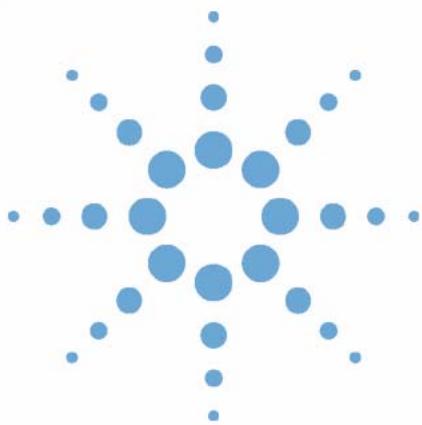




# **Agilent 1200 Series Standard and Preparative Autosamplers**



## **User Manual**



**Agilent Technologies**

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## 1 Introduction to the Autosampler

### Introduction to the Autosampler

# Introduction to the Autosampler

Three models of Agilent 1200 Series autosamplers are available; within this introduction they will be referred to as the standard autosampler (G1329A), the standard autosampler SL (G1329B) and the preparative autosampler (G2260A). Unless otherwise stated all information in this section is valid for all models.

The Agilent 1100 Series autosamplers and Agilent 1200 Series autosamplers are designed for use with other modules of the Agilent 1200 Series LC system, with the HP 1050 Series, or with other LC systems if adequate remote control inputs and outputs are available. The autosamplers are controlled from the Agilent 1200 Series control module (G4208 A Instant Pilot) or from the Agilent ChemStation for LC.

Three sample-rack sizes are available for the autosamplers. The standard full-size rack holds  $100 \times 1.8$  ml vials, while the two half-size racks provide space for  $40 \times 1.8$  ml vials and  $15 \times 6$  ml vials respectively. Any two half-size rack trays can be installed in the autosamplers simultaneously. A specially designed sample-rack holding  $100 \times 1.8$  ml vials is available for use with thermostatted autosamplers. The half-size racks trays are not designed for an optimal heat transfer when they are used with a thermostatted autosampler.

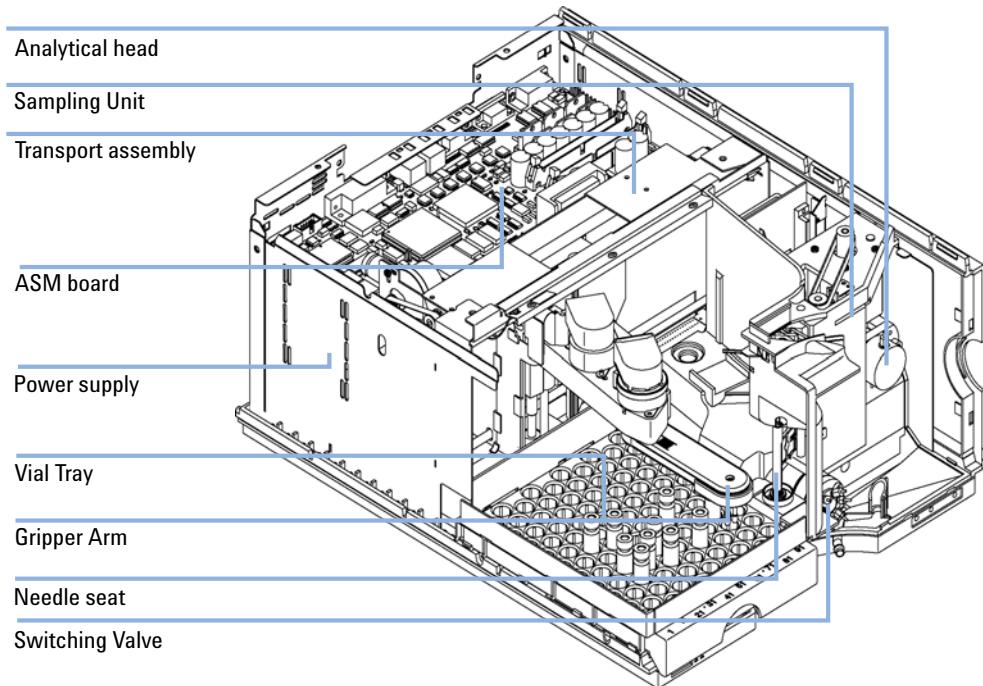
The autosamplers transport mechanism uses an X-Z-Theta movement to optimize vial pick-up and return. Vials are picked up by the gripper arm, and positioned below the sampling unit. The gripper transport mechanism and sampling unit are driven by motors. Movement is monitored by optical sensors and optical encoders to ensure correct operation. The metering device is always flushed after injection to ensure minimum carry-over.

The standard analytical head device provides injection volumes from  $0.1 - 100 \mu\text{l}$ . Two preparative head devices provide injection volumes from  $0.1 - 900 \mu\text{l}$ . One head is limited by a system pressure of 200 bars, the other by a system pressure of 400 bars. The G1329B autosampler SL uses an analytical head providing injection volumes from  $0.1 - 100 \mu\text{l}$  for pressures up to 600 bar as used in rapid resolution systems.

The six-port injection valve unit (only 5 ports are used) is driven by a high-speed hybrid stepper motor. During the sampling sequence, the valve unit bypasses the autosamplers, and directly connects the flow from the pump to

the column. During injection and analysis, the valve unit directs the flow through the autosamplers which ensures that the sample is injected completely into the column, and that any sample residue is removed from the metering unit and needle from before the next sampling sequence begins. Different valves are available for the standard and preparative autosamplers.

Control of the vial temperature in the thermostatted autosampler is achieved using an additional Agilent 1200 Series module; the ALS thermostat. Details of this module are given in the Agilent 1200 Series thermostatted autosampler Supplemental Manual.



**Figure 1** Overview of the Autosampler

## 1 Introduction to the Autosampler

### Sampling Sequence

# Sampling Sequence

The movements of the autosampler components during the sampling sequence are monitored continuously by the autosampler processor. The processor defines specific time windows and mechanical ranges for each movement. If a specific step of the sampling sequence can't be completed successfully, an error message is generated.

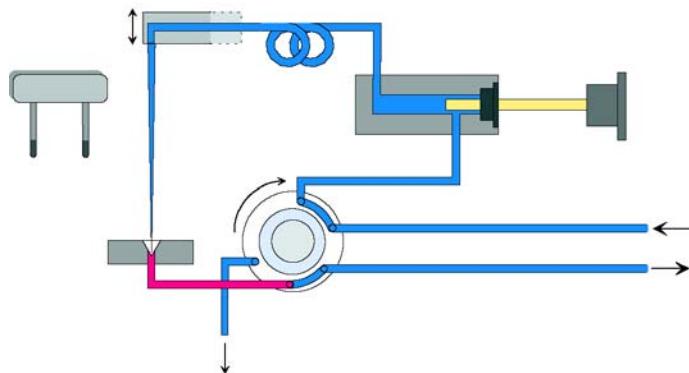
Solvent is bypassed from the autosamplers by the injection valve during the sampling sequence. The sample vial is selected by a gripper arm from a static sample rack, or from external vial positions. The gripper arm places the sample vial below the injection needle. The required volume of sample is drawn into the sample loop by the metering device. Sample is applied to the column when the injection valve returns to the mainpass position at the end of the sampling sequence.

The sampling sequence occurs in the following order:

- 1 The injection valve switches to the bypass position.
- 2 The plunger of the metering device moves to the initialization position.
- 3 The gripper arm moves from the home position, and selects the vial. At the same time, the needle lifts out of the seat.
- 4 The gripper arm places the vial below the needle.
- 5 The needle lowers into the vial.
- 6 The metering device draws the defined sample volume.
- 7 The needle lifts out of the vial.
- 8 If the automated needle wash is selected (see “[Using the Automated Needle Wash](#)” on page 63), the gripper arm replaces the sample vial, positions the wash vial below the needle, lowers the needle into the vial, then lifts the needle out of the wash vial.
- 9 The gripper arm checks if the safety flap is in position.
- 10 The gripper arm replaces the vial, and returns to the home position. Simultaneously, the needle lowers into the seat.
- 11 The injection valve switches to the mainpass position.

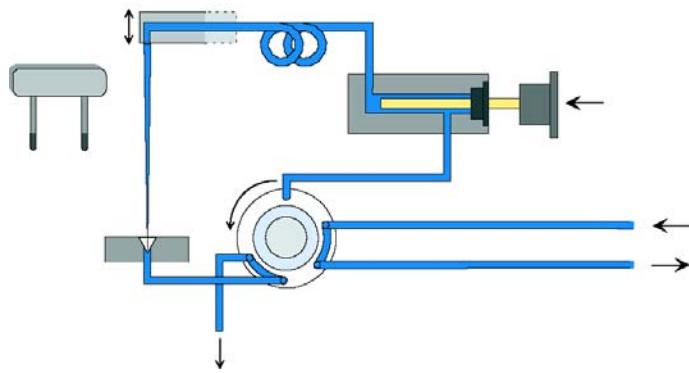
## Injection Sequence

Before the start of the injection sequence, and during an analysis, the injection valve is in the mainpass position ([Figure 2](#) on page 11). In this position, the mobile phase flows through the autosamplers metering device, sample loop, and needle, ensuring all parts in contact with sample are flushed during the run, thus minimizing carry-over.



**Figure 2** Mainpass Position

When the sample sequence begins, the valve unit switches to the bypass position ([Figure 3](#) on page 11). Solvent from the pump enters the valve unit at port 1, and flows directly to the column through port 6.

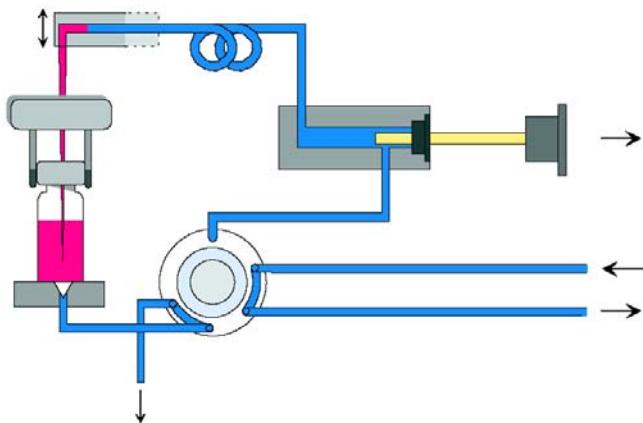


**Figure 3** Bypass Position

## 1 Introduction to the Autosampler

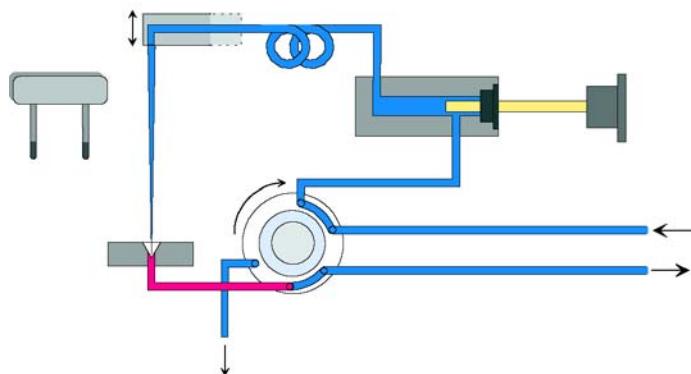
### Sampling Sequence

Next, the needle is raised, and the vial is positioned below the needle. The needle moves down into the vial, and the metering unit draws the sample into the sample loop ([Figure 4 on page 12](#)).



**Figure 4** Drawing the Sample

When the metering unit has drawn the required volume of sample into the sample loop, the needle is raised, and the vial is replaced in the sample tray. The needle is lowered into the needle seat, and the injection valve switches back to the mainpass position, flushing the sample onto the column ([Figure 5 on page 12](#)).



**Figure 5** Mainpass Position (Sample Injection)

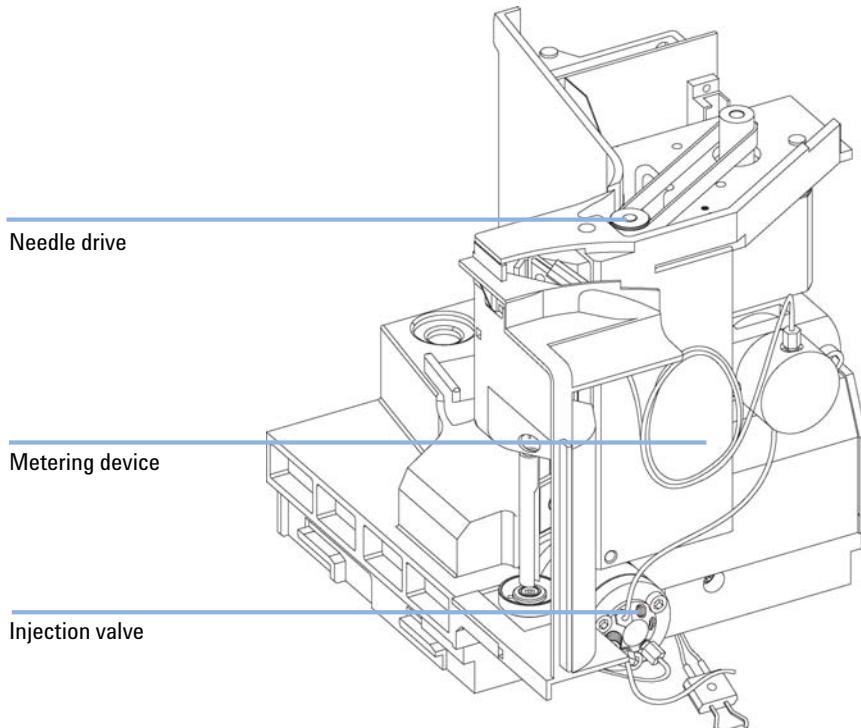
## Sampling Unit

The sampling unit comprises three main assemblies: needle drive, metering device, and injection valve.

### NOTE

The replacement sampling unit excludes the injection valve and metering head assemblies.

The sampling units for the standard and the preparative autosamplers are different.



**Figure 6**      Autosampler Sampling Unit

## 1 Introduction to the Autosampler

### Sampling Unit

#### Needle-Drive

The needle movement is driven by a stepper motor connected to the spindle assembly by a toothed belt. The circular motion of the motor is converted to linear motion by the drive nut on the spindle assembly. The upper and lower needle positions are detected by reflection sensors on the sampling unit flex board, while the needle-in-vial position is determined by counting the motor steps from the upper needle-sensor position.

#### Analytical head / preparative head

The analytical head is driven by the stepper motor connected to the drive shaft by a toothed belt. The drive nut on the spindle converts the circular movement of the spindle to linear motion. The drive nut pushes the sapphire plunger against the tension of the spring into the analytical head. The base of the plunger sits on the large bearing of the drive nut, which ensures the plunger is always centered. A ceramic ring guides the movement of the plunger in the analytical head. The home position of the plunger is sensed by an infra-red sensor on the sampling unit flex board, while the sample volume is determined by counting the number of steps from the home position. The backward movement of the plunger (driven by the spring) draws sample from the vial.

**Table 1** Analytical Head Technical Data

	Standard (100 µl)	Standard (900 µl)	Preparative (900 µl)
Number of steps	15000	15000	15000
Volume resolution	7 nl/motor step	60 nl/motor step	60 nl/motor step
Maximum stroke	100 µl	900 µl	900 µl
Pressure limit	600 bar	200 bar	400 bar
Plunger material	Sapphire	Sapphire	Sapphire

## Injection-Valve

The two-position 6-port injection valve is driven by a stepper motor. Only five of the six ports are used (port 3 is not used). A lever/slider mechanism transfers the movement of the stepper motor to the injection valve. Two microswitches monitor switching of the valve (bypass and mainpass end positions).

No valve adjustments are required after replacing internal components.

**Table 2** Injection-Valve Technical Data

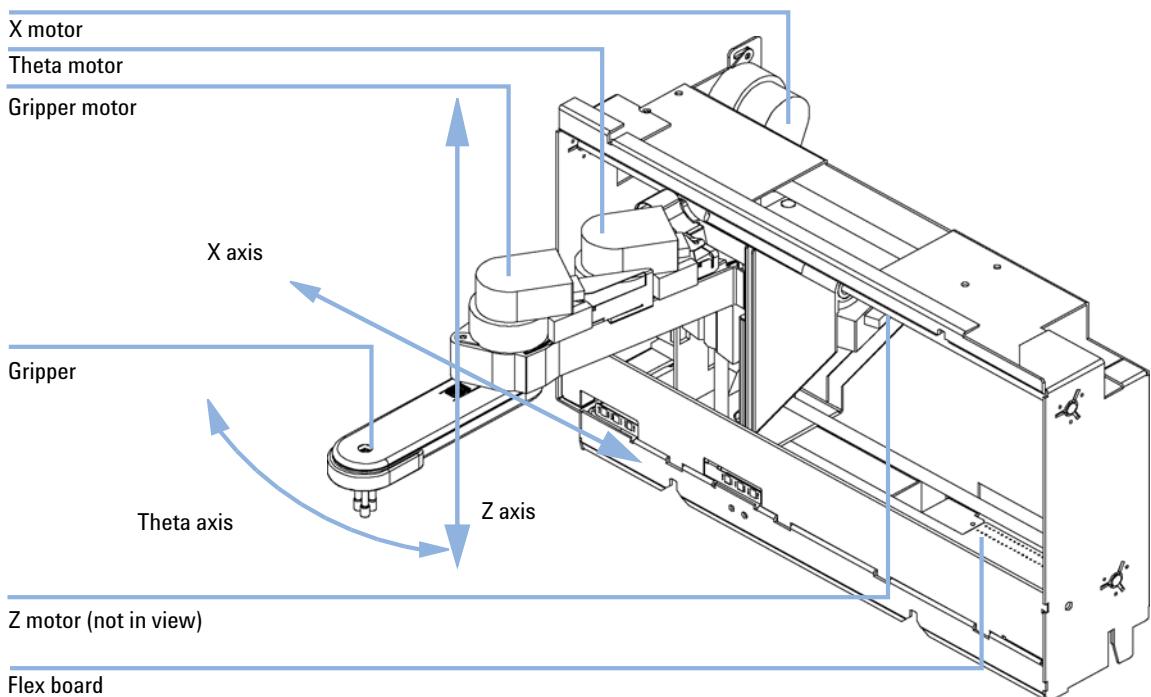
	Standard	Preparative MBB™	Autosampler SL
Motor type	4 V, 1.2 A stepper motor	4 V, 1.2 A stepper motor	4 V, 1.2 A stepper motor
Seal material	Vespel™ (Tefzel™ available)	PEEK	PEEK
Stator material	Ceramic/PEEK	PEEK	None
Number of ports	6	6	6
Switching time	< 150 ms	< 150 ms	< 150 ms

## 1 Introduction to the Autosampler

### Transport Assembly

## Transport Assembly

The transport unit comprises an X-axis slide (left-right motion), a Z-axis arm (up-down motion), and a gripper assembly (rotation and vial-gripping).



**Figure 7** Transport Assembly

The transport assembly uses four stepper motors driven in closed-loop mode for accurate positioning of the gripper assembly for sample-vial transport. The rotational movement of the motors is converted to linear motion (X- and Z-axes) by toothed belts connected to the drive spindles. The rotation (theta axes) of the gripper assembly is transferred from the motor by a toothed belt and series of gears. The opening and closing of the gripper fingers are driven by a stepper motor linked by a toothed belt to the planetary gearing inside the gripper assembly.

The stepper motor positions are determined by the optical encoders mounted onto the stepper-motor housing. The encoders monitor the position of the motors continually, and correct for position errors automatically (e.g. if the gripper is accidentally moved out of position when loading vials into the vial tray). The initialization positions of the moving components are sensed by reflection sensors mounted on the flex board. These positions are used by the processor to calculate the actual motor position. An additional six reflection sensors for tray recognition are mounted on the flex board at the front of the assembly.

## **1    Introduction to the Autosampler**

### **Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF)**

## **Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF)**

The early maintenance feedback (EMF) feature monitors the usage of specific components in the instrument, and provides feedback when the user-setable limits have been exceeded. The visual feedback in the user interface provides an indication that maintenance procedures should be scheduled.

For details on EMF counters and how to use them, see “[Early Maintenance Feedback \(EMF\)](#)” on page 82.

## Electrical Connections

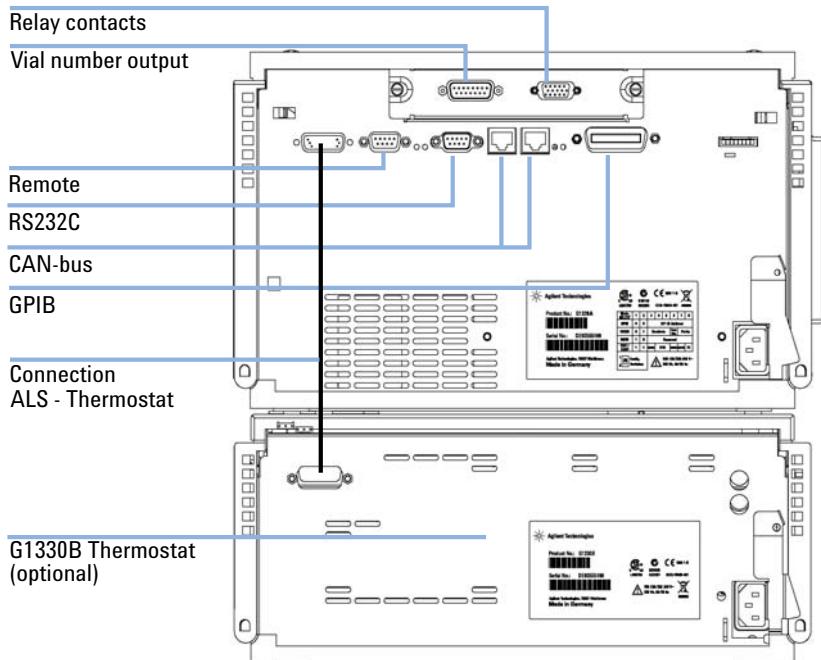
- The GPIB connector is used to connect the module with a computer. The address and control switch module next to the GPIB connector determines the GPIB address of your module. The switches are preset to a default address and is recognized once after power is switched ON.
- The CAN bus is a serial bus with high speed data transfer. The two connectors for the CAN bus are used for internal Agilent 1200 Series module data transfer and synchronization.
- One analog output provides signals for integrators or data handling systems.
- The interface board slot is used for external contacts and BCD bottle number output or LAN connections.
- The REMOTE connector may be used in combination with other analytical instruments from Agilent Technologies if you want to use features such as start, stop, common shut down, prepare, and so on.
- With the appropriate software, the RS-232C connector may be used to control the module from a computer through a RS-232C connection. This connector is activated and can be configured with the configuration switch. See your software documentation for further information.
- The power input socket accepts a line voltage of 100 – 240 volts AC  $\pm$  10% with a line frequency of 50 or 60 Hz. Maximum power consumption is 300 VA. There is no voltage selector on your module because the power supply has wide-ranging capability. There are no externally accessible fuses, because automatic electronic fuses are implemented in the power supply. The security lever at the power input socket prevents the module cover from being taken off when line power is still connected.

**NOTE**

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

## 1 Introduction to the Autosampler

### Electrical Connections



**Figure 8**      Autosampler (plus Thermostat) Electrical Connections

# Agilent 1200 Series Interfaces

The Agilent 1200 Series modules provide the following interfaces:

**Table 3** Agilent 1200 Series Interfaces

Interface Type	Pumps	Autosampler	DA Detector MW Detector FL Detector	VW Detector RI Detector	Thermostatted Column Compartment	Vacuum Degasser
CAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GPIB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
RS-232C	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
APG Remote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Analog	Yes	No	2 ×	1 ×	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Interface board <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

<sup>1</sup> The vacuum degasser will have a special connector for specific use. For details, see the degasser manual.

<sup>2</sup> The interface board slot (not common to all modules) provides specific interfacing needs (external contacts, BCD, LAN and so on).

## **1 Introduction to the Autosampler**

### Agilent 1200 Series Interfaces

## 2

# Site Requirements and Specifications

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## 2 Site Requirements and Specifications

### Site Requirements

## Site Requirements

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

### Power Consideration

The autosampler power supply has wide-ranging capability (see [Table 4](#) on page 27). Consequently there is no voltage selector in the rear of the autosampler. There are also no externally accessible fuses, because automatic electronic fuses are implemented in the power supply.

The thermostatted autosampler comprises two modules, the standard or preparative autosampler and the thermostat (G1330B). Both modules have a separate power supply and a power plug for the line connections. The two modules are connected by a control cable and both are turned on by the autosampler module.

#### **WARNING**

##### ***Damaged electronics***

**Disconnecting or reconnecting the sampler to thermostat cable when the power cords are connected to either of the two modules will damage the electronics of the modules.**

- Make sure the power cords are unplugged before disconnecting or reconnecting the sampler to thermostat cable.
- 

#### **WARNING**

##### **Incorrect line voltage at the instrument**

**Shock hazard 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.
-

**CAUTION**

Unaccessible 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 of the module. The male end of each power cord is different and designed to match the wall socket of a particular country or region.

**WARNING**

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

### Electric Shock

- 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.
-

## 2 Site Requirements and Specifications

### Site Requirements

#### Bench Space

The autosampler dimensions and weight (see [Table 4](#) on page 27) allow the instrument to be placed on almost any laboratory bench. The instrument requires an additional 2.5 cm (1.0 inch) of space on either side, and approximately 8 cm (3.1 inches) at the rear for the circulation of air, and room for electrical connections. Ensure the autosampler is installed in a horizontal position.

The thermostatted autosampler dimensions and weight allow the instrument to be placed on almost any laboratory bench. The instrument requires an additional 25 cm (10 inches) of space on either side for the circulation of air, and approximately 8 cm (3.1 inches) at the rear for electrical connections. Ensure the autosampler is installed in a level position.

If a complete Agilent 1200 Series system is to be installed on the bench, make sure that the bench is designed to carry the weight of all the modules. For a complete system including the thermostatted autosampler it is recommended to position the modules in two stacks, see "[Optimizing the Stack Configuration](#)" on page 37. Make sure that in this configuration there is 25 cm (10 inches) space on either side of the thermostatted autosampler for the circulation of air.

#### Environment

Your module will work within specifications at ambient temperatures and relative humidity as described in [Table 4](#) on page 27.

#### 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 4** Physical Specifications

Type	Specification	Comments
Weight	14.2 kg (32 lbs)	
Dimensions (width × depth × height)	200 × 345 × 435 mm (8 × 13.5 × 17 inches)	
Line voltage	100 – 240 VAC, ± 10%	Wide-ranging capability
Line frequency	50 or 60 Hz, ± 5%	
Power consumption	300 VA / 200 W / 683 BTU	Maximum
Ambient operating temperature	0–55 °C (32–131 °F)	See warning “” on page 27
Ambient non-operating temperature	-40–70 °C (-4–158 °F)	
Humidity	< 95%, at 25–40 °C (77–104 °F)	Non-condensing
Operating Altitude	Up to 2000 m (6500 ft)	
Non-operating altitude	Up to 4600 m (14950 ft)	For storing the module
Safety standards: IEC, CSA, UL	Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2	For indoor use only. Research Use Only. Not for use in Diagnostic Procedures.

## WARNING

### Hot rear panel

Using the autosampler at high environmental temperatures may cause the rear panel to become hot.

- Do not use the autosampler at environmental temperatures higher than 50 °C (122 °F)

## 2 Site Requirements and Specifications

### Performance Specifications

# Performance Specifications

**Table 5** Performance Specifications Agilent 1200 Series Autosampler (G1329A). Valid when standard 100 µl metering head installed.

Type	Specification
Pressure	Operating range 0 – 40 MPa (0 – 400 bar, 0 – 5900 psi)
GLP features	Early maintenance feedback (EMF), electronic records of maintenance and errors
Communications	Controller-area network (CAN), GPIB (IEEE-488), RS232C, APG-remote standard, optional four external contact closures and BCD vial number output
Safety features	Leak detection and safe leak handling, low voltages in maintenance areas, error detection and display
Injection range	0.1 – 100 µl in 0.1 µl increments Up to 1500 µl with multiple draw (hardware modification required)
Replicate injections	1 – 99 from one vial
Precision	< 0.25% RSD from 5 – 100 µl, < 1% RSD 1 – 5 µl variable volume
Minimum sample volume	1 µl from 5 µl sample in 100 µl microvial, or 1 µl from 10 µl sample in 300 µl microvial
Carryover	Typically < 0.1%, < 0.05% with external needle cleaning
Sample viscosity range	0.2 – 50 cp
Replicate injections per vial	1 – 99
Sample capacity	100 × 2-ml vials in 1 tray 40 × 2-ml vials in ½ tray 15 × 6-ml vials in ½ tray (Agilent vials only)
Injection cycle time	Typically 50 s depending on draw speed and injection volume

**Table 6** Performance Specifications Agilent 1200 Series standard autosampler (G1329A). Valid when standard 900 µl metering head installed.

Type	Specification
Pressure	Operating range 0 – 20 MPa (0 – 200 bar, 0 – 2950 psi)
GLP features	Early maintenance feedback (EMF), electronic records of maintenance and errors
Communications	Controller-area network (CAN), GPIB (IEEE-488), RS232C, APG-remote standard, optional four external contact closures and BCD vial number output
Safety features	Leak detection and safe leak handling, low voltages in maintenance areas, error detection and display
Injection range	0.1 – 900 µl in 0.1 µl increments (recommended 1 µl increments) Up to 1800 µl with multiple draw (hardware modification required)
Replicate injections	1 – 99 from one vial
Precision	Typically < 0.5% RSD of peak areas from 5 – 2000 µl, Typically < 1% RSD of peak areas from 2000 – 5000 µl, Typically < 3% RSD of peak areas from 1 – 5 µl
Minimum sample volume	1 µl from 5 µl sample in 100 µl microvial, or 1 µl from 10 µl sample in 300 µl microvial
Carryover	Typically < 0.1%, < 0.05% with external needle cleaning
Sample viscosity range	0.2 – 50 cp
Sample capacity	100 × 2-ml vials in 1 tray 40 × 2-ml vials in ½ tray 15 × 6-ml vials in ½ tray (Agilent vials only)
Injection cycle time	50 s for draw speed 200 µl/min, ejection speed 200 µl/min, injection volume 5 µl

## 2 Site Requirements and Specifications

### Performance Specifications

**Table 7** Performance Specifications Agilent 1200 Series standard autosampler SL (G1329B).

Type	Specification
Pressure	Operating range 0 – 60 MPa (0 – 600 bar, 0 – 8850 psi)
GLP features	Early maintenance feedback (EMF), electronic records of maintenance and errors
Communications	Controller-area network (CAN). GPIB (IEEE-488), RS232C, APG-remote standard, optional four external contact closures and BCD vial number output
Safety features	Leak detection and safe leak handling, low voltages in maintenance areas, error detection and display
Injection range	0.1 – 100 µl in 0.1 µl increments (recommended 1 µl increments) Up to 15 00 µl with multiple draw (hardware modification required)
Replicate injections	1 – 99 from one vial
Precision	Typically < 0.25% RSD of peak areas from 5 – 100 µl, Typically < 1% RSD of peak areas from 1 – 5 µl,
Minimum sample volume	1 µl from 5 µl sample in 100 µl microvial, or 1 µl from 10 µl sample in 300 µl microvial
Carryover	Typically < 0.1%, < 0.05% with external needle cleaning
Sample viscosity range	0.2 – 50 cp
Sample capacity	100 × 2-ml vials in 1 tray 40 × 2-ml vials in ½ tray 15 × 6-ml vials in ½ tray (Agilent vials only)
Injection cycle time	50 s for draw speed 200 µl/min, ejection speed 200 µl/min, injection volume 5 µl

**Table 8** Performance Specifications Agilent 1200 Series Preparative Autosampler (G2260A)

Type	Specification
Pressure	Operating range 0 – 40 MPa (0 – 400 bar, 0 – 5800psi)
GLP features	Early maintenance feedback (EMF), electronic records of maintenance and errors
Communications	Controller-area network (CAN). GPIB (IEEE-448), RS232C, APG-remote standard, optional four external contact closures and BCD vial number output
Safety features	Leak detection and safe leak handling, low voltages in maintenance areas, error detection and display
Injection range	0.1 – 900 µl in 0.1 µl increments (recommended 1 µl increments) Up to 1800 µl with multiple draw (hardware modification required) Up to 5000 µl with multiple draw (hardware modification required)
Replicate injections	1 – 99 from one vial
Precision	Typically < 0.5% RSD of peak areas from 5 – 2000 µl. Typically < 1% RSD of peak areas from 2000 – 5000 µl, Typically < 3% RSD of peak areas from 1 – 5 µl
Minimum sample volume	1 µl from 5 µl sample in 100 µl microvial, or 1 µl from 10 µl sample in 300 µl microvial
Sample viscosity range	0.2 – 50 cp
Sample capacity	100 × 2-ml vials in 1 tray 15 × 6-ml vials in ½ tray (Agilent vials only)
Injection cycle time	Typically 50 s, depending on draw speed and injection volume

## **2 Site Requirements and Specifications**

### **Performance Specifications**

## 3

# Installing the Autosampler

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    Damaged Packaging [34](#)

    Delivery Checklist [34](#)

Optimizing the Stack Configuration [37](#)

Installing the Autosampler [41](#)

    Installing the Thermostatted Autosampler [44](#)

    Flow Connections [48](#)

    Installing the Sample Tray [50](#)

    Transporting the Autosampler [51](#)



## Unpacking the Autosampler

### CAUTION

#### *Mechanical damage of the autosampler*

If the transport assembly is not parked, the autosampler could be damaged due to excessive shock of the shipping container during transport.

- Always park the transport assembly before shipment (see “[Transporting the Autosampler](#)” on page 51).
- 

## Damaged Packaging

Upon receipt of your autosampler, inspect the shipping containers for any signs of damage. If the containers or cushioning material are damaged, save them until the contents have been checked for completeness and the autosampler has been checked mechanically and electrically. If the shipping container or cushioning material is damaged, notify the carrier and save the shipping material for the carriers inspection.

## Delivery Checklist

Ensure all parts and materials have been delivered with the autosampler. The instrument box contains the instrument and an Accessory kit. A separate box contains the reference manual and the power cable.

In [Table 9](#) on page 35 and [Table 10](#) on page 36 are listed the content of each accessory kit.

Please report missing or damaged parts to your local Agilent Technologies sales and service office.

**Table 9** G1329A/G1329B - Standard Autosampler Accessory Kit Contents G1329-68725

Description	Part Number
Tubing assembly	<b>5063-6527</b>
CAN cable, 1 m long	<b>5181-1519</b>
Screw cap vials, clear 100/pk	<b>5182-0714</b>
Blue screw caps 100/pk	<b>5182-0717</b>
Label halftray	<b>5989-3890</b>
Vial instruction sheet	no PN
Wrenches 1/4 - 5/16 inch	<b>8710-0510</b>
Rheotool socket wrench 1/4 inch	<b>8710-2391</b>
Hex key 4 mm, 15 cm long, T-handle	<b>8710-2392</b>
Hex key 9/64 inch, 15 cm long, T- handle	<b>8710-2394</b>
Hex key 2.5 mm, 15 cm long, straight handle	<b>8710-2412</b>
Finger caps (x3) <sup>1</sup>	<b>5063-6506</b>
Front door cooled autosampler	<b>G1329-40301</b>
Air channel adapter	<b>G1329-43200</b>
Cover insulation	no PN
Capillary 0.17 mm, 900 mm	<b>G1329-87300</b>
Capillary heat exchanger	<b>01090-87306</b>
Note for Agilent 1200 Series Autosampler door upgrade	no PN

<sup>1</sup> Reorder gives pack of 15

### **3    Installing the Autosampler**

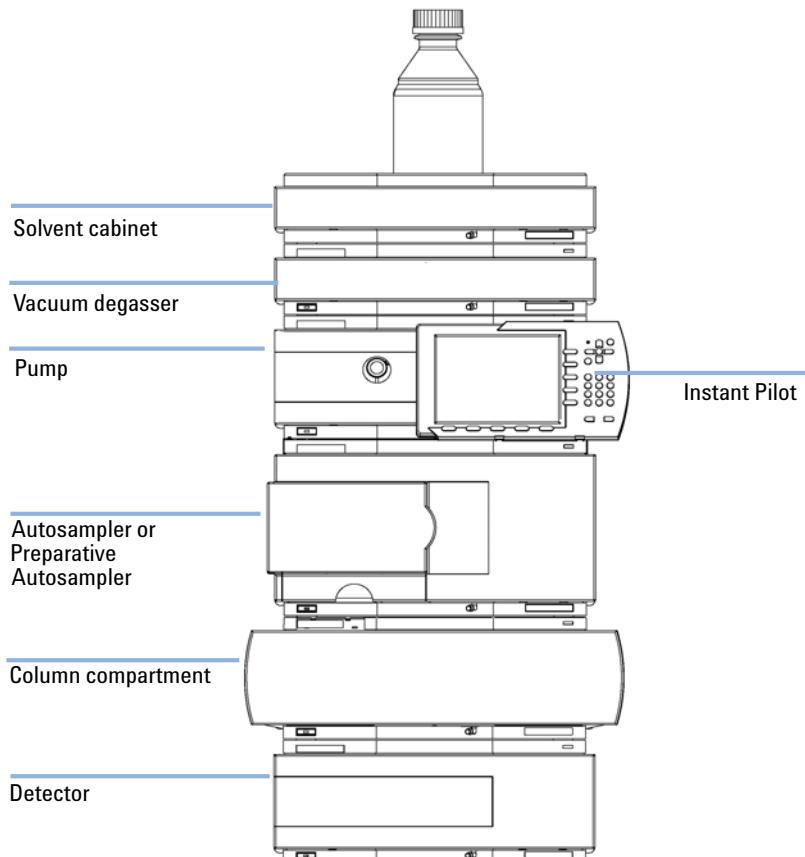
#### **Unpacking the Autosampler**

**Table 10** G2260A - Preparative Autosampler Accessory Kit Contents G2260-68705

Description	Part Number
Tubing assembly	<b>5063-6527</b>
Filter promo kit	<b>5064-8240</b>
CAN cable, 1 m long	<b>5181-1519</b>
Screw cap vials, clear 100/pk	<b>5182-0714</b>
Blue screw caps 100/pk	<b>5182-0717</b>
Label halftray	<b>5989-3890</b>
Wrenches 1/4 - 5/16 inch	<b>8710-0510</b>
Rheotool socket wrench 1/4 inch	<b>8710-2391</b>
Hex key 4 mm, 15 cm long, T-handle	<b>8710-2392</b>
Hex key 9/64 inch, 15 cm long, T- handle	<b>8710-2394</b>
Hex key 2.5 mm, 15 cm long, straight handle	<b>8710-2412</b>
Finger caps x3 (reorder gives pack of 15)	<b>5063-6506</b>
Front door cooled autosampler	<b>G1329-40301</b>
Air channel adapter	<b>G1329-43200</b>
Tray for 15 x 6 ml vials (x2)	<b>G1313-44513</b>
Union, loop extension	<b>5022-2133</b>
Seat extension capillary (500 µl)	<b>G1313-87307</b>
Seat extension capillary (1500 µl)	<b>G1313-87308</b>
Sampler - Column capillary	<b>G2260-87300</b>

## Optimizing the Stack Configuration

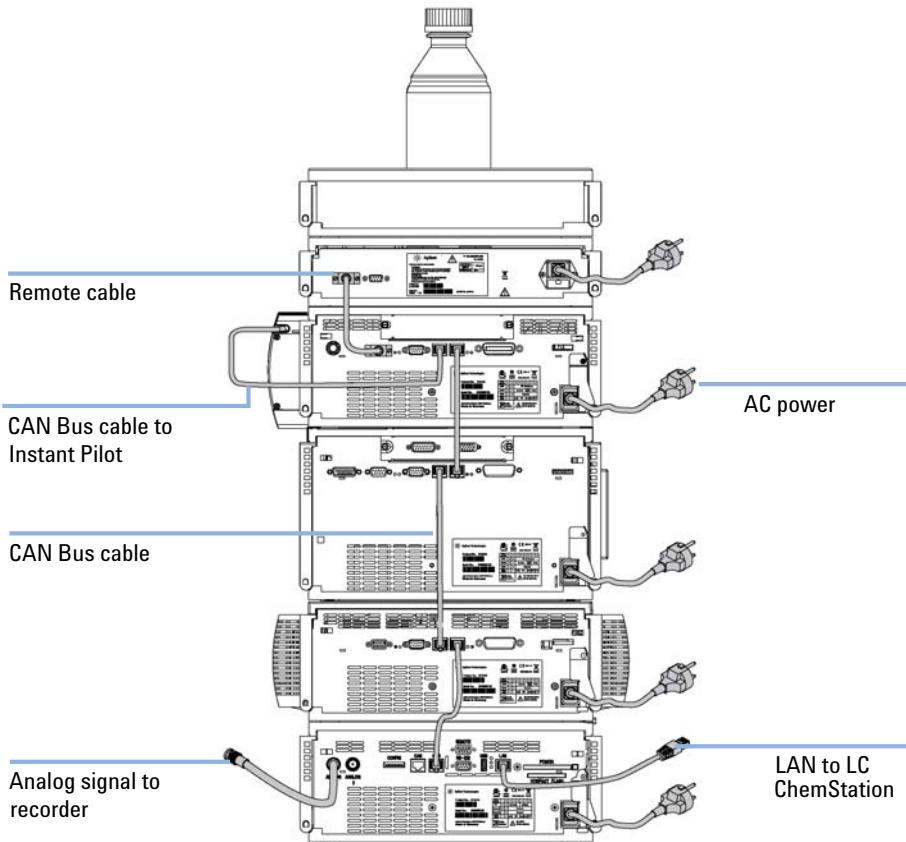
If your autosampler is part of a system, you can ensure optimum performance by installing the autosampler in the stack in the position shown in [Figure 9](#) on page 37 and [Figure 10](#) on page 38. [Figure 11](#) on page 39 and [Figure 12](#) on page 40 show the configuration recommended for a thermostatted autosampler. These configurations optimize the system flow path, ensuring minimum delay volume.



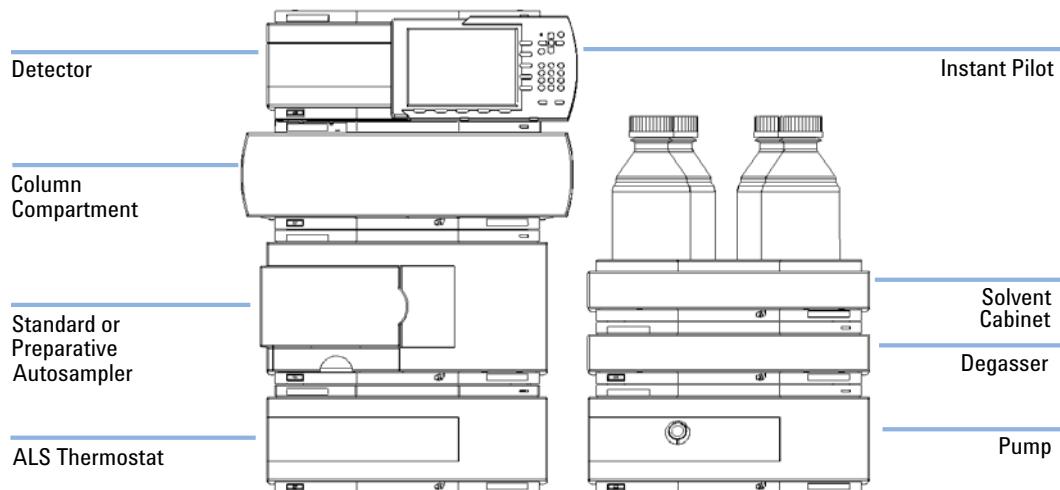
**Figure 9** Recommended Stack Configuration for an Autosampler (Front View)

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

#### Optimizing the Stack Configuration



**Figure 10** Recommended Stack Configuration for an Autosampler (Rear View)



**Figure 11** Recommended Stack Configuration for a thermostatted ALS (Front View)

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

#### Optimizing the Stack Configuration

LAN to LC ChemStation

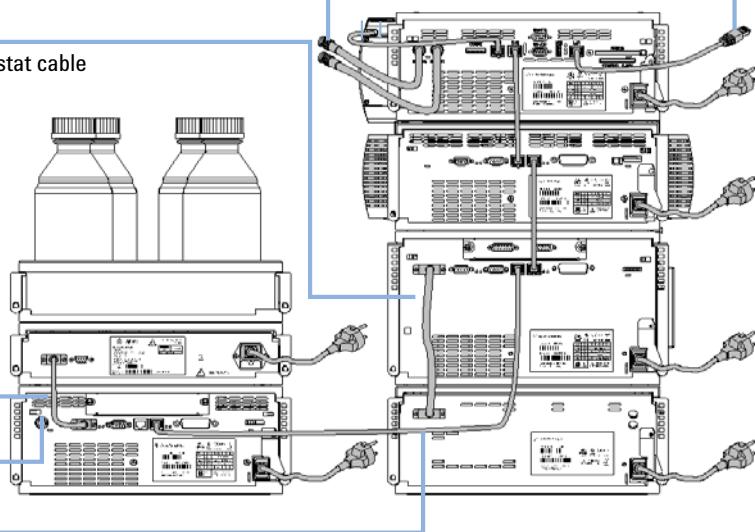
Analog signal to recorder

Autosampler - Thermostat cable

Remote cable

Analog signal  
to recorder

CAN bus cable



**Figure 12** Recommended Stack Configuration for a thermostatted ALS (Rear View)

# Installing the Autosampler

Parts required	# Description
	1 Sampler
	1 Power cord, for the other cables see below and “ <a href="#">Cable Overview</a> ” on page 120
	1 Control Software (ChemStation, EZChrom, OL, etc.) and/or Control Module G1323B
Preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Locate bench space</li><li>• Provide power connection</li><li>• Unpack the Sampler</li></ul>

**WARNING**

**Module is partially energized when switched off, as long as the power cord is plugged in.**

**Risk of stroke and other personal injury. Repair work at the module can lead to personal injuries, e. g. shock hazard, when the module cover is opened and the instrument is connected to power.**

- Never perform any adjustment, maintenance or repair of the module with the top cover removed and with the power cord plugged in.
- The security lever at the power input socket prevents that the module cover is taken off when line power is still connected. Never plug the power line back in when cover is removed.

**WARNING*****Personal injury***

**To avoid personal injury, keep fingers away from the needle area during autosampler operation.**

- Do not bend the safety flap away from its position, or attempt to remove the safety cover (see [Figure 13](#) on page 42).
- Do not attempt to insert or remove a vial from the gripper when the gripper is positioned below the needle.

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

#### Installing the Autosampler

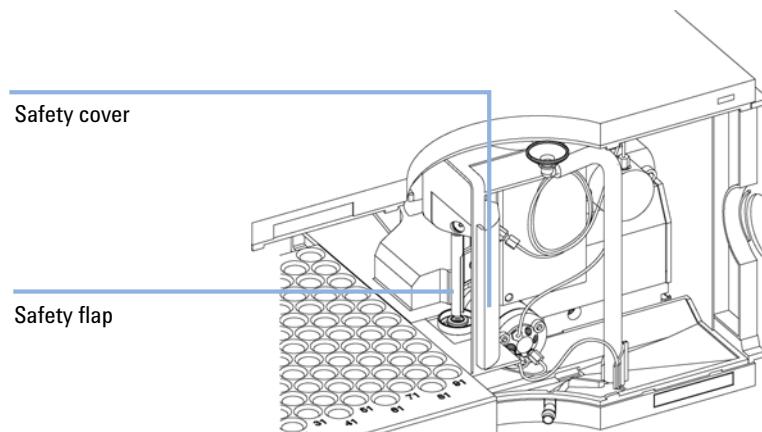
##### CAUTION

###### *"Defective on arrival" problems*

If there are signs of damage to the autosampler, please do not attempt to install the autosampler. 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.

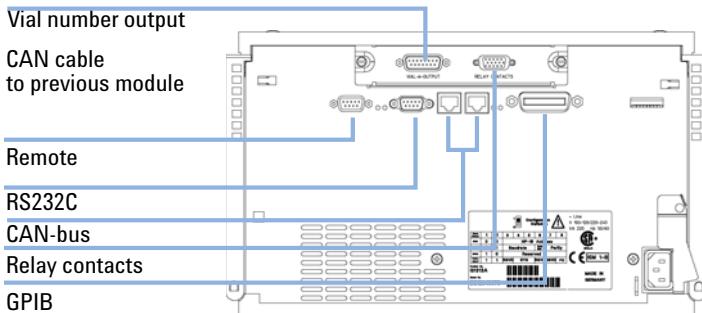
- 1 Install the LAN interface board in the sampler (if required).



**Figure 13** Safety Flap

- 2 Remove the adhesive tape which covers the front door.
- 3 Remove the front door and remove the transport protection foam.
- 4 Place the Autosampler on the bench or in the stack as recommended in ["Optimizing the Stack Configuration"](#) on page 37.
- 5 Ensure the power switch at the front of the Autosampler is OFF.
- 6 Connect the power cable to the power connector at the rear of the sampler.
- 7 Connect the CAN cable to the other Agilent 1200 Series modules.
- 8 If an Agilent Chemstation is the controller, connect either
  - The GPIB cable to the detector

- The LAN connector to the LAN interface
- 9 Connect the APG remote cable (optional) for non Agilent 1200 Series instruments.
- 10 Turn ON power by pushing the button at the lower left hand side of the sampler.



**Figure 14** Cable Connections

**NOTE**

If the front cover is not installed the autosampler is in a not ready condition and operation is inhibited.

**NOTE**

The sampler is turned ON when the line power switch is pressed and the green indicator lamp is illuminated. The detector is turned OFF when the line power switch is protruding and the green light is OFF.

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

#### Installing the Thermostatted Autosampler

## Installing the Thermostatted Autosampler

Parts required	# Description
1	Sampler and Thermostat
1	Power cord, for the other cables see below and “ <a href="#">Cable Overview</a> ” on page 120
1	Control Software (ChemStation, EZChrom, OL, etc.) and/or Control Module G1323B.

Preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Locate bench space</li><li>Provide power connection</li><li>Unpack the Sampler and the Thermostat</li></ul>

#### WARNING

**Module is partially energized when switched off, as long as the power cord is plugged in.**

**Risk of stroke and other personal injury. Repair work at the module can lead to personal injuries, e. g. shock hazard, when the module cover is opened and the instrument is connected to power.**

- Never perform any adjustment, maintenance or repair of the module with the top cover removed and with the power cord plugged in.
- The security lever at the power input socket prevents that the module cover is taken off when line power is still connected. Never plug the power line back in when cover is removed.

#### WARNING

#### *Damaged electronics*

**Disconnecting or reconnecting the autosampler to ALS thermostat cable when the power cords are connected to either of the two modules will damage the electronics of the modules.**

- Make sure the power cords are unplugged before disconnecting or reconnecting the autosampler to ALS thermostat cable.

**WARNING**

**Personal injury**

To avoid personal injury, keep fingers away from the needle area during Autosampler operation.

- Do not attempt to insert or remove a vial or a plate when the needle is positioned.

**WARNING**

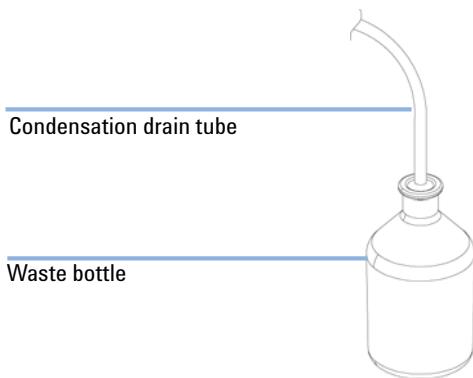
**Damage through condensation**

If the condensation tube is located in liquid the condensed water cannot flow out of the tube and the outlet is blocked. Any further condensation will then remain in the instrument. This may damage the instruments electronics.

- Make sure that the condensation tube is always above the liquid level in the vessel.

1 Place the Thermostat on the bench.

2 Remove the front cover and route the condensation drain tube to the waste.



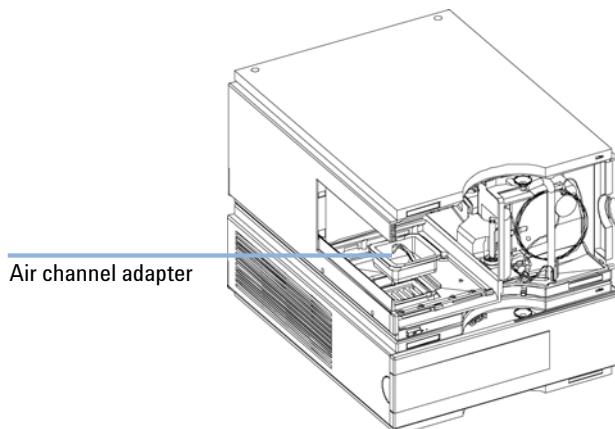
**Figure 15** Condensation Leak outlet

- 3 Remove the adhesive tape which covers the front door.
- 4 Remove the front door and remove the transport protection foam.
- 5 Place the Autosampler on top of the Thermostat. Make sure that the Autosampler is correctly engaged in the Thermostat locks.

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

#### Installing the Thermostatted Autosampler

- 6 Place the air channel adapter into the autosampler tray base. Make sure the adapter is fully pressed down. This assures that the cold airstream from the Thermostat is correctly guided to the tray area of the Autosampler.

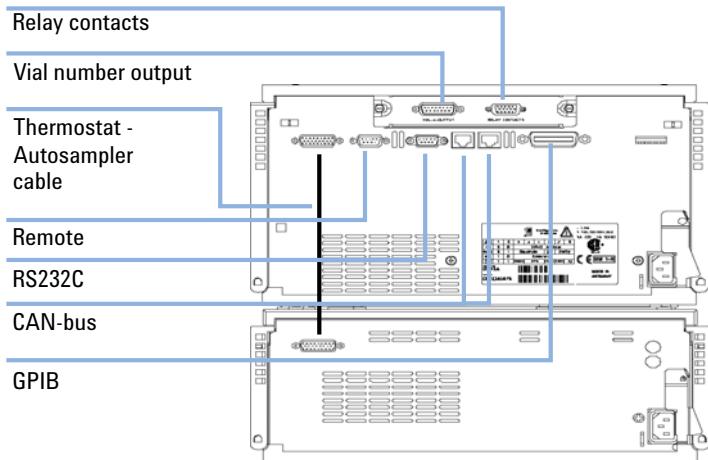


**Figure 16** Air channel adapter

- 7 Re-install the tray
- 8 Ensure the power switch on the front of the Autosampler is OFF and the power cables are disconnected.
- 9 Connect the cable between the Autosampler and the Thermostat, see [Figure 17](#) on page 47.
- 10 Connect the power cables to the power connectors.
- 11 Connect the CAN cable to the other Agilent 1200 Series modules.
- 12 If an Agilent ChemStation is the controller, connect either
  - The GPIB cable to the detector
  - The LAN connector to the LAN interface
- 13 Connect the APG remote cable (optional) for non Agilent 1200 Series instruments.
- 14 Turn ON power by pushing the button at the lower left hand side of the sampler.

#### NOTE

The sampler is turned ON when the line power switch is pressed and the green indicator lamp is illuminated. The detector is turned OFF when the line power switch is protruding and the green light is OFF.



**Figure 17** Cable Connections

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

#### Flow Connections

## Flow Connections

#### Parts required

##### # Description

- 1 Parts from the Accessory kit

#### Preparations

- Sampler is installed in the LC system

### WARNING

#### Toxic and hazardous solvents

The handling of solvents and reagents can hold health risks.

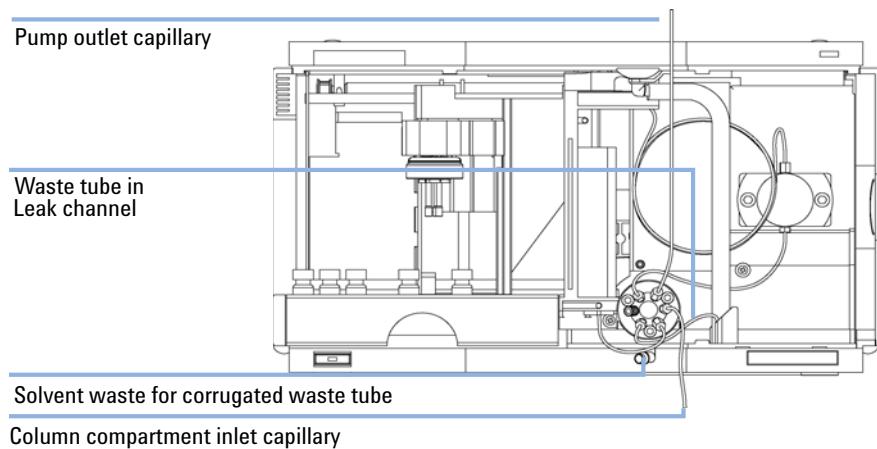
- When opening capillary or tube fittings solvents may leak out.
- Please observe appropriate safety procedures (for example, goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the solvent vendor, especially when toxic or hazardous solvents are used.

- 
- 1 Connect the pump outlet capillary to port 1 of the injection valve.
  - 2 Connect column-compartment inlet capillary to port 6 of the injection valve.
  - 3 Connect the corrugated waste tube to the solvent waste from the leak plane.
  - 4 Ensure that the waste tube is positioned inside the leak channel.

### NOTE

Do not extend the waste capillary of the autosampler. The siphoning effect might empty the complete seat capillary introducing air into the system.

---



**Figure 18** Hydraulic Connections

### 3 Installing the Autosampler

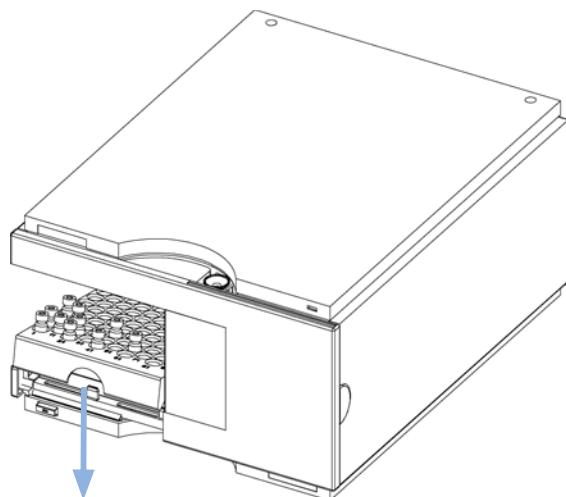
#### Installing the Sample Tray

## Installing the Sample Tray

- 1 Open the front door.
- 2 Load the sample tray with sample vials as required.
- 3 Slide the sample tray into the autosampler so that the rear of the sample tray is seated firmly against the rear of the sample-tray area.
- 4 Press the front of the sample tray down to secure the tray in the autosampler.

#### NOTE

If the thermostatted autosampler tray pops out of position the air channel adapter is not inserted correctly.



**Figure 19** Installing the Sample Tray

## Transporting the Autosampler

When moving the autosampler around the laboratory, no special precautions are needed. However, if the autosampler needs to be shipped to another location via carrier, ensure:

- The transport assembly is parked;
- The vial tray is secured.

If the autosampler is to be shipped to another location, the transport assembly must be moved to the park position to prevent mechanical damage should the shipping container be subjected to excessive shock. Also, ensure the vial tray is secured in place with suitable packaging, otherwise the tray may become loose and damage internal components.

### **3    Installing the Autosampler**

#### **Transporting the Autosampler**

## 4 Using the Autosampler

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Agilent Technologies

## 4 Using the Autosampler

### Solvent Information

# Solvent Information

Observe the following recommendations on the use of solvents.

## Flow Cell

Avoid the use of alkaline solutions ( $\text{pH} > 9.5$ ) which can attack quartz and thus impair the optical properties of the flow cell.

Prevent any crystallization of buffer solutions. This will lead into a blockage/damage of the flow cell.

If the flow cell is transported while temperatures are below  $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , it must be assured that the cell is filled with alcohol.

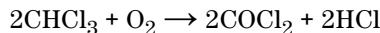
Aqueous solvents in the flow cell can built up algae. Therefore do not leave aqueous solvents sitting in the flow cell. Add small % of organic solvents (e.g. Acetonitrile or Methanol  $\sim 5\%$ ).

## Solvents

Brown glass ware can avoid growth of algae.

Always filter solvents, small particles can permanently block the capillaries. Avoid the use of the following steel-corrosive solvents:

- Solutions of alkali halides and their respective acids (for example, lithium iodide, potassium chloride, and so on).
- High concentrations of inorganic acids like nitric acid, sulfuric acid 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.

## 4 Using the Autosampler

### Sample Trays

# Sample Trays

## Supported trays for the different Autosampler

**Table 11** Supported trays for the Autosampler (G1329A/ G2260A)

Description	Part Number
Tray for 100 x 2 ml vials	<b>G1313-44510</b>
Halftray for 15 x 6 ml vials	<b>G1313-44513</b>
Halftray for 40 x 2 ml vials	<b>G1313-44512</b>
Thermostattable Tray for 100 x 2 ml vials	<b>G1329-60011</b>
Halftray for 15 x 6 ml vials (for G2260A only <sup>1</sup> )	<b>G1313-44513</b>

<sup>1</sup> This tray is not recommended when using a thermostat

## Half-Tray Combinations

Half-trays can be installed in any combination enabling both 2 ml-and 6 ml-vials to be used simultaneously.

## Numbering of Vial Positions

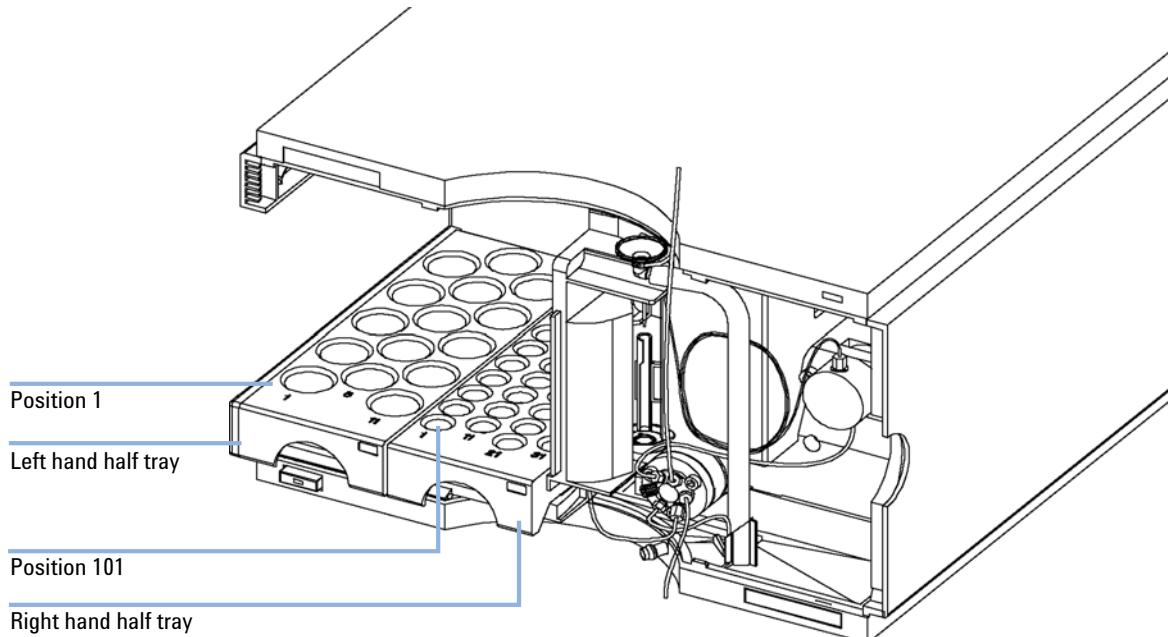
The standard 100-vial tray has vial positions 1 to 100. However, when using two half-trays, the numbering convention is slightly different. The vial positions of the right-hand half tray begin at position 101 as follows:

Left-hand 40-position tray: 1 - 40

Left-hand 15-position tray: 1-15

Right-hand 40-position tray: 101-140

Right-hand 15-position tray: 101-115



**Figure 20** Numbering of Tray Positions

## Choice of Vials and Caps

### List of Compatible Vials and Caps

For reliable operation vials used with the Agilent 1200 Series autosampler must not have tapered shoulders or caps that are wider than the body of the vial. The vials in [Table 12](#) on page 58, [Table 13](#) on page 58 and [Table 14](#) on page 59 and caps in [Table 15](#) on page 59, [Table 16](#) on page 59 and [Table 17](#) on page 60 (shown with their Part numbers) have been successfully tested using a minimum of 15,000 injections with the Agilent 1200 Series autosampler.

**Table 12** Crimp Top Vials

Description	Volume (ml)	100/Pack	1000/Pack	100/Pack (silanized)
Clear glass	2	5181-3375	5183-4491	
Clear glass, write-on spot	2	5182-0543	5183-4492	5183-4494
Amber glass, write-on spot	2	5182-3376	5183-4493	5183-4495
Polypropylene, wide opening	1	5182-0567		5183-4496
Polypropylene, wide opening	0.3		9301-0978	

**Table 13** Snap Top Vials

Description	Volume (ml)	100/Pack	1000/Pack	100/Pack (silanized)
Clear glass	2	5182-0544	5183-4504	5183-4507
Clear glass, write-on spot	2	5182-0546	5183-4505	5183-4508
Amber glass, write-on spot	2	5182-0545	5183-4506	5183-4509

**Table 14** Screw Top Vials

Description	Volume (ml)	100/Pack	1000/Pack	100/Pack (silanized)
Clear glass	2	5182-0714	5183-2067	5183-2070
Clear glass, write-on spot	2	5182-0715	5183-2068	5183-2071
Amber glass, write-on spot	2	5182-0716	5183-2069	5183-2072

**Table 15** Crimp Caps

Description	Septa	100/Pack
Silver aluminum	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5181-1210
Silver aluminum	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5183-4498 (1000/Pack)
Blue aluminum	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5181-1215
Green aluminum	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5181-1216
Red aluminum	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5181-1217

**Table 16** Snap Caps

Description	Septa	100/Pack
Clear polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-0550
Blue polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-3458
Green polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-3457
Red polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-3459

## 4 Using the Autosampler

### Choice of Vials and Caps

**Table 17** Screw Caps

Description	Septa	100/Pack
Blue polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-0717
Green polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-0718
Red polypropylene	Clear PTFE/red rubber	5182-0719
Blue polypropylene	Clear PTFE/silicone	5182-0720
Green polypropylene	Clear PTFE/silicone	5182-0721
Red polypropylene	Clear PTFE/silicone	5182-0722

## 5

# Optimizing Performance

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## Optimization for Lowest Carry-over

Several parts of an injection system can contribute to carry-over:

- needle outside
- needle inside
- needle seat
- sample loop
- seat capillary
- injection valve

The autosampler continuous flow-through design ensures that sample loop, needle inside, seat capillary, and the mainpass of the injection valve is always in the flow line. These parts are continuously flushed during an isocratic and also during a gradient analysis. The residual amount of sample remaining on the outside of the needle after injection may contribute to carry-over in some instances. When using small injection volumes or when injecting samples of low concentration immediately after samples of high concentration, carry-over may become noticeable. Using the automated needle wash enables the carry-over to be minimized and prevents also contamination of the needle seat.

## Using the Automated Needle Wash

The automated needle wash can be programmed either as “injection with needle wash” or the needle wash can be included into the injector program. When the automated needle wash is used, the needle is moved into a wash vial after the sample is drawn. By washing the needle after drawing a sample, the sample is removed from the surface of the needle immediately.

### Uncapped Wash Vial

For best results, the wash vial should contain solvent in which the sample components are soluble, and the vial should *not* be capped. If the wash vial is capped, small amounts of sample remain on the surface of the septum, which may be carried on the needle to the next sample.

### Injector Program with Needle Wash

The injector program includes the command NEEDLE WASH. When this command is included in the injector program, the needle is lowered once into the specified wash vial before injection.

For example:

```
1 DRAW 5 µl  
2 NEEDLE WASH vial 7  
3 INJECT
```

Line 1 draws 5 µl from the current sample vial. Line 2 moves the needle to vial 7. Line 3 injects the sample (valve switches to main pass).

## Using an Injector Program

The process is based on a program that switches the bypass grove of the injection valve into the flow line for cleaning. This switching event is performed at the end of the equilibration time to ensure that the bypass grove is filled with the start concentration of the mobile phase. Otherwise the separation could be influenced, especially if microbore columns are used.

### For example:

Outside wash of needle in vial 7 before injection

Injector program:

Draw x.x (y) µl from sample

NEEDLE WASH vial 7

Inject

Wait (equilibration time - see text above)

Valve bypass

Wait 0.2 min

Valve mainpass

Valve bypass

Valve mainpass

### NOTE

Overlapped injection together with additional injection valve switching is not possible.

## General Recommendation to Lowest Carry-over

- For samples where needle outside cannot be cleaned sufficiently with water or alcohol use wash vials with an appropriate solvent. Using an injector program and several wash vials can be used for cleaning.

In case the needle seat has got contaminated and carry-over is significantly higher than expected, the following procedure can be used to clean the needle seat:

- Go to MORE INJECTOR and set needle to home position.
- Pipette an appropriate solvent on to the needle seat. The solvent should be able to dissolve the contamination. If this is not known use 2 or 3 solvents of different polarity. Use several milliliters to clean the seat.
- Clean the needle seat with a tissue and remove all liquid from it.
- RESET the injector.

## 5 Optimizing Performance

### Fast Injection Cycle and Low Delay Volume

## Fast Injection Cycle and Low Delay Volume

Short injection cycle times for high sample throughput is one of the most important requirements in analytical laboratories. In order to shorten cycle times, you can:

- shorten the column length
- use high flow rates
- apply a steep gradient

Having optimized these parameters, further reduction of cycle times can be obtained using the overlapped injection mode.

## Overlapped Injection Mode

In this process, as soon as the sample has reached the column, the injection valve is switched back to bypass and the next injection cycle starts but waits with switching to mainpass until the actual run is finished. You gain the sample preparation time when using this process.

Switching the valve into the bypass position reduces the system delay volume, the mobile phase is directed to the column without passing sample loop, needle and needle seat capillary. This can help to have faster cycle times especially if low flow rates have to be used like it is mandatory in narrow bore and micro bore HPLC.

### NOTE

Having the valve in bypass position can increase the carry-over in the system.

---

The injection cycle times also depend on the injection volume. In identically standard condition, injecting 100 µl instead of 1 µl, increase the injection time by approximately 8 sec. In this case and if the viscosity of the sample allows it, the draw and eject speed of the injection system has to be increased.

**NOTE**

For the last injection of the sequence with overlapped injections it has to be considered that for this run the injection valve is not switched as for the previous runs and consequently the injector delay volume is not bypassed. This means the retention times are prolonged for the last run. Especially at low flow rates this can lead to retention time changes which are too big for the actual calibration table. To overcome this it is recommended to add an additional “blank” injection as last injection to the sequence.

---

## General Recommendations for Fast Injection Cycle Times

As described in this section, the first step to provide short cycle times are optimizing the chromatographic conditions. If this is done the autosampler parameter should be set to:

- Overlapped injection mode
- Increase of draw and eject speed for large injection volumes
- Add at last run a blank, if overlapped injection is used

To reduce the injection time, the detector balance has to be set to OFF.

## 5 Optimizing Performance

### Precise Injection Volume

# Precise Injection Volume

## Injection Volumes Less Than 2 $\mu$ l

When the injection valve switches to the BYPASS position, the mobile phase in the sample loop is depressurized. When the syringe begins drawing sample, the pressure of the mobile phase is decreased further. If the mobile phase is not degassed adequately, small gas bubbles may form in the sample loop during the injection sequence. When using injection volumes < 2  $\mu$ l, these gas bubbles may affect the injection-volume precision. For best injection-volume precision with injection volumes < 2  $\mu$ l, use of the Agilent 1200 Series degasser is recommended to ensure the mobile phase is adequately degassed. Also, using the automated needle wash (see [“Optimization for Lowest Carry-over”](#) on page 62) between injections reduces carry-over to a minimum, further improving the injection volume precision.

## Draw and Eject Speed

### Draw Speed

The speed at which the metering unit draws sample out of the vial may have an influence on the injection volume precision when using viscous samples. If the draw speed is too high, air bubbles may form in the sample plug, affecting precision. The default draw speed is 200  $\mu$ l/min for the autosampler and 1000  $\mu$ l/min for the preparative autosampler. This speed is suitable for the majority of applications, however, when using viscous samples, set the draw speed to lower speed for optimum results. A “DRAW” statement in an injector program also uses the draw speed setting which is configured for the autosampler.

## Eject Speed

The default eject speed setting is 200 µl/min for the standard autosampler and 1000 µl/min for the preparative autosampler. When using large injection volumes, setting the eject speed to a higher value speeds up the injection cycle by shortening the time the metering unit requires to eject solvent at the beginning of the injection cycle (when the plunger returns to the home position).

An “EJECT” statement in an injector program also uses the eject speed setting which is configured for the autosampler. A faster eject speed shortens the time required to run the injector program. When using viscous samples, a high eject speed should be avoided.

## 5 Optimizing Performance

### Choice of Rotor Seal

## Choice of Rotor Seal

### Vespel™ Seal (for standard valves only)

The standard seal has sealing material made of Vespel. Vespel is suitable for applications using mobile phases within the pH range of 2.3 to 9.5, which is suitable for the majority of applications. However, for applications using mobile phases with pH below 2.3 or above 9.5, the Vespel seal may degrade faster, leading to reduced seal lifetime.

### Tefzel™ Seal (for standard valve only)

For mobile phases with pH below 2.3 or above 9.5, or for conditions where the lifetime of the Vespel seal is drastically reduced, a seal made of Tefzel is available. Tefzel is more resistant than Vespel to extremes of pH, however, is a slightly *softer* material. Under normal conditions, the expected lifetime of the Tefzel seal is shorter than the Vespel seal, however, Tefzel may have the longer lifetime under more extreme mobile phase conditions.

### PEEK Seal (for preparative injection valve only)

The preparative injection valve has a sealing material made of PEEK. This material has high chemical resistance and versatility. It is suitable for application using mobile phases within a pH between 1 and 14.

This seal is also used for the G1329B module.

#### NOTE

Strong oxidizing acids such as concentrated nitric and sulfuric acids are not compatible with PEEK.

## 6

# Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

Agilent Lab Monitor & Diagnostic Software 72

Overview of the Sampler's Indicators and Test Functions 73



Agilent Technologies

## Agilent Lab Monitor & Diagnostic Software

The Agilent Lab Advisor Software is a standalone product that can be used with or without data system. Agilent Lab Advisor helps to manage the lab for high quality chromatographic results and can monitor in real time a single Agilent LC or all the Agilent GCs and LCs configured on the lab intranet.

Agilent Lab Advisor provides diagnostic capabilities for all Agilent 1200 Series HPLC modules. This includes tests and calibrations procedures as well as the different injector steps to perform all the maintenance routines.

Agilent Lab Advisor also allows users to monitor the status of their LC instruments. The Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF) feature helps to carry out preventive maintenance. In addition, users can generate a status report for each individual LC instrument. The tests and diagnostic features as provided by the Agilent Lab Advisor Software may differ from the descriptions in this manual. For details refer to the Agilent Lab Advisor help files.

This manual provides lists with the names of Error Messages, Not Ready messages, and other common issues.

# Overview of the Sampler's Indicators and Test Functions

## Status Indicators

The autosamplers are provided with two status indicators which indicate the operational state (prerun, run, and error states) of the instrument. The status indicators provide a quick visual check of the operation of the autosampler .

## Error Messages

In the event of an electronic, mechanical or hydraulic failure, the instrument generates an error message in the user interface. For details on error messages and error handling, please refer to the Agilent Lab Monitor & Diagnostic Software.

## Maintenance Functions

The maintenance functions position the needle arm, gripper assembly, and metering device for easy access when doing maintenance.

## Step Commands

The step functions provide the possibility to execute each step of the sampling sequence individually. The step functions are used primarily for troubleshooting, and for verification of correct autosampler operation after repair.

## **6 Troubleshooting and Diagnostics**

Overview of the Sampler's Indicators and Test Functions

## 7 Maintenance

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# Introduction into Maintenance and Repair

## Simple Repairs

The autosampler is designed for easy repair. The most frequent repairs such as change and needle assembly change can be done from the front of the instrument with the instrument in place in the system stack. These repairs are described in [Table 18](#) on page 85.

## Exchanging Internal Parts

Some repairs may require exchange of defective internal parts. Exchange of these parts requires removing the autosampler from the stack, removing the covers, and disassembling the autosampler.

## Safety Flap, Flex Board

It is strongly recommended that the exchange of the safety flap, and flex board is done by Agilent-trained service personnel.

## Transport Assembly Parts

The adjustment of the motors, and the tension on the drive belts are important for correct operation of the transport assembly. It is strongly recommended that exchange of drive belts, and the gripper assembly is done by Agilent-trained service personnel. There are no other field-replaceable parts in the transport assembly. If any other component is defective (flex board, spindles, plastic parts) the complete unit must be exchanged.

## Updating the Firmware

The Agilent 1200 Series LC modules are fitted with FLASH EPROMS. These EPROMS enable you to update the instrument firmware from the ChemStation, PCMCIA card, or through the RS232 interface. The firmware update procedure is described in the on-line user information.

## 7 Maintenance

### Introduction into Maintenance and Repair

## Warnings and Cautions

### WARNING

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. shock hazard, when the cover is opened and the module is connected to power.

- Make sure that it is always possible to access the power plug.
  - Remove the power cable from the instrument before opening the cover.
  - Do not connect the power cable to the Instrument while the covers are removed.
- 

## Using the ESD Strap

Electronic boards are sensitive to electronic discharge (ESD). In order to prevent damage, always use an ESD kit when handling electronic boards and components. Use the ESD kit according to recommendations given by the supplier.

## Cleaning the module

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

### WARNING

**Liquid dripping into the electronic compartment of your module.**

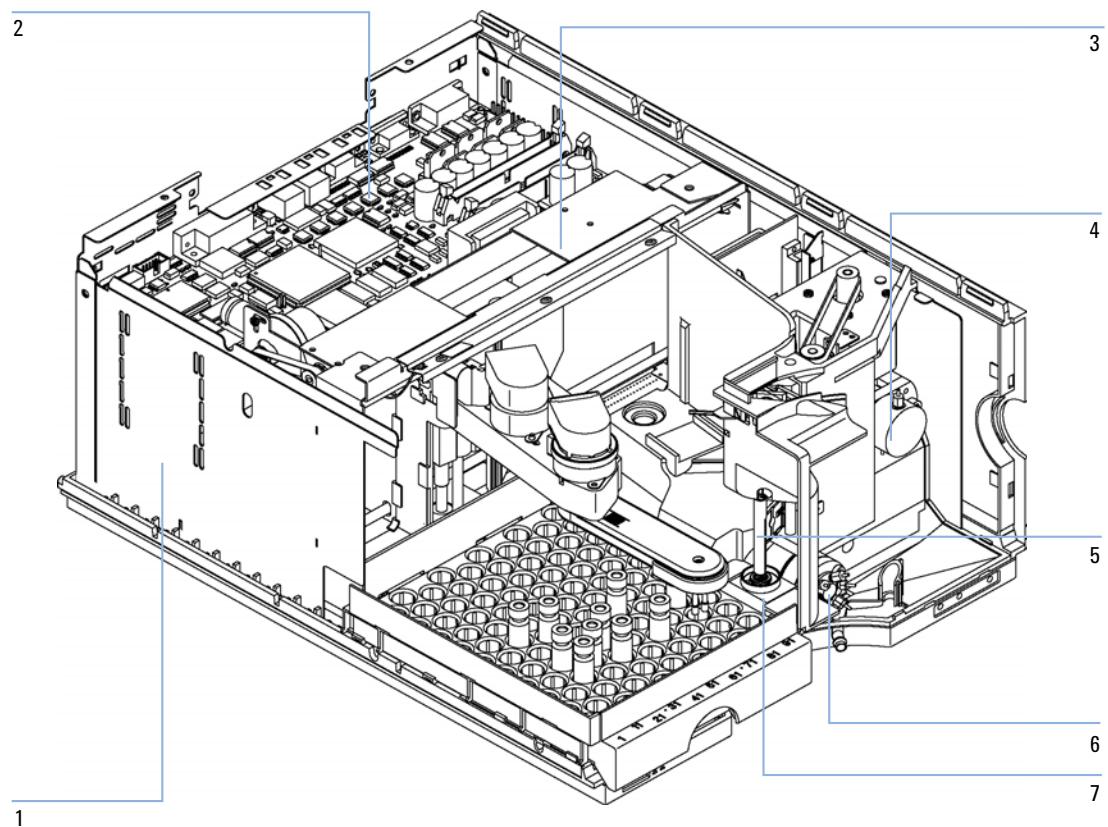
**Liquid in the module electronics can cause shock hazard and damage the module.**

- Do not use an excessively damp cloth during cleaning.
  - Drain all solvent lines before opening any fittings.
-

## 7 Maintenance

### Overview of Main Repair Procedures

## Overview of Main Repair Procedures



**Figure 21** Main Assemblies

- 
- 1 Power supply
  - 2 ASM board
  - 3 Transport assembly
  - 4 Metering seal, “[Metering Seal and Plunger](#)” on page 98
  - 5 Needle, “[Needle Assembly](#)” on page 86
  - 6 Rotor seal, “[Rotor Seal](#)” on page 94
  - 7 Needle seat, “[Needle-Seat Assembly](#)” on page 89
-

## 7 Maintenance

### Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF)

## Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF)

Maintenance requires the exchange of components in the flow path which are subject to mechanical wear or stress. Ideally, the frequency at which components are exchanged should be based on the intensity of usage of the instrument and the analytical conditions, and not on a predefined time interval. The early maintenance feedback (EMF) feature monitors the usage of specific components in the instrument, and provides feedback when the user-setable limits have been exceeded. The visual feedback in the user interface provides an indication that maintenance procedures should be scheduled.

### EMF Counters

The autosampler provides two EMF counters. Each counter increments with autosampler use, and can be assigned a maximum limit which provides visual feedback in the user interface when the limit is exceeded. Each counter can be reset to zero after maintenance has been done. The autosampler provides the following EMF counters:

#### Injection valve counter

This counter displays the total number of switches of the injection valve since the last reset of the counter.

#### Needle Movements Counter

This counter displays the total number of movements of the needle into the seat since the last reset of the counter.

## Using the EMF Counters

The user-setable EMF limits for the EMF counters enable the early maintenance feedback to be adapted to specific user requirements. The wear of autosampler components is dependent on the analytical conditions, therefore, the definition of the maximum limits need to be determined based on the specific operating conditions of the instrument.

### Setting the EMF Limits

The setting of the EMF limits must be optimized over one or two maintenance cycles. Initially, no EMF limit should be set. When instrument performance indicates maintenance is necessary, make note of the values displayed by the injection valve and needle movements counters. Enter these values (or values slightly less than the displayed values) as EMF limits, and then reset the EMF counters to zero. The next time the EMF counters exceed the new EMF limits, the EMF flag will be displayed, providing a reminder that maintenance needs to be scheduled.

## **7 Maintenance**

### Maintenance Functions

## **Maintenance Functions**

Certain maintenance procedures require the needle arm, metering device, and gripper assembly to be moved to specific positions to enable easy access to components. The maintenance functions move these assemblies into the appropriate maintenance position.

## Simple Repairs

The procedures described in this section can be done with the autosampler in place in the stack. You will do some of these procedures on a more frequent basis.

**Table 18** Simple Repair Procedures

Procedure	Typical Frequency	Time Required	Notes
Exchanging the needle assembly	When needle shows indication of damage or blockage	15 minutes	See “ <a href="#">Needle Assembly</a> ” on page 86
Exchanging the seat assembly	When the seat shows indication of damage or blockage	10 minutes	See “ <a href="#">Needle-Seat Assembly</a> ” on page 89
Exchanging the rotor seal	After approximately 30000 to 40000 injections, or when the valve performance shows indication of leakage or wear	30 minutes	See “ <a href="#">Rotor Seal</a> ” on page 94
Exchanging the metering seal	When autosampler reproducibility indicates seal wear	30 minutes	See “ <a href="#">Metering Seal and Plunger</a> ” on page 98
Exchanging the gripper arm	When the gripper arm is defective	10 minutes	See “ <a href="#">Gripper Arm</a> ” on page 102

## Needle Assembly

**When** When the needle is visibly damaged  
When the needle is blocked

**Tools required**

- $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wrench (supplied in accessory kit)
- 2.5 mm Hex key (supplied in accessory kit)
- A pair of pliers

<b>Parts required</b>	#	<b>Part number</b>	<b>Description</b>
	1	G1313-87201	Needle assembly for G1313-87101 or G1313-87103 needle-seat
	1	G1329-80001	Needle assembly for G1329-87101 or G1329-87103 needle seat
	1	G1313-87202	Needle assembly (900 $\mu$ l loop cap) for G1313-87101 needle seat
	1	G2260-87201	Needle assembly (900 $\mu$ l loop cap) for G2260-87101 needle-seat

**Preparations**

- Select "Start" in the maintenance function "Change Needle".
- When the needle is positioned approx.15 mm above the needle seat, remove the front cover.

### **WARNING**

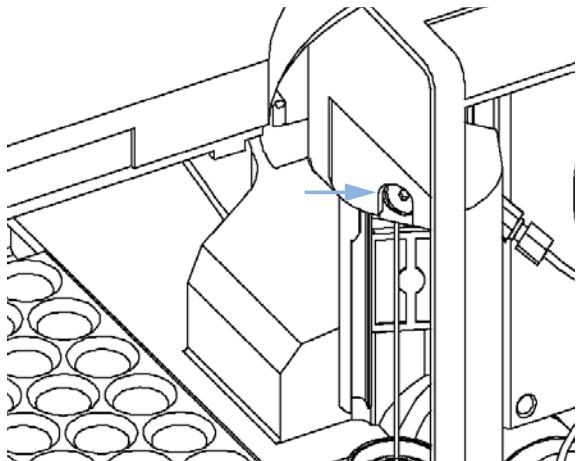
#### *Personal injury*

To avoid personal injury, keep fingers away from the needle area during autosampler operation.

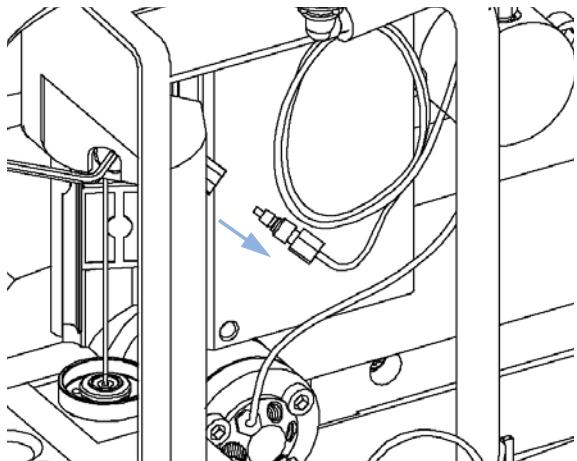
→ Do not bend the safety flap away from its position, or attempt to insert or remove a vial from the gripper when the gripper is positioned below the needle.

---

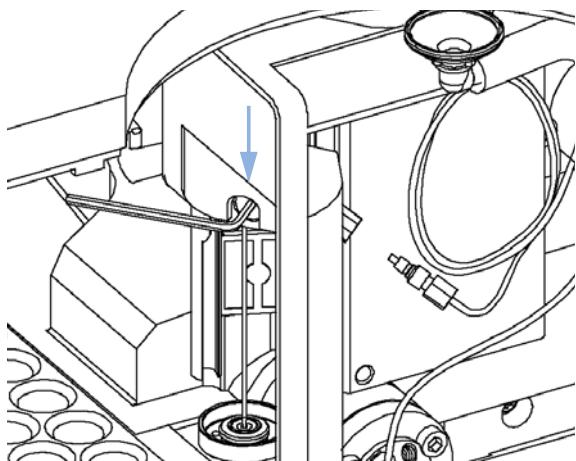
- 1 Select **Needle Down** until the needle screw is aligned with the hole in the safety cover.



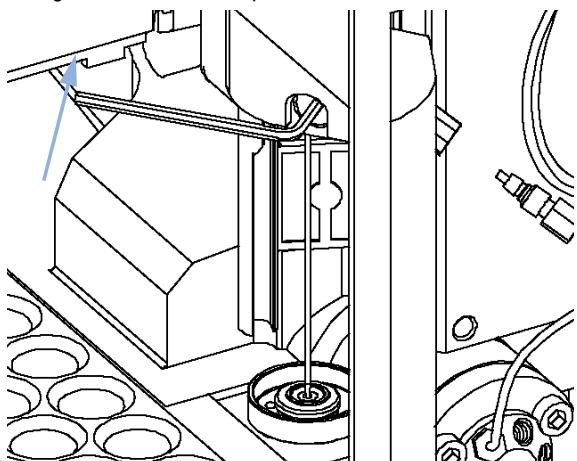
- 2 Remove the sample-loop fitting from the needle fitting.



- 3 Loosen the fixing screw, and lift out the needle.



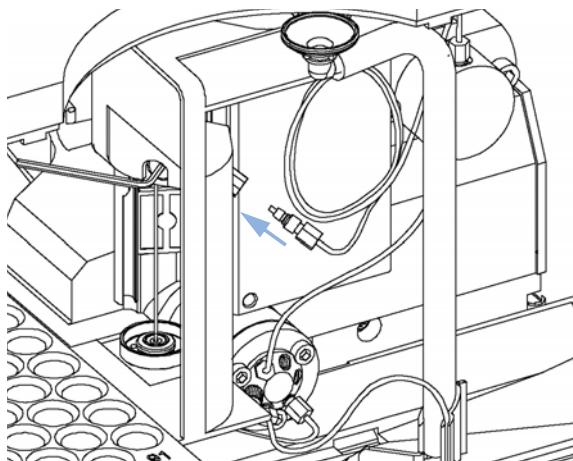
- 4 Insert the new needle. Align the needle in the seat, then tighten the screw firmly.



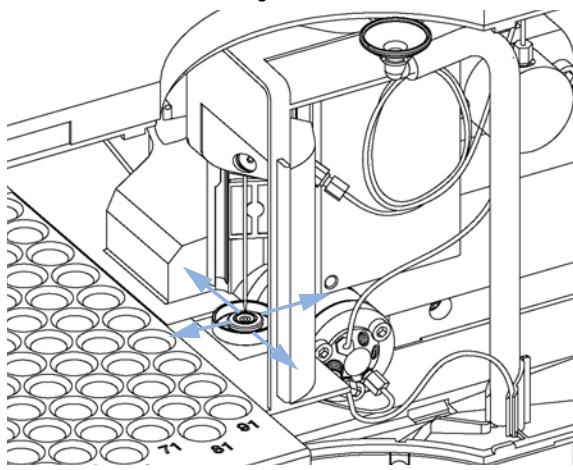
## 7 Maintenance

### Simple Repairs

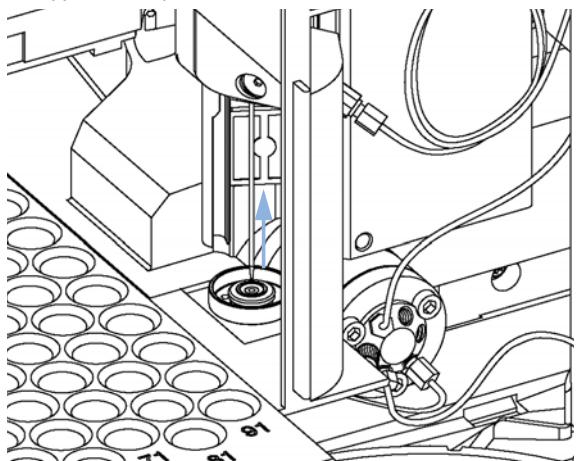
- 5 Reconnect the sample-loop fitting to the needle fitting.



- 7 Ensure the needle is aligned with the seat.



- 6 Use **Needle Up** to lift the needle to a position approximately 2mm above the seat.



#### Next Steps:

- 8 On completion of this procedure: Install the front cover.  
9 Select "End" in the maintenance function "**Change Needle**".

## Needle-Seat Assembly

**When** When the seat is visibly damaged  
When the seat capillary is blocked

**Tools required**

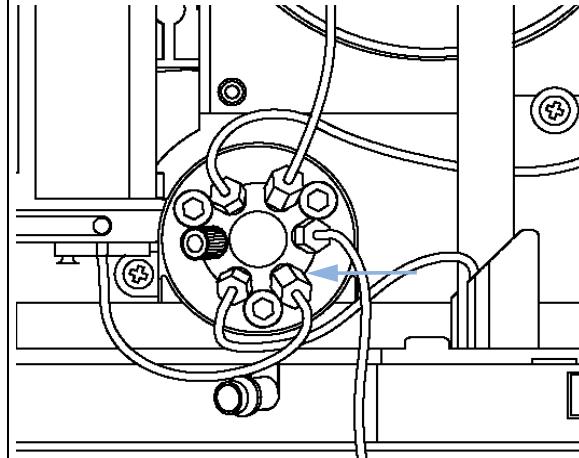
- 1/4 inch wrench (supplied in accessory kit).
- Flat-head screwdriver.

<b>Parts required</b>	#	<b>Part number</b>	<b>Description</b>
	1	G1313-87101	Needle-seat assy (0.17 mm i.d 2.3 $\mu$ l) for G1329A/B
	1	G1313-87103	Needle-seat assy (0.12 mm i.d 1.2 $\mu$ l) for G1329A/B
	1	G2260-87101	Needle-seat assy (0.50 mm i.d 20 $\mu$ l) for G2260A

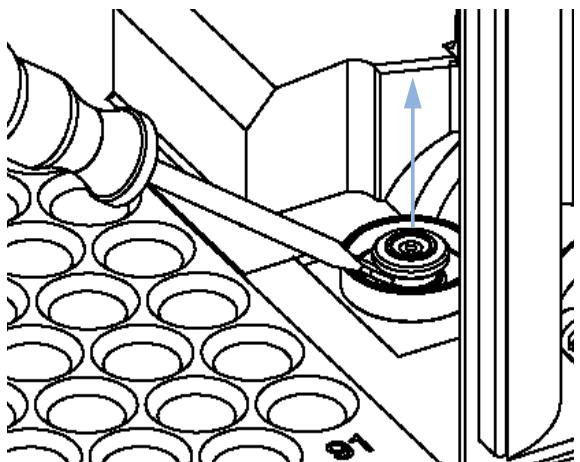
**Preparations**

- Select "Start" in the maintenance function "Change Needle".
- Remove the front cover.
- Use the "Needle Up" command in the "Change Needle" function to lift the needle an addition 1 cm.

**1** Disconnect the seat-capillary fitting from the injection valve (port 5).



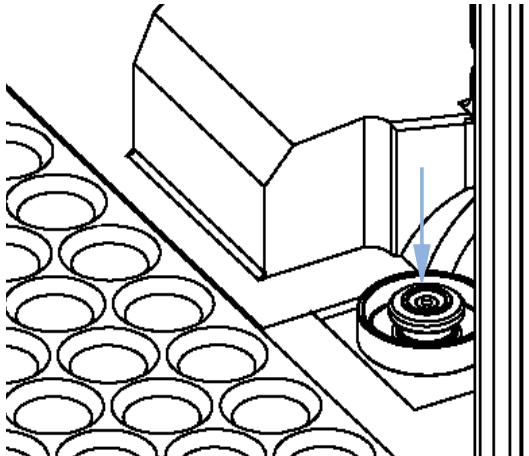
**2** Use a small flat-head screwdriver to ease out the needle seat.



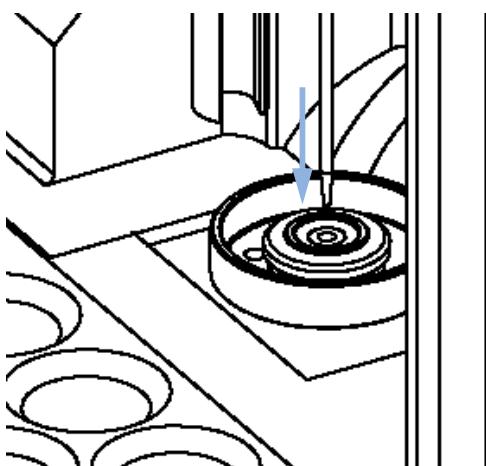
## 7 Maintenance

### Simple Repairs

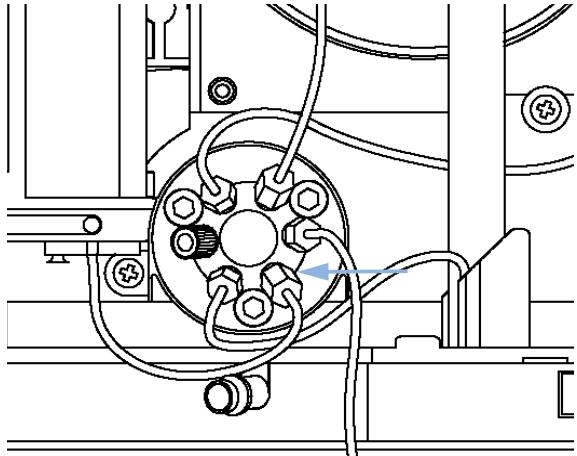
- 3** Insert the new needle-seat assembly. Press the seat firmly into position.



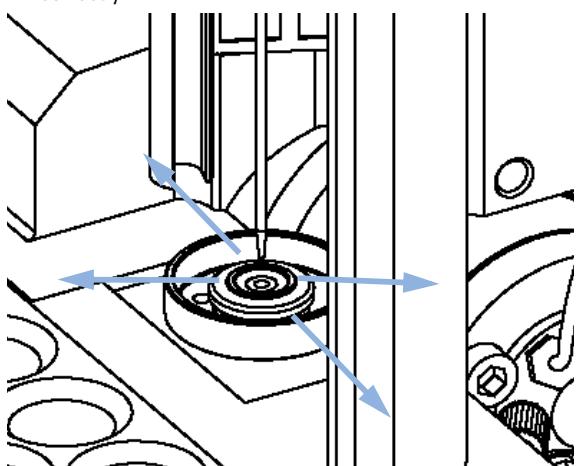
- 5** Use "Down" to position the needle approximately 2 mm above the seat



- 4** Connect the seat-capillary fitting to port 5 of the injection valve.



- 6** Ensure the needle is aligned with the seat. If required, bend the needle slightly until the needle is aligned correctly.



#### Next Steps:

- 7** On completion of this procedure: Install the front cover.
- 8** Select "End" in the maintenance function "**Change Needle**".

## Stator Face

**When** Poor injection-volume reproducibility  
Leaking injection valve

**Tools required**

- 1/4 inch wrench (supplied in accessory kit)
- Hex key, 9/64 inch (supplied in accessory kit)

**Parts required**

#	Part number	Description
1	0100-1851	Stator face for G1329A
1		No stator face for G1329B (functionality part of stator head).
1	0101-1268	Stator face for G2260A

**Preparations**

- Remove the front cover.
- Remove the leak tubings (if necessary).

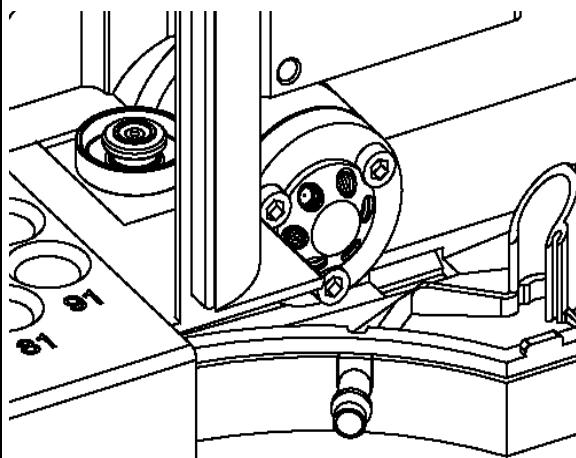
### CAUTION

#### Removing the stator head

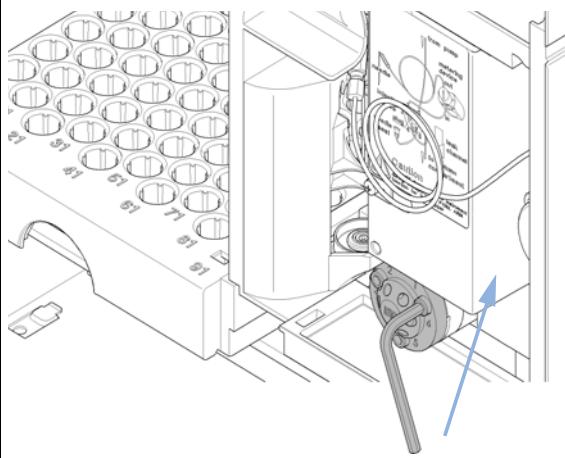
The stator face is held in place by the stator head. When you remove the stator head, the stator face can fall out of the valve.

→ Carefully handle the valve to prevent damage to the stator face

**1** Remove all capillary fittings from the injection-valve ports



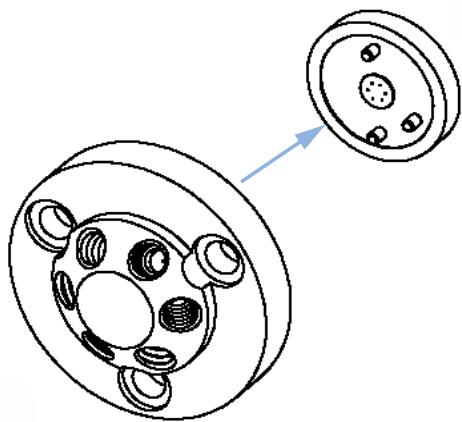
**2** Loosen each fixing bolt two turns at a time. Remove the bolts from the head.



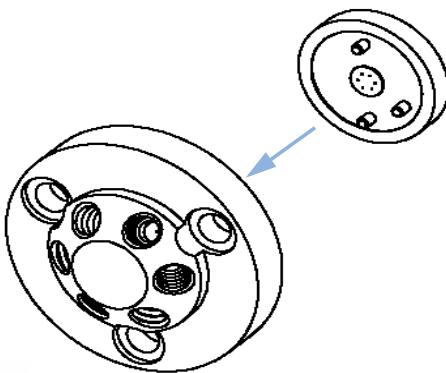
## 7 Maintenance

### Simple Repairs

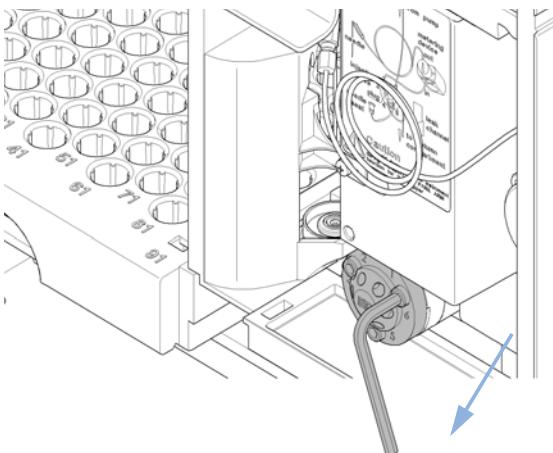
- 3** Remove the stator head and stator face.



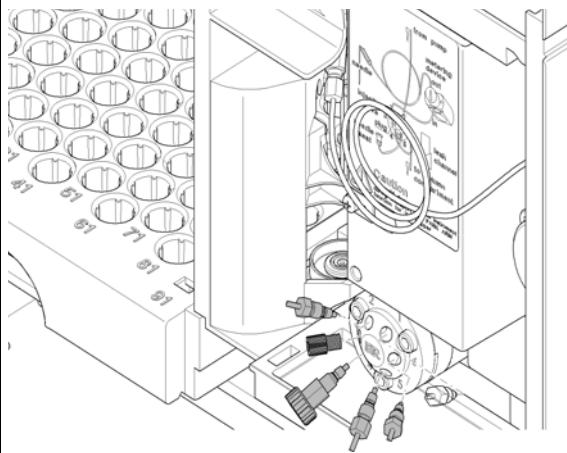
- 4** Place the stator face in place on the stator head. Ensure the pins on the stator engage in the holes in the stator head.



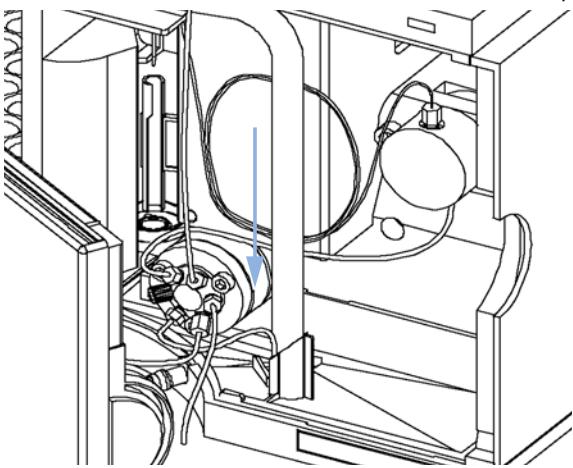
- 5** Install stator head and stator face. Tighten the bolts alternately two turns at a time until the stator head is secure.



- 6** Reconnect the pump capillaries to the valve ports (see [Figure 18](#) on page 49).



- 7** Slide the waste tube into the waste holder in the leak tray.



- 8** On completion of this procedure: Install the front cover.

## Rotor Seal

**When** Poor injection-volume reproducibility  
Leaking injection valve

**Tools required**

- 1/4 inch wrench (supplied in accessory kit).
- Hex key, 9/64 inch (supplied in accessory kit).

<b>Parts required</b>	#	<b>Part number</b>	<b>Description</b>
	1	0100-1853	Rotor seal (Vespel) for G1329A
	1	0100-1849	Rotor seal (Tefzel) for G1329A
	1	0101-1416	Rotor seal (PEEK) for G1329B
	1	0101-1268	Rotor seal (PEEK) for G2260A

**Preparations**

- Remove front cover.
- Remove the leak tubing (if necessary).

### CAUTION

#### Removing the stator head

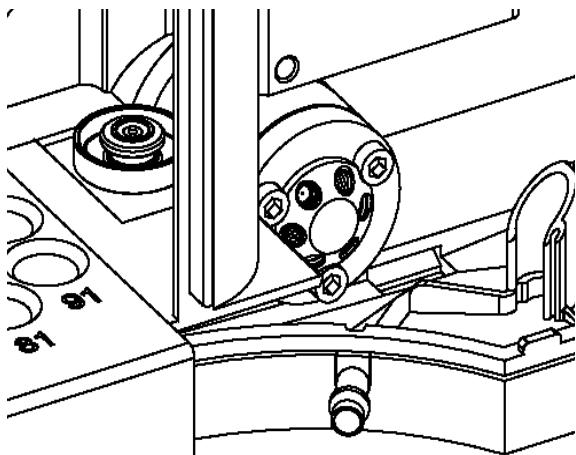
The stator face is held in place by the stator head. When you remove the stator head, the stator face can fall out of the valve.

→ Carefully handle the valve to prevent damage to the stator face

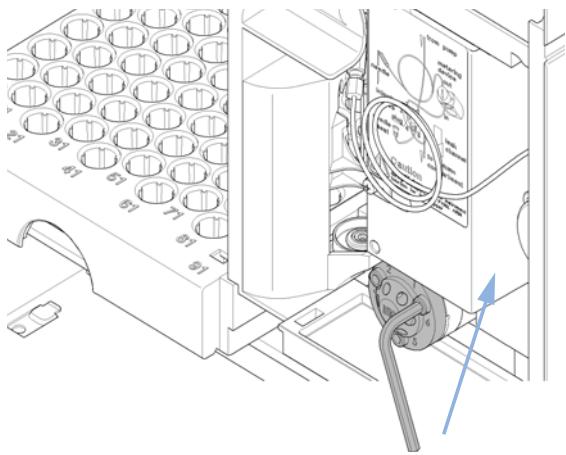
### NOTE

There is no stator face for G1329B.

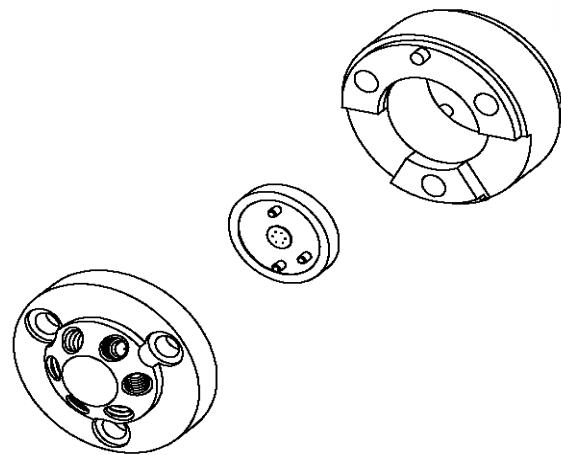
1 Remove all capillary fittings from the injection-valve ports.



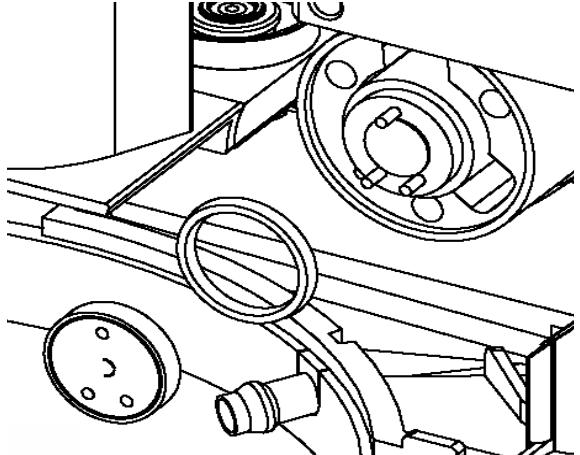
2 Loosen each fixing bolt two turns at a time. Remove the bolts from the head.



3 Remove the stator head, stator face and stator ring.



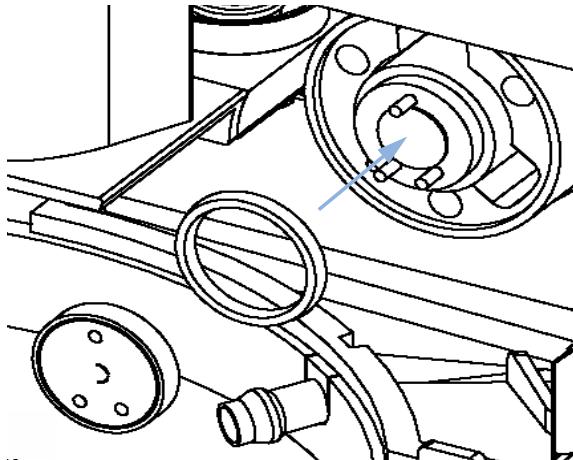
4 Remove the rotor seal and isolation seal.



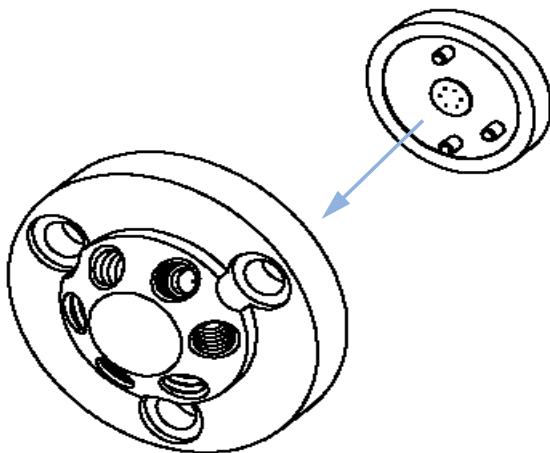
## 7 Maintenance

### Simple Repairs

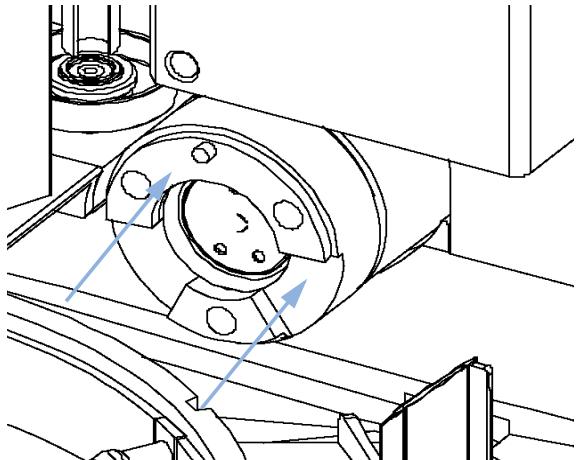
- 5** Install the new rotor seal and isolation seal. Ensure the metal spring inside the isolation seal faces towards the valve body.



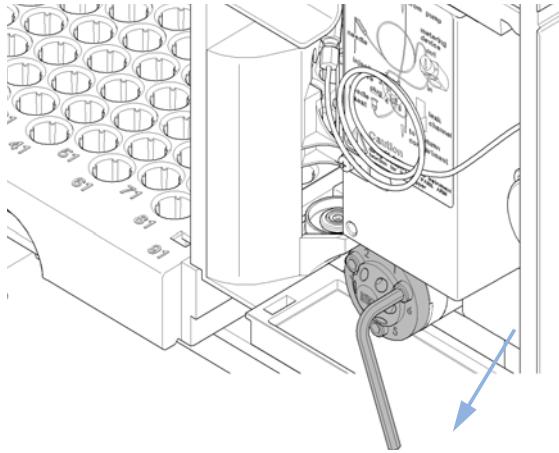
- 7** Place the stator face in place on the stator head.



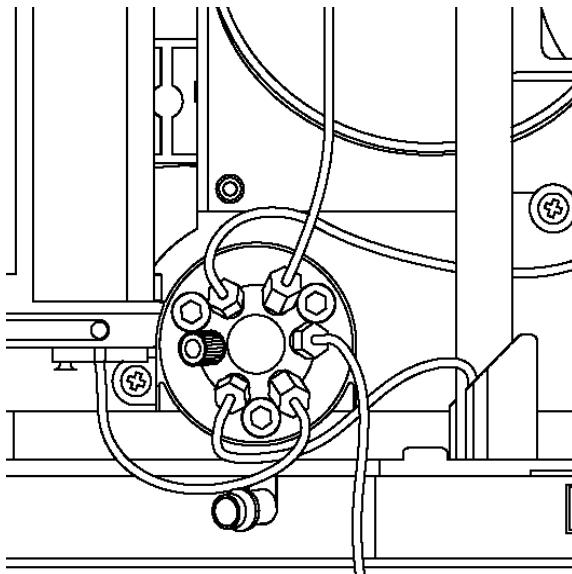
- 6** Install the stator ring with the short of the two pins facing towards you at the 12 O'Clock position. Ensure the ring sits flat on the valve body.



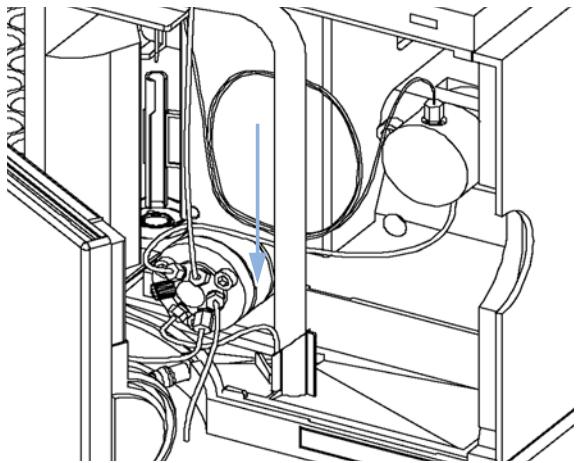
- 8** Install stator head and stator face. Tighten the bolts alternately two turns at a time until the stator head is secure.



- 9** Reconnect the pump capillaries to the valve ports (see Figure 18 on page 49).



- 10** Slide the waste tube into the waste holder in the leak tray.

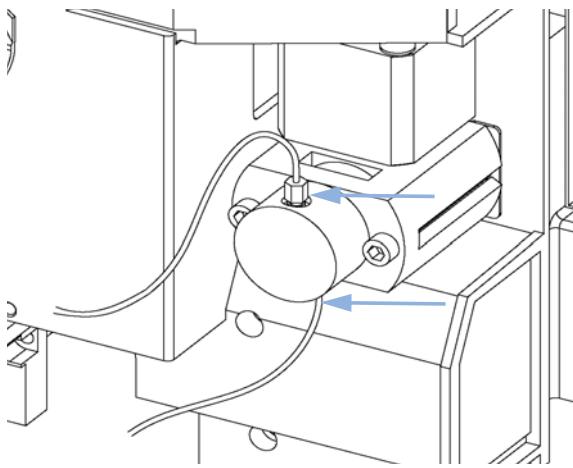


- 11** On completion of this procedure: Install the front cover.

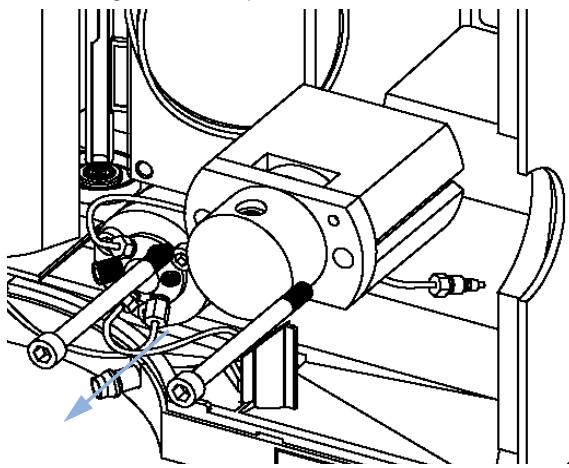
## Metering Seal and Plunger

<b>When</b>	Poor injection-volume reproducibility Leaking metering device															
<b>Tools required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1/4 inch wrench (supplied in accessory kit).</li><li>• 4 mm hex key (supplied in accessory kit).</li><li>• 3 mm hex key (supplied in accessory kit).</li></ul>															
<b>Parts required</b>	<table><thead><tr><th>#</th><th>Part number</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>5063-6589</td><td>Metering seal (pack of 2) for 100 µl analytical head</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>Metering seal (pack of 1) for 900 µl analytical head</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5063-6586</td><td>Metering plunger for 100 µl analytical head</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5062-8587</td><td>Metering plunger for 900 µl analytical head (only if scratched or contaminated)</td></tr></tbody></table>	#	Part number	Description	1	5063-6589	Metering seal (pack of 2) for 100 µl analytical head	1		Metering seal (pack of 1) for 900 µl analytical head	1	5063-6586	Metering plunger for 100 µl analytical head	1	5062-8587	Metering plunger for 900 µl analytical head (only if scratched or contaminated)
#	Part number	Description														
1	5063-6589	Metering seal (pack of 2) for 100 µl analytical head														
1		Metering seal (pack of 1) for 900 µl analytical head														
1	5063-6586	Metering plunger for 100 µl analytical head														
1	5062-8587	Metering plunger for 900 µl analytical head (only if scratched or contaminated)														
<b>Preparations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Select "Start" in the maintenance function "Change piston".</li><li>• Remove the front cover.</li></ul>															

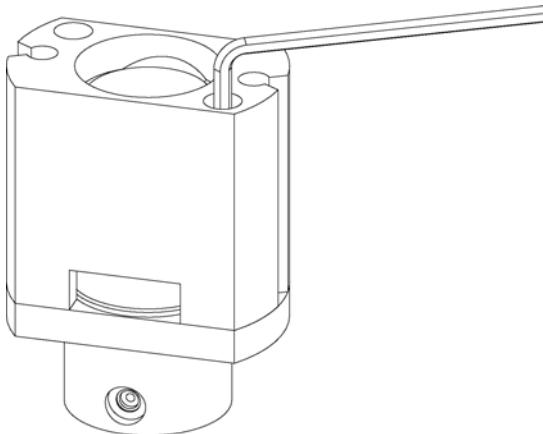
- 1** Remove the two capillaries from the metering-head assembly.



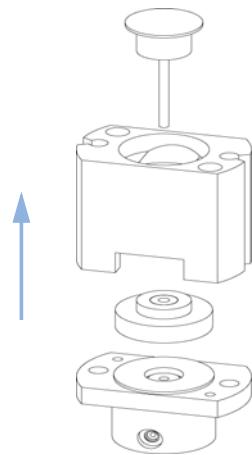
- 2** Remove the two fixing bolts, and pull the head assembly away from the sampler. Notice that the closed side of the metering head faces upwards.



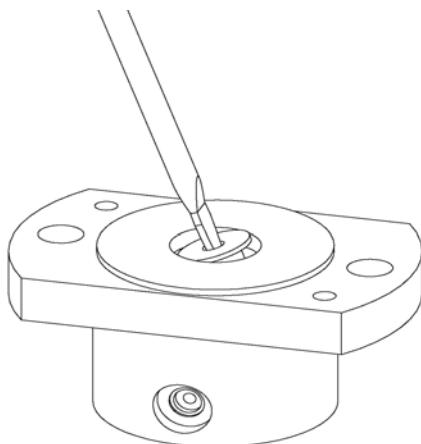
- 3** Remove the two fixing bolts from the base of the metering head assembly.



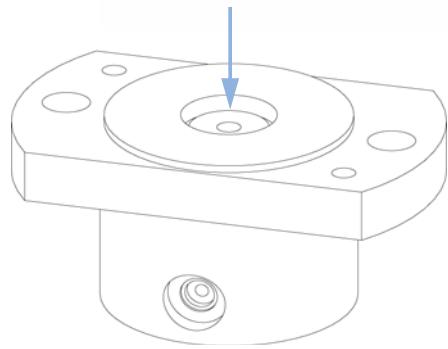
- 4** Disassemble the metering head assembly.



- 5** Use a small screwdriver to carefully remove the seal. Clean the chamber with lint-free cloth. Ensure all particular matter is removed.



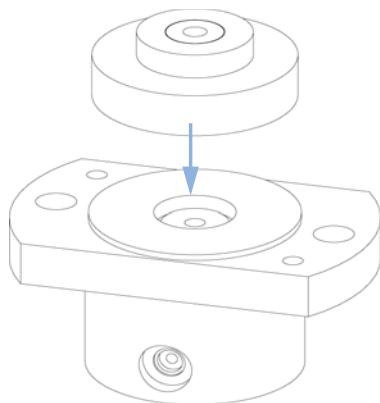
- 6** Install the new seal. Press the seal firmly into position.



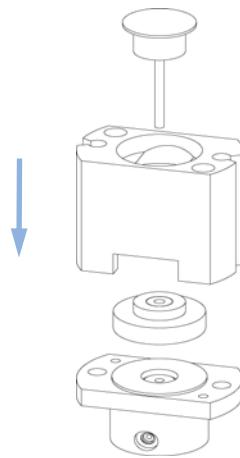
## 7 Maintenance

### Simple Repairs

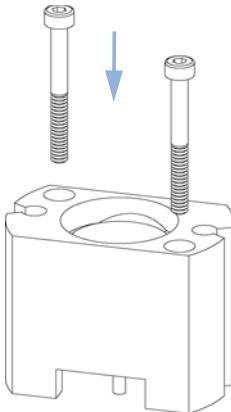
**7** Place the piston guide on top of the seal.



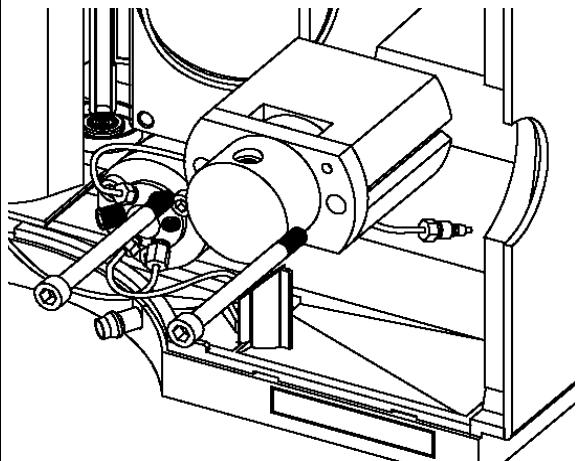
**8** Reassemble the metering head assembly. Carefully insert the plunger into the base. The closed side of the metering head must be on the same side as the lower one of the two capillary drillings.



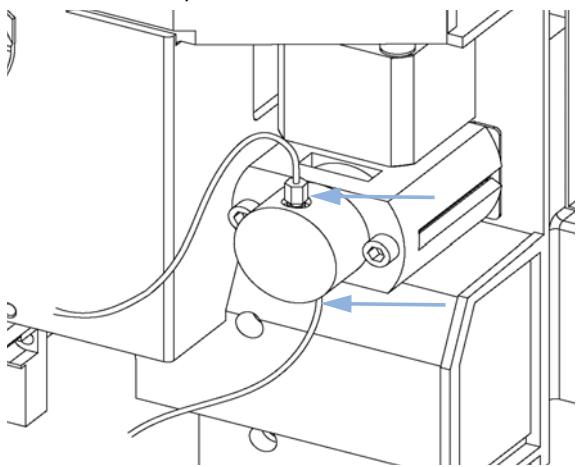
**9** Install the fixing bolts. Tighten the bolts securely.



**10** Install the metering head assembly in the autosampler. Ensure the large hole in the metering head is facing downwards.



**11** Reinstall the capillaries.



**Next Steps:**

**12** On completion of this procedure: Install the front cover.

**13** Select "End" in the maintenance function "**Change piston**".

## Gripper Arm

**When** Defective gripper arm

**Tools required**

- Straightened paper clip.

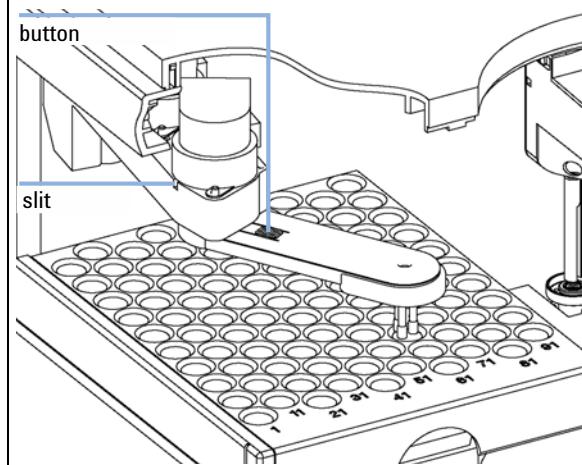
**Parts required**

#	Part number	Description
1	G1313-60010	Gripper assembly

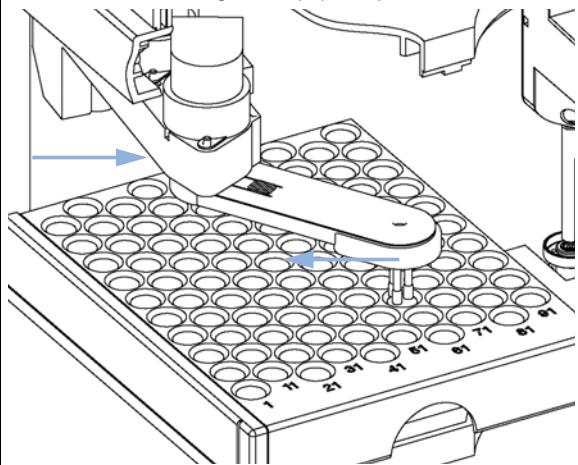
**Preparations**

- Select "Start" in the maintenance function "ChangeGripper".
- Turn off the power to the autosampler.
- Remove the front cover.

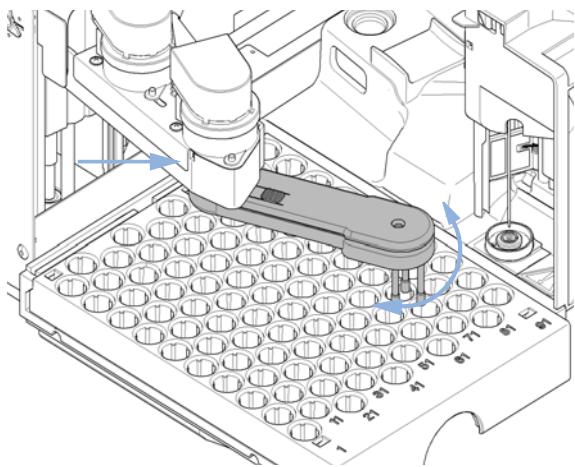
**1** Identify the slit below the gripper motor and the gripper arm release button.



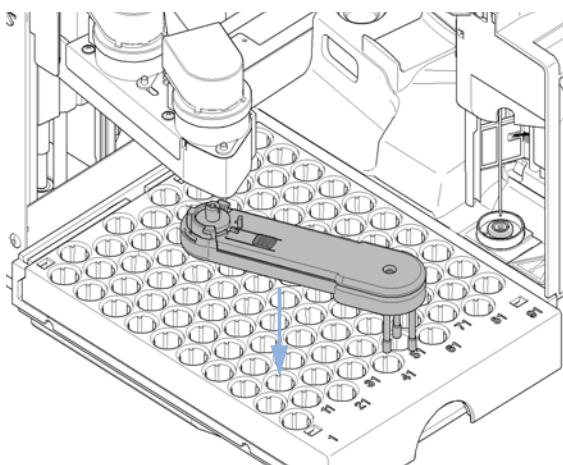
**2** Rotate the arm approximately 2.5cm (1 inch) to the left and insert the straightened paper clip into the slit.



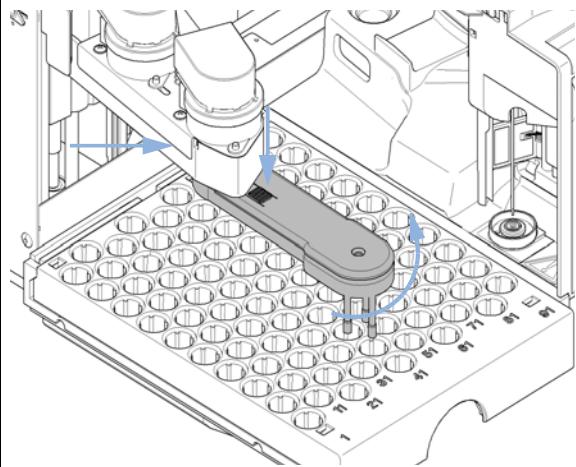
- 3** Rotate the gripper arm slowly from left to right and apply a gentle pressure to the paper clip. The clip will engage on an internal catch and the rotation of the arm will be blocked.



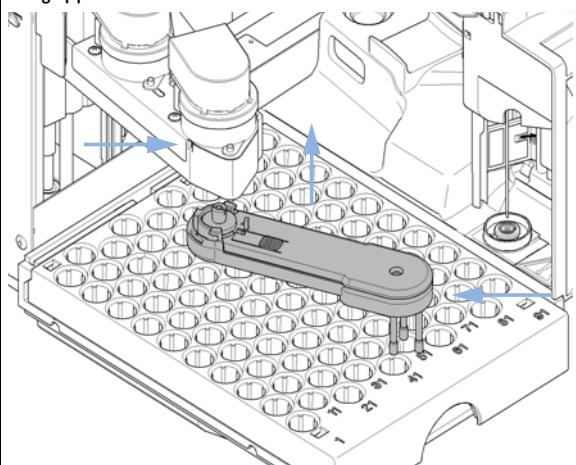
- 5** The gripper arm will come off.



- 4** Hold the paper clip in place, press the gripper release button and rotate the gripper arm to the right.



- 6** Replace the gripper arm by holding the paper clip in place, pushing the gripper arm into the holder and rotating the gripper arm to the left.



**Next Steps:**

- 7** On completion of this procedure: Install the front cover.  
**8** Turn the power to the autosampler ON.

## Interface Board

**When** At installation or when defective.

**Tools required** • Flat-head screwdriver.

**Parts required** # Description  
1 Interface board.

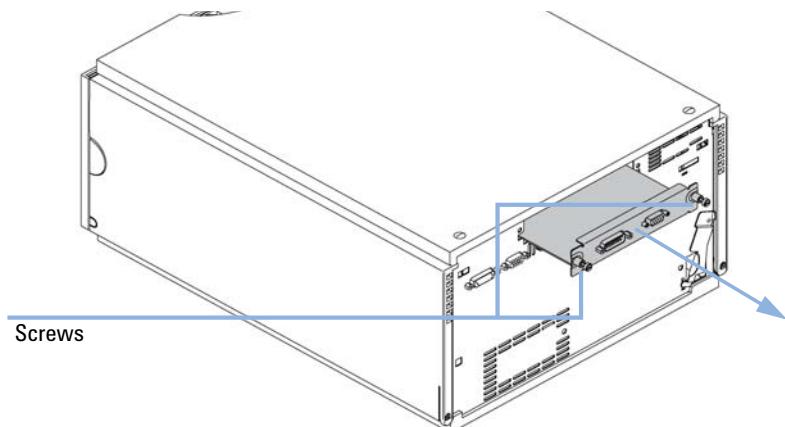
### CAUTION

Electronic boards are static sensitive and should be handled with care so as not to damage them. Touching electronic boards and components can cause electrostatic discharge (ESD).

ESD can damage electronic boards and components.

→ Be sure to hold the board by the edges and do not touch the electrical components. Always use an ESD protection (for example, an ESD wrist strap) when handling electronic boards and components.

- 1 Switch OFF the autosampler at the main power switch.
- 2 Disconnect cables from the interface board connectors.
- 3 Loosen the screws. Slide out the interface board from the autosampler.
- 4 Install the interface board. Secure the screws.
- 5 Reconnect the cables to the board connectors



**Figure 22** Exchanging the Interface Board

## 8

# Parts and Materials for Maintenance

Main Assemblies [106](#)

Analytical-Head Assembly [108](#)

Vial Trays [111](#)

Standard Autosampler Accessory Kit G1329-68725 [112](#)

Preparative Autosampler Accessory Kit G2260-68705 [113](#)

Maintenance Kit G1313-68730 for G1329A [114](#)

Maintenance Kit G1313-68719 for G1329B [115](#)

Multi-Draw Kit G1313-6871 [116](#)

900 µl Injection Upgrade Kit G1363A for G1329A [117](#)

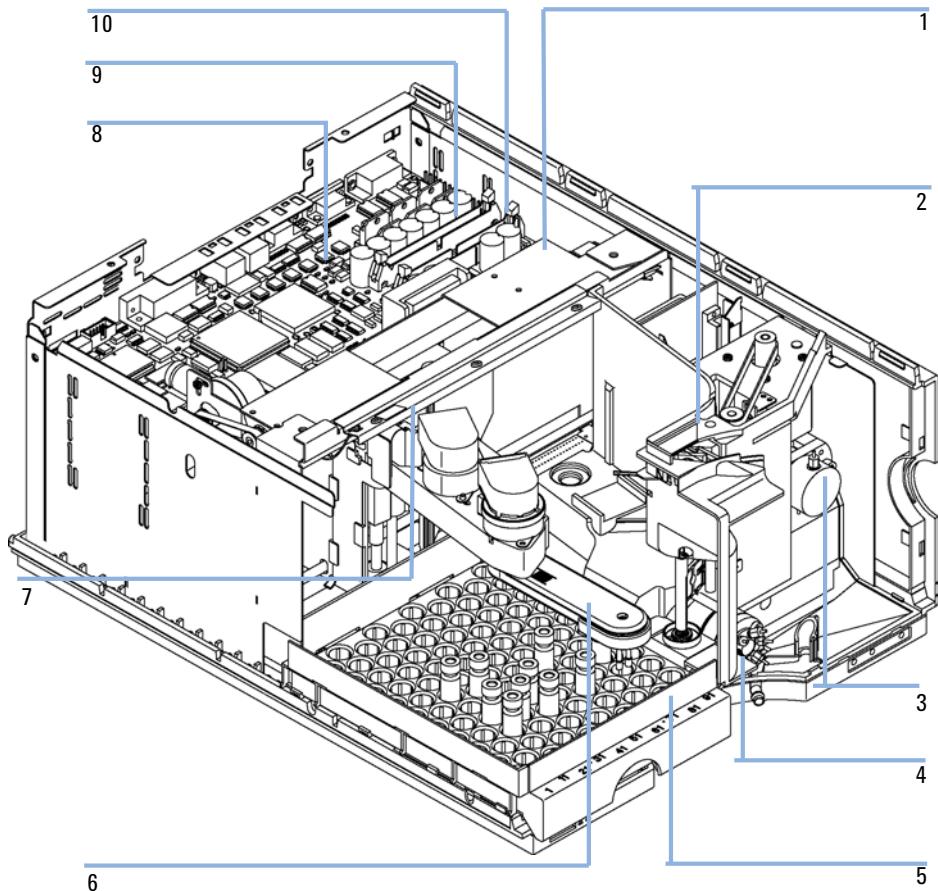
External Tray G1313-60004 [118](#)



## 8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance

### Main Assemblies

## Main Assemblies



**Figure 23** Autosampler Main Assemblies

**Table 19** Autosampler Main Assemblies

Item	Description	Part Number
1	Transport assembly for G1329A-2260A	<b>G1329-60009</b>
2	Sampling unit assembly for G1329A Sampling unit assembly for G2260A (The assy comes without injection valve and analytical head)	<b>G1329-60008</b> <b>G2260-60008</b>
3	Analytical head assembly (100 µl) for G1329A and G1329B Preparative head assembly (900 µl) for G1329A (P<200Bar) Preparative head assembly (900 µl) for G2260A (P<400Bar)	<b>01078-60003</b> <b>G1313-60007</b> <b>G2260-60007</b>
4	Injection valve assembly for G1329A Injection valve assembly for G1329B Injection valve assembly for G2260A	<b>0101-0921</b> <b>0101-1422</b> <b>0101-1267</b>
5	Vial tray, thermostatted (see “ <a href="#">Vial Trays</a> ” on page 111)	<b>G1329-60011</b>
6	Gripper assembly	<b>G1313-60010</b>
7	Illumination assembly	<b>G1367-60040</b>
8	Autosampler Main Board (ASM) for G1329A and 2260A Autosampler Main Board (ASM) for G1329B	<b>G1329-69530</b> <b>G1329-66540</b>
	Standoff - GPIB connector (part not shown)	<b>0380-0643</b>
	Standoff - remote connector (part not shown)	<b>1251-7788</b>
9	Ribbon cable, sample transport	<b>G1313-81601</b>
10	Ribbon cable, sampling unit  Sampler - TCC cap (380 mm 0.1 mm id) for G1329A Sampler - Column cap (600 mm, 0.5 mm id) for G2260A	<b>G1313-81602</b>  <b>01090-87306</b> <b>G2260-87300</b>
	Power supply assembly (part not shown)	<b>0950-2528</b>
	Screw M4, 8 mm lg - power supply (part not shown)	<b>0515-0910</b>
	BCD board (not shown)	<b>G1351-68701</b>
	Cable, autosampler to ALS thermostat (part not shown)	<b>G1330-81600</b>

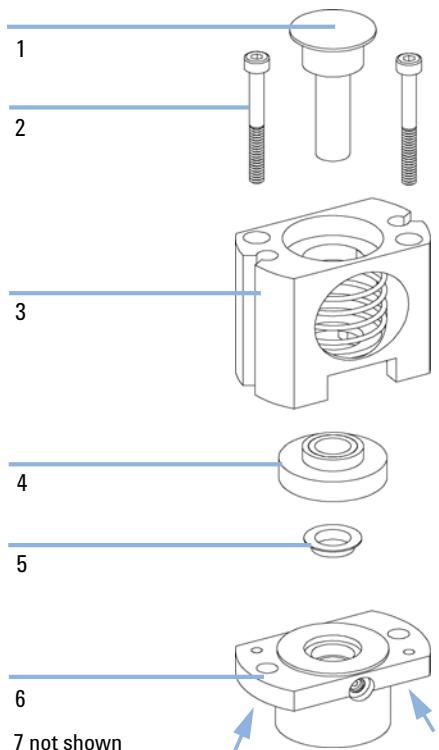
## **8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance**

### Analytical-Head Assembly

## **Analytical-Head Assembly**

**Table 20** Analytical-Head Assembly (100 µl) for G1329A / G1329B

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Part Number</b>
	Analytical head assembly, includes items 1 – 6	<b>01078-60003</b>
1	Plunger assembly	<b>5063-6586</b>
2	Screw M4, 40 mm lg, for mounting of assembly	<b>0515-0850</b>
3	Adapter	<b>01078-23202</b>
4	Support seal assembly	<b>5001-3739</b>
5	Metering seal (pack of 2)	<b>5063-6589</b>
6	Head body	<b>01078-27710</b>
7	Screw M5, 60 mm lg, for mounting of assembly (not shown here)	<b>0515-2118</b>



**Figure 24** Analytical-Head Assembly

## 8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance

### Analytical-Head Assembly

**Table 21** Preparative-Head Assembly (900 µl) for G1329A only

Item	Description	Part Number
	Analytical head assembly 900 µl <sup>1</sup> , includes items 1 – 6	<b>G1313-60007</b>
1	Plunger assembly, 900 µl	<b>5062-8587</b>
2	Screws	<b>0515-0850</b>
3	Adapter	<b>01078-23202</b>
4	Support seal assembly, 900 µl	<b>5001-3764</b>
5	Metering seal, 900 µl	<b>0905-1294</b>
6	Head body, 900 µl	<b>G1313-27700</b>
7	Screw M5, 60 mm lg, for mounting of assembly (not shown here)	<b>0515-2118</b>

<sup>1</sup> This head is limited to 200 Bars

**Table 22** Preparative-Head Assembly (900 µl) for G2260A

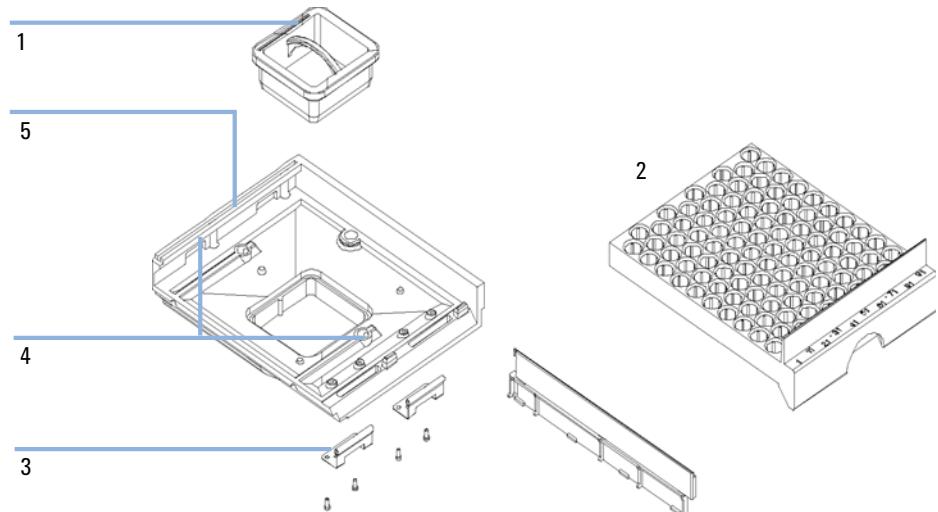
Item	Description	Part Number
	Preparative head assembly 900 µl <sup>1</sup> , includes items 1 – 6	<b>G2260-60007</b>
1	Plunger assembly, 900 µl	<b>5062-8587</b>
2	Screws	<b>0515-0850</b>
3	Adapter	<b>01078-23202</b>
4	Support seal assembly, 900 µl	<b>5001-3764</b>
5	Metering seal, 900 µl	<b>0905-1294</b>
6	Head body, 900 µl	<b>G2260-27700</b>
7	Screw M5, 60 mm lg, for mounting of assembly (not shown here)	<b>0515-2118</b>

<sup>1</sup> This head is limited to 400 Bars. It can only be assembled on a sampling unit with the description “supports 900 µl at 400 Bar.”

## Vial Trays

**Table 23** Thermostatted Autosampler Vial Trays and Tray Base

Item	Description	Part Number
1	Adapter, air channel	G1329-43200
2	Tray for 100 × 2-ml vials, thermostattable	G1329-60011
3	Spring	G1313-09101
4	Tray base for G1329A / G1329B / G2260A (includes items 4, 5).	G1329-60000
5	Spring stud	0570-1574
	Halftray for 40 × 2-ml vials (not shown)	G1313-44512
	Halftray for 15 × 6-ml vials (not shown)	G1313-44513



**Figure 25** Thermostatted Autosampler Vial Trays and Tray Base

## **8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance**

Standard Autosampler Accessory Kit G1329-68725

# **Standard Autosampler Accessory Kit G1329-68725**

**Table 24 G1329A/G1329 B - Standard Autosampler Accessory Kit Contents G1329-68725**

Description	Part Number
Flexible tubing assy (120 cm)	<b>5063-6527</b>
Filter promo kit	no PN
CAN cable, 1 m long	<b>5181-1519</b>
Screw cap vials, clear 100/pk	<b>5182-0714</b>
Blue screw caps 100/pk	<b>5182-0717</b>
Label halftray	no PN
Vial instruction sheet	no PN
Wrenches 1/4 - 5/16 inch	<b>8710-0510</b>
Rheotool socket wrench 1/4 inch	<b>8710-2391</b>
Hex key 4 mm, 15 cm long, T-handle	<b>8710-2392</b>
Hex key 9/64 mm, 15 cm long, T- handle	<b>8710-2394</b>
Hex key 2.5 mm, 15 cm long, straight handle	<b>8710-2412</b>
Finger caps x3 (reorder gives pack of 15)	<b>5063-6506</b>
Front door cooled autosampler	no PN
Air channel adapter	<b>G1329-43200</b>
Cover insulation	no PN
Capillary 0.17 mm, 900 mm	<b>G1329-87300</b>
Capillary heat exchanger	<b>01090-87306</b>
Note for Agilent 1200 Series Autosampler door upgrade	no PN

## Preparative Autosampler Accessory Kit G2260-68705

**Table 25** G2260A - Preparative Autosampler Accessory Kit Contents G2260-68705

Description	Part Number
Flexible tubing assy (120 cm)	<b>5063-6527</b>
Filter promo kit	no PN
CAN cable, 1 m long	<b>5181-1519</b>
Screw cap vials, clear 100/pk	<b>5182-0714</b>
Blue screw caps 100/pk	<b>5182-0717</b>
Label halftray	no PN
Wrenches 1/4 - 5/16 inch	<b>8710-0510</b>
Rheotool socket wrench 1/4 inch	<b>8710-2391</b>
Hex key 4 mm, 15 cm long, T-handle	<b>8710-2392</b>
Hex key 9/64 mm, 15 cm long, T- handle	<b>8710-2394</b>
Hex key 2.5 mm, 15 cm long, straight handle	<b>8710-2412</b>
Finger caps x3 (reorder gives pack of 15)	<b>5063-6506</b>
Front door cooled autosampler	no PN
Air channel adapter	<b>G1329-43200</b>
Tray for 15 x 6 ml vials (x2)	<b>G1313-44513</b>
Union, loop extension	<b>5022-2133</b>
Seat extension capillary (500 µl)	<b>G1313-87307</b>
Seat extension capillary (1500 µl)	<b>G1313-87308</b>
Sampler - Column capillary	<b>G2260-87300</b>
Pump - Sampler capillary	<b>G2260-87301</b>

## **8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance**

Maintenance Kit G1313-68730 for G1329A

# **Maintenance Kit G1313-68730 for G1329A**

**Table 26** Maintenance Kit for G1329A

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Part Number</b>
1	Rotor seal (Vespel)	<b>0100-1853</b>
2	Needle assembly (100 µl)	<b>G1313-87201</b>
3	Needle-seat assembly 0.17 mm, 2.3 µl	<b>G1313-87101</b>

## Maintenance Kit G1313-68719 for G1329B

**Table 27** Maintenance Kit for G1329A

Item	Description	Part Number
1	Rotor seal (PEEK)	<b>0101-1416</b>
2	Needle assembly (100 µl)	<b>G1313-87201</b>
3	Needle-seat assembly 0.17 mm	<b>G1313-87101</b>
4	Metering seal (pack of 2)	<b>5063-6589</b>
5	Finger caps (pack of 15)	<b>5063-6506</b>

## **8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance**

Multi-Draw Kit G1313-6871

# **Multi-Draw Kit G1313-6871**

**Table 28** Multi-Draw Kit for G1329A and G1329B

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Part Number</b>
1	Seat capillary, 500 µl, 0.5 mm id	<b>G1313-87307</b>
2	Seat capillary, 1500 µl, 0.9 mm id	<b>G1313-87308</b>
2	Seat capillary, 5000 µl	<b>0101-0301</b>
3	Union	<b>5022-6515</b>

## 900 µl Injection Upgrade Kit G1363A for G1329A

**Table 29** 900 µl Injection Upgrade Kit for G1329A only

Item	Description	Part Number
1	Analytical Head, 900 µl	G1313-60007
2	Loop Extension, 900 µl	G1313-87303
3	Union, loop extension	5022-2133
4	Needle, 900 µl	G1313-87202

## **8 Parts and Materials for Maintenance**

External Tray G1313-60004

### **External Tray G1313-60004**

**Table 30 External Tray**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Part Number</b>
1	External tray	<b>G1313-60004</b>
2	Disposal tube	<b>G1313-27302</b>

## 9 Identifying Cables

- Cable Overview 120
- Analog Cables 122
- Remote Cables 125
- BCD Cables 130
- External Contact Cable 132
- CAN/LAN Cables 133
- Auxiliary Cable 134
- RS-232 Cables 135



## 9 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.

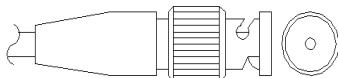
Type	Description	Part Number
Analog cables	3390/2/3 integrators	<b>01040-60101</b>
	3394/6 integrators	<b>35900-60750</b>
	Agilent <b>35900A</b> A/D converter	<b>35900-60750</b>
	General purpose (spade lugs)	<b>01046-60105</b>
Remote cables	3390 integrator	<b>01046-60203</b>
	3392/3 integrators	<b>01046-60206</b>
	3394 integrator	<b>01046-60210</b>
	3396A (Series I) integrator	<b>03394-60600</b>
	3396 Series II / 3395A integrator, see details in section “ <a href="#">Remote Cables</a> ” on page 125	
	3396 Series III / 3395B integrator	<b>03396-61010</b>
	HP 1050 modules / HP 1046A FLD	<b>5061-3378</b>
	HP 1046A FLD	<b>5061-3378</b>
	Agilent <b>35900A</b> A/D converter	<b>5061-3378</b>
	HP 1040 diode-array detector	<b>01046-60202</b>
	HP 1090 liquid chromatographs	<b>01046-60202</b>
	Signal distribution module	<b>01046-60202</b>
<i>BCD cables</i>	3396 integrator	<b>03396-60560</b>
	General purpose (spade Lugs)	<b>G1351-81600</b>
<i>Auxiliary</i>	Agilent 1100 Series vacuum degasser	<b>G1322-61600</b>

Type	Description	Part Number
<i>CAN cables</i>	Agilent 1100/1200 module to module, 0.5m lg	<b>5181-1516</b>
	Agilent 1100/1200 module to module, 1m lg	<b>5181-1519</b>
<i>External contacts</i>	Agilent 1100/1200 Series interface board to general purpose	<b>G1103-61611</b>
<i>GPIB cable</i>	Agilent 1100/1200 module to ChemStation, 1 m	<b>10833A</b>
	Agilent 1100/1200 module to ChemStation, 2 m	<b>10833B</b>
<i>RS-232 cable</i>	Agilent 1100/1200 module to a computer This kit contains a 9-pin female to 9-pin female Null Modem (printer) cable and one adapter.	<b>34398A</b>
<i>LAN cable</i>	Twisted pair cross over LAN cable, (shielded 3m long) (for point to point connection)	<b>5023-0203</b>
	Twisted pair cross over LAN cable, (shielded 7m long) (for point to point connection)	<b>5023-0202</b>

## 9 Identifying Cables

### Analog Cables

## Analog Cables



One end of these cables provides a BNC connector to be connected to Agilent 1100/1200 Series modules. The other end depends on the instrument to which connection is being made.

### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3390/2/3 Integrators

Connector 01040-60101	Pin 3390/2/3	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	Signal Name
	1	Shield	Ground
	2		Not connected
	3	Center	Signal +
	4		Connected to pin 6
	5	Shield	Analog -
	6		Connected to pin 4
	7		Key
	8		Not connected

## **Agilent 1100/1200 to 3394/6 Integrators**

Connector35900-60750	Pin 3394/6	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	Signal Name
	1		Not connected
	2	Shield	Analog -
	3	Center	Analog +

## **Agilent 1100/1200 to BNC Connector**

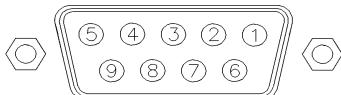
<b>Connector8120-1840</b>	<b>Pin BNC</b>	<b>Pin Agilent 1100/1200</b>	<b>Signal Name</b>
	Shield	Shield	Analog -
	Center	Center	Analog +

## 9 Identifying Cables

### Analog Cables

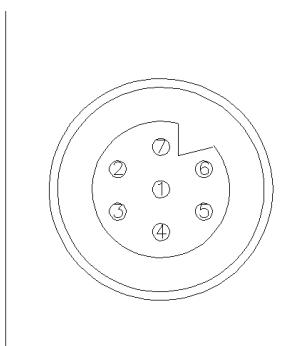
## **Agilent 1100/1200 to General Purpose**

## Remote Cables



One end of these cables provides a Agilent Technologies APG (Analytical Products Group) remote connector to be connected to Agilent 1100/1200 Series modules. The other end depends on the instrument to be connected to.

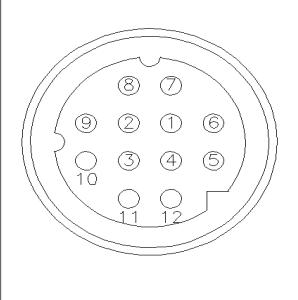
### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3390 Integrators

Connector 01046-60203	Pin 3390	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	2	1 - White	Digital ground	
	NC	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low
	7	3 - Gray	Start	Low
	NC	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low
	NC	5 - Pink	Not connected	
	NC	6 - Yellow	Power on	High
	NC	7 - Red	Ready	High
	NC	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	NC	9 - Black	Start request	Low

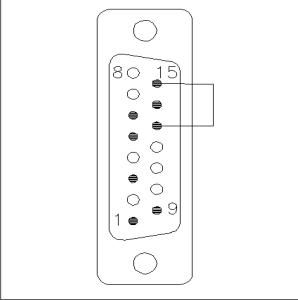
## 9 Identifying Cables

### Remote Cables

#### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3392/3 Integrators

Connector	Pin 3392/3	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	3	1 - White	Digital ground	
	NC	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low
	11	3 - Gray	Start	Low
	NC	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low
	NC	5 - Pink	Not connected	
	NC	6 - Yellow	Power on	High
	9	7 - Red	Ready	High
	1	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	NC	9 - Black	Start request	Low

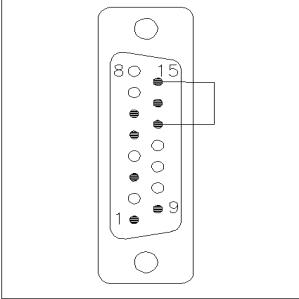
#### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3394 Integrators

Connector	Pin 3394	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	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
	6	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	1	9 - Black	Start request	Low
	13, 15		Not connected	

**NOTE**

START and STOP are connected via diodes to pin 3 of the 3394 connector.

### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3396A Integrators

Connector 03394-60600	Pin 3394	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	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	

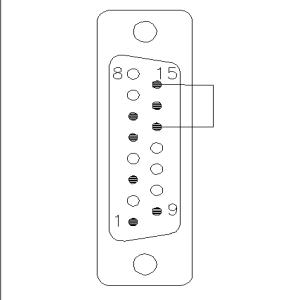
### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3396 Series II / 3395A Integrators

Use the cable part number: 03394-60600 and cut pin #5 on the integrator side. Otherwise the integrator prints START; not ready.

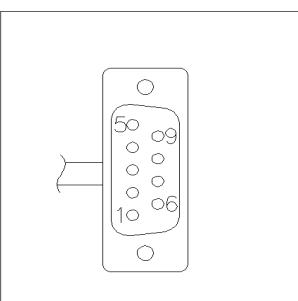
## 9 Identifying Cables

### Remote Cables

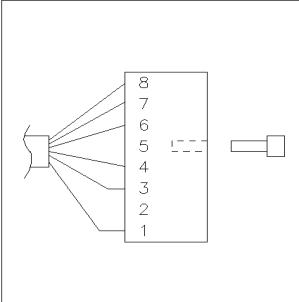
#### Agilent 1100/1200 to 3396 Series III / 3395B Integrators

Connector03396-61010	Pin 33XX	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	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	

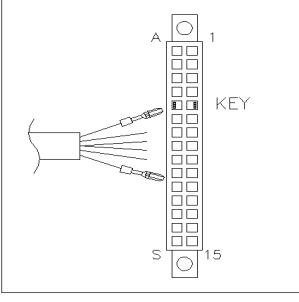
#### Agilent 1100/1200 to HP 1050, HP 1046A or Agilent 35900 A/D Converters

Connector5061-3378	Pin HP 1050/....	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	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 1100/1200 to HP 1090 LC or Signal Distribution Module

Connector 01046-60202	Pin HP 1090	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	1	1 - White	Digital ground	
	NC	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low
	4	3 - Gray	Start	Low
	7	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low
	8	5 - Pink	Not connected	
	NC	6 - Yellow	Power on	High
	3	7 - Red	Ready	High
	6	8 - Green	Stop	Low
	NC	9 - Black	Start request	Low

## Agilent 1100/1200 to General Purpose

Connector 01046-60201	Pin Universal	Pin Agilent 1100/1200	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
		1 - White	Digital ground	
	2 - Brown	Prepare run	Low	
	3 - Gray	Start	Low	
	4 - Blue	Shut down	Low	
	5 - Pink	Not connected		
	6 - Yellow	Power on	High	
	7 - Red	Ready	High	
	8 - Green	Stop	Low	
	9 - Black	Start request	Low	

## 9 Identifying Cables

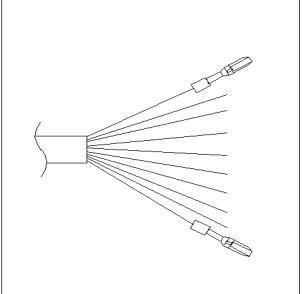
### BCD Cables

## BCD Cables



One end of these cables provides a 15-pin BCD connector to be connected to the Agilent 1200 Series modules. The other end depends on the instrument to be connected to.

### Agilent 1200 to General Purpose

Connector G1351-81600	Wire Color	Pin Agilent 1200	Signal Name	BCD Digit
	Green	1	BCD 5	20
	Violet	2	BCD 7	80
	Blue	3	BCD 6	40
	Yellow	4	BCD 4	10
	Black	5	BCD 0	1
	Orange	6	BCD 3	8
	Red	7	BCD 2	4
	Brown	8	BCD 1	2
	Gray	9	Digital ground	Gray
	Gray/pink	10	BCD 11	800
	Red/blue	11	BCD 10	400
	White/green	12	BCD 9	200
	Brown/green	13	BCD 8	100
	not connected	14		
	not connected	15	+ 5 V	Low

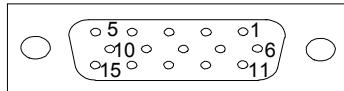
**Agilent 1200 to 3396 Integrators**

Connector 03396-60560	Pin 3392/3	Pin Agilent 1200	Signal Name	BCD Digit
	1	1	BCD 5	20
	2	2	BCD 7	80
	3	3	BCD 6	40
	4	4	BCD 4	10
	5	5	BCD0	1
	6	6	BCD 3	8
	7	7	BCD 2	4
	8	8	BCD 1	2
	9	9	Digital ground	
	NC	15	+ 5 V	Low

## 9 Identifying Cables

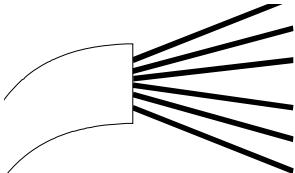
### External Contact Cable

## External Contact Cable

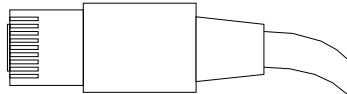


One end of this cable provides a 15-pin plug to be connected to Agilent 1200 Series module's interface board. The other end is for general purpose.

### Agilent 1200 Series Interface Board to general purposes

Connector G1103-61611	Color	Pin Agilent 1200	Signal Name
 A diagram of a 15-pin circular connector with its wires fanning out to the right. The wires are color-coded according to the table below.	White	1	EXT 1
	Brown	2	EXT 1
	Green	3	EXT 2
	Yellow	4	EXT 2
	Grey	5	EXT 3
	Pink	6	EXT 3
	Blue	7	EXT 4
	Red	8	EXT 4
	Black	9	Not connected
	Violet	10	Not connected
	Grey/pink	11	Not connected
	Red/blue	12	Not connected
	White/green	13	Not connected
	Brown/green	14	Not connected
	White/yellow	15	Not connected

## CAN/LAN Cables



Both ends of this cable provide a modular plug to be connected to Agilent 1200 Series module's CAN or LAN connectors.

### CAN Cables

Agilent 1200 module to module, 0.5 m	<b>5181-1516</b>
Agilent 1200 module to module, 1 m	<b>5181-1519</b>
Agilent 1200 module to control module	<b>G1323-81600</b>

### LAN Cables

Description	Part number
Cross-over network cable (shielded, 3 m long), (for point to point connection)	<b>5023-0203</b>
Twisted pair network cable (shielded, 7 m long) (for hub connections)	<b>5023-0202</b>

## 9 Identifying Cables

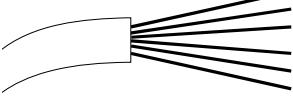
### Auxiliary Cable

## Auxiliary Cable



One end of this cable provides a modular plug to be connected to the Agilent 1100 Series vacuum degasser. The other end is for general purpose.

### Agilent 1100 Series Degasser to general purposes

Connector 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

## RS-232 Cables

Description	Part number
RS-232 cable, instrument to PC, 9-to-9 pin (female) This cable has special pin-out, and is not compatible with connecting printers and plotters.	<b>24542U</b> <b>G1530-60600</b>
RS-232 cable kit, 9-to-9 pin (female) and one adapter 9-pin (male) 25-pin female. Suited for instrument to PC.	<b>34398A</b>
Cable Printer Serial & Parallel, is a SUB-D 9 pin female vs. Centronics connector on the other end (NOT FOR FW UPDATE).	<b>5181-1529</b>
This kit contains a 9-pin female to 9-pin female Null Modem (printer) cable and one adapter. Use the cable and adapter to connect Agilent Technologies instruments with 9-pin male RS-232 connectors to most PCs or printers.	<b>34398A</b>

## **9 Identifying Cables**

### RS-232 Cables

## 10 Appendix

- General Safety Information 138
- Lithium Batteries Information 142
- Radio Interference 143
- Sound Emission 144
- Agilent Technologies on Internet 145



## General Safety Information

### 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.
- 

### General

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.

## **10 Appendix**

### **General Safety Information**

When working with solvents please observe appropriate safety procedures (e.g. 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.

## Safety Symbols

**Table 31** 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.

# Lithium Batteries Information

## WARNING

Lithium batteries may not be disposed-off into the domestic waste. Transportation of discharged Lithium batteries through carriers regulated by IATA/ICAO, ADR, RID, IMDG is not allowed.

**Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced.**

- Discharged Lithium batteries shall be disposed off locally according to national waste disposal regulations for batteries.
- Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the equipment manufacturer.



## WARNING

Lithiumbatteri - Ekspløsionsfare ved fejlagtig håndtering.

Udskiftning må kun ske med batteri af samme fabrikat og type.

- Lever det brugte batteri tilbage til leverandøren.

## WARNING

Lithiumbatteri - Ekspløsionsfare.

Ved udskiftning benyttes kun batteri som anbefalt av apparatfabrikanten.

- Brukt batteri returneres appararleverandoren.

## NOTE

Bij dit apparaat zijn batterijen geleverd. Wanneer deze leeg zijn, moet u ze niet weggooien maar inleveren als KCA.

## **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 L<sub>p</sub> < 70 dB (A)
- At Operator Position
- Normal Operation
- According to ISO 7779:1988/EN 27779/1991 (Type Test)

## **Agilent Technologies on Internet**

For the latest information on products and services visit our worldwide web site on the Internet at:

<http://www.agilent.com>

Select Products/Chemical Analysis

It will provide also the latest firmware of the Agilent 1200 Series modules for download.

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## In This Book

This manual contains user information about the Agilent 1200 Series Standard and Preparative Autosamplers.

The manual describes the following:

- introduction to the autosampler,
- site requirements and specifications
- installing the autosampler,
- using the autosampler,
- optimizing performance,
- troubleshooting and diagnostics,
- maintenance,
- parts and materials,
- cable overview,
- safety and warranty.

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