## Waters In-Line Degasser AF Operator's Guide

71500030802/Revision B

# THE SCIENCE OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE."

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We seriously consider every customer comment we receive. You can reach us at tech\_comm@waters.com.

## **Contacting Waters**

Contact Waters<sup>®</sup> with enhancement requests or technical questions regarding the use, transportation, removal, or disposal of any Waters product. You can reach us via the Internet, telephone, or conventional mail.

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## Safety considerations

Some reagents and samples used with Waters instruments and devices can pose chemical, biological, and radiological hazards. You must know the potentially hazardous effects of all substances you work with. Always follow Good Laboratory Practice, and consult your organization's safety representative for guidance.

#### **Safety advisories**

Consult Appendix A for a comprehensive list of warning and caution advisories.

## **Operating this instrument**

When operating this instrument, follow standard quality-control (QC) procedures and the guidelines presented in this section.

## **Applicable symbols**

Symbol	Definition
Waters Corporation 34 Maple Street Milford, MA 01757 U.S.A.	Manufacturer
EC REP Waters Corporation Floats Road Withenshawe Manchester M23 9LZ United Kingdom	Authorized representative of the European Community
CE	Confirms that a manufactured product complies with all applicable European Community directives
ABN 49 065 444 751	Australia C-Tick EMC Compliant
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Confirms that a manufactured product complies with all applicable United States and Canadian safety requirements
i	Consult instructions for use

#### Audience and purpose

This guide is intended for personnel who install, operate, and maintain the Waters In-Line Degasser AF.

#### Intended use of the Waters In-Line Degasser AF

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF provides HPLC systems with an automatic, continuous method of removing dissolved gases from mobile phases. The Waters In-Line Degasser AF is for research use only.

## Calibrating

To calibrate LC systems, follow acceptable calibration methods using at least five standards to generate a standard curve. The concentration range for standards should include the entire range of QC samples, typical specimens, and atypical specimens.

When calibrating mass spectrometers, consult the calibration section of the operator's guide for the instrument you are calibrating. In cases where an overview and maintenance guide, not operator's guide, accompanies the instrument, consult the instrument's online Help system for calibration instructions.

### **Quality-control**

Routinely run three QC samples that represent subnormal, normal, and above-normal levels of a compound. Ensure that QC sample results fall within an acceptable range, and evaluate precision from day to day and run to run. Data collected when QC samples are out of range might not be valid. Do not report these data until you are certain that the instrument performs satisfactorily.

## **ISM classification**

### ISM Classification: ISM Group 1 Class B

This classification has been assigned in accordance with CISPR 11 Industrial Scientific and Medical (ISM) instruments requirements. Group 1 products apply to intentionally generated and/or used conductively coupled radio-frequency energy that is necessary for the internal functioning of the equipment. Class B products are suitable for use in both commercial and residential locations and can be directly connected to a low voltage, power-supply network.

## EC authorized representative

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## **Table of Contents**

Copyright notice ii
Trademarks ii
Customer comments iii
Contacting Watersiii
Safety considerations iv Safety advisories iv
Operating this instrumentiv Applicable symbolsiv Audience and purposev
Intended use of the Waters In-Line Degasser AFv Calibratingv Quality-controlv
ISM classification
EC authorized representative vi
1 Introduction 1-1
About the In-Line Degasser AF 1-2
Theory of Operation1-6Effects of Dissolved Oxygen1-7Effects on UV/Vis Detectors1-7Degassing Methods1-8
Installation Site Requirements 1-10
Unpacking and Inspection 1-10
Safety Summary 1-11
2 Making Electrical Connections 2-1

	Voltage Selection and Fuse Installation	2-2
	Connecting to Other Instruments Vacuum Terminals	2-4 2-7
3	Making Fluidic Connections	3-1
	Making Fluidic Connections to the In-Line Degasser AF Required Materials Assembling Fittings	3-2 3-2 3-2
	Making Connections	3-3
	Pressure Limit	3-3
	Increasing Efficiency	3-3
	Installing with Waters 600 Series Pumps Connecting Inlet Lines	<b>3-</b> 4 3-5
	Installing with Waters 510/515 or 1515/1525 HPLC Pumps	3-7
	Installing with Non-Waters Pumps	3-11
	Installing the Vent Line	3-11
4	Using the In-Line Degasser AF	4-1
	Powering Up	<b>4-2</b>
	In-Line Degasser AF Operation Operating Statuses Degassing Efficiency	<b>4-3</b> 4-3 4-3
	Controlling the Degasser Externally	<b>4-6</b>
	Powering Down	4-7
5	Troubleshooting and Service	5-1
	Troubleshooting	5-2
	Service	5-7 5-7 5-8
	Purging the Eluent Tubing in Vacuum Chambers	5-9

Draining the Vacuum Tubing and Chambers	5-9
Testing the Vacuum Sensor	5-12
Testing the Power Supply	5-14
Testing the Control Board Assembly	5-17
Testing the Vacuum Pump	5-19
Testing the Vacuum Chambers	5-21
Replacing a Vacuum Chamber	5-24
A Safety Advisories	A-1
Warning symbols	A-2
Task-specific hazard warnings	A-2
Specific warnings	A-3
Caution symbol	A-5
Warnings that apply to all Waters instruments	A-6
Electrical and handling symbols	<b>\-12</b>
Electrical symbols	A-12
Handling symbols	<b>A-1</b> 3
B Specifications	<b>B-1</b>
C Spare Parts	<b>C-1</b>
Index Inde	<b>x-1</b>

# **1** Introduction

This chapter introduces the Waters<sup>®</sup> In-Line Degasser AF.

Page
1-2
1-6
1-10
1-10
1-11

#### Contents

## About the In-Line Degasser AF

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF, shown in the figure below, provides HPLC systems with an automatic, continuous method of removing dissolved gases from mobile phases.

Waters In-Line Degasser AF, Two-Channel



The standard configurations of the Waters In-Line Degasser AF provide either two or four independent fluid channels in separate vacuum chambers. Each vacuum chamber is fitted with fluid and vacuum connections.

#### **Adding More Vacuum Chambers**

You can add one or two additional vacuum chambers to a two-channel In-Line Degasser AF for a total of three or four channels. You can install additional vacuum chambers in your laboratory using common hand tools.

**Tip**: Replace or add only those parts mentioned in this document. For spare parts details, see the Waters Quality Parts Locator on the Waters Web site (www.waters.com).

#### **Benefits of Degassing**

Removing dissolved gases from the mobile phase improves the performance and reliability of the pump and the detector. Dissolved gases in an eluent can result in:

- Outgassing in a piston chamber, causing pressure fluctuations, flow rate inconsistency, and noise in the detector baseline.
- Vapor-locked check valve which stops eluent flow from that pump head.
- Outgassing downstream of the column. Outgassing can create bubbles that pass into the detector cell, causing baseline disruptions such as spikes.

Optimal operation of the pump and detector provides the following benefits:

- Stable baselines with reduced drift and pressure fluctuations
- Reduced detector baseline noise for improved signal-to-noise ratio and more reliable quantitation

#### **Major Systems**

The following figure shows the three major systems within the degasser:

- Eluent system
- Vacuum system
- Electrical and control system

#### Major Systems in the In-Line Degasser AF



Vacuum System

#### **Eluent System**

The In-Line Degasser AF removes dissolved gases from the eluent as it passes through a tubular membrane. The membrane, enclosed in a vacuum chamber, is in the eluent flow path between the reservoir and the pump inlet.

The eluent enters and exits through inlet and outlet fittings on the vacuum chamber. These fittings are labeled on and accessible from the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF.

Each tubular membrane is made of a proprietary, specially engineered, fluorocarbon polymer. The membrane is designed for:

- Minimum internal volume For rapid solvent changeover.
- Minimum resistance to flow, or pressure drop For ease in priming and accommodation of high flow rates.
- Maximum external surface area exposed to the vacuum For greatest gas removal efficiency.

- Maximum gas permeability For greatest gas removal efficiency.
- Optimum chemical resistance For compatibility with a wide spectrum of liquids, including all the mobile phases commonly encountered in HPLC.

The vacuum in the chamber accelerates the rate at which the dissolved gas diffuses through the polymer membrane into the vacuum chamber. The gases are exhausted through a vent on the rear panel.

As with all degassing methods, some solvent vapor is also removed and vented along with the gas. The Safety Summary section describes the precautions necessary to minimize exposure to solvent vapors.

#### Vacuum System

The vacuum system provides vacuum at a preset level to the connected vacuum chambers. The vacuum system consists of the following elements:

- Vacuum pump An electrical two-speed stepper motor pump that creates a vacuum in the vacuum chambers.
- Vacuum sensor A sensor on the control board that monitors the vacuum in the system. The sensor signals the control board when the vacuum is below a preset level.
- Vacuum chambers Contain the gas-permeable eluent channel. Gases are removed from the eluent in these chambers. Each chamber is connected to the vacuum pump.

#### **Electrical System**

The electrical system consists of the following components:

- Power supply Converts the ac voltage to dc voltages that are used by the control board and the pump.
- Control board Contains the circuits that perform the following tasks:
  - Monitor the vacuum
  - Turn on the vacuum pump and control the vacuum pump speed
  - Control the two-color front panel LED
- LED Indicates the status of the In-Line Degasser AF. The section In-Line Degasser AF Operation describes the operating statuses and the LED indicator.

## **Theory of Operation**

This section presents information on the following subjects:

- Operating principles
- Effects of dissolved oxygen in the mobile phase
- Methods of removing gases from eluents

#### **Operating Principles**

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF operates on the principle of Henry's Law to remove dissolved gases from the eluent. Henry's Law states that the mole fraction of a gas dissolved in a liquid is proportional to the partial pressure of that gas in the vapor phase above the liquid. If the partial pressure of a gas on the surface of the liquid is reduced, for example, by evacuation, then a proportional amount of that gas comes out of solution.

The In-Line Degasser AF uses a gas-permeable polymer membrane channel to carry the eluent through the vacuum chamber. When the eluent enters the vacuum chamber, the vacuum maintains a large differential in gas concentration across the membrane. This accelerates the rate at which the dissolved gases diffuse through the polymer membrane into the vacuum chamber. The gases are then carried away by the vacuum pump. The following figure illustrates a simplified schematic diagram of the vacuum chamber.

#### **Vacuum Chamber Schematic**



The longer the eluent is exposed to the vacuum, the more dissolved gases are removed. Two factors affect the amount of time the eluent is exposed to the vacuum:

- Flow rate
- Surface area of degassing membrane

#### **Flow Rate**

A lower flow rate increases the amount of time the eluent is exposed to the vacuum. The section, Degassing Efficiency discusses the effect of different flow rates on the concentration of remaining gas.

#### Surface Area of Membrane

The length of the degassing membrane is fixed in each vacuum chamber. To increase the length of membrane, you can connect two or more vacuum chambers in series. This procedure is described in the section Degassing Efficiency in Chapter 4.

## Effects of Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen in the mobile phase may be of special concern, as it can interfere under certain circumstances with the detection of analytes by UV/Vis, fluorescence, or electrochemical detectors.<sup>1</sup>

## **Effects on UV/Vis Detectors**

Oxygen can form UV-absorbing complexes with certain solvents such as methanol or tetrahydrofuran (THF). These complexes increase the background absorbance, especially at lower wavelengths. This leads to a small decrease in sensitivity of detection, but, more importantly, to baseline shifts or *ghost* peaks during gradient separations.

Also, a change in the dissolved oxygen level over time, especially from reabsorption of ambient gases after using an offline degassing technique, results in baseline drift and irregularity.

Removing dissolved oxygen to a reproducible level greatly enhances the performance of UV/Vis detectors, especially below 254 nm and in gradient

<sup>1.</sup> Rollie, Mae E., Gabor Patonay, Isaiah M. Warner, Ind. Eng. Chem. Res., 1987, 26, 1-6.

systems. This also improves sensitivity in certain fluorescence detection applications.

#### **Effects on Fluorescence Detectors**

Oxygen may cause quenching of fluorescence response under certain mobile phase conditions with certain analytes at certain wavelengths. Aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic aldehydes, and ketones are particularly susceptible to quenching. Response decreases of 95% have been observed in some cases.

#### **Effects on Electrochemical Detectors**

Oxygen may interfere with various electrochemical detection techniques, particularly reductive electrochemistry.

#### **Effects on Refractive Index Detectors**

Refractive index detectors are sensitive to changes in solvent density. Removing dissolved gases to a consistent level enhances the performance of refractive index detectors, reducing baseline drift and irregularity.

## **Degassing Methods**

Methods for degassing may be performed:

- Offline
- Online
- Inline

**Tip**: Degassing methods must be implemented carefully with eluents containing volatile components. Chromatographic performance may be altered by minor changes in eluent composition.

## **Offline Degassing**

Offline degassing involves procedures that you perform away from the HPLC system. Some common offline degassing methods<sup>2</sup> are:

- Sonication, with vacuum assistance
- Vacuum filtration
- Boiling

Offline methods do not maintain the degassed condition. Net diffusion of gases back into the eluent begins immediately after you stop the degassing procedure. Within one to four hours, the eluent is again saturated with ambient gases.

#### **Online Degassing**

Online methods of degassing involve procedures that you perform at the eluent reservoirs during a chromatographic run. The most commonly used method of online degassing is sparging.<sup>2, 3</sup>

Sparging consists of bubbling an inert, less-soluble gas through the eluent reservoir before and during a chromatographic run. Sparging, although considered to be a degassing method, does not degas the eluent. Sparging *replaces* the air in solution with a lower concentration of inert gas, typically helium.

#### **Inline Degassing**

Inline methods of degassing operate within the chromatographic fluid path. The Waters In-Line Degasser AF operates between the eluent reservoirs and the inlet to the pump. Because degassing occurs close to the pump, this method minimizes reabsorption of ambient gas into the eluent.

The flow rate of eluent through an In-Line Degasser determines the efficiency of the degassing. At low flow rates, most of the dissolved gas is removed as the eluent passes through the vacuum chambers. At higher flow rates, lesser amounts of gas per unit volume of eluent are removed. The section Degassing Efficiency discusses the efficiency of the In-Line Degasser with respect to the flow rate.

<sup>2.</sup> Williams, D.D., and R.R. Miller, Anal. Chem., May, 1962, 34, 6.

<sup>3.</sup> Bakalyar, S.R., M.B.T. Bradley, R. Hoganen, J. Chromatogr., 1978, 158, 277.

## **Installation Site Requirements**

Before installing the In-Line Degasser AF insure that the site that meets the following requirements.

#### **Installation Site Requirements**

Parameter	Requirement
Ambient temperature	4 to 40 °C (39 to 104 °F)
Relative humidity	10 to 90%, noncondensing
Bench space	2 inches (5 cm) clearance at rear
	Zero clearance on the sides and top

To prevent instability, make sure that the four rubber feet of the degasser are secure on the bench top.

Inline degassing is most effective when the fluid lines from the degasser to the pump are as short as possible. Long sections of polymeric tubing allow gases to dissolve back into the degassed eluents.

Waters recommends that you place the In-Line Degasser AF on the side of the pump that is closest to the pump inlet.

## **Unpacking and Inspection**

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF is packed and shipped in one carton that contains the following items:

- In-Line Degasser AF Unit
- Startup Kit
- Validation certificate
- Waters In-Line Degasser AF Operator's Guide

#### Unpacking

#### To unpack the In-Line Degasser AF

- 1. Unpack the contents of the shipping carton.
- 2. Check the contents of the Startup Kit against the Startup Kit List enclosed with the kit.
- 3. Save the shipping carton for future transport or shipment.

#### Inspection

If you see any damage or discrepancy when you inspect the contents of the carton, immediately contact the shipping agent and your local Waters representative. You can contact Waters Technical Service at (800) 252-4752, *U.S. and Canadian customers only*. Other customers, call your local Waters subsidiary or your local Waters Technical Service representative, or call Waters corporate headquarters for assistance at (508) 478-2000 (U.S.).

If any items are damaged, use the shipping container for subsequent claim purposes.

**Tip**: Make sure the serial number on the nameplate located on the side panel matches the number on the validation certificate.

## **Safety Summary**

The In-Line Degasser AF vents the gases it removes through an outlet on the rear panel. These gases may contain vapors of the eluents in use.



**Warning:** To avoid exposure to eluent vapors, connect the outlet vent on the rear panel of the In-Line Degasser AF to a suitable fume hood. Check local building and health codes for specific requirements regarding the venting of eluent vapors.

See page 3-11 for the procedure to connect a vent line to a fume hood.

## **2** Making Electrical Connections

This chapter describes how to make all necessary electrical connections to the In-Line Degasser AF. It operates in any standard laboratory environment. The unit requires connections for electrical power, nlet and outlet fluid lines and fume hood or other suitable vent. This chapter describes the required electrical connections.

#### Contents

Торіс	Page
Voltage Selection and Fuse Installation	2-2
Connecting to Other Instruments	2-4

## **Voltage Selection and Fuse Installation**

#### **Power Requirements**

For electrical power, the Waters In-Line Degasser AF requires:

- One properly grounded ac outlet
- Correct amperage fuse for your ac voltage

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF automatically senses the input voltage. You do not have to change any settings when you change the input voltage between the ranges indicated in the following table.

#### **Fuse Requirements**

The fuses required for sites where the ac line voltage is 120 V nominal or 230 V nominal are listed in the table below.

Nominal Voltage (Vac)	Voltage Range (Vac)	Fuse Required	Туре
115	85 to 132	1.6 A, time delay 5 mm x 20 mm	UL/CSA
230	187 to 264	1.6 A, time delay 5 mm x 20 mm	IEC

#### Voltage and Fuse Selection

The In-Line Degasser AF is shipped with the correct fuses installed for 110 V operation. If you plan to operate the degasser with 220 V power, insert the proper fuses (supplied in the Startup Kit) into the fuse holder. The fuse holder is located on the rear panel of the In-Line Degasser AF in the following figure.

**Tip**: Use the UL/CSA-rated fuse to meet North American agency standards and the IEC-rated fuse to meet international agency standards.



**Warning:** To avoid electric shock, power down the In-Line Degasser AF and unplug the power cord before you replace fuses.



**Warning:** For continued protection against fire hazard, replace fuses with those of the same type and rating.

#### **Fuse Holder on Rear Panel**



#### **Installing Fuses**

#### To install the fuses:

1. Remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid electric shock, power down the In-Line Degasser AF and unplug the power cord before you replace the fuses.

- 2. Using your fingers or a pair of needle-nose pliers, pinch in the two retaining clips on each side of the fuse cover. Pull out the fuse holder.
- 3. Remove the incorrect or burned-out fuses.
- 4. Refer to the Voltage and Fuse Selection table to determine your fuse requirements.
- 5. Insert two new fuses into the fuse holder.
- 6. Insert the fuse holder into the receptacle and snap it into place.

## **Connecting to Other Instruments**

The In-Line Degasser AF can be enabled, disabled, and monitored externally through electrical connections to other instruments. You make these connections through the rear panel connector of the degasser as shown in the following figure.

The connector allows signal output to, and signal inputs from, other instruments.

#### **Rear Panel Connector**



The following table describes the function of each terminal on the rear panel connector.

#### **Rear Panel Terminals**

Connector	Function	Refer to
External Control (+ and –)	A switch closure signal applied to these terminals disables the operation of the In-Line Degasser AF. A switch open signal applied to these terminals enables the operation of the In-Line Degasser AF.	
<i>.</i>	Chassis ground.	N/A
Vacuum (+ and –)	Provides a dc voltage output that is proportional to the vacuum in the degasser.	
<i></i>	Chassis ground.	N/A

#### **Connecting the External Control Terminals**



**Caution:** To meet the regulatory requirements of immunity from external electrical disturbances that may affect the performance of this instrument, do not use cables longer than 9.8 feet (3 meters) when you make connections to the screw-type barrier terminal strips. In addition, ensure you always connect the shield of the cable to chassis ground at one instrument only.

You can control the operation of the In-Line Degasser AF through the External Control terminals on the rear panel:

- An open circuit between the External Control terminals enables the operation of the degasser.
- A switch closure signal applied to the External Control terminals disables the operation of the degasser.

If you do not make connections to the External Control terminals, the In-Line Degasser AF remains in the enabled state when it is powered up.

#### Enabled Mode

When you enable the In-Line Degasser AF (when it is powered up), the power-up sequence begins, as described in the Powering Up section in chapter 4. The sequence includes an initial vacuum pump-down cycle followed by continuous operation at low RPM to maintain the vacuum.

#### **Disabled Mode**

When you disable the In-Line Degasser AF, the vacuum pump stops. The In-Line Degasser AF remains disabled until an open circuit signal is applied to the terminals.

You can send enable and disable signals to the In-Line Degasser AF from a Waters 600 Series Controller that is connected to the In-Line Degasser AF.

#### **Connecting a Waters 600 Series Controller**

#### To connect a Waters 600 Series Controller to the External Control terminals:

1. Use a signal cable (included in the Startup Kit) to make the connections between the In-Line Degasser AF and a Waters 600 Series Controller as indicated in the following table and illustrated in the figure entitled Waters 600 Series Controller Connection shown on the following page.

Degasser Terminal	600 Series Controller Terminal	
Ext. Control (+)	S1, S2, S3, or S4	
Ext. Control (–)	Gnd	
Gnd	Do not connect	

2. Connect the shield of the cable to chassis ground at one end only. This minimizes the chance of creating a ground loop, which can adversely affect system performance.



#### Waters 600 Series Controller Connection

- 3. Use the Program Events screen on the 600 Series Controller to program the opening and closing of the degasser External Control switch.
- 4. Program the 600 Series Controller to open the External Control switch at least 2.5 minutes before you begin to equilibrate the system.
- 5. Close the External Control switch at the end of the last run to disable the In-Line Degasser AF. Refer to the *Waters 600E Multisolvent Delivery System User's Guide* for instructions on using the Program Events screen.

## Vacuum Terminals

The Vacuum terminals provide an analog voltage signal that corresponds to the vacuum in the vacuum chambers. You can use the Vacuum terminals to:

- Monitor the vacuum with a voltmeter
- Troubleshoot the In-Line Degasser AF

#### **Signal Levels**

The Vacuum terminals deliver a 0.5 Vdc signal when the vacuum is at atmosphere. For every decrease of 1 inch of mercury, the voltage increases by

approximately 0.759 Vdc. The maximum voltage on the Vacuum terminals is approximately 2.7 V ( $\pm$ 0.2 V) at maximum vacuum.

**Tip**: The In-Line Degasser AF uses an absolute type pressure sensor. Earlier versions of the In-Line Degasser used a relative type pressure sensor. The absolute and relative sensor types produce different signal readings for the same pressure value. The following figure compares the vacuum terminal signal output of the In-Line Degasser AF to the In-Line Degasser.

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**Caution:** In some cases, the In-Line Degasser is updated by replacing the entire internal mechanism with that of the In-Line Degasser AF. If your degasser has been updated in this manner, the vacuum terminal signal output will reflect the absolute type pressure sensor of the In-Line Degasser AF.

#### **Comparison of Vacuum Terminal Signal Output**



#### **Procedure**

#### To connect a voltmeter to the Vacuum terminals:

1. Use a signal cable or the voltmeter leads to make the connections between the In-Line Degasser AF and a voltmeter, as indicated in the following table.

Degasser Terminal	Voltmeter
Vacuum (+)	(+)
Vacuum (–)	()
Gnd	Not connected

2. Set the voltmeter to the 5 Vdc range. Refer to Chapter 5 for further details on using the Vacuum terminals for troubleshooting.

## **3** Making Fluidic Connections

This chapter describes how to make fluidic connections.

#### Contents

Торіс	Page
Making Fluidic Connections to the In-Line Degasser AF	3-2
Installing with Waters 600 Series Pumps	3-4
Installing with Waters 510/515 or 1515/1525 HPLC Pumps	3-7
Installing with Non-Waters Pumps	3-11
Installing the Vent Line	3-11

## **Required Materials**

To make fluidic connections to the In-Line Degasser AF, you need the following materials:

- Tubing cutter as appropriate for the type of tubing: razor knife or blade, or file with a cutting edge
- Tubing: either 1/8-inch outside diameter (od) thick-walled Tefzel<sup>®</sup> (included in the Startup Kit), or 1/16-inch od stainless steel
- Four ferrules and compression screws (included in the Startup Kit) for each channel
- Tubing, 0.149-inch od TFE<sup>1</sup> (included in the Startup Kit)

## **Assembling Fittings**

The fluidic connectors on the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF are 1/4-28 flat-bottom fittings. The Startup Kit contains a supply of compression screws and ferrules that you use to make connections with these fittings.

#### To assemble each connection:

- 1. Use the appropriate tool to cut the tubing to the required length. Make sure the end is straight and free from burrs or debris.
- 2. Slide the compression screw over the tubing end, followed by the ferrule, as shown in the following figure. Be sure the tapered end of the ferrule faces away from the end of the tubing.

<sup>1.</sup> Polytetrafluoroethylene

#### Ferrule and Compression Screw Assembly



## **Making Connections**

#### To make a tubing connection to the In-Line Degasser AF inlet or outlet:

- 1. Firmly seat the tubing end in the appropriate fitting.
- 2. Complete the connection by tightening the compression screw until it is finger-tight.



**Caution:** To avoid damaging the ferrule, do not overtighten the compression screw.

## **Pressure Limit**

The degassing membrane in the Waters In-Line Degasser AF can withstand a maximum pressure of 10 psi (70 kPa).



**Caution:** To avoid damaging the In-Line Degasser AF, do not apply more than 10 psi (70 kPa) to the eluent reservoirs.

## **Increasing Efficiency**

To minimize the equilibration time for the In-Line Degasser AF, fill the degas tubing in any unused vacuum chambers with a fluid such as water or eluent. Install the caps on the inlet and outlet of each fluid-filled chamber to prevent leaks.

## **Installing with Waters 600 Series Pumps**

This section describes how to connect the In-Line Degasser AF in HPLC systems that include any of the following Waters 600 Series Pumps:

- 600
- 616
- 626

Position the In-Line Degasser AF on the right side of the pump, as shown in the following figure. For information about selecting a suitable installation site, refer to Chapter 1. The In-Line Degasser AF is most effective when the fluid lines from the degasser to the gradient proportioning valve (GPV) or pump inlet are as short as possible. Long sections of polymeric tubing allow ambient gases to dissolve back into the degassed eluents.

Install the In-Line Degasser AF between the eluent reservoirs and the GPV.

#### Positioning the In-Line Degasser AF in a Waters HPLC System


## **Connecting Inlet Lines**

# To connect an eluent line from the In-Line Degasser AF to an eluent reservoir:

- 1. Using the appropriate cutting tool, cut a length of Tefzel tubing (from the Startup Kit) just long enough to reach from the In-Line Degasser AF inlet to the eluent reservoir.
- 2. Install a compression screw and ferrule (from the Startup Kit) to one end of this tubing, as described in the Assembling Fittings discussed at the beginning of this chapter.
- 3. Connect the end of the tubing with the compression screw and ferrule to an available inlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 4. Insert the other end of the tubing into the cap of the eluent reservoir, as shown below.

#### Connecting an Inlet Line to the In-Line Degasser AF



5. Install a filter on the end of the tubing.

- 6. Mark the inlet line with a line marker (A or B, included in the Startup Kit) to identify the reservoir supplying the eluent.
- 7. Repeat steps 1 through 6 for each eluent line.

#### **Connecting Outlet Lines**

# To connect an eluent line from the In-Line Degasser AF to the gradient proportioning valve (GPV):

- 1. Drain any eluent from the eluent line that is connected to the GPV.
- 2. Using the appropriate tool, cut the eluent line on the pump to a length of approximately 18 inches (45 cm), or long enough to reach the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 3. Install a compression screw and ferrule (included in the Startup Kit) to the free end of this line, as described in the Assembling Fittings discussion at the beginning of this chapter.
- 4. Connect the free end of the eluent line to the channel outlet (on the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF) that corresponds to the inlet line of the eluent shown in the following figure.



- 5. Mark the line with a line marker (A or B, included in the Startup Kit) to identify the reservoir supplying the eluent.
- 6. Check that the compression screw on the GPV is tight.
- 7. Repeat steps 1 through 6 for each eluent line.

# Installing with Waters 510/515 or 1515/1525 HPLC Pumps

This section describes how to connect the Waters In-Line Degasser AF to the Waters 510/515 or 1515/1525 HPLC Pump.

Position the In-Line Degasser AF on the left side of the pump, as shown in the following two figures. The In-Line Degasser AF is most effective when the fluid lines from the In-Line Degasser AF to the draw-off valve inlet are as short as possible. Long sections of polymeric tubing allow ambient gases to dissolve back into the degassed eluents.

Install the in-Line Degasser AF between the eluent reservoir and the draw-off valve inlet to the pump.

#### Positioning the In-Line Degasser AF with the Waters 510 or 515 Pump



#### Positioning the In-Line Degasser AF with the Waters 1515 or 1525 Pump



#### **Connecting Inlet Lines**

# To connect an eluent line from the In-Line Degasser AF to an eluent reservoir:

- 1. Disconnect the eluent tubing from the fitting on the pump draw-off valve inlet.
- 2. Using the appropriate cutting tool, cut off approximately 1 inch (2.5 cm) from the end of the tubing.
- 3. Attach a compression screw and ferrule (included in the Startup Kit) to the end of this tubing as described in the discussion at the beginning of this chapter.
- 4. Connect this end of the tubing to the inlet of an available channel on the front panel of the degasser ().

#### Connecting an Inlet Line to the In-Line Degasser AF



5. Mark the line with a marker (A or B, included in the Startup Kit) to identify the reservoir supplying the eluent.

#### **Connecting Outlet Lines**

# To connect an eluent line from the In-Line Degasser AF to the draw-off valve inlet of the pump:

- 1. Using the appropriate cutting tool, cut a length of Tefzel tubing (from the Startup Kit) long enough to reach from the In-Line Degasser AF to the draw-off valve inlet of the pump.
- 2. Attach a compression screw and ferrule (included in the Startup Kit) to one end of this tubing, as described in the discussion at the beginning of this chapter.
- 3. Connect this fitting to the channel outlet (on the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF) that corresponds to the inlet line of the eluent ().

#### Connecting an Outlet Line to the In-Line Degasser AF



- 4. Mark the line with a line marker (A or B, included in the Startup Kit) to identify the reservoir supplying the eluent.
- 5. Cut a piece of 0.149-inch od TFE tubing (from the Startup Kit) approximately 2 inches (5 cm) long.

- 6. Insert the other end of the tubing halfway into the TFE tubing.
- 7. Slide the TFE tubing over the fitting of the draw-off valve inlet on the pump.

# **Installing with Non-Waters Pumps**

This section describes how to connect the In-Line Degasser AF to a non-Waters pump.

Locate the In-Line Degasser AF on the side of the pump closest to the eluent inlet of the pump. The In-Line Degasser AF is most effective when the fluid lines from the eluent reservoirs and to the pump are as short as possible. Long sections of tubing allow ambient gases to dissolve back into the degassed eluents.

Install the In-Line Degasser AF between the eluent reservoirs and the pump inlet. Use the Tefzel tubing, compression screws, and ferrules in the Startup Kit to make connections to the In-Line Degasser AF. Use the fittings provided by the pump manufacturer to ensure leak-free connections to the pump.

# **Installing the Vent Line**

In addition to removing dissolved gases from the eluents, the In-Line Degasser AF may remove some eluent components as vapor. These vapors may condense to form droplets in the exhaust system. The In-Line Degasser AF exhausts these gases and droplets, if any, through a vent fitting on the rear panel, as shown in below. This section describes how to safely vent these emissions.

#### Vent Fitting on Rear Panel



Warning: To avoid contact with eluent gases, connect the outlet vent to a suitable exhaust system, such as a properly functioning fume hood.

#### To install the gas/vapor vent:

1. Use a length of 1/8-inch id thick-wall tubing long enough to reach from the rear of the In-Line Degasser AF to an appropriate exhaust system.

The Startup Kit contains a 15-foot (4.5 m) length of FEP-lined<sup>1</sup> PVC<sup>2</sup> tubing for this purpose. If you need additional tubing, see for the Waters part number.

- 2. Attach one end of the tubing to the barbed vent fitting on the rear panel.
- 3. Place the other end of the tubing in a waste container in the venting outlet. This container catches any incidental leaks or condensates from the In-Line Degasser AF.

<sup>1.</sup> Fluoroethylene propylene copolymer

<sup>2.</sup> Polyvinyl chloride

# **4** Using the In-Line Degasser AF

This chapter describes how to use the Waters In-Line Degasser AF after it has been successfully installed.

#### Contents

Торіс	Page
Powering Up	4-2
In-Line Degasser AF Operation	4-3
Controlling the Degasser Externally	4-6
Powering Down	4-7

# **Powering Up**

#### **Before Powering Up**

Before you power up the In-Line Degasser AF, make sure that:

- Correct fuses are installed
- The power cable is connected
- Eluent tubing is correctly connected to the eluent reservoirs and the pump(s)
- The vent line is properly installed

#### **Powering Up**

#### To power up the In-Line Degasser AF:

- 1. Push the Power switch on the front panel to the On (I) position. The LED on the front panel lights, and the following events occur:
  - a. The vacuum pump starts.
  - b. The vacuum chambers pump down.
  - c. The vacuum pump switches to low-speed mode.

The vacuum pump begins operating after a few seconds, and pumps down the vacuum chambers for approximately two minutes. At the end of the pump-down cycle, the vacuum pump switches to low-speed mode. The In-Line Degasser AF is ready for operation when the LED on the front panel is a steady green color.

If the vacuum is not within specification, the LED on the front panel flashes on and off. If this occurs, refer to the Troubleshooting section in Chapter 5 to identify and correct the problem.

2. Start the HPLC pump and begin your chromatography.

**Tip:** Start the In-Line Degasser AF at least 2.5 minutes before you start to equilibrate your HPLC system. This provides enough time for the In-Line Degasser AF to reach maximum vacuum. Running the In-Line Degasser AF while you equilibrate the system minimizes baseline noise.

#### **Operating Statuses**

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF operates automatically while you perform your HPLC runs. There are no controls to adjust as it removes gases from the eluents.

The LED on the front panel indicates the status of the In-Line Degasser AF. For more information about the operating statuses, see.

## **Degassing Efficiency**

#### **Effect of Flow Rate**

The flow rate of eluent through the In-Line Degasser AF determines the efficiency with which the degasser removes gases. As the flow rate increases, the In-Line Degasser AF has less time to remove dissolved gases from the eluent. The following table shows the relationship between the flow rate of an eluent (water) and the concentration of a gas (oxygen) dissolved in the eluent.

Flow Rate (mL/min)	Final Oxygen Concentration (ppm)
1	≤1
2	≤1.3
5	≤2.3

#### .Effect of Flow Rate on Final Dissolved Gas Concentration

#### Methods to Improve Degassing Efficiency

If you need to reduce the dissolved gases below the levels shown in while maintaining the flow rate, you can perform any combination of the following techniques:

- Fill the degas tubing in any unused vacuum chambers with fluid
- Increase the time the eluent is exposed to vacuum by connecting one or more vacuum chambers in series in the In-Line Degasser AF
- Sparge with an inert gas (preferably helium) in addition to using the In-Line Degasser AF

#### **Filling Unused Chambers**

If you do not use all the chambers in the In-Line Degasser AF during a run, fill the degas tubing in unused vacuum chambers with a fluid such as water or eluent. Install the caps on the inlet and outlet of each fluid-filled vacuum chamber to prevent leaks. This procedure minimizes the equilibration time for the In-Line Degasser AF.

#### **Connecting Vacuum Chambers**

#### To connect two or more vacuum chambers in series:

- 1. Detach the outlet line from the first vacuum chamber.
- 2. Attach this outlet line to the outlet connector on a second, available vacuum chamber.
- 3. Using an appropriate cutting tool, cut a new piece of Tefzel tubing (included in the Startup Kit) to a length of approximately 8 inches (20 cm).
- 4. Install a compression screw and ferrule (included in the Startup Kit) on each end of this tubing.
- 5. Connect one end of the tubing to the outlet of the first vacuum chamber, as shown in.

#### **Two Vacuum Chambers in Series**



- 6. Connect the other end of the tubing to the inlet of the second vacuum chamber, as shown in.
- 7. Repeat steps 1 through 6 if you want to connect more than two vacuum chambers in series.

#### Sparging

Helium sparging reduces the total dissolved gas in the eluent reservoirs and maintains this condition during operation. You can sparge the eluents and use the In-Line Degasser AF at the same time. Refer to your pump operator's manual for specific instructions on connecting sparge lines.

**Tip**: To prevent eluent contamination, use an ultra-pure-carrier (UPC) grade of helium.

The combination of inert gas (nitrogen or helium) sparging and inline degassing is an effective method of reducing dissolved oxygen to the lowest possible level.

A combination of helium (not nitrogen) sparging and inline degassing is best at flow rates above 5 mL/min to maintain a minimum concentration of dissolved gases. **Tip**: Degassing methods must be implemented carefully with eluents containing volatile components. Chromatographic performance may be altered by minor changes in eluent composition.

# **Controlling the Degasser Externally**

This section describes how to control the Waters In-Line Degasser AF from an external device. Using the External Control terminals on the rear panel, you can place the degasser in either of the following modes:

- Enabled mode
- Disabled mode

#### **Enabled Mode**

An open circuit on the External Control terminals on the rear panel of the In-Line Degasser AF places the degasser in the enabled mode. This is the default setting when there are no connections to the terminals.

The following events occur when the In-Line Degasser AF enters the enabled mode, either from a power-up sequence or from a switch open signal to the External Control terminals:

- The LED on the front panel turns on.
- The vacuum pump begins a pump-down cycle.
- Normal operation begins when the pump-down cycle is complete.

#### **Disabled Mode**

A closed circuit on the External Control terminals on the rear panel of the In-Line Degasser AF places the degasser in the disabled mode.

The following events occur when the In-Line Degasser AF enters the disabled mode from a switch close signal:

- The vacuum pump turns off.
- The LED on the front panel flashes yellow (0.5 seconds on and 2 seconds off).

The In-Line Degasser AF remains in the disabled mode until a switch open signal occurs at the External Control terminals.

### **External Control**

You can externally control when the In-Line Degasser AF turns on and off using a switch open and switch close signal from a Waters 600 Series Controller or any other device with contact closure outputs.

You can program a Waters 600 Series Controller to generate a switch open or close signal at a specific time. This signal, when sent to the External Control terminals on the In-Line Degasser AF, automatically enables the degasser to begin the pump-down cycle before the start of a run. The In-Line Degasser AF is then ready to provide degassed eluent when a run is initiated.

Refer to chapter 2 for the procedure to connect a Waters 600 Series Controller to the In-Line Degasser AF.

# **Powering Down**

To power down the In-Line Degasser AF, push the Power switch to the Off (0) position. The following events occur when you power down the degasser:

- The vacuum pump turns off.
- The LED on the front panel turns off.

# **5** Troubleshooting and Service

This chapter describes how to troubleshoot and service problems that may occur with the In-Line Degasser AF.

**Tip**: Under normal operating conditions, the In-Line Degasser AF requires no routine maintenance.

Contents		
Торіс	Page	
Troubleshooting	5-2	
Service	5-7	

# Troubleshooting

This section provides information for troubleshooting the In-Line Degasser AF. It covers:

- Vacuum problems
- Electrical problems

#### **Overview**

Use the troubleshooting trees in this section to identify and locate problems within the In-Line Degasser AF. The degasser is designed to be serviceable by you. Refer to the Service section for descriptions of the procedures indicated in the troubleshooting trees.



**Warning:** Always observe safe laboratory practices when you are troubleshooting. Wear safety glasses and gloves. Know the chemical and physical properties of the eluents you are using. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for each eluent in use.

#### **LED Indications**

The LED on the front panel indicates the status of the In-Line Degasser AF as described in.

#### **LED Indications**

LED State	Description
Unlit	Unit powered off.
Steady yellow color	Unit operating with pump at high RPM, vacuum level above 47 mmHg/0.91 psiA. Usually a brief transitional state during initial pump-down.
Steady green color	Unit operating with pump at low RPM, vacuum level below 47 mmHg/0.91 psiA. Typical operating conditions.
Green flash 0.5 seconds on and 0.5 seconds off	Unit operating but vacuum level unstable. Indicates a sudden change in degasser work load.
Yellow flash 0.5 seconds on and 2 seconds off	Unit not operating. External control jumper or contact closure installed on rear panel connector J2. Operation will resume when the jumper or contact closure is removed.
Yellow flash 2 seconds on and 0.5 seconds off	Unit not operating. Vacuum signal out of usable range, indicating an electronic or pressure sensor failure.
Yellow flash 0.5 seconds on and 0.5 seconds off	Unit not operating. Vacuum pump-down level not reached within 10 minutes of power-on or enable. Indicates a vacuum leak.
Alternating yellow and green flash	Unit not operating. Vacuum pump-down level reached but then rose above high limit. Indicates a vacuum failure.

#### **Contacting Waters Technical Service**

If you cannot resolve a problem using the troubleshooting information in this chapter, contact Waters Technical Service at (800) 252-4752, *U.S. and Canadian customers only*. Other customers, call your local Waters subsidiary or your local Waters Technical Service representative, or call Waters corporate headquarters for assistance at (508) 478-2000 (U.S.).

#### Vacuum Troubleshooting

If you suspect that there is a problem with the In-Line Degasser AF, start with the following vacuum troubleshooting tree.



#### Vacuum Troubleshooting Tree (Continued)



#### **Electrical Troubleshooting**

Use the electrical troubleshooting tree in if the LED on the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF does not light when you power up the degasser. The electrical troubleshooting tree helps you identify electrical problems in the following components:

- Power supply
- Control board
- Vacuum pump





#### **Electrical Troubleshooting Tree**

# Service

The Waters In-Line Degasser AF is designed to be serviced by you, the customer. The troubleshooting trees in Troubleshooting section describe the sequence of procedures to follow to identify a malfunctioning component. This section describes how to perform the procedures indicated in the troubleshooting tree.

#### **Required Tools**

Use the following tools to service the In-Line Degasser AF:

- Phillips screwdriver
- 1/4-inch open-end wrench or adjustable wrench
- Syringe, 10-mL
- Tubing cutter, razor knife, or razor blade
- TORX<sup>™</sup> TX-10 and TX-20 screwdrivers (1 each)
- Eluent waste container
- Volt-ohmmeter or voltmeter and ohmmeter

# **Removing and Installing the Cover**



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, do not open the power supply cover. The power supply does not contain user-serviceable components.

#### **Removing the Cover**

#### To remove the In-Line Degasser AF cover:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Using a Phillips screwdriver, loosen the four screws located on the lower four corners of the cover. You do not have to remove the screws.
- 3. Slide the cover straight up and off the chassis.

#### **Installing the Cover**

#### To install the cover:

- 1. Slide the cover over the chassis. The screw slots are keyed to ensure that you install the cover correctly.
- 2. Using the Phillips screwdriver, tighten the four screws located on the lower four corners of the cover.
- 3. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

## **Disconnecting Eluent Lines**



**Warning:** Always observe safe laboratory practices when handling eluents. Wear safety glasses and gloves. Know the chemical and physical properties of the eluents you are using. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for each eluent in use.

#### To disconnect the eluent lines:

- 1. Place the eluent reservoir below the level of the inlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 2. Loosen the inlet compression screw on the In-Line Degasser AF. The eluent in the tubing drains into the reservoir.
- 3. Remove the inlet tubing from the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 4. Return the eluent reservoir to its normal position.
- 5. Remove the outlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF or the inlet fitting on the pump, whichever is higher.
- 6. Drain the tubing into a suitable waste container.
- 7. Remove the outlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF or the inlet fitting on the pump.

## **Purging the Eluent Tubing in Vacuum Chambers**



**Warning:** Always observe safe laboratory practices when handling eluents. Wear safety glasses and gloves. Know the chemical and physical properties of the eluents you are using. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for each eluent in use.

#### To purge the eluent tubing in a vacuum chamber:

- 1. Place the eluent reservoir below the level of the inlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 2. Disconnect the eluent inlet line and let the eluent drain into the reservoir.
- 3. Remove the outlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF or the inlet fitting on the pump, whichever is higher.
- 4. Drain the tubing into a suitable waste container.
- 5. Remove the outlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF if you did not disconnect it in step 3.
- 6. Attach a short piece (at least 2 cm) of tubing to the outlet fitting on the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 7. Insert a syringe into the tubing and draw out any remaining eluent. The eluent tubing in the vacuum chamber holds approximately 8 mL of eluent.

#### **Draining the Vacuum Tubing and Chambers**

If the eluent tubing inside a vacuum chamber develops a leak, eluent can accumulate in the vacuum chambers and vacuum tubing. When this occurs, you need to drain eluent from the vacuum system.

If you find eluent in more than one vacuum chamber, do not assume that all the chambers are faulty. Test each vacuum chamber separately. Refer to the Testing the Vacuum Chambers section for the procedure for testing a vacuum chamber. Before you test each vacuum chamber, drain any eluent from the vacuum tubing and vacuum chambers using the procedures that follow.



**Warning:** Always observe safe laboratory practices when handling eluents. Wear safety glasses and gloves. Know the chemical and physical properties of the eluents you are using. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for each eluent in use.

#### **Draining the Vacuum Tubing**

#### To drain the eluent in the vacuum tubing:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Remove the eluent lines from the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF as described in.
- 3. Remove the cover as described in.
- 4. Locate a section of vacuum tubing that contains no eluent.
- 5. Disconnect the end of the tubing at the connection farthest from the eluent.
- 6. Insert a syringe into the tubing and draw out the eluent.
- 7. Cut off 1/4 to 1/2 inch from the free end of each tubing, or replace the vacuum tubing. This ensures airtight connections.
- 8. Reconnect the vacuum tubing.
- 9. Reinstall the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.

#### **Draining the Vacuum Chambers**

#### To drain a vacuum chamber:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Remove the eluent lines from the front panel of the In-Line Degasser AF as described in the Testing the Vacuum Chambers section.
- 3. Remove the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 4. Drain the eluent in the eluent tubing as described in Purging the Eluent Tubing and Vacuum Chambers section.
- 5. Drain any eluent in the vacuum tubing.
- 6. Disconnect the vacuum tubing from the chamber.
- 7. Lift the rear of the vacuum chamber, unsnapping it from the mounting bracket. Remove the vacuum chamber from the chassis.
- 8. Use a wrench to remove the 1/4-inch plug on the front panel of the vacuum chamber.
- 9. Drain the eluent in the chamber into a suitable waste container. Replace the plug.
- 10. Reinstall the chamber into the chassis.
- 11. Cut off 1/4 to 1/2 inch from the end of each tubing, or replace the vacuum tubing. This ensures airtight connections.
- 12. Reconnect the vacuum tubing.
- 13. Reinstall the cover as described in Removing and Installing the Cover section.

## **Testing the Vacuum Sensor**

The vacuum sensor is mounted on the control board assembly.

#### To test the vacuum sensor:

- 1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.
- 2. Remove the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 3. Connect a voltmeter to the Vacuum Level terminals on the rear panel as described in the Vacuum Terminals section. Set the voltmeter to the 5 Vdc range.



**Caution:** To avoid damage to the sensor, use great care when you remove and install the sensor tubing. The sensor tubing is FEP-lined Tygon<sup>®</sup> with an FEP insert. If you need to replace this tubing, use only the correct part number. Refer to Appendix C for the correct part number.

- 4. Disconnect the sensor tubing at the vacuum manifold as shown in the following figure.
- 5. Insert the power cable into the receptacle on the rear panel. Power up the In-Line Degasser AF. The voltmeter should read 0.5 V until the pump starts.

#### **Testing the Vacuum Sensor**



- 6. Insert a syringe into the open tubing. Make sure the syringe seals against the tubing.
- 7. Monitor the vacuum signal on the voltmeter while you draw out the plunger of the syringe. (You should feel resistance as you withdraw the syringe.) If the voltage increases as you draw out the plunger, the sensor is functioning properly. Go to step 8.

If the voltage remains at 0.5 V as you draw out the plunger, the vacuum sensor is faulty. Disconnect power and replace the control board assembly as described in the section Testing the Control Board Assembly.

- 8. Cut a 1/4- to 1/2-inch length from the end of the tubing. This ensures an airtight connection.
- 9. Reconnect the tubing.
- 10. Reinstall the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 11. Insert the power cable into the receptacle on the rear panel.

# **Testing the Power Supply**

Before you test the power supply, verify that:

- Power is on
- Degasser is enabled (no connection to External Control terminals on rear panel)
- Fuses are good



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, use extreme caution when testing the power supply. If you have any doubts about your ability to safely test the power supply, contact your Waters Technical Service representative.

#### To test the power supply:

- 1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.
- 2. Remove the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 3. Remove the power connector from the power connector receptacle on the control board, as shown in the following figure.

#### Power Connector Receptacle on the Control Board



Power Connector Receptacle

- 4. Insert the voltmeter leads into the connector:
  - Place the positive lead into the connector terminal with the red wire.
  - Place the negative lead into the connector terminal with the black wire.
- 5. Set the voltmeter to the 20 Vdc range.
- 6. Insert the power cable into the receptacle on the rear panel.
- 7. Power up the In-Line Degasser AF. Check that the voltmeter reads 15 V  $\pm 0.75$  V.

If the voltage is within this range that indicates that the power supply is functioning properly therefore:

Go to step 8.

If the voltage is above 15.75 V or below 14.25 V, the power supply is faulty. Replace the power supply as described next in the Replacing the Power Supply section.

8. Reinstall the power connector into the power receptacle on the control board.

- 9. Reinstall the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Power Supply.
- 10. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

#### **Replacing the Power Supply**

# If the power supply is faulty, use the following procedure to replace the power supply:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Remove the two M3 x 6 TORX screws on the bottom panel and the M3 x 6 TORX screw on the rear panel.
- 3. Lift the power supply out of the chassis. The control board remains attached to the supply.
- 4. Remove the three M3 x 6 TORX screws that secure the cover of the housing.
- 5. Remove the cover.
- 6. Remove the two connectors on the power supply board inside the housing.
- 7. Remove the four M3 x 6 TORX screws that secure the power supply board to the housing. The screw in the lower-left corner has a star washer beneath it.
- 8. Remove the power supply board from the power supply housing.
- 9. Install the new power supply board into the housing.
- 10. Install the four M3 x 6 TORX screws and one star washer that secure the power supply board to the housing.
- 11. Reinstall the two connectors to the power supply board.
- 12. Reinstall the housing cover. Install the three M3 x 6 TORX screws securing the cover.

- 13. Reinstall the power supply housing into the chassis.
- 14. Install the two M3 x 6 TORX screws on the bottom panel and the M3 x 6 TORX screw on the rear panel securing the housing to the chassis.
- 15. Reinstall the power connector on the control board.
- 16. Reinstall the cover as described in Removing and Installing the Power Supply section.
- 17. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

## **Testing the Control Board Assembly**

Test the control board assembly after you have determined that the power supply is operating properly. To verify that the control board is working correctly, you need to check:

- LED
- Vacuum pump

#### To test the control board:

- 1. Power up the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 2. Check that the LED on the front panel lights up.
- 3. Check that the vacuum pump turns on after a few seconds. If the LED lights up and the vacuum pump turns on, the control board is functioning properly.

If the LED does not light up or the vacuum pump does not turn on, the control board is faulty. Replace the control board as described next in the Replacing the Control Board section.

#### **Replacing the Control Board**



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, do not open the power supply cover. The power supply does not contain user-serviceable components.

# If the control board is faulty, use the following procedure to replace the control board:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Place the new control board next to the old control board.
- 3. Remove each connector from its receptacle on the old control board and reconnect it to the corresponding receptacle on the new control board.



**Caution:** To avoid damage to the sensor, use great care when you remove and install the sensor tubing. The sensor tubing is FEP-lined Tygon with an FEP insert. If you need to replace this tubing, use only the correct part number. Refer to Appendix C for the correct part number.

- 4. Remove the sensor tubing from the old control board and install it on the new control board.
- 5. Remove the M3 x 6 TORX screw and M3 star washer from the upper-left corner of the old control board.
- 6. Press the old control board off the posts at the other three corners.
- 7. Press the new control board onto the posts.
- 8. Reinstall the M3 x 6 TORX screw and M3 star washer in the upper-left corner of the control board.
- 9. Reinstall the cover as described in Removing and Installing the cover section.
- 10. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

## **Testing the Vacuum Pump**

Test the vacuum pump after you have determined that the vacuum valve, vacuum sensor, power supply, and the control board assembly are operating properly.

#### Vacuum Test



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, do not open the power supply cover. The power supply does not contain user-serviceable components.

After performing the electrical test, test for vacuum leak.

#### Use the following procedure to test for vacuum leaks:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Remove the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 3. Connect the voltmeter to the Vacuum terminals on the rear panel. See the Vacuum Terminals section for the procedure.
- 4. Connect the vacuum tubing from the pump directly to the control board assembly as shown in the following figure.

#### Vacuum Connections to Test the Vacuum Pump



- 5. Insert the power cable into the receptacle on the rear panel.
- 6. Power up the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 7. Monitor the vacuum signal on the voltmeter. If the voltage signal increases smoothly and stabilizes, the vacuum pump is in good condition. Go to step 8.

If the voltage signal is unstable or remains at 0.5 V, the vacuum pump is faulty. Replace the motor-pump assembly as described in Replacing the Vacuum Chamber.

- 8. Reconnect the tubing to the original configuration. Before reconnecting, cut off 1/4 to 1/2 inch from the end of each tubing, or replace the vacuum tubing. This ensures airtight connections.
- 9. Reinstall the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 10. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.
#### **Replacing the Vacuum Pump**



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, do not open the power supply cover. The power supply does not contain user-serviceable components.

# If the diagnostic flowchart indicates that the vacuum pump is faulty, use the following procedure to replace the pump:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Remove the vacuum tubing from the old pump.
- 3. Remove the pump connector from the control board.
- 4. Remove the three M4 x 16 screws securing the pump to the chassis. Remove the pump.
- 5. Install the new pump, securing it to the chassis with the three M4 x 16 screws.
- 6. Install the new pump connector on the control board.
- 7. Reconnect the vacuum tubing to the new pump. Before reconnecting, cut off 1/4 to 1/2 inch from the end of each tubing, or replace the vacuum tubing. This ensures airtight connections.
- 8. Reinstall the cover as described in Removing and Installing the Cover section
- 9. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

#### **Testing the Vacuum Chambers**

If you suspect that there is a vacuum leak in a vacuum chamber, perform the test in this section. If there is eluent in the chamber or in the tubing, remove the eluent using the procedures in Draining the Vacuum Tubing and Chambers section. You do not need to remove the eluent lines on the front panel to perform this test.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, do not open the power supply cover. The power supply does not contain user-serviceable components.

#### Use the following procedure test the vacuum chambers:

1. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cord from the receptacle on the rear panel.



**Warning:** To avoid possible electric shock, ensure that the degasser is powered down and the power cord is disconnected before proceeding.

- 2. Remove the cover as described in Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 3. Connect the voltmeter to the Vacuum terminals on the rear panel. See the Vacuum Terminals section for the procedure. Set the voltmeter on the 5 Vdc range.
- 4. Identify the vacuum chamber you want to test, then disconnect the remaining vacuum chambers from the vacuum manifold. Plug the open ends of the vacuum manifold with wooden pencils or other tapered objects as shown in the following figure.

#### Vacuum Connections to Test a Vacuum Chamber



- 5. Insert the power cable into the receptacle on the rear panel.
- 6. Power up the In-Line Degasser AF.
- 7. Monitor the vacuum signal on the voltmeter. If the voltage signal increases smoothly and stabilizes, the vacuum chamber is in good condition. Repeat steps 4 through 7 to test another chamber, or proceed to step 8.

If the voltage signal is unstable or remains at 0.5 V, the vacuum chamber is faulty. Replace the vacuum chamber as described in the Replacing a Vacuum Chamber section.

- 8. Reconnect the tubing to the original configuration. Before reconnecting, cut off 1/4 to 1/2 inch from the free end of each tubing, or replace the vacuum tubing. This ensures airtight connections.
- 9. Power down the In-Line Degasser AF and remove the power cable from the receptacle on the rear panel.
- 10. Reinstall the cover as described in the REmoving and Installing the Cover section.
- 11. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

# **Replacing a Vacuum Chamber**

#### To replace a faulty vacuum chamber:

- 1. Remove the eluent lines as described in the Disconnecting the Eluent Lines section.
- 2. Purge the vacuum chamber of eluent as described in the Purging the Eluent Tubing and Vacuum Chamber section.
- 3. Drain the vacuum tubing and/or vacuum chamber (if necessary), as described in the Draining the Vacuum Tubing and Eluent section.
- 4. Disconnect the vacuum manifold from the rear of the vacuum chamber.
- 5. Lift the rear of the vacuum chamber, unsnapping it from the mounting bracket. Remove the vacuum chamber from the chassis.
- 6. Mount the new vacuum chamber on the locating pin on the inside of the front panel.
- 7. Snap the rear of the vacuum chamber into the mounting bracket.
- 8. Reconnect the vacuum manifold to the vacuum chamber.
- 9. Reinstall the cover as described in the Removing and Installing the Cover section.
- 10. Reconnect the eluent lines.
- 11. Insert the power cord into the receptacle on the rear panel.

#### **Vacuum Tubing Schematics**

The following table summarizes the schematics for the vacuum tubing inside the In-Line Degasser AF. Use these schematics as a guide for replacing the vacuum tubing. The tubing lengths shown in the figures are approximate.

#### **Tubing Schematics**

Number of Chambers	Refer to the following figures
2	Vacuum Tubing Schematic for a Degasser with Two Vacuum Chambers
3	Vacuum Tubing Schematic for a Degasser with Three Vacuum Chambers
4	Vacuum Tubing Schematic for a Degasser with Four Vacuum Chambers

#### Vacuum Tubing Schematic for a Degasser with Two Vacuum Chambers



#### Vacuum Tubing Schematic for a Degasser with Three Vacuum Chambers



#### Vacuum Tubing Schematic for a Degasser with Four Vacuum Chambers



# A Safety Advisories

Waters instruments display hazard symbols designed to alert you to the hidden dangers of operating and maintaining the instruments. Their corresponding user guides also include the hazard symbols, with accompanying text statements describing the hazards and telling you how to avoid them. This appendix presents all the safety symbols and statements that apply to the entire line of Waters products.

#### Contents

Торіс	Page
Warning symbols	A-2
Caution symbol	A-5
Warnings that apply to all Waters instruments	A-6
Electrical and handling symbols	A-12

# Warning symbols

Warning symbols alert you to the risk of death, injury, or seriously adverse physiological reactions associated with an instrument's use or misuse. Heed all warnings when you install, repair, and operate Waters instruments. Waters assumes no liability for the failure of those who install, repair, or operate its instruments to comply with any safety precaution.

## Task-specific hazard warnings

The following warning symbols alert you to risks that can arise when you operate or maintain an instrument or instrument component. Such risks include burn injuries, electric shocks, ultraviolet radiation exposures, and others.

When the following symbols appear in a manual's narratives or procedures, their accompanying text identifies the specific risk and explains how to avoid it.

Warning: (General risk of danger. When this symbol appears on an instrument, consult the instrument's user documentation for important safety-related information before you use the instrument.)

Warning: (Risk of burn injury from contacting hot surfaces.)



Warning: (Risk of fire.)

Warning: (Risk of sharp-point puncture injury.)

Warning: (Risk of hand crush injury.)

Warning: (Risk of exposure to ultraviolet radiation.)



Warning: (Risk of contacting corrosive substances.)

Warning: (Risk of exposure to a toxic substance.)

Warning: (Risk of personal exposure to laser radiation.)

Warning: (Risk of exposure to biological agents that can pose a serious health threat.)



# **Specific warnings**

The following warnings can appear in the user manuals of particular instruments and on labels affixed to them or their component parts.

#### **Burst warning**

This warning applies to Waters instruments fitted with nonmetallic tubing.



Warning: Pressurized nonmetallic, or polymer, tubing can burst. Observe these precautions when working around such tubing:

- Wear eye protection.
- Extinguish all nearby flames.
- Do not use tubing that is, or has been, stressed or kinked.
- Do not expose nonmetallic tubing to incompatible compounds like tetrahydrofuran (THF) and nitric or sulfuric acids.
- Be aware that some compounds, like methylene chloride and dimethyl sulfoxide, can cause nonmetallic tubing to swell, which significantly reduces the pressure at which the tubing can rupture.

#### Mass spectrometer flammable solvents warning

This warning applies to instruments operated with flammable solvents.

Warning: Where significant quantities of flammable solvents are involved, a continuous flow of nitrogen into the ion source is required to prevent possible ignition in that enclosed space.

Ensure that the nitrogen supply pressure never falls below 690 kPa (6.9 bar, 100 psi) during an analysis in which flammable solvents are used. Also ensure a gas-fail connection is connected to the LC system so that the LC solvent flow stops if the nitrogen supply fails.

#### Mass spectrometer shock hazard

This warning applies to all Waters mass spectrometers.

Warning: To avoid electric shock, do not remove the mass spectrometer's protective panels. The components they cover are not user-serviceable.

This warning applies to certain instruments when they are in Operate mode.

Warning: High voltages can be present at certain external surfaces of the mass spectrometer when the instrument is in Operate mode. To avoid non-lethal electric shock, make sure the instrument is in Standby mode before touching areas marked with this high voltage warning symbol.

#### **Biohazard warning**

This warning applies to Waters instruments that can be used to process material that might contain biohazards: substances that contain biological agents capable of producing harmful effects in humans.

Warning: Waters instruments and software can be used to analyze or process potentially infectious human-sourced products, inactivated microorganisms, and other biological materials. To avoid infection with these agents, assume that all biological fluids are infectious, observe Good Laboratory Practices, and consult your organization's biohazard safety representative regarding their proper use and handling. Specific precautions appear in the latest edition of the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) publication, *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* (BMBL).

#### **Chemical hazard warning**

This warning applies to Waters instruments that can process corrosive, toxic, flammable, or other types of hazardous material.

Warning: Waters instruments can be used to analyze or process potentially hazardous substances. To avoid injury with any of these materials, familiarize yourself with the materials and their hazards, observe Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), and consult your organization's safety representative regarding proper use and handling. Guidelines are provided in the latest edition of the National Research Council's publication, *Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Disposal of Chemicals.* 

# **Caution symbol**

The caution symbol signifies that an instrument's use or misuse can damage the instrument or compromise a sample's integrity. The following symbol and its associated statement are typical of the kind that alert you to the risk of damaging the instrument or sample.



**Caution:** To avoid damage, do not use abrasives or solvents to clean the instrument's case.

# Warnings that apply to all Waters instruments

When operating this device, follow standard quality control procedures and the equipment guidelines in this section.

Attention: Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

**Important:** Toute modification sur cette unité n'ayant pas été expressément approuvée par l'autorité responsable de la conformité à la réglementation peut annuler le droit de l'utilisateur à exploiter l'équipement.

Achtung: Jedwede Änderungen oder Modifikationen an dem Gerät ohne die ausdrückliche Genehmigung der für die ordnungsgemäße Funktionstüchtigkeit verantwortlichen Personen kann zum Entzug der Bedienungsbefugnis des Systems führen.

**Avvertenza:** qualsiasi modifica o alterazione apportata a questa unità e non espressamente autorizzata dai responsabili per la conformità fa decadere il diritto all'utilizzo dell'apparecchiatura da parte dell'utente.

**Atencion:** cualquier cambio o modificación efectuado en esta unidad que no haya sido expresamente aprobado por la parte responsable del cumplimiento puede anular la autorización del usuario para utilizar el equipo.

**注意**:未經有關法規認證部門允許對本設備進行的改變或修改,可能會使使用者喪失操作該設備的權利。

**注意**:未经有关法规认证部门明确允许对本设备进行的改变或改装,可能会使使用者丧失操 作该设备的合法性。

**주의:** 규정 준수를 책임지는 당사자의 명백한 승인 없이 이 장치를 개조 또는 변경할 경우, 이 장치를 운용할 수 있는 사용자 권한의 효력을 상실할 수 있습니다.

**注意**:規制機関から明確な承認を受けずに本装置の変更や改造を行うと、本装置のユー ザーとしての承認が無効になる可能性があります。



Warning: Use caution when working with any polymer tubing under pressure:

- Always wear eye protection when near pressurized polymer tubing.
  - Extinguish all nearby flames.
- Do not use tubing that has been severely stressed or kinked.
- Do not use nonmetallic tubing with tetrahydrofuran (THF) or concentrated nitric or sulfuric acids.
- Be aware that methylene chloride and dimethyl sulfoxide cause nonmetallic tubing to swell, which greatly reduces the rupture pressure of the tubing.

Attention: Manipulez les tubes en polymère sous pression avec precaution:

- Portez systématiquement des lunettes de protection lorsque vous vous trouvez à proximité de tubes en polymère pressurisés.
- Eteignez toute flamme se trouvant à proximité de l'instrument.
- Evitez d'utiliser des tubes sévèrement déformés ou endommagés.
- Evitez d'utiliser des tubes non métalliques avec du tétrahydrofurane (THF) ou de l'acide sulfurique ou nitrique concentré.
- Sachez que le chlorure de méthylène et le diméthylesulfoxyde entraînent le gonflement des tuyaux non métalliques, ce qui réduit considérablement leur pression de rupture.

**Vorsicht:** Bei der Arbeit mit Polymerschläuchen unter Druck ist besondere Vorsicht angebracht:

- In der Nähe von unter Druck stehenden Polymerschläuchen stets Schutzbrille tragen.
- · Alle offenen Flammen in der Nähe löschen.
- Keine Schläuche verwenden, die stark geknickt oder überbeansprucht sind.
- Nichtmetallische Schläuche nicht für Tetrahydrofuran (THF) oder konzentrierte Salpeter- oder Schwefelsäure verwenden.
- Durch Methylenchlorid und Dimethylsulfoxid können nichtmetallische Schläuche quellen; dadurch wird der Berstdruck des Schlauches erheblich reduziert.

**Attenzione:** fare attenzione quando si utilizzano tubi in materiale polimerico sotto pressione:

- Indossare sempre occhiali da lavoro protettivi nei pressi di tubi di polimero pressurizzati.
- Spegnere tutte le fiamme vive nell'ambiente circostante.
- Non utilizzare tubi eccessivamente logorati o piegati.
- Non utilizzare tubi non metallici con tetraidrofurano (THF) o acido solforico o nitrico concentrati.
- Tenere presente che il cloruro di metilene e il dimetilsolfossido provocano rigonfiamenti nei tubi non metallici, riducendo notevolmente la pressione di rottura dei tubi stessi.

Advertencia: se recomienda precaución cuando se trabaje con tubos de polímero sometidos a presión:

- El usuario deberá protegerse siempre los ojos cuando trabaje cerca de tubos de polímero sometidos a presión.
- Si hubiera alguna llama las proximidades.
- No se debe trabajar con tubos que se hayan doblado o sometido a altas presiones.
- Es necesario utilizar tubos de metal cuando se trabaje con tetrahidrofurano (THF) o ácidos nítrico o sulfúrico concentrados.
- Hay que tener en cuenta que el cloruro de metileno y el sulfóxido de dimetilo dilatan los tubos no metálicos, lo que reduce la presión de ruptura de los tubos.

警告: 當在有壓力的情況下使用聚合物管線時, 小心注意以下幾點。

- 當接近有壓力的聚合物管線時一定要戴防護眼鏡。
- 熄滅附近所有的火焰。
- 不要使用已經被壓癟或嚴重彎曲管線。
- 不要在非金屬管線中使用四氫呋喃或濃硝酸或濃硫酸。
- 要了解使用二氯甲烷及二甲基亞楓會導致非金屬管線膨脹,大大降低管線的耐壓能力。

▲ 警告:当有压力的情况下使用管线时,小心注意以下几点:

- 当接近有压力的聚合物管线时一定要戴防护眼镜。
  - 熄灭附近所有的火焰。
  - 不要使用已经被压瘪或严重弯曲的管线。
  - 不要在非金属管线中使用四氢呋喃或浓硝酸或浓硫酸。
  - 要了解使用二氯甲烷及二甲基亚枫会导致非金属管线膨胀,大大降低管线的耐压能力。

경고: 가압 폴리머 튜브로 작업할 경우에는 주의하십시오.

- 가압 폴리머 튜브 근처에서는 항상 보호 안경을 착용하십시오.
- 근처의 화기를 모두 끄십시오.
- 심하게 변형되거나 꼬인 튜브는 사용하지 마십시오.
- 비금속(Nonmetallic) 튜브를 테트라히드로푸란(Tetrahydrofuran: THF) 또는 농축 질산 또는 황산과 함께 사용하지 마십시오.
- 염화 메틸렌(Methylene chloride) 및 디메틸술폭시드(Dimethyl sulfoxide)는 비금속 튜브를 부풀려 튜브의 파열 압력을 크게 감소시킬 수 있으므로 유의하십시오.

警告: 圧力のかかったポリマーチューブを扱うときは、注意してください。

- ・ 加圧されたポリマーチューブの付近では、必ず保護メガネを着用してください。
- 近くにある火を消してください。
- 著しく変形した、または折れ曲がったチューブは使用しないでください。
- ・ 非金属チューブには、テトラヒドロフラン(THF)や高濃度の硝酸または硫酸などを流 さないでください。
- 塩化メチレンやジメチルスルホキシドは、非金属チューブの膨張を引き起こす場合があり、その場合、チューブは極めて低い圧力で破裂します。

Warning: The user shall be made aware that if the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

**Attention:** L'utilisateur doit être informé que si le matériel est utilisé d'une façon non spécifiée par le fabricant, la protection assurée par le matériel risque d'être défectueuses.

**Vorsicht:** Der Benutzer wird darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass bei unsachgemäßer Verwenddung des Gerätes die eingebauten Sicherheitseinrichtungen unter Umständen nicht ordnungsgemäß funktionieren.

**Attenzione:** si rende noto all'utente che l'eventuale utilizzo dell'apparecchiatura secondo modalità non previste dal produttore può compromettere la protezione offerta dall'apparecchiatura.

**Advertencia:** el usuario deberá saber que si el equipo se utiliza de forma distinta a la especificada por el fabricante, las medidas de protección del equipo podrían ser insuficientes.

警告: 使用者必须非常清楚如果設備不是按照製造廠商指定的方式使用, 那麼該設備所提供的保護將被消弱。

**警告**: 使用者必须非常清楚如果设备不是按照制造厂商指定的方式使用, 那么该设备所提供的保护将被削弱。

경고: 제조업체가 명시하지 않은 방식으로 장비를 사용할 경우 장비가 제공하는 보호 수단이 제대로 작동하지 않을 수 있다는 점을 사용자에게 반드시 인식시켜야 합니다.

**警告**: ユーザーは、製造元により指定されていない方法で機器を使用すると、機器が提供している保証が無効になる可能性があることに注意して下さい。

Warning: To protect against fire, replace fuses with those of the type and rating printed on panels adjacent to instrument fuse covers.
 Attention: pour éviter tout risque d'incendie, remplacez toujours les fusibles par d'autres du type et de la puissance indiqués sur le panneau à proximité du couvercle de la boite à fusible de l'instrument.
 Vorsicht: Zum Schutz gegen Feuer die Sicherungen nur mit Sicherungen ersetzen, deren Typ und Nennwert auf den Tafeln neben den Sicherungsabdeckungen des Geräts gedruckt sind.
 Attenzione: per garantire protezione contro gli incendi, sostituire i fusibili con altri dello stesso tipo aventi le caratteristiche indicate sui pannelli adiacenti alla copertura fusibili dello strumento.
 Advertencia: Para evitar incendios, sustituir los fusibles por aquellos del tipo y características impresos en los paneles adyacentes a las cubiertas de los fusibles del instrumento.

警告:為了避免火災,更換保險絲時,請使用與儀器保險絲蓋旁面板上所印刷之相同類型與規格的保險絲。

警告:为了避免火灾,应更换与仪器保险丝盖旁边面板上印刷的类型和规格相同的保险丝。



경고: 화재의 위험을 막으려면 기기 퓨즈 커버에 가까운 패널에 인쇄된 것과 동일한 타입 및 정격의 제품으로 퓨즈를 교체하십시오.

警告:火災予防のために、ヒューズ交換では機器ヒューズカバー脇のパネルに記載されているタイプおよび定格のヒューズをご使用ください。

# **Electrical symbols**

These can appear in instrument user manuals and on the instrument's front or rear panels.

	Electrical power on
$\bigcirc$	Electrical power off
Ģ	Standby
	Direct current
2	Alternating current
$\bigcirc$	Protective conductor terminal
Ţ	Frame, or chassis, terminal
þ	Fuse
X	Recycle symbol: Do not dispose in municipal waste.

# Handling symbols

These handling symbols and their associated text can appear on labels affixed to the outer packaging of Waters instrument and component shipments.

<u> </u>	Keep upright!
×	Keep dry!
¥	Fragile!
Ж	Use no hooks!

A-14 Safety Advisories

# **B** Specifications

This appendix lists the operational specifications of the In-Line Degasser AF.

Item	Specification
Chemical resistance	Unaffected by full range of organic solvents and aqueous solutions of acids, bases, salts, and surfactants
pH range	0 to 14
Gas removal efficiency	Varies with flow rate (see the Effect of Flow Rate on Final Dissolved Gas Concentration table in Chapter 4)
Typical operating flow range	200 μL/min to 5 mL/min
Equilibration time	<1 hour
Pressure drop (across one channel)	<0.08 psi (0.55 kPa) at 1 mL/min., Milli-Q <sup>®</sup> water, STP
Wetted surfaces	$PPS^{a}$ , Teflon $AF^{b}$ , Tefzel <sup>c</sup>
Inputs	Enable, Disable (External control)
Output	dc voltage (Relative vacuum)
Eluent connections	1/4-28 reversed ferrule fittings; 4 inlet and 4 outlet fittings
Vacuum chambers	One chamber/eluent, two channels standard, third or fourth channel optional; <0.5 mL internal volume/channel
Tubular membrane	1/vacuum chamber, Teflon AF
Vapor exhaust	1/8-inch (3 mm) barbed fitting
Vacuum source	Built-in 2-head diaphragm pump, solvent resistant
Vacuum sensor	Detects vacuum from 0 to 15.6 psiA

#### **Operational Specifications**

#### **Operational Specifications (Continued)**

Item	Specification
Maximum pressure on inlet and outlets	10 psi (70 kPa)
Dimensions	Width: 5.25 inches (13.33 cm)
	Height: 5.75 inches (14.60 cm)
	Depth: 12.0 inches (30.48 cm)
Weight	7.5 pounds (3.4 kg)
Power requirement	115 Vac (85 to 132 V), 50/60 Hz
	230 Vac (187 to 264 V), 50/60 Hz
	Autosensing
Ambient temperature	4 to 40 °C (39 to 104 °F)
Relative humidity	10 to 90%, noncondensing

a. High-Density Polyethylene

b. Polytetrafluoroethylene

 $c. \ Ethylenetetrafluoroethylene$ 

# **C** Spare Parts

The following spare parts are recommended for customer installation. Use the number in the Recommended Stock column as a guide to the quantity of each item to keep on hand.

#### **Spare parts**

Item	Recommended stock	Part number
Vacuum Chamber	0	700001218
Vacuum Manifold Tube Assembly with Sipper	0	700001333
Vacuum Tube Replacement Kit	0	WAT073630
Control Board	0	700001351
Vacuum Pump	0	700001352
LED Assembly, Multi Colored	0	700001353
Power Supply	0	WAT034507
Fuse Drawer	0	WAT079711
Compression Screw, 1/8-inch, package of 5	1	WAT037372
Ferrule, 1/8-inch, yellow, package of 5	1	WAT037373
Tubing, Tygon, 2 feet	0	WAT079794
Tubing, Tygon, 0.125 in x 0.25 in, 50 feet	1	WAT079731
Terminal Connector, 6 Pin	0	WAT057241
Fuse, 1.6 A, UL/CSA, time delay, package of 5	1	WAT079713
Fuse, 1.6 A, IEC, time delay, package of 5	1	WAT079716

## Spare parts (Continued)

Item	Recommended stock	Part number
Waters In-Line Degasser AF Operator's Guide	0	71500030802
Startup Kit	0	WAT079718

# Index

### A

audience and purpose v

#### В

biohazard warning A-5 burst warning A-3

#### С

caution symbol A-5 chemical hazard warning A-5 Connecting external control terminals 2-5 inlet lines, 510/515 and 1515/1525 Pumps 3-9 inlet lines, 600 Series Pumps 3-5 outlet lines, 510/515 and 1515/1525 Pumps 3-10 outlet lines, 600 Series Pumps 3-6 Waters 600 Series Controller 2-6 Connections making electrical 2-4 making fluidic 3-3 Connector power, on control board 5-15 rear panel 2-4 **Contacting Waters Technical Service** 1-11, 5-3 Control board 1-5, 5-17-5-18 Control board assembly replacing 5-18 testing 5-17 Cover, removing and installing 5-7

#### D

Damage, reporting 1-11, 5-3 Degasser efficiency 1-9, 4-3

inspecting 1-11 major systems 1-3 specifications **B-1** unpacking 1-11 Degassing benefits 1-3 inline methods 1-9 offline methods 1-9 online methods 1-9 Detectors electrochemical 1-8 fluorescence 1-8 **UV/Vis 1-7** Disabled mode 2-6, 4-6 Dissolved oxygen 1-7 Draining vacuum chambers 5-11 vacuum tubing 5-10

### E

EC Authorized Representative vi Efficiency increasing 3-3, 4-4 of degasser 1-9 Electrical connections 2-1 Waters 600 Series 2-6-2-7 electrical symbols A-12 Electrical system 1-5 Electrical troubleshooting 5-5 Electrochemical detectors 1-8 Eluent lines connecting 3-3 disconnecting 5-8 purging 5-9 Eluent system 1-4 Enabled mode 2-6, 4-6 equipment guidelines iv, A-6

```
External control
disabled mode 2-6, 4-6
enabled mode 2-6, 4-6
terminals 2-5
using 4-6-4-7
Waters 600 Series 2-6-2-7
```

#### F

Fittings, assembling fluidic 3-2 flammable solvents A-4 Flow rate. effect of 4-3 Fluidic connections connector type 3-2fittings 3-2 line length 3-4 Non-Waters pumps 3-11 required materials 3-2 vent line 3-11 Waters 510, 515, 1515, 1525 Pumps 3 - 7 - 3 - 11Waters 600 Series Pumps 3-4-3-7 Fluorescence detectors 1-8 Fuses IEC and UL/CSA rated 2-2 installing 2-3 requirements 2-2

#### Η

handling symbols A-13 Henry's Law 1-6

#### 

Inlet lines connecting 510/515 or 1515/1525 Pumps 3-9 connecting 600 Series Pumps 3-5 In-Line Degasser AF description 1-2 how to use 4-1 major systems 1-3

overview 1-1 specifications B-1–B-2 standard configuration 1-2 Inline degassing 1-9 Inspecting the degasser 1-11 Installation site requirements 1-10 Installing cover 5-8fuses 2-3 site requirements 1-10 vent line 3-11 with 510/515 or 1515/1525 Pumps 3-7with 600 Series Pumps 3-4 with Non-Waters pumps 3-11 intended use v ISM classification v

#### L

LED 1-5 status 4-3, 5-2

#### Μ

Major degasser systems electrical 1-5 eluent 1-4 vacuum 1-5 mass spectrometer shock hazard A-4 Modes disabled 2-6 enabled 2-6

#### Ν

Non-Waters pumps 3-11

#### 0

Offline degassing 1-9 Online degassing 1-9 Operating principles 1-6 Operating status 4-3, 5-5 Operational specifications B-1–B-2 Outgassing 1-3 Outlet lines connecting 510/515 or 1515/1525 Pumps 3-10 connecting 600 Series Pumps 3-6

#### Ρ

Power connector on control board 5-15 Power requirements 2-2 Power supply 1-5 replacing 5-16 testing 5-14–5-16 Powering down 4-7 Powering up 4-2 Power-up sequence 4-2 Pressure limit 3-3 Pumps 510, 515, 1515, 1525 3-7–3-11 600 Series 3-4–3-7 non-Waters 3-11 purpose and audience v

#### R

Replacing control board 5-18 power supply 5-16 vacuum chamber 5-23 vacuum pump 5-21 Required materials, fluidic connections 3-2 Required tools, servicing 5-7 Requirements fuse 2-2 installation site 1-10 power 2-2

#### S

safety advisories A-1 Safety summary 1-11 Servicing, required tools 5-7 Signal levels 2-7 Sparging 1-9, 4-5 Specifications, operational B-1–B-2 Startup Kit 1-11 Status LED 4-3, 5-2 operating 4-3, 5-2 symbols caution A-5 electrical A-12 handling A-13 warning A-2

#### Т

Terminals description 2-5 External Control 2-5 vacuum 2-7 Testing control board assembly 5-17 power supply 5-14 vacuum chambers 5-21 vacuum pump 5-19 vacuum sensor 5-12 Theory of operation 1-6 Troubleshooting electrical 5-5 vacuum 5-3

#### U

Unpacking the degasser 1-11 UV/Vis detectors 1-7

#### V

Vacuum chambers 1-5 additional 1-2 draining 5-11 installing in series 4-4 purging 5-9

```
replacing 5-23-5-24
   testing 5-21–5-23
Vacuum pump 1-5
   replacing 5-21
   vacuum test 5-19-5-20
Vacuum sensor 1-5
   testing 5-12–5-13
Vacuum system 1-5
Vacuum terminals 2-7
   signal levels 2-7
Vacuum troubleshooting 5-3
Vacuum tubing
   draining 5-10
   schematics 5-24
Validation certificate 1-10
Vent line installation 3-11-3-12
Venting 1-11
Voltage selection 2-2
Voltmeter connections 2-9
```

#### W

warning symbols A-2, A-6 Waters 510, 515, 1515, 1525 Pumps 3-7–3-11 Waters 600 Series Pumps electrical connection 2-6–2-7 fluidic connections 3-4–3-7 Waters Technical Service, contacting 1-11, 5-3