



Agilent InfinityLab LC Series

Hybrid Multisamplers

User Manual



Notices

Document Information

The information in this document also applies to 1260 Infinity II and 1290 Infinity II modules.

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Agilent Technologies
Hewlett-Packard-Strasse 8
76337 Waldbronn, Germany

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CAUTION

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

WARNING

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

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In This Book

This manual covers the following Agilent InfinityLab LC Series modules:

- Agilent 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)
- Agilent 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)



1

Introduction

This chapter gives an introduction to the module and an instrument overview.

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Product Description of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

The Agilent 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler offers both standard flow-through and Agilent Feed Injection modes. It can handle both vials and microplates with ease and efficiency up to 800 bar system pressure, being optimized for high flexibility. This compact module can house up to 6144 samples, all inside the Agilent stack footprint and with the robotics to inject each into the chromatograph in turn.

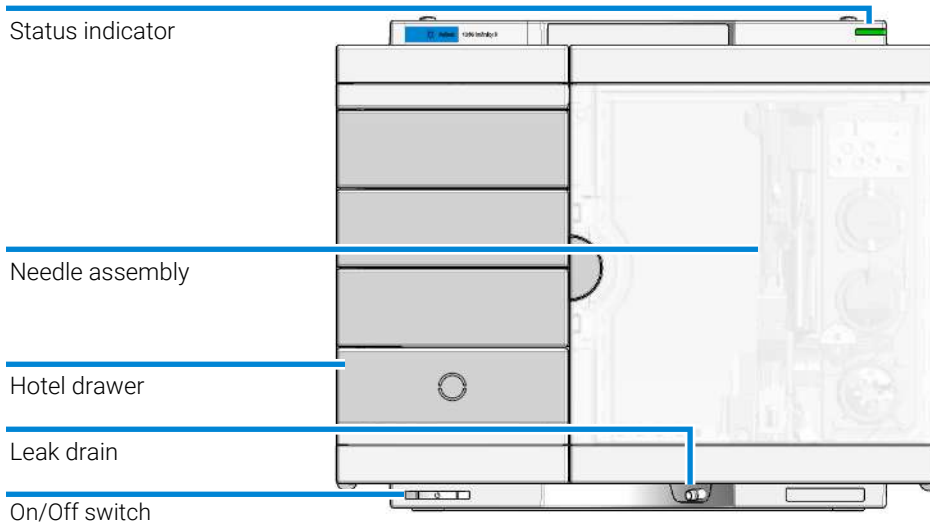


Figure 1: Overview of the Hybrid Multisampler

Features of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

- *Feed Injection* - The Hybrid Multisampler offers both standard flow-through and Feed Injection modes. The Feed Injection mediates sample-solvent effects (e.g., breakthrough, overloading, or precipitation) and allows users to inject high-organic-content samples without extra sample preparation for good peak performance.
- *Unmatched flexibility* - You can choose how you want to introduce samples for injection, whether you prefer vials, microplates, or any combination of formats. Sample drawers are available in three heights, and you can mix shallow drawers with deeper ones to accommodate different sample sizes.
- *High capacity* - Using shallow microplate drawers, the Hybrid Multisampler takes a maximum load of 16 microplates and up to 6144 samples—the most of any single system.
- *Seamless automation* - Internal robotics move microplates and other sample containers from the sample hotel to the central workspace for sample processing steps and injections.
- *Low carryover* - The Hybrid Multisampler has a low carryover, with three individual wash options using multiple solvents: inner wash, outer wash, and seat wash.
- *Efficient temperature control* - For temperature-sensitive samples, add an Agilent compressor-based cooling system. This system maintains temperature control for all vials and plates inserted into the Multisampler.
- *Instant information* - Lights on each drawer inform you about loading status, current activity, and accessibility.
- *InfinityLab Sample ID Reader* - adds a barcode reader to the 1260/1290 Infinity II and III Multisampler to achieve confirmation of the sample ID on the vial with the ID in the sequence. Furthermore, it is a key part of the Agilent Advanced Sample Linking Workflow.

Product Description of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

The Agilent 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler offers both standard flow-through and Agilent Feed Injection modes. For temperature-sensitive samples, a compressor-based thermostating device can be added. It can handle both vials and microplates with ease and efficiency up to 1300 bar system pressure, being optimized for high flexibility. This compact module can house up to 6144 samples, all inside the Agilent stack footprint and with the robotics to inject each into the chromatograph in turn. Its biocompatible sample flow path minimizes unwanted surface interaction of the sample.

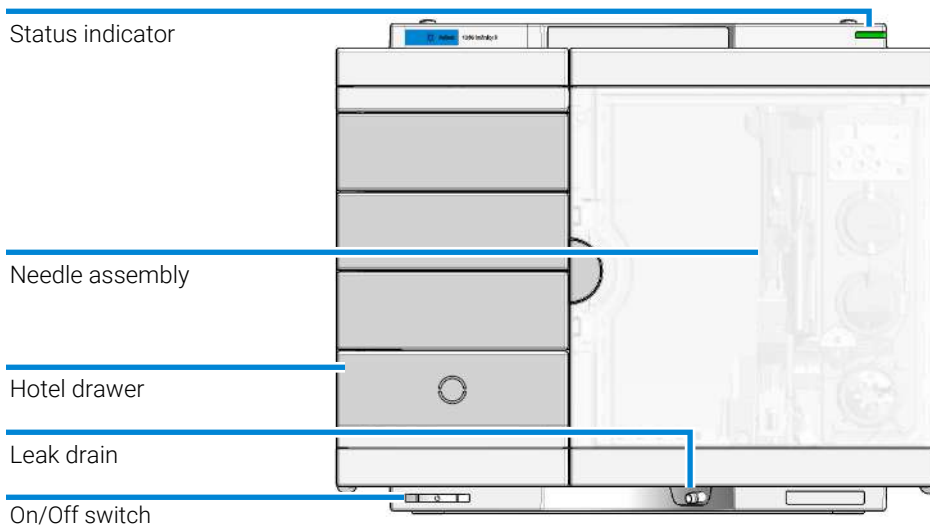


Figure 2: Overview of the Hybrid Multisampler

Features of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

- *Feed Injection* - The Hybrid Multisampler offers both standard flow-through and Feed Injection modes. The Feed Injection mediates sample-solvent effects (e.g., breakthrough, overloading, or precipitation) and allows users to inject high-organic-content samples without extra sample preparation for good peak performance.
- *Biocompatible sample flow paths* - ensures integrity of biomolecules and minimizes unwanted surface interaction.
- *Unmatched flexibility* - You can choose how you want to introduce samples for injection, whether you prefer vials, microplates, or any combination of formats. Sample drawers are available in three heights, and you can mix shallow drawers with deeper ones to accommodate different sample sizes.
- *High capacity* - Using shallow microplate drawers, the Hybrid Multisampler takes a maximum load of 16 microplates and up to 6144 samples—the most of any single system.
- *Seamless automation* - Internal robotics move microplates and other sample containers from the sample hotel to the central workspace for sample processing steps and injections.
- *Low carryover* - The Hybrid Multisampler has a low carryover, with three individual wash options using multiple solvents: inner wash, outer wash, and seat wash.
- *Efficient temperature control* - For temperature-sensitive samples, add an Agilent compressor-based cooling system. This system maintains temperature control for all vials and plates inserted into the Multisampler.
- *Instant information* - Lights on each drawer inform you about loading status, current activity, and accessibility.
- *InfinityLab Sample ID Reader* - adds a barcode reader to the 1260/1290 Infinity II and III Multisampler to achieve confirmation of the sample ID on the vial with the ID in the sequence. Furthermore, it is a key part of the Agilent Advanced Sample Linking Workflow.

Overview of the Module

The Hybrid Multisampler employs two injection mechanisms, Feed Injection and classical flow-through injection.

The Hybrid Multisampler transport mechanism uses a Cartesian robot. The X-Y drive coupled with the Z-drive optimize the grabbing and positioning for the sample trays and the needle handling inside the Hybrid Multisampler. The sample coupler moves the sample container from the sample hotel, which stores all the samples, and places it on the central workspace. Then, the needle coupler of the Z-drive takes over and performs the analytical procedures inside the Hybrid Multisampler. Due to the uncoupled needle design, the robot can do other liquid handling jobs during the analysis.

The Hybrid Multisampler employs an active vial or plate pusher mechanism to hold down the vial or plate while the needle is drawn back from the sample vessel. If a septum is used, this mechanism is a must. The active vial or plate pusher employs a sensor to detect the presence of a plate and to ensure accurate movement regardless of the plate used. Fast BLCD motors drive all axes of the transport mechanism. Optical encoders ensure the correct operation of the movement.

The Hybrid Multisampler has a 100 μL metering device, which enables a maximum injection volume of 100 μL . For minimum internal carryover, the mobile phase flushes the entire injection flow path.

In addition, the external needle wash reduces the carryover. After drawing the sample into the loop, the needle coupler moves the needle into the wash port. A micro piezo pump combined with a solvent selection valve washes the outside of the needle. This step reduces the already low carryover for sensitive analysis. You can select between two different solvents for the needle wash.

A high-speed hybrid stepper motor drives the six-port injection valve unit. During the sampling sequence, the valve unit bypasses the Hybrid Multisampler, and connects flow from the pump directly to the column. For analysis, it is crucial that the sample is injected to the column completely and that the flow path is clean. Depending on the method, different mechanisms ensure this necessity:

- In classical flow-through injection mode, the valve unit directs the flow through the entire sampler flow path.
- In Feed Injection mode, the flush head rinses the metering device, loop, needle, and needle seat.

Introduction

Overview of the Module

The temperature control of the vial or plate in the Hybrid Multisampler is achieved using an Agilent InfinityLab Sample Thermostat module. The chiller unit is a micro compressor-based refrigerator. A fan draws air from the central workstation above the sample container of the Hybrid Multisampler. It is then blown through the fins of the thermostating module, in which it is adjusted according to the temperature settings. The cooled air enters the Sample Hotel through a recess underneath a specially designed base plate. The air is then distributed evenly through the Sample Hotel ensuring effective temperature control, regardless of the number of samples in the drawer. In cooling mode, condensation is generated on the cooling side of the Sample Thermostat. The condensate is safely guided into a waste bottle for condensed water, which is located underneath the working bench.

Operating Principle

Operating Principle of the Hybrid Multisampler

The Hybrid Multisampler processor continuously monitors the movements of the sampler components during the sampling sequence. The processor defines specific time windows and mechanical ranges for each movement. If a specific step of the sampling sequence is not completed successfully, an error message is generated. During the sampling sequence, the injection valve bypasses the Hybrid Multisampler. The sample coupler moves the required sample container automatically from the sample hotel to the central workspace. Then, the needle assembly moves via robot to the desired position and lowers into the sample liquid. The metering device draws the desired sample volume by moving its plunger back a certain distance. The needle assembly raises out of the sample and moves into the wash port for external needle wash. Afterwards, the needle assembly moves to the needle park position in the seat and the sample injection starts.

Sampling sequence for Feed Injection:

1. The robot loads the required sample container on the central workspace.
2. The injection valve switches to the bypass position.
3. The plunger of the metering device moves to the initialization position, pushing out clean eluent through the needle.
4. The robot couples into the needle assembly from the needle park station.
5. The robot unlocks the needle assembly and moves up.
6. The coupled needle assembly/robot moves to the desired sample vial (or well plate) position on the central workstation.
7. The needle lowers into the sample vial (or well plate).
8. The metering device draws the preset sample volume.
9. The needle lifts out of the sample vial (or well plate).
10. Optional external needle wash in the wash port.
11. The coupled needle assembly/robot is then moved to the park station onto the seat to close the sample loop.
12. The needle assembly is locked into the park station and moves down.

Introduction

Operating Principle

13. The injection valve switches to Feed position.
14. The metering device pushes the sample into the mobile phase stream.
15. The injection valve switches to flush position, in which the mobile phase stream bypasses the sampler and the flush head and metering device are connected to the needle assembly.
16. The flush head draws the preset volume of flush solvent and pushes it through the whole injection path towards the waste to clean the injection path from sample remaining.
17. If the sampling sequence is done, the robot moves the sample container back into the sample hotel.

Sampling sequence for classical flow-through injection:

1. The robot loads the required sample container on the central workspace.
2. The injection valve switches to the bypass position.
3. The plunger of the metering device moves to the initialization position, pushing out clean eluent through the needle.
4. The robot couples into the needle assembly from the needle park station.
5. The robot unlocks the needle assembly and moves up.
6. The coupled needle assembly/robot moves to the desired sample vial (or well plate) position on the central workstation.
7. The needle lowers into the sample vial (or well plate).
8. The metering device draws the preset sample volume.
9. The needle lifts out of the sample vial (or well plate).
10. Optional external needle wash in the wash port.
11. The coupled needle assembly/robot is then moved to the park station onto the seat to close the sample loop.
12. The needle assembly is locked into the park station and moves down.
13. The injection cycle is completed when the injection valve switches to the mainpass (main path) position. The sample is transported onto the column with the solvent stream.
14. If the sampling sequence is done, the robot moves the sample container back into the sample hotel.

Principle of Feed Injection

The introduction of the specially designed 3-position/6-port Injection Valve in Hybrid Multisamplers enables the implementation of two injection modes in one sampler module. The availability of classical flow-through injection and new Feed Injection in one LC System extends the capability of handling the broader variety of the samples with different, sometimes challenging, properties.

In classic *flow-through injection*, the sample is drawn into the sample loop while the injection valve is in bypass position. To inject the sample, the injection valve switches from the bypass to the main pass position. The pump flow is redirected and by that starts carrying the sample from the sample loop towards the column. During injection, the mobile phase does not dilute the sample, pushing it forward as a solvent plug. The flow-through injection mode introduces some extra delay volume to the flow path between pump and column mainly in a size equal to sample loop and metering device, extending the analysis time. This effect can be reduced using Automatic Delay Volume Reduction method parameters, switching the injection valve to bypass once the sample is completely moved out of the sample loop.

In *Feed Injection*, the sample is drawn into the sample loop, while the injection valve is in the bypass position. Instead of switching to the main pass position (as in flow-through injection mode), the injection valve switches to feed position. The movement of the metering device piston pushes the sample into the pump flow (mobile phase stream). In this process, the sample and the mobile phase are mixed in the junction point created by the injection valve, and the mobile phase dilutes the sample. The introduction of the sample in Feed Injection mode allows to avoid extra delay volume appearance in the flow path and analysis time extension.

As the pump flow does not carry the sample, but it is fed into it by the metering device piston, there are more parameters that can be optimized in Feed Injection. The feed speed is the speed with which the sample is pushed into the pump flow during Feed Injection. This parameter affects the degree of sample dilution by the mobile phase (pump flow). A high feed speed means a low degree of sample dilution. As the sample is less diluted, the solvent in which the sample is initially existent, is injected alongside the sample onto the column. Depending on the properties of this solvent, poor peak shapes may result due to solvent effects (e.g. overlapping peaks). A lower feed speed results in a higher degree of sample dilution, as proportionally more mobile phase is mixed with the same amount of sample during injection. When the mobile phase dilutes the sample more, the solvent effect is weaker. A weaker solvent effect improves peak shapes and results in narrower and more defined peaks.

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Operating Principle

Feed Injection parameters also affect recovery and carryover. To achieve the goal of good recovery and low carryover, the sample must be completely flushed out to the column. Low recovery leads to high carryover, which may result in carryover peaks after the sample peak.

The following parameters in the Feed Injection can optimize this behavior:

- Increase the flush-out volume, overfeed volume, which is a method parameter
- Optimize Feed Speed (how fast the sample is feed into the mobile phase stream)
- Optimize wash parameters

Injection Sequences

Injection Steps for Flow-Through Injection

Before the injection start, and during an analysis, the injection valve is in the mainpass position. In this position, the mobile phase flows through the Multisampler metering device, sample loop, and needle, ensuring all parts in contact with sample are flushed during the run, thus minimizing carryover.

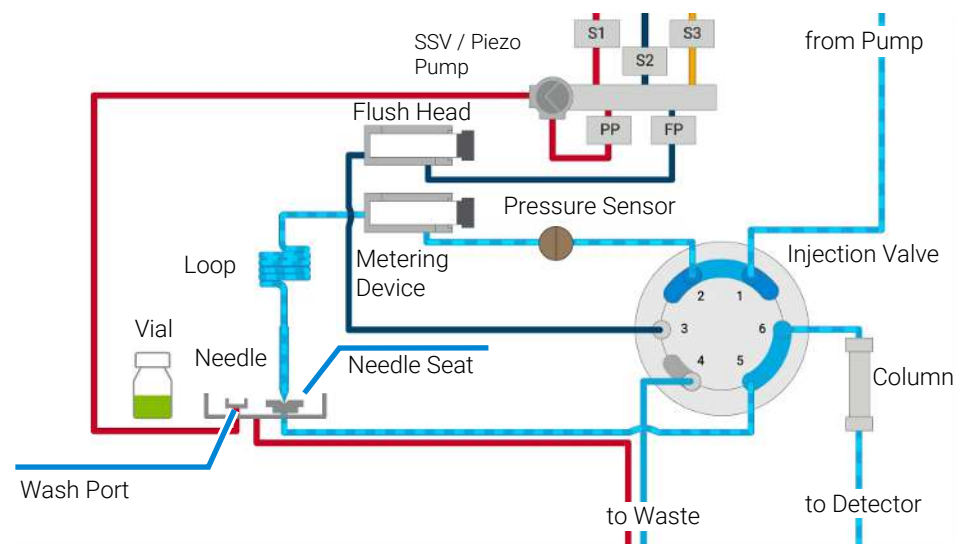


Figure 3: Mainpass (valve in mainpass position)

Introduction

Operating Principle

When the sampling begins, the valve unit switches to the bypass position. Solvent from the pump enters the valve unit at port 1, and flows directly to the column through port 6.

The standard injection starts with drawing a sample from a vial/well plate. To draw the sample, the needle assembly moves via a robot to the desired sample position and is lowered into the sample liquid. Then, the metering device draws up the desired volume by moving its plunger back a certain distance. The needle assembly is then raised again and moved to the wash port for external needle wash before moving back to the needle seat.

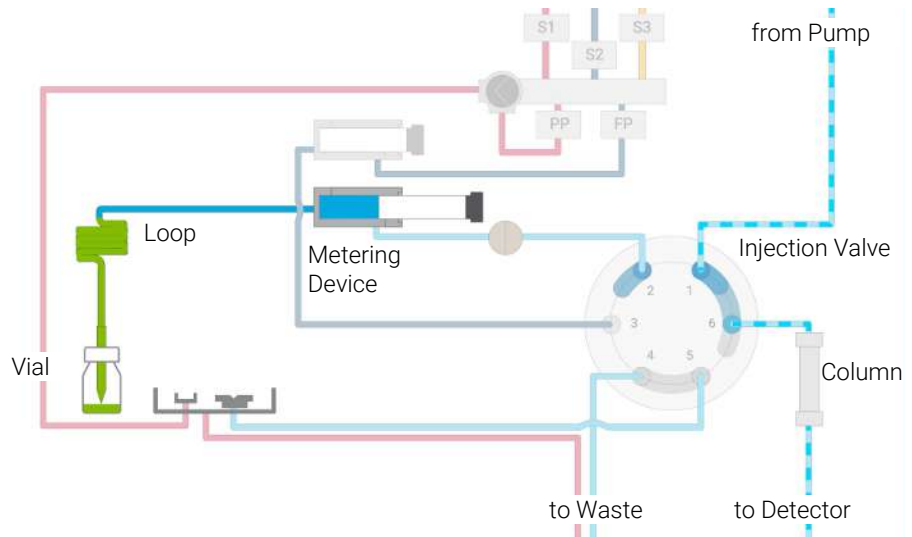


Figure 4: Sample drawing (valve in bypass position)

Before injection in order to reduce the carryover for sensitive analysis, the outer side of the needle is washed in a wash port located behind the injector port. When the needle is on the wash port, a piezo pump delivers solvent during a defined time to clean the outside of the needle. At the end of this process, the needle assembly returns to the needle seat.

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Operating Principle

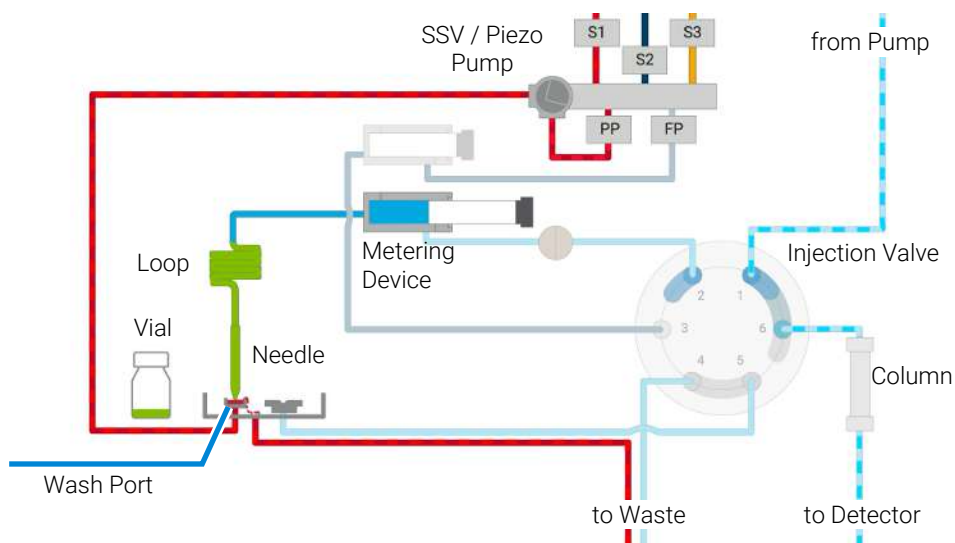


Figure 5: Needle wash (valve in bypass position)

The final step is the inject- and run-step. The six-port injection valve is switched to the mainpass position, and directs the flow back through the sample loop, which now contains a certain amount of sample. The solvent flow transports the sample onto the column, when the separation begins. This moment of injection valve switching triggers the start of an analysis run. In this step, the solvent flow internally flushes all major performance-influencing hardware. For standard applications, no additional flushing procedure is required.

Introduction

Operating Principle

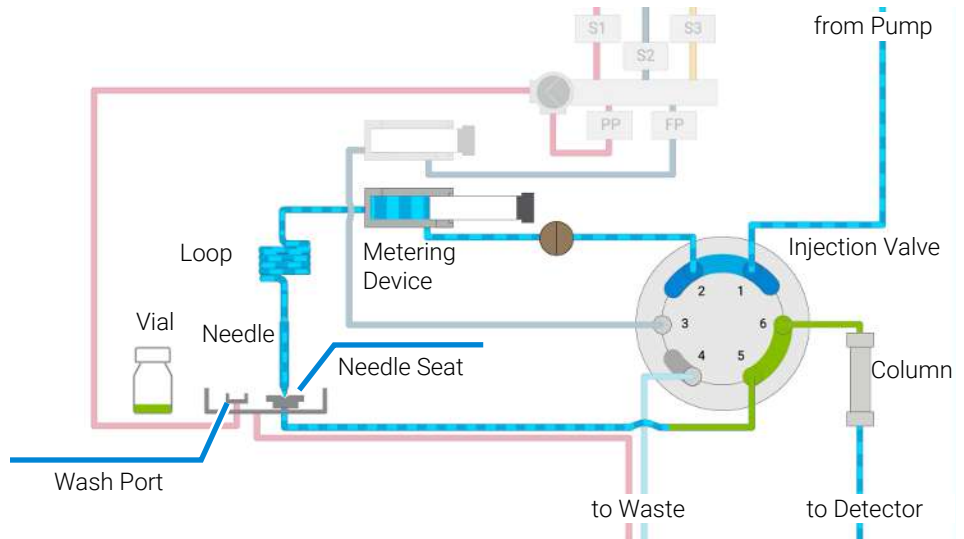


Figure 6: Flow-through injection (valve in mainpass position)

Injection Sequence for Feed Injection

Before the injection start and during sample drawing, the injection valve is in the bypass position. In this position, the mobile phase flow from the pump enters the valve unit at port 1, and flows directly to the column through port 6.

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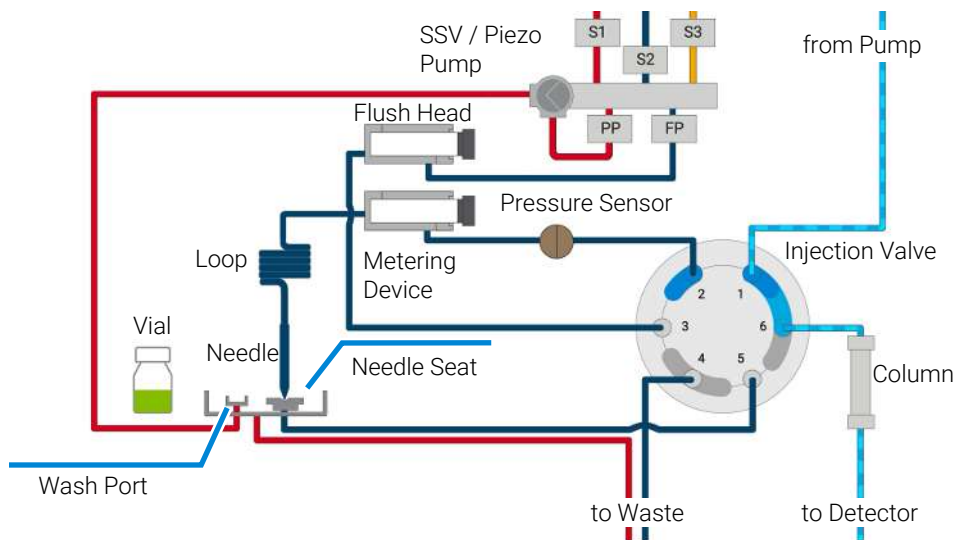


Figure 7: Bypass (valve in bypass position)

The injection starts with a sample drawing from the vial/well plate. To draw the sample, the needle assembly moves via robot to the desired sample position and lowers into the sample. To draw the sample, the needle assembly moves via robot to the desired sample position and is lowered into the sample liquid. Then, the metering device draws up the desired volume by moving its plunger back a certain distance. The needle assembly is then raised again and moved to the wash port for external needle wash before moving back to the needle seat.

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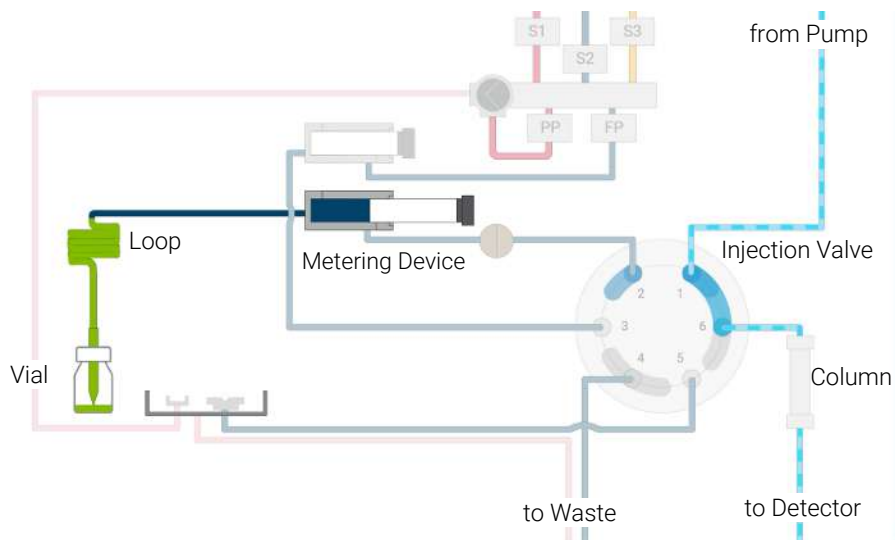


Figure 8: Sample drawing (valve in bypass position)

Before injection, in order to reduce the carryover for sensitive analysis, the outer side of the needle is washed in a wash port located behind the injector port. When the needle is on the wash port, a piezo pump delivers solvent during a defined time to clean the outside of the needle. At the end of this process, the needle assembly returns to the needle seat.

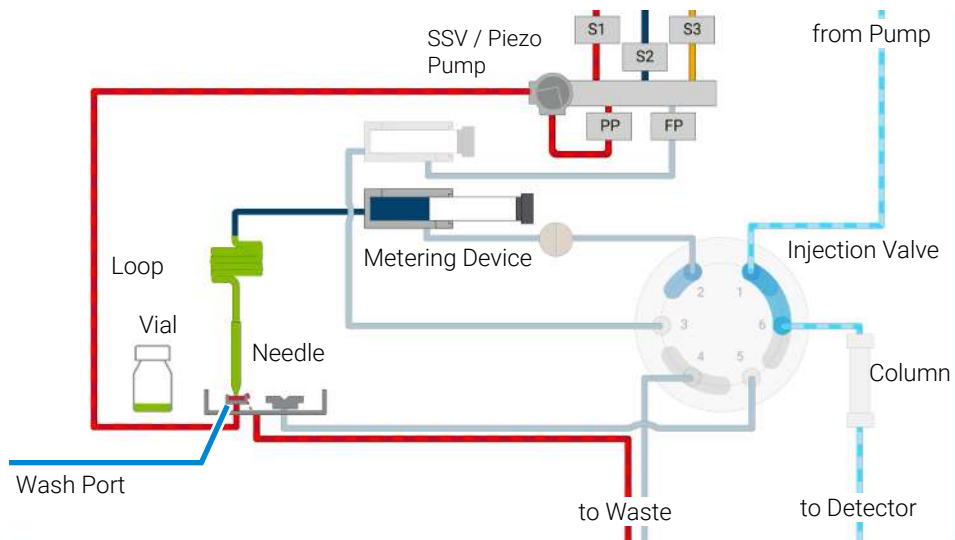


Figure 9: Needle wash (valve in bypass position)

Introduction

Operating Principle

To inject-and-run, the six-port valve is switched to the Feed position. The metering device plunger moves forward to its home position pushing the sample into the mobile phase stream. The mobile phase dilutes the sample before reaching the column when the separation starts. This moment of injection valve switching triggers the start of an analysis run.

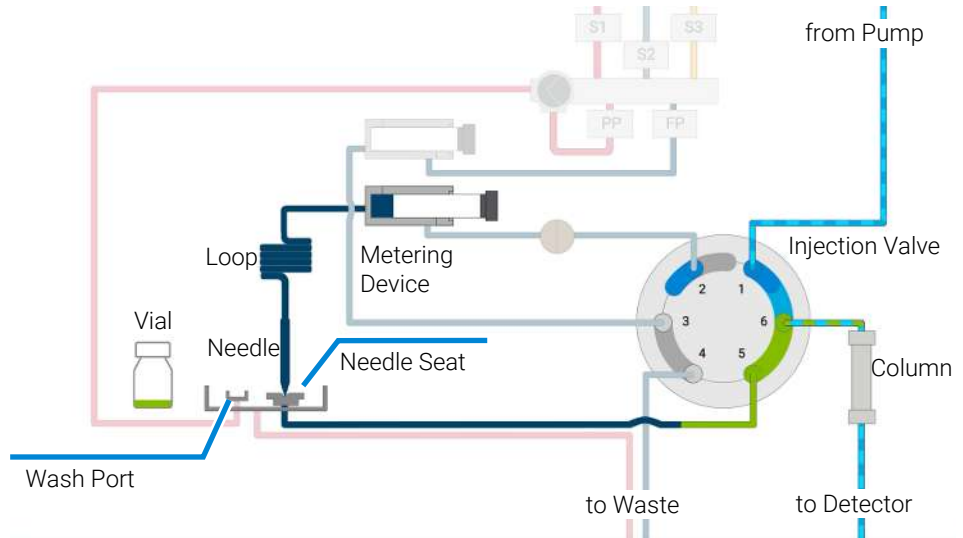


Figure 10: Feed Injection (valve in feed position)

After injection, the injection valve switches to flush position, in which the flush head is connected to the metering device, loop, needle, and needle seat. The flush head fills with flush solvent from the solvent selection valve, by moving its plunger backwards a certain distance. Once completely filled, the plunger of the flush head moves forward to home position. This movement pushes the flush solvent through the whole flow path towards the waste. This flushing cleans all major performance-influencing hardware to reduce carryover.

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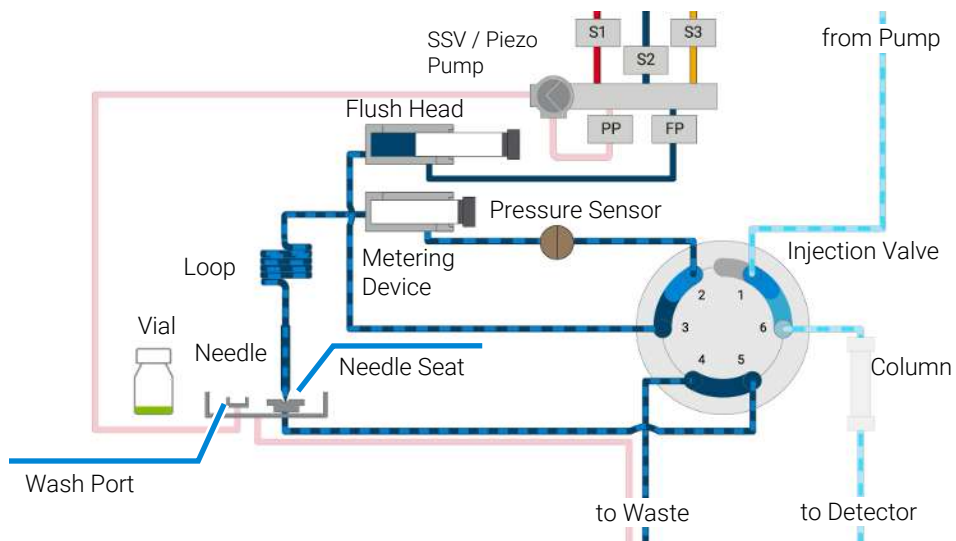


Figure 11: Flush (valve in flush position)



2

Site Requirements and Specifications

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

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Site Requirements

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

Power Considerations

The module power supply has wide ranging capability. It accepts any line voltage in the range described in the *Specifications* (see reference below). Consequently there is no voltage selector in the rear of the module. There are also no externally accessible fuses, because automatic electronic fuses are implemented in the power supply.

The specifications of the module are described in:

- [Specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler \(G7137B\)](#) on page 34
- [Specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler \(G7167C\)](#) on page 31

WARNING

Inaccessible power plug.

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

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

WARNING

Incorrect line voltage at the module

Shock hazard or damage of your instrument can result if the devices are connected to line voltage higher than specified.

- Connect your module to the specified line voltage.

Power Cords

Country-specific power cords are available for the module. The female end of all power cords is identical. It plugs into the power-input socket at the rear. The male end of each power cord is different and designed to match the wall socket of a particular country or region.

Agilent makes sure that your instrument is shipped with the power cord that is suitable for your particular country or region.

WARNING**Unintended use of power cords**

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

- Never use a power cord other than the one that Agilent shipped with this instrument.
- Never use the power cords that Agilent Technologies supplies with this instrument for any other equipment.
- Never use cables other than the ones supplied by Agilent Technologies to ensure proper functionality and compliance with safety or EMC regulations.

WARNING**Absence of ground connection**

The absence of ground connection can lead to electric shock or short circuit.

- Never operate your instrumentation from a power outlet that has no ground connection.

WARNING**Electrical shock hazard**

Solvents may damage electrical cables.

- Prevent electrical cables from getting in contact with solvents.
- Exchange electrical cables after contact with solvents.

Room Size and Ventilation

WARNING**Flammable refrigerant**

Formation of flammable gas-air mixtures inside the Sample Thermostat and laboratory.

- Keep open fire or sources of ignition away from the device.
 - Ensure a room size of 4 m³ (1 m³ for every 8 g of R600a refrigerant inside of the Sample Thermostat).
 - Ensure adequate ventilation: typical air exchange of 25 m³/h per m² of laboratory floor area.
 - Keep all ventilation openings in the enclosure clear of obstructions. Do not block the openings on the circumference of the Sample Thermostat.
-

Bench Space

The module dimensions and weight (for specifications, see reference below) allow you to place the module on almost any desk or laboratory bench. It needs an additional 2.5 cm (1.0 inches) of space on either side and approximately 8 cm (3.1 inches) in the rear for air circulation and electric connections.

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

The module should be operated in a horizontal position, especially if a Sample Cooler or Sample Thermostat is installed. Use a bubble level to check the leveling of the sampler.

WARNING**Heavy weight**

The module is heavy.

- Carry the module at least with 2 people.
 - Avoid back strain or injury by following all precautions for lifting heavy objects.
 - Ensure that the load is as close to your body as possible.
 - Ensure that you can cope with the weight of your load.
-

NOTE

Agilent recommends that you install the HPLC instrument in the InfinityLab Flex Bench rack. This option helps to save bench space as all modules can be placed into one single stack. It also allows to easily relocate the instrument to another lab.

The specifications of the module are described in:

- [Specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler \(G7137B\)](#) on page 34
- [Specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler \(G7167C\)](#) on page 31

Environment

Your module will work within specifications at ambient temperatures and relative humidity as described in:

- [Specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler \(G7137B\)](#) on page 34
- [Specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler \(G7167C\)](#) on page 31

CAUTION

Condensation within the module

Condensation can 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.

Specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

Table 1: Physical specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

Type	Specification	Comments
Weight	22 kg (48.5 lbs)	w/o sample thermostat
Dimensions (height × width × depth)	320 x 396 x 468 mm (12.6 x 15.6 x 18.4 inches)	
Line voltage	100–240 V~, ±10%	Wide-ranging capability
Line frequency	50 or 60 Hz, ±5%	
Power consumption	180 VA, 180 W	
Ambient operating temperature	4–40 °C (39–104 °F)	
Ambient non-operating temperature	-40–70 °C (-40–158 °F)	
Humidity	< 95% r.h. at 40 °C (104 °F) ¹	Non-condensing
Operating altitude	Up to 3000 m (9842 ft)	
Safety standards: IEC, EN, CSA, UL	Overvoltage category II, Pollution degree 2	For indoor use only.
ISM Classification	ISM Group 1 Class B	According to CISPR 11
Permitted solvents	Boiling point ≥ 56 °C (133 °F) Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 200 °C (392 °F)	

¹ If a sample thermostat is included the upper value for humidity can be reduced. Please check your lab conditions to stay beyond dew point values for non–condensing operation.

Site Requirements and Specifications

Specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

Table 2: Performance specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

Type	Specification	Comments
Designed for use with Agilent InfinityLab Assist	Intuitive User Interface, Automated Workflows, Predictive Maintenance & Assisted Troubleshooting	
Injection range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1–100 µL in 0.1 µL increments for Flow Through Injection • 0.1-40 µL in 0.1 µL increments for Feed Injection 	
Injection precision	< 0.15% RSD or SD < 20 nL, whatever is greater	Measured caffeine, degassed Feed solvent
Injection linearity	0.9999 in the range of 0.1–100 µl	Measured caffeine, degassed Feed solvent
Injection linearity	Up to 800 bar	
Sample viscosity range	0.2–5.0 cP	
Sample capacity	1H Drawer up to 8 drawers and 16 positions shallow well plates (MTP)	Max. 6144/1536 samples (384 MTP/96)
	2H Drawer up to 4 drawers and 8 positions MTP, deep well plates, vials, Eppendorf	3072 samples, 432 vials (2 mL)
	3H Drawer up to 2 drawers and 4 positions MTP, deep well plates, vials up to 6 mL, Eppendorf	1536 samples, 60 vials (6 mL), 384 vials (1 mL), 216 vials (2 mL)
Injection cycle time	< 10 s using following standard conditions: Default draw speed: 100 µL/min Default eject speed: 400 µL/min Injection volume: 1 µL	Time between 2 injections is not mechanically limited, time delay depends on communication speed of software, OS or network connections
Carryover	< 0.003% (30 ppm)	Measured chlorhexidine, degassed Feed solvent
Instrument control	LC & CE Drivers A.03.06 or above Instrument Control Framework (ICF) A.02.04 or above or above InfinityLab Assist (G7180A) with firmware D.07.40 or above Lab Advisor B.02.20 or above	For details about supported software versions refer to the compatibility matrix of your version of the LC & CE Drivers
Communication	Controller Area Network (CAN) Local Area Network (LAN) ERI: ready, start, stop and shut-down signals	

Site Requirements and Specifications

Specifications of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

Type	Specification	Comments
Maintenance and safety-related features	Extensive diagnostics, error detection and display with Agilent InfinityLab Assist and with Agilent Lab Advisor software. Leak detection, safe leak handling, leak output signal for shutdown of pumping system, and low voltages in major maintenance areas	
GLP features	Early maintenance feedback (EMF) for continuous tracking of instrument usage with user-settable limits and feedback messages. Electronic records of maintenance and errors	
Sustainability	All materials recyclable.	

Specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

Table 3: Physical specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

Type	Specification	Comments
Weight	22 kg (48.5 lbs)	w/o sample thermostat
Dimensions (height × width × depth)	320 x 396 x 468 mm (12.6 x 15.6 x 18.4 inches)	
Line voltage	100–240 V~, ±10%	Wide-ranging capability
Line frequency	50 or 60 Hz, ±5%	
Power consumption	180 VA, 180 W	
Ambient operating temperature	4–40 °C (39–104 °F)	
Ambient non-operating temperature	-40–70 °C (-40–158 °F)	
Humidity	< 95% r.h. at 40 °C (104 °F) ¹	Non-condensing
Operating altitude	Up to 3000 m (9842 ft)	
Safety standards: IEC, EN, CSA, UL	Overvoltage category II, Pollution degree 2	For indoor use only.
ISM Classification	ISM Group 1 Class B	According to CISPR 11
Permitted solvents	Boiling point ≥ 56 °C (133 °F) Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 200 °C (392 °F)	

¹ If a sample thermostat is included the upper value for humidity can be reduced. Please check your lab conditions to stay beyond dew point values for non-condensing operation.

Site Requirements and Specifications

Specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

Table 4: Performance specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

Type	Specification	Comments
Designed for use with Agilent InfinityLab Assist	Intuitive User Interface, Automated Workflows, Predictive Maintenance & Assisted Troubleshooting	
Injection range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1–100 μL in 0.1 μL increments for Flow Through Injection 0.1–40 μL in 0.1 μL increments for Feed Injection 	
Injection precision	< 0.15% RSD or SD < 20 nL, whatever is greater	Measured caffeine, degassed Feed solvent
Injection linearity	> 0.9999 in the range of 0.1–100 μl	Measured caffeine, degassed Feed solvent
Injection linearity	Up to 1300 bar	
Sample viscosity range	0.2–5.0 cP	
Sample capacity	1H Drawer up to 8 drawers and 16 positions shallow well plates (MTP)	Max. 6144/1536 samples (384 MTP/96)
	2H Drawer up to 4 drawers and 8 positions MTP, deep well plates, vials, Eppendorf	3072 samples, 432 vials (2 mL)
	3H Drawer up to 2 drawers and 4 positions MTP, deep well plates, vials up to 6 mL, Eppendorf	1536 samples, 60 vials (6 mL), 384 vials (1 mL), 216 vials (2 mL)
Injection cycle time	< 10 s using following standard conditions: Default draw speed: 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ Default eject speed: 400 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ Injection volume: 1 μL	Time between 2 injections is not mechanically limited, time delay depends on communication speed of software, OS or network connections
pH range	pH 1 – 12.5, short term pH 13 (for flushing)	
Carryover	< 0.003% (30 ppm)	Measured chlorhexidine, degassed Feed solvent

Site Requirements and Specifications

Specifications of the 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B)

Type	Specification	Comments
Instrument control	LC & CE Drivers Rev. 3.10 or above Instrument Control Framework (ICF) 3.5 or above (with LC & CE Drivers Rev. 3.11 or above) LC Instrument Firmware Rev. D.07.43 or above InfinityLab Assist (G7180A) with firmware E.02.00 [000x] (with Control SW Rev. 2.0x) or above Lab Advisor B.02.22 or above	For details about supported software versions refer to the compatibility matrix of your version of the LC & CE Drivers
Communication	Controller Area Network (CAN) Local Area Network (LAN) ERI: ready, start, stop and shut-down signals	
Maintenance and safety-related features	Extensive diagnostics, error detection and display with Agilent InfinityLab Assist and with Agilent Lab Advisor software. Leak detection, safe leak handling, leak output signal for shutdown of pumping system, and low voltages in major maintenance areas.	
GLP features	Early maintenance feedback (EMF) for continuous tracking of instrument usage with user-settable limits and feedback messages. Electronic records of maintenance and errors.	
Sustainability	All materials recyclable.	

Specifications of the Sample Thermostat

The Agilent InfinityLab Sample Thermostat is the combination of an electric heater and a vapor-compression refrigeration system. It uses isobutane as a non-Freon refrigerant, which is harmless to the environment and does not affect the ozone layer and global warming, but it is combustible. Please adhere to the warnings listed in the manual.

Table 5: Physical specifications of the Sample Thermostat (G7167-60201)

Type	Specification	Comments
Weight	< 6 kg (< 13.2 lbs)	
Dimensions (height x width x depth)	205 x 340 x 370 mm (8.1 x 13.4 x 14.6 inches)	
Refrigerant gas	R600a (max. 0.030 kg)	Ozone depletion potential (ODP) =0 Global warming potential (GWP) =3
Supply voltage	24 VDC	
Current	10 A max.	
Ambient operating temperature	4 °C to 40 °C (39 °F to 104 °F)	For sample cooling, ambient temperature ≥10 °C
Ambient non-operating temperature	-40 °C to +70 °C (-40 °F to +158 °F)	
Humidity	< 95 % r.h. at 40 °C (104 °F)	Non-condensing
Operating altitude	Up to 3000 m (9842 ft)	
Safety standards: IEC, EN, CSA, UL	Pollution degree 2	For indoor use only
ISM Classification	ISM Group 1 Class B	According to CISPR 11

CAUTION

General hazards and improper disposal

Improper disposal of the media and components used pollutes the environment.

- All media must be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations.
- Please contact your local Agilent Service Center in regard to safe environmental disposal of the appliance or check <http://www.agilent.com> for more info.

Table 6: Performance specifications of the Sample Thermostat (G7167-60201)

Type	Specifications
Operating principle	High performance, low-energy consumption micro-compressor based cooler with natural R600a coolant (Isobutane max. 0.030 kg), user-upgradable
Temperature range	from 4 °C to 40 °C
Temperature settable	from 4 °C to 40 °C in 1 ° increments
Temperature accuracy (<25 °C, <50 % r.H.)	2 °C to 6 °C at a setpoint of 4 °C

Table 7: Minimum system requirements for the G7167-60201 Sample Thermostat

Type	Specification
LC & CE Drivers	A.02.14, (A.02.18) ¹ or above
Instrument Control Framework (ICF)	A.02.04, (A.02.05) ¹ or above
Lab Advisor Software	2.19 or above
Firmware	D.07.37 or above

¹ Minimum version for full thermostat functionality.



3 Installation

The installation of the module will be done by an Agilent service representative. In this chapter, only installation of user-installable options and accessories are described.

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Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat





Delivery Checklist

Ensure that all parts and materials have been delivered with your module. The delivery checklist is shown below. For parts identification, please check the illustrated parts breakdown in [Sample Thermostat Upgrade Kit](#) on page 324. Please report any missing or damaged parts to your local Agilent Technologies sales and service office.

Table 8: Delivery checklist for the Sample Thermostat

Description	Quantity
G7167-60201 (Sample Thermostat)	1
5067-6208 (Condensate Drainage Kit)	1
Declaration of Conformity	1
Customer Letter	1

Install the Sample Thermostat

Tools required	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1	 5182-3466	Torx screwdriver T10 (for the Sample Thermostat)
	1	 5023-3089	OR Torx key set (part of the G7120-68708 InfinityLab LC Series Tool Kit)
Parts required	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1		Sampler
	1	 G7167-60201	Sample Thermostat
	1		Power cord
	1	 5067-6208	Condensate Drainage Kit
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hosting sampler is installed in the HPLC stack. • If needed, update the firmware of the hosting sampler to ensure that it supports the type of thermostat you are about to install, see Specifications of the Sample Thermostat on page 37. 		

NOTE

Visit <https://www.agilent.com/> for a video tutorial on installing the Agilent InfinityLab Sample Thermostat. Find the video by the following options: Enter the link <https://www.agilent.com/search/?Ntt=install-infinitylab-sample-thermostat>.

Alternatively, the video is available on the landing page of any compatible sampler under the section **Videos**.

WARNING

Flammable refrigerant

Formation of flammable gas-air mixtures inside the Sample Thermostat and laboratory.

- Keep open fire or sources of ignition away from the device.
- Ensure a room size of 4 m³ (1 m³ for every 8 g of R600a refrigerant inside of the Sample Thermostat).
- Ensure adequate ventilation: typical air exchange of 25 m³/h per m² of laboratory floor area.
- Keep all ventilation openings in the enclosure clear of obstructions. Do not block the openings on the circumference of the Sample Thermostat.

WARNING

Flammable refrigerant used

- When handling, installing and operating the Sample Thermostat, care should be taken to avoid damage to the refrigerant tubing or any part of the Sample Thermostat.

WARNING

In the event of a damage

- Keep open fire or sources of ignition away from the device.
- Ventilate the room for several minutes.
- Do not use the Sample Thermostat any more.

CAUTION

Routing of the condensation tubing

Proper routing of the condensation tubing is critical for correct condensate drainage.

- Do not place the sampler directly on the bench.

CAUTION

Condensate inside the module

Damage to the electronics of the module

- After installation of the Sample Thermostat, wait at least 30 min before switching on the module.
- Make sure there is no condensate inside the module.

NOTE

If the Sample Thermostat is disconnected from the power supply, wait for at least five minutes before replugging and switching on the compressor again.

NOTE

Even under average humidity conditions, a significant amount of condensed water gathers every day. A suitable container must be provided and emptied regularly in order to avoid overflow.

NOTE

For best cooling performance of the thermostat, the 2H drawer must be installed in the lowest position. Use the dummy drawers (G4267-60024) if no full hotel configuration is needed.

NOTE

Depending on the ambient conditions in the lab, the amount of condensate can vary from 200 mL to 2 L per day. Do not fill waste containers for the condensate to the top. Regularly empty the waste container.

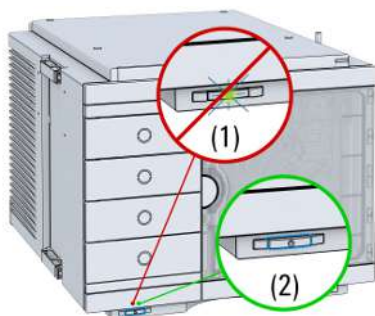
Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

NOTE

The setup with the condensate collector funnel is suitable for bench installations only. For installations on an InfinityLab Laboratory Instrument Bench, use the alternative installation described in *Installation of the Infinity II Cooler/Thermostat Condensate Drainage Tubing Kit Technical Note (G7167-CoolerCondensateDrainage-TechPu-en-SD-29000254.pdf, SD-29000254)*. Enter the link <https://www.agilent.com/search/?Ntt=Installation-of-the-Infinity-II-Cooler/Thermostat-Condensate-Drainage-Tubing-Kit-Technical-Note> to locate the TechNote on <https://www.agilent.com/>.

- 1 Ensure that the on/off switch on the front of the module is OFF (switch stands out).



- 2 Disconnect the power cable from the sampler.



Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

- 3 Loosen the four screws on the rear of the module.



- 4 Remove the sheet metal back cover of the sampler.



- 5 Slide the Sample Thermostat halfway into the sampler.



Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

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.

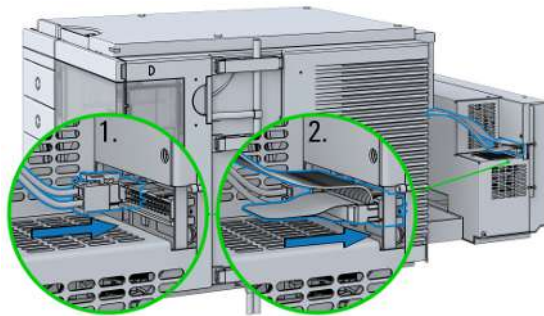
- Make sure that it is always possible to access the power plug.
- Do not use the Sample Thermostat if it is not operating correctly or has been damaged. Disconnect it from the power supply and call your local service center.
- Remove the power cable from the module before opening the cover.
- Do not connect the power cable to the module while the covers are removed.
- If the Sample Thermostat is disconnected from the power supply, you should wait for at least five minutes before switching on the compressor.

CAUTION

Damaged electronics

- To avoid damages of the electronics of the module make sure the power cords are unplugged before disconnecting or reconnecting the sampler to the Sample Thermostat cables.

- 6 Connect the power cable and the data cable to the thermostat.



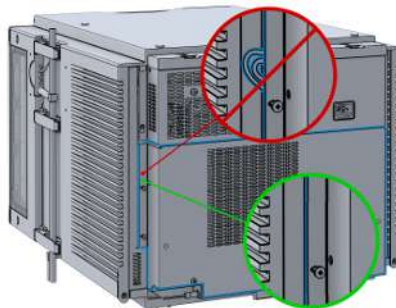
Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

CAUTION

Damage to the cables

- Do not bend or pinch the cables.
 - Make sure that the Sample Thermostat fits perfectly in the sampler.
- 7 Slide the Sample Thermostat all the way into the sampler.



- 8 Fix the Sample Thermostat with the four screws.



- 9 Use a bubble level to check the leveling of the sampler.

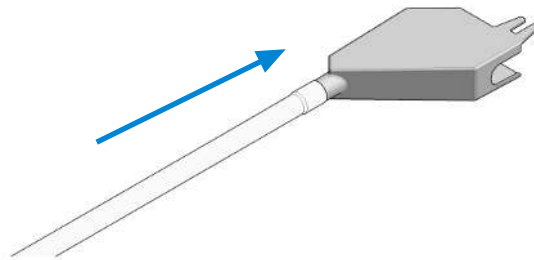
NOTE

To ensure adequate drainage for condensate, the module should be operated in a proper horizontal position.

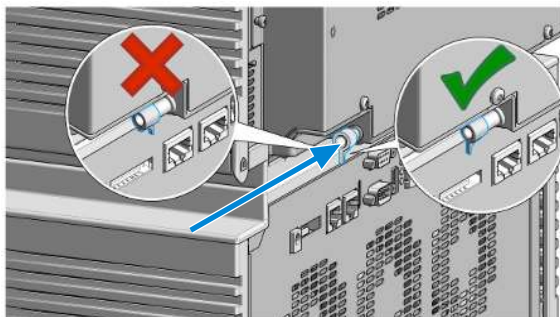
Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

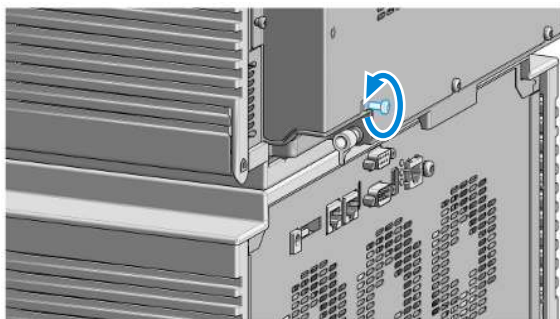
- 10 Attach the condensate tube to the outlet port of the condensate collector funnel.



- 11 Mount the drain connector on the condensate drainage outlet tube. Ensure the correct orientation of the spout.



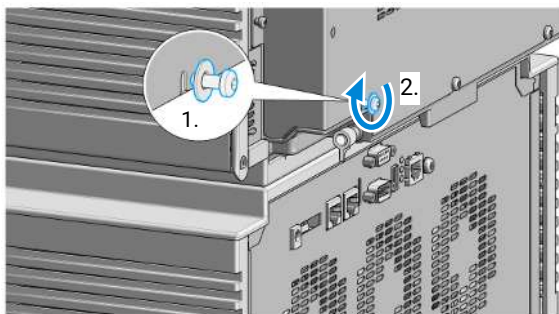
- 12 Remove the screw situated above the condensate drainage outlet tube.



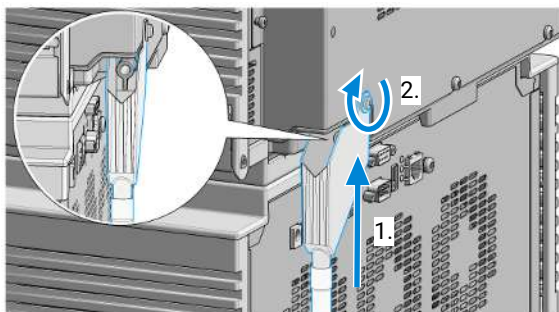
Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

- 13** Place the washer over the thread of the screw (1). Screw the screw and washer halfway into the hole in the back of the thermostat (2).



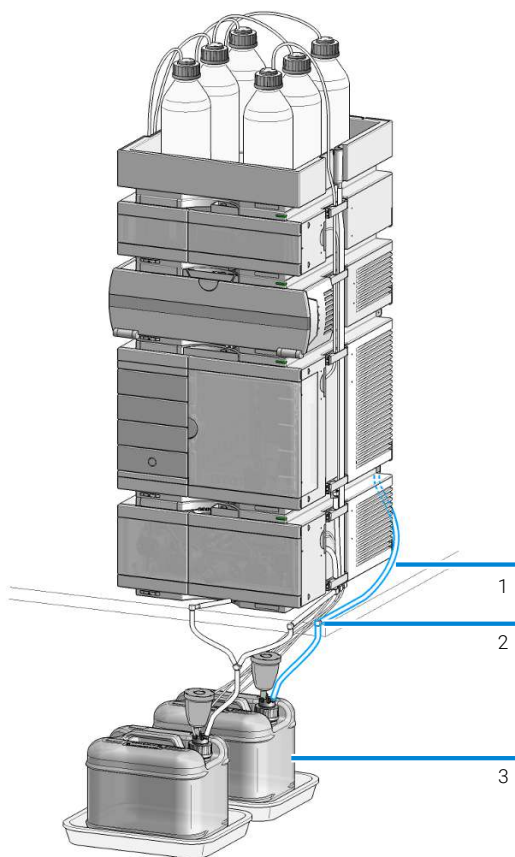
- 14** Position the condensate collector funnel underneath the condensate drainage outlet tube (1) and fix it to the back of the thermostat by tightening the screw (2). Ensure correct orientation and avoid overtightening the screw.



Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

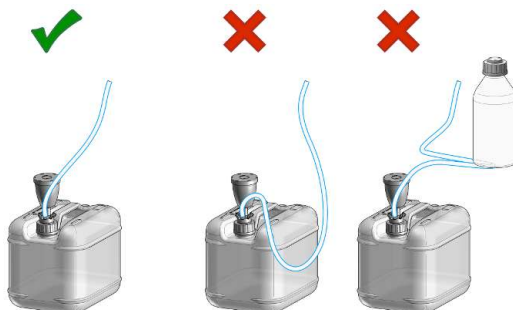
- 15** Shorten the condensate tube so that it runs straight into the waste container without any unnecessary detour (1). If needed, use the 90 ° tubing connector provided in the kit to eliminate uphill sections, which might occur at the edge of the bench (2). Agilent recommends the use of a separate canister for condensate collection to avoid drainage problems (3).



Installation

Installing the Optional Sample Thermostat

16 Ensure that the tubing runs straight into the waste canister without any bends or joints and it is not hindered by any mechanical obstacle. Agilent recommends using a 6 L waste canister equipped with a suitable InfinityLab Stay Safe cap for optimal condensate handling. If you decide to use your own waste solution, make sure that the tubes don't immerse in the liquid.



NOTE

For more information, see [Handling Leak and Waste](#) on page 59.

NOTE

Depending on the ambient conditions in the lab, the amount of condensate can vary from 200 mL to 2 L per day. Do not fill the waste container for the condensate to the top. Regularly empty the waste container.

CAUTION

Damage to the Sample Thermostat

- Wait at least 30 min before switching on the compressor of the thermostat.
- This allows the refrigerant and system lubrication to reach equilibrium.

17 Connect the power cable to the power connector at the rear of the module.



18 Configure the Sample Thermostat in the CDS.

Installing Capillaries

This section provides information on how to install capillaries and fittings.

Connection Reference Tables

Use the following table as a reference for the capillary connections of the 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler.

Table 9: Capillary Connections

P/N (description)	From	To
5500-1246 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 500 mm SI/SI)	Injection Valve Port 1	Pump
MD 5500-1240 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 105 mm SL/SL)	Injection Valve Port 2	Metering Device
FH 5500-1167 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 250 mm SL-SL)	Injection Valve Port 3	Flush Head
5004-0015 (Tubing PTFE 0.8 mm x 180 mm SL/no)	Injection Valve Port 4	Waste
G4267-87012 (High Pressure Needle Seat, 0.12 mm (PEEK))	Injection Valve Port 5	Needle Seat
5500-1246 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 500 mm SI/SI) ¹ 5500-1217 (Capillary, ST, 0.17 mm x 900 mm SI/SX) ²	Injection Valve Port 6	Column
PS 5500-1240 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 105 mm SL/SL)	Analytical Head	Pressure Sensor

¹ One stack configuration

² Two stack configuration

Install Capillary Connections

Capillaries and connections depend on which system is installed.

NOTE

As you move to smaller-volume, high-efficiency columns, you will want to use narrow id tubing, as opposed to the wider id tubing used for conventional HPLC instruments.

NOTE

Agilent capillaries are color-coded for quick identification, see [At-a-Glance Details About Agilent Capillaries](#) on page 402.

Table 10: Capillary connections for 1260 Infinity III systems

p/n	From	To
G7120-60007 (Bottle Head Assembly, long (1730 mm))	Solvent Bottle	Infinity III Pump
5500-1246 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 500 mm SI/SI)	Pump	Sampler
5500-1217 (Capillary, ST, 0.17 mm x 900 mm SI/SX)	Pump	Vialsampler with ICC
5500-1246 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 500 mm SI/SI)	Multisampler	MCT Valve/Heat Exchanger
5500-1252 (Capillary, ST, 0.17 mm x 400 mm SL/SL)	Vialsampler	MCT Valve/Heat Exchanger
5500-1240 (Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 105 mm SL/SL)	Vialsampler	ICC Heat Exchanger
5500-1250 (Capillary, ST, 0.17 mm x 120 mm SL/SL, long socket)	ICC Heat Exchanger	Column
5500-1193 (InfinityLab Quick Turn Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 105 mm, long socket)	MCT Heat Exchanger	Column
5500-1191 (InfinityLab Quick Turn Capillary ST 0.12 mm x 280 mm, long socket)	Column/MCT Valve	Detector
5062-8535 (Waste accessory kit (Flow Cell to waste))	VWD	Waste
5062-2462 (Tube PTFE 0.7 mm x 5 m, 1.6 mm od)	DAD/FLD	Waste
G5664-68712 (Analytical tubing kit 0.25 mm i.d. PTFE-ESD)	Detector	Fraction Collector

Table 11: Capillary connections for 1290 Infinity III Bio LC

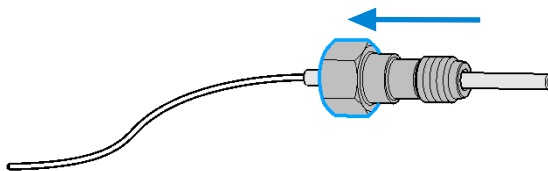
p/n	From	To
G7120-60007 (Bottle Head Assembly, long (1730 mm))	Solvent Bottle	Infinity III Pump
5500-1419 (Capillary MP35N 0.17 mm x 500 mm, SI/SI)	Pump	Multisampler
5500-1279 (Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 500 mm SI/SI)	Multisampler	MCT
5500-1578 (Quick Connect Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 105 mm)	MCT Heat Exchanger	Column
5500-1596 (Quick Turn Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 280 mm)	Column/MCT Valve	Detector (DAD)
5500-1598 (Quick Turn Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 500 mm)	Column/MCT Valve	Detector (VWD)
5062-8535 (Waste accessory kit (Flow Cell to waste))	VWD	Waste
5062-2462 (Tube PTFE 0.7 mm x 5 m, 1.6 mm od)	DAD/FLD	Waste
G5664-68712 (Analytical tubing kit 0.25 mm i.d. PTFE-ESD)	Detector	Fraction Collector

For correct installation of capillary connections it's important to choose the correct fittings, see [Syntax for Capillary Description](#) on page 402.

- 1 Select a nut that is long enough for the fitting you'll be using.



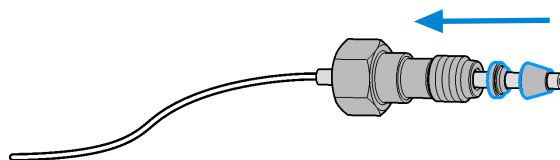
- 2 Slide the nut over the end of the tubing or capillary.



Installation

Installing Capillaries

- Carefully slide the ferrule components on after the nut and then finger-tighten the assembly while ensuring that the tubing is completely seated in the bottom of the end fitting.

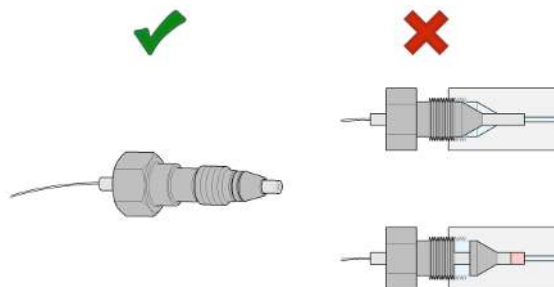


- Use a stable port installed to the module to gently tighten the fitting facing to the module. Or use the column to tighten the fitting facing to the column. This measure forces the ferrule to seat onto the tubing or capillary.

NOTE

Do not overtighten. Over-tightening will shorten the lifetime of the fitting.

- Loosen the nut and verify that the ferrule is correctly positioned on the tubing or capillary.



NOTE

The first time that the Swagelok fitting is used on a column or an injection valve, the position of the ferrule is permanently set. If changing from a column or an injection valve to another, the fitting may leak or decrease the quality of the separation by contributing to band broadening.

For Bio and Bio-Inert Systems, the Swagelok instructions do not apply.

Installing MP35N Capillaries

This instruction describes swaging and installing MP35N capillaries.

The Agilent Bio LC systems use MP35N capillaries. These capillaries combine the high-pressure stability and bio-compatibility of MP35N. They are used throughout the complete system, including the flow path before and after sample introduction.

Table 12: Capillary connections for 1290 Infinity III Bio LC

p/n	From	To
G7120-60007 (Bottle Head Assembly, long (1730 mm))	Solvent Bottle	Infinity III Pump
5500-1419 (Capillary MP35N 0.17 mm x 500 mm, SI/SI)	Pump	Multisampler
5500-1279 (Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 500 mm SI/SI)	Multisampler	MCT
5500-1578 (Quick Connect Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 105 mm)	MCT Heat Exchanger	Column
5500-1596 (Quick Turn Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 280 mm)	Column/MCT Valve	Detector (DAD)
5500-1598 (Quick Turn Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 500 mm)	Column/MCT Valve	Detector (VWD)
5062-8535 (Waste accessory kit (Flow Cell to waste))	VWD	Waste
5062-2462 (Tube PTFE 0.7 mm x 5 m, 1.6 mm od)	DAD/FLD	Waste
G5664-68712 (Analytical tubing kit 0.25 mm i.d. PTFE-ESD)	Detector	Fraction Collector

Swage MP35N Capillaries

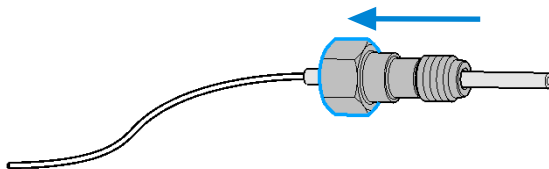
- 1 Select a nut that is long enough for the fitting you'll be using.



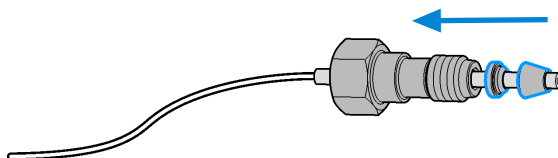
Installation

Installing Capillaries

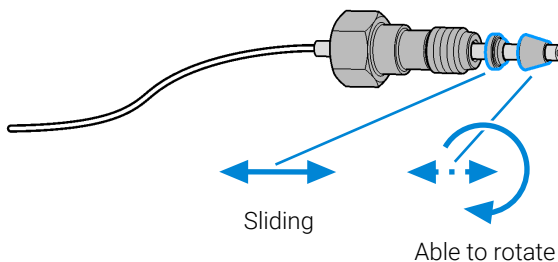
- 2 Slide the nut over the end of the tubing or capillary.



- 3 Carefully slide the ferrule components on after the nut and then finger-tighten the assembly while ensuring that the tubing is completely seated in the bottom of the end fitting.



- 4 Use the wrench to turn the nut 90°.
- 5 Loosen the nut and verify that the ferrule is correctly positioned on the capillary: the front ferrule sits tight but still can be turned around the central axes, and the back ferrule should be sliding freely. If the front ferrule does not sit tight, repeat the procedure and at step 4 do about 5°-greater turn with the wrench than in the previous attempt.

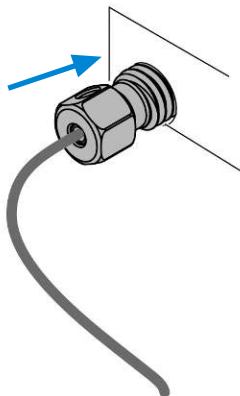


Installation

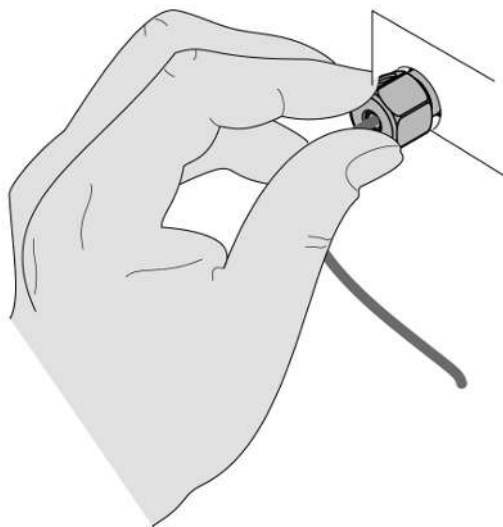
Installing Capillaries

Install MP35N Capillaries

- 1 Insert the fitting to the receiving port and push the capillary to the bottom of the port.



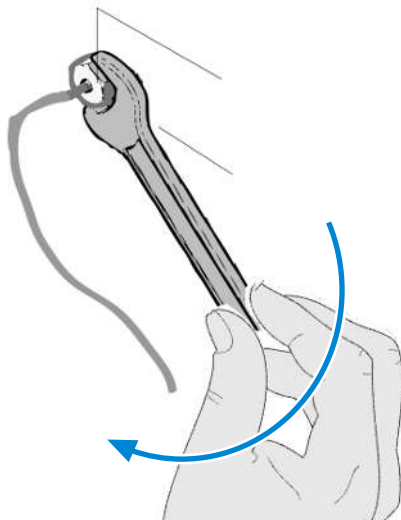
- 2 Finger tighten the nut into the port until snug.



Installation

Installing Capillaries

- 3 With the wrench, tighten the nut until the first resistance. Make sure to pull the wrench instead of pushing it. When you can no longer pull the wrench with the fingers the first resistance position is reached.



- 4 Tighten the nut $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn more with the wrench ($\frac{1}{8}$ of a turn for a second and subsequent installations).

Handling Leak and Waste

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

The solvent cabinet is designed to store a maximum volume of 8 L solvent. The maximum volume for an individual bottle stored in the solvent cabinet should not exceed 2 L. For details, see the usage guideline for the Agilent Infinity III Solvent Cabinets (a printed copy of the guideline has been shipped with the solvent cabinet, electronic copies are available on the Internet).

All leak plane outlets are situated in a consistent position so that all Infinity and Infinity II/III modules can be stacked on top of each other. Waste tubes are guided through a channel on the right hand side of the instrument, keeping the front access clear from tubes.

The leak plane provides leak management by catching all internal liquid leaks, guiding them to the leak sensor for leak detection, and passing them on to the next module below, if the leak sensor fails. The leak sensor in the leak plane stops the running system as soon as the leak detection level is reached.

Solvent and condensate is guided through the waste channel into the waste container:

- from the detector's flow cell outlet
- from the Multisampler needle wash port
- from the Sample Thermostat (condensate)
- from the pump's Seal Wash Sensor (if applicable)
- from the pump's Purge Valve or Multipurpose Valve

Installation

Handling Leak and Waste

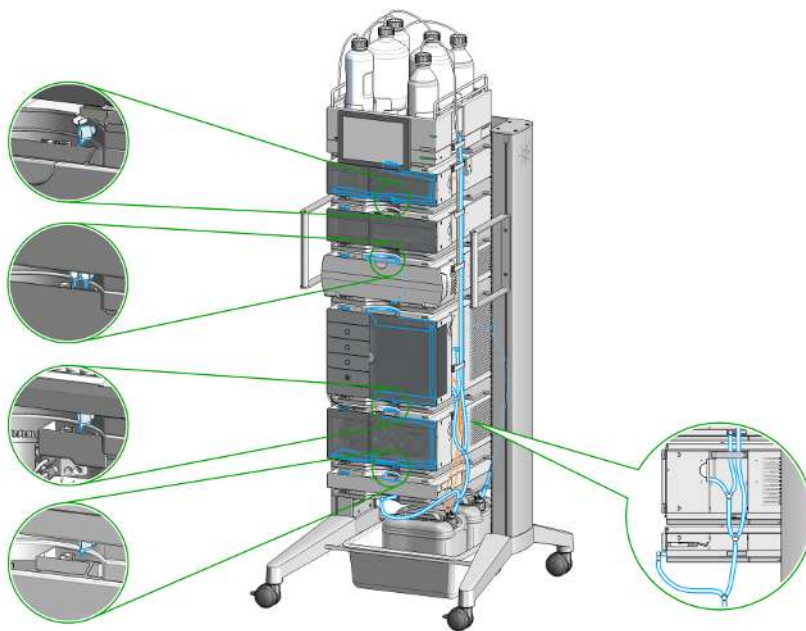


Figure 12: Infinity III Leak Waste Concept (Flex Bench installation)

Installation

Handling Leak and Waste

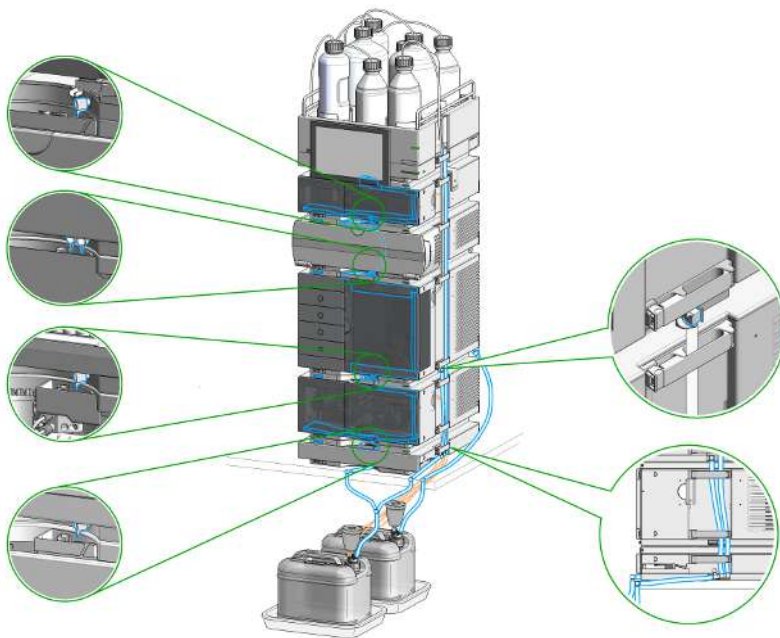


Figure 13: Infinity III Single Stack Leak Waste Concept (bench installation)

Installation

Handling Leak and Waste

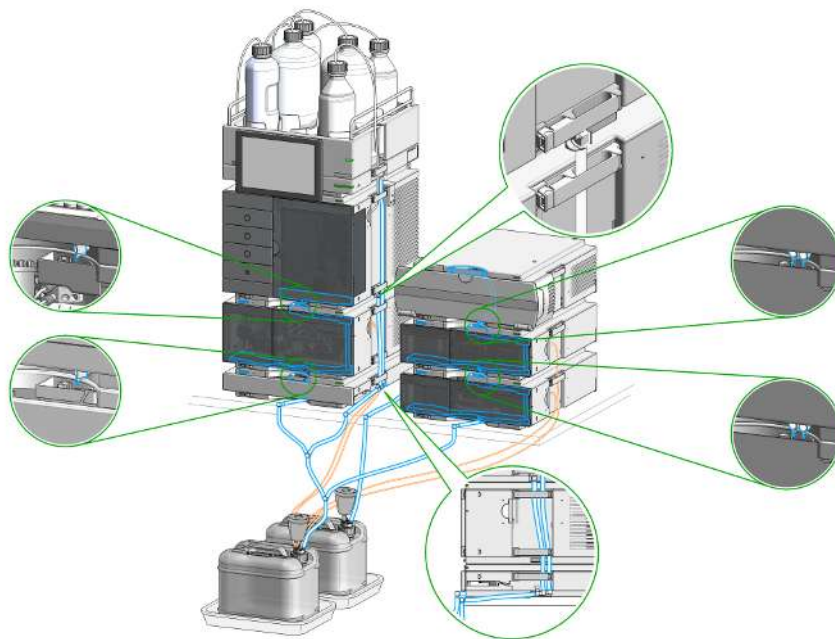


Figure 14: Infinity III Two Stack Leak Waste Concept (bench installation)

The waste tube connected to the leak plane outlet on each of the bottom instruments guides the solvent to a suitable waste container.

Drain Connectors Installation

Drain Connectors have been developed to improve leak drainage for low flow leaks of high viscosity solvents (for example, isopropanol) in Agilent InfinityLab LC Series Systems. Install these parts to modules where they are missing (usually preinstalled).

- Make sure that dripping adapters are correctly installed on each module in the LC stack, excluding lowest module.
- Remove the dripping adapter if it is appeared to be installed on the lowest module in the LC stack and connect waste tube instead.
- Consider 5004-0000 (Drain Connectors Kit) if drain adaptor is missing on some module(s).

For illustration, see [Handling Leak and Waste](#) on page 59.

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5004-0000	Drain Connectors Kit

Content of Drain Connectors Kit (p/n 5004-0000)

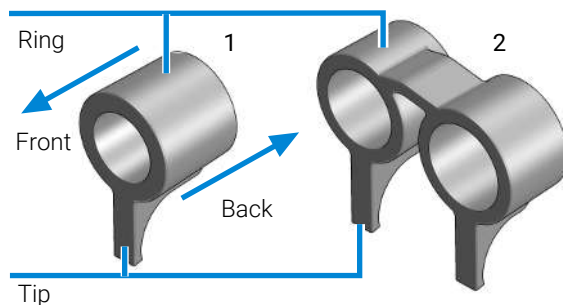


Figure 15: Overview of Drain Connectors: Single (left) and Double (right)



#	Qty.	p/n	Description
Parts can be ordered only as a complete kit.			
1	3	 5043-1834	Single Drain Connector ID3.0-Long
2	1	 5043-1836	Double Drain Connector-Long

Table 13: Compatibility of drain connectors and modules

Drain Connector Type	Compatible Module	Compatible Module Type	
Double	G7116A/B	Column Compartment	
Single	G7114A/B	Detector	
	G7115A		
	G7117A/B/C		
	G7121A/B		
	G7162A/B		
	G7165A		
	G7129A/B/C		Sampler
	G7167A/B/C		
	G5668A		
	G7137A		
	G7157A	Degasser	
	G4767A		
	G7122A		
	G7104A/C		Pump
	G7110B		
	G7111A/B		
	G7112B		
	G7120A		
	G7131A/C		
	G7132A		
G5654A			
G4782A			

Prerequisites

- Leak drains of LC modules are clean and free of salt or solvent residuals.

NOTE

Do not install drain connectors on the bottom modules of the stack. Drain outlet of the bottom module has to be connected via waste tubing to a suitable waste container (see Leak and Waste Handling in the manual for a respective module).

Installation

Handling Leak and Waste

NOTE

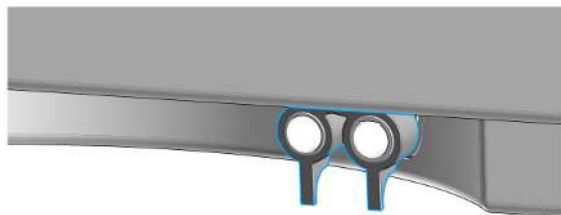
In case of incorrect installation, drain connectors cannot fully perform the intended function.

NOTE

It is not required to power off the HPLC stack to install Single and Double Drain Connectors. The installation of the connectors does not affect the analysis performed during the installation.

Install the Double Drain Connector on the leak drain of the 1260 Infinity III Multicolumn Thermostat (G7116A)/ 1290 Infinity III Multicolumn Thermostat (G7116B)

- 1 Align the rings with the leak drain outlets of the module, press slightly with the fingers, and slide the connector along the leak drain outlets until it is aligned with the front of the leak drain.

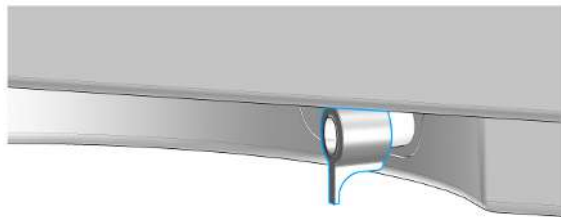


Installation

Handling Leak and Waste

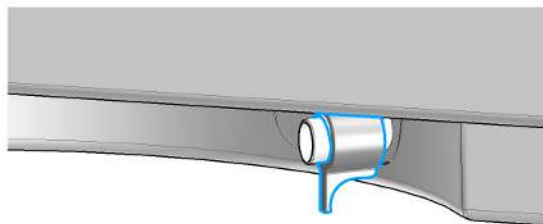
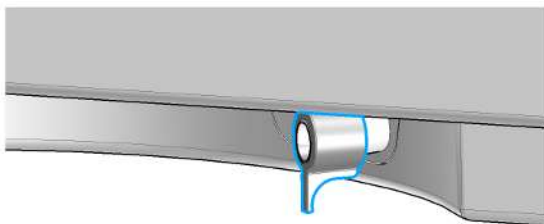
Install Single Drain Connectors on other modules in the LC stack

- 1 Align the ring with the leak drain outlet of the module, press slightly with the fingers, and slide the connector along the leak drain outlet until it is aligned with the front of the leak drain.



Make sure that the following requirements are covered:

- The tip of the drain connector points straight down.
- The leak drain outlets and the drain connectors are aligned properly.

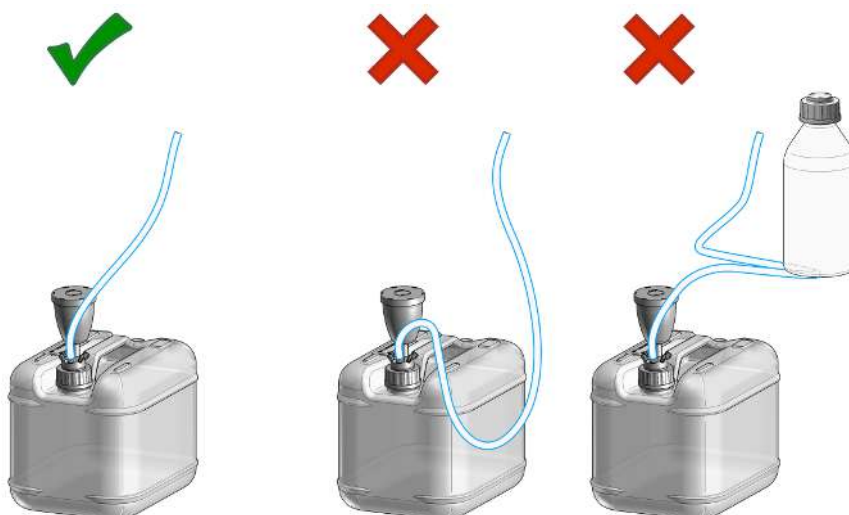


Waste Concept

Agilent recommends using the 5043-1221 (6 L waste can with 1 Stay Safe cap GL45 with 4 ports) for optimal and safe waste disposal. If you decide to use your own waste solution, make sure that the tubes don't immerse in the liquid.



Waste Guidance



NOTE

The waste drainage must go straight into the waste containers. The waste flow must not be restricted at bends or joints.

Leak Sensor**CAUTION**

Solvent incompatibility

The solvent DMF (dimethylformamide) leads to corrosion of the leak sensor. The material of the leak sensor, PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride), is incompatible with DMF.

- Do not use DMF as mobile phase.
- Check the leak sensor regularly for corrosion.

4 Using the Module

This chapter provides information on how to use the module.

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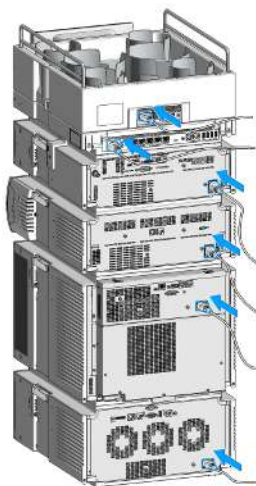
Install the Transport Protection Foam 131

General Information

Turn On/Off

This procedure exemplarily shows an arbitrary LC stack configuration.

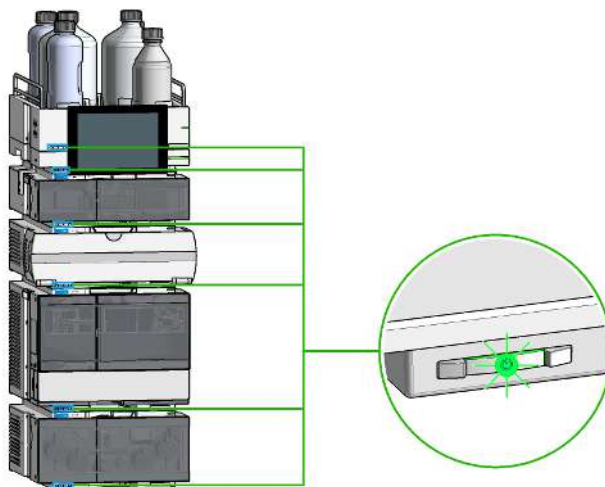
1



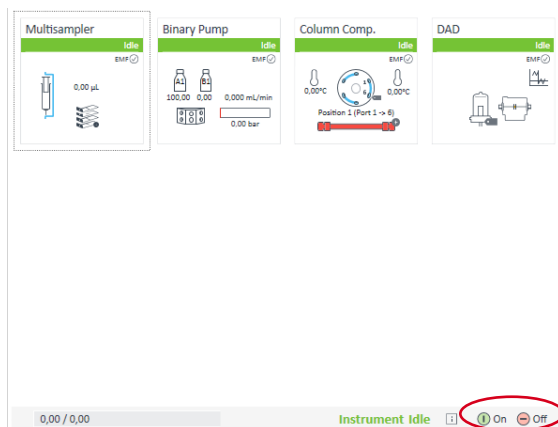
Using the Module

General Information

2 On/Off switch: On



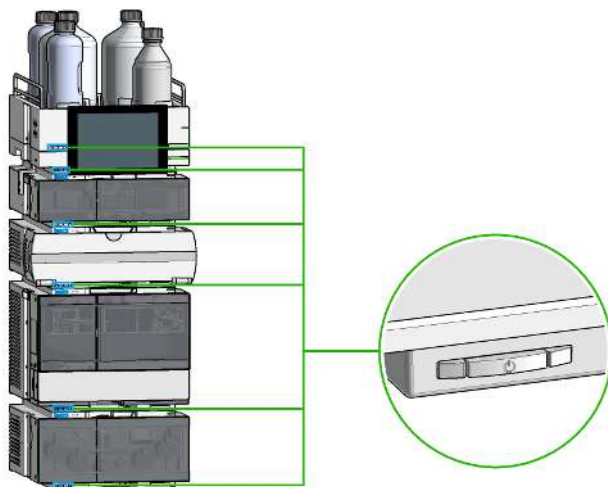
3 Turn instrument On/Off with the control software.



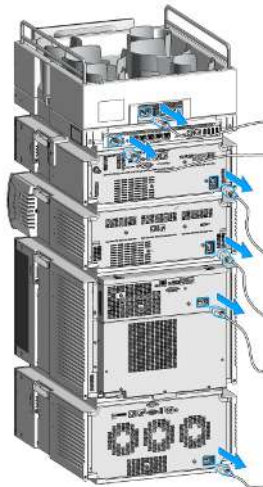
Using the Module

General Information

4 On/Off switch: Off



5



Status Indicators

The module status indicator indicates one of six possible module conditions.

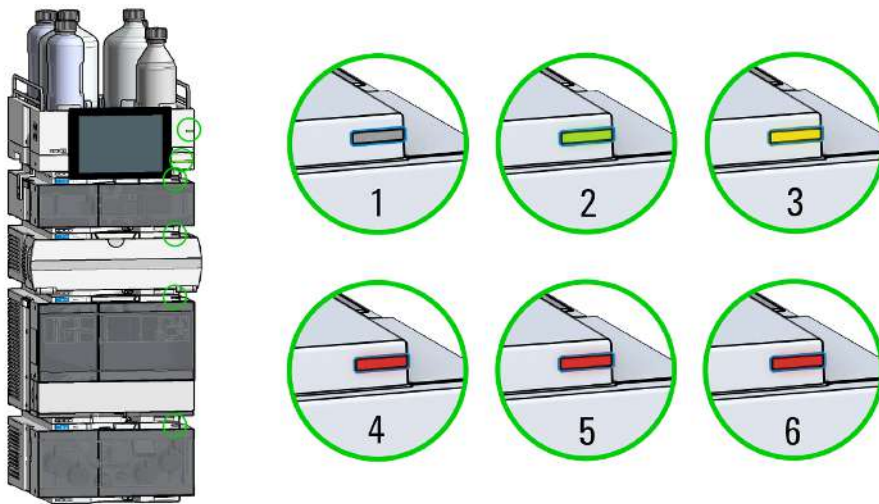


Figure 16: Arbitrary LC stack configuration (example)

1	Idle
2	Run mode
3	Not-ready. Waiting for a specific pre-run condition to be reached or completed.
4	Error mode - interrupts the analysis and requires attention (for example, a leak or defective internal components).
5	Resident mode (blinking) - for example, during update of main firmware.
6	Bootloader mode (fast blinking). Try to re-boot the module or try a cold-start. Then try a firmware update.

InfinityLab Assist Hub Status Indicator

The Assist Hub status indicator displays the status of the entire system. If a module in the system is not ready (yellow), the Assist Hub status indicator also shows not ready (yellow). The same applies for the module conditions **Idle**, **Run mode**, and **Error mode**.

Preparation of the System

Prepare a Run

This procedure exemplarily shows how to prepare a run. Parameters as shown in the screenshots may vary, depending on the system installed.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

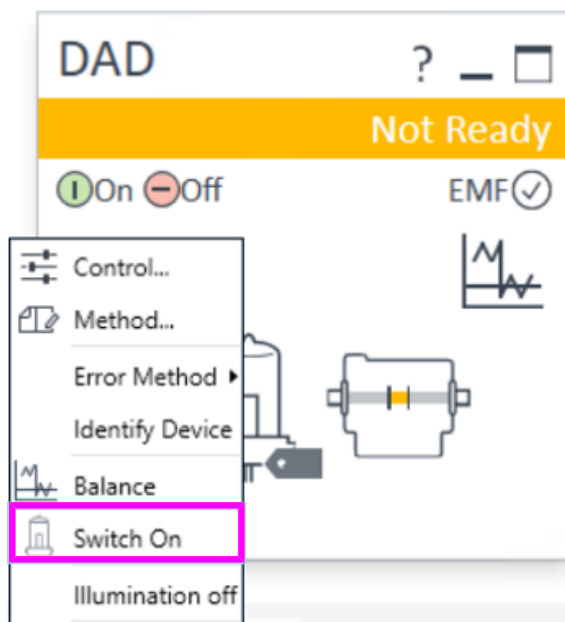
The handling of solvents, samples and reagents can hold health and safety risks.

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- Do not use solvents with an auto-ignition temperature below 200 °C (392 °F). Do not use solvents with a boiling point below 56 °C (133 °F).
- Avoid high vapor concentrations. Keep the solvent temperature at least 40 °C (72 °F) below the boiling point of the solvent used. This includes the solvent temperature in the sample compartment. For the solvents methanol and ethanol keep the solvent temperature at least 25 °C (45 °F) below the boiling point.
- Do not operate the instrument in an explosive atmosphere.
- Do not use solvents of ignition Class IIC according IEC 60079-20-1 (for example, carbon disulfide).
- Reduce the volume of substances to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Do not use bottles that exceed the maximum permissible volume (2.5 L) as specified in the usage guidelines.
- Ground the waste container.
- Regularly check the filling level of the waste container. The residual free volume in the waste container must be large enough to collect the waste liquid.
- To achieve maximal safety, regularly check the tubing for correct installation.

Using the Module

Preparation of the System

- 1 Switch on the detector.

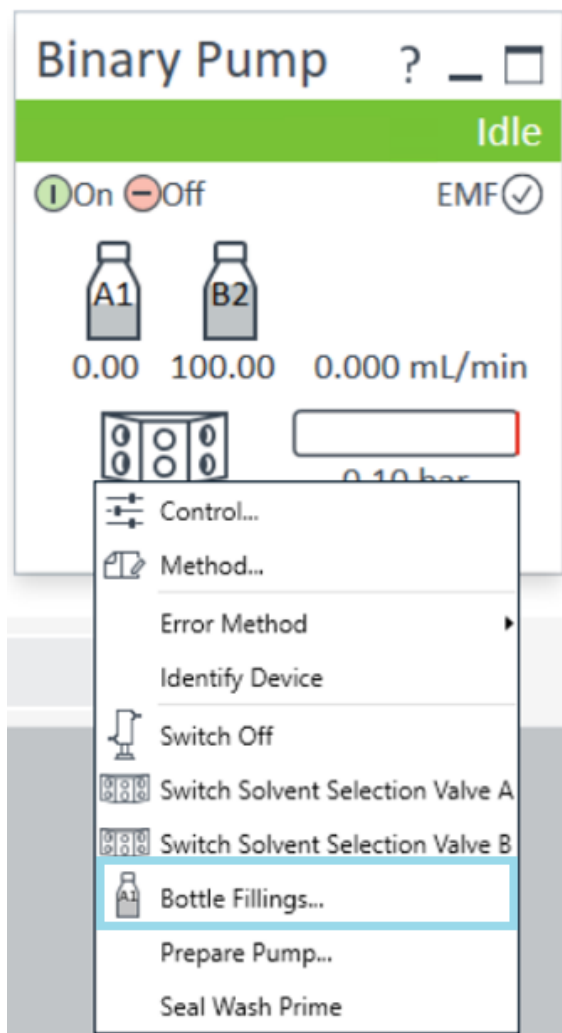


- 2 Fill the solvent bottles with adequate solvents for your application.
- 3 Place solvent tubings with bottle head assemblies into the solvent bottles.
- 4 Place solvent bottles into the solvent cabinet.

Using the Module

Preparation of the System

- 5 Solvent bottle filling dialog (in the software).



Using the Module

Preparation of the System

Solvent Bottle

	Actual Volume	Unit	Total Volume	Unit
A1	0.22	liter	1.00	liter
A2	0.29	liter	1.00	liter
B1	0.16	liter	1.00	liter
B2	0.49	liter	1.00	liter

Actions

Prevent analysis if level falls below liter

Turn pump off if running out of solvent

Waste Bottle

Filling

Waste bottle: liter liter

Actions

Prevent analysis if level raises above liter

Turn pump off if waste volume has reached maximum limit

Ok Cancel Help

6 Purge the pump.

NOTE

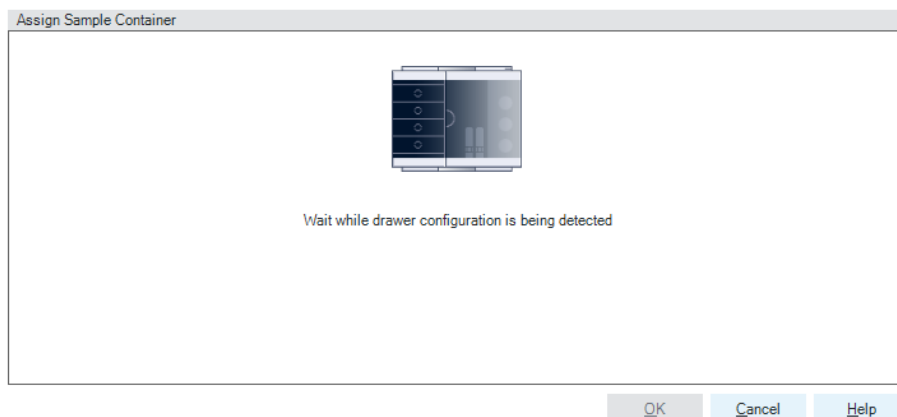
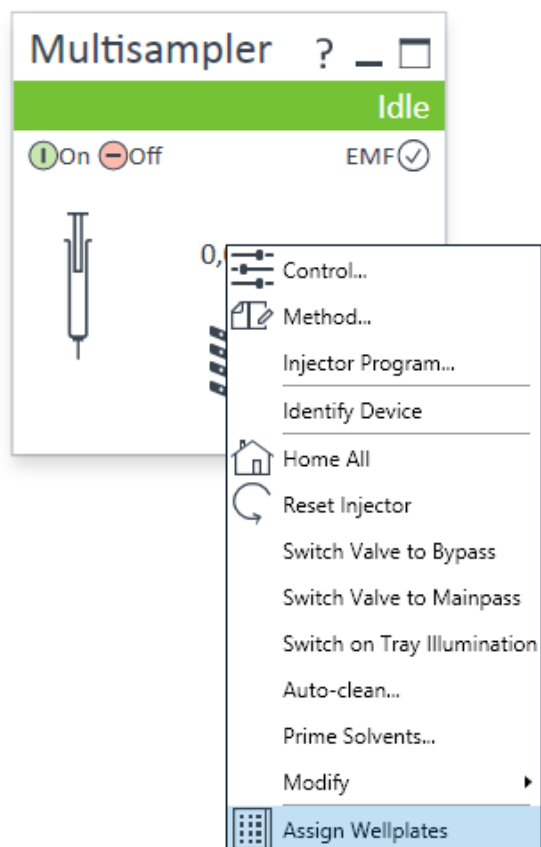
For details on priming and purging, refer to the technical note *Best Practices for Using an Agilent LC System Technical Note (InfinityLab-BestPractice-en-SD-29000194.pdf, SD-29000194)*.

7 Change solvent type if necessary.

Using the Module

Preparation of the System

- 8 Choose the tray format of the sampler.



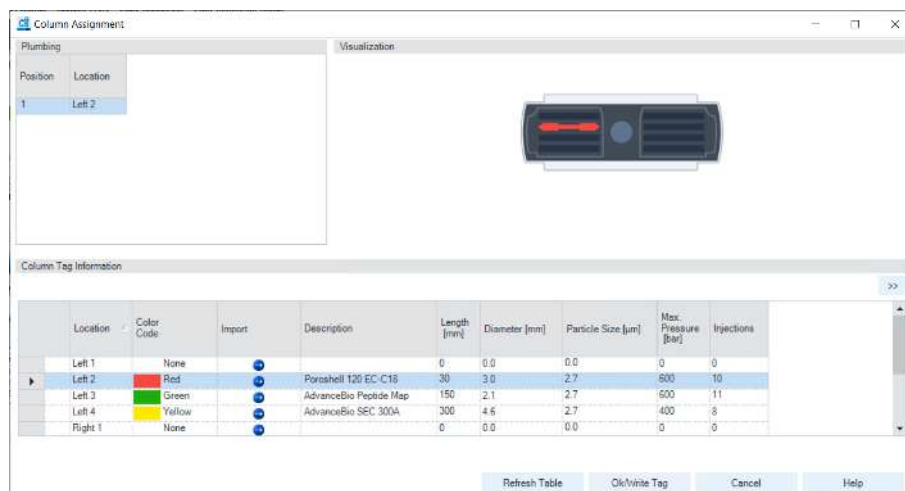
Using the Module

Preparation of the System

- 9 Add a new column.



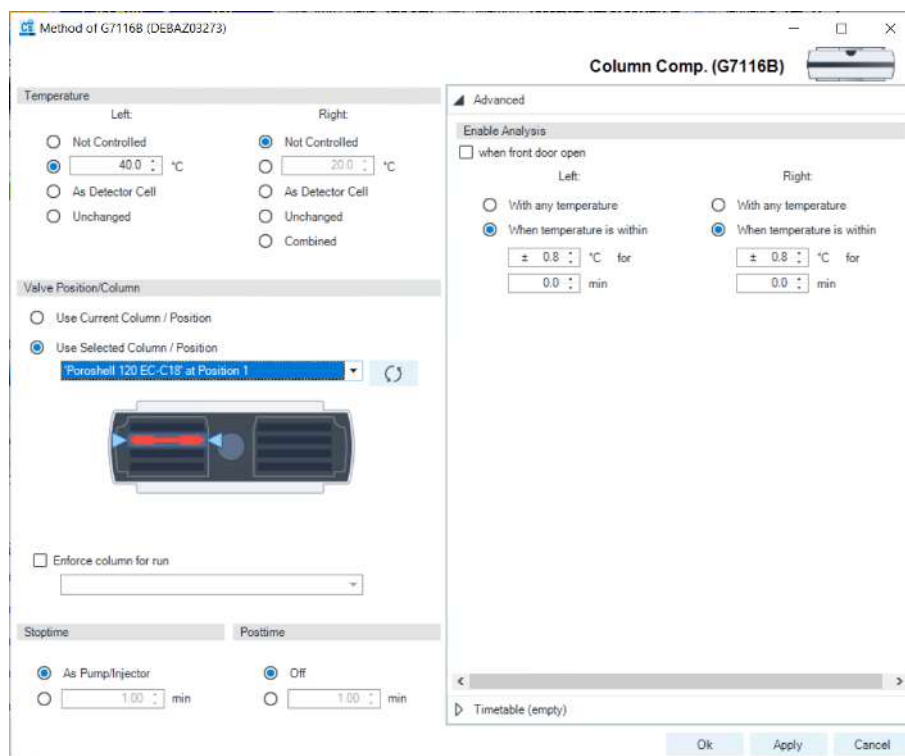
- 10 Enter the column information.



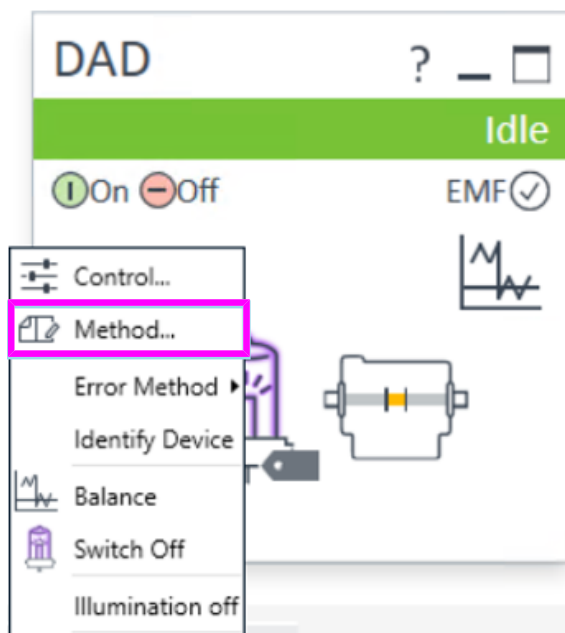
Using the Module

Preparation of the System

11 Select the column in the Method settings of the column compartment.



12 Set the detector parameters according to the needs of your method.



Prime and Purge the System

When the solvents have been exchanged or the pumping system has been turned off for a certain time (for example, overnight) oxygen will re-diffuse into the solvent channel between the solvent reservoir, vacuum degasser (when available in the system) and the pump. Solvents containing volatile ingredients will slightly lose these. Therefore priming of the pumping system is required before starting an application.

Table 14: Choice of priming solvents for different purposes

Activity	Solvent	Comments
After an installation	Isopropanol	Best solvent to flush air out of the system
When switching between reverse phase and normal phase (both times)	Isopropanol	Best solvent to flush air out of the system
After an installation	Ethanol or Methanol	Alternative to Isopropanol (second choice) if no Isopropanol is available
To clean the system when using buffers	Bidistilled water	Best solvent to re-dissolve buffer crystals
After a solvent change	Bidistilled water	Best solvent to re-dissolve buffer crystals
After the installation of normal phase seals (P/N 0905-1420)	Hexane + 5% Isopropanol	Good wetting properties

NOTE

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

- 1 Open the purge valve of your pump (by turning it counterclockwise) and set flow rate to 3 – 5 mL/min.
- 2 Flush all tubes with at least 30 mL of solvent.
- 3 Set flow to required value of your application and close the purge valve.

NOTE

Pump for approximately 10 minutes before starting your application.

Preparing the Module

Drawer Status Indicator

The module status indicator indicates one of three possible module conditions:

- When the status indicator is *OFF* no sample containers are loaded.
- When the upper, lower or both semi circle status indicators are *ON*, indicates the rear or front position of the drawer or both positions are loaded with a sample container.
- When semi circle indicators are *blinking*, the robot interacts with a drawer.

NOTE

Do not open the drawers when the drawer status indicator is blinking.

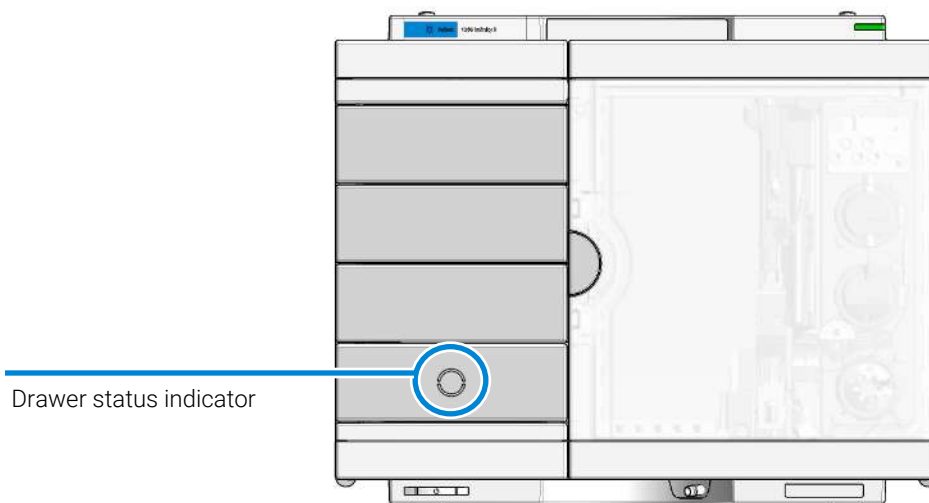


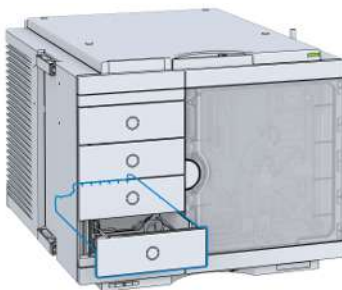
Figure 17: Drawer status indicator

Insert Vial Trays/Wellplates

1



2



3



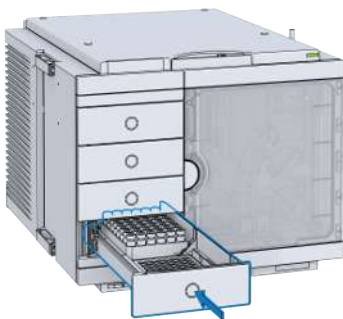
Using the Module

Preparing the Module

- 4 Check the orientation of the vial tray/wellplates and ensure correct seat by pressing down the plate. When the lever sensor has detected the plate correctly the front LED lights up and the device recognizes the assignment.



5



6



- 7 Configure the vial tray/wellplate type in the chromatographic data system, see [Graphical User Interface \(Hybrid Multisampler\)](#) on page 102.

Remove Vial Trays/Wellplates

1



2



3



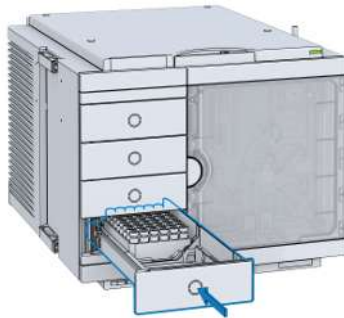
Using the Module

Preparing the Module

4



5



6



Preparing the Sampler

For best performance of the Sampler

- When using the sampler in a system with a vacuum degassing unit, shortly degas your samples before using them in the sampler.
NOTE: To achieve good chromatographic results, it is mandatory to use degassed solvents with the sampler.
- Filter samples before use in an InfinityLab LC Series system. Use 5067-6189 (InfinityLab Inline Filter (0.3 µm)) for inline filtering.
NOTE: This inline filter contains stainless steel and is not indicated for use in bio-inert or biocompatible systems.
- When using buffer solutions, flush the system with water before switching it off.
- Check the sampler plungers for scratches, grooves, and dents when changing the piston seal. Damaged plungers cause micro leaks and will decrease the lifetime of the seal.
- Solvent Information: Observe recommendations on the use of solvents, see [Solvent Information](#) on page 390.
- Priming and purging the system: When the solvents have been exchanged or the system has been turned off for a certain time (for example, overnight) oxygen will re-diffuse into the solvent channel. Therefore priming and purging of the system is required before starting an application.

Reset the Hybrid Multisampler in Case of an Error

When

- In some cases the sampler has to be reset by the user in order for the system to resume working in normal operation mode.

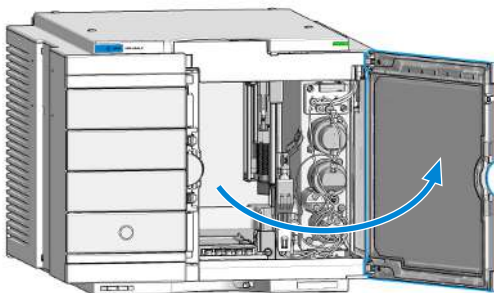
WARNING

Risk of injury by uncovered needle

An uncovered needle is a risk of harm to the operator.

- Open the safety lock of the needle assembly *only* on the sample handler and for this particular procedure.
- Be careful working at the z-robot.
- Wear safety gloves when removing the needle assembly.

- 1 Open the front door.



NOTE

This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C).

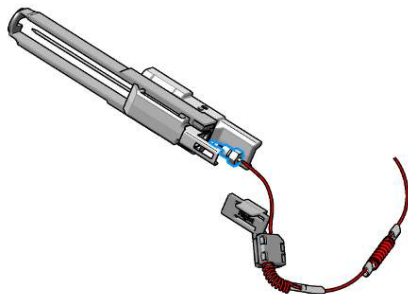
Using the Module

Preparing the Module

- 2 Check the condition of the needle assembly and the sample loop. Replace them if necessary, see [Exchange the Needle Assembly](#) on page 234 and [Remove the Sample Loop-Flex](#) on page 280.

NOTE

Take care that the needle is installed properly. The plastic adapter must be installed correctly and the sample loop should not be kinked.



WARNING

Risk of injury by uncovered needle

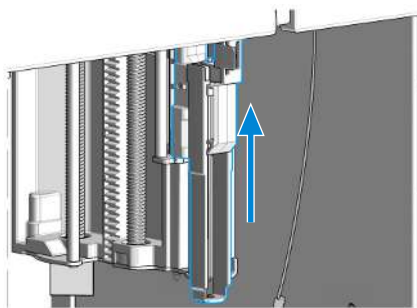
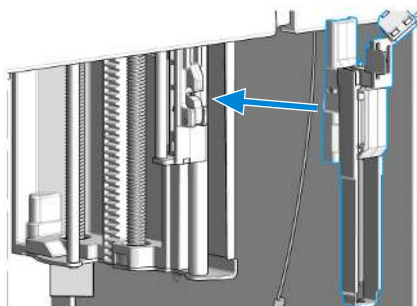
An uncovered needle is a risk of harm to the operator.

- Open the safety lock of the needle assembly *only* on the sample handler and for this particular procedure.
- Be careful working at the z-robot.
- Wear safety gloves when removing the needle assembly.

3 Unlock the needle.

NOTE

This procedure is completely different than the standard PM replacement of the needle assembly in Lab Advisor. The safety lock of the needle assembly has to be released by carefully sliding the pusher upwards.

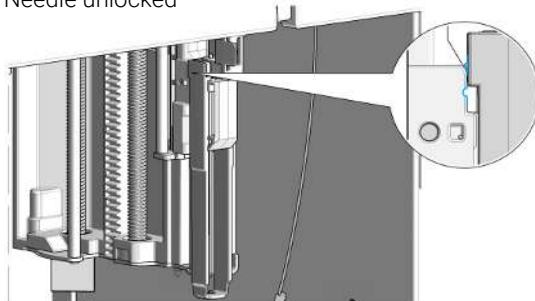


Using the Module

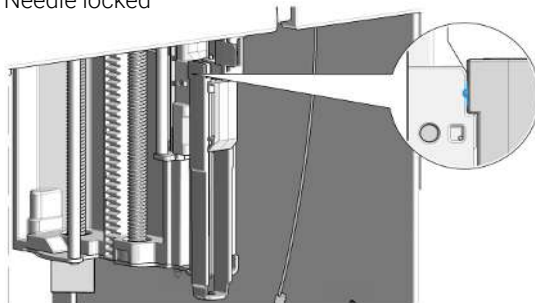
Preparing the Module

- 4 Verify that the needle assembly is unlocked after installation.

Needle unlocked



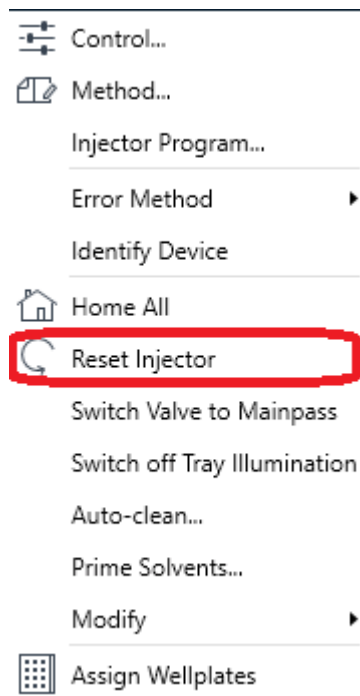
Needle locked



Using the Module

Preparing the Module

- 5 Reset the sampler (using the instrument control) or turn the instrument Off/ On again to start the initialization.



- 6 Close the front door.
- 7 Wait until the initialization of the sampler is completed.
- 8 If the error persists, contact your local service representative.

Recommended Mats and Vials

Table 15: Recommended plates and closing mats

Part Number (Description)	Rows	Columns	Plate height (mm)	Volume (µL)	Package	Closing mat compatibility
384Corning (No Agilent PN)	16	24	14.4	80		
384Nunc (No Agilent PN)	16	24	14.4	80		
5042-8502 (96-well plate, box of 25 sample plates)	8	12	17.3	150	25	5042-1389 (Closing mat for all 96 Agilent plates)
5065-4402 (96CappedAgilent)	8	12	47.1	300	1	5042-1389 (Closing mat for all 96 Agilent plates)
96Corning (No Agilent PN)	8	12	14.3	300		
96CorningV (No Agilent PN)	8	12	14.3	300		
96DeepNunc31mm (No Agilent PN)	8	12	31,5	1000		
96DeepRitter41mm (No Agilent PN)	8	12	41.2	800		
96Greiner (No Agilent PN)	8	12	14.3	300		
96GreinerV (No Agilent PN)	8	12	14.3	250		
96Nunc (No Agilent PN)	8	12	14.3	400		
5043-9300 (Well plate 96/2.2 mL, square wells, U shape, PP, 41 mm, 30/pk)	8	12	41	2200	30	5043-9319 (Mat 96 wells, square, pierceable, silicone 50/pk)
5043-9302 (Well plate 96/2.0 mL, round wells, U shape, PP, 45 mm, 30/pk)	8	12	45.3	2000	30	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9305 (Well plate 96/1.0 mL, round wells, U shape, PP, 32 mm, 50/pk)	8	12	32	1000	50	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9308 (Well plate 96/1.2 mL, round wells, U shape, PP, 27 mm, 25/pk)	8	12	27	1200	25	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)

Part Number (Description)	Rows	Columns	Plate height (mm)	Volume (µL)	Package	Closing mat compatibility
5043-9309 (Well plate 96/1.2 mL, round wells, U shape, PP, 27 mm, 50/pk)	8	12	27	1200	50	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9310 (Well plate 96/0.5 mL, round wells, U shape, PP, 14 mm, 30/pk)	8	12	14	500	30	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9311 (Well plate 96/0.5 mL/0.5 mL, round wells, U shape, PP, 14 mm, 120/pk)	8	12	14	500	120	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9312 (Well plate 96/0.33 mL, round wells, V shape, PP, 14 mm, 25/pk)	8	12	14	330	25	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9313 (Well plate 96/0.33 mL, round wells, V shape, PP, 14 mm, 50/pk)	8	12	14	330	50	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9314 (Well plate 96/0.33 mL, round wells, V shape, PP, 14 mm, 100/pk)	8	12	14	330	100	5043-9317 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 50/pk), 5043-9318 (Mat 96 wells, round, pierceable, silicone 100/pk)
5043-9315 (Well plate 384/0.19 mL, square wells, V shape, PP, 22 mm, 25/pk)	16	24	22	190	25	5043-9320 (Mat 384 wells, square, pierceable, silicone 50/pk)

Table 16: Recommended vial plates

Description (part number)	Rows	Columns	Plate height (mm)	Volume (µL)	Package
G2255-68700 (Vial plate for 54 x 2 mL vials (6/pk))	6	9	36	2000	6
5023-2471 (Vial plate 40 x 2 mL vials)	5	8	43	2000	1
5022-6539 (Vial plate for 15 x 6 mL vials (1/pk)) only compatible with 3H drawers	3	5	42	6000	1
5022-6538 (Vial plate for 27 Eppendorf tubes (1/pk))	3	9	40	500 – 2000	1

NOTE

For good chromatographic results the maximum filling should not exceed 3/4 of the total volume of the vial.

NOTE

Agilent Technologies recommends to use preslit septa.

NOTE

Bottom sensing is a feature to detect the depth of vials or plates via the software. If the bottom sensing feature is used, the bottom of the plates and vials must resist the needle. Make sure that the material supports this feature. Inserts with flexible support should not be used.

NOTE

The default needle height offset value (0 mm) equates to an approximate distance of 2 mm above the bottom of a wellplate or a standard 2 mL vial at the reference bar, whereas it corresponds to an approximate distance of 5 mm above the bottom of a standard 2 mL vial in a vial tray. Using vial inserts or high recovery vials will impact the apparent distance between the needle tip and the bottom of the vessel.

NOTE

In case of custom-made wellplates or vials, please keep in mind the physical limitations of each drawer.
The maximum total height allowed (including sample container and vial caps, if present) is:
1H: 19 mm
2H: 45 mm
3H: 50 mm

NOTE

Adhesive foils are not recommended to seal wellplates. Alternatively, plates can be sealed with a 06644-001 (Pierceable aluminium foil) .

Configure Well Plate Types

If the plate you are using is not found on the [Recommended Mats and Vials](#) on page 94 you may configure a custom plate. Measure the exact dimensions of the plate as marked below and enter the values in the plate configuration table of the chromatographic data system.

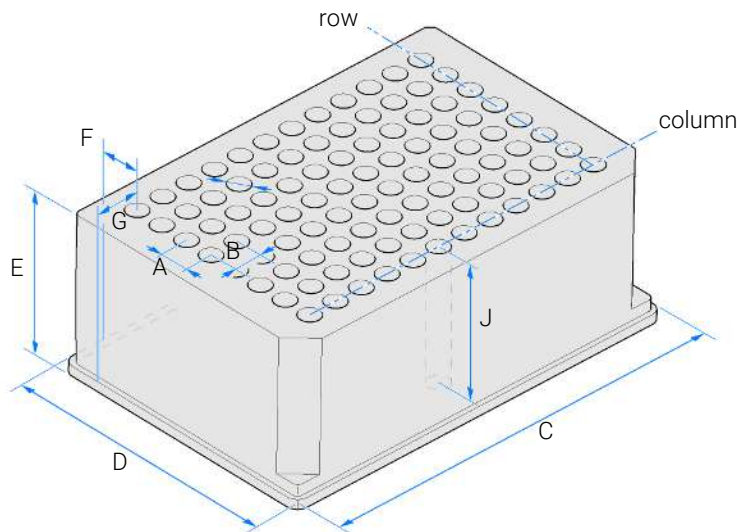


Figure 18: Well Plate Dimensions (straight)

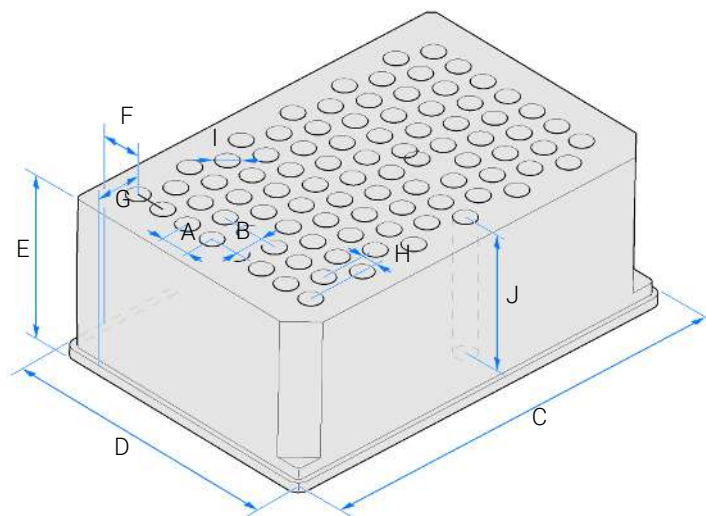


Figure 19: Well Plate Dimensions (staggered)

Table 17: Well Plate Dimensions

Location	Description	Definition	Limits
	Rows	Number of rows on the plate	up to 16
	Columns	Number of columns on the plate	up to 24
	Volume	Volume (in μl) of a sample vessel	
A	Row distance	Distance (in mm) between the center of two rows	
B	Column distance	Distance (in mm) between the center of two columns	
C	Plate length	X size (in mm) at the bottom of the plate	127.75 \pm 0.25 mm (SBS Standard)
D	Plate width	Y size (in mm) at the bottom of the plate	85.50 \pm 0.25 mm (SBS Standard)
E	Plate height	Size (in mm) from the bottom to the top of the plate	up to 47 mm
F	Row offset	Distance (in mm) from the back edge (bottom) to the center of the first hole (A1)	

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

Location	Description	Definition	Limits
G	Column offset	Distance (in mm) from the left edge (bottom) to the center of the first hole (A1)	
H	Column shift	Offset (in mm) to Y when the rows are not straight but staggered	
I	Well diameter	Diameter (in mm) of the well	at least 4 mm
J	Well depth	Distance (in mm) from the top of the plate to the bottom of the well	up to 45 mm

NOTE

The distances need to be measured with high precision. It is recommended to use calipers.

Configuring the Hybrid Multisampler

Control Software Configuration Settings

Configuration in OpenLab CDS

- 1 Open the Agilent OpenLab Control Panel:



- 2 Select the Instruments tab:

The screenshot shows the 'Instruments' tab in the Agilent OpenLab Control Panel. The interface is divided into two main sections: a left-hand navigation pane and a right-hand data table.

MANAGEMENT (Instruments and Locations) | **Properties** (Edit Columns)

Instruments <<

- ▶ Instruments
 - ▶ Lab 1/15
 - ▶ Lab 2/8

Instruments

Status	Name
▶	ADC
▶	CE
▶	GC19
▶	GC36
▶	LC12
▶	LC8

Instruments
Administration

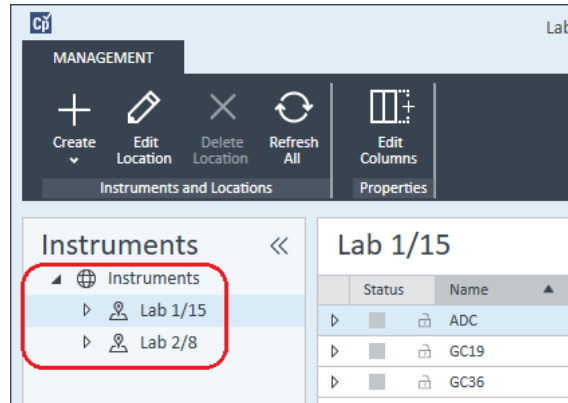
Using the Module

Preparing the Module

- 3 Select the location of the new instrument:

NOTE

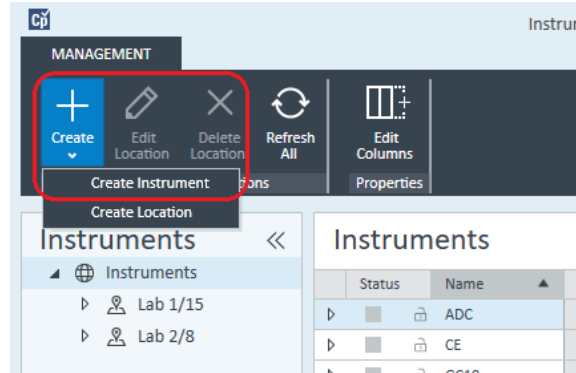
To create and edit locations, refer to the Control Panel online help.



NOTE

You can also add instruments directly in the **Instruments** node.

- 4 Click **Create > Create Instrument**

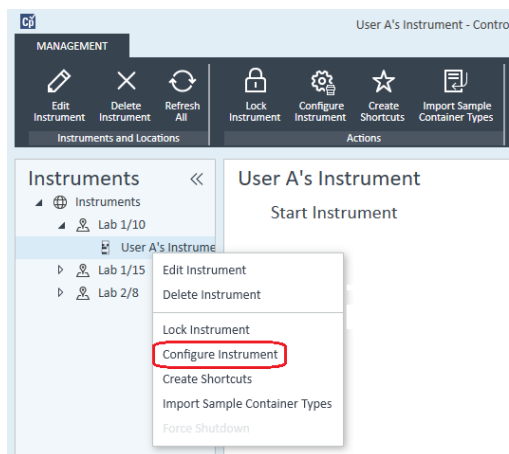


- 5 Enter the instrument details and click **OK**.

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

- 6 Navigate to the new instrument and click the **Configure Instrument** icon or right click the instrument name and select **Configure Instrument**.



- 7 Use Autoconfiguration if possible.
OR: Select the module(s) for the instrument configuration and click the > button.
- 8 Enter the IP address for the configured LC system and click **OK**.

Graphical User Interface (Hybrid Multisampler)

The view of the Hybrid Multisampler is shown with the Agilent OpenLab CDS v2.6.

NOTE

This section describes Hybrid Multisampler settings only. For information on Agilent OpenLab CDS v2.x or other InfinityLab LC Series modules, see the corresponding documentation.

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

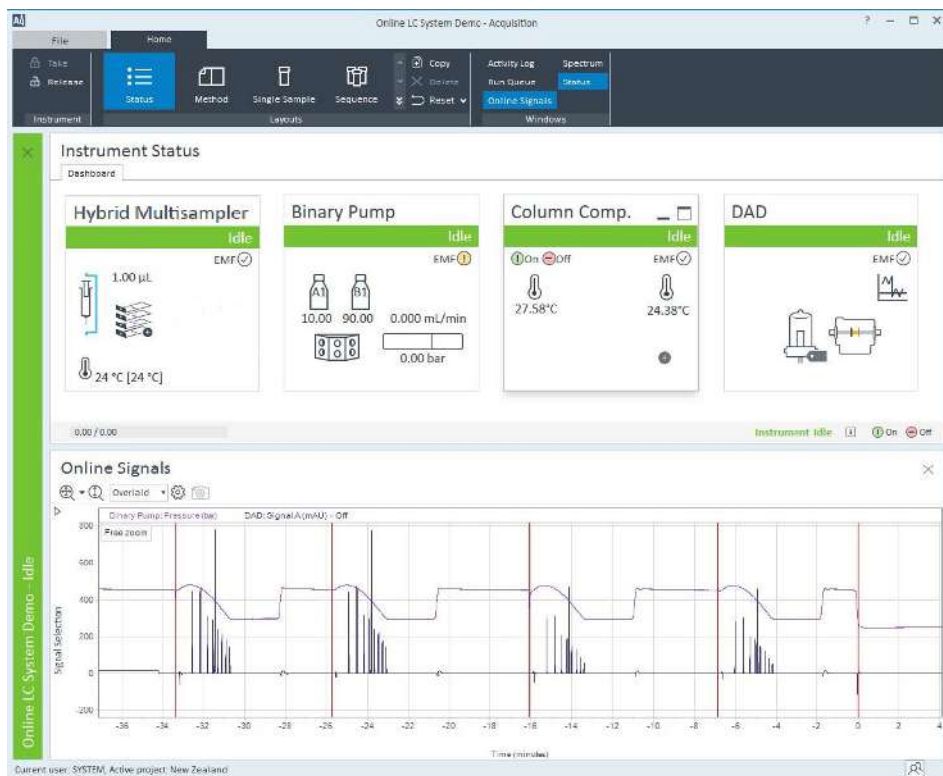
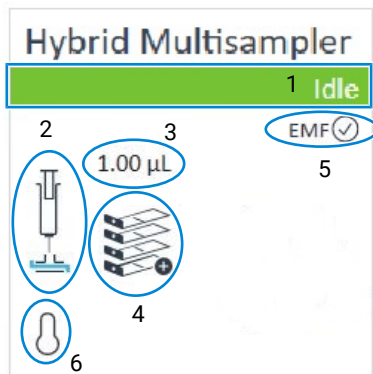


Figure 20: OpenLab method and run control

After successful load of the OpenLab CDS v2.x or higher Acquisition, you should see the selected modules as active items in the graphical user interface (GUI).

Table 18: The Hybrid Multisampler user interface

A.



Depending on the selected injection mode, the graphics vary.

A. Feed Injection

B. Flow-through injection

The hybrid multisampler user interface shows different icons:

1. Sampler status indicator

2. Sampler injection mode

3. Sampler injection volume

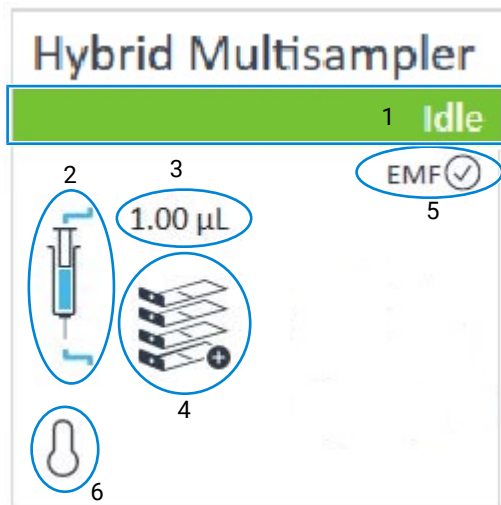
4. Sampler hotel configuration

5. Sampler **EMF** (Early Maintenance Feedback) status indicator

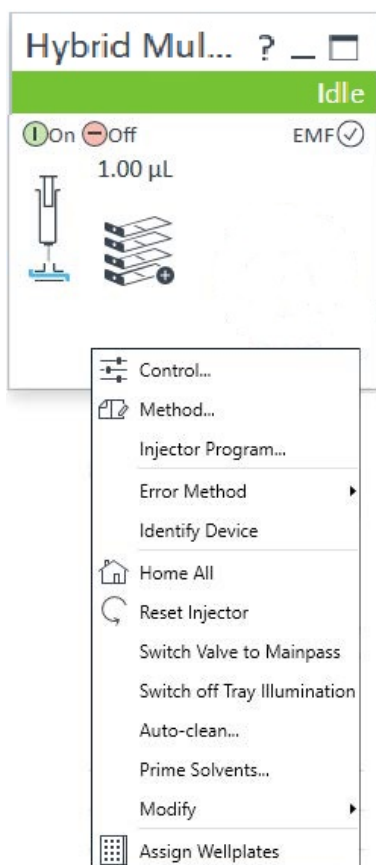
6. Sampler **EMF** (Early Maintenance Feedback) status indicator

Sample Cooler/Thermostat status indicator

B.



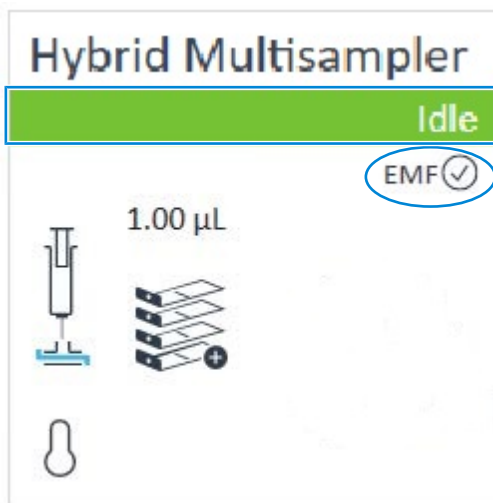
A.



A right-click into the Active Area will open a menu to

- Show the **Control** User Interface (special module settings)
- Show the **Method** user interface
- **Injector Program**
When you activate a pretreatment/injector program, it replaces the standard injection cycle.
- **Error Method**
- **Identify Device**
- **Home All**
- **Reset Injector**
- **Switch Valve to Bypass/Mainpass**
- **Switch off Tray Illumination**
- **Auto-clean**
- **Prime Solvents**
- **Modify**
 - **Drawer Configuration**
Changing the load capacity of the Sample Hotel
 - **Capillaries**
Changing Sample Loop, Needle Seat, and bypass capillary configuration
 - **Reference Vial Rack**
 - **Temperature Mode**
Defining the Sample Cooler/Thermostat temperature as Control or Method parameter
- **Assign Wellplates**
Wellplate Configuration (same as click the Tray icon)
NOTE: For customizing a wellplate in the CDS, click **Define Sample Containers** in the instrument configuration view.

A.



Module and EMS status

Module Status shows Run / Ready / Error state and “Not Ready text” or “Error text”

- Error (Red)
- Not ready (yellow)
- Ready (green)
- Pre run, Post run (purple)
- Run (blue)
- Idle (green)
- Offline (dark gray)
- Standby (light gray)

EMF Status shows Run / Ready / Error state and “Not Ready text” or “Error text”

- Offline (gray)
- Ok
- No Maintenance required (green)
- EMF warning. Maintenance might be required (yellow)
- EMF warning. Maintenance required (red)

NOTE

The sampler configuration is done in the module dashboard context menu, not in the instrument configuration.

Control Settings (Hybrid Multisampler)

The control settings are available via right click on the active area of the graphical user interface.

Table 19: Control settings

The screenshot shows a 'Control' dialog box with several sections:

- Missing Vessel:** Includes a checked 'Ignore missing vessel' checkbox and radio buttons for 'On' (selected) and 'Off'.
- At Power On:** Includes an unchecked 'Turn on Thermostat' checkbox and radio buttons for 'On' (selected) and 'Off'. A temperature input field shows '40 °C'.
- Automatic Turn On:** Includes an unchecked 'Turn on at' checkbox and a date/time dropdown menu showing 'Donnerstag, 9. November 2017 00:00:00'.
- Pump connected to Sampler:** Includes a dropdown menu showing 'not linked' and a 'Clear Workspace' button.
- Enable Analysis:** Includes radio buttons for 'With any temperature' and 'Temperature within +/- 2 degrees Celsius' (selected).

Buttons for 'Ok', 'Cancel', and 'Help' are located at the bottom right.

The Sampler control parameters are in the following sections:

- Missing Vial**
 Mark the **Ignore missing vial** check box to specify that, if a vial is missing, the injector ignores it and continues with a 6-second dummy run. The message "Missing vial <x>" is logged, and the system continues with the next injection.
- Illumination**
 Toggles the illumination of the sample area, On or Off.
- At Power On**
 The section is available when a cooler/thermostat is installed and configured. Mark the **Turn on Thermostat** check box to specify that the cooler/thermostat is switched on automatically when the instrument is switched on.
- Thermostat**
 The section is available when a cooler/thermostat is installed and configured and the Constant temperature mode is selected.
 Select **On** to switch on the cooler/thermostat. Specify the required temperature in the adjacent field. The specified temperature must be at least 5 °C below ambient for proper temperature control.
 Select **Off** to switch off the cooler/thermostat.
- Automatic Turn On**
 You can set a date and time at which the cooler/thermostat switches on automatically.
- Pump connected to Sampler**
 Use this section to specify the pump that is used with the Sampler. If more than one pump is configured, display the drop-down list and select the appropriate pump from the list. It is critical for Feed Injection.
- Enable Analysis**
 This feature requires LC & CE Drivers A.02.19 or newer and is only available for the Sample Thermostat. With this function, you can specify if the analyses should start **With any temperature** or only when the **Temperature is within ± 2 °C** range of the setpoint temperature.
NOTE: The Enable Analysis section is disabled when Not controlled is selected in the Temperature section.

NOTE

For additional help and support, highlight the desired area and press the **F1** key. A help screen will open with additional information and documentation about the topic.

Method Parameter Settings (Hybrid Multisampler)

These settings are available via the Method Ribbon tab or via right click the Active area of the corresponding Instrument Dashboard.

<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Injection Mode</div> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Classical Flow Through <input checked="" type="radio"/> Feed </p>	<p>Injection Mode</p> <p>It is possible to select between Classical flow-through and Feed Injection mode.</p>
--	--

Injection Mode

<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Injection</div> <p>Injection volume: <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="1.00"/> μL</p>	<p>Injection</p> <p>The settable Injection volume is depending on what kind of configuration is installed. Default configuration 0.1 – 100 μL.</p>
---	--

Injection volume

<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Stoptime</div> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> As Pump/No Limit <input checked="" type="radio"/> Off </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="1.00"/> min <input type="radio"/> <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="1.00"/> min </p>	<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Posttime</div>	<p>Stoptime/Posttime</p> <p>An Online Sample Manager Stoptime can be set. For equilibration of the Online Sample Manager a Posttime can be set.</p>
--	---	--

Stoptime and Posttime

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

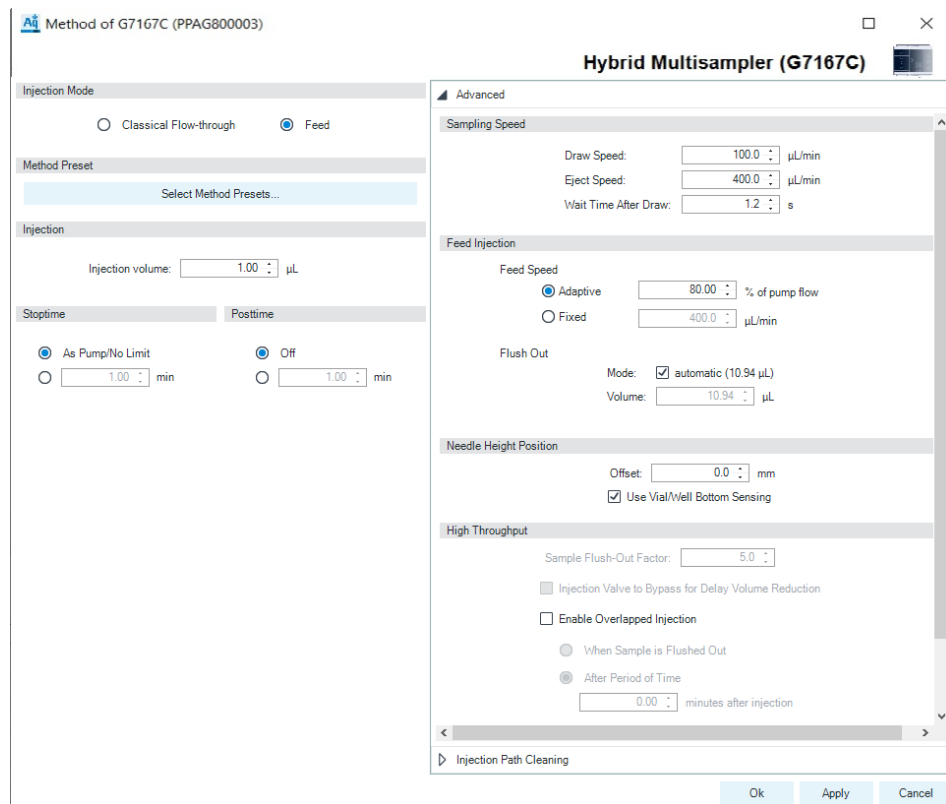


Figure 21: Method parameters (example shows Feed Injection parameters)

NOTE

Usually default draw offset = 0 equates to 2 mm above the wellplate bottom.

NOTE

For help and support, highlight the desired cell and press the F1 key. A help screen will open with additional information and documentation about the topic.

Feed Injection

Feed Speed

Adaptive % of pump flow
 Fixed $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$

Flush Out

Mode: automatic (10.94 μL)
 Volume: μL

Specific Feed Injection Parameter Details

Specific Feed Injection Parameter Details

Feed Speed

The **Feed Speed** influences the sample dilution degree during injection into the mobile phase flow path, affecting peaks shape.

Selectable options:

- **Adaptive**, as percentage of the pump flow.
- **Fixed**, as absolute injection flow rate in $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$.

Flush Out

The **Flush Out** influences the carryover and sample recovery from the injection flow path.

Selectable options:

- **Mode: automatic**, depending on the injection volume.
- specific absolute **Volume**, in μL .

NOTE

For further details about Feed Injection parameter optimization, see chapter *Optimizing Performance*.

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

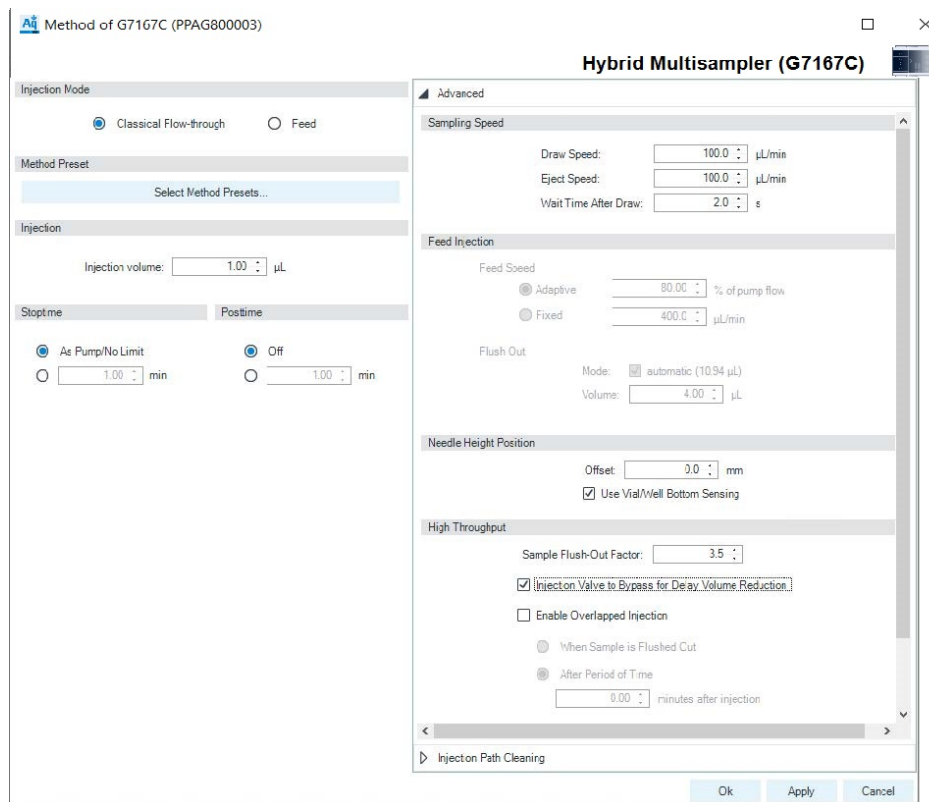


Figure 22: Method parameters (example shows flow-through injection parameters)

Sample Flush-Out Factor:

Injection Valve to Bypass for Delay Volume Reduction

Specific flow-through injection Parameter Details

Specific Flow-through Injection Parameter Details

Injection Valve to Bypass for Delay Volume Reduction
Automatic Delay Volume Reduction (ADVR) helps to optimize the injection cycle to reduce the system delay volume related to the injection flow path. As a result, also to decrease retention time for sample components.

Sample Flush-Out Factor

The **Sample Flush-Out Factor** defines the moment, in which the sampler switches from main pass to bypass for delay volume reduction after injection.

NOTE

For further details about Flow-through Injection parameter optimization, see chapter *Optimizing Performance*.

Wash Options

Inner Wash Mode:

Outer Wash Mode:

Injection Path Cleaning Wash Options

Injection Path Cleaning

It is possible to choose between different

Wash Options:

- Off
- Standard
- Extended

The **Wash Options** provide different combinations of wash steps, which can be performed in addition to a basic **Reconditioning** step.

The **Reconditioning** step flushes the flow path with Feed/Flush-out Solvent (S2) to restore it to the initial default condition. Besides the default settings, you can change which solvent is used. The step is fixed and cannot be adjusted in terms of volume and duration.

The **Reconditioning** happens:

- Flow-through injection mode
 - before injection
- Feed Injection mode
 - after injection

The **Inner wash** enables an additional wash step for the flow path. You can choose the solvent type, solvent volume, and duration of the step.

The **Outer wash** is a wash step for the outer Needle surface in the Wash port. You can choose the solvent type, solvent volume, and duration of the step.

The **Seat wash** is a wash step for the surface of the Needle Seat. You can choose the solvent type, solvent volume, and duration of the step.

NOTE

It takes approximately 30 s to fully exchange one solvent for another in the flush port. To flush and exchange the solvent in the needle seat, it takes 18 s. Also it is highly recommended to use Auto-Clean function to flush the module regularly with all installed solvents.

Flow-through injection, standard wash option

▲ Injection Path Cleaning

Wash Options

Inner Wash Mode:

Outer Wash Mode:

Step	Task	Solvent	Duration/Volume
1	Inner wash	<input type="text" value="S2"/>	<input type="text" value="150"/> μL
2	Reconditioning	<input type="text" value="S2"/>	
Draw sample			
1	Outer wash	<input type="text" value="S1"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/> s
Injection			

Feed Injection, standard wash option

▲ Injection Path Cleaning

Wash Options

Inner Wash Mode:

Outer Wash Mode:

Step	Task	Solvent	Duration/Volume
Draw sample			
1	Outer wash	<input type="text" value="S1"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/> s
Injection			
1	Inner wash	<input type="text" value="S2"/>	<input type="text" value="150"/> μL
2	Reconditioning	<input type="text" value="S2"/>	

Depending on the selected **Wash Option** and **Injection Mode**, the sequence of the wash steps is different.

If **Off** is selected for **Inner Wash Mode** and **Outer Wash Mode**, only the **Reconditioning** step cleans the flow path.

Standard is selected for **Inner Wash Mode** and **Outer Wash Mode**:

- Flow-through injection mode
 - Inner wash before Draw sample
 - Reconditioning
 - Outer wash before injection
- Feed Injection mode
 - Outer wash after Draw sample
 - Inner wash after injection
 - Reconditioning

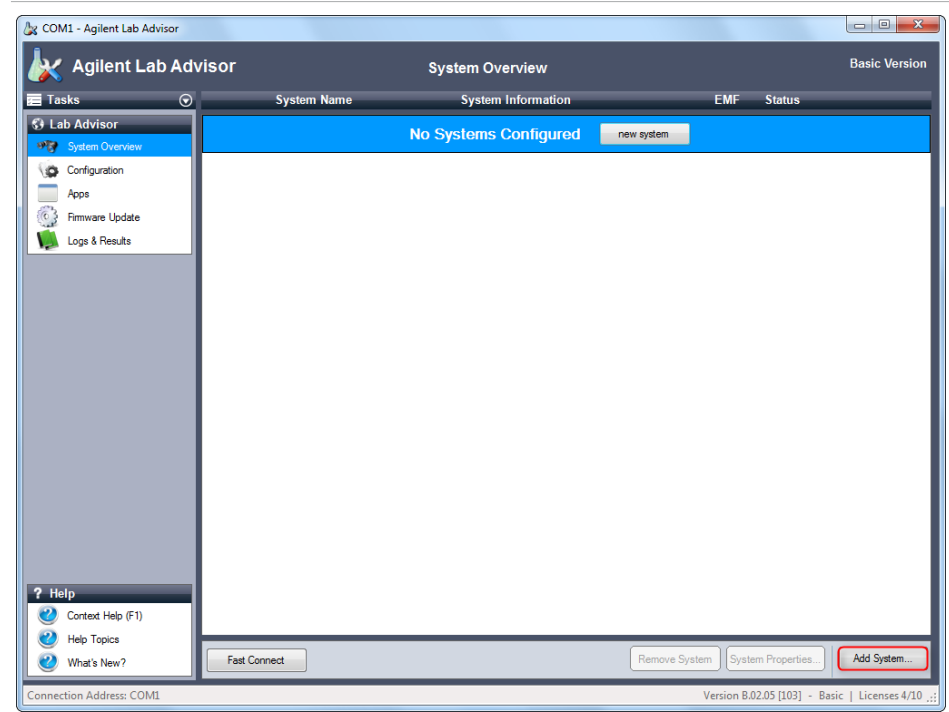
Extended is selected for **Inner Wash Mode** and **Outer Wash Mode**:

- Flow-through injection mode
 - Inner wash before Draw sample
 - Seat wash before Draw sample
 - Reconditioning before Draw sample
 - Outer wash before injection
- Feed Injection mode
 - Outer wash after Draw sample
 - Inner wash after injection
 - Seat wash after injection
 - Reconditioning

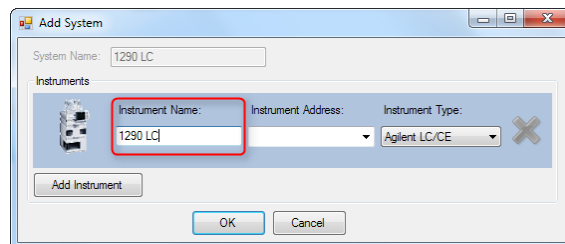
Lab Advisor Configuration Settings

Adding a New System

- 1 In the Action Panel of the **System Overview**, click **Add System**.



The **Add System** dialog box is displayed.



- 2 Enter a name in the **Instrument Name** field.

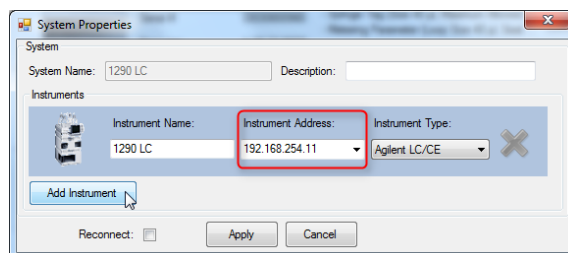
NOTE

If your system comprises just one instrument, the **Instrument Name** is copied to the **System Name** field.

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

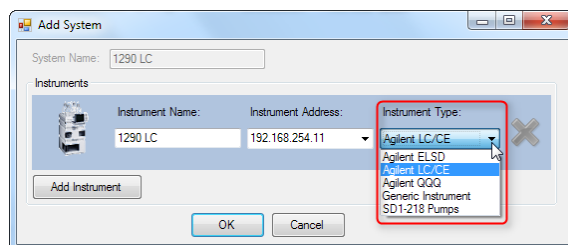
- 3 Enter the connection details in the **Instrument Address** field.



NOTE

The **Instrument Address** can be an IP address, the host name or, if you are connecting using a serial cable, the COM port.

- 4 Click the **Instrument Type** down-arrow and select the type of instrument you are adding from the list. The default setting is **Agilent LC/CE**. Additional instrument types become available when the respective add-ons are installed.



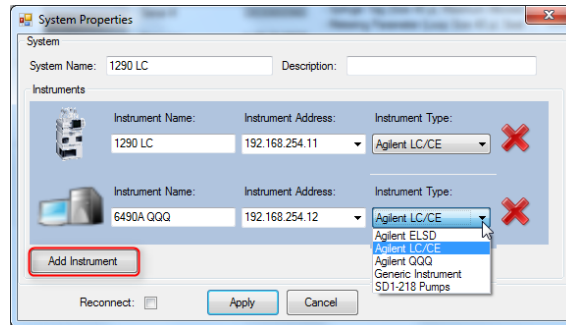
NOTE

By default, the **Instrument Type** drop-down list contains only the entry **Agilent LC/CE**. Additional instrument types can be added by installing the respective add-ons (see [Installing Add-ons](#) on page 117).

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

- 5 If your system comprises more than one instrument, click **Add Instrument** and complete the details as above.

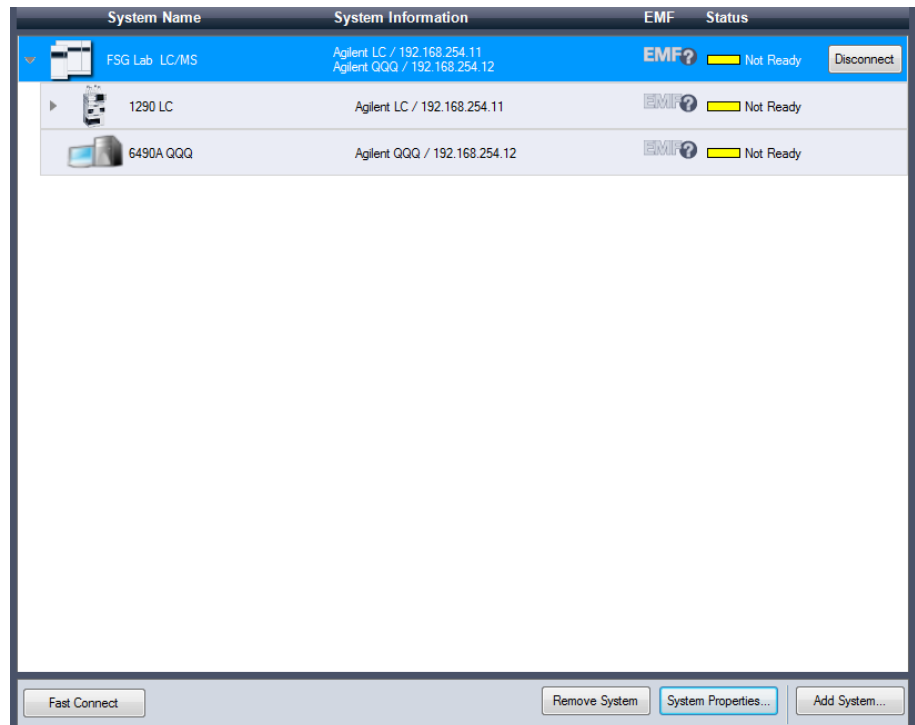


NOTE

As soon as you add a second instrument, the **System Name** field is activated to allow you to edit the system name.

- 6 Click **OK** to finish adding the system and close the **Add System** dialog box.

The system becomes visible in the **System Overview**, and Lab Advisor tries to connect to it.



Installing Add-ons

Add-ons are installed from the **Configuration** screen, using a Lab Advisor Extension file with the with the extension .LAX.

NOTE

You need Administrator rights in order to install Add-ons.

- 1 In the Global Tasks section of the Navigation Panel, click **Configuration**.
The **Configuration** screen is displayed.
- 2 Click **Add-ons** to navigate to the **Configuration - Add-ons** screen.

Add-ons

Automatically check for updates:

Name	Installed Version	Type	Status
Agilent Lab Advisor	B.02.07 [137]	Main	
Agilent LC/CE	2.4.218.0	Add-on	
Generic Instrument	1.0.11.0	Add-on	
ICoCo	1.0.0.18	Add-on	
Lab Advisor Common Apps	1.1.50.0	App	
Lab Advisor Common Services Apps	1.1.28.0	App	
Lab Advisor Diagnostic Catalog App	1.1.55.0	App	



Agilent Lab Advisor B.02.07 [137]
 Lab Advisor Core

Figure 23: Add-ons in Configuration

The **Configuration - Add-ons** screen contains a table listing all the Add-ons that are already installed.

Using the Module

Preparing the Module

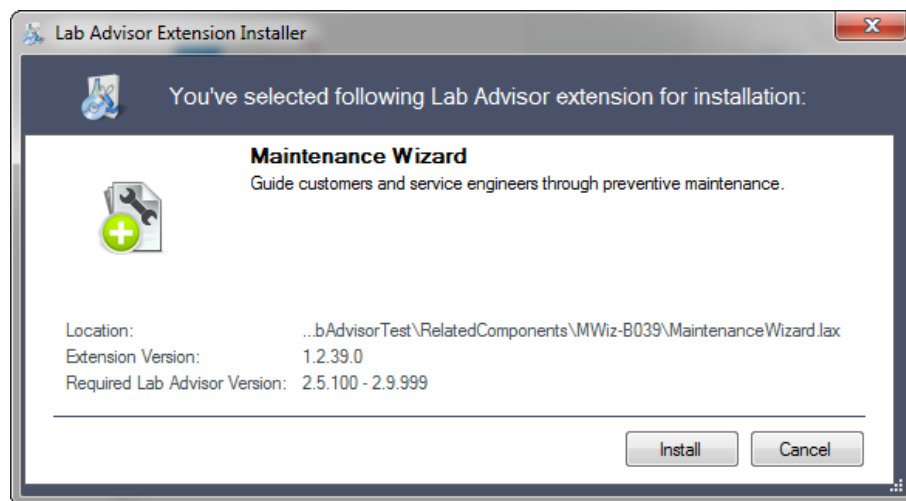
- 3 Click **Install** from .lax file.

A file selection dialog box is displayed to allow you to select the App or Add-on to install.

- 4 Navigate to the folder containing the Add-on files, select the .lax file and click **Open** to install the Add-on.

- 5 Click **Yes** when the request to shut down Lab Advisor appears.

Lab Advisor shuts down and the Add-on installation is started.



When the installation is finished, the newly installed Add-on is included in the table in the **Configuration - Add-ons** screen.

Preparing the Optional Sample Thermostat

The following section describes how to operate the Agilent InfinityLab Sample Thermostat using the Multisampler as an example for the hosting sampler. The operation principle is the same for any other sampler type.

Dashboard

The status indicator of the Sample Cooler/Sample Thermostat is incorporated in the graphical user interface (GUI) of the hosting sampler. The GUI appears automatically when the unit is configured in the chromatography data system (CDS). When the cooler/thermostat is turned on, the set temperature and actual temperature are displayed.

Using the Module

Preparing the Optional Sample Thermostat

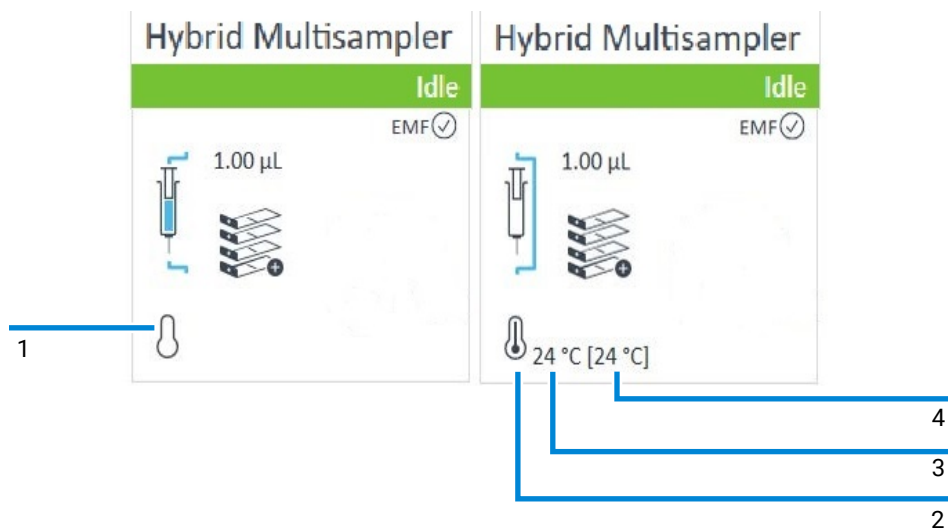


Figure 24: Hybrid Multisampler user interface

1	Cooler/Thermostat: Status indicator (Off)
2	Cooler/Thermostat: Status indicator (On)
3	Cooler/Thermostat: Actual temperature
4	Cooler/Thermostat: Set temperature

NOTE

The actual temperature may deviate from the set temperature by up to 3 °C, depending on the temperature setting and ambient conditions.

NOTE

If the actual temperature differs by more than ± 2 °C from the set temperature, a yellow highlight is visible around the temperature reading. This deviation, however, will not prevent the system from starting a new analysis, unless the **Enable Analysis > Temperature within +/- 2 °C function** is selected.

Control Interface

Right-clicking the sampler GUI will prompt the control interface, where control and method parameters can be edited, configuration modified, and special commands executed.

Using the Module

Preparing the Optional Sample Thermostat

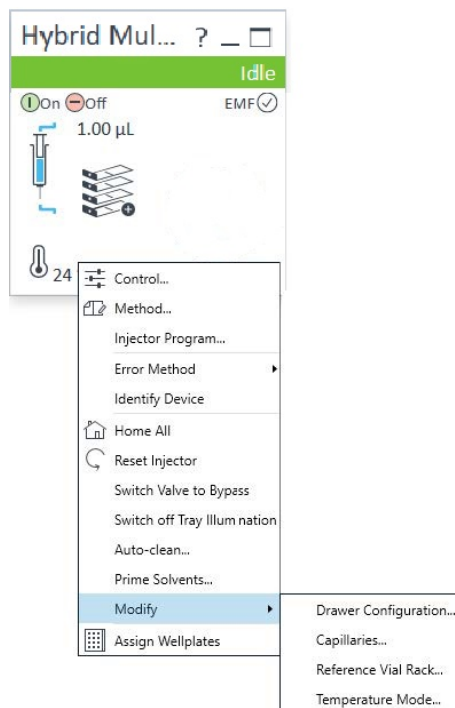


Figure 25: Hybrid Multisampler control interface

Control

With the Sample Thermostat installed, the **Control** dialog box of the hosting sampler will include the following thermostat-specific control options:

- **At Power On:**
 - **Turn On Thermostat:** The thermostat turns on automatically upon powering on the sampler.
- **Thermostat:**
 - **On:** The thermostat turns on and the system starts to regulate the temperature inside the sample space towards the setpoint.
 - **Off:** The thermostat turns off.
- **Enable Analysis**

Using the Module

Preparing the Optional Sample Thermostat

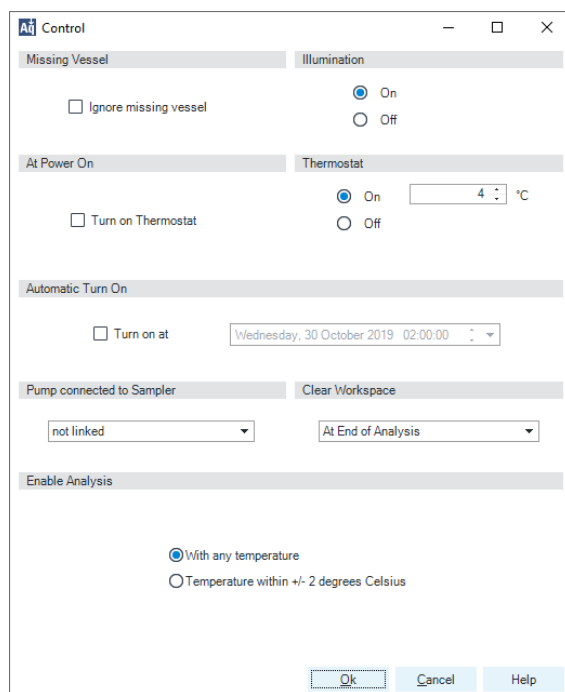
NOTE

The **Enable Analysis** control setting is available since LC & CE drivers A.02.19.

- **With any temperature:** The analysis starts regardless of the actual temperature inside the sampler.
- **Temperature within +/- 2 °C:** The analysis starts only when the actual temperature is within the ± 2 °C range of the setpoint temperature.

NOTE

The **Temperature within +/- 2 °C** option is only available for the Sample Thermostat.



The screenshot shows a 'Control' dialog box with the following sections and settings:

- Missing Vessel:** Ignore missing vessel
- Illumination:** On, Off
- At Power On:** Turn on Thermostat
- Thermostat:** On (4 °C), Off
- Automatic Turn On:** Turn on at (Wednesday, 30 October 2019 02:00:00)
- Pump connected to Sampler:** not linked
- Clear Workspace:** At End of Analysis
- Enable Analysis:** With any temperature, Temperature within +/- 2 degrees Celsius

Buttons at the bottom: Ok, Cancel, Help

Figure 26: Control dialog box

Temperature Mode

Selecting **Modify > Temperature Mode** in the **Control Interface** will prompt a dialog box, where the temperature control mode can be switched between being a method parameter or a system (control) setting:

- **Constant Temperature Mode:** The temperature control mode is defined as a system (control) setting, meaning that the temperature setting is independent of the method parameters. The temperature stays constant for all methods within a given sequence. This control mode is the default option and recommended for most applications.
- **Variable Temperature Mode:** The temperature control mode is defined as a method parameter, meaning that the temperature setting is part of the method parameters. The temperature can change from method to method within a given sequence. This control mode is not recommended for most analytical workflows but might be used for some special applications, such as degradation studies.

NOTE

For modifying the temperature mode, LC & CE drivers A.02.12 or higher are required. If the system is run on an earlier driver version, the temperature mode is defined as a system setting.

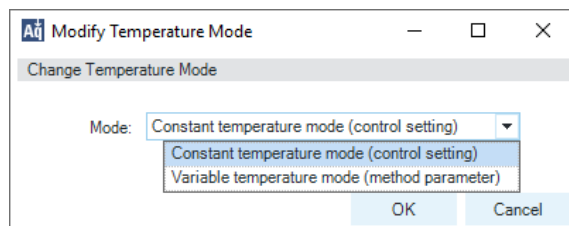


Figure 27: Modify Temperature Mode dialog box

Before using the **Variable Temperature Mode** setting, here are some hints and tips to consider:

- Changing the temperature setting from one method to another will affect all samples inside the sampler.
- Depending on the extent of the temperature change, it could take up to a couple of hours until the sample temperature stabilizes at the new setpoint (for example, from 4 to 40 °C or vice versa).

Using the Module

Preparing the Optional Sample Thermostat

- It might be beneficial to use the **Temperature within +/- 2 °C** function; otherwise, the next run will start without waiting for the new setpoint being reached.

Online Signal Monitoring

In the **Online Signals** dialog box of the CDS, the actual temperature of the sample space can be configured and plotted together with the other instrument actuals. This functionality enables the user to have a better overview of how the temperature changes over time.



Figure 28: Online Signals dialog box

Reporting Sample Temperature

The actual and setpoint temperature can be included in the analysis report. For this, the **Samples > Advanced Run Information** field must be included in the report template.

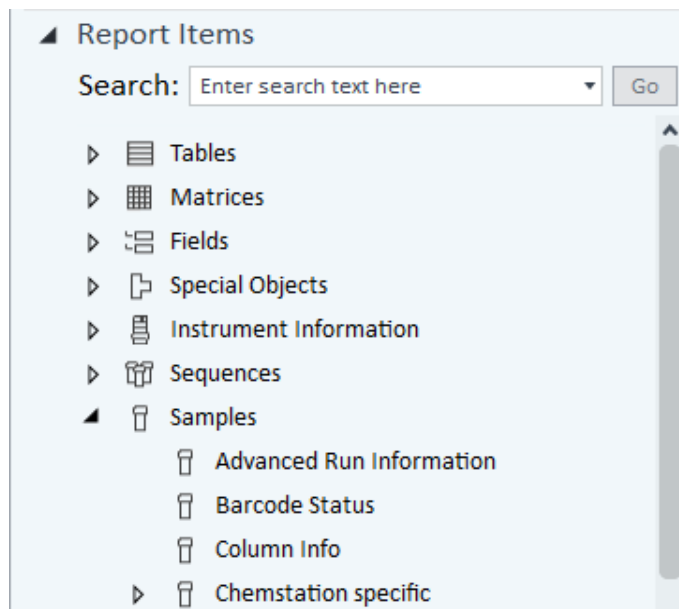


Figure 29: Finding the Advanced Run Information setting in OpenLab CDS 2.x

Method Events

Module	Name	Value
Sampler	Run start - Temperature	5 °C
Sampler	Run start - Temperature setpoint	4 °C
Sampler	Run stop - Temperature	5 °C
Sampler	Run stop - Temperature setpoint	4 °C

Figure 30: Reporting actual and setpoint temperature using the Advanced Run Information setting.

Operation Information

Reaching Setpoint Temperature

Depending on the ambient conditions and the sampler configuration (for example, hotel configuration for the Multisampler), reaching the setpoint temperature can take from 30 min up to a couple of hours.

NOTE

Reaching the 4 °C setpoint from an ambient temperature of 22 °C takes about 45 min for the Vialsampler (G7129A/B/C or G7157A), as well as for the Hybrid Multisamplers (G7167C, G7137B), Multisampler (G7167A/B, G5668A, G7137A, or G4767A), and the Online Sample Manager (G3167A) with a single 2H drawer installed.

NOTE

This relatively slow ramping down of the temperature is necessary to avoid ice formation.

NOTE

For the best performance of the Sample Thermostat, all drawers must be installed in the sampler. For the Multisampler, use dummy drawers if no full hotel configuration is needed.

Condensate Formation

Operating the thermostat at temperatures below ambient results in condensate formation. This condensed water is collected in the base plate of the thermostat and drained through the drainpipe at the back of the unit. The container for condensate collection should be regularly emptied to ensure the proper functioning of the system.

NOTE

If the container is overfilled or the condensate tubing is blocked, the condensate sensor is triggered, rendering the HPLC system to enter the error state (see [Sample Temperature Control Switched Off Due to Condensate](#) on page 207).

NOTE

Depending on the ambient conditions in the lab, the amount of condensate can vary from 200 mL to 2 L per day. Waste containers for the condensate should not be filled to the top. The waste container must be emptied regularly.

Dew Formation

Setting the thermostat from a lower to a higher temperature setpoint, or just simply turning it off, can result in dew formation on the internal surfaces of the sampler. This is normal and should cease after a couple of hours at the most.

Frequent Door/Drawer Opening

Opening the door(s) and/or the sample drawers frequently can compromise the temperature stability, as fresh warm and humid air will enter each time. In a highly humid environment, this could also lead to the formation of significant amounts of condensate on the internal surfaces of the sampler.

Ice Formation

The Sample Thermostat was designed to operate without the risk of icing. In an unlikely event of ice formation, turn off the thermostat and wait until it defrosts.

NOTE

Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process.

Shutting Down

When the Sample Thermostat needs to be turned off for the night or a longer period, the following best practices are recommended:

- Remove all sample containers and/or vials from the sampler.
- Let the system reach the ambient temperature. Opening the door(s) of the sampler facilitates this process.
- Remove any condensate that might appear on the sample drawers or the internal surfaces of the sampler.
- Make sure that all condensate is removed from the thermostat.

NOTE

Gently tapping on the sides of the sampler facilitates the condensate removal. Tilting the module towards its right back corner is not recommended as it can damage the internal parts.

Transporting the Sampler

Prepare a Sampler Without Thermostat for Transportation

When

- The module needs to be transported or relocated.

WARNING

Heavy weight

The module is heavy.

- Carry the module at least with 2 people.
- Avoid back strain or injury by following all precautions for lifting heavy objects.
- Ensure that the load is as close to your body as possible.
- Ensure that you can cope with the weight of your load.

CAUTION

Unsecured transportation

Mechanical damage

- Secure the sampler handler assembly before transporting the sampler.

- 1 Remove all sample containers from the sample hotel.
- 2 Move the robot arm to the park position using Instant Pilot or Lab Advisor, see [Arm Position](#) on page 160.
- 3 Turn off the sampler.
- 4 Install all parts of the Transport Protection, see [Install the Transport Protection Foam](#) on page 131.

Prepare a Sampler With Thermostat for Transportation

When

- The module needs to be transported or relocated.

WARNING

Heavy weight

The module is heavy.

- Carry the module at least with 2 people.
- Avoid back strain or injury by following all precautions for lifting heavy objects.
- Ensure that the load is as close to your body as possible.
- Ensure that you can cope with the weight of your load.

CAUTION

Condensate inside the module

Damage to the electronics of the module

- After installation of the Sample Thermostat, wait at least 30 min before switching on the module.
- Make sure there is no condensate inside the module.

CAUTION

Unsecured transportation

Mechanical damage

- Secure the sampler handler assembly before transporting the sampler.

NOTE

Moving the sampler with the Sample Thermostat installed is possible for short distances (for example, from one workbench to another). For longer transportation, remove the thermostat from the sampler and handle the units separately.

- 1 Remove condensate.
 - a Place a suitable container underneath the outlet pipe.
 - b Remove the drainage tube.
 - c Gently tap the sides of the sampler several times to facilitate the drainage of the condensate from the system.

NOTE

Do not tilt the module to avoid damage to the internal parts.

Using the Module

Transporting the Sampler

- 2 Remove all sample containers from the sample hotel.
- 3 Move the robot arm to the park position using Instant Pilot or Lab Advisor, see [Arm Position](#) on page 160.
- 4 Turn off the sampler.
- 5 Install all parts of the Transport Protection, see [Install the Transport Protection Foam](#) on page 131.
- 6 Remove the Sample Thermostat from the sampler if needed, see [Replace the Sample Thermostat](#) on page 302.

Install the Transport Protection Foam

When • To secure the transport arm before transporting or shipping the sampler.

Parts required	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1	 G4267-40033	Transport Protection

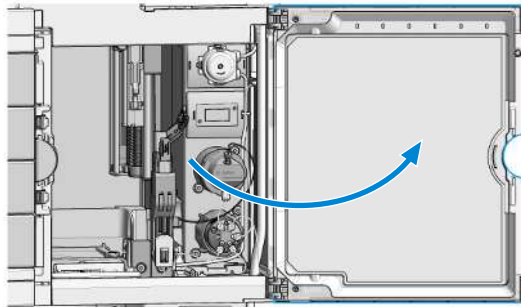
Prerequisites

- All sample containers are removed from the sample hotel.
- Module is switched off.

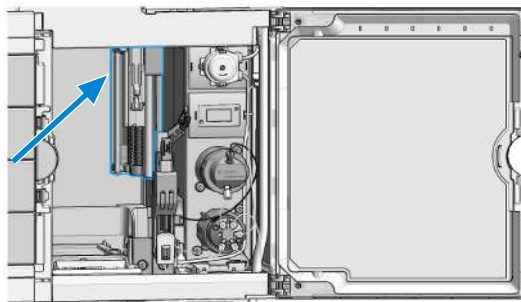
NOTE

The graphics are exemplary. The procedure shown is the same for your module.

1 Open the front door.



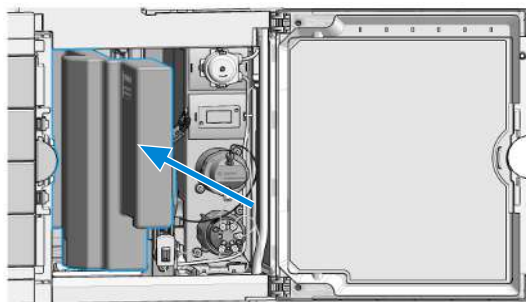
2 Manually move the robot arm to the right back corner of the lobby (park position).



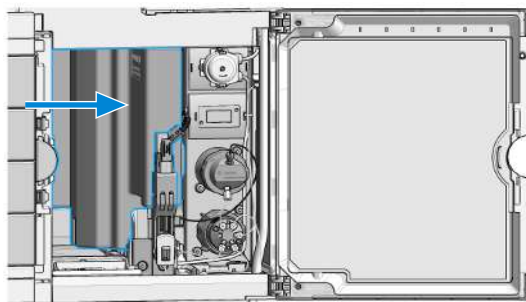
Using the Module

Transporting the Sampler

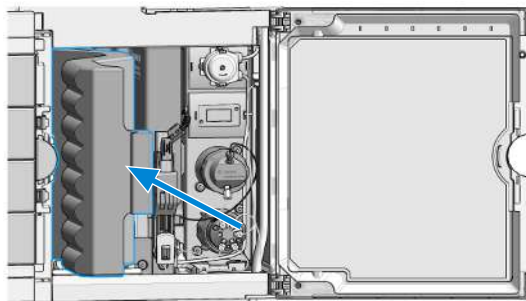
- Carefully slide the right protection foam piece into the sampler.



- Position the foam next to the hydraulic box such that it sits behind the needle port.



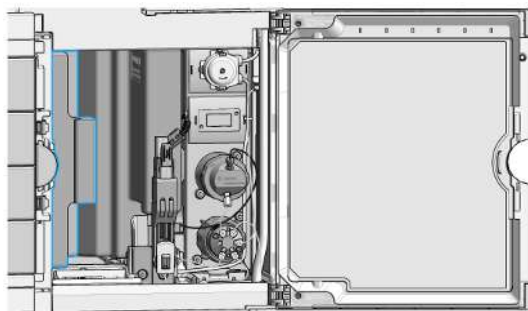
- Slide the left protection foam piece into the sampler.



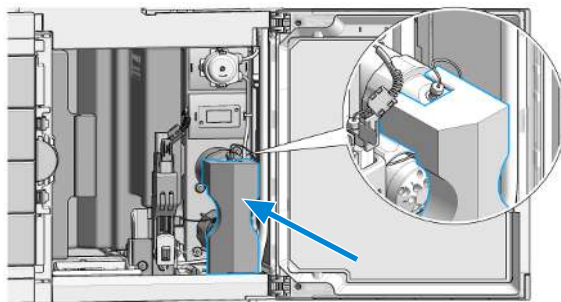
Using the Module

Transporting the Sampler

- 6 Firmly push it into place until it snaps in behind the hotel support frame.



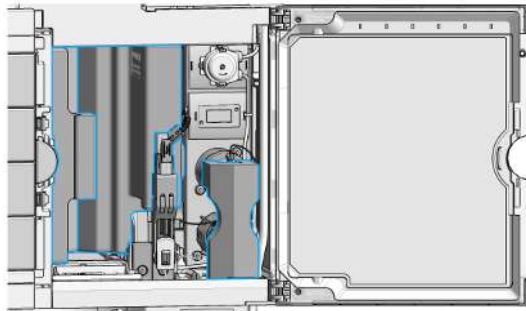
- 7 Place the protection foam of the hydraulic box in a way that it snaps onto the analytical head.



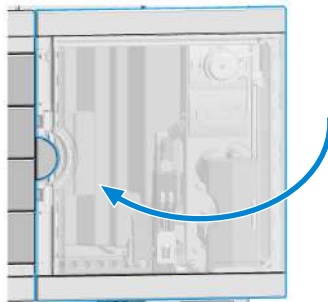
Using the Module

Transporting the Sampler

- 8 Verify that all three protection foams are in the correct position.



- 9 Close the front door.





5 Optimizing the Performance of the Module

This chapter provides information on how to optimize the module.

Delay Volume and Extracolumn Volume 136

Delay Volume 136

How to Optimize Delay Volume (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers) 137

How to Achieve Higher Injection Volumes (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers) 138

How to Achieve High Throughput 140

How to Achieve Higher Resolution 141

How to Reduce Sample Solvent Effects (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers) 144

How to Achieve Higher Sensitivity 145

How to Achieve Lowest Carryover (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers) 146

Delay Volume and Extracolumn Volume

The *delay volume* is defined as the system volume between the point of mixing in the pump and the front of the column.

The *extracolumn volume* is defined as the volume between the injection point and the detection point, excluding the volume in the column.

Delay Volume

In gradient separations, this volume causes a delay between the mixture changing in the pump and that change reaching the column. The delay depends on the flow rate and the delay volume of the system. In effect, this means that in every HPLC system there is an additional isocratic segment in the gradient profile at the start of every run. Usually the gradient profile is reported in terms of the mixture settings at the pump and the delay volume is not quoted even though this will have an effect on the chromatography. This effect becomes more significant at low flow rates and small column volumes and can have a large impact on the transferability of gradient methods. It is important, therefore, for fast gradient separations to have small delay volumes, especially with narrow bore columns (e.g., 2.1 mm i.d.) as often used with mass spectrometric detection.

How to Optimize Delay Volume (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

The Hybrid Multisampler is a type of sampler that can be operated in two injection modes: Flow-through and Feed Injection.

In flow-through injection mode, the Hybrid Multisampler has a delay volume of approximately 265 μL . This delay volume is due to the main path flow path. The mobile phase flows through the Injection Valve, the Metering Device, Sample Loop, and Needle, before being injected onto the column. The Injection Valve switches from main pass to bypass position, so that the Metering Device can draw the sample into the Needle Capillary and Sample Loop. To inject this sample in flow-through mode, the injection valve switches back to main pass and the sample is flushed onto the column. The injection valve is kept in this position during analysis, so that the sampler is continually flushed and hence the gradient has to flow through this delay volume to reach the column. This behavior can be eliminated by switching the injection valve from mainpass (main path) to bypass after the injected sample has been flushed onto the column. In practice, this switch can be done a few seconds after injection by selecting the *Automatic Delay Volume Reduction* (ADVR) function in the sampler setup menu. The flush-out factor (typically five times injection volume) ensures that enough time is allowed to flush the sample out of the injector before switching to bypass.

The delay volume can be completely eliminated using the Feed Injection mode. During Feed Injection, the mobile phase remains in bypass and the sample is directly mixed into the mobile phase in the injection valve.

When using ADVR, it should be noted that the gradient has already started at the pump in the instant of injection. The question should be asked whether the gradient has already reached the sampler, in which case a small step in gradient results. This behavior happens when the delay volume is less than the flush-out volume and is not necessarily a problem, but a factor to be considered in a method transfer. This gradient step happens when using larger injection volumes with ADVR. The flow rate in use also has an impact on the decision to use ADVR or not. At a 0.2 mL/min the delay time saved is 21 s, while at 1.0 mL/min it is 4 s.

The ADVR function is unlikely to be suitable for applications involving compounds that are known to cause carryover problems. The best way to reduce the delay volume is to inject the sample in Feed Injection mode. To get the best results, it is also recommended to order the Low Dispersion Heat Exchanger and the micro flow cell for UV.

How to Achieve Higher Injection Volumes (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

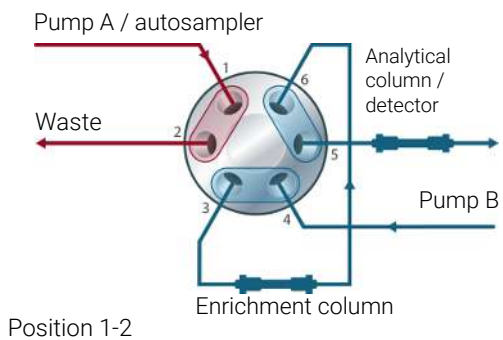
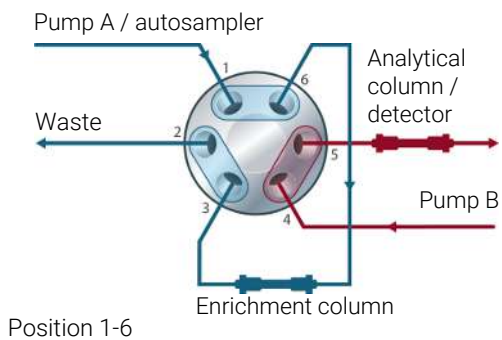
Whenever scaling a method down from a larger to a smaller column it is important that the method translation allows for reducing the injection volume in proportion to the volume of the column to maintain the performance of the method. This keeps the volume of the injection at the same percentage volume with respect to the column. This fact is particularly important if the injection solvent is stronger (more eluotropic) than the starting mobile phase. Any increase will affect the separation particularly for early running peaks (low retention factor). Sometimes, it is the cause of peak distortion and the general rule is to keep the injection solvent the same or weaker than the starting gradient composition. This has a bearing on whether, or by how much, the injection volume can be increased. The user should check for signs of increased dispersion (wider or more skewed peaks and reduced peak resolution) when trying to increase the injection size. If an injection is made in a weak solvent, the volume can probably be increased further because the effect will be to concentrate the analyte on the head of the column at the start of the gradient. Conversely if the injection is in a stronger solvent than the starting mobile phase, then increased injection volume will spread the band of analyte down the column ahead of the gradient resulting in peak dispersion and loss of resolution.

Perhaps the main consideration in determining injection volume is the diameter of the column as this has a big impact on peak dispersion. Peak heights can be higher on a narrow column than with a larger injection on a wider column because there is less peak dispersion. With 2.1 mm i.d. columns typical injection volumes might range up to 5 – 10 μL but it is dependent on the chemistry of the analyte and mobile phase, as discussed earlier. In a gradient separation, injection volumes of about 5% of the column volume might be achieved while maintaining good resolution and peak dispersion. One way to achieve larger injections is to use a trapping column selected by a switching valve to capture and concentrate the injection before switching and injecting it onto an analytical column, see **Sample Enrichment** on page 139. The valve can be conveniently located in the Multicolumn Thermostat.

Optimizing the Performance of the Module

How to Achieve Higher Injection Volumes (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

Sample Enrichment



How to Achieve High Throughput

The injection can be optimized for speed remembering that drawing the sample too fast can reduce the reproducibility. Marginal gains are to be made here as the sample volumes used tend towards the smaller end of the range in any case. A significant portion of the injection time is the time taken with the needle movements to and from the vial and into the flush port. These manipulations can be performed while the previous separation is running. This is known as *overlapped injection* and it can be easily turned on from the sampler setup screen in the control software. The sampler can switch the flow to bypass after the injection has been made and then after, for example, 3 minutes into a 4 minutes run, start aspirating the next sample and preparing for injection. This can typically save 0.5 to 1 minute per injection.

How to Achieve Higher Resolution

Increased resolution in a separation will improve the qualitative and quantitative data analysis, allow more peaks to be separated or offer further scope for speeding up the separation. This section explains how resolution can be increased by examining the following points:

- Optimize selectivity
- Smaller particle-size packing
- Longer columns
- Shallower gradients, faster flow

Resolution between two peaks is described by the resolution equation:

$$Rs = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{N} \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{\alpha} \frac{(k_2 + 1)}{k_2}$$

where

- R_s =resolution,
- N =plate count (measure of column efficiency),
- α =selectivity (between two peaks),
- k_2 =retention factor of second peak (formerly called capacity factor).

The term that has the most significant effect on resolution is the selectivity, α . In practice, varying this term involves changing the type of stationary phase (C18, C8, phenyl, nitrile etc.), the mobile phase, and temperature to maximize the selectivity differences between the solutes to be separated. This is a substantial piece of work that is best done with an automated method development system, which allows assessment of a wide range of conditions on different columns and mobile phases in an ordered scouting protocol. This section considers how to get higher resolution with any chosen stationary and mobile phases. If an automated method development system was used in the decision on phases, it is likely that short columns were used for fast analysis in each step of the scouting.

The resolution equation shows that the next most significant term is the plate count or efficiency, N , which can be optimized in several ways. N is inversely proportional to the particle size and directly proportional to the length of a column. Smaller particle size and a longer column thus result in a higher plate number. The pressure rises with the inverse square of the particle size and

proportionally with the length of the column. This is the reason that the 1290 LC System was designed to go to 1300 bar so that it can run sub-2-micron particles and column length can be increased to 100 mm or 150 mm. There are even examples of 100 mm and 150 mm columns linked to give 250 mm length. Resolution increases with the square root of N so doubling the length of the column will increase resolution by a factor of 1.4. What is achievable depends on the viscosity of the mobile phase as this relates directly to the pressure. Methanol mixtures will generate more backpressure than acetonitrile mixtures. Acetonitrile is often preferred because peak shapes are better and narrower in addition to the lower viscosity but methanol generally yields better selectivity (certainly for small molecules less than about 500 Da). The viscosity can be reduced by increasing the temperature but it should be remembered that this can change the selectivity of the separation. Experiment will show if this leads to increase or decrease in selectivity. As flow and pressure are increased, it should be remembered that frictional heating inside the column will increase and that can lead to slightly increased dispersion and possibly a small selectivity change both of which could be seen as a reduction in resolution. The latter case might be offset by reducing the temperature of the thermostat by a few degrees and again experiment will reveal the answer.

The van Deemter curve shows that the optimum flow rate through an STM column is higher than for larger particles and is fairly flat as the flow rate increases. Typical, close to optimum, flow rates for STM columns are: 2 ml/min for 4.6 mm i.d.; and 0.4 ml/min for 2.1 mm i.d. columns.

In isocratic separations, increasing the retention factor, k , results in better resolution because the solute is retained longer. In gradient separations the retention is described by k^* in the following equation:

$$k^* = \frac{t_G}{\Delta\%B} \cdot \frac{F}{V_m} \cdot \frac{100}{S}$$

where:

- k^* = mean k value,
- t_G = time length of gradient (or segment of gradient) (min),
- F = flow (mL/min),
- V_m = column delay volume,
- $\Delta\%B$ = change in fraction of solvent B during the gradient,
- S = constant (ca. 4 – 5 for small molecules).

Optimizing the Performance of the Module

How to Achieve Higher Resolution

This shows that k and hence resolution can be increased by having a shallower gradient (2 to 5 %/min change is a guideline), a higher flow rate, and a smaller column volume. This equation also shows how to speed up an existing gradient – if the flow is doubled but the gradient time is halved, k^* remains constant, and the separation looks the same but happens in half the time. Recently published research has shown how a shorter STM column (at temperatures above 40 °C) can generate higher peak capacity than a longer STM column by virtue of running it faster. (See *Petersson et al., J.Sep.Sci, 31, 2346-2357, 2008, Maximizing peak capacity and separation speed in liquid chromatography*)

How to Reduce Sample Solvent Effects (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

The Hybrid Multisampler enables both flow-through and Feed Injection. These options provide more parameters and flexibility for further resolution optimization.

During classical flow-through injection, the sample is transported to the column as a solvent plug. Therefore, early eluted compounds, which are partially carried by the sample solvent, may breakthrough the column. This behavior can result in bad peak shapes due to so-called solvent effects.

The solvent effect depends on the property of the solvent used for the dilution of the sample. Usually, stronger organic solvents will increase the solvent effects in reversed-phase chromatography applications. Using flow-through injection, the easiest way to reduce the solvent effect is to minimize the sample injection volume.

During Feed Injection, the sample is gradually pushed directly into the mobile phase, giving more flexibility to influence the sample while it is transported to the column. In Feed Injection, the sample is mixed and diluted with the mobile phase. As a result, the sample reaches the column properly mixed with mobile phase and the sample solvent no longer has a significant influence on the separation process and the peak shape.

The dilution degree can be adjusted by varying the injection feed speed. Using a high feed speed reduces the dilution degree of the sample. This reduced dilution degree means that solvent effects may still occur, similarly as for classical flow-through injection. Also, these conditions can only be used for samples, which are diluted in weak solvents. Using a slower feed speed increases dilution degree of the sample. A higher dilution degree results in a reduction of the sample solvent effects and improves the peak shapes of early eluting sample components.

How to Achieve Higher Sensitivity

The sensitivity of a separation method is linked to the choice of stationary and mobile phases as good separation with narrow peaks and a stable baseline with minimal noise are desirable. The choice of instrument configuration will have an effect and a major impact is the setup of the detector. This section considers how sensitivity is affected by:

- Pump mixer volume
- Narrower columns
- Detector flow cell
- Detector parameters

In addition, the discussion on detector parameters also mentions the related topics of selectivity and linearity.

Columns

Sensitivity is specified as a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) and hence the need to maximize peak height and minimize baseline noise. Any reduction in peak dispersion will help to maintain peak height and so extra-column volume should be minimized by use of short, narrow internal diameter, connection capillaries and correctly installed fittings. Using smaller inner diameter columns should result in higher peak height and is therefore ideal for applications with limited sample amounts. If the same sample amount can be injected on a smaller i.d. column, then the dilution due to column diameter will be less and the sensitivity will increase. For example, decreasing the column i.d. from 4.6 mm to 2.1 mm results in a theoretical gain in peak height of 4.7 times due to the decreased dilution in the column. For a mass spectrometer detector, the lower flow rates of narrow columns can result in higher ionization efficiencies and therefore higher sensitivity.

How to Achieve Lowest Carryover (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

Carryover is measured when residual peaks from a previous active-containing injection appear in a subsequent blank solvent injection. There will be carryover between active injections, which may lead to erroneous results. The level of carryover is reported as the area of the peak in the blank solution expressed as a percentage of the area in the previous active injection. The Hybrid Multisampler is optimized for lowest carryover by careful design of the flow path and use of materials in which sample adsorption is minimized. A carryover figure of 0.003 % should be achievable even when a triple quadrupole mass spectrometer is the detector. Operating settings of the sampler allow the user to set appropriate parameters to minimize carryover in any application involving compounds liable to stick in the system. The following functions can be used to minimize carryover:

- Inner needle wash
- Outer needle wash
- Injection valve cleaning

The flow path, including inside the needle, is continuously flushed in flow-through injection mode, providing good elimination of carryover for most situations. Between two injections, the volume or duration of the inner wash can be adjusted in the CDS. Automated delay volume reduction (ADVR) reduces both the delay volume and the flushing of the sampler and should not be used with analytes where carryover might be a problem.

In Feed Injection, the flow path, including inside the needle, is flushed after each injection. The duration or volume can also be adjusted in the CDS. The definition of wash options is part of the Method Setup, as shown exemplarily in the following.

Optimizing the Performance of the Module

How to Achieve Lowest Carryover (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

The screenshot shows the 'Method of G7167C (PPAG800003)' configuration window. The 'Injection Mode' is set to 'Classical Flow-through'. The 'Injection' section shows an injection volume of 5.00 µL. The 'Stoptime' is set to 'As Pump/No Limit' and 'Posttime' is set to 'Off'. The 'Advanced' section is expanded to 'Injection Path Cleaning', showing 'Wash Options' with 'Inner Wash Mode' and 'Outer Wash Mode' both set to 'Standard'. A table below defines the steps:

Step	Task	Solvent	Duration/Volume
1	Inner wash	S2	150 µL
2	Reconditioning	S2	
Draw sample			
1	Outer wash	S1	3 s
Injection			

Figure 31: Definition of wash options (flow-through injection)

The screenshot shows the 'Method of G7167C (PPAG800003)' configuration window. The 'Injection Mode' is set to 'Feed'. The 'Injection' section shows an injection volume of 5.00 µL. The 'Stoptime' is set to 'As Pump/No Limit' and 'Posttime' is set to 'Off'. The 'Advanced' section is expanded to 'Injection Path Cleaning', showing 'Wash Options' with 'Inner Wash Mode' and 'Outer Wash Mode' both set to 'Standard'. A table below defines the steps:

Step	Task	Solvent	Duration/Volume
Draw sample			
1	Outer wash	S1	3 s
Injection			
1	Inner wash	S2	150 µL
2	Reconditioning	S2	

Figure 32: Definition of wash options (Feed Injection)

Optimizing the Performance of the Module

How to Achieve Lowest Carryover (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

The outside of the needle can be washed using a wash vial in a specific location or the flush port. If a wash vial is chosen, then this vial should have no septum and should contain a solvent suitable for washing the sample from the needle. The septum is not used to avoid wiping contamination off the needle on the downstream only to re-apply it on the upstroke. The needle can be dipped into the vial multiple times. This action will be effective in removing a small degree of carryover, but for more effective external needle wash, use the needle wash port.

The needle wash port is located above and behind the needle seat, and the SSV/ piezo pump delivers the wash solvent. It has a volume of 0.68 mL and the SSV/ piezo pump delivers 5 mL/min, which means the flush port volume is completely refilled with fresh solvent in 7 s.

If the needle wash port is selected, the user can set how long the outside of the needle is to be washed with fresh solvent. This wash can last from 2 – 3 s in routine situations where carryover is less of a problem, to 10 – 20 s for complete washing.

The wash port and its solvent delivery pump and tubing should be regularly flushed to ensure the lowest carryover. For example, before using the system each day, prime the flush pump for three minutes with appropriate solvent.

When other measures have failed to eliminate carryover, it might be that analyte is adsorbing to the inner surfaces of the Injection Valve or External Sampling Valve. In this case, the auto clean feature in the CDS can be activated, and the valve will make additional switching movements to clean out the flow path. If the problem compounds need a high percentage of organic phase for elution, it is recommended to switch the valves at the high percentage of organic phase after the last peak has eluted. It is also recommended to switch the valves again after the initial conditions for the mobile phase have stabilized. This action ensures that the bypass groove in the rotor seal of the valves contains the gradient start conditions, which is especially important for flow rates below 0.5 mL/min. For samples where the outside of the needle cannot be cleaned sufficiently with water or alcohol from the flush pump, use wash vials with an appropriate solvent. With an injector program, several wash vials can be used for cleaning.

The optimum carryover performance of the sampler is achieved after a run-in period of new instruments or after the exchange of consumable parts (like needle, needle seat and valve parts). During injections in this period, surfaces of these parts adjust to each other. Regular preventive maintenance service is recommended as the carryover performance of the sampler depends on the integrity of these consumable parts.

If operated in Feed Injection mode, there are more parameters available to reach the goal of a low carryover.

Optimizing the Performance of the Module

How to Achieve Lowest Carryover (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

Optimal adjustments are possible by:

- Increasing the flush-out volume.
- Decreasing the Feed speed.
- Increasing the proportion of organic solvent in the flush-out solvent.



6 Diagnostics and Troubleshooting

This chapter gives an overview of the maintenance, troubleshooting, and diagnostic features available.

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Diagnostic Features

This section gives an overview of the diagnostic features available.

User Interfaces



InfinityLab Assist

InfinityLab Assist provides you with assisted troubleshooting and maintenance at your instrument.

If the system in use supports the InfinityLab Assist, follow the instructions provided. Else, the preferred solution is to use Agilent Lab Advisor Software.

- Depending on the user interface, the available tests and the screens/reports may vary.
- The preferred tool for troubleshooting and diagnostics should be Agilent Lab Advisor Software, see [Agilent Lab Advisor Software](#) on page 169.
- Screenshots used within these procedures are based on the Agilent Lab Advisor Software.

Troubleshooting With HPLC Advisor

Baseline, Peak Shape, Pressure, Retention related issues, can be solved using the HPLC Advisor App. For more information, see [Troubleshooting Reversed-Phase Chromatographic Techniques With HPLC Advisor](#).

If using an InfinityLab Assist, navigate to **Health > Troubleshooting** to help solve baseline, peak shape, pressure, and retention related issues.

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Tools of the Module

Introduction

All tests are described based on the Agilent Lab Advisor Software B.02.06 or above. Other user interfaces may not provide any test or just a few. For details on the use of the interface refer to the interface documentation.

Table 20: Interfaces and available test functions

Interface	Comment	Available Function
Agilent Lab Advisor	All tests are available Adding of pressure to chromatographic signals possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Pressure test • Maintenance • Drawer Detection/Auto Referencing • Sample Cooler Function Test • Sample Thermostat Function Test • Sample Handler Function Test
OpenLab CDS 2.x	No tests available Adding of pressure to chromatographic signals possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawer Detection/Auto Referencing • Temperature mainboard • Pressure/Pressure ripple
Agilent ChemStation	No tests available Adding of pressure to chromatographic signals possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawer Detection/Auto Referencing • Temperature mainboard • Pressure/Pressure ripple

For details on the use of the interface refer to the interface documentation.



System Pressure Test

The test determines the leak rate of the system between pump outlet valves and a blank nut. The blank nut can be positioned at different locations in the system before the flow cell, to determine and verify the leak rate of individual modules and components. The test allows for setting the pressure at which the test is performed. The leak rate of high pressure parts is not always a linear function and therefore it is recommended to perform the test at a pressure that corresponds to the normal operating pressure of the system.

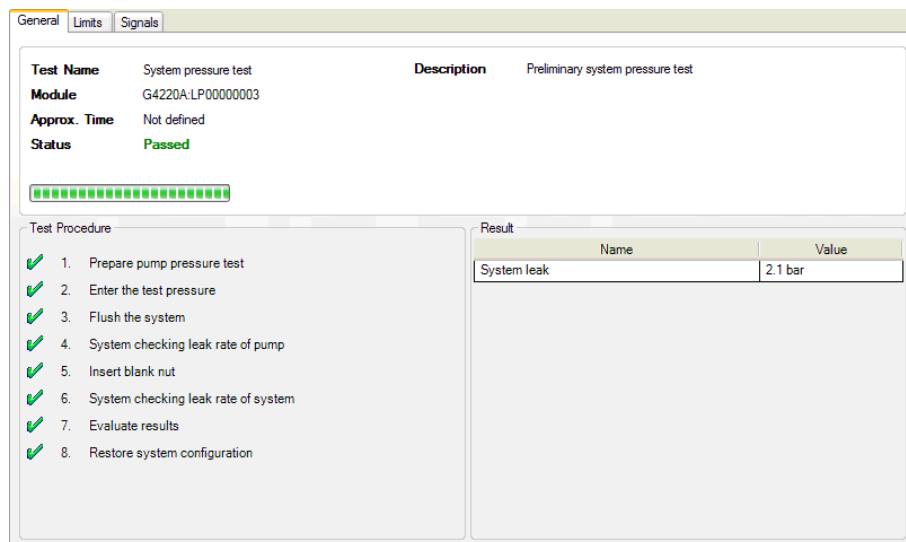
When

- In case of a suspected leak
- To verify successful execution of maintenance

Parts required

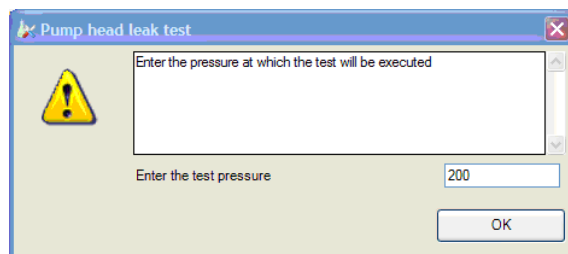
Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5067-6127	Blank nut SL For 1260 and 1290 Infinity II systems.
1	 5043-0277	OR PEEK blank nut for bio-compatible devices For Bio-inert or 1290 Bio systems.

- 1 Run the System pressure test with the Agilent Lab Advisor (for further information, see Online-Help of user interface).



The screenshot displays the 'General' tab of a test results window. The test name is 'System pressure test' and the description is 'Preliminary system pressure test'. The module ID is 'G4220A.LP00000003', the approximate time is 'Not defined', and the status is 'Passed'. A progress bar is shown below the test details. The 'Test Procedure' section lists eight steps, all marked with green checkmarks. The 'Result' section contains a table with one entry: 'System leak' with a value of '2.1 bar'.

Name	Value
System leak	2.1 bar



The 'Pump head leak test' dialog box features a yellow warning icon on the left. It contains a text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter the pressure at which the test will be executed'. Below this is a label 'Enter the test pressure' followed by a numeric input field containing the value '200'. An 'OK' button is located at the bottom right of the dialog.

System Pressure Test Evaluation

Test failed

NOTE

Notice the difference between *error* in the test and a *failed* result! An *error* is caused by an abnormal termination during the operation of the test, whereas a *failed* result indicates that the test result were not within the specified limits.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Damaged blank nut (poorly shaped from over tightening).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before investigating any other possible sources of failure make sure that the blank nut you are using is in a good condition and properly tightened.
2	Pump leakage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform the Pump Head Leak test.
3	Loose or leaky fittings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tighten the fittings or replace capillaries.
4	Autosampler leakage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform the Autosampler Leak test.
5	Thermostatted Column Compartment valve leakage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace the TCC valve rotor seal.

Auto Referencing

The sampler auto referencing uses predefined positions on the base plate and the sample hotel to calibrate the positioning of the needle parkstation and the sample hotel. The auto referencing is required to compensate deviations in positioning the needle assembly and the sample tray. The auto referencing is required after disassembling the system or when you exchange the sample handler, the sample hotel, the needle parkstation, the needle assembly or one of the mainboards. This function is implemented in the drawer detection and in the needle exchange routine.

When

- After disassembling the module or an exchange of the needle assembly.

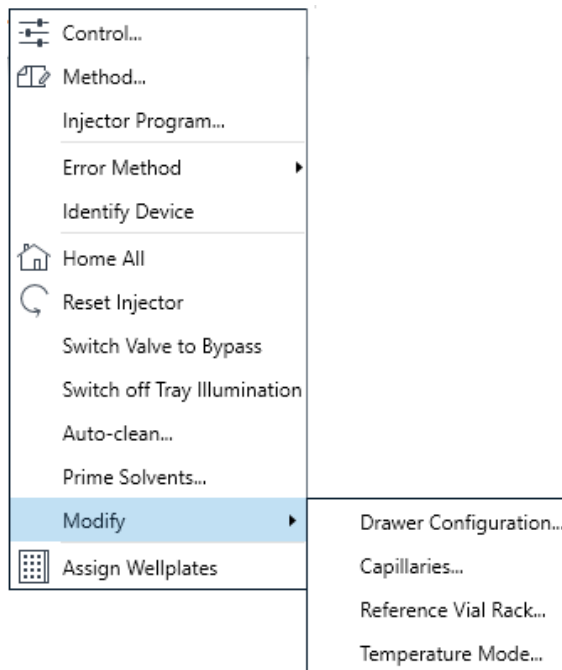
Prerequisites

- Workspace of the sampler is empty
- All drawers are closed properly
- All drawers have two sample trays installed, but no sample containers
- All drawers have been properly configured
- Needle assembly is installed in the needle parkstation

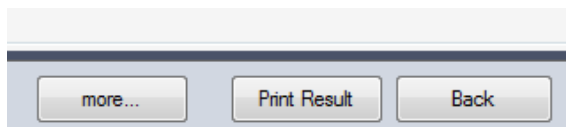
- 1 Open the Agilent chromatography data system of the instrument.

A right-click into the Active Area of the sampler will open a menu to modify

- drawer configuration
- capillaries
- Reference Vial Bar



- 2 Use drawer configuration and follow the software instructions. Auto referencing is done.
- 3 Click the **Back** button to leave the **Service & Diagnosis** menu.



NOTE

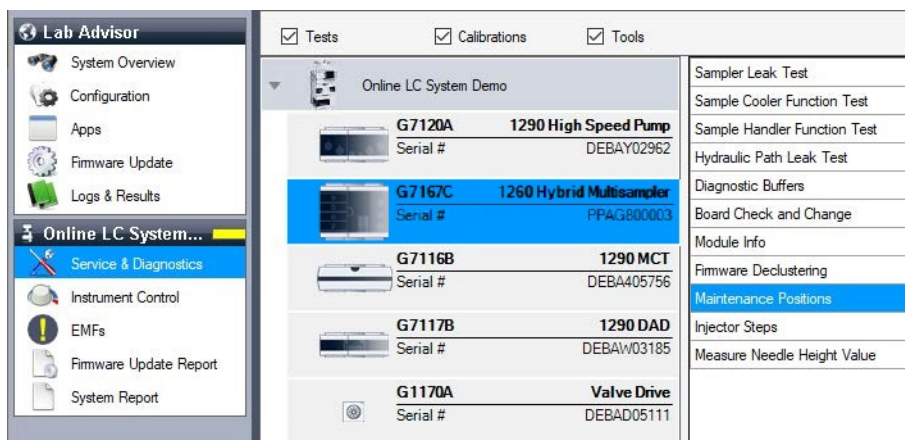
For auto referencing, you can alternatively use the Local Controller.

Maintenance Positions

Some maintenance procedures require the needle assembly, the sample loop flex, the metering device and the needle seat to be moved to specific positions to enable easy access to components. The maintenance functions move these assemblies into the appropriate maintenance position. In the Agilent Lab Advisor Software the maintenance positions can be selected in the **Service & Diagnostics** view.

When

- Performing maintenance on the module.
- 1 Run the Maintenance Positions in the **Service & Diagnostics** View in the Agilent Lab Advisor (for further information see Online-Help of user interface).



Change Needle Assembly

The Sample handler is positioning the needle assembly so that there is easy access for changing needle assembly or needle seat. The position is far to the left of the needle park station, and the motors are de-energized. So, the Z-drive of the robot can be moved during maintenance of the module.

NOTE

For safety reason, you have to lock the needle assembly before you detach the needle from the robot. See [Exchange the Needle Assembly](#) on page 234.

NOTE

During normal operation, the needle assembly has to be unlocked.

Diagnostics and Troubleshooting

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Tools of the Module

The screenshot shows the 'Maintenance Positions' window with the following configuration:

- Task Selection:**
 - Change Rotor Seal: No
 - Change Loop: No
 - Change Metering Device: No
 - Change Seat: Yes
 - Change Needle: Yes
- Start Button:** Start >>
- Information:** Press the [Start >>] button in order to begin.
- Procedure:**
 - Change the seat
 - Change the needle
 - Leave the service mode
 - Perform auto referencing
 - Reset EMF Counters

Figure 33: Change Needle Assembly

Change Sample Loop Capillary

The **Change Loop** command positions the Z-drive of the robotarm far to the left of the needle parkstation to enable easy exchange of the sample loop cartridge.

The screenshot shows the 'Maintenance Positions' window with the following configuration:

- Task Selection:**
 - Change Rotor Seal: No
 - Change Loop: Yes
 - Change Metering Device: No
 - Change Seat: No
 - Change Needle: No
- Start Button:** Start >>
- Information:** Press the [Start >>] button in order to begin.
- Procedure:**
 - Change the loop
 - Leave the service mode

Figure 34: Change Sample Loop Capillary

Arm Position

The home position of the sampler ensures a better access to the workspace. When transporting the module it is highly recommended to use the **Instrument Control > Park Position** command, in order to place the Sample Handler in a position for safe transport.

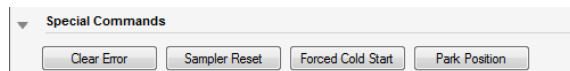


Figure 35: Park Position Button

NOTE

If the transport assembly is not parked and not protected by the transport foam, the module could be damaged due to excessive shock of the shipping container during transport.

Change Metering Device

When removing the metering device is necessary (by exchanging the metering seal for instance), the metering drive needs to be moved to a position at the far back, in order to prevent seal and/or piston damage.

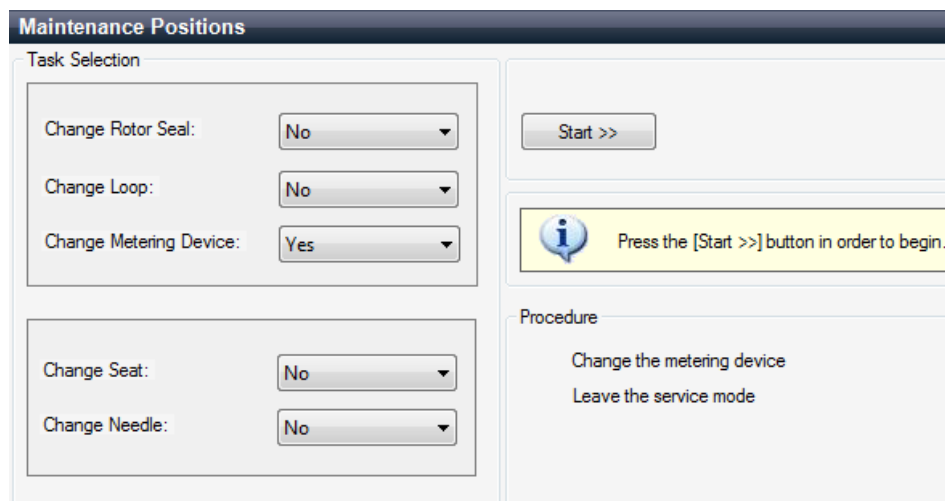


Figure 36: Change Metering Device

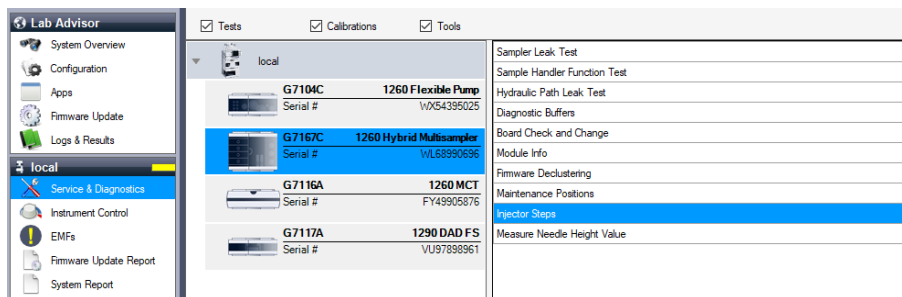
Injector Steps (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

Each movement of the sampling sequence can be done under manual control. This option is useful during troubleshooting, where close observation of each of the sampling steps is required to confirm a specific failure mode or verify successful completion of a repair. Each injector step command actually consists of a series of individual commands that move the sampler components to predefined positions, enabling the specific step to be done.

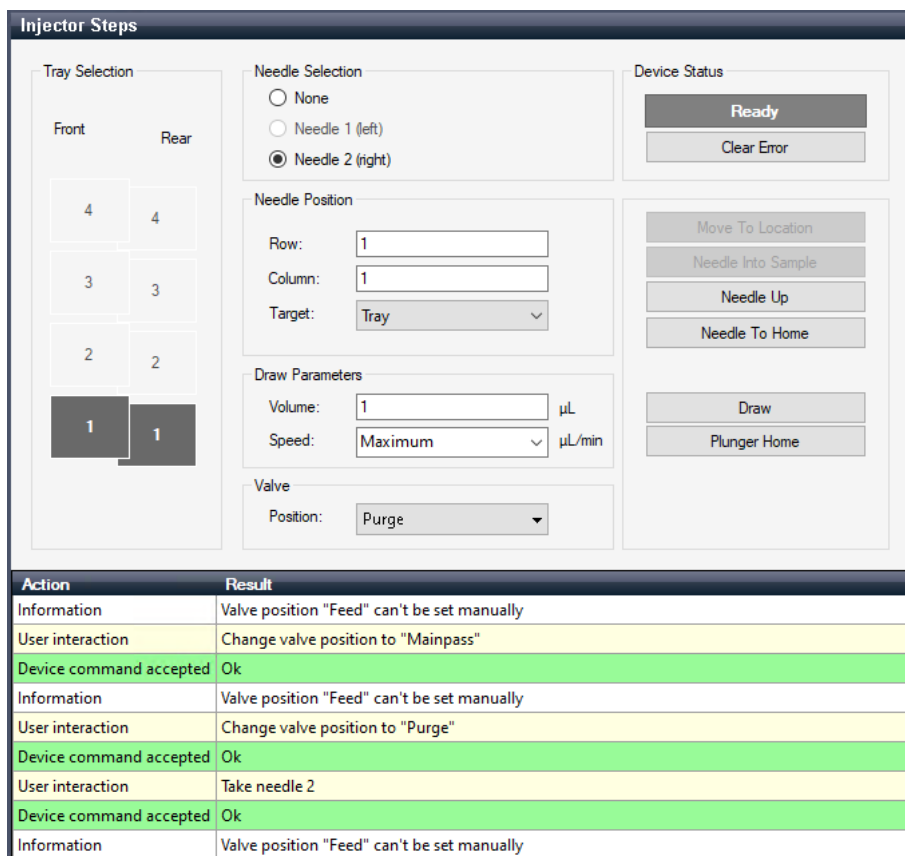
Diagnostics and Troubleshooting

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Tools of the Module

- 1 Run the Injector Steps in the **Service & Diagnostics** View in the Agilent Lab Advisor (for further information see Online-Help of user interface).



- 2 Select the individual step command like needle selection and needle position (for further information see Online-Help of user interface).



Sample Cooler Function Test

The **Sample Cooler Function Test** is a diagnostic test to verify the correct functioning of the Sample Thermostat. The test takes up to 15 min to complete and returns a pass/fail type result. If the test failed or was aborted by the system, the final report will include some information on the possible root causes.

Before the test starts, the compressor is turned off to allow the system to reach the initial conditions. The test starts with acquiring data from the evaporator temperature sensor. If the reading is stable for at least 10 s ($\Delta T < 0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$), the compressor turns on and the temperature inside the thermostat starts to drop.

For the test to succeed, the system must pass three temperature checkpoints in a timely manner. These checkpoints are the following:

- Checkpoint 1: The temperature drops by 1/3 of the difference between the starting temperature and 5 °C.
- Checkpoint 2: The temperature drops below 5 °C.
- Checkpoint 3: The temperature stabilizes at a value below 5 °C and stays stable for at least 60 s ($\Delta T < 1.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

For a Sample Thermostat, the heater resistance of the heating elements will also be tested and checked if the measured value is within the acceptance range (5 – 9 Ohm).

NOTE

Lab Advisor B.02.11 or higher is needed for testing the heater resistance of the G7167-60101 Sample Thermostat.

NOTE

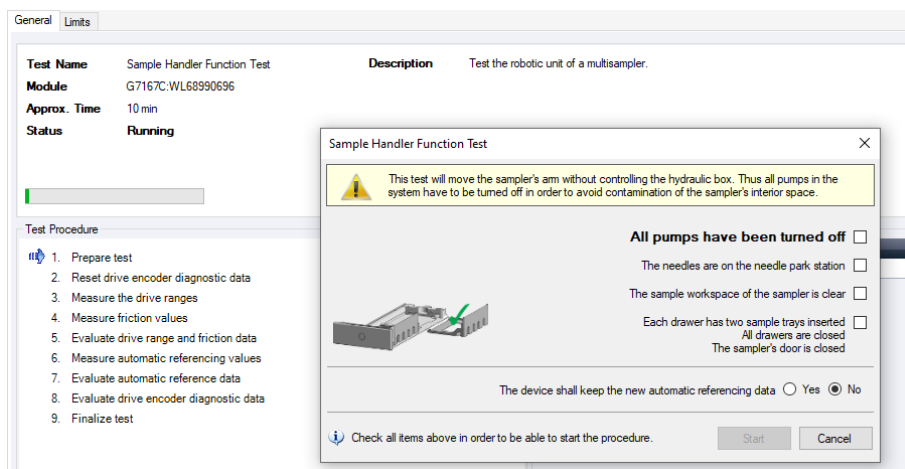
Lab Advisor 2.19 or higher is needed to execute the Sample Cooler Function Test for the G7167-60201 Sample Thermostat.

Sample Handler Function Test

The **Sample Handler Function Test** is designed to check that the sampler's sample handler unit operates as expected. The test collects current and position signals, while the arm moves around in different directions. The collected data is then compared with built-in limits to verify whether the sample handler is defective.

The Result screen shows the result of the test as Passed or Failed. If there is an error, a reason for the error, together with a comment, are displayed.

- 1 Run the **Sample Handler Function Test** with the Agilent Lab Advisor (for further information see Online-Help of user interface).



The test can only start once all boxes have been checked.

- 2 Click the **Back** button to leave the **Service & Diagnostics** menu.

Sampler Leak Test (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

The **Sampler Leak Test** determines the specific leak rates of injection valve, metering device, needle/seat, and system. The test requires that a blank nut gets installed at port 6 (outlet) of the injection valve. The test allows for setting the pressure at which it should be performed, and it is recommended to use a pressure that corresponds to the normal operation of the system.

The test proceeds as follows:

1. A pump head leak test is carried out on the selected channel.
2. A **Pressure Test** is carried out in the bypass position.
3. A **Pressure Test** is carried out in the main pass position.
4. A **Pressure Test** is carried out in the main pass position with the needle at the blocked seat position.




The values obtained are then used to calculate the injection valve, metering device, and needle/seat leak rates.

At the end of the test, the results are evaluated automatically.

When

- In case of a suspected leak
- To verify successful execution of maintenance

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5067-6127	Blank nut SL
1	 5043-0277	PEEK blank nut for bio-compatible devices
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch

Prerequisites

- Place a bottle of solvent in the channel that shall be tested. The type of solvent is not important.
- 1 Run the **Sampler Leak Test** with the Agilent LabAdvisor and follow the provided instructions.

Diagnostics and Troubleshooting

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Tools of the Module



Figure 37: Sampler Leak Test passed

Hydraulic Path Leak Test (G7167C, G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers)

The **Hydraulic Path Leak Test** determines the injection and sampling path leak rates of the samplers internal hydraulic path. Using the Analytical Head and Pressure Sensor, it can be executed without the pump of the LC system.

The test proceeds as follows:

1. Prompt to ensure that the Purge solvent is connected to port S2 of the Solvent Selection Valve.
2. The flow path is purged.
3. A leak measurement is performed for the injection path.
4. The flow path is purged.

When

- In case of a suspected leak
- To verify successful execution of maintenance

Prerequisites

- Connect the Purge solvent (water) to port S2 of the Solvent Selection Valve.
 - External Sampling Valve must be connected to the instrument and configured via the LC drivers.
- 1 Run the **Hydraulic Path Leak Test** with the Agilent LabAdvisor and follow the provided instructions.

Diagnostics and Troubleshooting

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Tools of the Module

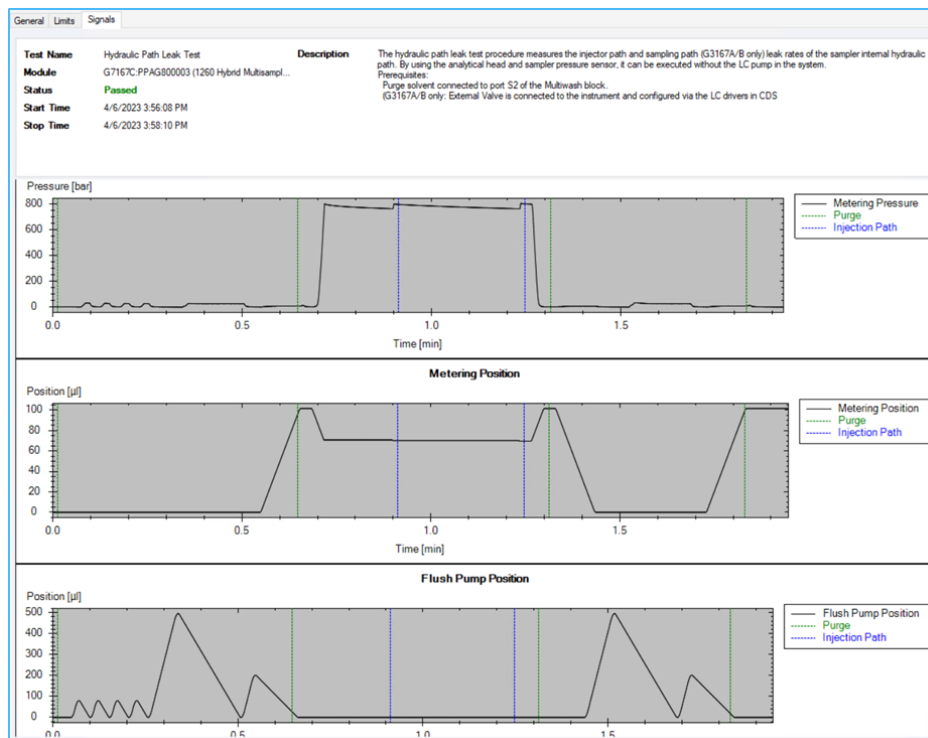


Figure 38: Hydraulic Path Leak Test passed

Agilent Lab Advisor Software

The Agilent Lab Advisor Software (basic license, shipped with an Agilent LC pump) is a standalone product that can be used with or without a chromatographic data system. Agilent Lab Advisor helps to manage the lab for high-quality chromatographic results by providing a detailed system overview of all connected analytical instruments with instrument status, Early Maintenance Feedback counters (EMF), instrument configuration information, and diagnostic tests. With the push of a button, a detailed diagnostic report can be generated. Upon request, the user can send this report to Agilent for a significantly improved troubleshooting and repair process.

The Agilent Lab Advisor software is available in two versions:

- Lab Advisor Basic
- Lab Advisor Advanced

Lab Advisor Basic is included with every Agilent 1200 Infinity Series and Agilent InfinityLab LC Series instrument.

The Lab Advisor Advanced features can be unlocked by purchasing a license key, and include real-time monitoring of instrument actuals, all various instrument signals, and state machines. In addition, all diagnostic test results, calibration results, and acquired signal data can be uploaded to a shared network folder. The Review Client included in Lab Advisor Advanced makes it possible to load and examine the uploaded data no matter on which instrument it was generated. This makes Data Sharing an ideal tool for internal support groups and users who want to track the instrument history of their analytical systems.

The optional Agilent Maintenance Wizard Add-on provides an easy-to-use, step-by-step multimedia guide for performing preventive maintenance on Agilent 1200 Infinity LC Series instrument.

The tests and diagnostic features that are provided by the Agilent Lab Advisor software may differ from the descriptions in this manual. For details, refer to the Agilent Lab Advisor software help files.

7 Error Information

This chapter describes the meaning of error messages, and provides information on probable causes and suggested actions how to recover from error conditions.

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Thermostat Fan Defect 221

What Are Error Messages

Error messages are displayed in the user interface when an electronic, mechanical, or hydraulic (flow path) failure occurs that requires attention before the analysis can be continued (for example, repair, or exchange of consumables is necessary). In the event of such a failure, the red status indicator at the front of the module is switched on, and an entry is written into the module logbook.

If an error occurs outside a method run, other modules will not be informed about this error. If it occurs within a method run, all connected modules will get a notification, all LEDs get red and the run will be stopped. Depending on the module type, this stop is implemented differently. For example, for a pump, the flow will be stopped for safety reasons. For a detector, the lamp will stay on in order to avoid equilibration time. Depending on the error type, the next run can only be started if the error has been resolved, for example liquid from a leak has been dried. Errors for presumably single time events can be recovered by switching on the system in the user interface.

Special handling is done in case of a leak. As a leak is a potential safety issue and may have occurred at a different module from where it has been observed, a leak always causes a shutdown of all modules, even outside a method run.

In all cases, error propagation is done via the CAN bus or via an APG/ERI remote cable (see documentation for the APG/ERI interface).

If using the InfinityLab Assist, instrument errors will generate a notification. To view the probable causes and recommended actions for this error, click on **Help** button displayed on the notification.

General Error Messages

General error messages are generic to all Agilent series HPLC modules and may show up on other modules as well.

Timeout

Error ID: 62

The timeout threshold was exceeded.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 The analysis was completed successfully, and the timeout function switched off the module as requested.	• Check the logbook for the occurrence and source of a not-ready condition. Restart the analysis where required.
2 A not-ready condition was present during a sequence or multiple-injection run for a period longer than the timeout threshold.	• Check the logbook for the occurrence and source of a not-ready condition. Restart the analysis where required.

Shutdown

Error ID: 63

An external instrument has generated a shutdown signal on the remote line.

The module continually monitors the remote input connectors for status signals. A LOW signal input on pin 4 of the remote connector generates the error message.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Leak detected in another module with a CAN connection to the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fix the leak in the external instrument before restarting the module.
2	Leak detected in an external instrument with a remote connection to the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fix the leak in the external instrument before restarting the module.
3	Shut-down in an external instrument with a remote connection to the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Check external instruments for a shut-down condition.
4	The degasser failed to generate sufficient vacuum for solvent degassing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Check the external vacuum degasser module (if installed) for an error condition. Refer to the Service Manual for the degasser or the pump that has the degasser built-in.

Remote Timeout

Error ID: 70

A not-ready condition is still present on the remote input. When an analysis is started, the system expects all not-ready conditions (for example, a not-ready condition during detector balance) to switch to run conditions within one minute of starting the analysis. If a not-ready condition is still present on the remote line after one minute the error message is generated.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Not-ready condition in one of the instruments connected to the remote line.	• Ensure the instrument showing the not-ready condition is installed correctly, and is set up correctly for analysis.
2 Defective remote cable.	• Exchange the remote cable.
3 Defective components in the instrument showing the not-ready condition.	• Check the instrument for defects (refer to the instrument's documentation).

Lost CAN Partner

Error ID: 71

During an analysis, the internal synchronization or communication between one or more of the modules in the system has failed.

The system processors continually monitor the system configuration. If one or more of the modules is no longer recognized as being connected to the system, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	CAN cable disconnected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure all the CAN cables are connected correctly.• Ensure all CAN cables are installed correctly.
2	Defective CAN cable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange the CAN cable.
3	Defective mainboard in another module.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Switch off the system. Restart the system, and determine which module or modules are not recognized by the system.

Leak

Error ID: 64

A leak was detected in the module.

The signals from the two temperature sensors (leak sensor and board-mounted temperature-compensation sensor) are used by the leak algorithm to determine whether a leak is present. When a leak occurs, the leak sensor is cooled by the solvent. This changes the resistance of the leak sensor which is sensed by the leak sensor circuit on the mainboard.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Loose fittings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure all fittings are tight.
2	Broken capillary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange defective capillaries.
3	Leaking rotor seal or needle seat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange the rotor seal or seat capillary.
4	Defective metering seal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange the metering seal.• <i>Make sure the leak sensor is thoroughly dry before restarting the autosampler.</i>

Leak Sensor Open

Error ID: 83

The leak sensor in the module has failed (open circuit).

The current through the leak sensor is dependent on temperature. A leak is detected when solvent cools the leak sensor, causing the leak sensor current to change within defined limits. If the current falls outside the lower limit, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Leak sensor not connected to the on/off switch board.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Defective leak sensor.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
3	Leak sensor incorrectly routed, being pinched by a metal component.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
4	On/Off switch assembly defective.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Leak Sensor Short

Error ID: 82

The leak sensor in the module has failed (short circuit).

The current through the leak sensor is dependent on temperature. A leak is detected when solvent cools the leak sensor, causing the leak sensor current to change within defined limits. If the current increases above the upper limit, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Defective leak sensor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Leak sensor incorrectly routed, being pinched by a metal component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
3	On/Off switch assembly defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
4	Cable or contact problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Compensation Sensor Open

Error ID: 81

The ambient-compensation sensor (NTC) on the on/off switch board in the module has failed (open circuit).

The resistance across the temperature compensation sensor (NTC) on the on/off switch board is dependent on ambient temperature. The change in resistance is used by the leak circuit to compensate for ambient temperature changes. If the resistance across the sensor increases above the upper limit, the error message is generated.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Loose connection between the on/off switch board and the mainboard.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2 Defective on/off switch assembly.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Compensation Sensor Short

Error ID: 80

The ambient-compensation sensor (NTC) on the on/off switch board in the module has failed (open circuit).

The resistance across the temperature compensation sensor (NTC) on the on/off switch board is dependent on ambient temperature. The change in resistance is used by the leak circuit to compensate for ambient temperature changes. If the resistance across the sensor increases above the upper limit, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Defective on/off switch assembly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Loose connection between the on/off switch board and the mainboard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Fan Failed

Error ID: 68

The fan in the autosampler module or in the Sample Cooler/Sample Thermostat has failed.

- Error ID: 68,0 → Sampler fan defect
- Error ID: 68,1 → Condenser fan defect
- Error ID: 68,2 → Evaporator fan defect

The hall sensor on the fan shaft is used by the mainboard to monitor the fan speed. If the fan speed falls below a certain limit for a certain length of time, the error message is generated.

This limit is given by 2 revolutions/second for longer than 5 seconds.

Depending on the module, assemblies (e.g. the lamp in the detector) are turned off to assure that the module does not overheat inside.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Fan cable disconnected.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Defective sampler fan.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
3	Defective evaporator fan.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
4	Defective condenser fan.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
5	Blown fuses.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
6	Defective mainboard.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

ERI Messages

Error ID: 11120, 11121

The ERI (Enhanced Remote Interface) provides two error events related to over current situations on the +5 V and +24 V lines.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 The load on the ERI is too high.	• Reduce the load.

Sampler Error Messages

Draw Command Aborted

Error ID: 25478

The robot (sample handler) failed to move correctly during injection sequence.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Missing vessel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the sample vial is installed in the correct position, or edit the method or sequence accordingly.
2	Needle command failed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the status of the needle assembly. Perform an autoreferencing.

Sample Container Vessel Missing

Error ID: 25471

No vial was found in the position defined in the method or sequence. When the needle carrier moves to a vial and the needle lowers into the vial, the position of the needle is monitored by an encoder behind the vial pusher. If no vial is present, the encoder detects an error and the message “missing vial” is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	No vial in the position defined in the method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install the sample vial in the correct position.• Edit the method or sequence accordingly.
2	Defective needle assembly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange the needle assembly.
3	Sample container missing or not correctly installed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install the sample container correctly on the tray.

Initialization Failed

Error ID: 25120

The autosampler failed to complete initialization correctly. The autosampler initialization procedure moves the robot to its reference positions in a predefined routine. During initialization, the processor monitors the position sensors and motor encoders to check for correct movement. During initialization the system also checks the status of the sample hotel and the hydraulic box. If one or more of the movements or the status information of the subparts is not read out successfully, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Front door not installed correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check if the front door is installed correctly. • Check if the magnet is in place in the front door.
2	Sample handler not aligned correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check if the sample handler can move freely. • Do an autoreferencing (the needle assembly must be installed in the needle parkstation during this procedure). • If this will not help: Please contact your Agilent service representative.
3	Mechanical obstruction of the sample handler.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure unobstructed movement.
4	Defective sample handler motors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please contact your Agilent service representative.
5	Loose connection between hydraulic box and adapter board.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please contact your Agilent service representative.
6	Defective sample hotel electronic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please contact your Agilent service representative.
7	Defective specific mainboard or communication board.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Injection Valve Initialization Failed

Error ID: 25123

The autosampler failed to complete initialization correctly. The autosampler initialization procedure can recognize and move the injection valve to its reference positions in a predefined routine. During initialization, the processor monitors the position sensor, tag sensors, and actuator motor to check for correct movement. If one or more of the movements or the status information of the subparts is not read out successfully, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Injection valve not installed correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the injection valve is installed correctly.
2	TAG and TAG reader not aligned correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the TAG or the TAG Reader are aligned correctly.
3	Electrical connection or components are defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Sampler Alignment Procedure Command Failed

Error ID: 25034

The autosampler failed to complete the alignment correctly.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Mechanical obstruction of the sample handler.	• Ensure unobstructed movement.
2 Defective sample handler motors.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Sampler Transport Initialization Failed

Error ID: 25121

The autosampler failed to complete initialization correctly. The autosampler initialization procedure moves the robot to its reference positions in a predefined routine. During initialization, the processor monitors the position sensors and motor encoders to check for correct movement. During initialization, the processor monitors the position sensor, tag sensors, and actuator motor to check for correct movement. If one or more of the movements or the status information of the subparts is not read out successfully, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Sample handler not aligned correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the sample handler can move freely.• Do an autoreferencing (the needle assembly must be installed in the needle parkstation during this procedure).• If this will not help: Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Mechanical obstruction of the sample handler.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure unobstructed movement.
3	Defective sample handler motors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Front Door Error

Error ID: 25049, 25051

During initialization, the autosampler recognizes the position of the front door. If the front door is open, this error message is displayed.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Front door is not closed properly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the front door is closed or if the magnet is missing.

Alignment Procedure: Needle Command Failed

Error ID: 25095

During the parking or movements of the needle assembly, the status information of the subparts is not read out successfully and the error message is generated.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 The sample loop capillary was squeezed in the needle parkstation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the sample loop is installed correctly.• Do an autoreferencing (the needle assembly must be installed in the needle parkstation during this procedure).
2 The needle assembly was not installed correctly in the needle parkstation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the needle assembly is installed correctly.• Install the needle assembly on the sample handler.• Do a reset of the sample handler.• Do an autoreferencing (the needle assembly must be installed in the needle parkstation during this procedure).• If this will not help: Please contact your Agilent service representative.
3 Needle parkstation is loose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carefully tighten the needle parkstation.

Needle Hit the Vessel Bottom

Error ID: 25226

The autosampler failed to complete injection sequence correctly. The autosampler can move and draw sample from the draw position and generates the error message.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Sample container is not installed correctly in the pallet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the sample container is installed correctly.
2	Sample container definition in the CDS is not correct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the correct sample container is selected in the CDS.• Verify if the dimension of the sample container match the database of your CDS.
3	Sample handler not aligned correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the sample handler can move freely.• Do an autoreferencing (the needle assembly must be installed in the needle parkstation during this procedure).• If this will not help: Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Robot Drive Current Too High

Error ID: 25409

The autosampler failed to complete initialization correctly. The autosampler initialization procedure can not move the motors inside of the sample handler to their reference positions in a predefined routine. During initialization, the processor monitors the position sensor and encoders to check for correct movement. If one or more of the movements or the status information of the subparts is not read out successfully, the error message is generated.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Sample handler is blocked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check if the sample handler can move freely.• Switch off the instrument.• Do an autoreferencing (the needle assembly must be installed in the needle parkstation during this procedure).
2	Defective sample handler motors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Robot Drive Hardware Overcurrent

Error ID: 25411

The autosampler failed to complete initialization correctly. The autosampler electronic has detected a increasing of the internal limits and has generated the error message.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Bad electronic connections.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Defective mainboard/ communication board.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Cleaning Procedure Failed

Error ID: 25400

Cleaning procedure failed. Parameter shows what kind of cleaning procedure has failed: 1 = Wash, 2 = Prime, 3 = Autoclean, 4 = Clogged seat.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Solvent lines not installed correctly (valve block or flushpump).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check status of the solvent lines. Use isopropanol for verification.
2	Clogged needle seat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace the needle seat.

Metering Device Initialization Failed

Error ID: 25122

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Hydraulic box not in place.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2 Metering device not properly installed.	• Check the correct positioning of RFID tag and tag reader.

Flush Pump Device Initialization Failed

Error ID: 25124

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Hydraulic box not in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Flush pump not properly installed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the correct positioning of RFID tag and tag reader.

Peripheral Valve Initialization Failed

Error ID: 25125

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Hydraulic box not in place.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2 Valve not properly installed.	• Check the correct positioning of RFID tag and tag reader.

Move Needle to Parkstation Failed

Error ID: 25106

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Autoreferencing values missing or outdated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manually install the needle into the parkstation, clear current autoreferencing values (use Clear data on Lab Advisor), power cycle the module and perform autoreferencing.

Taking Needle from Parkstation Failed

Error ID: 25105

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Parkstation is loose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Carefully tighten the parkstation. Avoid overtightening, as this could damage the baseplate of the module.
2	Needle assembly is defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Replace the needle assembly.
3	Autoreferencing needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manually install the needle into the parkstation, clear current autoreferencing values (use Clear data on Lab Advisor), power cycle the module and perform autoreferencing.

Taking Sample Tray From Hotel Position Failed

Error ID: 25104

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Mechanical obstruction of the sample handler by reference vial holder.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Transport Motor Index Missing

Error ID: 25235

The index of a transport motor cannot be found. The motor ID is given in the event parameter: 0=A, 1=B, 2=Z1, 3=Z2.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Defective fuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2	Defective mainboard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Transport Motor Tag Cannot Be Read

Error ID: 25236

The tag data of a transport motor cannot be read. The motor ID is given in the event parameter: 0=A, 1=B, 2=Z1, 3=Z2.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 One of the sample handler cables is not properly connected.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
2 One of the sample handler cables is damaged (corroded or chipped off).	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.
3 Defective mainboard.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Peristaltic Pump Movement Failed

Error ID: 25463

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Pump tubing blocked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verify that the solvent tubing is not blocked.
2	Pump motor is defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace the pump motor.
3	Pump is defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace the peristaltic pump.

Seat Back Flushing Failed

Error ID: 25119

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Clogged needle seat.	• Replace the needle seat.

Sample Thermostat Error Messages

Sample Temperature Control Voltage Too Low, Check Fuses and Wires

Error ID: 30713

The compressor voltage is below the lower threshold value.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Sample Temperature Control Switched Off Due to Condensate

Error ID: 30715

The cooler/thermostat was switched off due to a condensate event.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Overfilled container.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empty the condensate container. Verify that the open end of the tubing doesn't immerse in the liquid.
2	Drainage issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verify the correct plumbing of the condensate drainage system.• Make sure that no kinks or mechanical blocks are present in the drainage system.• Avoid the formation of the siphoning effect.• Make sure that the hosting sampler is level.

Sample Temperature Control Switched Off Due to Overpressure

Error ID: 30716

The pressure in the refrigerant circuit exceeded the maximum allowed level. To prevent any damage to the system, the compressor was turned off.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Overheated condenser.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Turn off the cooler/thermostat and wait for 15 min to allow the system to cool down. Verify if there is enough space around the sampler for adequate ventilation and the cooler/thermostat is not exposed to direct sunlight.
2	Potential hardware error.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Sample Temperature Control Sensor Electronics Calibration Failed

Error ID: 30717

The system is in an error state because the calibration of the analog temperature sensor has failed.

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Sampler incompatibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If the hosting sampler is a Vialsampler, verify its compatibility with the Sample Cooler installed. Units with the serial number DEBAT02000 or below are equipped with an analog temperature sensor that is not compatible with the Vialsampler.
2	Potential hardware error.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Sample Temperature Control Switched Off Due to Supply Voltage Drop

Error ID: 30718

The compressor is turned off due to an unexpected drop in the supply voltage.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Cooler Condensate Sensor Defect

Error ID: 30719

The condensate sensor of the cooler/thermostat is not working properly.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Cooler PCB Is in Error Mode

Error ID: 30725

The system is in an error state because the compressor control board has encountered an unexpected error.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Cooler Condenser Fan Failed

Error ID: 30726

The condenser fan of the cooler is not working properly.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Thermostat Communication Error

Error ID: 30738

The system is in an error state because the communication between the sampler and the thermostat has failed.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Heater Defect

Error ID: 30739

One of the heating elements is malfunctioning or broken.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Heater in Operating Error

Error ID: 30744

The system is in an error state because the thermostat heater has encountered an unexpected error.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Heater Has Power Supply Failure

Error ID: 30745

The voltage measured at the electric amplifier is below the expected level.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Thermostat Sensor Defect

Error ID: 30751

One of the digital temperature sensors of the cooler/thermostat is not working properly.

- Error ID: 30751,0 → Thermostat sensor defect
- Error ID: 30751,1 → Thermostat sensor defect - evaporator temperature sensor defect
- Error ID: 30751,2 → Thermostat sensor defect - condenser temperature sensor defect
- Error ID: 30751,3 → Thermostat sensor defect - external temperature sensor defect
- Error ID: 30751,4 → Thermostat sensor defect - evaporator superheat sensor defect

Probable cause		Suggested actions
1	Potential hardware error.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Compressor Has Error

Error ID: 30756

The system is in an error state because the control board of the compressor has encountered an unexpected error.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Sample Thermostat Type Unknown, Update Firmware

Error ID: 30768

The system is in an error state because the type of the thermostat is unsupported by the current firmware revision.

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

Thermostat Fan Defect

Error ID: 30771

One of the cooling fans of the cooler/thermostat is not working properly.

This error event indicates that either the condenser fan or the evaporator fan is not working properly.

- Error ID: 30771,0 → Thermostat fan defect
- Error ID: 30771,1 → Thermostat fan defect – evaporator fan defect
- Error ID: 30771,2 → Thermostat fan defect – condenser fan defect

Probable cause	Suggested actions
1 Potential hardware error.	• Please contact your Agilent service representative.

8 Maintenance

This chapter provides general information on maintenance of the module.

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Replace the Sample Thermostat 302

Introduction to Maintenance

Figure 39 on page 224 shows the main user accessible assemblies of the Hybrid Multisampler. These parts can be accessed from the front (simple repairs) and don't require to remove the sampler from the system stack.

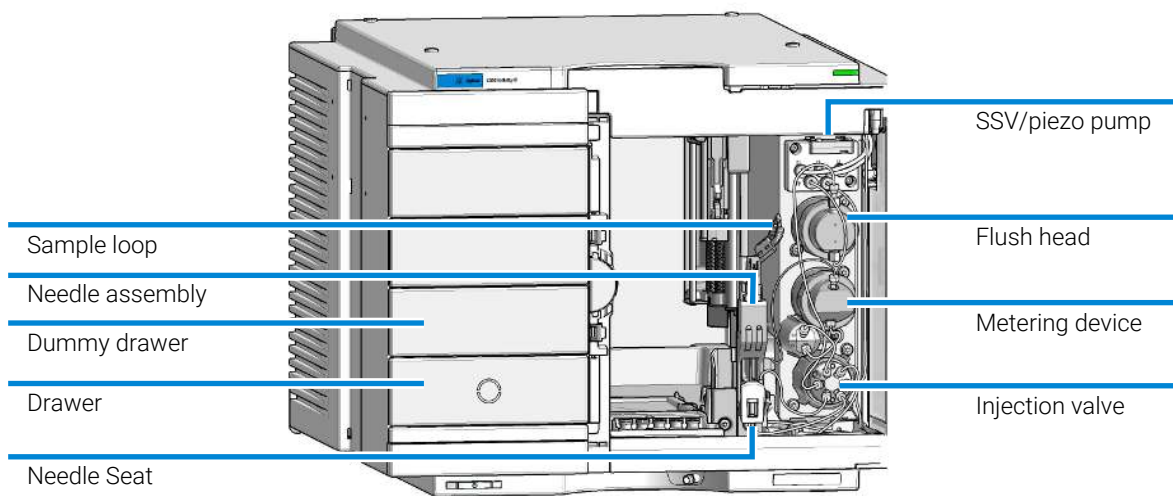


Figure 39: Main user accessible assemblies G7167C and G7137B Hybrid Multisamplers

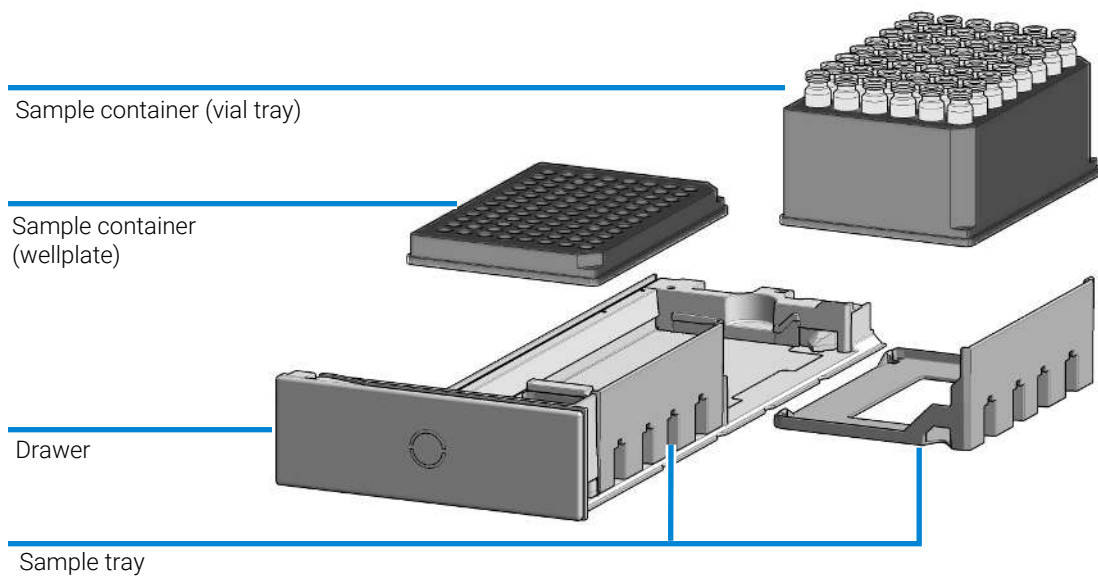


Figure 40: Overview of drawer, sample tray and sample container

Safety Information Related to Maintenance

WARNING

Fire and damage to the module

Wrong fuses

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

WARNING

Heavy weight

The module is heavy.

- Carry the module at least with 2 people.
 - Avoid back strain or injury by following all precautions for lifting heavy objects.
 - Ensure that the load is as close to your body as possible.
 - Ensure that you can cope with the weight of your load.
-

WARNING

Personal injury or damage to the product

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

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

WARNING

Electrical shock

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

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

WARNING

Sharp metal edges

Sharp-edged parts of the equipment may cause injuries.

- To prevent personal injury, be careful when getting in contact with sharp metal areas.
-

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

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

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

CAUTION

Safety standards for external equipment

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

Overview of Maintenance

It is necessary to perform periodic inspection of the instrument to ensure its safe use. It is possible to have these periodic inspections performed by Agilent service representatives on a contractual basis. For information regarding the maintenance inspection contract, contact your Agilent representative.

The following pages describe the maintenance (simple repairs) of the module that can be carried out without opening the main cover.

Table 21: Overview of maintenance (G7167C and G7137B)

Procedure	Typical interval (minimum)
Change Needle/Needle Seat	60000 needle into seat movements
Change Rotor Seal	As needed
Change Metering Seal	30000 injections
Change Stator or entire Valve Head	10000 injections (approx. 30000 switches)

Cleaning the Module

To keep the module case clean, use a soft cloth slightly dampened with water, or a solution of water and mild detergent. Avoid using organic solvents for cleaning purposes. They can cause damage to plastic parts.

WARNING

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

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

NOTE

A solution of 70 % isopropanol and 30 % water might be used if the surface of the module needs to be disinfected.

Removal and Installation of the Front Door

When

- The instrument doors or the hinges are broken.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1		Flathead screwdriver

Parts required (Infinity III)

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5360-0024	Door Multisampler

Parts required (Infinity II)

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5067-5415	Door Assy
1	 G7167-68718	Light Protection Kit

Prerequisites

- Finish any pending acquisition job and return any plate on the workspace back to the hotel.

NOTE

For detailed information on position of the magnets, refer to [Magnets](#) on page 393

CAUTION

Magnetic fields

Magnets produce a far-reaching, strong magnetic field.

You can damage for example televisions, laptops, computer harddisks, credit cards, magnetic cards may be damaged as well.

- Keep magnets at least 25 mm away from devices and objects that could be damaged by strong magnetic fields.

WARNING

Heart pacemakers

Magnets could affect the functioning of pacemakers and implanted heart defibrillators.

A pacemaker could switch into test mode and cause illness.

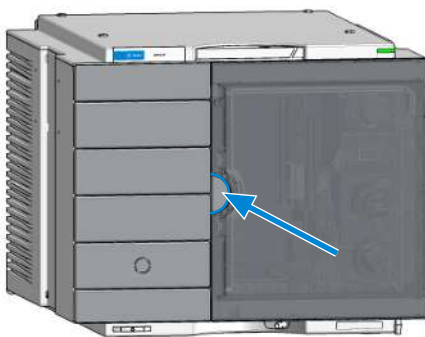
A heart defibrillator may stop working.

- Bearers of heart pacemakers or implanted defibrillators must stay off at least 55 mm from the magnets.

Maintenance

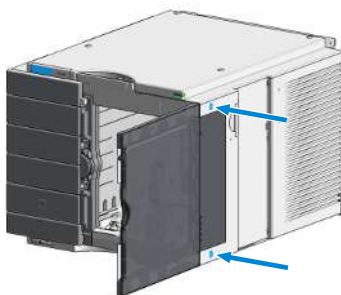
Removal and Installation of the Front Door

- 1 Open the front door.



Maintenance**Removal and Installation of the Front Door**

- 2 Press the release buttons and pull the front door out.



- 3 For the Installation of the front door. Insert the hinges into their guides and move the door in until the release buttons click into their final position.



Maintenance

Removal and Installation of the Front Door



Exchange the Needle Assembly



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.



When

- The needle is visibly damaged.
- Leaks or blockages are observed.
- The limit for the needle interaction EMF counter is exceeded.
- The needle needs to be replaced as part of the yearly maintenance.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 G4267-87201	Needle Assembly (for G7167C)
1	 G7137-87201	OR Needle Bio-compatible (for G7137B)

Prerequisites

- Finish any pending acquisition job.
- Stop the flow at the pump and remove the solvent lines from the eluent bottles to avoid spilling solvent.
- Close the shutoff valves at the pump if available.

WARNING

Risk of injury by uncovered needle

An uncovered needle is a risk of harm to the operator.

- Do not open the safety lock of the needle assembly
- Be careful working at the z-robot.
- Wear safety goggles, when removing the needle assembly.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

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

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.

NOTE

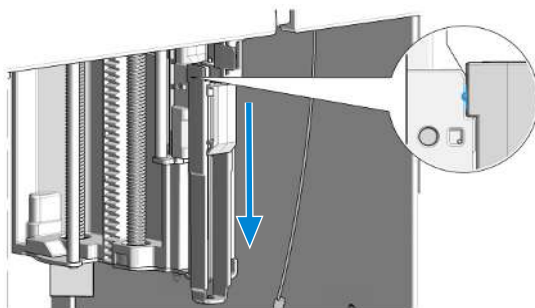
It is recommended to always exchange the needle assembly and the needle seat at the same time to prevent premature leakage.

- 1 In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics > Maintenance Positions > Change Needle**, click **Start** and wait until the needle assembly is in maintenance position.

OR

In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change Needle** function.

- 2 Open the front door.
- 3 Lock the needle in the safety position.

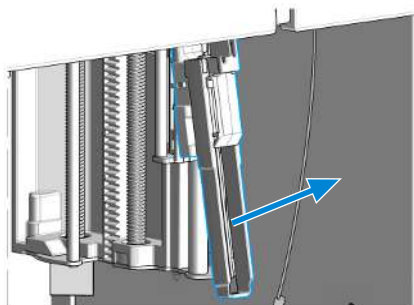
**NOTE**

During normal operation of the module, the needle assembly has to be unlocked.

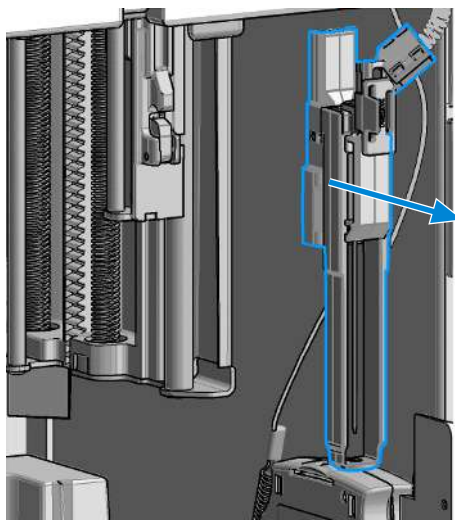
WARNING**Sharp needle**

Uncovered needles may cause injuries

- Make sure the needle is in the safety lock position.
- 4 Remove the needle assembly by slightly pulling the needle cartridge.



- 5 Z-Robot (Z-arm coupler) without the needle assembly.



Maintenance

Exchange the Needle Assembly

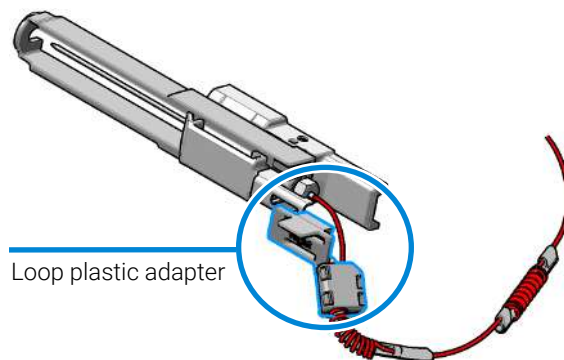
CAUTION

Damage of the loop

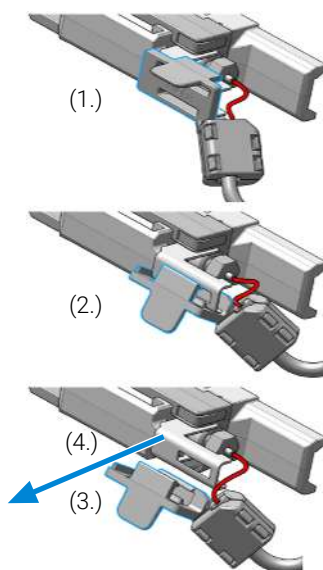
The loop shape may be damaged if the loop is stretched or bent too far.

- Avoid to change the loop shape.
- Do not pull or bend the loop too far.

6 The needle assembly is still connected to the loop capillary.



7 Remove the loop plastic adapter.



NOTE

Do not open the rear plastic clamp.

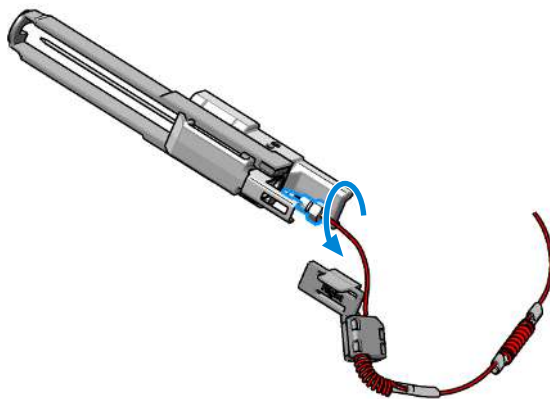
NOTE

If the plastic adapter is damaged the sample loop has to be replaced.

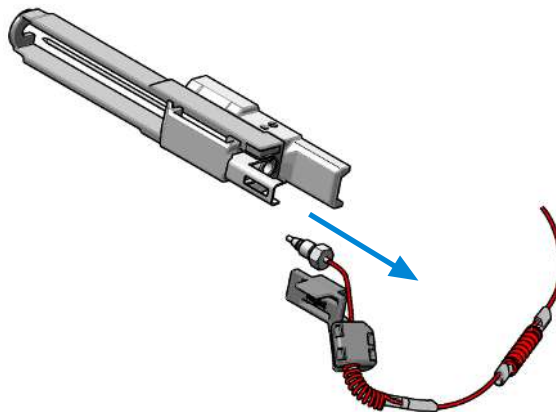
Maintenance

Exchange the Needle Assembly

- 8 Use a 1/4 inch wrench to loosen the fitting of the loop capillary.

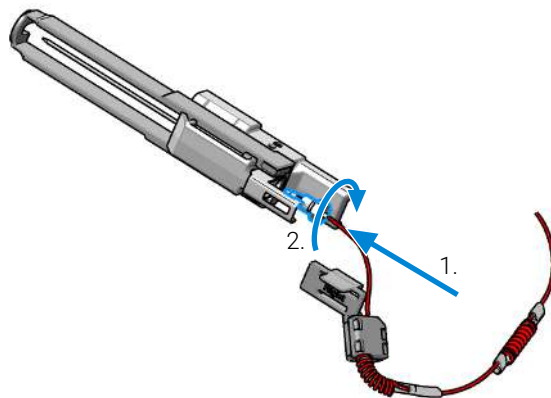


- 9 Remove the needle assembly.



Maintenance**Exchange the Needle Assembly**

- 10** Install the loop capillary on top of the needle cartridge (1.) and tighten the fitting hand tight (2.).

**NOTE**

If the sample loop is changed, we recommend changing the needle as well.

CAUTION

Blockages inside of the needle assembly union

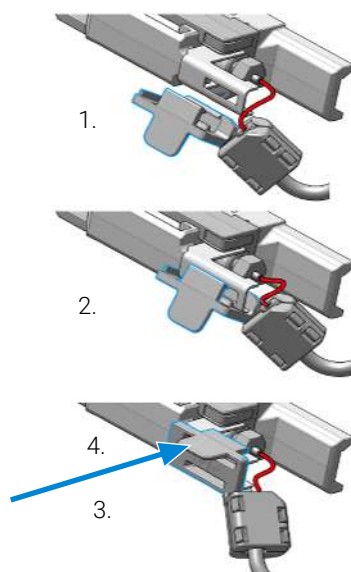
- Do not overtighten the fitting. A quarter turn should be sufficient.

- 11** Use a 1/4 inch wrench to tighten the fitting of the loop capillary.

Maintenance

Exchange the Needle Assembly

12 Install loop plastic adapter.



NOTE

Verify the sample loop info on the plastic adapter. A left or a right sample loop must be installed in the correct slot of the needle parkstation. For single needle, the default position is on the right.

NOTE

If the plastic adapter is damaged the sample loop has to be replaced.

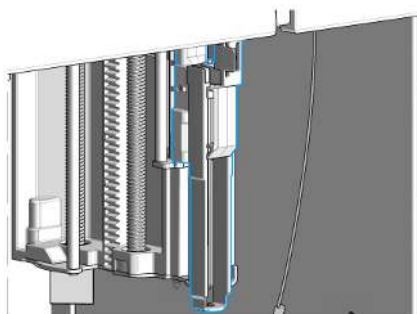
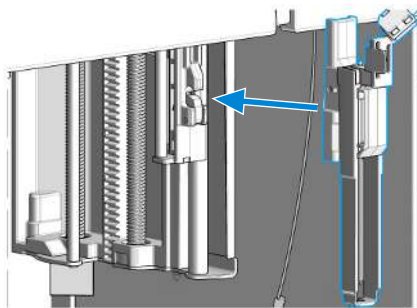
Maintenance

Exchange the Needle Assembly

13 Pinch and reinsert the needle assembly and the connected loop capillary into the z-arm coupler.

NOTE

Check the tension of the loop capillary. This must be forced and guided to the hydraulic box to prevent it from being caught by the Z-drive.



14 Close the front door.

15 In the Local Controller close **Change Needle**.

OR

In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Needle**, click **Back** and wait until the needle assembly is in the needle park station.

16 For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.

17 Perform **Hydraulic Path Leak Test**.

18 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Exchange the Needle Seat



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.



When

- When seat is visibly damaged, blocked or leaks.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 G4267-87012	High Pressure Needle Seat, 0.12 mm (PEEK) (for G7167C)
		OR
1	 G7137-87012	High pressure seat assembly 0.12 mm Biocompatible (for G7137B)

Prerequisites

- Finish any pending acquisition job.
- Stop the flow at the pump and remove the solvent lines from the eluent bottles to avoid spilling solvent.
- Close the shutoff valves at the pump if available.

WARNING

Risk of injury by uncovered needle

An uncovered needle is a risk of harm to the operator.

- **Do not open the safety lock of the needle assembly**
- **Be careful working at the z-robot.**
- **Wear safety goggles, when removing the needle assembly.**

- 1 In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change needle/seat** function.

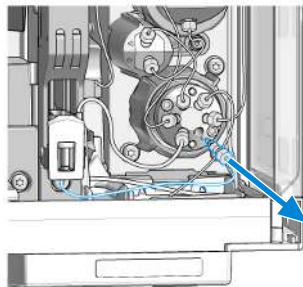
OR

In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics** in the system screen **Maintenance Positions > Change Seat**, click **Start** and wait until the needle assembly is in maintenance position.

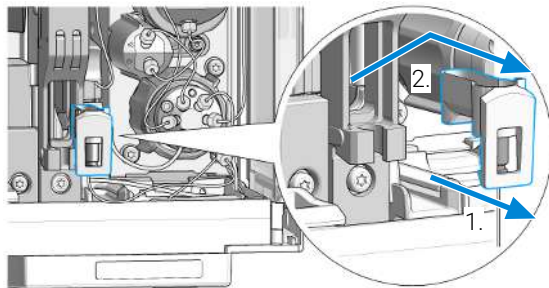
Maintenance

Exchange the Needle Seat

- 2 Open the front door.
- 3 Disconnect the seat capillary from the injection valve.



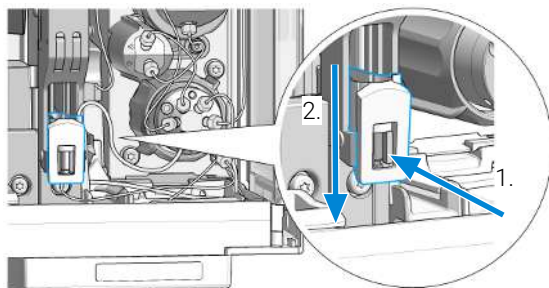
- 4 Slightly pull (1.) the front clip that holds the needle seat in position. Then carefully lift (2.) the complete leak tube needle assembly from the holder.



- 5 Insert the new needle seat (1.). Press it firmly in position (2.).

NOTE

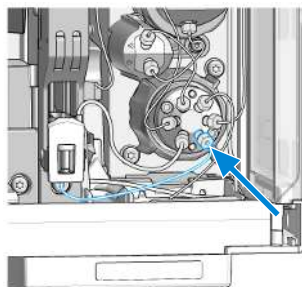
Verify that the needle seat clip is locked in the needle park station.



Maintenance

Exchange the Needle Seat

- 6 Reconnect the seat capillary to the injection valve.



- 7 Close the front door.
- 8 In the Local Controller close **Change needle /seat**.

OR

In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Seat** click **Back** and wait until the needle assembly is in the needle park position.

- 9 For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.
- 10 Perform **Hydraulic Path Leak Test**.
- 11 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

NOTE

Always flush the sampler with fresh solvent and perform a **Pressure Test** before using the **Auto Clean** or **Prime** function after exchanging a needle seat.

Replace the Injection Valve



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.



When

- Add new injection valve or replace defective injection valve.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1		Wrench 9/64

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5067-6680	3-position/6-port FI valve 800 bar (for G7167C)
		OR
1	 5320-0003	3-position/6-port bio valve 1300 bar (for G7137B)

Prerequisites

- Switch off the power of the sampler.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

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

- Be sure that no solvent can drop out of the solvent connections when removing them from your valve head.
- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.

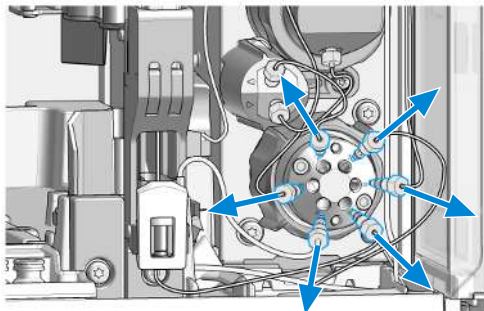
- 1 Open the front door.

Maintenance**Replace the Injection Valve**

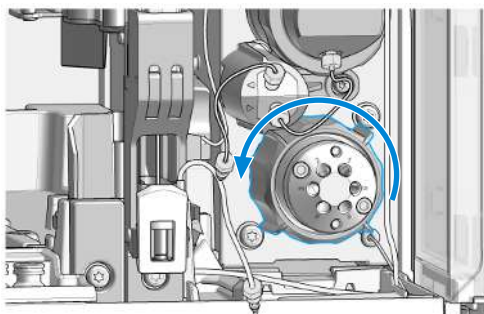
- 2 Remove all capillaries from the injection valve with a 1/4 inch wrench.

NOTE

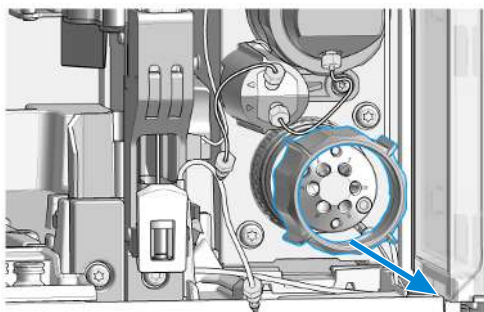
Remember the correct plumbing. Check the drawing on the side cover of the hydraulic box for correct plumbing.



- 3 Turn the spanner nut counterclockwise until the injection valve head detaches from the hydraulic box. Do not use wrenches on the spanner nut.



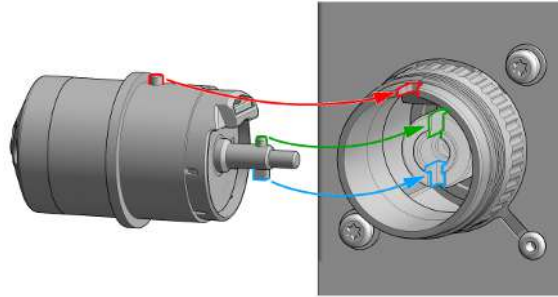
- 4 Remove the spanner nut from the injection valve head.



Maintenance

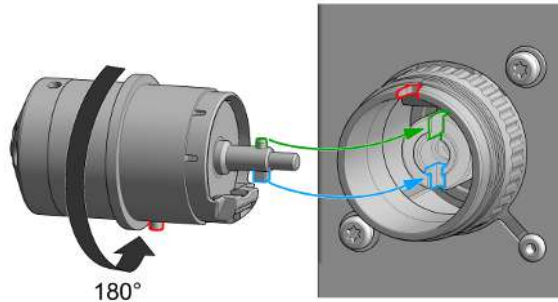
Replace the Injection Valve

- 5 Take the replacement injection valve head and insert it into the open actuator slot of the hydraulic box. Rotate until the unions at the base of the replacement injection valve head and the valve actuator engage.



OR

If the outside pin does not fit into the outside groove, you have to turn the valve head until you feel that the two pins snap into the grooves. Now you should feel additional resistance from the valve drive while continue turning the valve head until the pin fits into the groove.



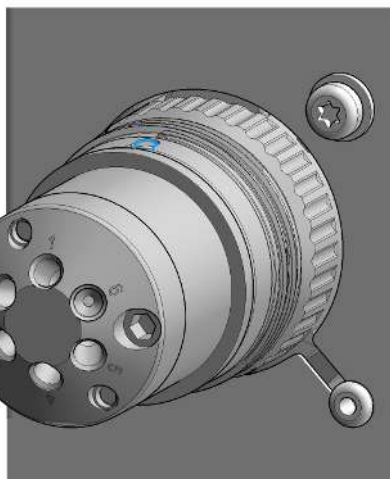
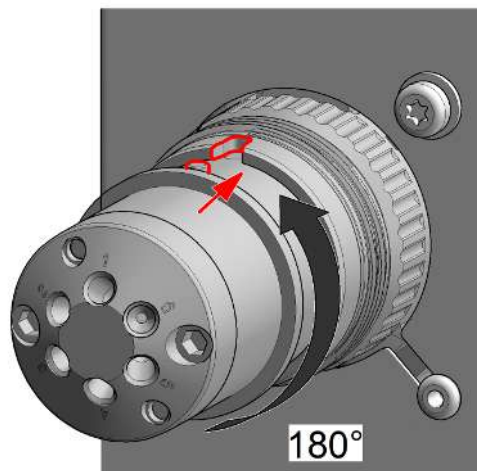
NOTE

Check the orientation of the rear side.
Verify the correct position of the Valve TAG.

Maintenance

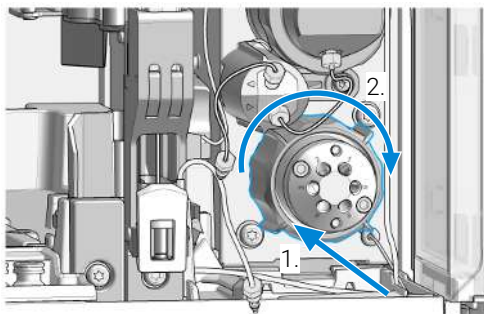
Replace the Injection Valve

- 6 Continue to rotate until the locking pin in the injection valve head align with the notch in the housing and press the replacement injection valve head into the actuator.

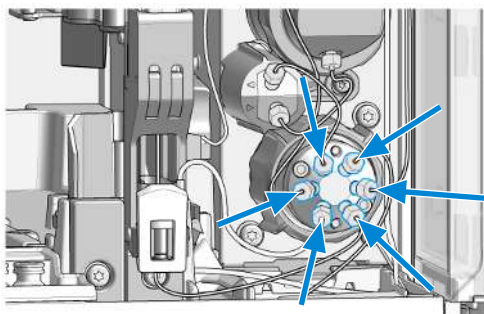


Maintenance**Replace the Injection Valve**

- 7 Replace the spanner nut (1.) and tighten clockwise (2.). Hand tighten only, do not use wrenches on the spanner nut.



- 8 Reconnect all capillaries to the proper injection valve ports with a 1/4 inch wrench.



- 9 Close the front door.
- 10 For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.
- 11 Perform **Hydraulic Path Leak Test**.
- 12 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Replace the Rotor Seal



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

When

- Injection volume reproducibility problems are observed.
- Leaks or blockages are observed.
- The limit for the rotor seal EMF counter is exceeded.
- The rotor seal needs to be replaced as part of the yearly maintenance.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch
1	8710-2394	Hex key 9/64 inch 15 cm long T-handle
1		Cleaning tissue and appropriate solvent like isopropanol or methanol

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	5068-0279	Rotor Seal, 3-position/6-port FI Valve (for G7167C)
		OR
1	5320-0005	Rotor Seal, 3-position/6-port FI Valve, MP35N, 1300 bar (for G7137B)
1	5068-0280	Stator (optional for G7167C) Replacement only necessary in case of wear
		OR
1	5320-0004	Stator, Bio (optional for G7137B) Replacement only necessary in case of wear

Prerequisites

- Finish any pending acquisition job.
- Stop the flow at the pump and remove the solvent lines from the eluent bottles to avoid spilling solvent.
- Close the shutoff valves at the pump if available.

CAUTION

Reduced life time of the injection valve
Component cleanliness is crucial for the life time of the injection valve.

- Replace the rotor seal in a clean environment.

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

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

- Be sure that no solvent can drop out of the solvent connections when removing them from your valve head.
- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.

- 1 In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics > Maintenance Positions > Change Rotor Seal**, and click **Start**.

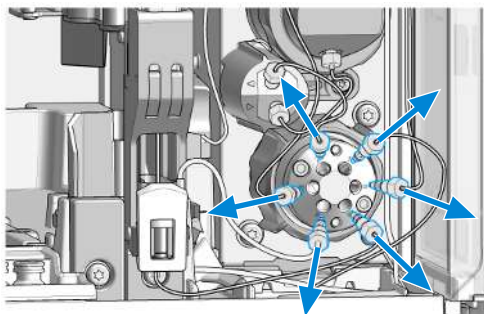
OR

In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change Rotor Seal** function.

- 2 Open the front door.
- 3 Remove all capillaries from the injection valve with a 1/4 inch wrench.

NOTE

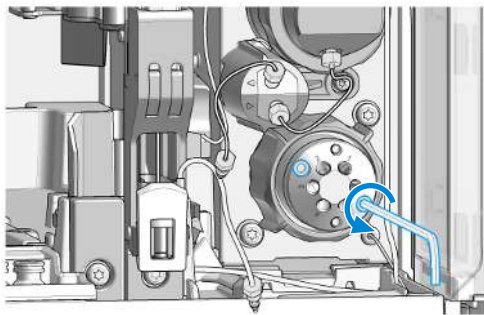
Remember the correct plumbing. Check the drawing on the side cover of the hydraulic box for correct plumbing.



Maintenance

Replace the Rotor Seal

- 4 Use a 9/64 inch hex driver to unscrew the two socket screws which hold the stator head in place.



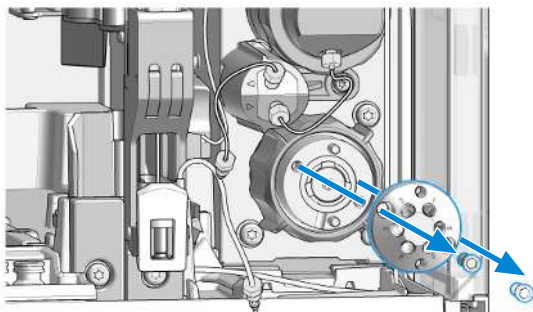
CAUTION

Damage to the stator head

The polished sealing surface of the stator head contains six ports that access handling can easily damage.

- Avoid touching the polished surface of the stator head.
- Never place the polished surface on a hard surface.

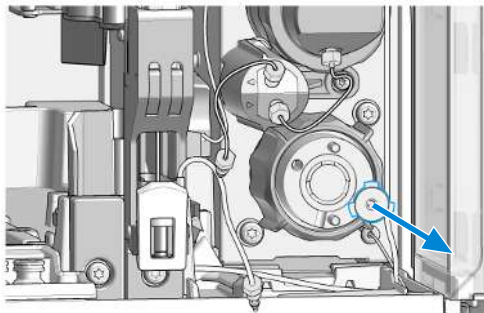
- 5 Carefully remove the stator head. To ensure that the sealing surface of the stator head is not damaged, place it on its outer face.



Maintenance

Replace the Rotor Seal

- 6 Remove the rotor seal.



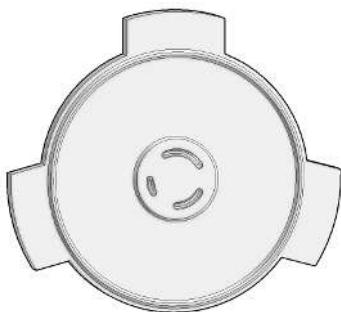
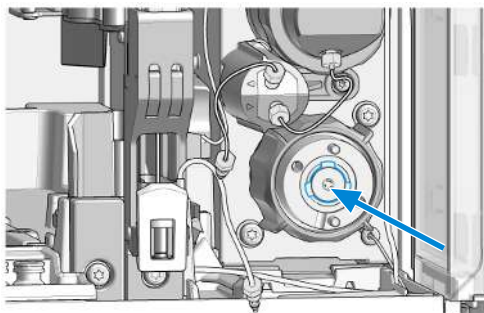
Maintenance

Replace the Rotor Seal

CAUTION

Damage to the rotor seal and cross-port leaks

- Before you replace the rotor seal, clean the stator.
 - Inspect the stator head and swab it with the appropriate solvent. If more stringent cleaning is required, use a sonicator. Inspect the remaining valve components for contamination. Clean them as necessary.
 - If the stator head is scratched, replace it.
- 7 Install new rotor seal.



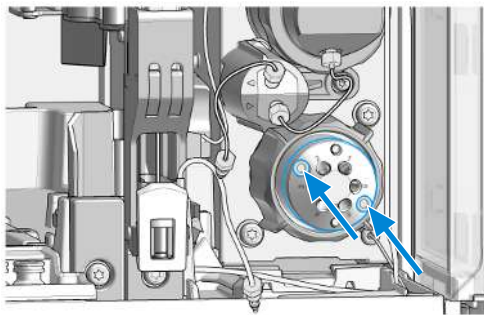
NOTE

Make sure that the rotor sealing surface with its engraved flow passages is facing out. The pattern is asymmetrical to prevent improper placement.

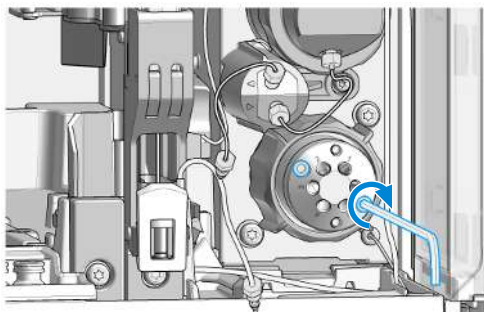
Maintenance

Replace the Rotor Seal

- 8 Reinstall the stator head. The index pins on the drive and the stator head must engage in the corresponding holes. Insert the two socket head screws.



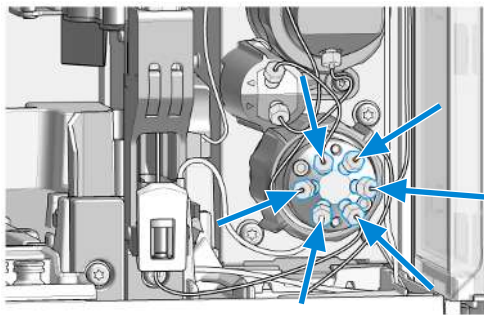
- 9 Using a hex key, tighten each screw gently until you feel resistance (fingertight). Tighten each screw by 1/8 turn, and then tighten each screw again, until the stator is secured to the driver.

**NOTE**

Do not overtighten the screws. The screws hold the assembly together and do not affect the sealing force. The sealing force is automatically set as the screws close the stator head against the valve body.

Maintenance**Replace the Rotor Seal**

- 10** Reconnect all capillaries to the proper injection valve ports with a 1/4 inch wrench.



- 11** Close the front door.
- 12** In the Local Controller close **Change Rotor Seal**.
- OR**
- In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Rotor Seal** , click **Back**.
- 13** For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.
- 14** Perform **Hydraulic Path Leak Test**.
- 15** Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Replace Analytical Heads/Metering Device





For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!

Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch

Parts required

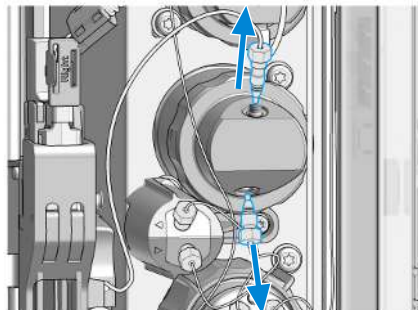
Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 G4267-60043	Analytical Head, 100 µL (for G7167C)
1	 G7137-60043	Bio-compatible Head 100 µL (for G7137B)

- 1 In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change Metering Device** function.

OR

In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics** in the system screen **Maintenance Positions > Change Metering Device**, click **Start** and wait until the metering device is in maintenance position.

- 2 Open the front door.
- 3 Disconnect all capillaries from the metering device.

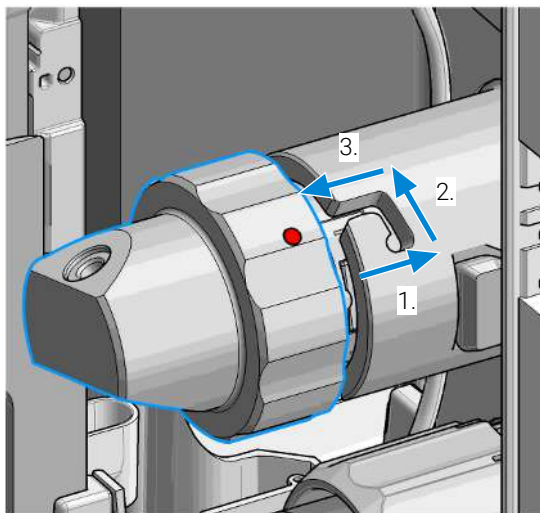


NOTE

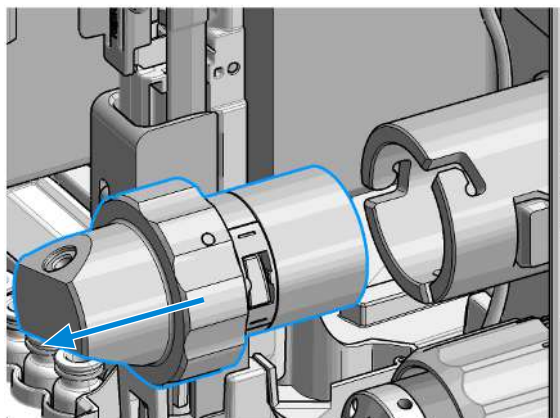
This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C).

Maintenance**Replace Analytical Heads/Metering Device**

- 4 To release the bayonet lock, push (1.) and rotate (2.) the analytical head a quarter left. Then you can pull and detach the analytical head assembly from the actuator (3.).

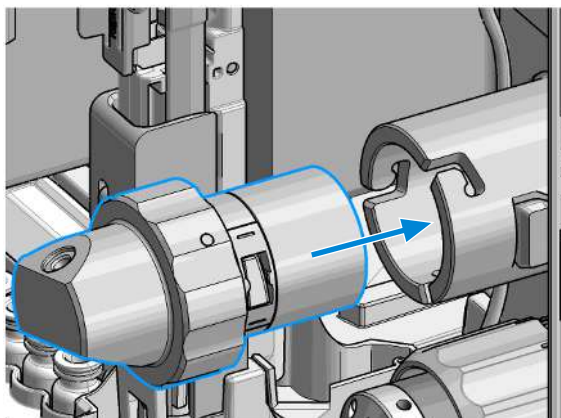


- 5 Remove the metering device.



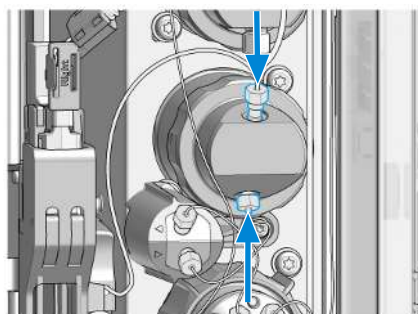
Maintenance**Replace Analytical Heads/Metering Device**

- 6 Reinstall the complete analytical head with the actuator housing

**NOTE**

For proper installation, check the correct position of the tag.

- 7 Reconnect the capillaries.

**NOTE**

This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C).

- 8 Close the front door.
- 9 In the Local Controller close **Change Metering Device**.
OR
In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Metering Device** click **Back**.

Maintenance**Replace Analytical Heads/Metering Device**

10 Perform Hydraulic Path Leak Test.

11 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Remove the Metering Seal

- When**
- Injection volume reproducibility problems are observed.
 - Leaks or blockages are observed.
 - The limit for the metering seal EMF counter is exceeded.
 - The metering seal needs to be replaced as part of the yearly maintenance.

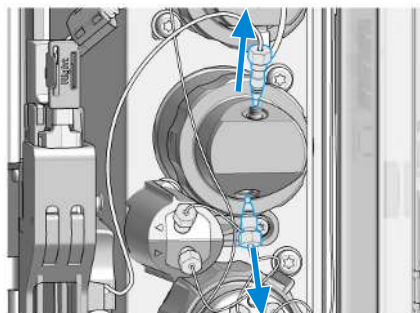
Tools required	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch
	1	 8710-2392	4 mm Hex key
	1	 01018-23702	Insert tool
	1	 G4226-43800	OR Seal insert tool

- Prerequisites**
- Finish any pending acquisition job.
 - Stop the flow at the pump and remove the solvent lines from the eluent bottles to avoid spilling solvent.
 - Close the shutoff valves at the pump if available.
- 1 In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change Metering Device** function.
OR
In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics** in the system screen **Maintenance Positions > Change Metering Device** , click **Start** and wait until the metering device is in maintenance position.
 - 2 Open the front door.

Maintenance

Remove the Metering Seal

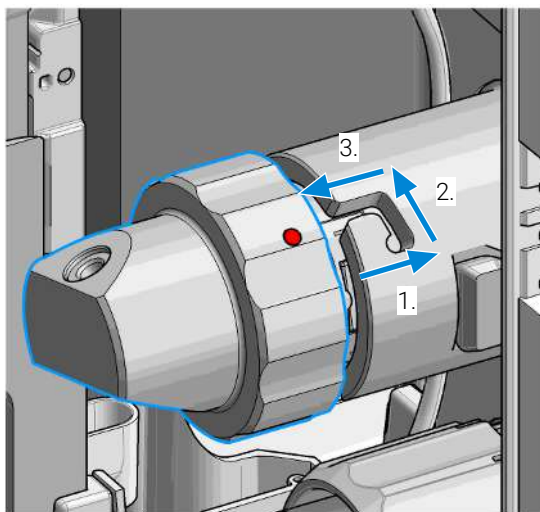
- 3 Disconnect all capillaries from the metering device.



NOTE

This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C).

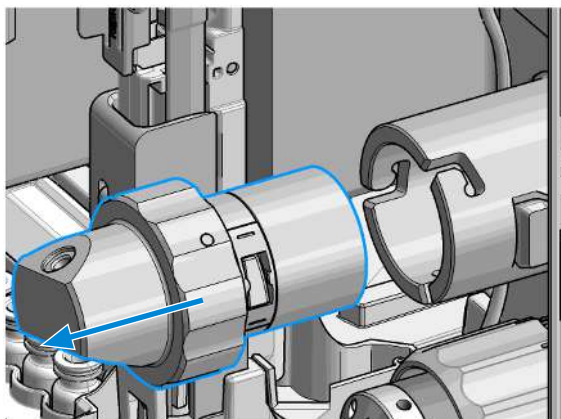
- 4 To release the bayonet lock, push (1.) and rotate (2.) the analytical head a quarter left. Then you can pull and detach the analytical head assembly from the actuator (3.).



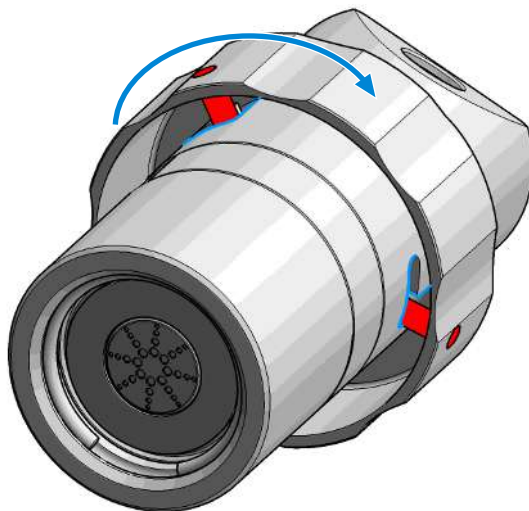
Maintenance

Remove the Metering Seal

- 5 Remove the metering device.



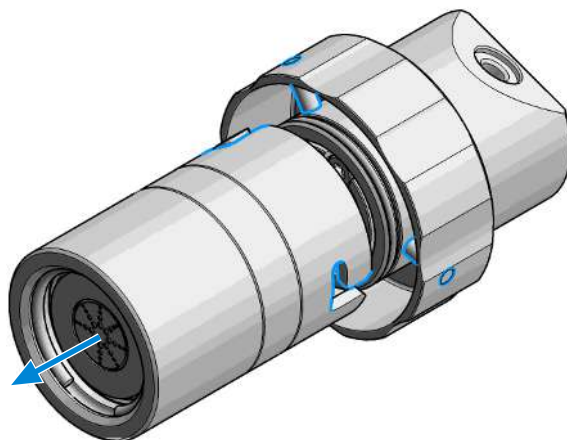
- 6 Take the metering device. Push against the rear side of the metering device and rotate a quarter left to release the bayonet lock.



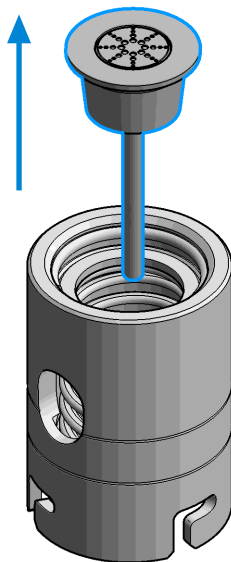
Maintenance

Remove the Metering Seal

7 Now you can separate the analytical head and head body.



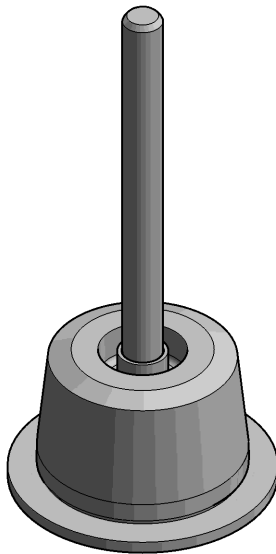
8 Remove the piston out of the head body.



Maintenance

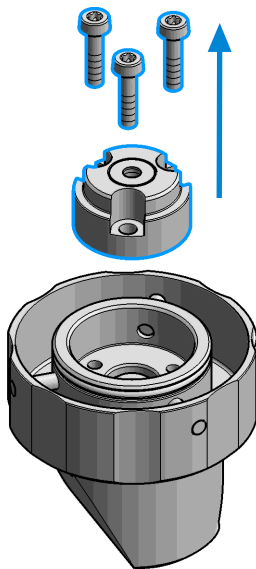
Remove the Metering Seal

- 9 Inspect the piston for cleanliness and scratches.

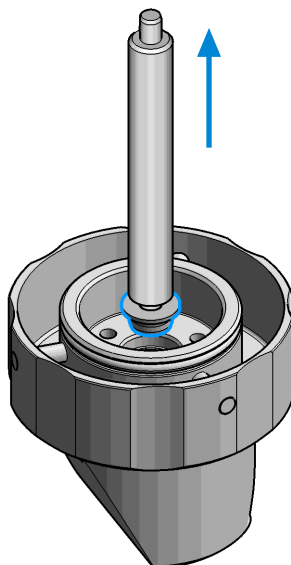


Maintenance**Remove the Metering Seal**

- 10 Take the analytical head and remove the three screws on the rear side, which holds the support ring in place. Check the support ring for any damages.



- 11 Carefully remove the metering seal using the steel side of the insert tool. Clean the chamber with an appropriate solvent and ensure that all particulate matter is removed.



Install the Metering Seal



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

When

- After removing the metering seal.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch
1	8710-2392	4 mm Hex key
1	01018-23702	Insert tool
		OR
1	G4226-43800	Seal insert tool

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	0905-1719	PE Seal (for G7167C)
		OR
1	G7131-20009	Seal PTFE (Bio), 100 µL (for G7137B)
1	5067-5678	Piston, 100 µL, Zirconium oxide (optional) Replacement only necessary in case of wear

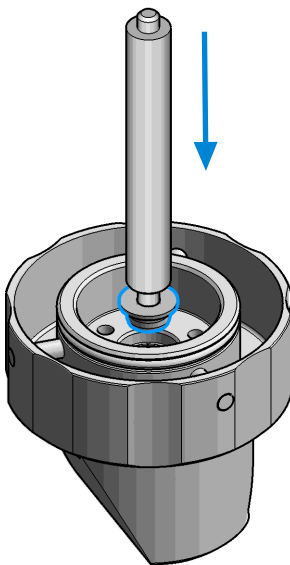
Prerequisites

- Remove the metering seal, see [Remove the Metering Seal](#) on page 261.

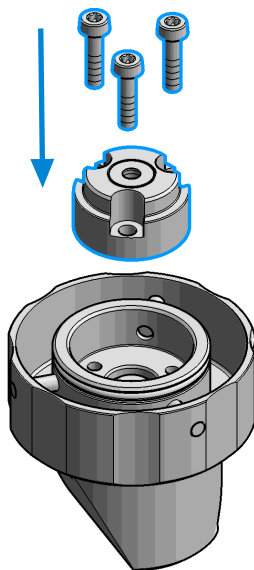
Maintenance

Install the Metering Seal

- 1 Install the new metering seal using the plastic side of the insert tool. Press it firmly into position. Avoid any offset angle as it might deform the seal.



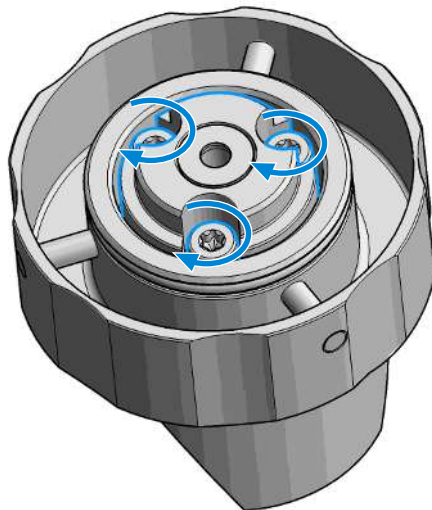
- 2 Reassemble the support ring.



Maintenance

Install the Metering Seal

- 3 Make sure to comply to the following order of actions:
 - a Tighten the three screws fingertight, then
 - b Tighten the screws a little at a time to keep the support ring surface *parallel* (important!) to the surface of the analytical head.

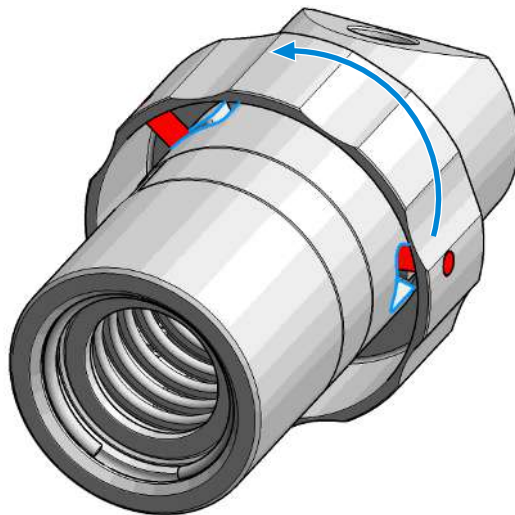


- 4 Use the twist and lock bayonet mechanism to reassemble the analytical head assembly. Push the two parts together to couple the head body with the analytical head. Once the pin reaches the bottom of the slot, one or both parts

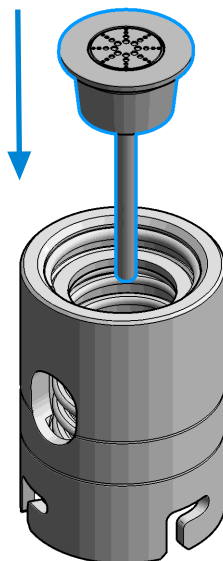
Maintenance

Install the Metering Seal

are rotated so that the pin slides along the horizontal arm of the L until it reaches the *serif*. The spring then pushes the male connector up into the *serif* to keep the pin locked into place.



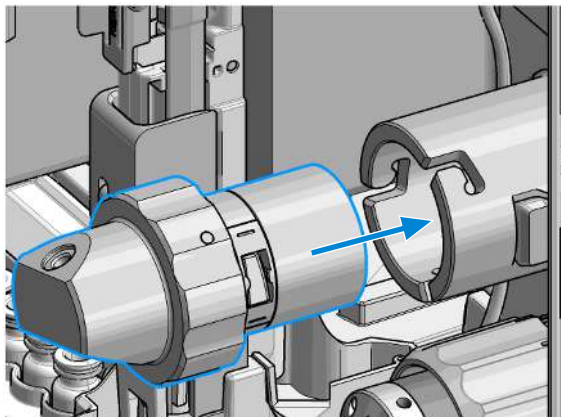
- 5 Press the piston carefully into the housing of the head body and the seal.



Maintenance

Install the Metering Seal

- 6 Reinstall the complete analytical head with the actuator housing

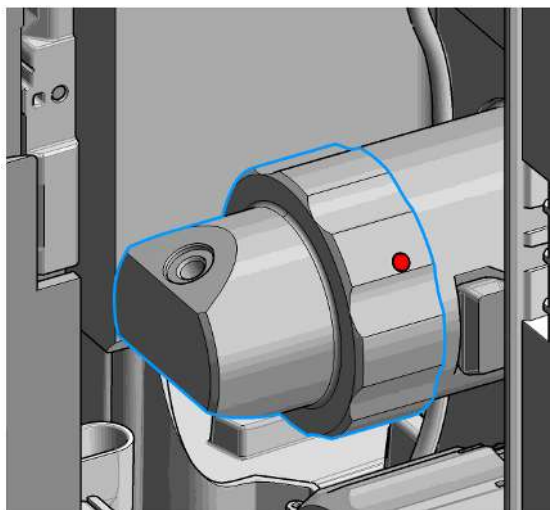
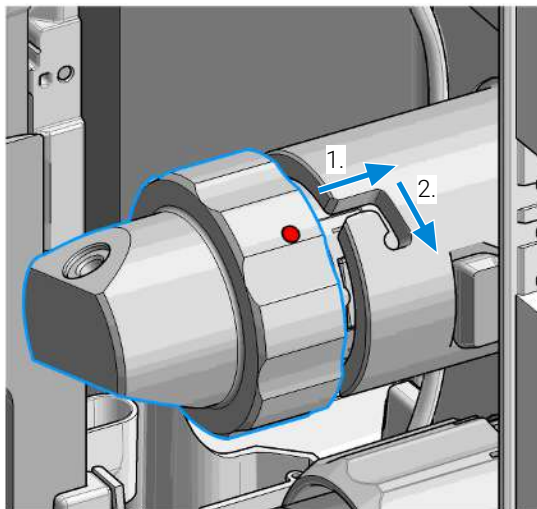
**NOTE**

For proper installation, check the correct position of the tag.

Maintenance

Install the Metering Seal

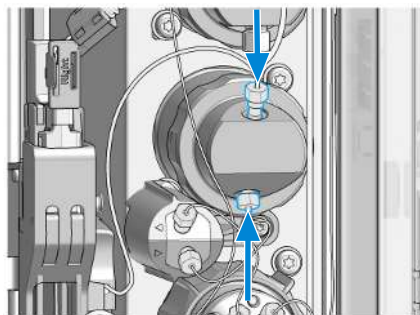
- 7 Fix the analytical head by pushing (1.) and rotating (2.) via twist and lock bayonet mechanism.



Maintenance

Install the Metering Seal

- 8 Reconnect the capillaries.



NOTE

This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C).

- 9 Close the front door.

- 10 In the Local Controller close **Change Metering Device**.

OR

In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Metering Device** click **Back**.

- 11 For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.

- 12 Perform **Hydraulic Path Leak Test**.


- 13 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Remove the Flush Head Seal

When

- The flush head is leaking.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch
1		Hex key 4 mm (part of 5023-2524 Hex Key Set)
1		Cleaning tissue and appropriate solvent like isopropanol or methanol

Prerequisites

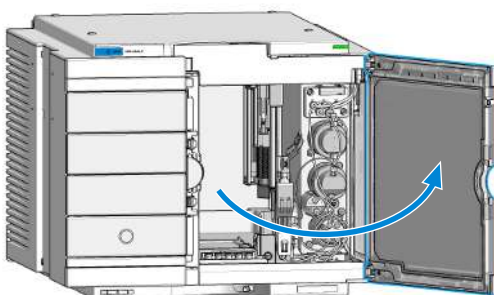
- Finish any pending acquisition job.
- Stop the flow at the pump and remove the solvent lines from the eluent bottles to avoid spilling solvent.
- Close the shutoff valves at the pump if available.

- In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change Metering Device** function.

OR

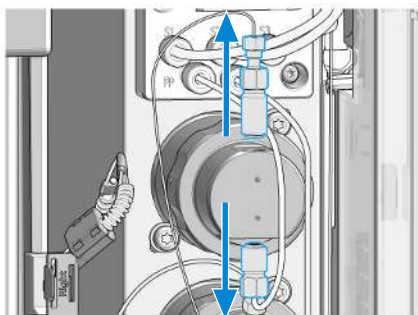
In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics** in the system screen **Maintenance Positions > Change Metering Device**, click **Start** and wait until the metering device is in maintenance position.

- Open the front door.

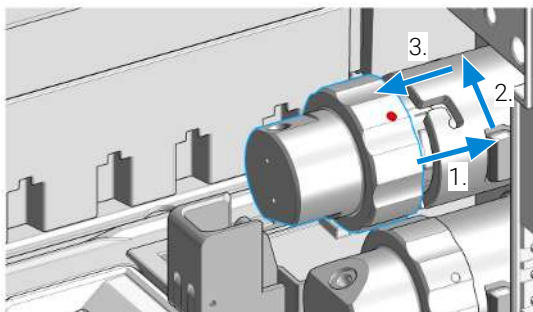


Maintenance**Remove the Flush Head Seal**

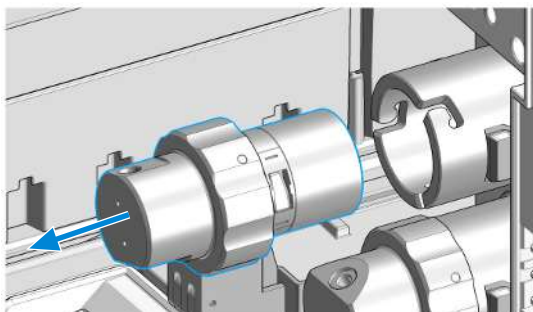
- 3 Remove capillaries and valves from the flush head.



- 4 Press and turn the Flush Head a quarter left (bayonet fitting) and detach the metering device from the actuator.

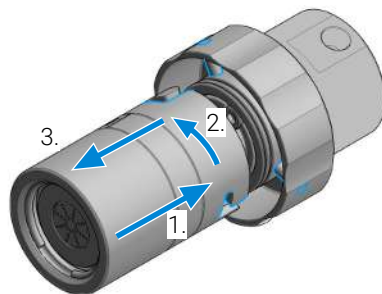


- 5 Pull the flush head away from the hydraulic box.



Maintenance**Remove the Flush Head Seal**

- 6 Press against the rear side of flush head and turn a quarter left (bayonet fitting) and separate the flush head, head body and the piston.

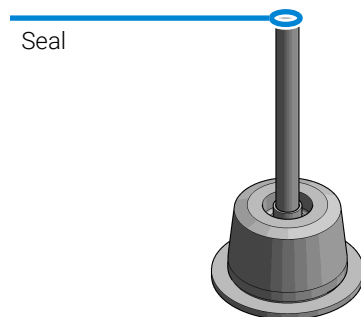
**NOTE**

Be careful not to break the piston.

- 7 Remove the piston from the head body.



- 8 Carefully remove the seal from the tip of the piston.



Install the Flush Head Seal



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

When

- After removing the flush head seal.

Tools required

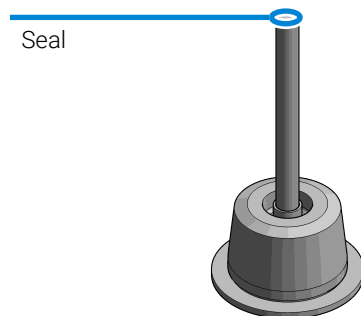
Qty.	p/n	Description
1	8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch
1		Hex key 4 mm (part of 5023-2524 Hex Key Set)
1		Cleaning tissue and appropriate solvent like isopropanol or methanol

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	5067-5918	Flush Head Seal 500 µL (for G7167C)
1	G5668-60494	OR Seal 500 µL Bio-inert (for G7137B)

Prerequisites

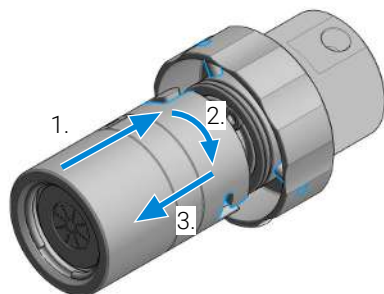
- Remove the flush head seal, see [Remove the Flush Head Seal](#) on page 274.
- 1 Place the new seal to the tip of the piston.



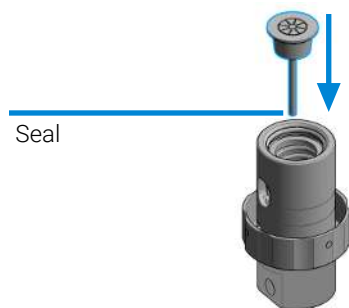
Maintenance

Install the Flush Head Seal

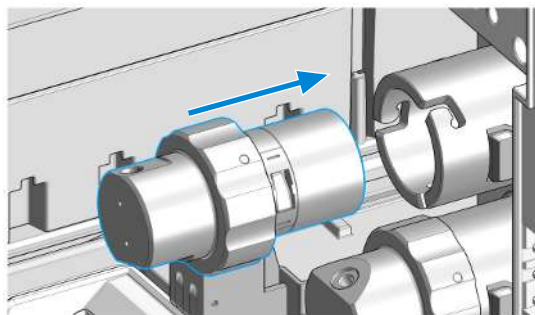
- 2 Reassemble the flush head and the head body (without piston).



- 3 Carefully insert the piston with the new seal into the flush head assembly.



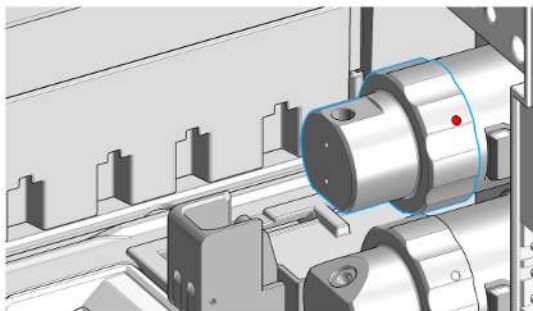
- 4 Reinstall the flush head to the actuator housing.



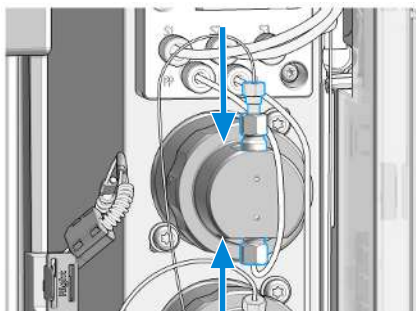
Maintenance

Install the Flush Head Seal

- 5 Fix the flush head.



- 6 Connect the capillaries.




- 7 Close the front door.
- 8 In the Local Controller close **Change Metering Device**.
OR
In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Metering Device** click **Back**.
- 9 For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.
- 10 Perform **Hydraulic Path Leak Test**.
- 11 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Remove the Sample Loop-Flex

When

- If the sample loop flex is defective, blocked, or damaged.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch

Prerequisites

- Finish any pending acquisition job.
- Return any plate on the workspace back to the hotel.

WARNING

Risk of injury by uncovered needle

An uncovered needle is a risk of harm to the operator.

- Do not open the safety lock of the needle assembly
- Be careful working at the z-robot.
- Wear safety goggles, when removing the needle assembly.

- 1 In the Agilent Lab Advisor software select **Service & Diagnostics > Maintenance Positions > Change Loop**, click **Start** and wait until the needle assembly is in maintenance position.

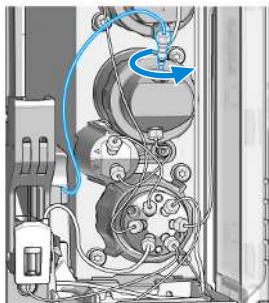
OR

In the Local Controller start the maintenance mode and select **Change Loop** function.

- 2 Open the front door.

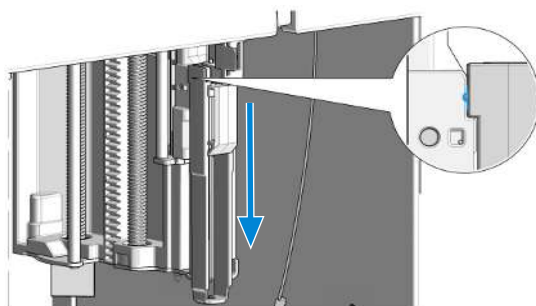
Maintenance**Remove the Sample Loop-Flex**

- 3 The needle assembly is still connected to the loop capillary. Use a 1/4-inch wrench to loosen the fitting of the loop capillary connected to the analytical head.

**NOTE**

This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C).

- 4 Lock the needle in the safety position.

**NOTE**

During normal operation of the module, the needle assembly has to be unlocked.

CAUTION

Damage of the loop

The loop shape may be damaged if the loop is stretched or bent too far.

- Avoid to change the loop shape.
- Do not pull or bend the loop too far.

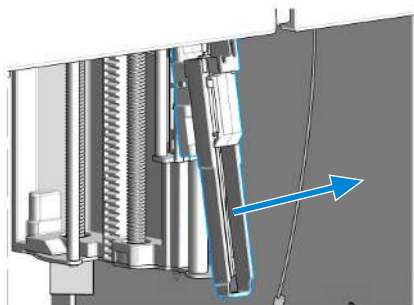
WARNING

Sharp needle

Uncovered needles may cause injuries

- **Make sure the needle is in the safety lock position.**

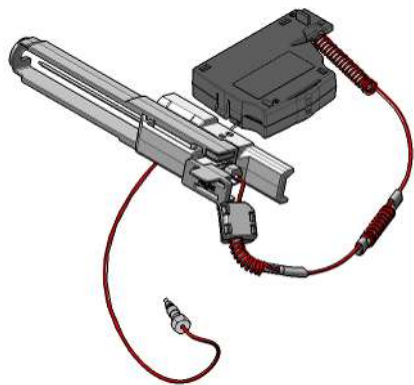
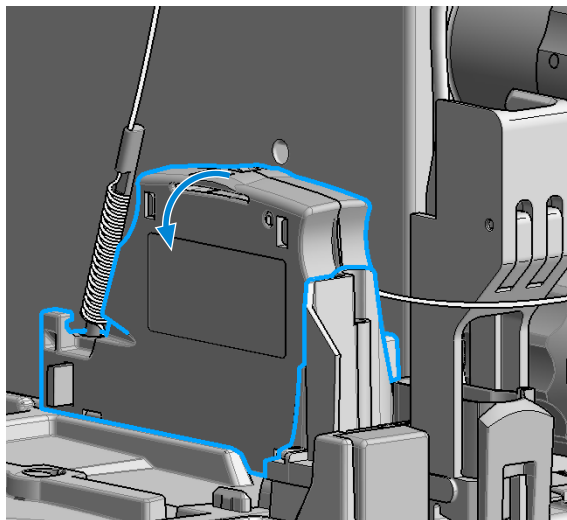
5 Remove the needle assembly by slightly pulling the needle cartridge.



Maintenance

Remove the Sample Loop-Flex

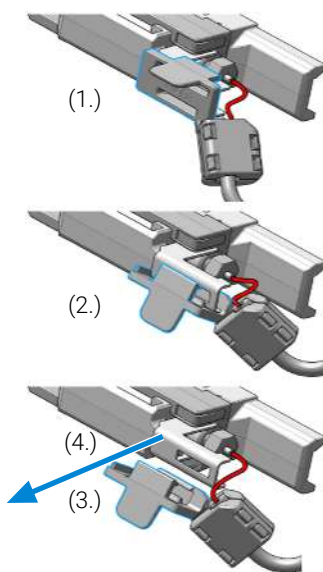
- 6 Remove the cartridge out of its proper position, by gently tilting and pulling it out of the work space of the sampler.



Maintenance

Remove the Sample Loop-Flex

7 Remove the loop plastic adapter.

**NOTE**

Do not open the rear plastic clamp.

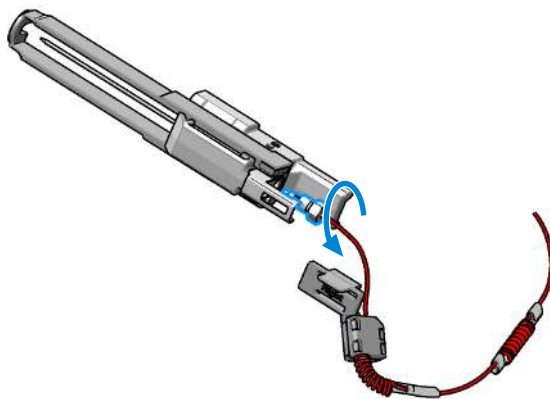
NOTE

If the plastic adapter is damaged the sample loop has to be replaced.

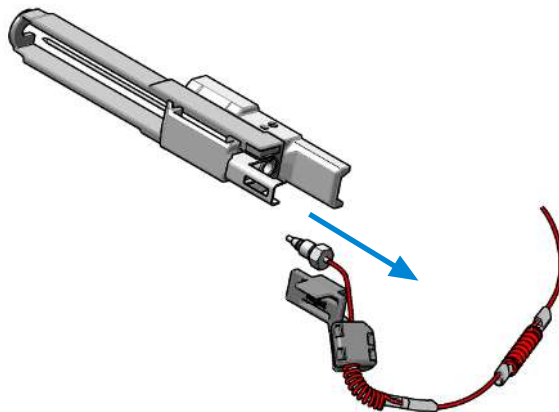
Maintenance

Remove the Sample Loop-Flex

- 8 Use a 1/4 inch wrench to loosen the fitting of the loop capillary.



- 9 Remove the needle assembly.



Install the Sample Loop-Flex



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.



When

- After removing the sample loop-flex.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 8710-0510	Open-end wrench 1/4-5/16 inch

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 G4767-60500	Calibrated Sample Loop, 100 µL, right (blue coded) (for G7167C)
		OR
1	 G7137-60500	Sample Loop MP35N 100 µL, right (blue/orange coded) (for G7137B)

Prerequisites

- Remove the sample loop-flex, see [Remove the Sample Loop-Flex](#) on page 280.

WARNING

Risk of injury by uncovered needle

An uncovered needle is a risk of harm to the operator.

- Do not open the safety lock of the needle assembly
- Be careful working at the z-robot.
- Wear safety goggles, when removing the needle assembly.

CAUTION

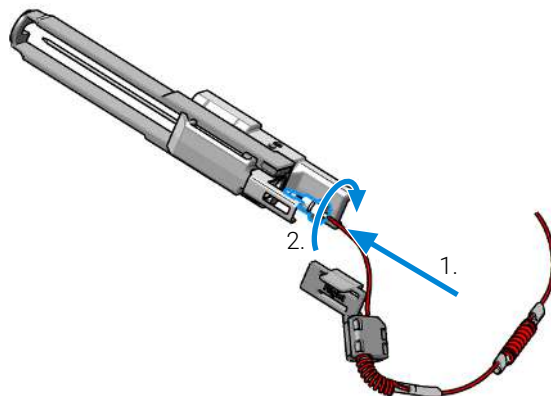
Mismatching sample loop configuration

Damage to the system

- Make sure, that the sample loop configuration matches to the hardware installed.

Maintenance**Install the Sample Loop-Flex**

- 1 Install the loop capillary on top of the needle cartridge (1.) and tighten the fitting hand tight (2.).

**NOTE**

If the sample loop is changed, we recommend changing the needle as well.

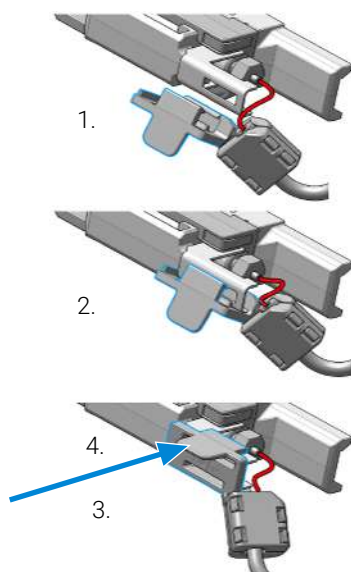
CAUTION

Blockages inside of the needle assembly union

- Do not overtighten the fitting. A quarter turn should be sufficient.
- 2 Use a 1/4-inch wrench to tighten the fitting of the loop capillary.

Maintenance**Install the Sample Loop-Flex**

3 Install loop plastic adapter.

**NOTE**

Verify the sample loop info on the plastic adapter. A left or a right sample loop must be installed in the correct slot of the needle parkstation. For single needle, the default position is on the right.

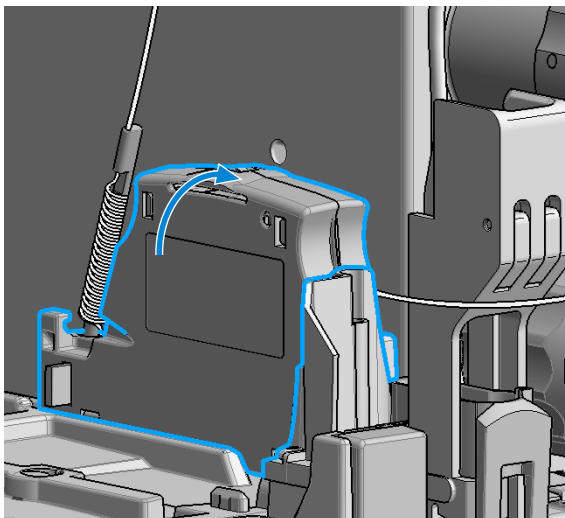
NOTE

If the plastic adapter is damaged the sample loop has to be replaced.

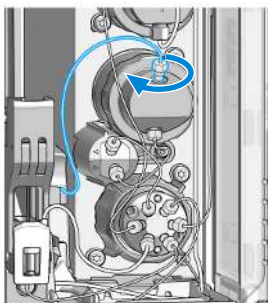
Maintenance

Install the Sample Loop-Flex

- 4 Click the sample loop cartridge in the designated location and keep the right orientation.



- 5 Install the shorter capillary of the sample loop cartridge to the analytical head.

**NOTE**

This graphic shows the Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C)

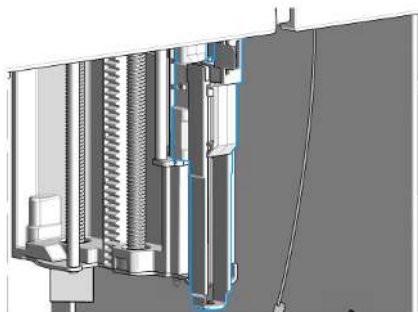
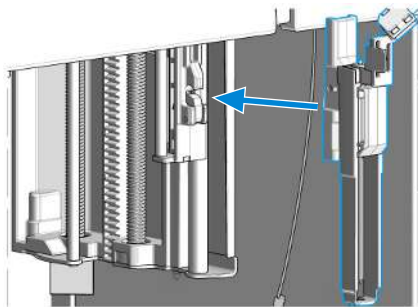
Maintenance

Install the Sample Loop-Flex

- 6 Pinch and reinsert the needle assembly and the connected loop capillary into the z-arm coupler.

NOTE

Check the tension of the loop capillary. This must be forced and guided to the hydraulic box to prevent it from being caught by the Z-drive.



- 7 Close the front door.
- 8 In the Local Controller close **Change loop**.

OR

In the Agilent Lab Advisor software **Change Loop**, click **Back** and wait until the needle is in the needle park station.

NOTE

Choose the **Change Needle** procedure, if you need an auto referencing step included.

NOTE

If you have changed the sample loop, verify that the correct sample loop is configured in the CDS, see Setting Up the Autosampler With OpenLab ChemStation.

- 9 For G7167C and G7137B, proceed with the subsequent steps.

Maintenance**Install the Sample Loop-Flex**

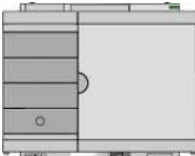



10 Perform Hydraulic Path Leak Test.

11 Perform **Sampler Leak Test** if needed for troubleshooting in case of Hydraulic Path Leak failure.

Replace the Dummy Drawer

Optional Configurations

Table 22: Overview on optional configurations (examples for uniform types)

	1H	2H	3H	Dummy-Drawer
 <p>Delivery Status</p>	-	G7167-60020 1x	-	G4267-60024 3x
 <p>Up to 8 single height drawers 16 positions Shallow wellplates and MTP Max Sample capacity 1536 / 6144 samples (96 Shallow Wellplates / 384 MTP)</p>	G7167-60021 8x	-	-	-
 <p>Up to 4 Dual Height drawers 8 positions Vials (2 mL), deep well plates, MTP, Eppendorf Max Sample capacity 432 / 3072 samples (2 mL Vials/ 384 MTP)</p>	-	G7167-60020 4x	-	-
 <p>Up to 2 Drawers Triple Height 4 positions (2H or 2*1H option left over) Vials (6 ml), deep well plates, MTP, Eppendorf Max Sample capacity 60 / 216/ 1536 samples (6 mL Vials/ 2 mL Vials/ 384 MTP)</p>	-	G7167-60020 1x	G7167-60022 2x	-

NOTE

Mixed configurations are possible (for example 1x3H- with 1x2H- and 3x1H-drawer).

All positions in the Sample Hotel must be filled either with dummies or drawers. The drawers must be installed from bottom to top.

Installing and Replacing Drawers (Upgrade Drawer Kit)

Tools required	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1		Screwdriver
Parts required	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1	 G7167-60020	Drawer 2H
	1	 G7167-60021	Drawer 1H
	1	 G7167-60022	Drawer 3H

NOTE

Before you start the new drawer installation you have to remove the lower drawer (2H drawer = default configuration) from the Sample Hotel.

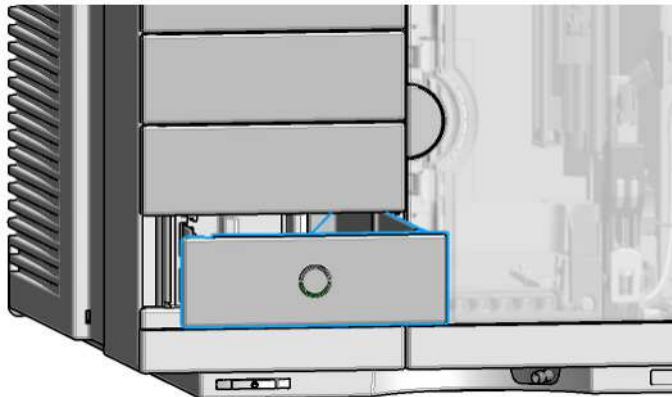
NOTE

For best cooling performance the 2H drawer must be installed in the lowest position.

NOTE

More detailed video information is available on the Agilent Information Center.

- 1 Open the drawer.



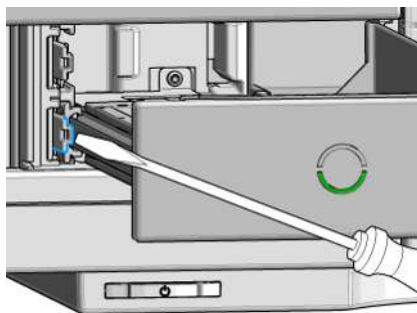
Maintenance

Replace the Dummy Drawer

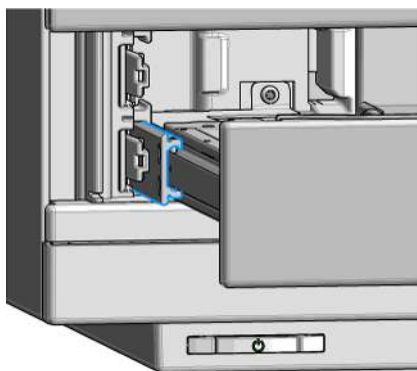
- 2 Pull the drawer completely out.



- 3 Unlatch the drawer: Use a screwdriver to press the clamping lever lightly to the left.



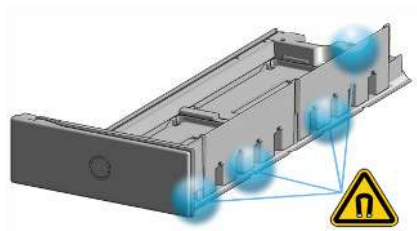
- 4 Remove the drawer from the rail guide.



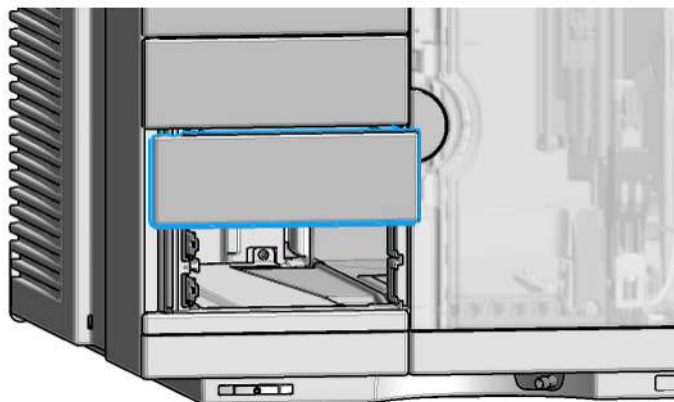
Maintenance

Replace the Dummy Drawer

The drawer is now out of the hotel.



- 5 Grab in the recession below the dummy drawer front panel (1.) and lift the left side (2.).



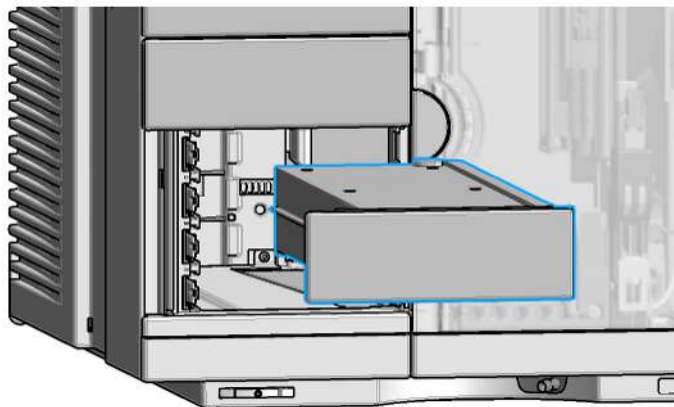
Maintenance

Replace the Dummy Drawer

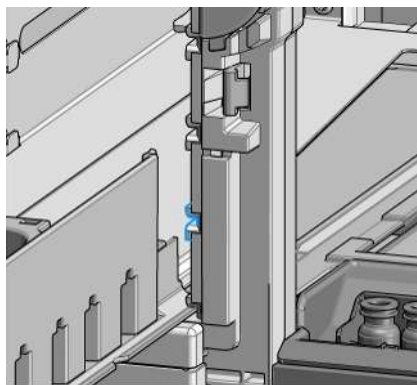
- 6 Remove the dummy drawer.

NOTE

At this stage, remove all other dummies that will be replaced by hotel drawers.



- 7 Place the new drawer horizontally into the sample hotel. Check that the drawer matches the middle bracket of the sample hotel.



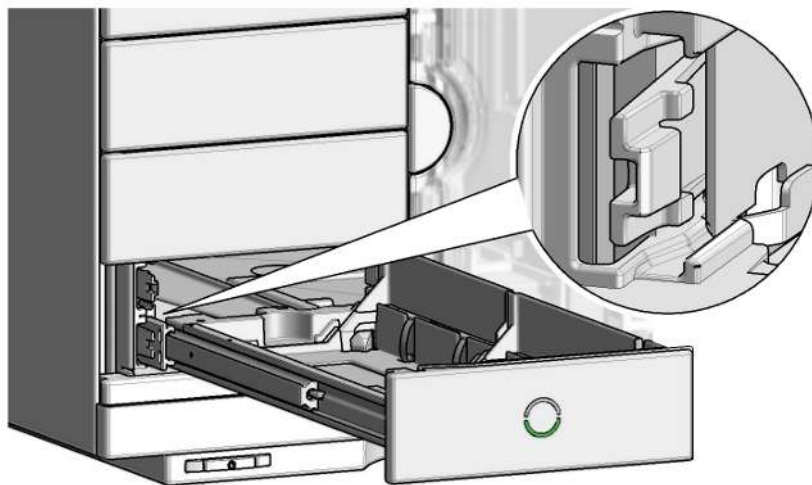
Maintenance

Replace the Dummy Drawer

8 Push until the complete drawer locks in place.

NOTE

Take care that the clamping lever locks.



NOTE

Always fill sample hotel completely (no empty drawer slots). Otherwise the drawers can't be configured in the software.

9 Configure the hotel drawers in the controller software (see the Online Help of the software for details).

Configuration of the Hotel Drawers

The configuration of your drawers is necessary to detect the new drawer configuration for your CDS system. When a wrong configuration is detected there will be a mismatch in your CDS system and you are not able to use the new drawers. The new drawer configuration is active and stored after you have done the Drawer Configuration.

Configure the Hotel Drawers in the Control Software

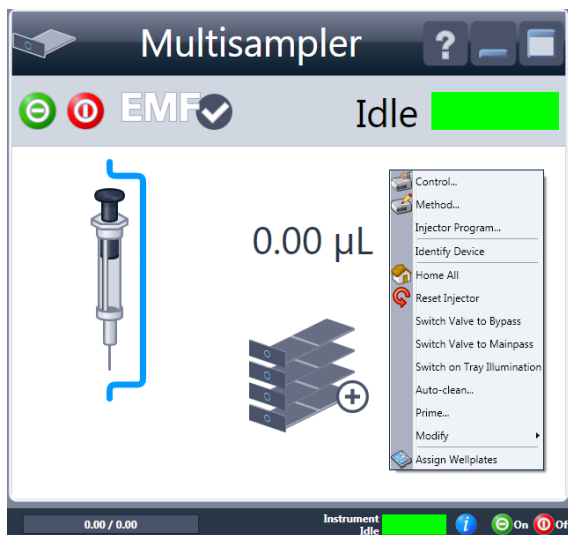
Software required

- M8500AALC driver (A.02.10 or above)
- OpenLab CDS (A.02.01 or above)

Prerequisites

- Stop the acquisition run.
- Remove the sample containers (trays and well plates) from workspace.
- Complete the drawer installation.
- Remove the sample containers (trays and well plates) from the drawers.
- Verify that all sample trays (palettes) are installed in their drawers.
- All open drawers and dummies have to be closed and installed properly.

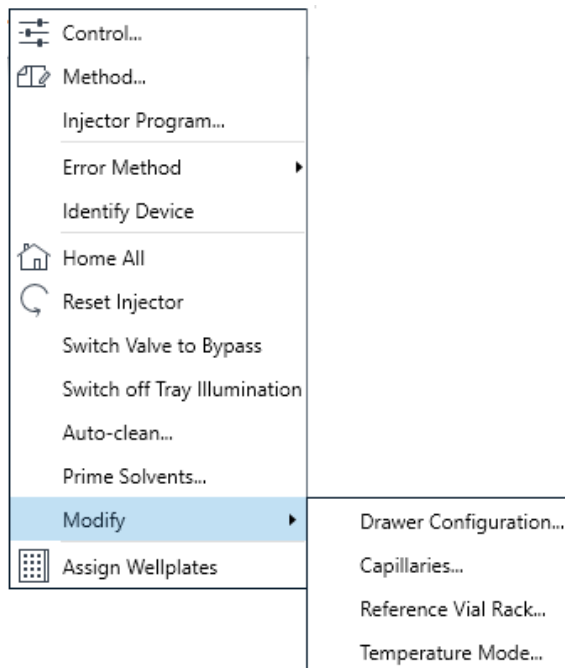
- 1 Start the Agilent chromatography data system.
- 2 Right-click on the **Sampler** GUI (example shows a Multisampler).



- 3 Select **Modify > Drawer Configuration** in the GUI screen.

NOTE

For correct detection, it is necessary to remove all sample containers (for example 54 vial tray or well plates).



- 4 Follow the Setup or Change configuration screen.
- 5 System is ready after the robot has done Auto Referencing (see [Auto Referencing](#) on page 156).

Configure the Hotel Drawers in Lab Advisor

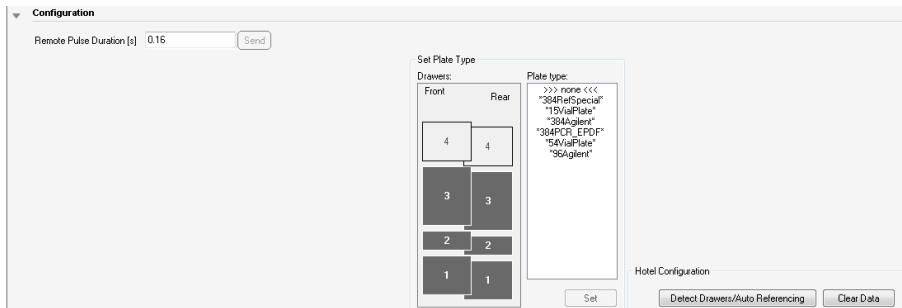
Software required

- Agilent Lab Advisor software (B.02.05 or above)

Prerequisites

- Stop the acquisition run.
- Remove the sample containers (trays and well plates) from workspace.
- Complete the drawer installation.
- Remove the sample containers (trays and well plates) from the drawers.
- Verify that all sample trays (palettes) are installed in their drawers.
- All open drawers and dummies have to be closed and installed properly.

- 1 Start the Lab Advisor Software.
- 2 Connect the instrument and select **Instrument Control** in the system screen.
- 3 Switch In the **Configuration** menu of the Multisampler. Select **Detect Drawers** in the **Hotel Configuration**.



- 4 Follow the Detect Hotel Configuration screen to detect the physically available drawers.

NOTE

For correct detection, it is necessary to remove all sample containers (for example 54 vial tray or well plates).

- 5 System is ready after the robot has done Auto Referencing (see [Auto Referencing](#) on page 156).

Replace the Module Firmware

When

Install a newer firmware

- It fixes known problems of older versions, or
- It introduces new features, or
- It ensures keeping all systems at the same (validated) revision

When

Install an older firmware

- It ensures keeping all systems at the same (validated) revision, or
- It ensures compatibility after adding a new module to the system, or
- A third-party control software requires a special version

Software required

- Agilent Lab Advisor software

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1		Firmware, tools and documentation from Agilent web site

Prerequisites

- For further information about minimum firmware requirements, firmware compatibilities and emulation for backward compatibility with specific software environments, please check the latest Firmware Bulletin.

To upgrade/downgrade the module's firmware carry out the following steps:



- 1 Download the required module firmware, the latest FW Update Tool and the documentation from the Agilent web.
<https://www.agilent.com/en-us/firmwareDownload?whid=69761>
- 2 For loading the firmware into the module follow the instructions in the documentation.

Replace the Sample Thermostat

When

- The Sample Thermostat is damaged or defective.

Tools required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5182-3466	Torx screwdriver T10 (for the Sample Thermostat)
1	 5023-3089	OR Torx key set (part of the G7120-68708 InfinityLab LC Series Tool Kit)

Parts required

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 G7167-60201	Sample Thermostat

Prerequisites

- If needed, update the firmware of the hosting sampler to ensure that it supports the type of thermostat you are about to install, see [Specifications of the Sample Thermostat](#) on page 37.

WARNING

Flammable refrigerant

Formation of flammable gas-air mixtures inside the Sample Thermostat and laboratory.

- Keep open fire or sources of ignition away from the device.
- Ensure a room size of 4 m³ (1 m³ for every 8 g of R600a refrigerant inside of the Sample Thermostat).
- Ensure adequate ventilation: typical air exchange of 25 m³/h per m² of laboratory floor area.
- Keep all ventilation openings in the enclosure clear of obstructions. Do not block the openings on the circumference of the Sample Thermostat.

WARNING

Flammable refrigerant used

- When handling, installing and operating the Sample Thermostat, care should be taken to avoid damage to the refrigerant tubing or any part of the Sample Thermostat.

WARNING

In the event of a damage

- Keep open fire or sources of ignition away from the device.
 - Ventilate the room for several minutes.
 - Do not use the Sample Thermostat any more.
-

WARNING

Heavy weight

The module is heavy.

- Carry the module at least with 2 people.
 - Avoid back strain or injury by following all precautions for lifting heavy objects.
 - Ensure that the load is as close to your body as possible.
 - Ensure that you can cope with the weight of your load.
-

CAUTION

Routing of the condensation tubing

Proper routing of the condensation tubing is critical for correct condensate drainage.

- Do not place the sampler directly on the bench.
-

CAUTION

Condensate inside the module

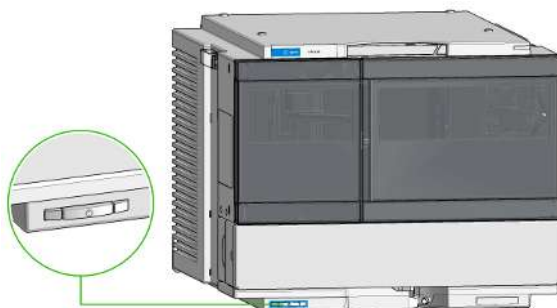
Damage to the electronics of the module

- After installation of the Sample Thermostat, wait at least 30 min before switching on the module.
 - Make sure there is no condensate inside the module.
-

Maintenance

Replace the Sample Thermostat

- 1 Ensure that the on/off switch on the front of the module is OFF (switch stands out).



- 2 Disconnect the power cable from the sampler.



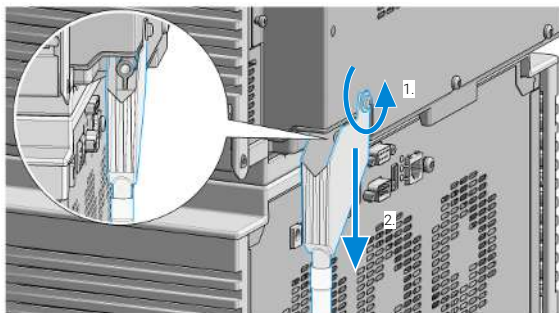
- 3 Ensure that no condensate remains inside the thermostat before proceeding forward.

NOTE

Gently tapping on the sides of the sampler can help to remove the last traces of condensate from the system.

Maintenance**Replace the Sample Thermostat**

- 4 Loosen the screw (1) and remove the condensate funnel (2) from the back of the thermostat.

**NOTE**

If there is still some condensate inside the thermostat, place a suitable container underneath the outlet tube, and keep tapping on the sides of the sampler until no more water comes out.

- 5 Remove the fixation screws on the back of Sample Thermostat.



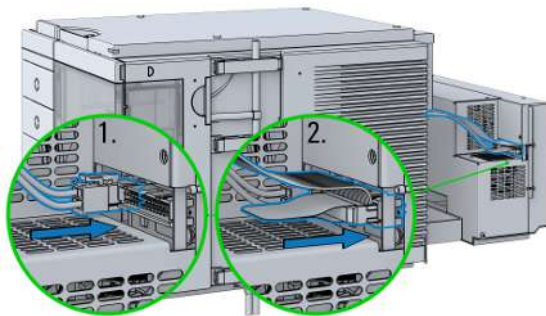
- 6 Pull the thermostat halfway out, disconnect the power and the data cable and then remove the unit completely from the sampler.



Maintenance

Replace the Sample Thermostat

- Slide the new thermostat halfway into the sampler and connect the power and the data cable.

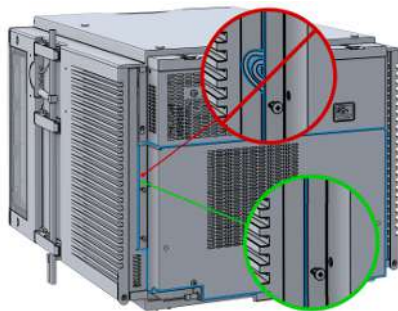


CAUTION

Damage to the cables

- Do not bend or pinch the cables.
- Make sure that the Sample Thermostat fits perfectly in the sampler.

- Slide the Sample Thermostat all the way into the sampler.



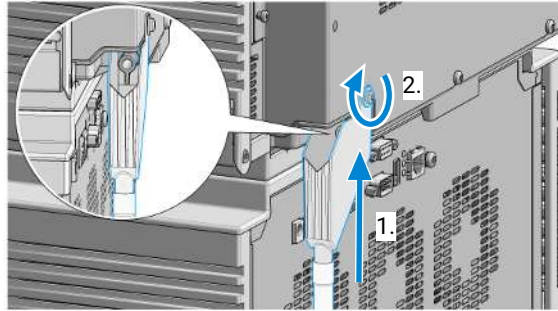
- Fix the unit with the four screws.



Maintenance

Replace the Sample Thermostat

- 10 Position the condensate collector funnel underneath the condensate drainage outlet tube (1) and fix it to the back of the thermostat by tightening the screw (2). Ensure correct orientation and avoid overtightening the screw.



NOTE

For information on proper condensate handling, see [Install the Sample Thermostat](#) on page 41.

- 11 Connect the power cable to the power connector at the rear of the module.



CAUTION

Damage to the Sample Thermostat

- Wait at least 30 min before switching on the compressor of the thermostat.
- This allows the refrigerant and system lubrication to reach equilibrium.

- 12 Switch on the sampler and perform the **Sample Cooler Function Test** to verify the correct functioning of the new thermostat, see [Sample Cooler Function Test](#) on page 163.

9 Parts and Materials for Maintenance

This chapter provides information on parts and materials for maintenance.

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Standard Parts 309

Standard Parts used in the 1290 Infinity III Bio LC System 309

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Biocompatible Analytical Head Assembly 100 μ L 312

Flush Head Assembly 500 μ L 314

Bio Flush Head Assembly 500 μ L 316

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Door Assy 323

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Standard Parts for Maintenance

Standard Parts







p/n	Description
 G4267-87201	Needle Assembly
 G4267-87012	High Pressure Needle Seat, 0.12 mm (PEEK)
 5068-0279	Rotor Seal, 3-position/6-port FI Valve
 5068-0280	Stator
 G4767-60500	Calibrated Sample Loop, 100 µL, right (blue coded)
 G4267-40033	Transport Protection

Standard Parts used in the 1290 Infinity III Bio LC System



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!

Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

p/n	Description
 G7137-87201	Needle Bio-compatible
 G3167-60017	Needle Seat Bio Capillary ST 0.17 x 230 SL/SL
 5320-0005	Rotor Seal, 3-position/6-port FI Valve, MP35N, 1300 bar
 5320-0004	Stator, Bio
 G7137-60500	Sample Loop MP35N 100 µL, right (blue/orange coded)
 G4267-40033	Transport Protection

Hotel Drawer

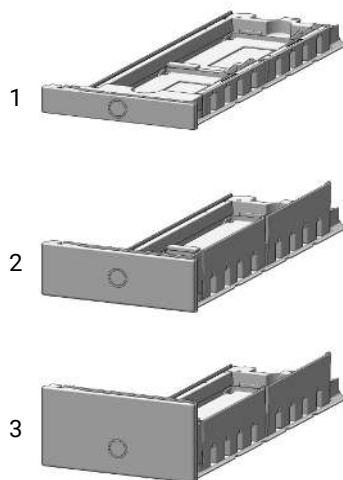






Figure 41: Hotel drawer

#	p/n	Description
1	 G7167-60021	Drawer 1H (including 2*G4267-60206 Sample Tray (Palette))
2	 G7167-60020	Drawer 2H (including 2*G4267-60205 Sample Tray (Palette))
3	 G7167-60022	Drawer 3H (including 2*G4267-60205 Sample Tray (Palette))
	 G4267-60024	Dummy Drawer (not shown)

Analytical Head Assembly 100 μ L

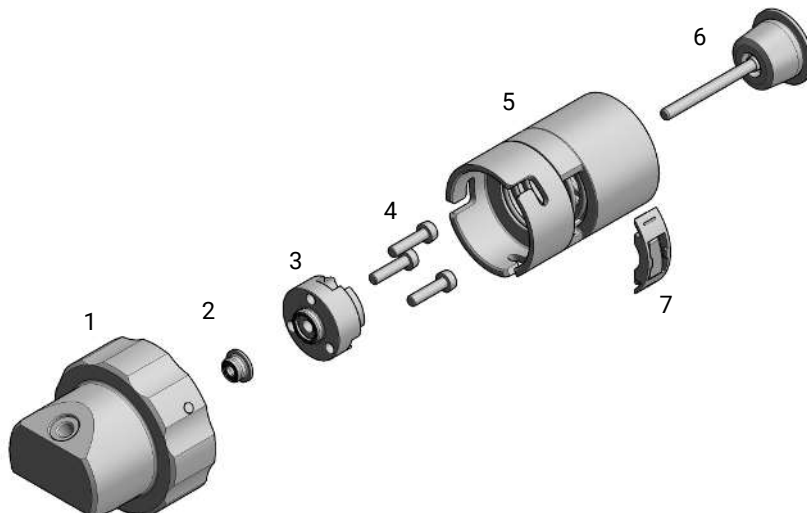


Figure 42: Analytical head assembly, 100 μ L

#	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1	G4267-60043	Analytical Head, 100 μ L (for G7167C)
1	1	G4267-60433	Head Assembly, 100 μ L
2	1	0905-1719	PE Seal
3	1	G4267-60434	Seal Support Assembly, 100 μ L
4	1	0515-1052	Screw M3 x 12 mm hex
5	1	G4267-60432	Spring Adapter Assembly
6	1	5067-5678	Piston, 100 μ L, Zirconium oxide
7	1	G4267-40430	RFID Clamp (not including the RFID Tag)
	1	5043-1000	O-Ring (not shown)
	1	5500-1159	Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 100 mm SX/S-2.3 (not shown)

Biocompatible Analytical Head Assembly 100 μ L



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

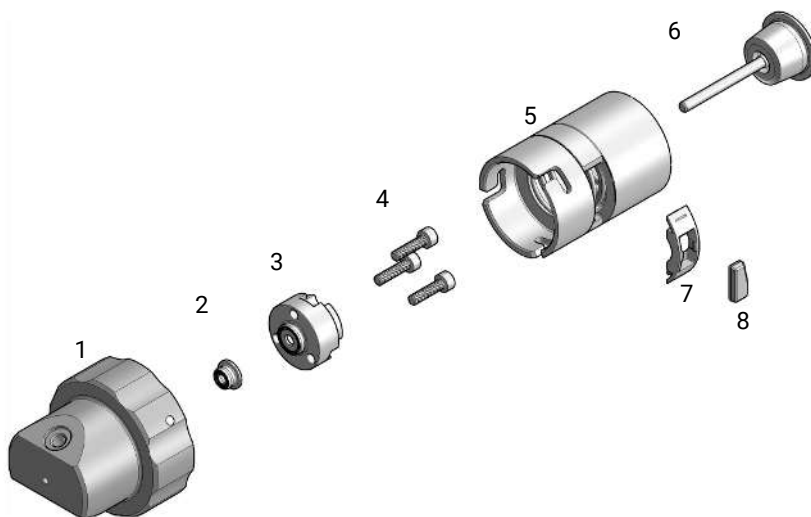





Figure 43: Biocompatible analytical head assembly, 100 μ L

#	p/n	Description
	G7137-60043	Bio-compatible Head 100 μ L (for G7137B)
1	G7137-60001	Bio-compatible head assembly, 100 μ L
2	G7131-20009	Seal PTFE (Bio), 100 μ L
3	G4267-60434	Seal Support Assembly, 100 μ L
4	0515-1052	Screw M3 x 12 mm hex
5	G4267-60432	Spring Adapter Assembly
6	5067-5678	Piston, 100 μ L, Zirconium oxide
7	G4267-40430	RFID Clamp

Parts and Materials for Maintenance

Biocompatible Analytical Head Assembly 100 µL

#	p/n	Description
8	 0960-2971	RF Transponder
	 5043-1000	O-Ring (not shown)
	 5500-1278	Capillary MP35N 0.17 mm x 100 mm SL/SL Capillary from the metering device to the injection valve (not shown)

Flush Head Assembly 500 μ L

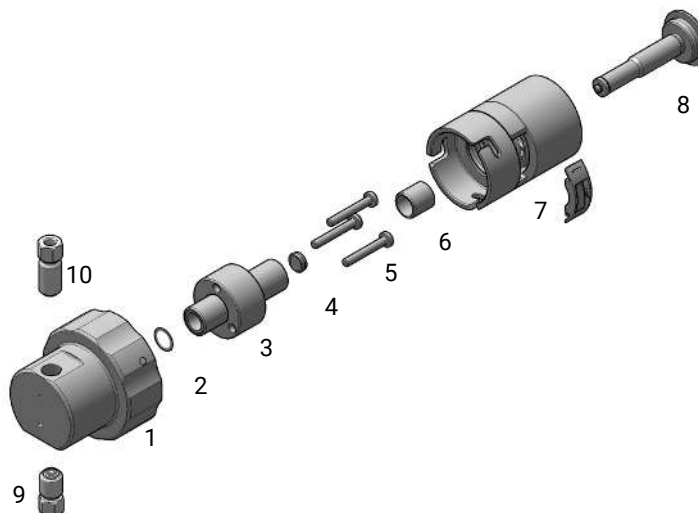




Figure 44: Flush head assembly, 500 μ L

#	p/n	Description
	G4267-60049	Flush head, 500 μ L (for G7167C)
1	G4267-60491	Flush Head Assembly, 500 μ L
2	5023-2473	Sealing Plate 500 μ L
3	G4267-60482	Cylinder Assembly, 500 μ L
4	5067-5918	Flush Head Seal 500 μ L
5	0515-5167	Screw
6	1410-1881	Bearing-Sleeve 8 mm-ID 10 mm-OD 10 mm-LG PI
7	G4267-60432	Spring Adapter Assembly
8	5067-5919	Piston Assembly 500 μ L
9	G4267-60451	Pump Valve IN
10	G4267-60452	Pump Valve Out

Parts and Materials for MaintenanceFlush Head Assembly 500 μ L

#	p/n	Description
	 5043-1000	O-Ring (not shown)
	 5500-1167	Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 250 mm SL-SL Capillary from the flush head to the injection valve (not shown)

Bio Flush Head Assembly 500 μ L



For bio-inert modules use bio-inert parts only!

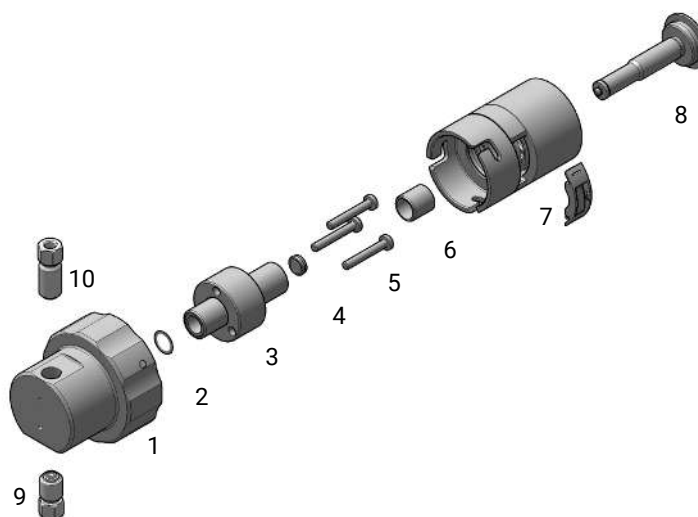





Figure 45: Flush head assembly, 500 μ L

#	p/n	Description
	G5668-60049	Flush Head Bio 500 μ L (for G7137B)
1	G5668-60491	Flush Head Bio Assembly, 500 μ L
2	5023-2473	Sealing Plate 500 μ L
3	G4267-60482	Cylinder Assembly, 500 μ L
4	G5668-60494	Seal 500 μ L Bio-inert
5	0515-5167	Screw
6	1410-1881	Bearing-Sleeve 8 mm-ID 10 mm-OD 10 mm-LG PI
7	G4267-60432	Spring Adapter Assembly

Parts and Materials for MaintenanceBio Flush Head Assembly 500 μ L

#	p/n	Description
8	 5067-5919	Piston Assembly 500 μ L
9	 G5668-60492	Pump Valve IN
10	 G5668-60493	Pump Valve Out

Injection Valve with Actuator

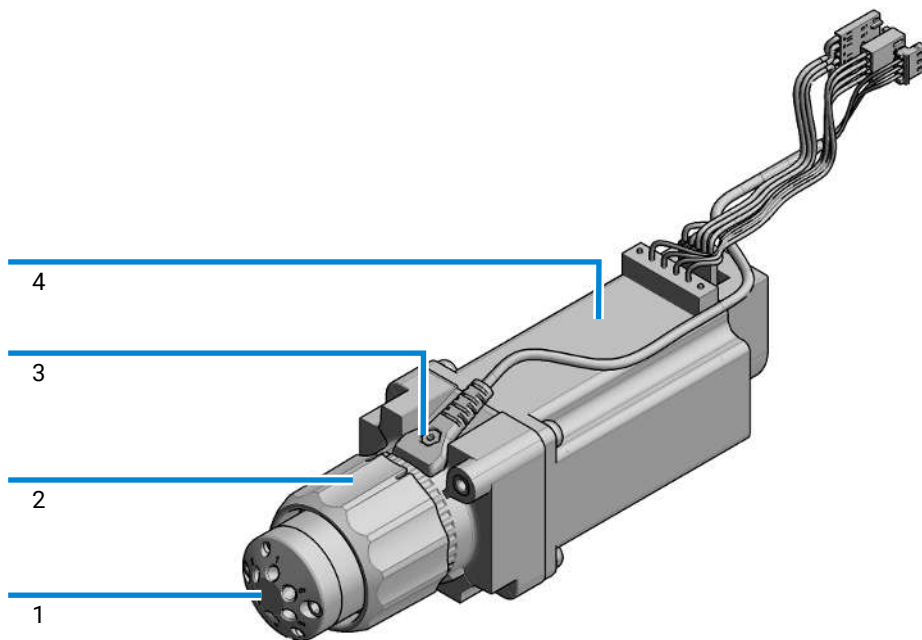


Figure 46: Injection valve with actuator

#	Qty.	p/n	Description
1	1	5067-6680	3-position/6-port FI valve 800 bar (for G7167C) OR
	1	5320-0003	3-position/6-port bio valve 1300 bar (for G7137B)
2	1	5043-0291	Lock Nut
3	1	5188-8030	Tag Reader
4	1	5067-4162	Direct-Actuator-50 Assembly

3-Position/6-Port FI Valve



For biocompatible modules use bio / biocompatible parts only!
Do not mix with bio-inert parts.

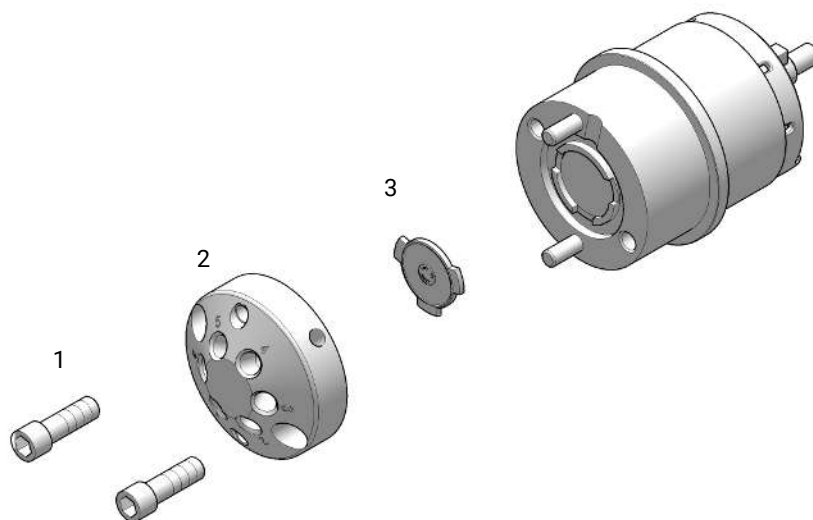




Figure 47: 3-Position/6-Port FI Valve Assembly

#	p/n	Description
	5067-6680	3-position/6-port FI valve 800 bar (for G7167C) OR
	5320-0003	3-position/6-port bio valve 1300 bar (for G7137B)
1	5068-0210	Stator screws
2	5068-0280	Stator (for G7167C) OR
	5320-0004	Stator, Bio (for G7137B)

Parts and Materials for Maintenance**3-Position/6-Port FI Valve**

#	p/n	Description
3	 5068-0279	Rotor Seal, 3-position/6-port FI Valve (for G7167C)
	OR	
	 5320-0005	Rotor Seal, 3-position/6-port FI Valve, MP35N, 1300 bar (for G7137B)

Needle Port Assembly

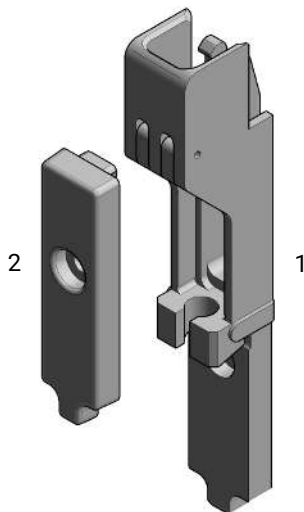




Figure 48: Needle port assembly

#	p/n	Description
1	 G4267-60044	Needle Port Assembly Station
2	 G4267-40045	Needle port Adapter

Door Assy Infinity III

5004-0056 (Door Kit Infinity III 320mm MS) :

Qty.	p/n	Description
1	 5043-0885	Insulation Window Infinity II 320 Right
1	 5360-0024	Door Multisampler
1	 5431-0062	Side Window Multisampler

Door Assy

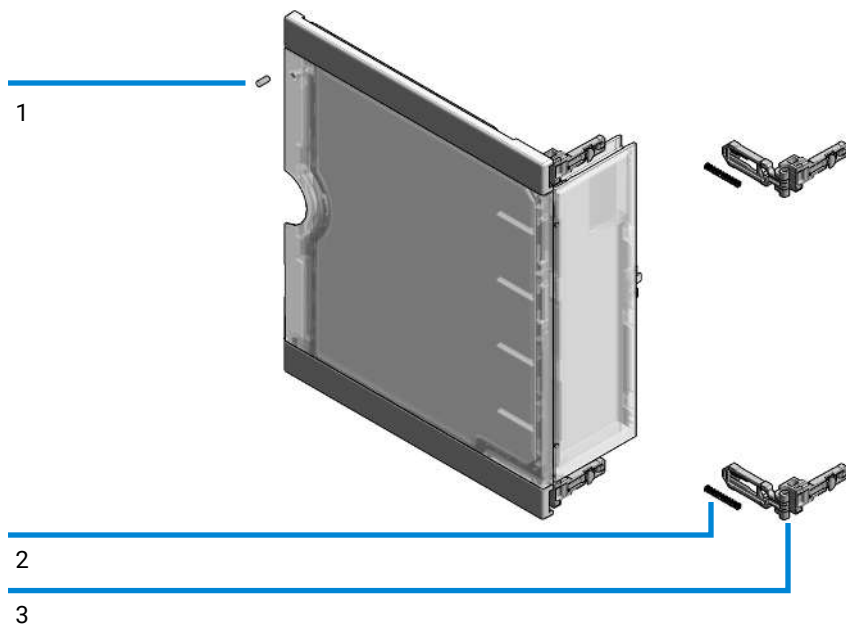


Figure 49: Door assy

#	Qty.	p/n	Description
	1	5067-5415	Door Assy
1	1	5021-1879	Permanent Magnet
2	1		Pressure Spring (not available)
3	2	5431-0016	Hinge Universal Latched

Sample Thermostat Upgrade Kit

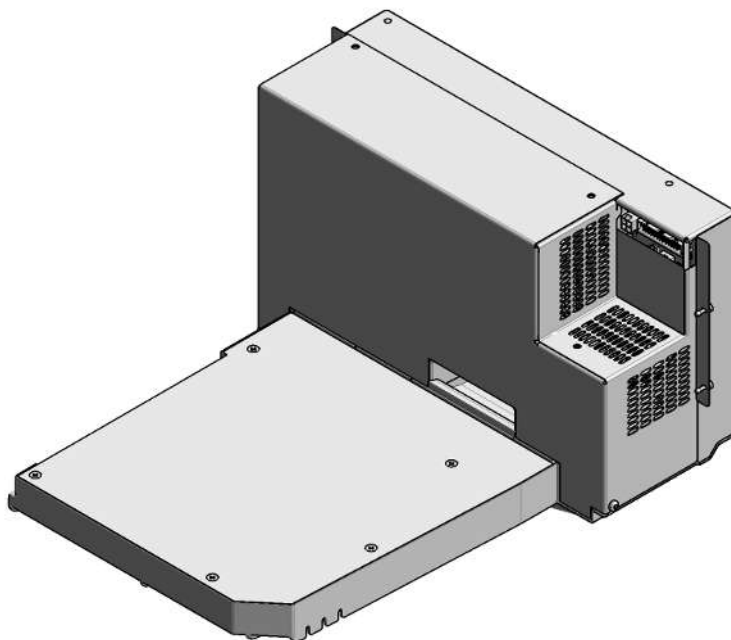










Figure 50: Sample Thermostat

p/n	Description
 G4761A	InfinityLab Sample Thermostat Upgrade Kit contains:
 G7167-60201	Sample Thermostat
 5067-6208	Condensate Drainage Kit (not shown)

NOTE

The Sample Thermostat contains flammable refrigerant R600a. Please check further details for installation.

Bottles

p/n	Description
 9301-6524	Solvent bottle, clear, 1000 mL
 9301-6528	Solvent bottle, clear, 1000 mL with cap
 9301-6342	Solvent bottle, clear 2 L
 9301-6526	Solvent bottle, amber, 1000 mL
 9301-6341	Solvent bottle, amber 2 L

Leak System Parts

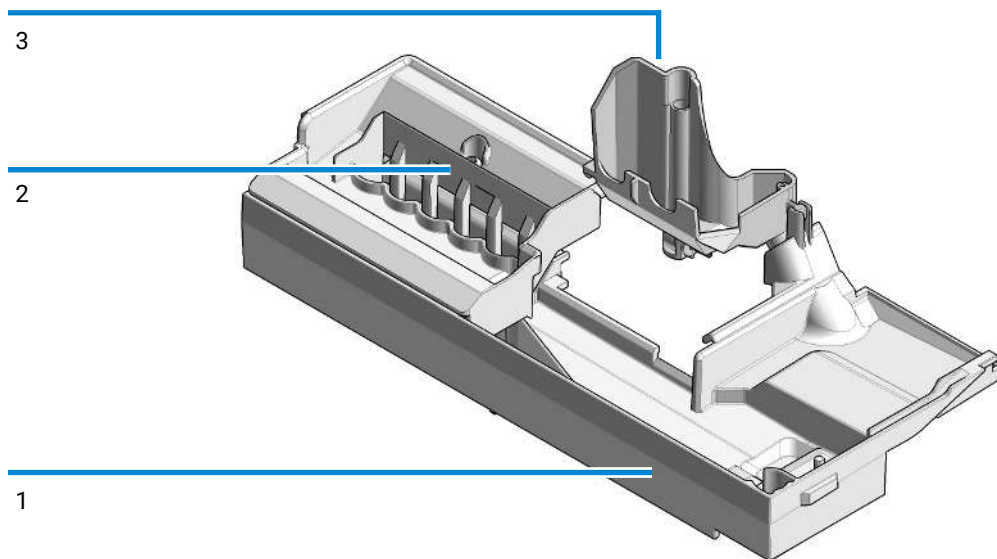






Figure 51: Drain management kit

#	p/n	Description
	 G4267-68708	Drain Management Kit contains:
1		Leak Plane
2		Ref Vial Holder (not orderable as one part)
3		Wash Port Assembly (not orderable as one part)
	 5043-1357	Seal silicone rubber (Washport; not shown)
	 G4267-60060	Blind seat (not shown)
	 5042-9974	Leak tubing (1.5 m, 120 mm required) (not shown)

Hybrid Multisampler Accessory Kit

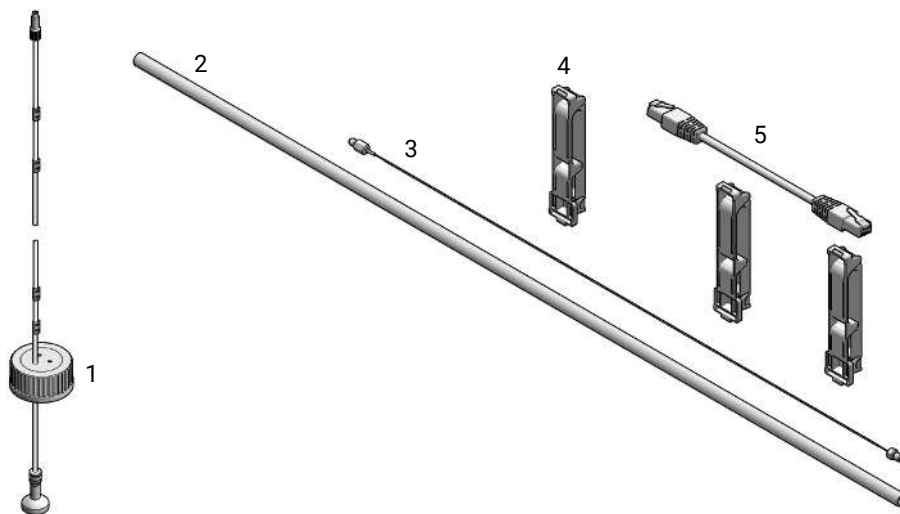










Figure 52: Accessory kit (standard)



#	Qty.	p/n	Description
1	1	G7167-68715	Accessory Kit 1260 Multisampler Accessory Kit OR
1	1	G7137-68705	Accessory Kit 1290 Bio Multisampler Accessory Kit
1	1	G7167-68050	Accessory Kit 1260 Hybrid Multisampler Accessory Kit OR
1	1	G7167-68060	Accessory Kit 1290 Hybrid Multisampler Accessory Kit
1	1	G4220-60007	Bottle Head Assembly (not included in Accessory Kit, shipped separately)
2	1	5063-6527	Tubing, Silicon Rubber, 1.2 m, ID/OD 6 mm/9 mm
3	1	5500-1246	Capillary ST 0.17 mm x 500 mm SI/SI OR

Parts and Materials for Maintenance

Hybrid Multisampler Accessory Kit

#	Qty.	p/n	Description
3	1	 5500-1279	Capillary MP35N 0.12 mm x 500 mm SI/SI
4	1	 5043-1013	Tubing Clip
5	1	 5181-1519	CAN cable, Agilent module to module, 1 m
	1	 5067-5967	Tubing Clip Tube Connector
	1	 0100-1846	UNION-TEFZEL
	1	 5182-0716	Screw Cap Vial, 2 ml, amber glass, write-on spot, 100/Pack
	1	 5190-7024	Screw Cap, PTFE/silicone, 100/pk
	1	 5043-1834	Single Drain Connector ID3.0-Long

Tools

p/n	Description
 0100-1710	Mounting Tool for Tubing Connections
 5023-2533	Mounting tool

Tubing Connector Leak Kit (5067-6137)

p/n	Description
 5067-6137	Tubing Connector Leak Kit

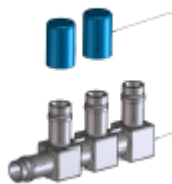


Figure 53: Tubing connector Leak Kit

Tubing Kit Sampler Multi-Wash

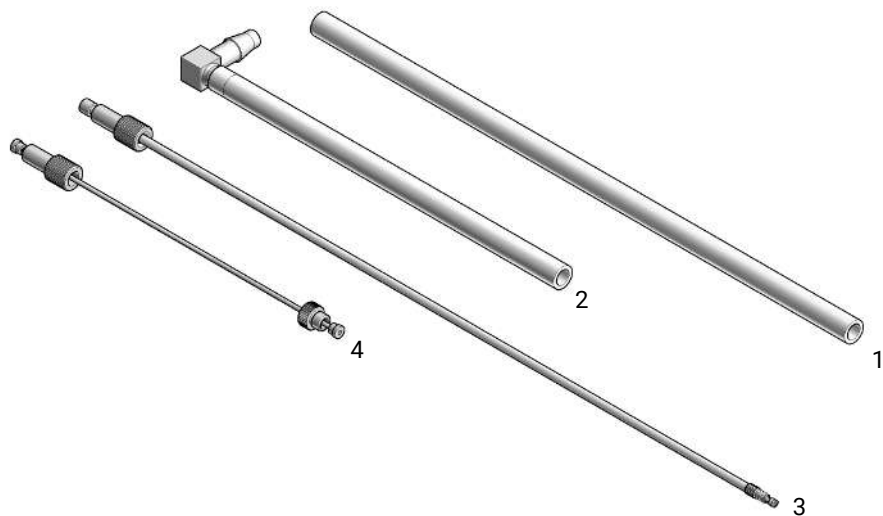



Figure 54: Tubing kit sampler multi-wash

#	p/n	Description
	 G4267-60081	Tubing-Kit-Sampler-Multi-Wash Contains:
1		Flex-Tubing
2		Flex-Tubing with tube connector 90 °
3		FEP Tubing OD 0.0625 inch with Ferrule/Nut for washport
4		FEP Tubing OD 0.0625 inch with Ferrule/Nut for flushpump



10 Identifying Cables

This chapter provides information on cables used with the modules.

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Analog Cables 333

Remote Cables 335

BCD Cables 339

CAN/LAN Cables 341

RS-232 Cables 342

USB 343

Cable Overview

NOTE

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

Analog cables

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

Remote cables

p/n	Description
5188-8029	ERI to general purpose
5188-8044	Remote Cable ERI – ERI
5188-8045	Remote Cable APG – ERI
5188-8059	ERI-Extension-Cable 1.2 m
5061-3378	Remote Cable to 35900 A/D converter
01046-60201	Agilent module to general purpose
5188-8057	Fraction Collection ERI remote Y-cable

CAN cables

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

LAN cables

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

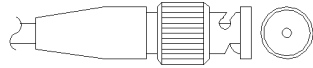
RS-232 cables

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

USB cables

p/n	Description
5188-8050	USB A M-USB Mini B 3 m (PC-Module)
5188-8049	USB A F-USB Mini B M OTG (Module to Flash Drive)

Analog Cables



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

Agilent Module to 35900 A/D converters

p/n 35900-60750	35900	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name
	1		Not connected
	2	Shield	Analog -
	3	Center	Analog +

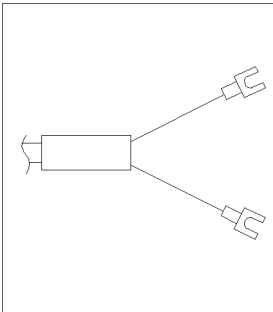
Agilent Module to BNC Connector

p/n 8120-1840	Pin BNC	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name
	Shield	Shield	Analog -
	Center	Center	Analog +

Identifying Cables

Analog Cables

Agilent Module to General Purpose

p/n 01046-60105	Pin	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name
	1		Not connected
	2	Black	Analog -
	3	Red	Analog +

Remote Cables

ERI (Enhanced Remote Interface)

- 5188-8029 ERI to general purpose (D-Sub 15 pin male - open end)
- 5188-8044 ERI to ERI (D_Sub 15 pin male - male)
- 5188-8059 ERI-Extension-Cable 1.2 m (D-Sub15 pin male / female)

p/n 5188-8029	pin	Color code	Enhanced Remote	Classic Remote	Active (TTL)
<p>D-Sub female 15way user's view to connector</p>	1	white	IO1	START REQUEST	Low
	2	brown	IO2	STOP	Low
	3	green	IO3	READY	High
	4	yellow	IO4	PEAK DETECT	Low
	5	grey	IO5	POWER ON	High
	6	pink	IO6	SHUT DOWN	Low
	7	blue	IO7	START	Low
	8	red	IO8	PREPARE	Low
	9	black	1wire DATA		
	10	violet	DGND		
	11	grey-pink	+5V ERI out		
	12	red-blue	PGND		
	13	white-green	PGND		
	14	brown-green	+24V ERI out		
	15	white-yellow	+24V ERI out		
	NC	yellow-brown			

NOTE

Configuration is different with old firmware revisions. The configuration for IO4 and IO5 is swapped for modules with firmware lower than D.07.10.


NOTE

Peak Detection is used for LCMS systems connected with the Fraction Collection Remote Y-Cable (5188-8057).

Identifying Cables

Remote Cables

- 5188-8045 ERI to APG (Connector D_Subminiature 15 pin (ERI), Connector D_Subminiature 9 pin (APG))


p/n 5188-8045	Pin (ERI)	Signal	Pin (APG)	Active (TTL)
	10	GND	1	
	1	Start Request	9	Low
	2	Stop	8	Low
	3	Ready	7	High
	5	Power on	6	High
	4	Future	5	
	6	Shut Down	4	Low
	7	Start	3	Low
	8	Prepare	2	Low
	Ground	Cable Shielding	NC	

Identifying Cables

Remote Cables

- 5188-8057 ERI to APG and RJ45 (Connector D_Subminiature 15 pin (ERI), Connector D_Subminiature 9 pin (APG), Connector plug Cat5e (RJ45))

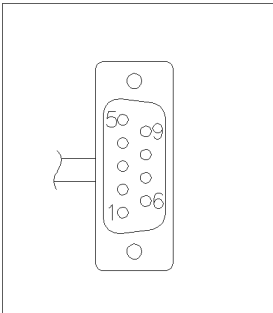
Table 23: 5188-8057 ERI to APG and RJ45

p/n 5188-8057	Pin (ERI)	Signal	Pin (APG)	Active (TTL)	Pin (RJ45)
	10	GND	1		5
	1	Start Request	9	High	
	2	Stop	8	High	
	3	Ready	7	High	
	4	Fraction Trigger	5	High	4
	5	Power on	6	High	
	6	Shut Down	4	High	
	7	Start	3	High	
	8	Prepare	2	High	
	Ground	Cable Shielding	NC		

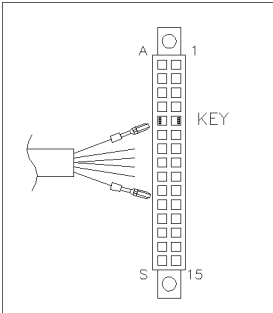


One end of these cables provides an Agilent Technologies APG (Auxiliary Port Group) remote connector to be connected to Agilent modules. The other end depends on the instrument to be connected to.

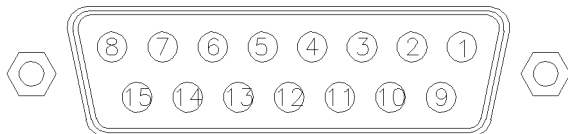
Agilent Module to Agilent 35900 A/D Converters

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

Agilent Module to General Purpose

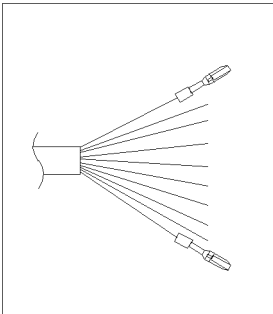
p/n 01046-60201	Wire Color	Pin Agilent module	Signal Name	Active (TTL)
	White	1	Digital ground	
	Brown	2	Prepare run	Low
	Gray	3	Start	Low
	Blue	4	Shut down	Low
	Pink	5	Not connected	
	Yellow	6	Power on	High
	Red	7	Ready	High
	Green	8	Stop	Low
	Black	9	Start request	Low

BCD Cables

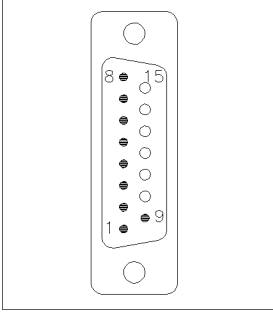


One end of these cables provides a 15-pin BCD connector to be connected to the Agilent modules. The other end depends on the instrument to be connected to

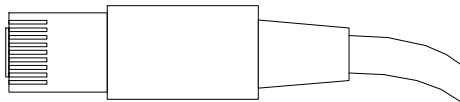
Agilent Module to General Purpose

p/n G1351-81600	Wire Color	Pin Agilent module	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 Module to 3396 Integrators

p/n 03396-60560	Pin 3396	Pin Agilent module	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

CAN/LAN Cables



Both ends of this cable provide a modular plug to be connected to Agilent modules CAN or LAN connectors.

Can Cables

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

LAN Cables

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

RS-232 Cables

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

USB

To connect a USB Flash Drive use a USB OTG cable with Mini-B plug and A socket.

p/n	Description
5188-8050	USB A M-USB Mini B 3 m (PC-Module)
5188-8049	USB A F-USB Mini B M OTG (Module to Flash Drive)



11

Hardware Information

This chapter describes the module in more detail on hardware and electronics.

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Firmware Description 345

Electrical Connections 348

Interfaces 350

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Instrument Layout 362

Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF) 363

Module-Specific Hardware Information 364

Hardware Configuration Settings 364

Setting the 6-bit Configuration Switch 366

General Hardware Information

This section provides detailed hardware information on firmware that is valid for this module.

Firmware Description

The firmware of the instrument consists of two independent sections:

- a non-instrument specific section, called *resident system*
- an instrument specific section, called *main system*

Resident System

This resident section of the firmware is identical for all Agilent 1100/1200/1220/1260/1290 series modules. Its properties are:

- the complete communication capabilities (CAN, LAN, USB and RS- 232)
- memory management
- ability to update the firmware of the 'main system'

Main System

Its properties are:

- the complete communication capabilities (CAN, LAN, USB and RS- 232)
- memory management
- ability to update the firmware of the 'resident system'

In addition the main system comprises the instrument functions that are divided into common functions like

- run synchronization through APG/ERI remote,
- error handling,
- diagnostic functions,

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

- or module specific functions like
 - internal events such as lamp control, filter movements,
 - raw data collection and conversion to absorbance.

Firmware Updates

Firmware updates can be done with the Agilent Lab Advisor software with files on the hard disk (latest version should be used).

Required tools, firmware and documentation are available from the Agilent web: <https://www.agilent.com/en-us/firmwareDownload?whid=69761>

The file naming conventions are:

PPPP_RVVV_XXX.dlb, where

- PPPP is the product number, for example, 1315B for the G1315B DAD,
- R the firmware revision, for example, A for G1315B or B for the G1315C DAD,
- VVV is the revision number, for example 650 is revision 6.50,
- XXX is the build number of the firmware.

For instructions on firmware updates refer to section *Replacing Firmware* in chapter *Maintenance* or use the documentation provided with the *Firmware Update Tools*.

NOTE

Update of main system can be done in the resident system only. Update of the resident system can be done in the main system only.
Main and resident firmware must be from the same set.

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

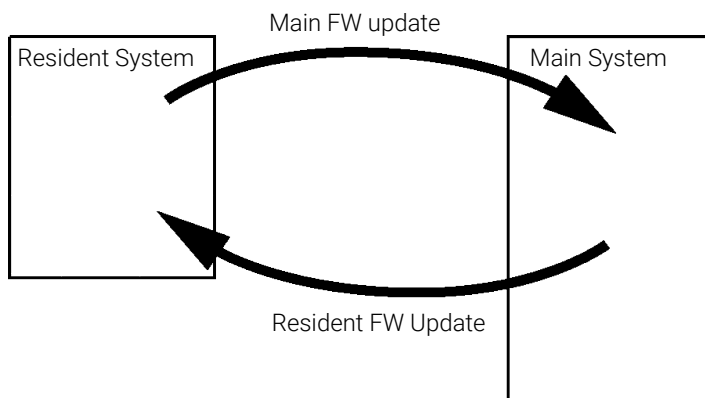


Figure 55: Firmware update mechanism

For further information about minimum firmware requirements, firmware compatibilities and emulation for backward compatibility with specific software environments, please check the latest Firmware Bulletin.

The firmware update tools, firmware and documentation are available from the Agilent web.

- <https://www.agilent.com/en-us/firmwareDownload?whid=69761>

Electrical Connections

- The CAN bus is a serial bus with high-speed data transfer. The two connectors for the CAN bus are used for internal module data transfer and synchronization.
- The ERI 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 LAN connector may be used to control the module from a computer through a LAN connection. This connector is activated and can be configured with the configuration switch.
- The USB connector may be used for service related workflows.
- The power input socket accepts a line voltage of 100 – 240 VAC \pm 10 % with a line frequency of 50 or 60 Hz. Maximum power consumption varies by module. 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.

WARNING**Electric shock due to insufficient insulation of connected instruments****Personal injury or damage to the instrument**

- **Any other instruments connected to this instrument shall be approved to a suitable safety standard and must include reinforced insulation from the mains.**

NOTE

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

Rear View of the Module

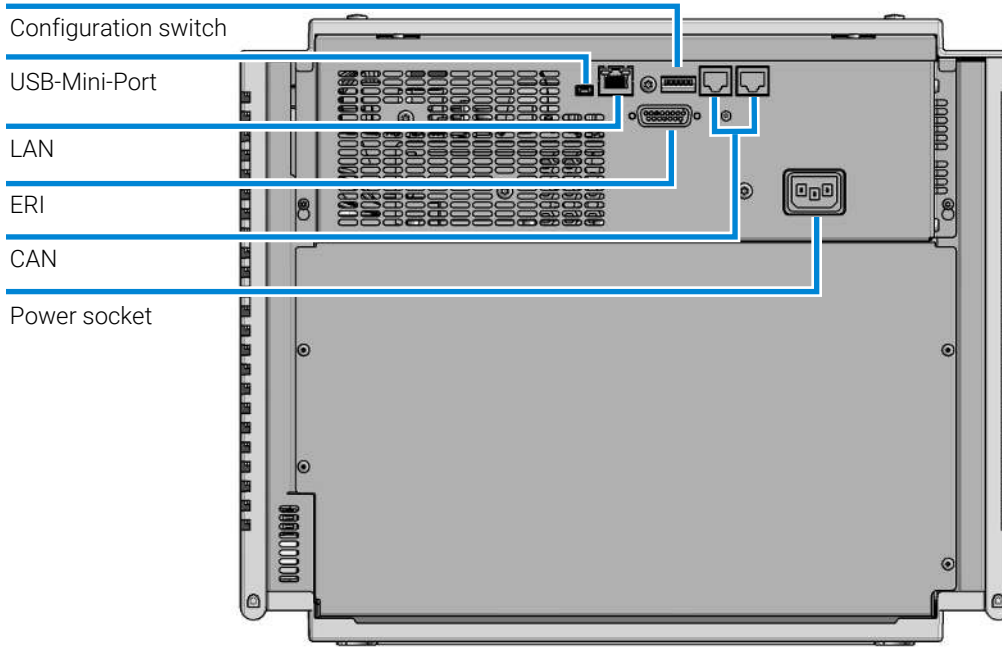


Figure 56: Rear view of multisampler - electrical connections and label

Serial Number Information

The serial number information on the instrument labels provide the following information:

CCXZZ00000	Format
CC	Country of manufacturing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DE = Germany • JP = Japan • CN = China • RO = Romania
X	Alphabetic character A-Z (used by manufacturing)
ZZ	Alpha-numeric code 0-9, A-Z, where each combination unambiguously denotes a module (there can be more than one code for the same module)
00000	Serial number

Interfaces

The Agilent InfinityLab LC Series modules provide the following interfaces:

Table 24: Agilent InfinityLab LC Series interfaces

Module	CAN	USB	LAN (on-board)	RS-232	Analog	APG (A) / ERI (E)	Special
Pumps							
G7104A/C	2	No	Yes	Yes	1	A	
G7110B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
G7111A/B, G5654A	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
G7112B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
G7120A, G7132A	2	No	Yes	Yes	1	A	
G7161A/B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
Samplers							
G7129A/B/C	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
G7167A/B/C, G7137A/B, G5668A, G3167A/B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
G7157A	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
Detectors							
G7114A/B	2	Yes	Yes	No	1	E	
G7115A	2	Yes	Yes	No	1	E	
G7117A/B/C	2	Yes	Yes	No	1	E	
G7121A/B	2	Yes	Yes	No	1	E	
G7162A/B	2	Yes	Yes	No	1	E	
G7165A	2	Yes	Yes	No	1	E	
Fraction Collectors							
G7158B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	
G7159B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	

Module	CAN	USB	LAN (on-board)	RS-232	Analog	APG (A) / ERI (E)	Special
G7166A	2	No	No	No	No	No	Requires a host module with on-board LAN with minimum FW B.06.40 or C.06.40, or with additional G1369C LAN Card
G1364E/F, G5664B	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	E	THERMOSTAT for G1330B
Others							
G1170A	2	No	No	No	No	No	Requires a host module with on-board LAN or with additional G1369C LAN Card.
G7116A/B	2	No	No	No	No	No	Requires a host module with on-board LAN or with additional G1369C LAN Card.
G7122A	No	No	No	Yes	No	A	
G7170B	2	No	No	No	No	No	Requires a host module with on-board LAN with minimum FW B.06.40 or C.06.40, or with additional G1369C LAN Card
G7175A	2	No	No	No	No	No	Requires a host module with on-board LAN or with additional G1369C LAN Card.

NOTE

LAN connection is made between at least one of the Agilent modules and the Control PC.

- If an Assist Hub is installed, connect the LAN to the Lab LAN port of the Assist Hub.
- If an Assist Hub is NOT installed and a detector is installed, connect the LAN to this detector.
- If an Assist Hub is NOT installed and there are multiple detectors with spectral capabilities, consider using additional LAN connections for each detector.
- If an Assist Hub is installed, connect additional LAN connections from the detectors and pumps to the Assist Hub.

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

- CAN connectors as interface to other modules
- LAN connector as interface to the control software
- RS-232C as interface to a computer
- USB (Universal Serial Bus) for service workflows
- REMOTE connector as interface to other Agilent products
- Analog output connector for signal output

Overview Interfaces

CAN

The CAN is inter-module communication interface. It is a 2-wire serial bus system supporting high speed data communication and real-time requirement.

LAN

The modules have either an interface slot for a LAN card (e.g. Agilent G1369B/C LAN Interface) or they have an on-board LAN interface (e.g. detectors G1315C/D DAD and G1365C/D MWD). This interface allows the control of the module/system via a PC with the appropriate control software. Some modules have neither on-board LAN nor an interface slot for a LAN card (e.g. G1170A Valve Drive or G4227A Flexible Cube). These are hosted modules and require a Host module with firmware B.06.40 or later or with additional G1369C LAN Card.

NOTE

LAN connection is made between at least one of the Agilent modules and the Control PC.

- If an Assist Hub is installed, connect the LAN to the Lab LAN port of the Assist Hub.
- If an Assist Hub is NOT installed and a detector is installed, connect the LAN to this detector.
- If an Assist Hub is NOT installed and there are multiple detectors with spectral capabilities, consider using additional LAN connections for each detector.
- If an Assist Hub is installed, connect additional LAN connections from the detectors and pumps to the Assist Hub.

RS-232C (Serial)

NOTE

There is no configuration possible on main boards with on-board LAN. These are pre-configured for 19200 baud, 8 data bit with no parity and one start bit and one stop bit are always used (not selectable).

The RS-232C is designed as DCE (data communication equipment) with a 9-pin male SUB-D type connector. The pins are defined as:

Table 25: RS-232C Connection Table

Pin	Direction	Function
1	In	DCD
2	In	RxD
3	Out	TxD
4	Out	DTR
5		Ground
6	In	DSR
7	Out	RTS
8	In	CTS
9	In	RI

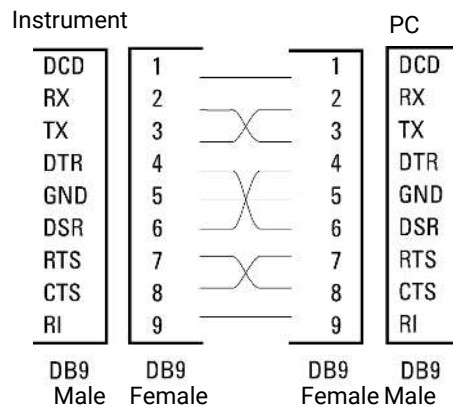


Figure 57: RS-232 Cable

Analog Signal Output

The analog signal output can be distributed to a recording device. For details refer to the description of the module's mainboard.

APG Remote

The APG Remote connector may be used in combination with other analytical instruments from Agilent Technologies if you want to use features as common shut down, prepare, and so on.

Remote control allows easy connection between single instruments or systems to ensure coordinated analysis with simple coupling requirements.

The subminiature D connector is used. The module provides one remote connector which is inputs/outputs (wired- or technique).

To provide maximum safety within a distributed analysis system, one line is dedicated to **SHUT DOWN** the system's critical parts in case any module detects a serious problem. To detect whether all participating modules are switched on or properly powered, one line is defined to summarize the **POWER ON** state of all connected modules. Control of analysis is maintained by signal readiness **READY** for next analysis, followed by **START** of run and optional **STOP** of run triggered on the respective lines. In addition **PREPARE** and **START REQUEST** may be issued. The signal levels are defined as:

- standard TTL levels (0 V is logic true, + 5.0 V is false),
- fan-out is 10 ,
- input load is 2.2 kOhm against + 5.0 V, and
- output are open collector type, inputs/outputs (wired- or technique).

NOTE

All common TTL circuits operate with a 5 V power supply. A TTL signal is defined as "low" or L when between 0 V and 0.8 V and "high" or H when between 2.0 V and 5.0 V (with respect to the ground terminal).

Table 26: Remote Signal Distribution

Pin	Signal	Description
1	DGND	Digital ground
2	PREPARE	(L) Request to prepare for analysis (for example, calibration, detector lamp on). Receiver is any module performing pre-analysis activities.

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

Pin	Signal	Description
3	START	(L) Request to start run / timetable. Receiver is any module performing run-time controlled activities.
4	SHUT DOWN	(L) System has serious problem (for example, leak: stops pump). Receiver is any module capable to reduce safety risk.
5		Not used
6	POWER ON	(H) All modules connected to system are switched on. Receiver is any module relying on operation of others.
7	READY	(H) System is ready for next analysis. Receiver is any sequence controller.
8	STOP	(L) Request to reach system ready state as soon as possible (for example, stop run, abort or finish and stop injection). Receiver is any module performing run-time controlled activities.
9	START REQUEST	(L) Request to start injection cycle (for example, by start key on any module). Receiver is the autosampler.

ERI (Enhanced Remote Interface)

ERI replaces the AGP Remote Interface that is used in the HP 1090/1040/1050/1100 HPLC systems and Agilent 1100/1200/1200 Infinity HPLC modules. All new InfinityLab LC Series products using the communication board use ERI. This interface is already used in the Agilent Universal Interface Box 2 (UIB2)

Remote (ERI)

The ERI (Enhanced Remote Interface) connector may be used in combination with other analytical instruments from Agilent Technologies if you want to use features as common shut down, prepare, and so on.

It allows easy connection between single instruments or systems to ensure coordinated analysis with simple coupling requirements.

The subminiature D connector is used. The module provides one remote connector which is inputs/outputs (wired- or technique).

To provide maximum safety within a distributed analysis system, one line is dedicated to **SHUT DOWN** the system's critical parts in case any module detects a serious problem. To detect whether all participating modules are switched on or properly powered, one line is defined to summarize the **POWER ON** state of all connected modules. Control of analysis is maintained by signal readiness **READY** for next analysis, followed by **START** of run and optional **STOP** of run triggered on the respective lines. In addition **PREPARE** and **START REQUEST** may be issued. The signal levels are defined as:

- standard TTL levels (0 V is logic true, + 5.0 V is false),
- fan-out is 10,
- input load is 2.2 kOhm against + 5.0 V, and
- output are open collector type, inputs/outputs (wired- or technique).

NOTE

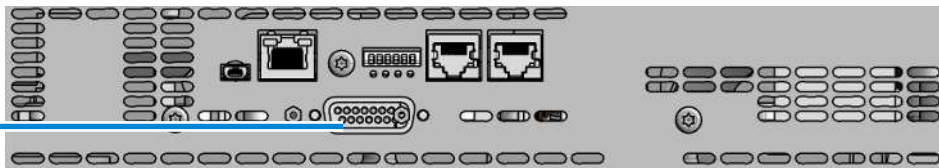
All common TTL circuits operate with a 5 V power supply. A TTL signal is defined as "low" or L when between 0 V and 0.8 V and "high" or H when between 2.0 V and 5.0 V (with respect to the ground terminal).

Table 27: ERI signal distribution

Pin	Signal	Description
1	START REQUEST	(L) Request to start injection cycle (for example, by start key on any module). Receiver is the autosampler.
2	STOP	(L) Request to reach system ready state as soon as possible (for example, stop run, abort or finish and stop injection). Receiver is any module performing run-time controlled activities.
3	READY	(H) System is ready for next analysis. Receiver is any sequence controller.
4	POWER ON	(H) All modules connected to system are switched on. Receiver is any module relying on operation of others.
5		Not used
6	SHUT DOWN	(L) System has serious problem (for example, leak: stops pump). Receiver is any module capable to reduce safety risk.
7	START	(L) Request to start run / timetable. Receiver is any module performing run-time controlled activities.
8	PREPARE	(L) Request to prepare for analysis (for example, calibration, detector lamp on). Receiver is any module performing pre-analysis activities.

ERI Description

The ERI interface contains eight individual programmable input/output pins. In addition, it provides 24 V power and 5 V power and a serial data line to detect and recognize further add-ons that could be connected to this interface. This way the interface can support various additional devices like sensors, triggers (in and out) and small controllers, etc.



ERI

Figure 58: Location of the ERI interface

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

	Pin	Enhanced Remote
<p>D-Sub female 15way user's view to connector</p> <p>101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108</p> <p>8 15 9</p> <p>+24V +24V PGND PGND +5V DGND 1WEprom</p>	1	IO 1 (START REQUEST)
	2	IO 2 (STOP)
	3	IO 3 (READY)
	4	IO 4 (POWER ON)
	5	IO 5 (NOT USED)
	6	IO 6 (SHUT DOWN)
	7	IO 7 (START)
	8	IO 8 (PREPARE)
	9	1 wire DATA
	10	DGND
	11	+5 V ERI out
	12	PGND
	13	PGND
	14	+24 V ERI out
	15	+24 V ERI out

IO (Input/Output) Lines

- Eight generic bi-directional channels (input or output).
- Same as the APG Remote.
- Devices like valves, relays, ADCs, DACs, controllers can be supported/controlled.

1-Wire Data (Future Use)

This serial line can be used to read out an EPROM or write into an EPROM of a connected ERI-device. The firmware can detect the connected type of device automatically and update information in the device (if required).

5V Distribution (Future Use)

- Available directly after turning on the hosting module (assures that the firmware can detect certain basic functionality of the device).

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

- For digital circuits or similar.
- Provides 500 mA maximum.
- Short-circuit proof with automatic switch off (by firmware).

24V Distribution (Future Use)

- Available by firmware command (defined turn on/off).
- For devices that need higher power
 - Class 0: 0.5 A maximum (12 W)
 - Class 1: 1.0 A maximum (24 W)
 - Class 2: 2.0 A maximum (48 W)
- Class depends on hosting module's internal power overhead.
- If a connected device requires more power the firmware detects this (overcurrent detection) and provides the information to the user interface.
- Fuse used for safety protection (on board).
- Short circuit will be detected through hardware.

Hardware Information

General Hardware Information

USB (Universal Serial Bus)

The USB replaced the RS-232 and is used for service workflows, only.

For the InfinityLab Assist, the USB connector supports USB storage media of type exFAT, FAT32, EXT4. It can be used to perform software updates, data storage, back up, or Import/Export of Tasks & Settings.

Special Interfaces

There is no special interface for this module.

Instrument Layout

The industrial design of the module incorporates several innovative features. It uses Agilent's E-PAC concept for the packaging of electronics and mechanical assemblies. This concept is based upon the use of expanded polypropylene (EPP) layers of foam plastic spacers in which the mechanical and electronic boards components of the module are placed. This pack is then housed in a metal inner cabinet which is enclosed by a plastic external cabinet. The advantages of this packaging technology are:

- virtual elimination of fixing screws, bolts or ties, reducing the number of components and increasing the speed of assembly/disassembly,
- the plastic layers have air channels molded into them so that cooling air can be guided exactly to the required locations,
- the plastic layers help cushion the electronic and mechanical parts from physical shock, and
- the metal inner cabinet shields the internal electronics from electromagnetic interference and also helps to reduce or eliminate radio frequency emissions from the instrument itself.

Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF)

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

EMF Counters

EMF counters increment with use and can be assigned a maximum limit which provides visual feedback in the user interface when the limit is exceeded. Some counters can be reset to zero after the required maintenance procedure.

Using the EMF Counters

The user-settable **EMF** limits for the **EMF Counters** enable the early maintenance feedback to be adapted to specific user requirements. The useful maintenance cycle is dependent on the requirements for use. Therefore, the definition of the maximum limits needs 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 the default **EMF** limits should be set. When instrument performance indicates maintenance is necessary, take note of the values displayed by the **EMF 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.

Module-Specific Hardware Information

Hardware Configuration Settings

Example shows an instrument configuration with a Diode Array Detector.

- 1 Set the switches of the Configuration switch at the rear of the module:
 - a All switches DOWN: module uses the default IP address 192.168.254.11.



Hardware Information

Module-Specific Hardware Information

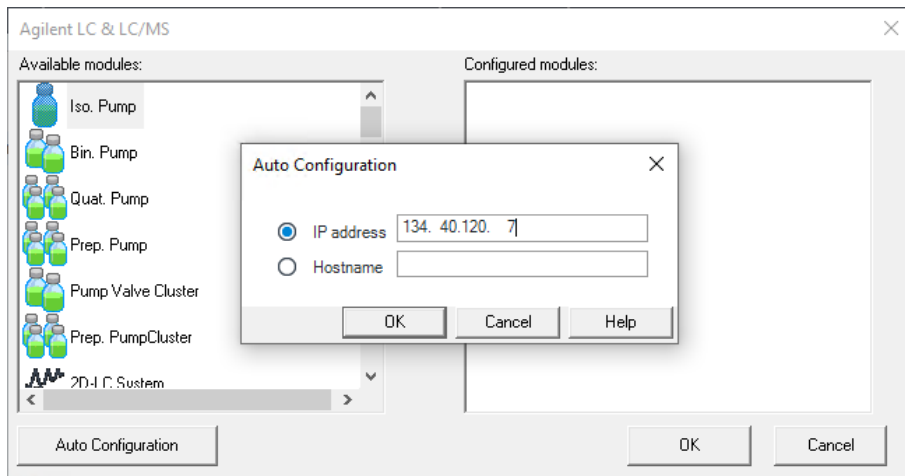
- b Switch 4 UP and others DOWN: module uses DHCP.
- c Switch 5 UP and others DOWN: modules uses STORED address.

NOTE

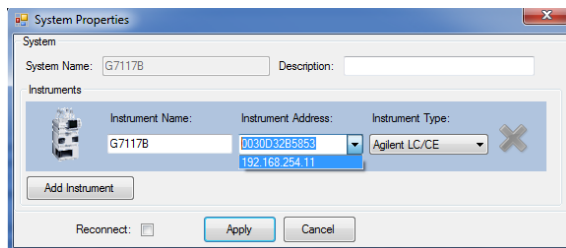
For more details about the configuration switch settings, see [Setting the 6-bit Configuration Switch](#) on page 366.

2 Enter the setup information (MAC ¹ / IP address and/or Instrument Name) in the Control or Diagnostic software.

a Agilent OpenLab CDS (Configure Instrument):



b Lab Advisor (Instrument Overview - Add Instrument):



¹ MAC address can only be used in DHCP DIP-switch configuration

Setting the 6-bit Configuration Switch

The communication board provides the 6-bit configuration switch and is located at the rear of the module. Switch settings provide configuration parameters for LAN and instrument specific initialization procedures.

All modules with communication board:

- Default is ALL switches DOWN (best settings).
 - Default IP address for LAN 192.168.254.11
- For specific LAN modes switches 4-5 must be set as required.
- For boot resident/cold start modes switches 1+2 or 6 must be UP.

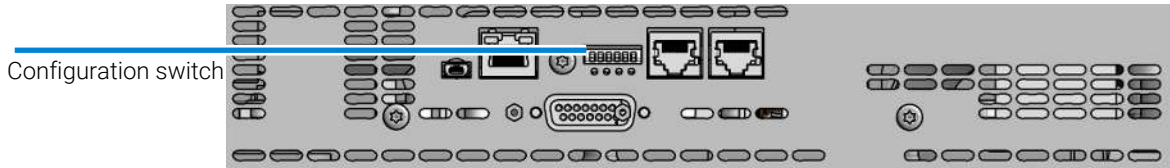


Figure 59: Location of configuration switch

Hardware Information

Module-Specific Hardware Information

Table 28: 6-bit configuration switch

SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6	Mode	Init Mode
0	0	0	0	0	0	COM	Use Default IP Address (192.168.254.11, Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0)
0	0	0	0	1	0	COM	Use Stored IP Address
0	0	0	1	0	0	COM	USE DHCP to request IP Address (Host name will be the MAC address)
1	0	0	0	0	0	Test	Boot Main System/Keep Data
1	1	0	0	0	0	Test	Boot Resident System/Keep Data
1	0	0	0	0	1	Test	Boot Main System/Revert to Default Data
1	1	0	0	0	1	Test	Boot Resident System/Revert to Default Data

Legend:

0 (switch down), 1 (switch up), SW (switch)

Special Settings

Boot-Resident/Main

Firmware update procedures may require this mode in case of firmware loading errors (main/resident firmware part).

If you use the following switch settings and power the instrument up again, the instrument firmware stays in the resident/main mode. In resident mode, it is not operable as a module. It only uses basic functions of the operating system for example, for communication. In this mode the main firmware can be loaded (using update utilities).

Forced Cold Start

A forced cold start can be used to bring the module into a defined mode with default parameter settings.

- Boot Main System / Revert to Default Data
The instrument will boot to main mode and changes to the module's default parameter. May be also required to load resident firmware into the module.
- Boot Resident System / Revert to Default Data
The instrument will boot to resident mode and changes to the module's default parameter. May be also required to load main firmware into the module.

CAUTION

Loss of data

Forced cold start erases all methods and data stored in the non-volatile memory. Exceptions are calibration settings, diagnosis and repair log books which will not be erased.

- Save your methods and data before executing a forced cold start.

12

LAN Configuration

This chapter provides information on connecting the module to the control software.

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Configuration Switch and Mode Selection 373

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) 380

General Information (DHCP) 380

Setup (DHCP) 381

Manual Configuration 383

PC and User Interface Software Setup 384

PC Setup for Local Configuration 384

What You Have to Do First

The module has an on-board LAN communication interface.

NOTE

This chapter is generic and may show figures that differ from your module. The functionality is the same.

- 1 Note the MAC (Media Access Control) address for further reference. The MAC or hardware address of the LAN interfaces is a world wide unique identifier. No other network device will have the same hardware address. The MAC address can be found on a label at the rear of the module (see [Figure 61](#) on page 371, or [Figure 62](#) on page 371).

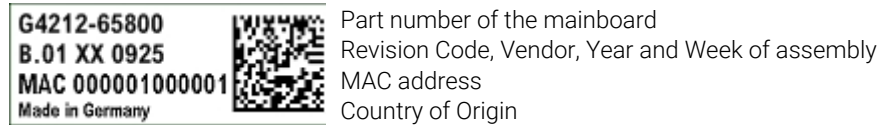


Figure 60: MAC label (example)

- 2 Connect the instrument's LAN interface to

LAN Configuration

What You Have to Do First

- the PC network card using a crossover network cable (point-to-point) or
- a hub or switch using a standard LAN cable.

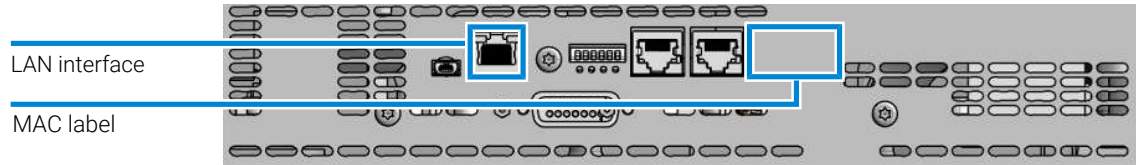


Figure 61: Location of LAN interfaces and MAC label (board with 6-bit configuration switch)

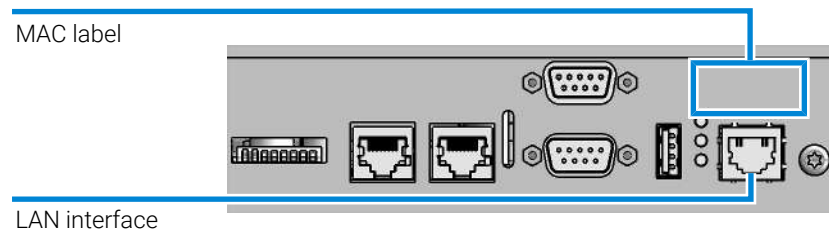


Figure 62: Location of LAN interfaces and MAC label (board with 8-bit configuration switch)

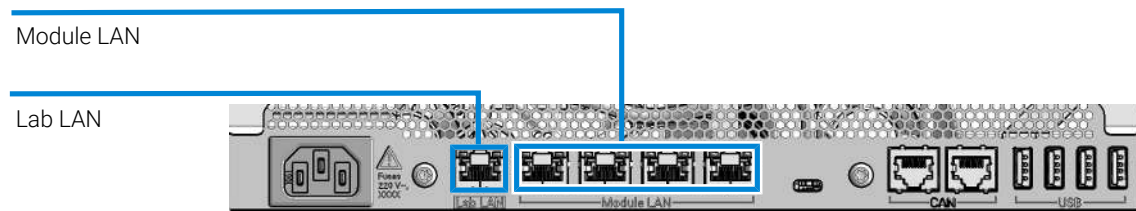


Figure 63: Location of LAN interfaces (InfinityLab Assist Hub)

TCP/IP Parameter Configuration

To operate properly in a network environment, the LAN interface must be configured with valid TCP/IP network parameters. These parameters are:

- IP address
- Subnet Mask
- Default Gateway

The TCP/IP parameters can be configured by the following methods:

- by automatically requesting the parameters from a network-based DHCP Server (using the so-called Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). This mode requires a LAN-onboard Module or a G1369C LAN Interface card, see [Setup \(DHCP\)](#) on page 381
- by manually setting the parameters using the Local Controller

The LAN interface differentiates between several initialization modes. The initialization mode (short form 'init mode') defines how to determine the active TCP/IP parameters after power-on. The parameters may be derived non-volatile memory or initialized with known default values. The initialization mode is selected by the configuration switch, see on page 375.

Configuration Switch and Mode Selection

The module is shipped with all switches (SW) set to OFF.

NOTE

To perform any LAN configuration, SW1 and SW2 must be set to OFF.

Configuration Switch (8-Bit)



Figure 64: Location of configuration switch (8-bit) at the rear of the module

LAN Configuration

Configuration Switch and Mode Selection

Table 29: Overview of 8-bit configuration switch settings

SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7	SW 8	Mode	Init Mode
0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	Link config	Speed and duplex mode determined by autonegotiation ¹
0	0	1	0	0	x	x	x	Link config	10 MBit, half-duplex ¹
0	0	1	0	1	x	x	x	Link config	10 MBit, full-duplex ¹
0	0	1	1	0	x	x	x	Link config	100 MBit, half-duplex ¹
0	0	1	1	1	x	x	x	Link config	100 MBit, full-duplex ¹
0	0	x	x	x	0	1	0	Init Mode Selection	Using stored
0	0	x	x	x	1	0	0	Init Mode Selection	USE DHCP to request IP Address (Host name will be the MAC address) ²
0	0	x	x	x	0	1	1	Init Mode Selection	Use Default IP Address (192.168.254.11, Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0)
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Test	Boot Resident System
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Test	Revert to Default Data (Coldstart)

¹ The LAN interface supports 10 or 100 Mbps operation in full- or half-duplex modes. In most cases, full-duplex is supported when the connecting network device - such as a network switch or hub - supports IEEE 802.3u auto-negotiation specifications.

When connecting to network devices that do not support auto-negotiation, the LAN interface will configure itself for 10- or 100-Mbps half-duplex operation.

For example, when connected to a non-negotiating 10-Mbps hub, the LAN interface will be automatically set to operate at 10-Mbps half-duplex.

If the module is not able to connect to the network through auto-negotiation, you can manually set the link operating mode using link configuration switches on the module.

² Requires firmware B.06.40 or above. Modules without LAN on board, see G1369C LAN Interface Card



Legend:

- SW = switch
- 0 = off (SW down)
- 1 = on (SW up)
- x = optional setting

Configuration Switch (6-Bit)

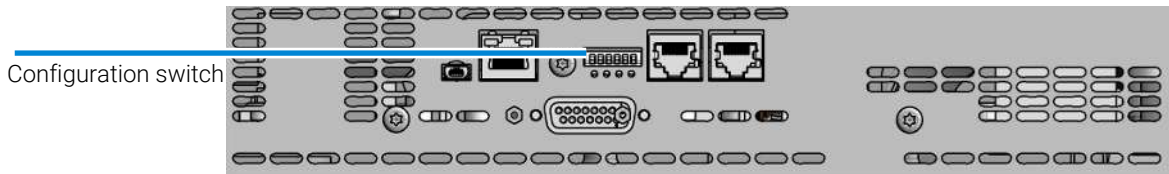


Figure 65: Location of configuration switch (6-bit) at the rear of the module

Table 30: Overview of 6-bit configuration switch settings

SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7	SW 8	Mode	Init Mode
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	COM	Use Default IP Address (192.168.254.11, Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0)
0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	COM	Use Stored IP Address
0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	COM	USE DHCP to request IP Address (Host name will be the MAC address)
1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	Test	Boot Main System/Keep Data
1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	Test	Boot Resident System/Keep Data
1	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	Test	Boot Main System/Revert to Default Data
1	1	0	0	0	1	-	-	Test	Boot Resident System/Revert to Default Data



Legend:

- SW = switch
- - = not available
- 0 = off (SW down)
- 1 = on (SW up)

Configuration Switch (2-Bit)

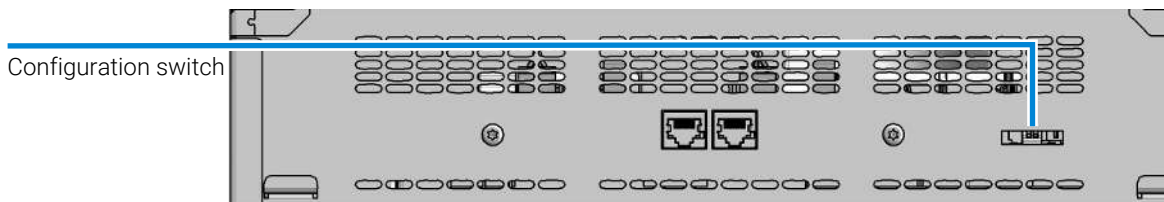


Figure 66: Location of configuration switch (2-bit) (G7116A/B) at the rear of the module

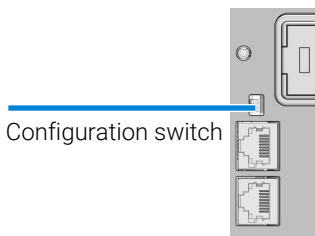


Figure 67: Location of configuration switch (2-bit) (G1170A, G7166A, G7170B) at the rear of the module

Table 31: Overview of 2-bit configuration switch settings (G1170A, G7116A/B, G7166A, G7170B)

SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7	SW 8	Mode	Init Mode
0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	COM	Default
0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Test	Coldstart
1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Test	Boot resident
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not supported	Not supported

Legend:

- SW = switch
- - = not available
- **G7116A/B:**
 - 0 = off (SW up)
 - 1 = on (SW down)
- **G1170A, G7166A, G7170B:**
 - 0 = off (SW right)
 - 1 = on (SW left)

Configuration Switch (1-Bit)

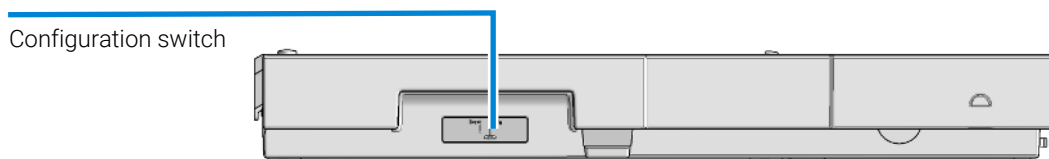


Figure 68: Location of configuration switch (InfinityLab Assist Hub) at the side of the module

Table 32: Overview of 1-bit configuration switch settings (G7180A)

SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7	SW 8	Mode	Init Mode
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not supported	Configure the IP address (by using specific data or automatically with DHCP server)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not supported	Configure default IP address (192.168.254.11)

Legend:

- SW = switch
- - = not available
- 0 = off (SW front = right)
- 1 = on (SW back = left)

Using Stored

When initialization mode **Using Stored** is selected, the parameters are taken from the non-volatile memory of the module. The TCP/IP connection will be established using these parameters. The parameters were configured previously by one of the described methods.

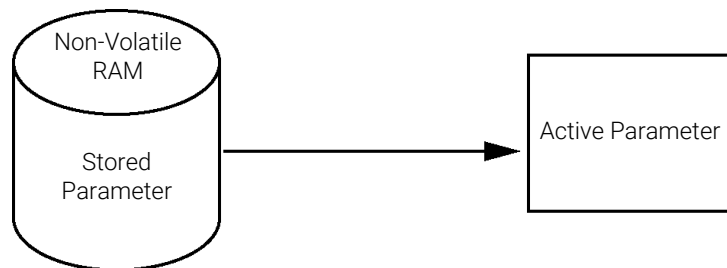


Figure 69: Using Stored (principle)

Using Default

When **Using Default** is selected, the factory default parameters are taken instead. These parameters enable a TCP/IP connection to the LAN interface without further configuration, see [Table 33 Using default parameters](#) on page 378.

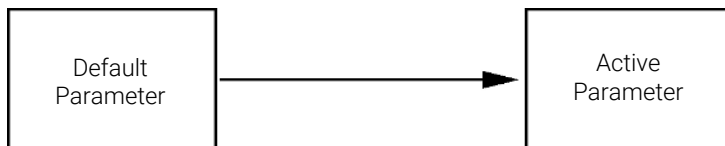


Figure 70: Using Default (principle)

NOTE

Using the default address in your local area network may result in network problems. Take care and change it to a valid address immediately.

Table 33: Using default parameters

IP address:	192.168.254.11
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	not specified

LAN Configuration

Configuration Switch and Mode Selection

Since the default IP address is a so-called local address, it will not be routed by any network device. Thus, the PC and the module must reside in the same subnet.

The user may open a Telnet session using the default IP address and change the parameters stored in the non-volatile memory of the module. He may then close the session, select the initialization mode Using Stored, power-on again and establish the TCP/IP connection using the new parameters.

When the module is wired to the PC directly (e.g. using a cross-over cable or a local hub), separated from the local area network, the user may simply keep the default parameters to establish the TCP/IP connection.

NOTE

In the **Using Default** mode, the parameters stored in the memory of the module are not cleared automatically. If not changed by the user, they are still available, when switching back to the mode Using Stored.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

General Information (DHCP)

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is an auto configuration protocol used on IP networks. The DHCP functionality is available on all Agilent HPLC modules with on-board LAN Interface or LAN Interface Card G1369C, and "B"-firmware (B.06.40 or above) or modules with "D"-firmware. All modules should use latest firmware from the same set.

When the initialization mode "DHCP" is selected, the card tries to download the parameters from a DHCP Server. The parameters obtained become the active parameters immediately. They are not stored to the non-volatile memory of the card.

Besides requesting the network parameters, the card also submits its hostname to the DHCP Server. The hostname equals the MAC address of the card, e.g. *0030d3177321*. It is the DHCP server's responsibility to forward the hostname/address information to the Domain Name Server. The card does not offer any services for hostname resolution (e.g. NetBIOS).

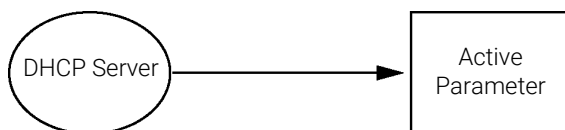


Figure 71: DHCP (principle)

NOTE

- It may take some time until the DHCP server has updated the DNS server with the hostname information.
- It may be necessary to fully qualify the hostname with the DNS suffix, e.g. *0030d3177321.country.company.com*.
- The DHCP server may reject the hostname proposed by the card and assign a name following local naming conventions.

LAN Configuration

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

Setup (DHCP)

The DHCP functionality is available on all Agilent HPLC modules with on-board LAN Interface or LAN Interface Card G1369C, and "B"-firmware (B.06.40 or above) or modules with "D"-firmware. All modules should use latest firmware from the same set.

- 1 Note the MAC address of the LAN interface (provided with G1369C LAN Interface Card or mainboard). This MAC address is on a label on the card or at the rear of the mainboard, for example, *0030d3177321*.

On the Local Controller the MAC address can be found under **Details** in the LAN section.

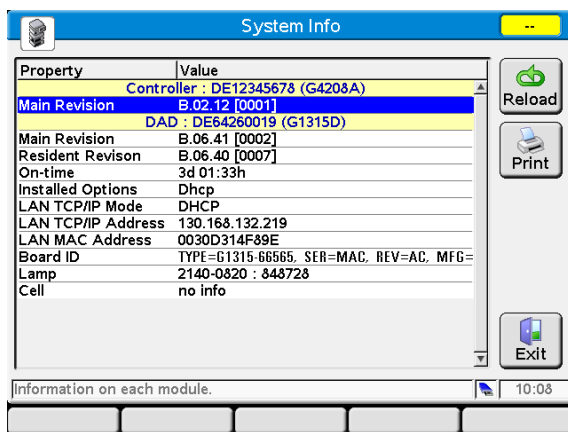


Figure 72: LAN setting on Instant Pilot

- 2 Set the configuration switch to DHCP either on the G1369C LAN Interface Card or the mainboard of above mentioned modules.

Table 34: G1369C LAN Interface Card (configuration switch on the card)

SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7	SW 8	Initialization Mode
ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	DHCP

- 3 Turn on the module that hosts the LAN interface.
- 4 Configure your Control Software (e.g. OpenLAB CDS ChemStation Edition, Lab Advisor) and use MAC address as host name, e.g. *0030d3177321*.

LAN Configuration

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

The LC system should become visible in the control software (see Note in section [General Information \(DHCP\)](#) on page 380).

Manual Configuration

Manual configuration only alters the set of parameters stored in the non-volatile memory of the module. It never affects the currently active parameters. Therefore, manual configuration can be done at any time. A power cycle is mandatory to make the stored parameters become the active parameters, given that the initialization mode selection switches are allowing it.

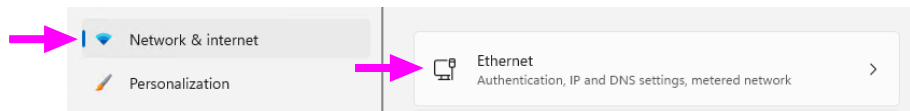
PC and User Interface Software Setup

PC Setup for Local Configuration

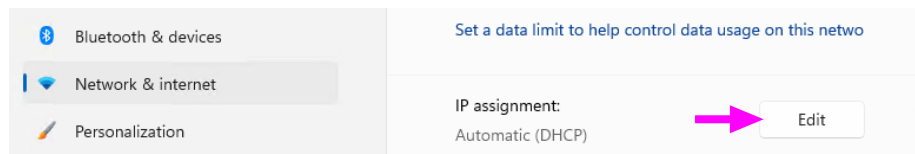
This procedure describes the change of the TCP/IP settings on your PC to match the module's default parameters in a local configuration (see [Table 33 Using default parameters](#) on page 378).

The individual steps may vary depending on the operating system. Below you can find the steps to set up a static IP address in Windows 11.

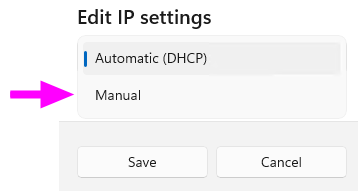
- 1 Navigate to the settings on your PC (Windows **Start** menu > **Settings**).
- 2 Under **Network and internet**, select **Ethernet**.



- 3 In section **IP assignment**, click **Edit**.



- 4 To edit the IP settings, select **Manual** from the drop-down list.



LAN Configuration

PC and User Interface Software Setup

- 5 Enable (toggle) the IPv4 connection and enter the following IP address settings:

Edit IP settings

Manual

IPv4

On

IP address

192.168.254.10

Subnet mask

255.255.255.0

Gateway

Preferred DNS

Preferred DNS encryption

Unencrypted only

Alternate DNS

Save Cancel

- 6 Save your configuration settings.

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

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General Safety Information

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

WARNING

Ensure the proper usage of the equipment.

The protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

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

Safety Standards

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

General

Do not use this product in any manner not specified by the manufacturer. The protective features of this product may be impaired if it is used in a manner not specified in the operation instructions.

Before Applying Power

WARNING

Wrong voltage range, frequency or cabling

Personal injury or damage to the instrument

- Verify that the voltage range and frequency of your power distribution matches to the power specification of the individual instrument.
- Never use cables other than the ones supplied by Agilent Technologies to ensure proper functionality and compliance with safety or EMC regulations.
- Make all connections to the unit before applying power.

WARNING

Use of unsupplied cables

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

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

NOTE

Note the instrument's external markings described under [Safety Symbols](#) on page 394.

Ground the Instrument

WARNING

Missing electrical ground

Electrical shock

- If your product is provided with a grounding type power plug, the instrument chassis and cover must be connected to an electrical ground to minimize shock hazard.
- The ground pin must be firmly connected to an electrical ground (safety ground) terminal at the power outlet. Any interruption of the protective (grounding) conductor or disconnection of the protective earth terminal will cause a potential shock hazard that could result in personal injury.

Do Not Operate in an Explosive Atmosphere

WARNING

Presence of flammable gases or fumes

Explosion hazard

- Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gases or fumes.
-

Do Not Remove the Instrument Cover

WARNING

Instrument covers removed

Electrical shock

- Do not remove the instrument cover
 - Only Agilent authorized personnel are allowed to remove instrument covers. Always disconnect the power cables and any external circuits before removing the instrument cover.
-

Do Not Modify the Instrument

Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the product. Return the product to an Agilent Sales and Service Office for service and repair to ensure that safety features are maintained.

In Case of Damage

WARNING

Damage to the module

Personal injury (for example electrical shock, intoxication)

- Instruments that appear damaged or defective should be made inoperative and secured against unintended operation until they can be repaired by qualified service personnel.
-

Solvent Information

WARNING

Toxic, flammable and hazardous solvents, samples and reagents

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

- When working with these substances observe appropriate safety procedures (for example by wearing goggles, safety gloves and protective clothing) as described in the material handling and safety data sheet supplied by the vendor, and follow good laboratory practice.
- Do not use solvents with an auto-ignition temperature below 200 °C (392 °F). Do not use solvents with a boiling point below 56 °C (133 °F).
- Avoid high vapor concentrations. Keep the solvent temperature at least 40 °C (72 °F) below the boiling point of the solvent used. This includes the solvent temperature in the sample compartment. For the solvents methanol and ethanol keep the solvent temperature at least 25 °C (45 °F) below the boiling point.
- Do not operate the instrument in an explosive atmosphere.
- Do not use solvents of ignition Class IIC according IEC 60079-20-1 (for example, carbon disulfide).
- Reduce the volume of substances to the minimum required for the analysis.
- Do not use bottles that exceed the maximum permissible volume (2.5 L) as specified in the usage guidelines.
- Ground the waste container.
- Regularly check the filling level of the waste container. The residual free volume in the waste container must be large enough to collect the waste liquid.
- To achieve maximal safety, regularly check the tubing for correct installation.

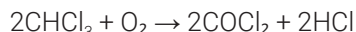
NOTE

For details, see the usage guideline for the solvent cabinet. A printed copy of the guideline has been shipped with the solvent cabinet, electronic copies are available in the Agilent Information Center or via the Internet.

Recommendations on the Use of Solvents

Observe the following recommendations on the use of solvents.

- Brown glass ware can avoid growth of algae.
- Small particles can permanently block capillaries and valves. Therefore, always filter solvents through 0.22 µm filters.
- Avoid or minimize the use of solvents that may corrode parts in the flow path. Consider specifications for the pH range given for different materials such as flow cells, valve materials etc. and recommendations in subsequent sections.
- 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 sulfuric acid and nitric acid, especially at higher temperatures (if your chromatography method allows, replace 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, diisopropyl ether) should be filtered through dry aluminium oxide which adsorbs the peroxides,
- solvents containing strong complexing agents (e.g. EDTA),
- mixtures of carbon tetrachloride with 2-propanol or THF.
- Avoid the use of dimethyl formamide (DMF). Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), which is used in leak sensors, is not resistant to DMF.

Recommended Wash Solvents

- water
- ethanol
- methanol
- water/acid (especially for basic compounds)

Appendix

General Safety Information

- water/base (especially for acidic compounds)
- water/acetonitrile

NOTE

For different wash solvents as mentioned above, verify that the wash solvent is suitable for the silicone wash tubing.

Solvent Compatibility of Tubings for Peristaltic Pumps

The table shows the chemical resistance properties of Silicone and PharMed tubing to different needle wash solvents:

Table 35: Solvent Compatibility of Silicone and PharMed Tubing

	Silicone	PharMed
Acids		
• weak	• good	• very good
• medium	• unsatisfactory	• good
• strong	• not recommended	• not recommended
Alkaline solution		
• weak	• good	• very good
• medium	• unsatisfactory	• very good
• strong	• not recommended	• good
Hydrocarbons		
• aliphatic	• not recommended	• not recommended
• aromatised	• not recommended	• not recommended
• halogenated	• not recommended	• not recommended

Refrigerant

Table 36: Physical properties of refrigerant R600a (isobutane)

Molecular weight	58.12
Critical temperature	134.98 °C
Critical pressure	36.6 bar
Boiling point	-11.7 °C

CAUTION

General hazards and improper disposal

Improper disposal of the media and components used pollutes the environment.

- All media must be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations.
- Please contact your local Agilent Service Center in regard to safe environmental disposal of the appliance or check <http://www.agilent.com> for more info.

CAUTION

Risk of fire or explosion

- Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations. Flammable Refrigerant Used.
- Do not dispose of in domestic household waste.
- To return unwanted products, contact your local Agilent office, or see <http://www.agilent.com> for more information.

Magnets

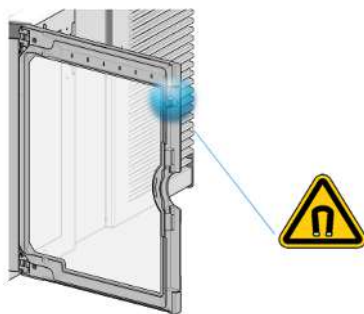


Figure 73: Magnet in door of the multisampler

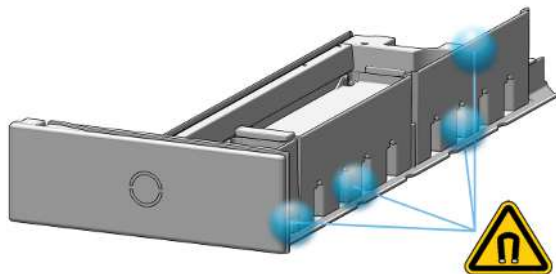









Figure 74: Magnets in drawers of the multisampler

Safety Symbols

Table 37: Symbols

	The apparatus is marked with this symbol when the user shall 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.
	The apparatus is marked with this symbol when hot surfaces are available and the user should not touch it when heated up.
	Indicates flammable material used. Consult the Agilent Information Center / User Manual before attempting to install or service this equipment. Follow all safety precautions.
	Confirms that a manufactured product complies with all applicable European Community directives. The European Declaration of Conformity is available at: http://regulations.corporate.agilent.com/DoC/search.htm
	Manufacturing date.

Appendix

General Safety Information

REF Product Number

SN Serial Number



Power symbol indicates On/Off.
The apparatus is not completely disconnected from the mains supply when the on/off switch is in the Off position



Pacemaker
Magnets could affect the functioning of pacemakers and implanted heart defibrillators. A pacemaker could switch into test mode and cause illness. A heart defibrillator may stop working. If you wear these devices keep at least 55 mm distance to magnets. Warn others who wear these devices from getting too close to magnets.



Magnetic field
Magnets produce a far-reaching, strong magnetic field. They could damage TVs and laptops, computer hard drives, credit and ATM cards, data storage media, mechanical watches, hearing aids and speakers. Keep magnets at least 25 mm away from devices and objects that could be damaged by strong magnetic fields.



Indicates a pinching or crushing hazard



Indicates a piercing or cutting hazard.

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.
-

Material Information

This section provides detailed information about materials used in the HPLC system and general information about solvent/material compatibility.

General Information About Solvent/Material Compatibility

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

Disclaimer

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

MP35N

MP35N is a nonmagnetic, nickel-cobalt-chromium-molybdenum alloy demonstrating excellent corrosion resistance (for example, against nitric and sulfuric acids, sodium hydroxide, and seawater) over a wide range of concentrations and temperatures. In addition, this alloy shows exceptional

resistance to high-temperature oxidation. Due to excellent chemical resistance and toughness, the alloy is used in diverse applications: dental products, medical devices, nonmagnetic electrical components, chemical and food processing equipment, marine equipment. Treatment of MP35N alloy samples with 10 % NaCl in HCl (pH 2.0) does not reveal any detectable corrosion. MP35N also demonstrates excellent corrosion resistance in a humid environment. Although the influence of a broad variety of solvents and conditions has been tested, users should keep in mind that multiple factors can affect corrosion rates, such as temperature, concentration, pH, impurities, stress, surface finish, and dissimilar metal contacts.

Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS)

Polyphenylene sulfide has outstanding stability even at elevated temperatures. It is resistant to dilute solutions of most inorganic acids, but it can be attacked by some organic compounds and oxidizing reagents. Nonoxidizing inorganic acids, such as sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid, have little effect on polyphenylene sulfide, but at high concentrations and temperatures, they can still cause material damage. Nonoxidizing organic chemicals generally have little effect on polyphenylene sulfide stability, but amines, aromatic compounds, and halogenated compounds may cause some swelling and softening over extended periods of time at elevated temperatures. Strong oxidizing acids, such as nitric acid (> 0.1 %), hydrogen halides (> 0.1 %), peroxy acids (> 1 %), or chlorosulfuric acid degrade polyphenylene sulfide. It is not recommended to use polyphenylene sulfide with oxidizing material, such as sodium hypochlorite and hydrogen peroxide. However, under mild environmental conditions, at low concentrations and for short exposure times, polyphenylene sulfide can withstand these chemicals, for example, as ingredients of common disinfectant solutions.

PEEK

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

It is stable in the specified pH range (for the Bio-Inert LC system: pH 1 – 13 , see bio-inert module manuals for details), and inert to many common solvents.

There are still some known incompatibilities with chemicals such as chloroform, methylene chloride, THF, DMSO, strong acids (nitric acid > 10 %, sulfuric acid > 10 %, sulfonic acids, trichloroacetic acid), halogens or aqueous halogen solutions, phenol and derivatives (cresols, salicylic acid, and so on).

When used above room temperature, PEEK is sensitive to bases and various organic solvents, which can cause it to swell. Under such conditions, normal PEEK capillaries are sensitive to high pressure. Therefore, Agilent uses stainless steel clad PEEK capillaries in bio-inert systems. The use of stainless steel clad PEEK capillaries keeps the flow path free of steel and ensures pressure stability up to 600 bar. If in doubt, consult the available literature about the chemical compatibility of PEEK.

Polyimide

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

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

Polyethylene (PE)

Agilent uses UHMW (ultra-high molecular weight)-PE/PTFE blends for yellow piston and wash seals, which are used in 1290 pumps, the G7104C and for normal phase applications in 1260 pumps.

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

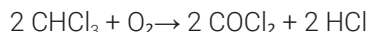
Tantalum (Ta)

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

Stainless Steel (SST)

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

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



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

- Chromatographic grade ethers, which can contain peroxides (for example, THF, dioxane, diisopropyl ether). Such ethers should be filtered through dry aluminum 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, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid).
- Mixtures of carbon tetrachloride with isopropanol or THF.

Titanium (Ti)

Titanium is highly resistant to oxidizing acids (for example, nitric, perchloric and hypochlorous acid) over a wide range of concentrations and temperatures. This is due to a thin oxide layer on the surface, which is stabilized by oxidizing compounds. Non-oxidizing acids (for example, hydrochloric, sulfuric and phosphoric acid) can cause slight corrosion, which increases with acid concentration and temperature. For example, the corrosion rate with 3 % HCl (about pH 0.1) at room temperature is about 13 $\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$. At room temperature, titanium is resistant to concentrations of about 5 % sulfuric acid (about pH 0.3). Addition of nitric acid to hydrochloric or sulfuric acids significantly reduces corrosion rates. Titanium is sensitive to acidic metal chlorides like FeCl_3 or CuCl_2 .

Appendix

Material Information

Titanium is subject to corrosion in anhydrous methanol, which can be avoided by adding a small amount of water (about 3 %). Slight corrosion is possible with ammonia > 10 %.

Diamond-Like Carbon (DLC)

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

Fused Silica and Quartz (SiO₂)

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

Gold

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

Zirconium Oxide (ZrO₂)

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

Platinum/Iridium

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

Fluorinated Polymers (PTFE, PFA, FEP, FFKM, PVDF)

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

TFE/PDD copolymer tubings, which are used in all Agilent degassers except G1322A/G7122A, are not compatible with fluorinated solvents like Freon, Fluorinert, or Vertrel. They have limited life time in the presence of hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP). To ensure the longest possible life with HFIP, it is best to dedicate a particular chamber to this solvent, not to switch solvents, and not to let dry out the chamber. For optimizing the life of the pressure sensor, do not leave HFIP in the chamber when the unit is off.

Prolonged exposure to hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) may reduce the lifespan of parts that come into contact with it. To ensure the longest possible lifespan of these parts, fittings must be leak-free. If a leak occurs, clean the surface as soon as possible.

The tubing of the leak sensor is made of PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride), which is incompatible with the solvent DMF (dimethylformamide).

Sapphire, Ruby, and Al₂O₃-Based Ceramics

Sapphire, ruby, and ceramics based on aluminum oxide Al₂O₃ are inert to almost all common acids, bases, and solvents. There are no documented incompatibilities for HPLC applications.


At-a-Glance Details About Agilent Capillaries

The following section provides useful information about Agilent capillaries and its characteristics.

Syntax for capillary description

Type - Material - Capillary dimensions - Fitting Left/Fitting right

Table 38: Example for a capillary description










Code provided with the part	Meaing of the code
Color code: 	Material of the product is MP35N, the inner diameter is 0.20 or 0.25 mm
Capillary	The part is a connection capillary
MP35N	Material of the part is MP35N
0.25 x 80 mm	The part has an inner diameter of 0.25 mm and a length of 80 mm
SI/SI	Left fitting: Swagelok + 1.6 mm Port id, Intermediate Right fitting: Swagelok + 1.6 mm Port id, Intermediate

To get an overview of the code in use, see

- Color: [Table 39 Color-coding key for Agilent capillary tubing](#) on page 403
- Type: [Table 40 Type \(gives some indication on the primary function, like a loop or a connection capillary\)](#) on page 403
- Material: [Table 41 Material \(indicates which raw material is used for the capillary\)](#) on page 404
- Dimension: [Table 42 Capillary dimensions \(indicates inner diameter \(id\), length, and volume of the capillary\)](#) on page 404
- Fittings: [Table 43 Fitting left/fitting right \(indicates which fitting is used on both ends of the capillary\)](#) on page 405

Color Coding Guide

Table 39: Color-coding key for Agilent capillary tubing

Internal diameter in mm		Color code
0.015		 Orange
0.025		 Yellow
0.05		 Beige
0.075		 Black
0.075	MP35N	 Black with orange stripe
0.1		 Purple
0.12		 Red
0.12	MP35N	 Red with orange stripe
0.17		 Green
0.17	MP35N	 Green with orange stripe
0.20 /0.25		 Blue
0.20 /0.25	MP35N	 Blue with orange stripe
0.3		 Grey
0.50		Bone White

NOTE

As you move to smaller-volume, high efficiency columns, you'll want to use narrow id tubing, as opposed to the wider id tubing used for conventional HPLC instruments.

Abbreviation Guide for Type

Table 40: Type (gives some indication on the primary function, like a loop or a connection capillary)

Key	Description
Capillary	Connection capillaries
Loop	Loop capillaries
Seat	Autosampler needle seats

Appendix

At-a-Glance Details About Agilent Capillaries

Key	Description
Tube	Tubing
Heat exchanger	Heat exchanger

Abbreviation Guide for Material

Table 41: Material (indicates which raw material is used for the capillary)

Key	Description
ST	Stainless steel
Ti	Titanium
PK	PEEK
FS/PK	PEEK-coated fused silica ¹
PK/ST	Stainless steel-coated PEEK ²
PFFE	PTFE
FS	Fused silica
MP35N	Nickel-cobalt-chromium-molybdenum alloy

¹ Fused silica in contact with solvent

² Stainless steel-coated PEEK

Abbreviation Guide for Capillary Dimensions

Table 42: Capillary dimensions (indicates inner diameter (id), length, and volume of the capillary)

Description
id (mm) x Length (mm)
Volume (μL)

Abbreviation Guide for Fitting Left/Fitting Right

Table 43: Fitting left/fitting right (indicates which fitting is used on both ends of the capillary)

Key	Description
W	Swagelok + 0.8 mm Port id
S	Swagelok + 1.6 mm Port id
M	Metric M4 + 0.8 mm Port id
E	Metric M3 + 1.6 mm Port id
U	Swagelok union
L	Long
X	Extra long
H	Long head
G	Small head SW 4
N	Small head SW 5
F	Finger-tight
V	1200 bar
B	Bio
P	PEEK
I	Intermediate

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

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



NOTE

Do not dispose of in domestic household waste
To return unwanted products, contact your local Agilent office, or see <https://www.agilent.com> for more information.

Radio Interference

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

Test and Measurement

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

RFID Statement

Brasil

Este equipamento não tem direito à proteção contra interferência prejudicial e não pode causar interferência em sistemas devidamente autorizados. Para mais informações, consulte o site da Anatel: <https://www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br>.

Este produto não é apropriado para uso em ambientes domésticos, pois poderá causar interferências eletromagnéticas que obrigam o usuário a tomar medidas necessárias para minimizar estas interferências.

Canada

Statement according to RSS GEN Issue 5:

This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference
2. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Cet appareil contient des émetteurs / récepteurs exemptés de licence conformes aux RSS (RSS) d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada. Le fonctionnement est soumis aux deux conditions suivantes:

1. Cet appareil ne doit pas causer d'interférences
2. Cet appareil doit accepter toutes les interférences, y compris celles susceptibles de provoquer un fonctionnement indésirable de l'appareil.

Mexico

La operación de este equipo está sujeta a las siguientes dos condiciones:

1. es posible que este equipo o dispositivo no cause interferencia perjudicial y
2. este equipo o dispositivo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia, incluyendo la que pueda causar su operación no deseada.

Thailand

เครื่องโทรคมนาคมและอุปกรณ์นี้มีความสอดคล้องตามมาตรฐานหรือข้อกำหนดทางเทคนิคของ กสทช.

This telecommunication equipment conforms to NTC/NBTC technical requirement.

USA

1. User Information according to FCC 15.21: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
2. Part 15 Statement according to FCC 15.19:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause interference.
- This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

CAUTION

Do not change or modify the equipment.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Agilent could void your authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Table 44: Operating frequencies and maximum power levels

Technology	Operating Frequencies/ Bands	Maximum Transmit Power Level
RFID	125 kHz	26.8 dBm

Sound Emission

Sound Pressure

Sound pressure $L_p < 70 \text{ dB(A)}$ according to DIN EN ISO 7779

Schalldruckpegel

Schalldruckpegel $L_p < 70 \text{ dB(A)}$ nach DIN EN ISO 7779

Agilent Technologies on Internet

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

<https://www.agilent.com>

In This Book

This manual contains technical reference information about the Agilent 1260 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7167C) and the Agilent 1290 Infinity III Hybrid Multisampler (G7137B).

The manual describes the following:

- introduction,
- site requirements and specifications,
- installation,
- using the module,
- optimizing performance,
- troubleshooting and diagnostics,
- error information,
- maintenance,
- parts and materials,
- hardware information,
- LAN configuration,
- safety and related information.

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