



Agilent 1260 Infinity Standard Degasser

User Manual



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Notices

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Manual Part Number

G1322-90014

Edition

02/2014

Printed in Germany

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A **CAUTION** notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to the product or loss of important data. Do not proceed beyond a **CAUTION** notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

WARNING

A **WARNING** notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or death. Do not proceed beyond a **WARNING** notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

In This Guide...

This manual covers the Agilent 1260 Infinity Standard Degasser (G1322A).

1 Introduction

This chapter gives an introduction to the module, the operations modes and the module control.

2 Site Requirements and Specifications

This chapter provides information on environmental requirements, physical and performance specifications.

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

This chapter provides information on unpacking, checking on completeness, stack considerations and installation of the module.

4 Using the Degasser

This chapter provides information for optimized usage of the module.

5 Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

Overview about the troubleshooting and diagnostic features.

6 Maintenance

This chapter describes the maintenance of the module.

7 Parts for Maintenance

This chapter provides information on parts for maintenance.

8 Identifying Cables

This chapter provides information on cables used with the Agilent 1200 Infinity Series modules.

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This chapter gives an introduction to the module, the operations modes and the module control.



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1 Introduction

Introduction to the Standard Degasser

Introduction to the Standard Degasser

The Agilent 1260 Infinity Standard Degasser G1322A comprises a 4-channel vacuum container, including 4 tubular plastic membranes, and a vacuum pump. When the standard degasser is switched on, the control circuit turns on the vacuum pump which generates a partial vacuum in the vacuum container. The pressure is measured by a pressure sensor. The standard degasser maintains the partial vacuum by turning on and off the vacuum pump depending on the signal from the pressure sensor.

The LC pump draws the solvents from their bottles through the special tubular plastic membranes of the vacuum container. As the solvents pass through the vacuum tubes any dissolved gas in the solvents permeates through the membranes into the vacuum container. The solvents will be almost completely degassed when leaving the outlets of the standard degasser.

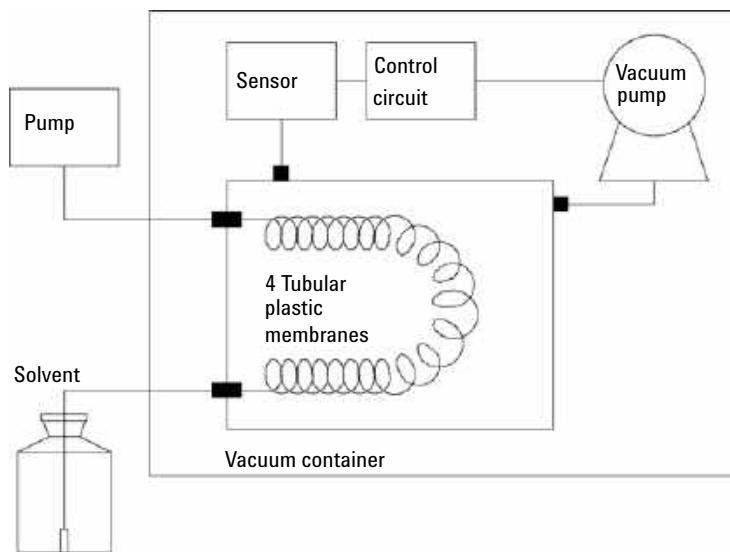


Figure 1 Overview (only one of the four solvent channels is shown)

How the Electronics Work

The standard degasser has two different normal operation modes and a continuous mode. In operation mode 1 the standard degasser works around a defined set point (115 Torr). Due to environmental conditions it is possible that the standard degasser cannot reach the pre-defined set point. Under this condition the operation mode 2 becomes active and the vacuum pump is activated in defined time intervals (vacuum level 115 – 190 Torr). In case of a malfunction of the standard degasser (vacuum level above 190 Torr) the instrument is turned into the error mode.

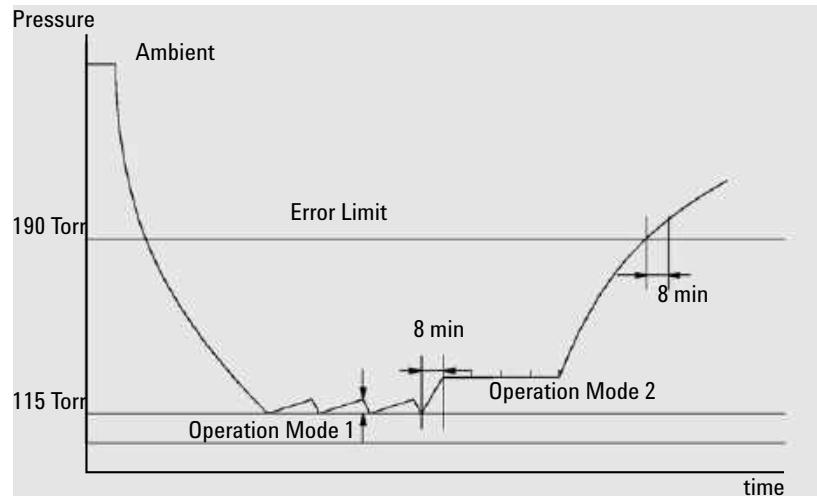


Figure 2 Operation Modes of the Standard Degasser

The main function of the standard degasser control assembly is to control the vacuum pump and to check the vacuum in the vacuum container.

The power section of the degasser control assembly comprises a switching power supply that generates + 24 V from line voltage. The + 24 V is used to drive the vacuum pump and the solenoid valve. The electronic control circuit uses + 12 V which is generated from the + 24 V.

The pressure sensor is connected to the vacuum chamber and checks for the correct vacuum in the system.

1 Introduction

How the Electronics Work

The amplifier and comparator circuit determines the working range of the vacuum that has to be built up. When the standard degasser is turned on and the vacuum in the chamber is not within working range (above error limit of 190 Torr), the amplifier and comparator circuit sends a signal to the vacuum pump driver and the timers of the vacuum pump (timer 1) and the solenoid valve (timer 2).

The vacuum pump is turned on immediately while the solenoid valve closing is delayed by 15 s. This time delay allows the vacuum pump to start without load before it is connected to the vacuum chamber. The status indicator turns yellow when the pump is activated. The status lamp is turned off as soon as the vacuum is below the error limit.

When the vacuum in the chamber reaches its operation mode 1 (approximately 115 Torr) the amplifier and comparator circuit turns off the solenoid valve and the vacuum pump is turned off by a timer with a delay of 15 s.

As soon as the pressure sensor detects that the limit of the operation mode 1 has been exceeded (e.g. when dissolved gas from the solvent diffused into the vacuum chamber) the vacuum pump is started again as described before.

The pressure signal is available at the auxiliary output. It allows to monitor the vacuum system. The upper limit of operation mode 1 is 600 mV. Values below 600 mV on the pressure output indicate sufficient vacuum in the chamber. If the 600 mV are exceeded the vacuum pump will be started to keep the vacuum within its working limit.

The amplifier and comparator circuit also activates the timer 3 when the vacuum in the vacuum chambers is below operation mode 1. The timer 3 is reset when operation mode 1 is reached within a maximum of 8 min. If operation mode 1 is not reached and the time (8 min) of timer 3 elapsed, the timer mode (operation mode 2) is activated. In this mode the vacuum pump is automatically turned on every 2 min for a time frame of 30 s. Timers 1 and 2 are activated as described earlier.

The error monitor continuously checks the error limit of the degasser (190 Torr). If the error limit is exceeded (for example, leak in chamber), the error timer is activated and the yellow status indicator lamp is turned on. The vacuum pump is turned on continuously. If the vacuum pump cannot reach either of its two operation modes within 8 min (error timer limit) the error driver is activated. The error driver will deactivate the vacuum pump and solenoid valve. The status lamp turns red and the error output on the remote connector will be activated.

The error output at the remote connector provides a *contact closure* (potential free open collector maximum load 35 VDC/50 mA) as long as the error condition is active. The error condition is set (closed) when the status light shows the error condition (red).

The continuous mode overwrites all other operation modes of the degasser. When activated (switch SW1 on the electronic board or via the auxiliary cable) the vacuum pump is forced into continuous mode and is turned on as long as the degasser is switched ON.

1 Introduction

How the Electronics Work

2

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This chapter provides information on environmental requirements, physical and performance specifications.



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2 Site Requirements and Specifications

Site Requirements

Site Requirements

A suitable environment is important to ensure optimal performance of the instrument.

Power Considerations

The module power supply has wide ranging capability. It accepts any line voltage in the range described in [Table 1](#) on page 17. Consequently there is no voltage selector in the rear of the module.

WARNING

Hazard of electrical shock or damage of your instrumentation can result, if the devices are connected to a line voltage higher than specified.

- Connect your instrument to the specified line voltage only.

WARNING

The module is partially energized when switched off, as long as the power cord is plugged in.

Repair work at the module can lead to personal injuries, e.g. electrical shock, when the cover is opened and the module is connected to power.

- Always unplug the power cable before opening the cover.
- Do not connect the power cable to the instrument while the covers are removed.

CAUTION

Inaccessible power plug.

In case of emergency it must be possible to disconnect the instrument from the power line at any time.

- Make sure the power connector of the instrument can be easily reached and unplugged.
- Provide sufficient space behind the power socket of the instrument to unplug the cable.

Power Cords

Different power cords are offered as options with the module. The female end of all power cords is identical. It plugs into the power-input socket at the rear. The male end of each power cord is different and designed to match the wall socket of a particular country or region.

WARNING

Absence of ground connection or use of unspecified power cord

The absence of ground connection or the use of unspecified power cord can lead to electric shock or short circuit.

- Never operate your instrumentation from a power outlet that has no ground connection.
- Never use a power cord other than the Agilent Technologies power cord designed for your region.

WARNING

Use of unsupplied cables

Using cables not supplied by Agilent Technologies can lead to damage of the electronic components or personal injury.

- Never use cables other than the ones supplied by Agilent Technologies to ensure proper functionality and compliance with safety or EMC regulations.

WARNING

Unintended use of supplied power cords

Using power cords for unintended purposes can lead to personal injury or damage of electronic equipment.

- Never use the power cords that Agilent Technologies supplies with this instrument for any other equipment.

2 Site Requirements and Specifications

Site Requirements

Bench Space

The module dimensions and weight (see [Table 1](#) on page 17) allow you to place the module on almost any desk or laboratory bench. It needs an additional 2.5 cm (1.0 inches) of space on either side and approximately 8 cm (3.1 inches) in the rear for air circulation and electric connections.

If the bench shall carry a complete HPLC system, make sure that the bench is designed to bear the weight of all modules.

The module should be operated in a horizontal position.

Condensation

CAUTION

Condensation within the module

Condensation will damage the system electronics.

- Do not store, ship or use your module under conditions where temperature fluctuations could cause condensation within the module.
- If your module was shipped in cold weather, leave it in its box and allow it to warm slowly to room temperature to avoid condensation.

Physical Specifications

Table 1 Physical Specifications

Type	Specification	Comments
Weight	7 kg (16 lbs)	
Dimensions (height x width x depth)	80 x 345 x 435 mm (3.1 x 13.5 x 17 inches)	
Line voltage	100 – 240 V~, ± 10 %	Wide-ranging capability
Line frequency	50 or 60 Hz, ± 5 %	
Power consumption	30VA/30W/210BTU	Maximum
Ambient operating temperature	0 – 55 °C (32 – 131 °F) ¹	
Ambient non-operating temperature	-40 – 70 °C (-40 – 158 °F)	
Humidity	< 95 % r.h. at 40 °C (104 °F)	Non-condensing
Operating altitude	Up to 2000 m (6562 ft)	
Non-operating altitude	Up to 4600 m (15091 ft)	For storing the module
Safety standards: IEC, CSA, UL	Installation category II, Pollution degree 2	For indoor use only.

¹ This temperature range represents the technical specifications for this instrument. The temperatures mentioned may not be suitable for all applications and all types of solvent.

NOTE

The Agilent 1260 Infinity degasser has been tested for evaporation of solvents into the atmosphere by an independent institute with approved methods. The tests were performed with Methanol (BIA Nr. 7810) and Acetonitrile (NIOSH, Nr. 1606). Evaporation of these solvents into the atmosphere when operating the degasser was below the limits of detection.

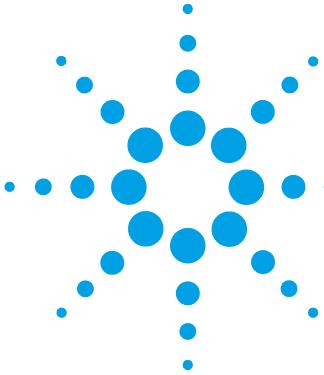
2 Site Requirements and Specifications

Performance Specifications

Performance Specifications

Table 2 Performance Specifications Agilent 1260 Infinity Standard Degasser

Type	Specification
Maximum flow rate	10 mL/min per channel
Number of channels	4
Internal volume per channel	Typically 12 mL per channel
Materials in contact with solvent	PTFE, PEEK
pH range	1 – 14
Analog output (AUX)	For pressure monitoring, range 0 – 3 V



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Installing the Standard Degasser

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This chapter provides information on unpacking, checking on completeness, stack considerations and installation of the module.



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Unpacking the Standard Degasser

Damaged Packaging

If the delivery packaging shows signs of external damage, please call your Agilent Technologies sales and service office immediately. Inform your service representative that the instrument may have been damaged during shipment.

CAUTION

"Defective on arrival" problems

If there are signs of damage, please do not attempt to install the module. Inspection by Agilent is required to evaluate if the instrument is in good condition or damaged.

- Notify your Agilent sales and service office about the damage.
- An Agilent service representative will inspect the instrument at your site and initiate appropriate actions.

Delivery Checklist

Ensure all parts and materials have been delivered with the degasser. The delivery checklist is shown below.

To aid in parts identification, please see “[Parts for Maintenance](#)” on page 65

Please report missing or damaged parts to your local Agilent Technologies Sales and Service Office.

Table 3 Standard Degasser Delivery Checklist

Description	Quantity
Standard degasser	1
Power cable	1
Remote cable	1
Auxiliary cable	As ordered
<i>User Manual</i> on Documentation CD (part of the shipment - not module specific)	1 per order
Accessory kit (“ Accessory Kit Contents ” on page 21)	1

Accessory Kit Contents

Accessory Kit (G1322-68705)

p/n	Description
5062-8534	Syringe Reorder number (pack of 10)
9301-1337	Syringe adapter
0100-1710	Mounting Tool for Tubing Connections
5062-2463	Corrugated tubing, PP, 6.5 mm id, 5 m
G1322-67300	Kit of 4 solvent tubes including labels for connection degasser to MCGV

Optimizing the Stack Configuration

If your module is part of a complete Agilent Liquid Chromatograph, you can ensure optimum performance by installing the following configurations. These configurations optimize the system flow path, ensuring minimum delay volume.

One Stack Configuration

Ensure optimum performance by installing the modules of the Agilent 1260 Infinity LC System in the following configuration (See [Figure 3](#) on page 23 and [Figure 4](#) on page 24). This configuration optimizes the flow path for minimum delay volume and minimizes the bench space required.

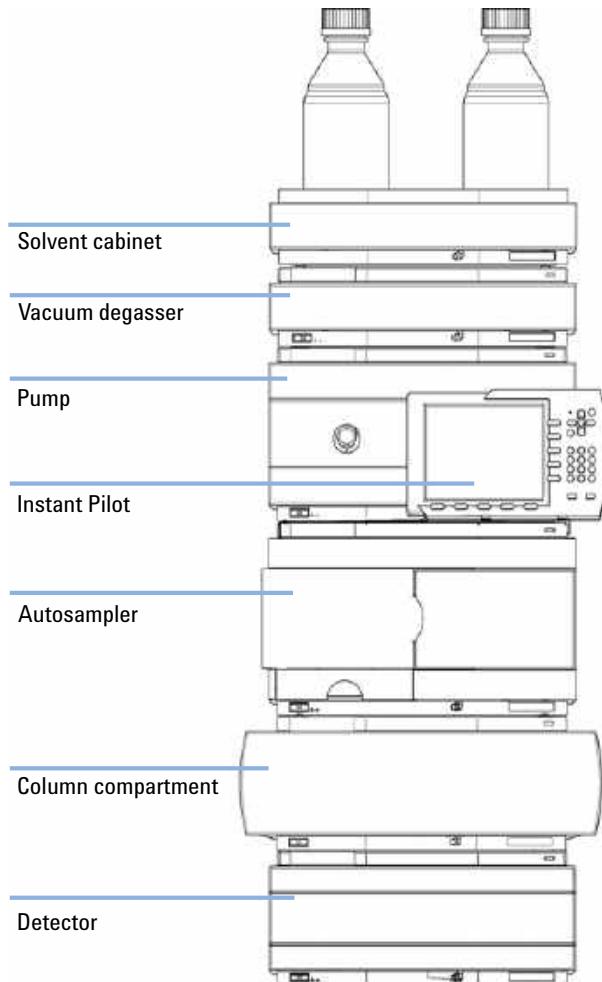


Figure 3 Recommended Stack Configuration for 1260 Infinity (Front View)

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Optimizing the Stack Configuration

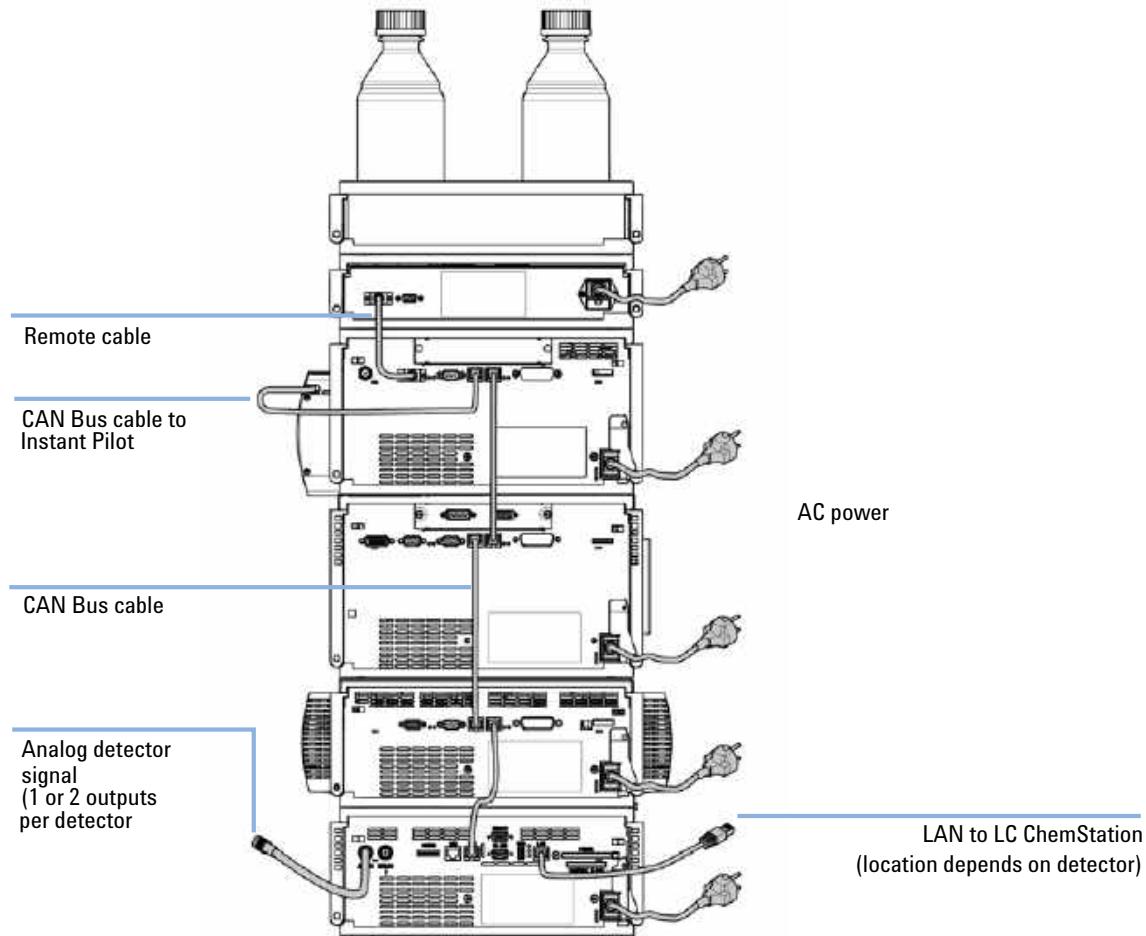


Figure 4 Recommended Stack Configuration for 1260 Infinity (Rear View)

Installation Information on Leak and Waste Handling

The Agilent 1200 Infinity Series has been designed for safe leak and waste handling. It is important that all security concepts are understood and instructions are carefully followed.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

The handling of solvents, samples and reagents can hold health and safety risks.

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- The volume of substances should be reduced to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Never exceed the maximal permissible volume of solvents (6 L) in the solvent cabinet.
- Do not use bottles that exceed the maximum permissible volume as specified in the usage guideline for the Agilent 1200 Infinity Series Solvent Cabinets.
- Arrange the bottles as specified in the usage guideline for the solvent cabinet.
- A printed copy of the guideline has been shipped with the solvent cabinet, electronic copies are available on the Internet.

NOTE

Recommendations for Solvent Cabinet

For details, see the usage guideline for the Agilent 1200 Infinity Series Solvent Cabinets.

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Installation Information on Leak and Waste Handling

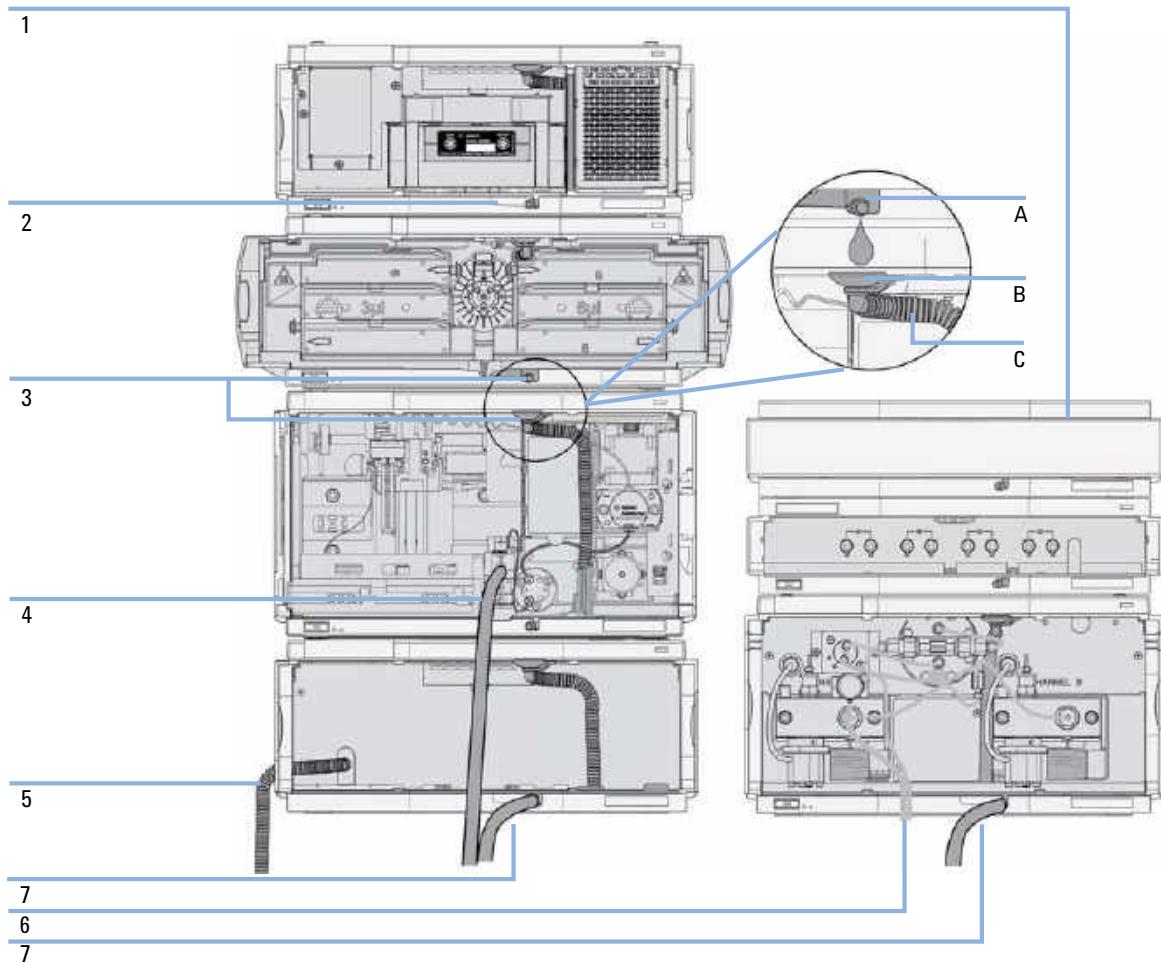


Figure 5 Leak and waste handling (overview - typical stack configuration as an example)

1	Solvent cabinet
2	Leak pan
3	Leak pan's outlet port (A), leak funnel (B) and corrugated waste tube (C)
4	Waste tube of the sampler's needle wash
5	Condense drain outlet of the autosampler cooler
6	Waste tube of the purge valve
7	Waste tube

1 Stack the modules according to the adequate stack configuration.

The leak pan outlet of the upper module must be vertically positioned above the leak tray of the lower module, see [Figure 5](#) on page 26.

2 Connect data and power cables to the modules, see section *Installing the Module* below.

3 Connect capillaries and tubes to the modules, see section *Flow Connections to the module* below or the relevant system manual.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

- Keep solvent path free from blockages.
- Keep the flow path closed (in case the pump in the system is equipped with a passive inlet valve, solvent may leak out due to hydrostatic pressure, even if your instrument is off).
- Avoid loops.
- Tubes must not sag.
- Do not bend tubes.
- Do not immerse tube end in waste liquid.
- Do not intubate tubes in other tubes.
- For correct tubing follow instructions on label attached to the module.

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Installation Information on Leak and Waste Handling



Figure 6 Warning label (illustration for correct waste tubing)

Installing the Standard Degasser

Parts required	#	Description
	1	Standard degasser
	1	Power cord
	1	Interface cable as ordered

See “[Cable Overview](#)” on page 70.

Preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate bench spaceProvide power connectionsUnpack the module
--------------	--

CAUTION

"Defective on arrival" problems
If there are signs of damage, please do not attempt to install the module. Inspection by Agilent is required to evaluate if the instrument is in good condition or damaged.

- Notify your Agilent sales and service office about the damage.
- An Agilent service representative will inspect the instrument at your site and initiate appropriate actions.

- 1 Place the module on the bench in a horizontal position.
- 2 Ensure the power switch on the front of the module is OFF (switch stands out).
- 3 Connect the power cable to the power connector at the rear of the module.
- 4 Connect the interface cable to the degasser. The interface cable (remote cable) is a one way connection to send a not-ready signal from the degasser to the other modules to shut down the whole system after an error condition of the degasser.

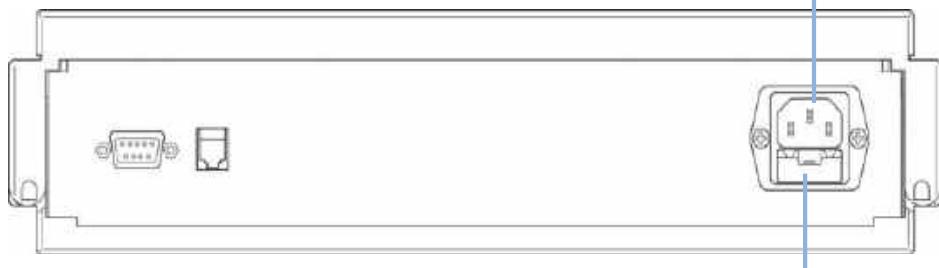
NOTE

In an Agilent 1260 Infinity system, the individual modules are connected through a CAN cable. The Agilent 1260 Infinity Standard Degasser is an exception. The standard degasser can be connected via the APG remote connector to the other modules of the stack. The AUX output allows to monitor the vacuum pressure in the degasser chamber. A G4208A Instant Pilot can be connected to the CAN bus at any of the modules in the system except for the degasser. The chromatography data system can be connected to the system through a LAN cable at any of the modules (except for the degasser), preferably at the detector. For more information about connecting the Instant Pilot or a data system refer to the respective user manual.

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Installing the Standard Degasser

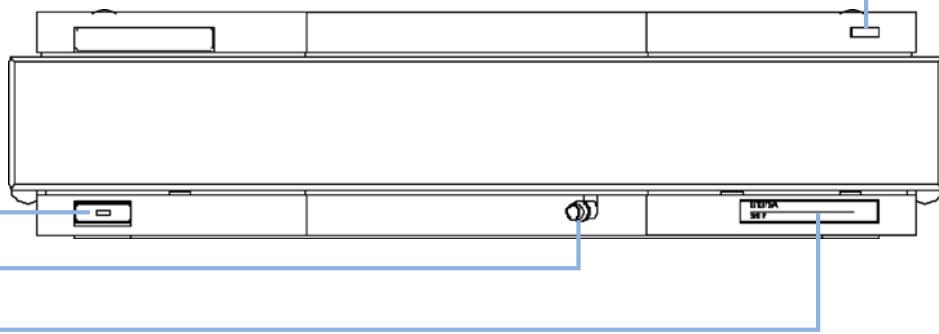
Power socket



Fuse holder

Figure 7 Rear of the Standard Degasser

Status indicator



Power switch

Waste outlet

Serial number

Figure 8 Front of the Standard Degasser

5 Press in the power switch to turn on the vacuum degasser.

NOTE

The power switch stays pressed in and a green indicator lamp in the power switch is ON when the vacuum degasser is turned ON. When the line power switch stands out and the green light is OFF, the vacuum degasser is turned OFF.

Flow Connections to the Standard Degasser

Parts required	#	Description
	1	Solvent cabinet including solvent bottles (filled with solvent) and bottle head assemblies
	1	Standard degasser
	1	Solvent outlet tubes
	1	Syringe with adapter

Preparations

- Install the degasser

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

The handling of solvents, samples and reagents can hold health and safety risks.

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- The volume of substances should be reduced to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Do not operate the instrument in an explosive atmosphere.

- 1 Place solvent cabinet with the bottle(s) on top of the degasser.
- 2 Remove the front cover by pressing the snap fasteners on both sides.

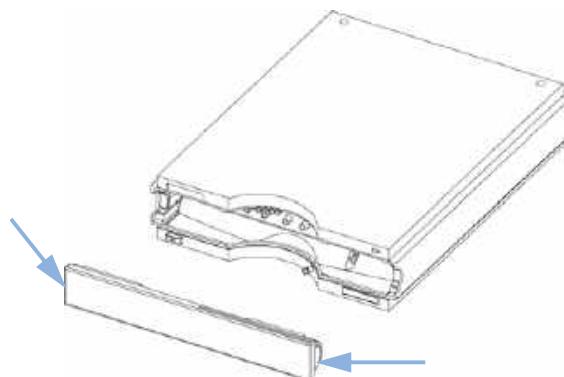


Figure 9 Removing the Front Cover

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Flow Connections to the Standard Degasser

- 3 If the degasser is not used with an Agilent 1260 Infinity pump, connect the waste tube from the accessory kit to the waste outlet and place into your waste system.
- 4 Put the bottle head assemblies into solvent bottles containing your mobile phase.
- 5 Connect the solvent tubes from the bottle head assemblies to the inlet connectors A to D (typically the left connection of the channel) of the degasser. Use the mounting tool shown in [Figure 10](#) on page 32 to fix the tube screw. Fix the tubes in the clips of the degasser.

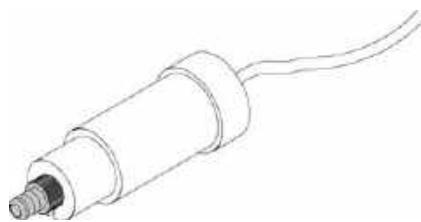


Figure 10 Mounting Tool

- 6 Connect the outlet tubes to the output ports (typically right connection of the channel) of the degasser.
- 7 Prime the degasser before first use (see “[Priming the Degasser](#)” on page 35).

NOTE

Atmospheric gases can diffuse through the tubing and dissolve in the mobile phase solvents. For best chromatographic results, keep the length of tubing between the degasser and the pump as short as possible.

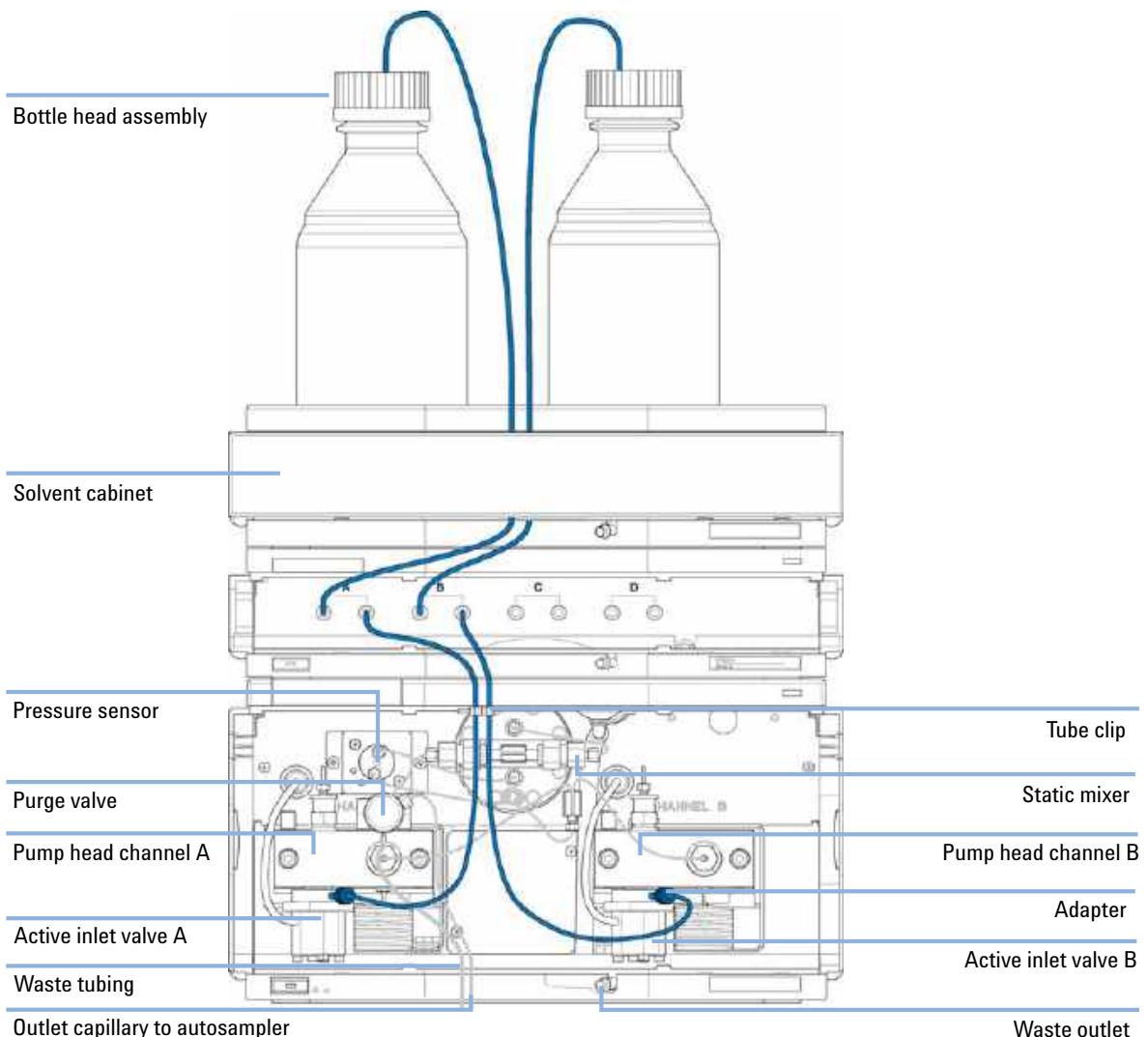


Figure 11 Flow Connections to the Standard Vacuum Degasser (Pump without SSV)

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Flow Connections to the Standard Degasser

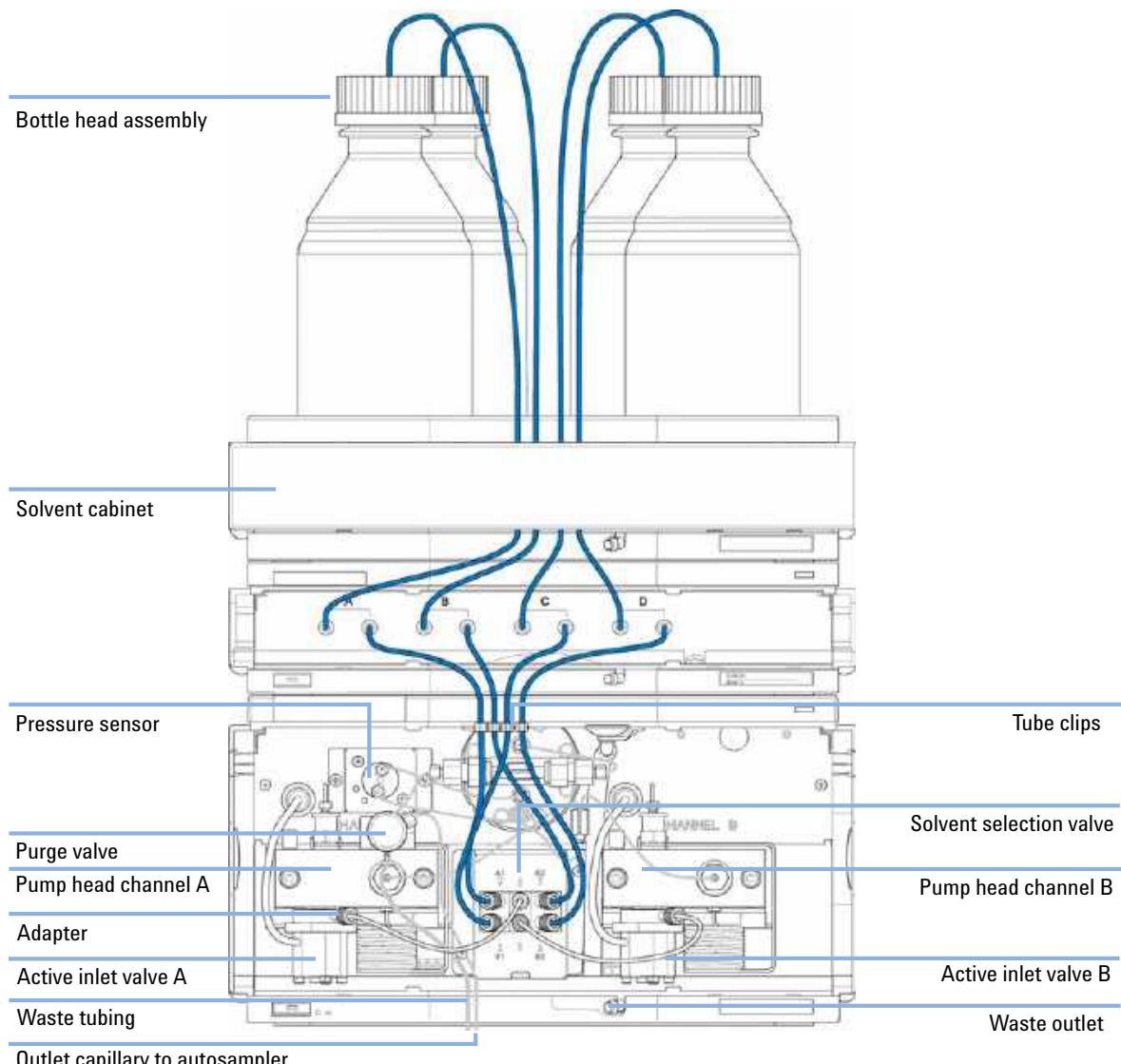


Figure 12 Flow Connections to the Standard Vacuum Degasser (Pump with SSV)

Operational Hints for the Standard Degasser

Priming the Degasser

The standard degasser can be primed either by drawing solvent through the degasser with a syringe or by pumping with the connected pump.

Priming the standard degasser with a syringe is recommended, when:

- standard degasser is used for the first time, or vacuum tubes are empty, or
- changing to solvents that are immiscible with the solvent currently in the vacuum tubes.

Priming the standard degasser by using the pump at high flow rate (3 – 5 mL/min) is recommended, when:

- pumping system was turned off for a length of time (for example, overnight) and if volatile solvent mixtures are used, or
- if solvents have been changed.

Priming with a Syringe

Before using a new degasser or new tubings for the first time:

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

The handling of solvents, samples and reagents can hold health and safety risks.

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- The volume of substances should be reduced to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Do not operate the instrument in an explosive atmosphere.

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Operational Hints for the Standard Degasser

- 1 Prime all tubings with at least 30 ml of iso-propanol no matter whether the channels will be used with organic mobile phase or with water.
If you are changing to a solvent that is immiscible with the solvent currently in the tubing continue as follows:
- 2 Replace the current solvent with iso-propanol, if current solvent is organic or with water, if current solvent is an inorganic buffer or contains salt.
- 3 Disconnect solvent outlet tube of the channel that is supposed to be primed from your pump.
- 4 Connect syringe adapter to solvent outlet tube.
- 5 Push syringe adapter onto syringe.
- 6 Pull syringe plunger to draw at least 30 ml of solvent through degasser and tubing.
- 7 Replace the priming solvent with the new solvent of your choice.
- 8 Pull syringe plunger to draw at least 30 ml of solvent through degasser and tubing.
- 9 Disconnect syringe adapter from solvent tube.
- 10 Connect solvent tube to your pump.
- 11 Repeat step 3 on page 36 to step 10 on page 36 for the other solvent channels.

NOTE

When priming the standard degasser with a syringe the solvent is drawn through the degasser tubes very quickly. The solvent at the degasser outlet will therefore not be fully degassed. Pump for approximately 10 min with your selected flow rate before starting any application. This will allow the standard degasser to properly degas the solvent in the degasser tubes.

NOTE

The pump should never be used for priming empty tubings (never let the pump run dry). Use the syringe to draw enough solvent for completely filling the tubings to the pump inlet before continuing to prime with the pump.

Priming with the Pump

When the pumping system has been turned off for a certain time (for example, overnight) oxygen will rediffuse into the solvent channels between the standard degasser and the pump. Solvents containing volatile ingredients will slightly lose these, if left in the degasser without flow for a prolonged period of time. Therefore priming of the standard degasser and the pumping system is required before starting an application.

- 1 Open the purge valve of your pump and set flow rate to 5 ml/min.
- 2 Flush the standard degasser and all tubes with at least 30 mL of solvent.
- 3 Set flow to required value of your application and close the purge valve.
- 4 Pump for approximately 10 minutes before starting your application.
- 5 Repeat step 1 on page 37 through step 4 on page 37 with other channels, where needed.

3 Installing the Standard Degasser

Transporting the Standard Degasser

Transporting the Standard Degasser

WARNING

Solvents leaking out

Solvents remaining in the solvent channels may leak out during transport. This can possibly cause personal damage.

→ Drain any remaining solvents from the degassing channels before transporting the degasser.

- 1 Disconnect the solvent tubes from solvent inlets from front panel.
- 2 Disconnect one of the solvent tubes from your pump.
- 3 Connect syringe adapter to solvent tube of this solvent channel.
- 4 Push syringe adapter onto syringe.
- 5 Pull syringe plunger to draw solvent out of degasser and tubing. Continue to draw solvent into syringe until the solvent channel is completely empty.
- 6 Repeat step 2 on page 38 through step 5 on page 38 for the remaining solvent channels.

4

Using the Degasser

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 Error Mode **50**

This chapter provides information for optimized usage of the module.



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4 Using the Degasser

When to Use a Degasser?

WARNING

Unspecified Conditions

Operating the instrumentation under conditions other than its intended use might result in a potential safety hazard or might damage the instrumentation.

- Never operate your instrumentation under conditions other than those specified by the vendor.

Pumps that mix the solvent on the low pressure side need degassing and must be equipped with a degasser or alternative degassing systems (for example, helium). Isocratic pumps and high-pressure mixing pumps do not always require degassing. However for the following conditions the standard degasser is also recommended for an isocratic or a high pressure mixing pump:

- if your detector is used with maximum sensitivity in the low UV wavelength range,
- if your application requires optimum injection precision, or
- if your application requires highest retention time reproducibility (mandatory at flow rates below 0.5 mL/min),
- if your sample or detection is sensitive to dissolved oxygen in the mobile phase (degradation).

Generally a degasser should be used when negative effects due to dissolved gas in the mobile phase exceed the limits that are acceptable for the user. Negative effects that can be caused by dissolved gas are:

- Unstable flow due to unstable pumping conditions. This may result in a high ripple (unstable pressure at constant flow and with constant mobile phase composition) or high standard deviations of peak retention times and peak areas especially at low flow rates.
- Baseline noise on detectors that are sensitive to changes in the refractive index (e.g. RI detector or UV detector in the low UV range, both at maximum sensitivity).
- Sample degradation.
- Fluorescence quenching due to dissolved oxygen.
- Baseline drift in electrochemical detectors due to dissolved oxygen especially in reduction mode.

Solvent Information

Observe the following recommendations on the use of solvents.

- Follow recommendations for avoiding the growth of algae, see pump manuals.
- Small particles can permanently block capillaries and valves. Therefore, always filter solvents through 0.4 µm filters.
- Avoid or minimize the use of solvents that may corrode parts in the flow path. Consider specifications for the pH range given for different materials like flow cells, valve materials etc. and recommendations in subsequent sections.

Material Information

Material in Flow Path

Following materials are used in the flow path of this module:

Table 4 Material in flow path

Part	Material
Internal tubings	PTFE
Inlets	PEEK
Tubings	FEP
Fittings	ETFE

Material Information

Materials in the flow path are carefully selected based on Agilent's experiences in developing highest quality instruments for HPLC analysis over several decades. These materials exhibit excellent robustness under typical HPLC conditions. For any special conditions, please consult the material information section or contact Agilent.

Disclaimer

Subsequent data were collected from external resources and are meant as a reference. Agilent cannot guarantee the correctness and completeness of such information. Data is based on compatibility libraries, which are not specific for estimating the long-term life time under specific but highly variable conditions of UHPLC systems, solvents, solvent mixtures and samples. Information can also not be generalized due to catalytic effects of impurities like metal ions, complexing agents, oxygen etc. Apart from pure chemical corrosion, other effects like electro corrosion, electrostatic charging (especially for non-conductive organic solvents), swelling of polymer parts etc. need to be considered. Most data available refers to room temperature (typically 20 – 25 °C, 68 – 77 °F). If corrosion is possible, it usually accelerates at higher temperatures. If in doubt, please consult technical literature on chemical compatibility of materials.

PEEK

PEEK (Polyether-Ether Ketones) combines excellent properties regarding biocompatibility, chemical resistance, mechanical and thermal stability. PEEK is therefore the material of choice for UHPLC and biochemical instrumentation.

It is stable in a wide pH range, and inert to many common solvents.

There is still a number of known incompatibilities with chemicals such as chloroform, methylene chloride, THF, DMSO, strong acids (nitric acid > 10 %, sulphuric acid > 10 %, sulfonic acids, trichloroacetic acid), halogenes or aqueous halogen solutions, phenol and derivatives (cresols, salicylic acid etc.).

Polyimide

Agilent uses semi-crystalline polyimide for rotor seals in valves and needle seats in autosamplers. One supplier of polyimide is DuPont, which brands polyimide as Vespel, which is also used by Agilent.

Polyimide is stable in a pH range between 1 and 10 and in most organic solvents. It is incompatible with concentrated mineral acids (e.g. sulphuric acid), glacial acetic acid, DMSO and THF. It is also degraded by nucleophilic substances like ammonia (e.g. ammonium salts in basic conditions) or acetates.

Polyethylene (PE)

Agilent uses UHMW (ultra-high molecular weight)-PE/PTFE blends for yellow piston and wash seals, which are used in 1290 Infinity pumps and for normal phase applications in 1260 Infinity pumps.

Polyethylene has a good stability for most common inorganic solvents including acids and bases in a pH range of 1 to 12.5. It is compatible to many organic solvents used in chromatographic systems like methanol, acetonitrile and isopropanol. It has limited stability with aliphatic, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons, THF, phenol and derivatives, concentrated acids and bases. For normal phase applications, the maximum pressure should be limited to 200 bar.

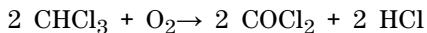
Tantalum (Ta)

Tantalum is inert to most common HPLC solvents and almost all acids except fluoric acid and acids with free sulfur trioxide. It can be corroded by strong bases (e.g. hydroxide solutions > 10 %, diethylamine). It is not recommended for the use with fluoric acid and fluorides.

Stainless Steel (ST)

Stainless steel is inert against many common solvents. It is stable in the presence of acids and bases in a pH range of 1 to 12.5. It can be corroded by acids below pH 2.3. It can also corrode in following solvents:

- Solutions of alkali halides, their respective acids (for example, lithium iodide, potassium chloride, and so on) and aqueous solutions of halogens.
- High concentrations of inorganic acids like nitric acid, sulfuric acid and organic solvents especially at higher temperatures (replace, if your chromatography method allows, by phosphoric acid or phosphate buffer which are less corrosive against stainless steel).
- Halogenated solvents or mixtures which form radicals and/or acids, for example:



This reaction, in which stainless steel probably acts as a catalyst, occurs quickly with dried chloroform if the drying process removes the stabilizing alcohol.

- Chromatographic grade ethers, which can contain peroxides (for example, THF, dioxane, di-isopropylether). Such ethers should be filtered through dry aluminium oxide which adsorbs the peroxides.
- Solutions of organic acids (acetic acid, formic acid, and so on) in organic solvents. For example, a 1 % solution of acetic acid in methanol will attack steel.
- Solutions containing strong complexing agents (for example, EDTA, ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid).
- Mixtures of carbon tetrachloride with 2-propanol or THF.

Diamond-Like Carbon (DLC)

Diamond-Like Carbon is inert to almost all common acids, bases and solvents. There are no documented incompatibilities for HPLC applications.

Fused silica and Quartz (SiO₂)

Fused silica is used in 1290 Infinity Flow Cells and capillaries. Quartz is used for classical flow cell windows. It is inert against all common solvents and acids except hydrofluoric acid and acidic solvents containing fluorides. It is corroded by strong bases and should not be used above pH 12 at room temperature. The corrosion of flow cell windows can negatively affect measurement results. For a pH greater than 12, the use of flow cells with sapphire windows is recommended.

Gold

Gold is inert to all common HPLC solvents, acids and bases within the specified pH range. It can be corroded by complexing cyanides and concentrated acids like aqua regia.

Zirconium Oxide (ZrO₂)

Zirconium Oxide is inert to almost all common acids, bases and solvents. There are no documented incompatibilities for HPLC applications.

Platinum/Iridium

Platinum/Iridium is inert to almost all common acids, bases and solvents. There are no documented incompatibilities for HPLC applications.

Fluorinated polymers (PTFE, PFA, FEP, FFKM)

Fluorinated polymers like PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), PFA (perfluoroalkoxy) and FEP (fluorinated ethylene propylene) are inert to almost all common acids, bases, and solvents. FFKM is perfluorinated rubber, which is also resistant to most chemicals. As an elastomer, it may swell in some organic solvents like halogenated hydrocarbons.

TFE/PDD copolymer tubings, which are used in all Agilent degassers except G1322A, are not compatible with fluorinated solvents like Freon, Fluorinert, or Vertrel. They have limited life time in the presence of Hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP). To ensure the longest possible life with HFIP, it is best to dedicate a particular chamber to this solvent, not to switch solvents, and not to let dry out the chamber. For optimizing the life of the pressure sensor, do not leave HFIP in the chamber when the unit is off.

Sapphire, Ruby and Al_2O_3 -based ceramics

Sapphire, ruby and ceramics based on aluminum oxide Al_2O_3 are inert to almost all common acids, bases and solvents. There are no documented incompatibilities for HPLC applications.

Prevent Blocking of Solvent Filters

Contaminated solvents or algae growth in the solvent bottle will reduce the lifetime of the solvent filter and will influence the performance of the pump. This is especially true for aqueous solvents or phosphate buffers (pH 4 – 7). The following suggestions will prolong lifetime of the solvent filter and will maintain the performance of the pump.

- Use sterile, if possible amber solvent bottles to slow down algae growth.
- Filter solvents through filters or membranes that remove algae.
- Exchange solvents every two days or refilter.
- If the application permits add 0.0001 – 0.001 M sodium azide to the solvent.
- Place a layer of argon on top of your solvent.
- Avoid exposure of the solvent bottles to direct sunlight.

Prevent Blocking of Solvent Filters

The solvent filters are on the low-pressure side of the pumping system. A blocked filter therefore does not affect the pressure readings of the pump. The pressure readings cannot be used to identify blocked filters. If the solvent cabinet is placed on top of the standard degasser the filter condition can be checked in the following way:

Remove the tubing at the inlet port of the standard degasser. If the filter is in good condition the solvent will freely drip out of the solvent tube (due to hydrostatic pressure). If the solvent filter is partly blocked no solvent or only very little solvent will drip out of the solvent tube.

Cleaning the Solvent Filters

- Remove the blocked solvent filter from the bottle-head assembly and place it in a beaker with concentrated nitric acid (35 %) for one hour.
- Thoroughly flush the filter with bidistilled water (remove all nitric acid).
- Replace the filter.

NOTE

Never use the system without solvent filter installed.

4 Using the Degasser

Operation Modes of the Vacuum Degasser

Operation Modes of the Vacuum Degasser

The vacuum degasser allows various operation modes. Operation mode 1 and 2 are the normal operation modes of the degasser:

- In operation mode 1 the vacuum degasser works at 115 Torr.
- In operation mode 2 the vacuum degasser works in the range between 115 to 190 Torr.
- The continuous mode can be selected for highest degassing efficiency of the degasser. In this mode the vacuum level is below 115 Torr.
- The error mode is activated in case the degasser cannot achieve a vacuum level of 190 Torr.

(1 Torr = 1.33×10^{-3} bar)

Table 5 Operation Modes of the Standard Degasser

	Operation Mode 1	Operation Mode 2	Continuous Mode	Error Mode
Pressure range [Torr]	115	115 – 190	Below 115	Above 190
DC Voltage Readings [mV] (rough values)	Lower limit: 590 – 600 Upper Limit: 600 – 610	600 – 800	Below 600	Above 800
Operation mode	Pump switched on and off at upper and lower limit during operation	Pump switched on every 2 min for 30 s	Pump permanently running	8 min of continuous pumping before shutdown
Status Indicator	OFF - below 800 mV YELLOW - above 800 mV	OFF - below 800 mV YELLOW - above 800 mV	OFF - below 800 mV YELLOW - above 800 mV	YELLOW
Failure Actions	Switch to Operation Mode 2	Switch to Error Mode	Switch to Error Mode	Shut down module, switch status indicator to RED

NOTE

The voltage readings given for the various modes are approximate values. All values are set in the factory according to the vacuum level. Depending on the vacuum sensor batch variations this will result in different voltage readings. Regardless of the readings of the various stages no adjustment should be performed on the degasser electronics.

NOTE

See service manual (troubleshooting and diagnostics) for setting up test meter connections to the degasser for reading the pressure sensor output.

Normal Operation Mode 1

When the degasser is turned ON, the vacuum pump runs and is connected to ambient through the solenoid valve. The solenoid valve activates about 15 seconds after turning ON the degasser (you can hear it click). The vacuum pump then begins to pull a vacuum on the vacuum chamber. The voltage measurements begin to decrease rapidly. The yellow status LED turns off when the vacuum level reaches 190 Torr (DC voltage readings around 800 mV). The normal operation mode vacuum level (115 Torr) is achieved when the DC voltage measures approximately 590 to 600 mV. After achieving the normal operation mode vacuum level, the solenoid valve turns off. The vacuum pump continues to run for a few seconds, then it turns OFF. When the DC voltage measurement rises back to approximately 600 to 610 mV, the turn on process begins again. If the vacuum level of normal operation mode one cannot be achieved within 8 minutes the instrument turns into normal operation mode 2.

Normal Operation Mode 2 (Timing Mode)

Under certain operational conditions (large amount of dissolved gas in mobile phase, high flow rates) the 115 Torr trigger level for operation mode 1 cannot be reached. The standard degasser automatically turns into operation mode 2. Normal operation mode 2 is a fixed timing mode. Every 2 min the degasser is turned ON for 30 s. This assures a pressure level in the range of 115 – 190 Torr. The pressure signal measured with the auxiliary cable is in the range of 600 – 800 mV. If the vacuum level of normal operation mode two cannot be achieved within 8 min the instrument turns into error mode.

4 Using the Degasser

Operation Modes of the Vacuum Degasser

Continuous Mode

The continuous mode is activated either by switching SW1 on the main board to 1 (removal of cover is required, see “[Removing and Refitting the Top Cover](#)” on page 59, for identifying SW1, see *Service Manual, Repairs, Overview of Internal Parts*), or by connecting pin 1 (white cable) and pin 3 (green cable) of the auxiliary cable to each other. When turning ON the vacuum degasser the vacuum pump will run continuously. This will establish a vacuum level that is below the trigger level (600 mV / 115 Torr) of the normal operation mode 1. If the vacuum level of normal operation mode 2 cannot be achieved within 8 minutes the instrument turns into error mode.

NOTE

When set to continuous mode the life time of the vacuum pump will be significantly reduced.

When to use Continuous Mode

In continuous mode the vacuum pump runs continuously thus generating the highest degassing efficiency of the degasser. This mode is only recommended for very sensitive applications (e.g. RI detection).

Error Mode

The error level for the standard degasser is 190 Torr (approximately 800 mV). This level cannot be achieved when there is a failure in the degasser (for example, leaks, etc.). When the error level is exceeded the yellow status indicator lamp is turned on and the vacuum pump runs continuously. If the degasser cannot reach one of the normal operation modes within 8 min the status indicator turns red and the vacuum pump is turned OFF.

5

Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

Overview of the Degasser's Indicators 52

Status Indicators 53

 Power Supply Lamp 53

 Instrument Status Indicator 54

Overview about the troubleshooting and diagnostic features.



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5 Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

Overview of the Degasser's Indicators

Overview of the Degasser's Indicators

Status Indicators

The standard degasser is provided with two status indicators which indicate the operational state (ready, busy, and error states) of the standard degasser. The status indicators provide a quick visual check of the operation of the standard degasser (see “[Status Indicators](#)” on page 53).

Hardware Symptoms

A red status lamp at the vacuum degasser indicates a problem with the vacuum system or with the electronic control. The vacuum degasser generates an error output on the remote lines.

Status Indicators

Two status lamps are located on the front of the standard degasser. The left lamp indicates the power supply status, the right lamp indicates the standard degasser status.

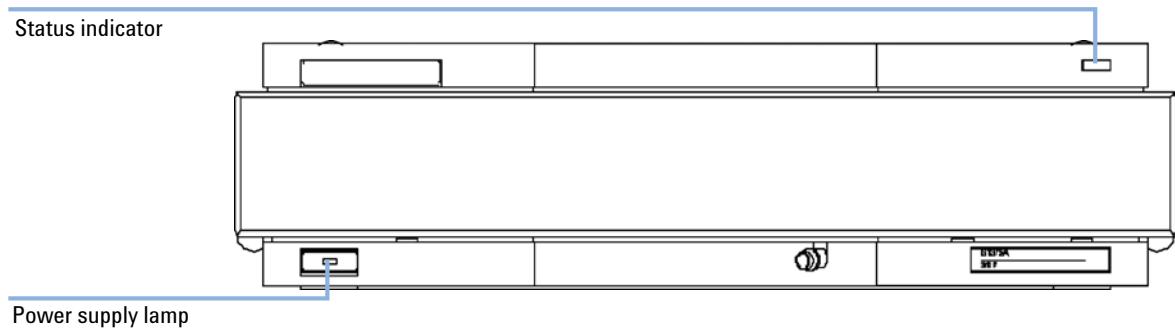


Figure 13 Location of Status Lamps

Power Supply Lamp

The power supply lamp is integrated into the main power switch. When the lamp is illuminated (green), the power is ON.

5 Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

Status Indicators

Instrument Status Indicator

The instrument status indicator indicates one of three possible instrument conditions.

- When the lamp is OFF, the standard degasser is in *ready* condition (only if the power supply lamp is ON, otherwise, the instrument is switched OFF, or there is a defect in the power supply). A ready condition exists when there is sufficient vacuum in the standard degasser.
- A *busy* condition is indicated, when the lamp is yellow. A busy condition exists when the vacuum pump of the standard degasser is working to generate or maintain vacuum in the chambers. This is the case when the standard degasser is turned ON for the first time or the pressure rises above its limit during normal operation.
- An *error* condition is indicated, when the lamp is red. An error condition exists when the standard degasser detects an internal defect that does not allow the vacuum to be built up in a certain time frame (approximately 8 minutes).

CAUTION

Internal Leak or Electronic Failure

If the error LED is on, there is either an internal leak in the vacuum system or an electronic failure. In case of an internal leak it is possible that solvent may enter the vacuum chamber and solvent may leak into the waste drain.

- To prevent any damage of the standard degasser, switch off the degasser and remove the solvent bottles from the solvent cabinet to stop any gravity-caused flow of solvent into the vacuum chamber.

6

Maintenance

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Simple Repairs - Maintenance	57
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Removing and Refitting the Top Cover	59
Assembling the Main Cover	62
Exchanging the Fuses of the Power Inline Filter	63

This chapter describes the maintenance of the module.



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6 Maintenance

Warnings and Cautions

Warnings and Cautions

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

The handling of solvents, samples and reagents can hold health and safety risks.

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- The volume of substances should be reduced to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Do not operate the instrument in an explosive atmosphere.

WARNING

Electrical shock

Repair work at the module can lead to personal injuries, e.g. shock hazard, when the cover is opened.

- Do not remove the cover of the module.
- Only certified persons are authorized to carry out repairs inside the module.

WARNING

Personal injury or damage to the product

Agilent is not responsible for any damages caused, in whole or in part, by improper use of the products, unauthorized alterations, adjustments or modifications to the products, failure to comply with procedures in Agilent product user guides, or use of the products in violation of applicable laws, rules or regulations.

- Use your Agilent products only in the manner described in the Agilent product user guides.

CAUTION

Safety standards for external equipment

- If you connect external equipment to the instrument, make sure that you only use accessory units tested and approved according to the safety standards appropriate for the type of external equipment.

Simple Repairs - Maintenance

The standard degasser is designed for easy repair. The most frequent repairs such as exchanging power fuses and status light pipes can be performed by the user, but require opening the main cover of the standard degasser. These repairs are described in this chapter.

6 Maintenance

Cleaning the Instrument

Cleaning the Instrument

WARNING

Liquid dripping into the electronic compartment of your module can cause shock hazard and damage the module

- Do not use an excessively damp cloth during cleaning.
- Drain all solvent lines before opening any connections in the flow path.

The vacuum degasser case should be kept clean. Cleaning should be done with a soft cloth slightly dampened with water or a solution of water and a mild detergent. Do not use an excessively damp cloth that liquid can drip into the vacuum degasser.

Removing and Refitting the Top Cover

Tools required	p/n	Description
	8710-0899	Screwdriver, Pozidriv #1

Preparations

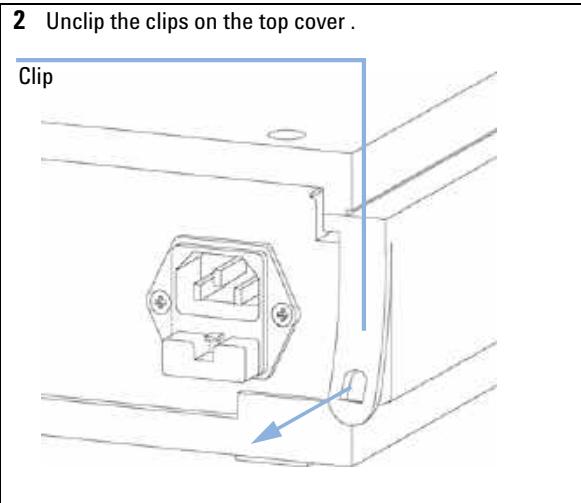
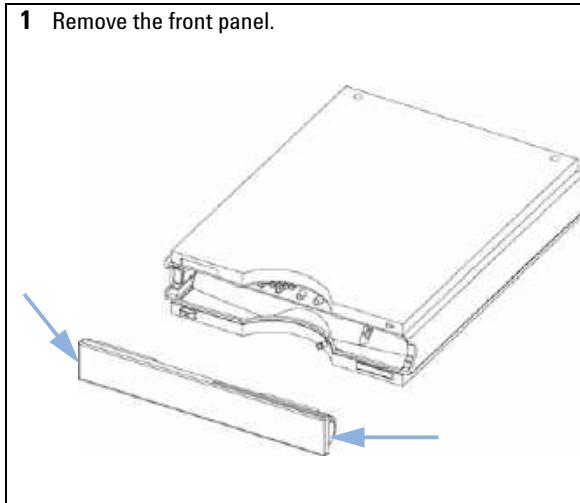
- Switch OFF the degasser at the main power switch
- Disconnect the power cable and remote cable
- Disconnect all solvent tubes from the ports of the degasser
- Remove solvent cabinet from the degasser
- Remove degasser from the stack.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

The handling of solvents, samples and reagents can hold health and safety risks.

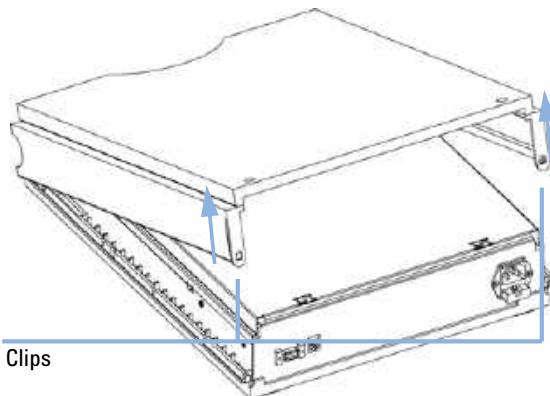
- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- The volume of substances should be reduced to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Do not operate the instrument in an explosive atmosphere.



6 Maintenance

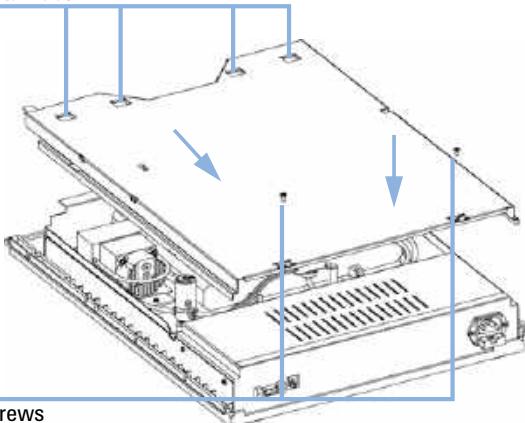
Removing and Refitting the Top Cover

3 Lift the cover away.



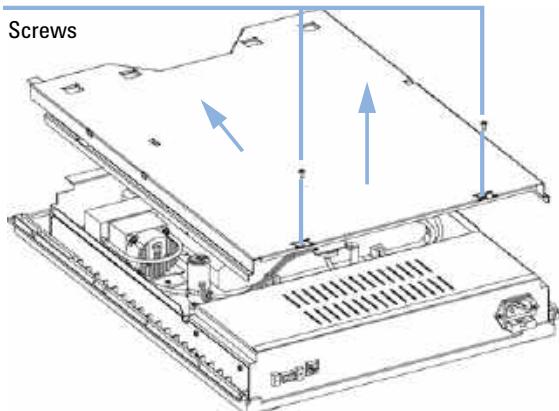
5 Place the metal cover onto the housing. Lower the front of the plate first, then slide panel to the back. Assure the four metal tabs of the panel slide underneath the Z-plane. Fix the two holding screws.

Metal Tabs



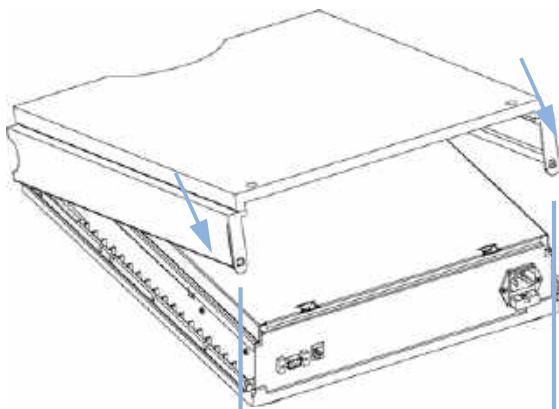
4 Unscrew the screws on the top plate and remove the plate by lifting its back and then sliding the plate to the front.

Screws

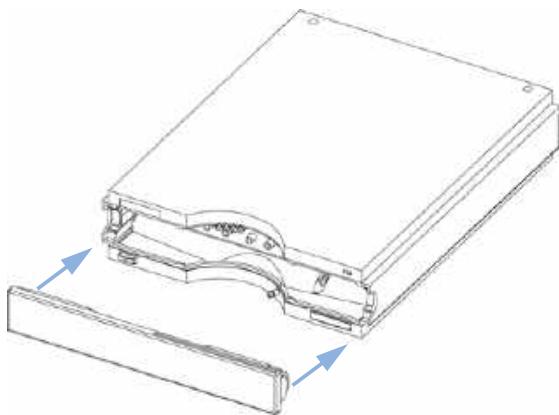


6 Replace the top cover. Ensure the clips are seated correctly.

Clips



7 Reinstall the front cover.



8 Reinstall the degasser in your system stack and connect the cables and capillaries and turn on the degasser.

6 Maintenance

Assembling the Main Cover

Assembling the Main Cover

When • If cover is broken.

Parts required	#	p/n	Description
	1	5065-9989	Cover kit (includes base, top, left and right)

CAUTION

Wrong assembly

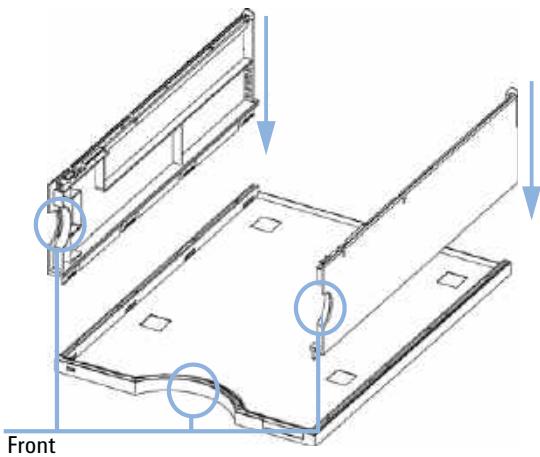
In case you insert the left or right side in the opposite position, you may not be able to remove the side from the top part.

→ Take care not to mix up left and right side.

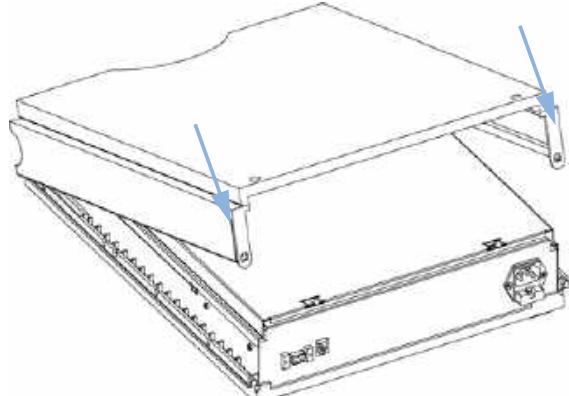
NOTE

The cover kit contains all parts, but it is not assembled.

1 Place the top part on the bench and insert the left and right side into the top part.



2 Replace the cover.



Next Steps:

- 3 Replace the degasser in the stack and reconnect the cables and capillaries.
- 4 Turn ON the degasser.

Exchanging the Fuses of the Power Inline Filter

When • If the standard degasser appears dead

Tools required **Description**
Test meter
(if available)

Parts required # p/n Description
1 2110-0458 Fuse: 250V, T 500 mA , compatible to all supported line voltages

WARNING

Use of unsupplied cables
Using cables not supplied by Agilent Technologies can lead to damage of the electronic components or personal injury.

→ Never use cables other than the ones supplied by Agilent Technologies to ensure proper functionality and compliance with safety or EMC regulations.

NOTE

The module power supply has wide-ranging capability (see [Table 1](#) on page 17). It accepts any line voltage in these ranges. Consequently there is no voltage selector in the rear of the standard degasser. There are two externally accessible fuses, that protect the power supply. These fuses are identical for all accepted line voltages.

- 1 Switch OFF the power switch at the front of the instrument.
- 2 Remove the power cable from the power connector at the rear of the instrument.

6 Maintenance

Exchanging the Fuses of the Power Inline Filter

- 3 Press down the clip of the fuse holder and pull out of the power socket.

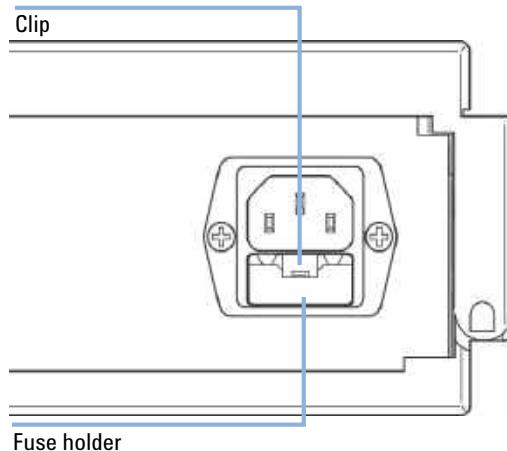


Figure 14 Fuse Holder and Clip

- 4 Remove the fuses from the fuse holders.
- 5 Ensure the fuse wires inside the fuses are not broken. If a test meter is available, check the resistance of each fuse. A good fuse shows a low resistance (approximately 0 Ohm).
- 6 If a fuse is defective (wire broken or high resistance), insert a new fuse.
- 7 Reinsert the fuse holders and the power cable.
- 8 Switch ON the power switch.

7

Parts for Maintenance

Cover Parts 66

Power and Status Light Pipes 67

Accessory Kit Contents 68

This chapter provides information on parts for maintenance.



Agilent Technologies

7 Parts for Maintenance

Cover Parts

Cover Parts

Item	p/n	Description
1	5065-9989	Cover kit (includes base, top, left and right)
2	5065-9990	Front cover
3	5042-8901	Name plate
4	5041-8387	Tube clip
5	5041-8365	Blank plug for unused channels / not shown

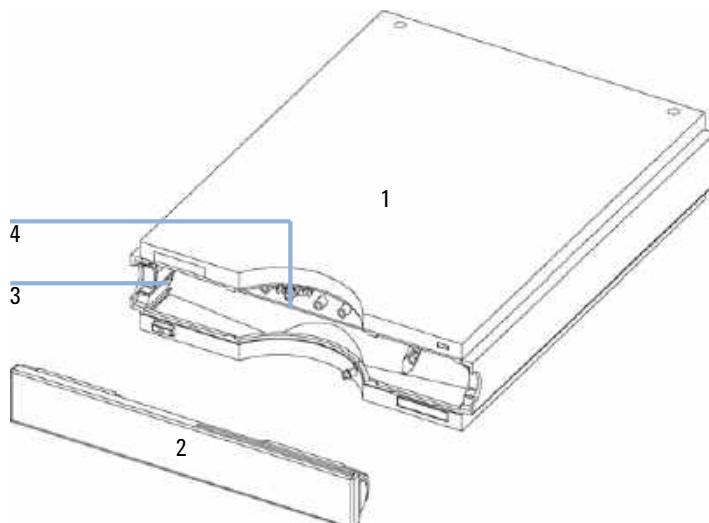


Figure 15 Cover Parts

Power and Status Light Pipes

Item	p/n	Description
1	5041-8383	Power switch coupler
2	5041-8382	Power switch light pipe
3	5041-8381	Power switch button
4	5041-8384	Status light pipe

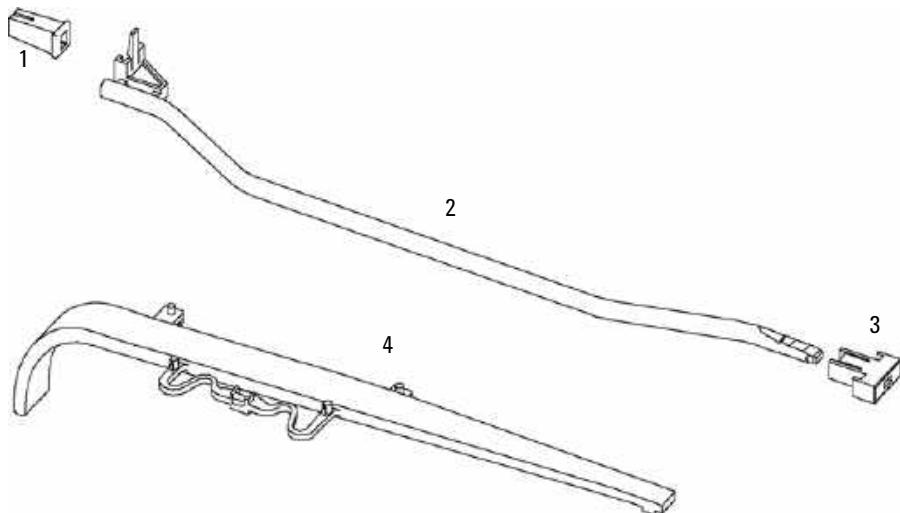


Figure 16 Power and Status Light Pipes

7 Parts for Maintenance

Accessory Kit Contents

Accessory Kit Contents

Accessory Kit (G1322-68705)

p/n	Description
5062-8534	Syringe Reorder number (pack of 10)
9301-1337	Syringe adapter
0100-1710	Mounting Tool for Tubing Connections
5062-2463	Corrugated tubing, PP, 6.5 mm id, 5 m
G1322-67300	Kit of 4 solvent tubes including labels for connection degasser to MCGV

8 Identifying Cables

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- Remote Cables **72**
- Auxiliary Cable **75**

This chapter provides information on cables used with the Agilent 1200 Infinity Series modules.



8 Identifying Cables

Cable Overview

Cable Overview

NOTE

Never use cables other than the ones supplied by Agilent Technologies to ensure proper functionality and compliance with safety or EMC regulations.

Analog cables

p/n	Description
35900-60750	Agilent module to 3394/6 integrators
35900-60750	Agilent 35900A A/D converter
01046-60105	Analog cable (BNC to general purpose, spade lugs)

Remote cables

p/n	Description
03394-60600	Agilent module to 3396A Series I integrators
	3396 Series II / 3395A integrator, see details in section “ Remote Cables ” on page 72
03396-61010	Agilent module to 3396 Series III / 3395B integrators
5061-3378	Remote Cable
01046-60201	Agilent module to general purpose

BCD cables

p/n	Description
03396-60560	Agilent module to 3396 integrators
G1351-81600	Agilent module to general purpose

CAN cables

p/n	Description
5181-1516	CAN cable, Agilent module to module, 0.5 m
5181-1519	CAN cable, Agilent module to module, 1 m

LAN cables

p/n	Description
5023-0203	Cross-over network cable, shielded, 3 m (for point to point connection)
5023-0202	Twisted pair network cable, shielded, 7 m (for point to point connection)

External Contact Cable

p/n	Description
G1103-61611	General Purpose Cable

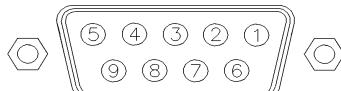
RS-232 cables

p/n	Description
G1530-60600	RS-232 cable, 2 m
RS232-61601	RS-232 cable, 2.5 m Instrument to PC, 9-to-9 pin (female). This cable has special pin-out, and is not compatible with connecting printers and plotters. It's also called "Null Modem Cable" with full handshaking where the wiring is made between pins 1-1, 2-3, 3-2, 4-6, 5-5, 6-4, 7-8, 8-7, 9-9.
5181-1561	RS-232 cable, 8 m

8 Identifying Cables

Cable Overview

Remote Cables



One end of these cables provides a Agilent Technologies APG (Analytical Products Group) remote connector to be connected to Agilent modules. The other end depends on the instrument to be connected to.

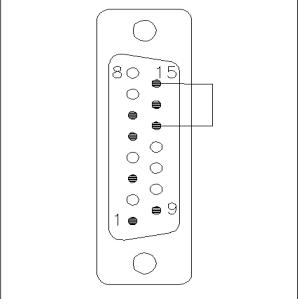
Agilent Module to 3396A Integrators

p/n 03394-60600	Pin 3396A	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	9	1 - White	Digital ground	
	NC	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low
	3	3 - Gray	Start	Low
	NC	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low
	NC	5 - Pink	Not connected	
	NC	6 - Yellow	Power on	High
	5,14	7 - Red	Ready	High
	1	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	NC	9 - Black	Start request	Low
	13, 15		Not connected	

Agilent Module to 3396 Series II / 3395A Integrators

Use the cable Agilent module to 3396A Series I integrators (03394-60600) and cut pin #5 on the integrator side. Otherwise the integrator prints START; not ready.

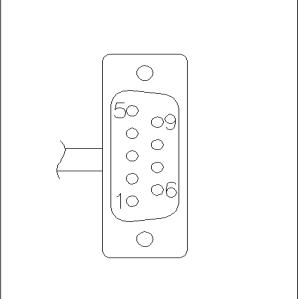
Agilent Module to 3396 Series III / 3395B Integrators

p/n 03396-61010	Pin 33XX	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	9	1 - White	Digital ground	
	NC	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low
	3	3 - Gray	Start	Low
	NC	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low
	NC	5 - Pink	Not connected	
	NC	6 - Yellow	Power on	High
	14	7 - Red	Ready	High
	4	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	NC	9 - Black	Start request	Low
	13, 15		Not connected	

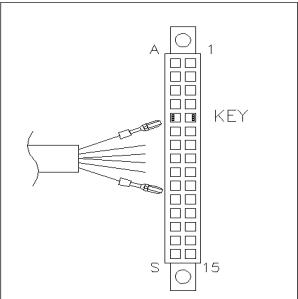
8 Identifying Cables

Cable Overview

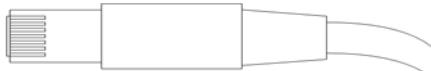
Agilent Module to Agilent 35900 A/D Converters

p/n 5061-3378	Pin 35900 A/D	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	1 - White	1 - White	Digital ground	
	2 - Brown	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low
	3 - Gray	3 - Gray	Start	Low
	4 - Blue	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low
	5 - Pink	5 - Pink	Not connected	
	6 - Yellow	6 - Yellow	Power on	High
	7 - Red	7 - Red	Ready	High
	8 - Green	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	9 - Black	9 - Black	Start request	Low

Agilent Module to General Purpose

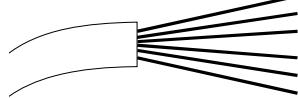
p/n 01046-60201	Wire Color	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	White	1	Digital ground	
	Brown	2	Prepare run	Low
	Gray	3	Start	Low
	Blue	4	Shut down	Low
	Pink	5	Not connected	
	Yellow	6	Power on	High
	Red	7	Ready	High
	Green	8	Stop	Low
	Black	9	Start request	Low

Auxiliary Cable



One end of this cable provides a modular plug to be connected to the Agilent vacuum degasser. The other end is for general purpose.

Agilent Vacuum Degasser to general purposes

p/n G1322-81600	Color	Pin Agilent 1100	Signal Name
	White	1	Ground
	Brown	2	Pressure signal
	Green	3	
	Yellow	4	
	Grey	5	DC + 5 V IN
	Pink	6	Vent

8 Identifying Cables

Cable Overview

9 Appendix

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The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive
(2002/96/EC) [81](#)

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Agilent Technologies on Internet [84](#)

This chapter provides additional information on safety, legal and web.



Agilent Technologies

General Safety Information

Safety Symbols

Table 6 Safety Symbols

Symbol	Description
	The apparatus is marked with this symbol when the user should refer to the instruction manual in order to protect risk of harm to the operator and to protect the apparatus against damage.
	Indicates dangerous voltages.
	Indicates a protected ground terminal.
	Indicates eye damage may result from directly viewing the light produced by the deuterium lamp used in this product.
	The apparatus is marked with this symbol when hot surfaces are available and the user should not touch it when heated up.

WARNING

A WARNING

alerts you to situations that could cause physical injury or death.

- Do not proceed beyond a warning until you have fully understood and met the indicated conditions.

CAUTION

A CAUTION

alerts you to situations that could cause loss of data, or damage of equipment.

- Do not proceed beyond a caution until you have fully understood and met the indicated conditions.

General Safety Information

The following general safety precautions must be observed during all phases of operation, service, and repair of this instrument. Failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual violates safety standards of design, manufacture, and intended use of the instrument. Agilent Technologies assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.

WARNING

Ensure the proper usage of the equipment.

The protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

- The operator of this instrument is advised to use the equipment in a manner as specified in this manual.

Safety Standards

This is a Safety Class I instrument (provided with terminal for protective earthing) and has been manufactured and tested according to international safety standards.

Operation

Before applying power, comply with the installation section. Additionally the following must be observed.

Do not remove instrument covers when operating. Before the instrument is switched on, all protective earth terminals, extension cords, auto-transformers, and devices connected to it must be connected to a protective earth via a ground socket. Any interruption of the protective earth grounding will cause a potential shock hazard that could result in serious personal injury. Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, the instrument must be made inoperative and be secured against any intended operation.

Make sure that only fuses with the required rated current and of the specified type (normal blow, time delay, and so on) are used for replacement. The use of repaired fuses and the short-circuiting of fuse holders must be avoided.

Some adjustments described in the manual, are made with power supplied to the instrument, and protective covers removed. Energy available at many points may, if contacted, result in personal injury.

Any adjustment, maintenance, and repair of the opened instrument under voltage should be avoided whenever possible. When inevitable, this has to be carried out by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved. Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present. Do not replace components with power cable connected.

Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

Do not install substitute parts or make any unauthorized modification to the instrument.

Capacitors inside the instrument may still be charged, even though the instrument has been disconnected from its source of supply. Dangerous voltages, capable of causing serious personal injury, are present in this instrument. Use extreme caution when handling, testing and adjusting.

When working with solvents, observe appropriate safety procedures (for example, goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet by the solvent vendor, especially when toxic or hazardous solvents are used.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC)

Abstract

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC), adopted by EU Commission on 13 February 2003, is introducing producer responsibility on all electric and electronic appliances starting with 13 August 2005.

NOTE

This product complies with the WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) marking requirements. The affixed label indicates that you must not discard this electrical/electronic product in domestic household waste.

Product Category:

With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE Directive Annex I, this product is classed as a Monitoring and Control Instrumentation product.

**NOTE**

Do not dispose off in domestic household waste

To return unwanted products, contact your local Agilent office, or see www.agilent.com for more information.

Radio Interference

Cables supplied by Agilent Technologies are screened to provide optimized protection against radio interference. All cables are in compliance with safety or EMC regulations.

Test and Measurement

If test and measurement equipment is operated with unscreened cables, or used for measurements on open set-ups, the user has to assure that under operating conditions the radio interference limits are still met within the premises.

Sound Emission

Manufacturer's Declaration

This statement is provided to comply with the requirements of the German Sound Emission Directive of 18 January 1991.

This product has a sound pressure emission (at the operator position) < 70 dB.

- Sound Pressure Lp < 70 dB (A)
- At Operator Position
- Normal Operation
- According to ISO 7779:1988/EN 27779/1991 (Type Test)

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<http://www.agilent.com>

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In This Book

This manual contains user information about the Agilent 1260 Infinity Standard Degasser. The manual describes the following:

- introduction,
- site requirements and specifications,
- installing the degasser,
- using the degasser,
- troubleshooting and diagnostics,
- maintenance,
- parts and materials for maintenance,
- identifying cables,
- appendix.

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Printed in Germany
02/2014



G1322-90014



Agilent Technologies