indicator in blue. If **Cooling** has been selected this will be switched on automatically according to the cooling strategy selected. Otherwise cooling will be by convection.

If there is a power fail while the autoclave is in the cooling part of the process the cycle will resume in the cooling phase once power is restored.

If the power should fail before sterilisation is complete then the cycle will be stopped.

12. Thermal lock

Under normal circumstances the autoclave cannot be opened until the temperature of the load simulator probe, which has a cooling rate assimilated to a bottle of fluid, has fallen below 80^{o}C at which point the yellow bar on the cycle status indicator will illuminate. The temperature shown by the temperature indicator will be significantly below 80^{o}C as this measures the temperature in the open chamber space. Pressing the door button before the thermal lock has released causes a fault to be signalled. The temperature at which the thermal lock operates is factory set. This can be reset but must only be done following commissioning by qualified personnel. The thermal lock can be overridden using the key-switch on the control panel. The keys for this switch are provided in this manual.

Overriding the thermal lock will cause the main vent to open. Great care should be exercised when using the key-switch since liquid loads could boil over if vented at elevated pressures.

There are circumstances, however when quicker access to the load is required. When this is necessary, first abort the cycle by pressing the start button. Then turn the key into its horizontal position and holding it in this position, press the **door** button and wait while the **Hold** message is displayed until the **door** lamp illuminates. Finally press the **door** button to release the door lock. The thermal lock key can now be released. If the key is released before this stage then the **Hold** display will not reset and the autoclave cannot be opened. To reset the display, repeat the above procedure and open the autoclave.

Great care should be exercised when using the Thermal Lock Override, especially with liquid loads. Even at temperatures below 100^{o}C a liquid load in sealable glass containers will not be safe. For the above reasons only responsible personnel should keep the Thermal Lock Override key in a safe place away from the autoclave.

Under certain cycle abort or failure conditions the thermal safety lock can latch in the locked condition. This is because the control system will always go to the safest condition if there is any uncertainty about the cycle end circumstances. To overcome this simply go

through the door open or close procedure using the thermal lock override key. Operation will return to normal as soon as the next cycle is completed satisfactorily

13. Cycle complete

When cooling to the 'thermal lock deactivation temperature' is complete, the **complete** indicator will illuminate, and the autoclave will emit a bleep for a short time (about 10 seconds). If the Cooling System is selected it will automatically switch off at this point. The autoclave is now ready to open and unload.

14. Media Warming

If this has been selected, the autoclave will remain at the pre-set temperature after the cycle is complete, until the door is opened or the cycle otherwise aborted.

Opening the autoclave to unload and re-load for the next cycle is simply a repetition of steps 1 & 2.

Aborting a Cycle

On occasions it may be necessary to abort a cycle before its completion. In order to do this, simply press the **start** button.

Changing Date & Time

A number of additional control system settings can be accessed via a “Hidden Menu”.

To access these settings turn & hold the thermal lock key in the override position. Press the time up or down keys. Release the thermal lock key. **1** is displayed on the temperature display, by default **0** will displayed on the time display. The temperature display now shows the number of a list of operating parameters, the value for the parameter is shown in the time display. Scroll through the list of available parameters using the temperature up/down keys.

After no keys are pressed for eight seconds the display returns to normal.

The function of these settings is as follows:

	Temp. Display	Time Display	Function	Action
		The autoclave can be set for the cycle to start after a pre-programmed delay, for example to allow a media preparation cycle to complete shortly prior to the start of the working day. Setting the value of parameter 1 to 1 in the time display switches delayed start on.		
	1	0-24	Delayed Start Time Hour [+]	Enter required Start time hour (24 hour clock)
	2	0-59	Delayed Start time Minute [+]	Enter required Start time minute
	3	0/1	Start Delay Select On/Off [+]	1= ON 0= OFF
*	4	0-999	Print Interval	Enter time (minutes)between printing during process time (0= printer disabled)
	5		Year Setting	Enter Year
	6		Month Setting	Enter Month
	7		Date Setting	Enter Day of month
	8		Hour Setting	Enter Hour (24 Hr Clock)
	9		Minute Setting	Enter Minute
	10		Second Setting	Enter Second.
			Scroll back up to parameter 1 to confirm the new or current time settings.	
#	11	1-999	Cycle Repeats	Enter Number of Cycles Required

[+]	The time is set in real time, therefore the clock has to be correctly set for this to work properly. After one delayed start operation, delayed start automatically switches off, and the autoclave returns to normal operation.
#	**Models fitted with optional Cycle Repeat Facility only**
*	**Models fitted with 5 or 10 Program Memory** **Setting marked * are program number related, and therefore should you wish to use different values for these in different programs this can be done by changing the value when the correct program is selected.**

Operation with Options & Accessories

The following descriptions detail how to operate and gain maximum benefit from the options and accessories that may be fitted to your Priorclave.

Setting Lock Keyswitch Option

Fitted on Priorclaves without program memory to give an optional level of security this keyswitch has two settings only, which are equivalent to positions 1 & 3 described previously. The key can only be removed in position 1.

Printer

The printer if fitted is mounted on the right hand side of the control panel. This provides a useful record of the cycle as well as an indication if any faults have occurred. The information printed is as follows:

USER NAME (if provided at time of ordering)
DEPARTMENT (if provided at time of ordering)
AUTOCLAVE SERIAL NUMBER
DATE
CYCLE NUMBER
PROGRAM NUMBER (if multi-program memory option fitted)
TEMPERATURE AND TIME AT CYCLE START (time is set to G.M.T)
TEMPERATURE AND TIME AT END OF FREESTEAMING
TEMPERATURE AND TIME AT START OF PROCESS TIME

The temperature and time are then recorded at pre-set time intervals, until the end of the process time.

TEMPERATURE AND TIME AT END OF PROCESS TIME
TEMPERATURE AND TIME AT CYCLE COMPLETE.
CYCLE PASS/FAIL/ABORT

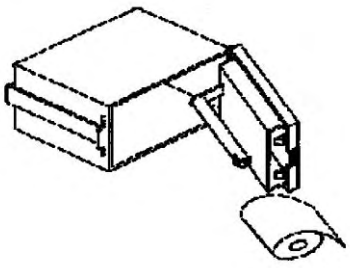
(Fail means that a fault signal has occurred during the cycle or that the cycle was aborted. See - Warning Indicators)

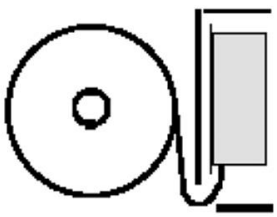
The above information will be printed in the order listed, allowing the information to be read as it is printed.

Power On Self Test

The self test procedure is initiated by applying power to the printer while the paper feed button is depressed. When the paper feed button is released a test print will be produced.

Replacing Paper Roll





Correct Paper Path

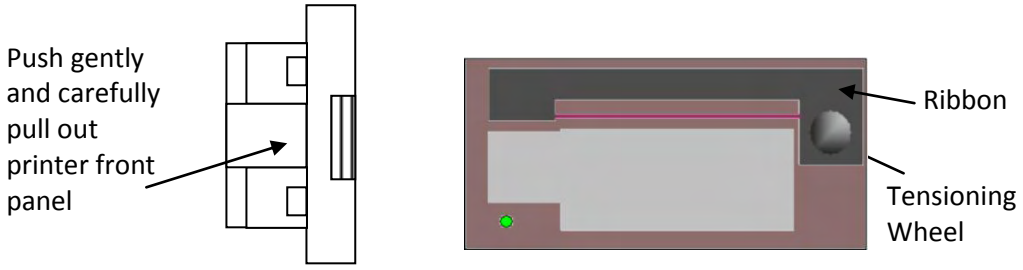
Access to the printer for changing the paper roll is provided by a hinged front panel. The spring-loaded catch on the left-hand side of the printer front panel should be depressed to

release the front panel.

The paper roll carrier is mounted on the rear of the printer front panel and will swing out from the main body for ease of roll changing.

Always use the correct paper. Suitable paper is available from Priorclave Service or your local distributor.

Changing Printer Ribbon



Ribbon fitting detail

With the door of the printer open gently push the printer door at the point shown in the diagram. The outer door cover should come away exposing the print ribbon mounting plate as shown above.

The old print ribbon can be lifted out and a new one put in its place. If necessary take up any slack on the ribbon with the tensioning wheel.

The paper should pass between the ribbon and the bottom of the ribbon cassette.

The two parts of the door can now be pushed together and will click into position.

Serial Interface

The autoclave is supplied with an externally mounted serial connector and a suitable connecting cable for serial or USB connection to a computer. Also supplied is a website address from which to download the latest software and a full operation manual for the system.

USB Interface

The autoclave is supplied with an externally mounted USB port. Also supplied is a website address from which to download the latest software and a full operation manual for the system.

Air Intake Filter

(Optional or fitted as part of a vacuum drying system)

When fitted to the autoclave this system ensures that air drawn into the autoclave during the cooling stage of the cycle is first passed through a bacteriological air filter. This filter is fitted at the back of the autoclave.

The filter should be regularly changed to maintain its effectiveness

Vent Filter

When fitted to the autoclave this system passes all autoclave discharge through a filter fitted inside a pressurisable stainless steel housing. At the end of the cycle any unfiltered condensate from the filter housing is returned to the autoclave. The correct operation and effectiveness of the filter system should be regularly checked. Please refer to the

manufacturer's instructions enclosed with this manual.

Internal Vent Filter

When fitted to the autoclave this system passes all autoclave discharge through a filter fitted inside the autoclave chamber. The correct operation and effectiveness of the filter system should be regularly checked. Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions enclosed with this manual.

Internal Validation System

If fitted this system continuously monitors the performance of the temperature reading and control system with reference to an internal reference standard. If any problem is detected with the system the autoclave is stopped and a fault is signalled. (See Warning Indicators and Fault Codes for details.)

Heater Over-temperature Protection

(Fitted as an optional extra in addition to the standard microprocessor based overheat function)

This device acts as secondary protection against the autoclave boiling dry and damaging the heating elements in the event of failure of the low water sensing system. Should the heater elements ever exceed a temperature of 150°C the heating circuit will be switched off and the the fault code of **F018** will be shown in the temperature display.

Should this occur, then the autoclave should be switched off and allowed to cool to a safe temperature and pressure before opening for examination of the water level.

The fault indication can be cancelled as described in the Faults section. To re-run the autoclave it should be sufficient to top up with water to the correct level. However the low water system should be checked for faults as soon as possible and cleaned or repaired as necessary. (See Maintenance section.)

The overheat is activated by a thermocouple mounted on one of the heating elements inside the autoclave. This is coupled directly to the main processor board, and the overheat temperature is factory set.

Accelerated media cooling

Unless specified otherwise before delivery of the autoclave or set up during the commissioning process the Media cooling function is set to operate by default with **program 1**.

It can easily be re-set to operate on different programs by a Priorclave Engineer or your local approved Priorclave representative.

When selected the autoclave will carry out a standard media cycle and will begin cooling as normal with the cooling fan coming on at the end of the process time.

As the autoclave cools below 100°C the pressure on the gauge will gradually drop below 0 and into a vacuum. This assists greatly in the cooling of liquid loads giving savings of around 50% of the total cooling time to cycle completion at a safe thermal lock temperature.

Once the cycle has completed any vacuum in the autoclave is automatically released and the door can be opened in the normal way.

For best results over sized bottles should be used, i.e. 500ml volumes in a 1000ml bottle.

Delayed start cooling (both lights lit on the cooling button) may be required if excessive

media volume losses during cooling are observed.

Chart Recorder

If fitted, the recorder power input is connected directly to the autoclave in such a way that the recorder will only operate during the autoclave cycle, i.e. from the pressing of the start button to cycle complete. At this time power to the recorder is cut. Unless otherwise specified, single channel units record the temperature of a fixed thermocouple probe, and in the case of two channel units the second channel records the temperature of the load probe.

For more details on individual recorder function and operation please refer to the manufacturer's manual supplied with the autoclave.

The following descriptions detail how to operate and gain maximum benefit from the options and accessories that may be fitted to your Priorclave.

Warning Indicators and Fault Codes

On the control panel there are a series of 'hidden until active' warning indicators. Some of these indicators will appear in conjunction with a fault code in the temperature display. The meaning of these warnings, why they appear, and what to do when they appear, is as follows.

SERVICE

This means that 500 cycles, or six months have passed since the autoclave was last serviced. The engineer will cancel the message when the autoclave is serviced.

WATER + FAULT CODE F004

The water level has fallen below the minimum level and must be topped up before the autoclave can be run. The warning will automatically cancel when the door is opened and the water level is topped up. The low water condition may have caused a running cycle to abort, and the load may need to be autoclaved again.

O/HEAT + FAULT CODE F003

If fitted, the heater over-temperature protection thermocouple may have sensed that the heating element became too hot. This is probably due to a low water condition, which was not sensed by the low water probe. The water level and the condition of the probe (see Maintenance) should be checked before attempting to use the autoclave again.

If heater over protection is not fitted then the over-heat cut out will only operate under extreme conditions, such as a failure of the temperature control system. The next attempt to run the autoclave should be closely observed and if problems persist contact Priorclave Service.

FAULT + FAULT CODES F000, F002, F005, F006, F007, F008, F009, F010 & F011

The fault indicator illuminates under conditions that may invalidate the autoclaving process, and may result in the load requiring to be autoclaved again. The fault condition will be triggered by any of the following:

F006 Power to the autoclave being interrupted when a cycle is in the heating or process dwell stage of the cycle.

F005 The chamber temperature falling below the set temperature by more than 3^{o}C during the process dwell time.

F002 Failure of the temperature control, display, or load simulator thermocouple.

F000 If your autoclave is fitted with the optional self-validation system, an error in the temperature measurement system is signalled by fault code **F000**. Usually this would mean that a critical error has developed in the temperature measurement system, however, as the detection system is extremely sensitive it is possible that it may be triggered by fluctuations in the electrical power supply. If fault code **F000** appears it may be cleared by the method described below. If the fault code will not clear, or continues to re-appear then the user cannot correct the fault. In such a case please contact Priorclave service or your local Priorclave approved service agent.

F007 Vacuum stage timeout (loop break). The autoclave has not achieved the pre-set level of vacuum during the Pre-cycle vacuum stage during the pre-set time.

F008 Heating stage timeout. The autoclave has not reached process temperature within the Pre-set time.

F009 Vacuum cooling set-point not achieved. The autoclave has not achieved a low enough level of vacuum during the post cycle vacuum stage (Vacuum Cooling or Drying Cycle)

F010 Air detector input activated. If fitted the air detector system has detected an over pressure condition symptomatic of excess air remaining in the load.

F011 Printer Timeout / Malfunction. The control system has nor received confirmation from the printer within its pre-set timeout.

F012 Door micro-switch fault. If a door micro-switch opens during a cycle this fault code is displayed

F013 Jacket Timeout -If a jacket is fitted it has not reached the required temperature within the Pre-set time. This would indicate a problem with steam supply or inlet or drain valve operation

F014 Jacket Over temperature - If a jacket is fitted the temperature has exceeded the pre-set alarm temperature

F015 Jacket under temperature - If a jacket is fitted the temperature has fallen below the pre-set operating temperature band.

F016 Water Fill Timeout - The upper level water probe level has not been reached within the allowed time for filling and the filling operation has been stopped. This function prevents continuous unsupervised operation of the water fill, which could lead to flooding.

F017 Free-Steam - During Pulsed Free-steaming operation the lower of the two set temperatures has not been achieved. The temperature has not fallen sufficiently following the opening of the vent valve.

F018 Heater Overheat. If this fault occurs then the most likely cause is a Low Water condition. Check the water supply is turned on and the condition of the heater before resetting this fault.

LOCK

This warning will light when the thermal lock keyswitch is in the override position.

LOAD + FAULT CODE F001

This warning is activated in the event of the failure of the load sensing thermocouple. The thermocouple should be replaced as soon as possible. Great care should be taken to ensure that loads which would ordinarily be autoclaved with load sensed process timing are adequately sterilised.

CANCELLING FAULT MESSAGES

The fault messages are cancelled by first correcting the source of the original fault, then turning the setting lock key switch to position 3. If a key-switch is not fitted they are cancelled by pressing the reset button.

If 2 or more faults occur at the same time, the one with the highest priority is displayed. (F000 is the highest priority and F012 is the lowest.) If a higher priority fault is cleared it will be replaced by the next active fault, unless this too is cleared by the same action.

Maintenance

Before carrying out any maintenance work check the autoclave for any visual signs of materials which may be contaminated or damaged. Should any such matter be apparent contact the relevant person of authority before proceeding.

* **Do not carry out any work unless you are competent to do so.**

Items in this section marked with * are those which require a level of competence as incorrect maintenance or fitting could lead to a safety hazard.

Disconnect or **Isolate** the machine from mains power supply before removing any panels or commencing any maintenance work.

Ensure that any electrically locked doors are open before disconnecting power.

In the event of any difficulty or doubt about any maintenance or service procedure contact Priorclave Limited or your nearest Priorclave approved agent or supplier immediately.

Weekly Maintenance

Vessel Cleaning

Check exterior of machine and the inside walls of the pressure vessel for general cleanliness, particularly around operating parts and switchgear. Under no circumstances should an abrasive or chemically aggressive cleaner be used on the pressure vessel. The use of chlorine or hydroxide based cleaners is not recommended (see notices at the beginning of this manual).

Gasket

To prolong the life of the sealing gasket it is advisable to lubricate the sealing faces. This is carried out with the pressure lid in the open position by applying high melting point grease to the exposed surfaces of the gasket, after cleaning the gasket and inspecting for damage. A silicone grease such as high vacuum grease is ideal for this purpose.

Although the design and material of Priorclave Gaskets makes them extremely durable and long-lasting it is advisable to regularly inspect the condition of the gasket and to change the gasket at the first sign of damage or wear and, if applicable, after 3 years of use.

Closure Bolts

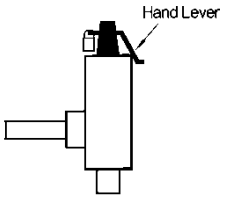
To ensure a free action of the closure bolts they should be kept lubricated and free from dirt. The threads of the bolts and the threaded holes in the header ring should be thoroughly cleaned and then lubricated with high melting point grease.

Drainage

If the autoclave has been plumbed directly into a drain using flexible tubing, this should be checked for any signs of blockage, obstruction or damage. Also ensure that both ends of the tube are connected as originally intended. Check for any obstruction to the safety valve outlet, which must remain exposed and unconnected to any form of drainage at all times.

Safety Valve *

The safety valve should be periodically checked for freedom of movement. When the autoclave is at working pressure, keeping well clear of the safety valve outlet, lift the hand lever via the finger hole in the side panel on the left-hand side of the autoclave and check for a free flow of steam from the outlet pipe.



If steam does not flow the valve should be replaced or serviced by a qualified person immediately. After releasing the lever ensure that the steam flow stops fully.

Monthly Maintenance

To be carried out in addition to weekly maintenance programme.

General Operation

The general operation and performance of the autoclave should be observed frequently, and any fault or defect reported or rectified immediately, and entered into the notes section of the operating manual.

Automatic Waterfill (If Fitted)

The condition of the float valve tank and its various connections should be periodically checked and cleaned if necessary. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that there are no restrictions to the tank overflow. In hard water areas the function of any anti-scaling device fitted to the water supply should be tested and the heating elements checked for signs of scaling.

In addition the condition of the water level probe should be checked as described under weekly maintenance.

Vacuum Pumps (If Fitted)

The operation of the vacuum pump(s) should be checked regularly. Please refer to enclosed vacuum pump manual for further details.

Quarterly Maintenance

Hinge *

With the pressure lid in the open position the hinge should be cleaned and lightly lubricated with high melting point grease.

Microswitches *

(The following applies at both ends of the autoclave)

To ensure the reliable operation of the autoclave the internal microswitches, one located behind the red safety closure bolt and the others below the locking catch and behind the black closure bolts should be regularly cleaned and checked.

Access to the switches and locking mechanism is via an access panel to the right hand side of the closure bolts. When replacing these covers please take care to replace any sealing measures that were in place when it was removed.

First, carefully clean around the microswitch under the locking catch and check this for damage and ease of operation. Repeat this process for the microswitches behind both locking bolts. Then screw down the safety bolt to its closed position and check the position in which it

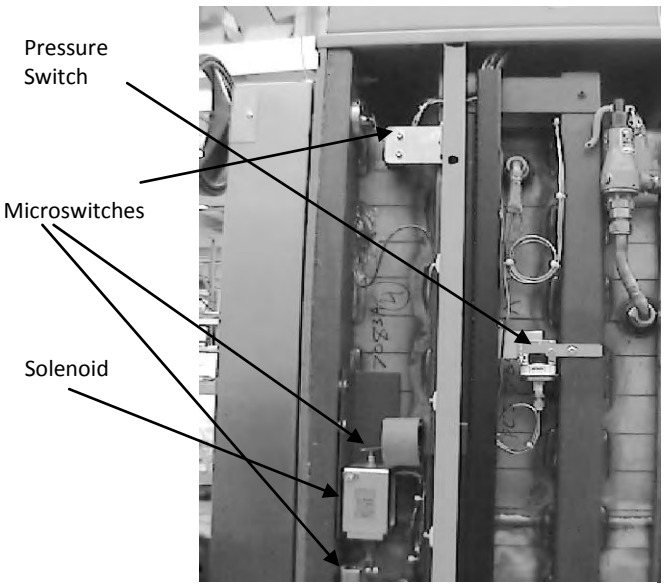
is operating the switch. Care should be taken to ensure that this switch is not operating too soon before the sealing gasket is effectively compressed and clamped. If so, adjust the position of the switch until correct operation is achieved. The switch should operate approximately 1/3 of a turn before the bolt is fully tight. Then, manually lifting the locking catch check the operation of the other two microswitches when the lower bolt is operated.

Great care must be taken when adjusting the door microswitches. Incorrect adjustment could leave the autoclave in a dangerous condition. It is strongly recommended that this work is carried out only by trained personnel.

Locking Solenoid *

(The following applies at both ends of the autoclave)

With the side panel removed, check the locking catch and solenoid for freedom of movement. If necessary the screws should be tightened and the solenoid re-aligned with the catch. A small amount of grease should be applied to the sliding parts if dry.



Closure Mechanism Detail

Filters (If fitted)

The condition of air intake filters should be inspected regularly. These filters should be sterilised (they can be autoclaved) on a regular basis.

***** Outlet filters, where fitted should be regularly inspected, sterilised and replaced. **Inadequate maintenance could cause a significant biohazard.** Please refer to the enclosed manual for the filter system for more details.

General Maintenance

Pressure Switch

The autoclave is fitted with a pressure switch, which is located at the loading end of the autoclave. This switch prevents the door interlock from being released if there is pressure within the autoclave. The pressure switch has been factory pre-set and should not be adjusted unless indicated by Priorclave.

Access to control components *

To access the control components remove the top cover to the control panel box at the 'long' end of the autoclave.

When removing panels take care not to damage the earth leads fitted to them and always replace these leads when replacing the panels.

Checking Temperature Control and Pressure Gauge *

Should a constant deviation from the values shown in the steam table (appendix B) be apparent in these instruments first follow the relevant procedures in the fault-finding table (appendix A). With all of these possible causes eliminated, proceed to check the gauges as

follows:

First, place a thermocouple probe connected to a digital thermometer or chart recorder of known accuracy onto the Temperature Controller Probe. Then set the machine and run through a standard cycle. When the process time has commenced check the reading shown by the temperature display against that of the thermometer or recorder. Should there be a disparity of readings in the order of that previously noted then it is likely that the Temperature Controller is at fault and needs resetting.

If only negligible temperature disparity is apparent, however, and the steam pressure is still varying from the expected value by the amount noted previously, then the pressure gauge is probably faulty and in need of replacement.

The pressure gauge and control system fitted to Priorclaves are extremely reliable instruments and as such are unlikely to produce false readings. Therefore it is more likely that any deviation from the values given in the steam table is caused by incorrect air purging etc.

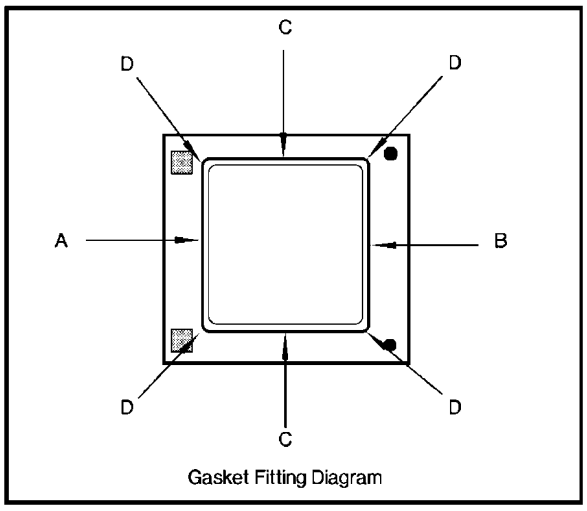
Fitting a new Door Seal Gasket*

When it becomes necessary to replace the gasket, simply remove the old gasket by pulling it out of the groove in the pressure door.

Using an abrasive pad clean out the groove and wipe away any residue with a cloth. Locate the joint in the new gasket and press this part of the gasket firmly into the part of the groove closest to the hinge, marked A on the diagram.

Find the opposite centre line of the gasket and press firmly into the point marked B on the diagram, ensure that there is an even amount of gasket each side of points A and B. Press the gasket into the points marked C, again ensuring that there is an even amount of gasket between all 4 points.

Press the gasket into the four points marked D. Finally press in the remaining points taking care not to cut the gasket on the header ring. Once the gasket is fully fitted smear the top surfaces with high temperature silicone grease if required, and smooth out any lumps, applying pressure in a circular motion around the gasket.



Gasket Fitting Diagram

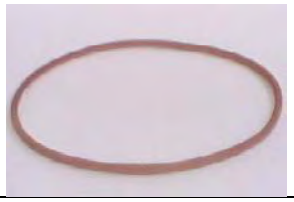
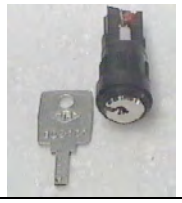
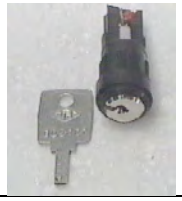
With the new gasket properly fitted, locking the lid may at first be a little tight. Please note however that the gasket will bed down considerably when the autoclave is first used.

Great care should be taken when fitting a door seal gasket as if this is carried out incorrectly it can affect the door sealing and ease of operation. It is strongly recommended that this work is carried out only by trained personnel.

Spares List

A full selection of spares are available from Priorclave Service or your local Priorclave dealer. Please give your autoclave serial number when ordering parts.

A selection of the more commonly used parts is listed below:

Air Intake Filter	**AFL/ACS/SML**	
Priorclave Gasket RSC400 Models	**GAS/RSC/450**	
Heating Element 3.5 kW	**HTR/ACS/HOR**	
Setting Lock Keyswitch	**KEY/SLK/001**	
Thermal Lock Keyswitch	**KEY/TLK/002**	
Low Water Probe Electrode	**LWP/RSC/000**	
Single Pole Circuit Breaker 6A	**MCB/ACS/006**	
3 Pole Circuit Breaker 16A	**MCB/ACS/016**	

Door Roller Microswitch	**MSA/RSC/ROL**	
Door Lock Microswitch	**MSA/RSC/SBT**	
Wandering Thermocouple Probe	**PRB/ACS/004**	
Pressure Gauge	**PSG/ACS/001**	
Pressure Switch	**PSS/SWI/001**	
Small Cable Port Bung	**SBG/ACS/015**	
Large Cable Port Bung	**SBG/ACS/022**	
Door Locking Solenoid	**SOL/RSC/001**	
15mm (½") Strainer	**STR/ACS/015**	

Output Card	**TAC/OPT/001**	
15mm (1/2 in BSP) Non Return Valve	**VNR/ACS/015**	
22mm (3/4 in BSP) Non-Return Valve	**VNR/ACS/022**	
28mm (1 in BSP) Non-Return Valve	**VNR/ACS/028**	
Safety Valve - Complete	**VSC/ACS/022**	
15mm (1/2 in BSP) Solenoid Valve	**VVC/ACS/015**	
22mm (3/4 in BSP) Solenoid Valve	**VVC/ACS/022**	

Notes

Notes (Continued)

Appendix A - Fault Finding & Rectification Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
No Power	Power switched off at isolator	Check
	Circuit Breaker Tripped	Reset and check cause
	Electrical Failure	Call Engineer
Cycle does not commence when start button is pressed (Fault indicator flashes)	Door is not closed properly	Open & Re-close.
	Micro-switch Failure	Check Micro-switches
Heating slow or not apparent	Temperature incorrectly set	Check setting & reset if necessary
	Circuit Breaker Tripped out	Check Circuit Breaker position. Check cause of trip & reset if necessary.
	Heater(s) Failed	Check & Replace as necessary. Check Low Water Probes.
	Heaters Over-furred	Check & replace as necessary.
	Water Reservoir overfilled	Check Water Level. Remove water if necessary.
	Fault in control circuit.	Check all connections, output board function & thermal cut-out(s).
Low Water Indicator (F004) stays lit when correct water level is achieved	Low Water Conductivity i.e Distilled water	Add Tap Water
	Probe dirty, damaged or removed	Visually check probe. Clean/Replace as necessary
	Wiring connections loose or damaged	Check connections to probe and main control board.
Autoclave does not pressurise	Vent button in open position	Check Vent Indicator. Check Air supply is on.
	Freesteam time not completed (if option is selected)	Check Cycle Progress Indicator Display
	Vent Valve stuck open	Check & Replace if necessary. Check Air supply is on.
	Safety Valve stuck open	Check for obstructions on lifting handle.
	Door incorrectly closed	Check door position and lid micro-switch settings

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Incorrect Temperature/Pressure Correlation	Air not fully purged from autoclave. Due to :	
	Vent purge valve failure	Check vent valve, air supply and pilot valve
	Incorrect Load Packing	Re-Load and re-start cycle with (more) freesteaming.
	Faulty Controller or Gauge	Check function and calibration
	Water covering Controller Probe	Check Water Level
Safety Valve opening	Temperature set too high	Check Temperature Setting
	Contactor Failure	Check & Replace if necessary.
	Safety Valve Faulty	Check the seal on the valve is intact and has not been tampered with and that the lifting handle is not obstructed. Check the pressure shown on the gauge is above 2.4 Bar. If not replace the valve
	Output board Failure	Check & Replace if necessary
Door will not open once Autoclave has cooled to 80°C	Thermal Lock Temperature not yet reached in Load Simulator	WAIT. Thermal Lock is set to Load and not Chamber temperature.
Door does not open when door button is pressed	Safety delay not completed	Wait while 'Hold' is displayed in the temperature display
	Thermal Lock Temperature not yet reached in load simulator	Check Cycle Complete indicator is lit on cycle progress display.
	Faulty Door Solenoid	Check Solenoid and Output Board Function. Replace if necessary.
	Thermal Lock previously overridden	Use thermal lock key to open door. Normal function will return after a complete cycle has been run.
Fault Indication will not go out	Fault not Re-set. (Refer to manual for list of Fault Codes)	Rectify cause of fault and reset with Key-switch or re-set button.

Autoclaves are pressure equipment and as such are potentially extremely hazardous if not correctly serviced.

If you have any doubts or If you do not feel competent to carry out any of the above procedures then do not hesitate to call Priorclave Service on 020 8316 6620 or your nearest Priorclave approved service agent.

This device may be fitted with a non-resettable thermal cut out to protect the heater. In the event of failure of this device contact Priorclave Service or your local authorised service agent.

Appendix B - Steam Table

Temperature		Pressure (BarG)
(°C)	(°F)	
100	212	0.00
105	221	0.20
110	230	0.43
115	239	0.69
120	248	0.99
121	250	1.06
122	252	1.13
124	255	1.25
126	259	1.35
128	262	1.55
130	266	1.70
132	270	1.86
134	273	2.04
136	277	2.21
138	281	2.40
140	284	2.60

Correct Correlation between Temperature and Pressure shows correct operation of the autoclave and that air purging is satisfactory.

This table is accurate at sea level and at moderate altitudes will be sufficiently accurate for its intended purpose. However, at higher altitudes the pressures indicated will be slightly higher than those shown above.

Appendix C - Wiring Diagrams

The following Circuit Diagrams show the wiring configuration for the standard models and in addition for the more popular options and accessories.

For Options and Accessories not covered by these standard drawings supplementary drawing sheets will be issued and these should be included within the manual and/or are available from Priorclave. (info@priorclave.co.uk)

Output Board Designations

Output Board 1

IN		OUT	FUNCTION
24	**1**	33	Door Solenoid Circuit – Loading End
22	**2**	37	Vent Solenoid Valve
26	**3**	49	Cooling Fan
25	**4**	39	Heater Contactor

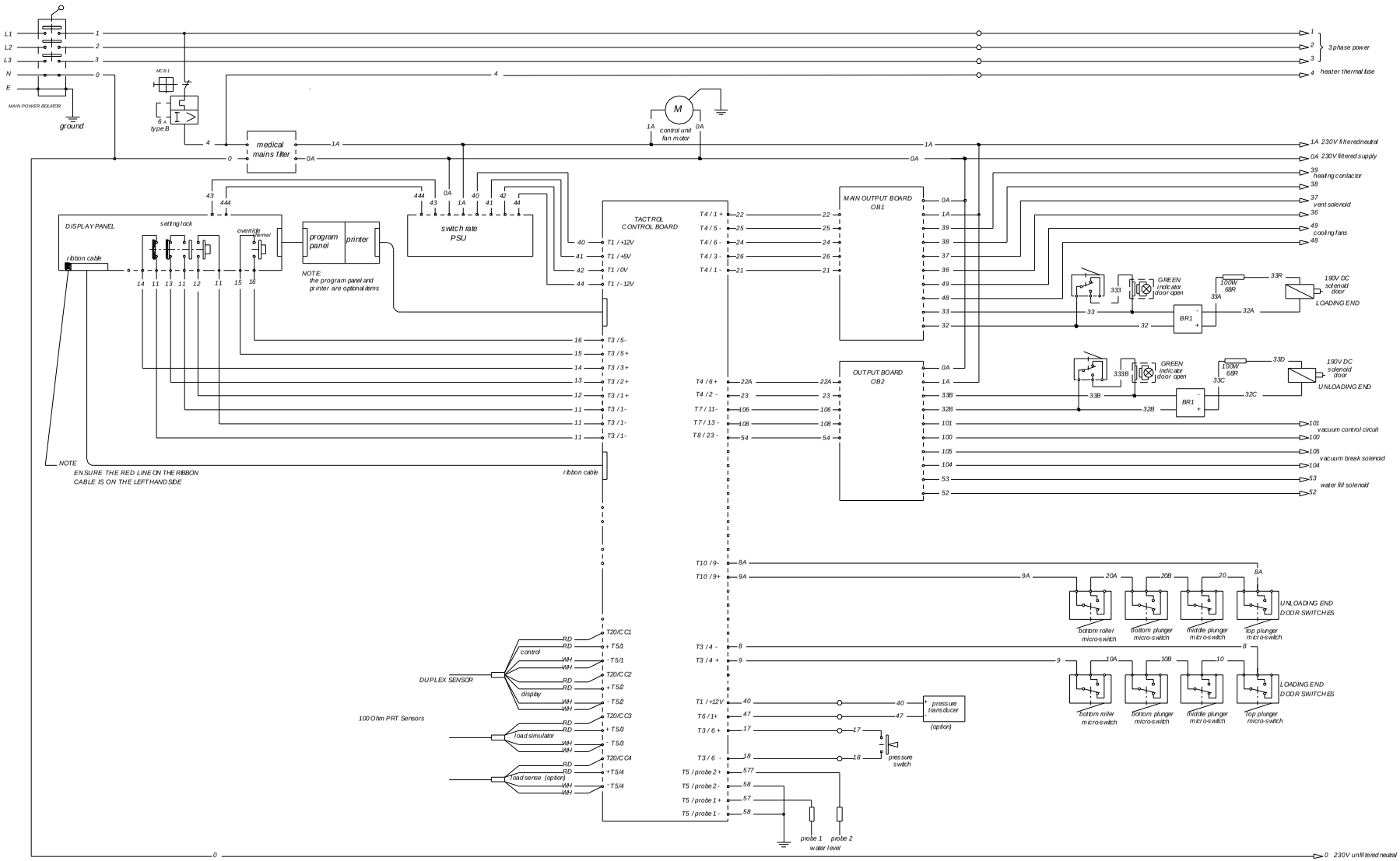
Output Board 2

IN		OUT	FUNCTION
108	**1**	53	Water-Fill
106	**2**	105	Vacuum Break (Optional)
23	**3**	101	Vacuum Control Circuit (Optional)
22A	**4**	33B	Door Solenoid Circuit – Unloading End

JOB NO.

Issue: 1 Rev: 0 Issue Date: 16/12/13

CHECK FOR CORRECTIONS



Changes	Date		Name	Date
		Drawn by	JC	14/12/13
		Checked		
		Authorized		
		Signature		

Third Angle Projection

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London
SE28 0AB
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Title: RSC 450 - 800 DOUBLE ENDED AUTOCLAVE CIRCUIT DIAGRAM Sheet 1

Drawing number: E141213(0)

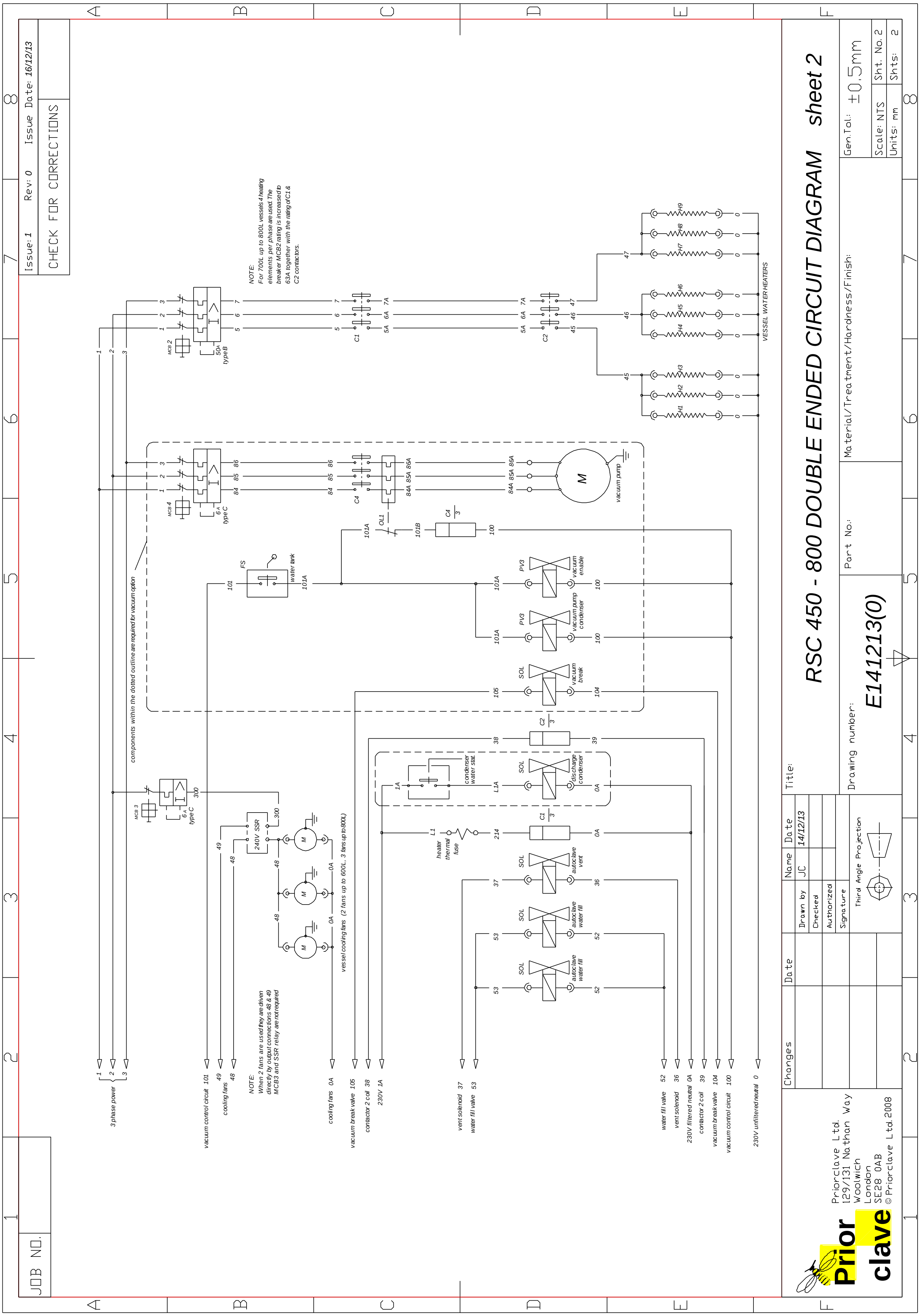
Part No.:

Material/Treatment/Hardness/Finish:

Gen.Tol.: ±0.5mm

Scale: NTS | Sht. No. 1

Units: mm | Shts: 2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E141213(0)
Issue: 1 Rev: 0 Issue Date: 16/12/13
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JOB NO.
Title:
Drawing number:
Part No.:
Material/Treatment/Hardness/Finish:
Gen.Tol: ±0.5mm
Scale: NTS
Units: mm
Sht. No. 2
Shts: 2
Changes
Date
Drawn by JC 14/12/13
Checked
Authorized
Signature
Name
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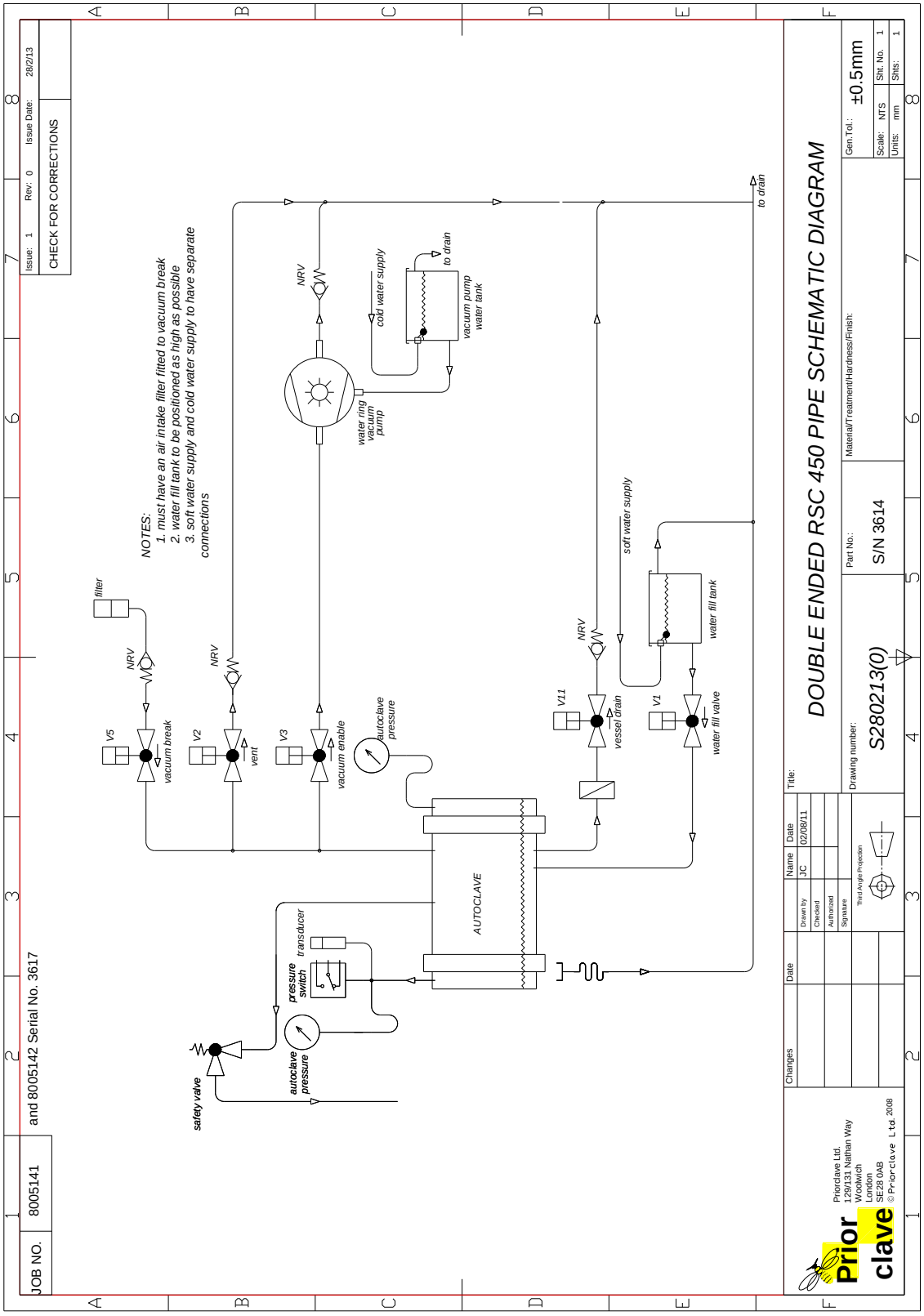
NOTE: For 700L up to 800L vessels 4 heating elements per phase are used. The breaker MCB2 rating is increased to 63A together with the rating of C1 & C2 contactors.
VESSEL WATER HEATERS
components within the dotted outline are required for vacuum option
vacuum pump
water tank
vacuum enable
vacuum pump condenser
vacuum break
condenser water stat.
discharge condenser
heater thermal fuse
autoclave vent
autoclave water fill
vessel cooling fans (2 fans up to 600L, 3 fans up to 800L)
240V SSR
NOTE: When 2 fans are used they are driven directly by output connections 48 & 49 MCB3 and SSR relay are not required
3 phase power
vacuum control circuit 101
cooling fans 49
cooling fans 0A
vacuum break valve 105
contactor 2 coil 38
230V 1A
vent solenoid 37
water fill valve 53
water fill valve 52
vent solenoid 36
230V filtered neutral 0A
contactor 2 coil 39
vacuum break valve 104
vacuum control circuit 100
230V unfiltered neutral 0

Appendix D - Pipework Schematics

The following Pipework Schematics show the wiring configuration for the standard models and in addition for the more popular options and accessories.

For Options and Accessories not covered by these standard drawings supplementary drawing sheets will be issued and these should be included within the manual and/or are available from Priorclave. (info@priorclave.co.uk)



Appendix E - Other Options Fitted

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Fax: +44 (0)20-8855-0616
E-mail: service@priorclave.co.uk
Website: www.priorclave.co.uk

Opening Instructions

Your Priorclave Autoclave is electrically locked.

In order to open it and access the full operating instructions it will first be necessary to connect it to a suitable electrical supply as follows:

UK and EC:

The autoclave will be3 fitted with a power cable and a plug.

Simply connect the plug to a suitable isolatable power supply as described below. (Full specifications and requirements are listed in the manual)

The electrical supply as per the required specification should be terminated in an industrial socket to BS 4343 (IEC/EN 60309-2) which should be located on the wall to the rear of the autoclave within 2 metres of the connection to the autoclave.

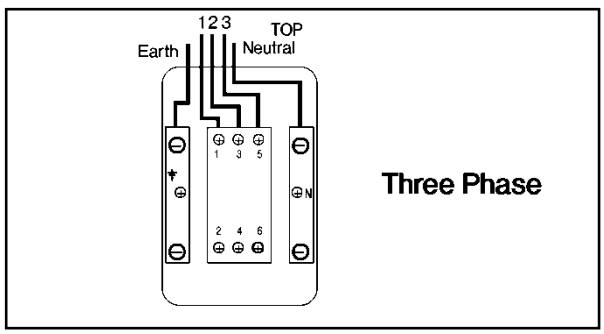
The socket should be of the 3P + N & E type rated at 16, 32 or 63 Amps dependent upon the autoclave specification. If not provided as part of the industrial socket a suitable means of isolation is required to be located in a position where it can easily be accessed to terminate power to the autoclave when necessary.

Other Locations:

3 Phase – 31.5 kW HEATING AND 42 kW HEATING

The power supply should be a 3 phase and neutral isolated supply, rated at 15 Amps per phase and connected to the isolator as in the diagram below. Sufficient length of cable should be used to allow the autoclave to be moved if necessary and worked on from the back. The cable used to the earth line and neutral feeds should be capable of carrying the per phase amperage of the supply. The neutral line must be nominally at earth potential and must **NOT** be fused. **This equipment must be earthed.**

(Full specifications and requirements are listed in the manual)



After connecting the autoclave to a suitable power supply it can be opened as follows:

At the ‘loading’ end of the autoclave, press the ‘door’ button on the control panel there will be a bleep and the message ‘**HOLD**’ will be displayed in the timer display. Wait for a short time until the timer display returns to normal, there is another bleep and the door indicator

illuminates. The door button can now be pressed again to release the lock. The door unlocked lamp will now illuminate.

Do not try to undo the handwheels against the lock before it has released or damage to the locking solenoid may result.

Open the door by undoing the lower black handwheel first followed by the centre black handwheel and finally the red safety handwheel. With the door free, carefully pull open.