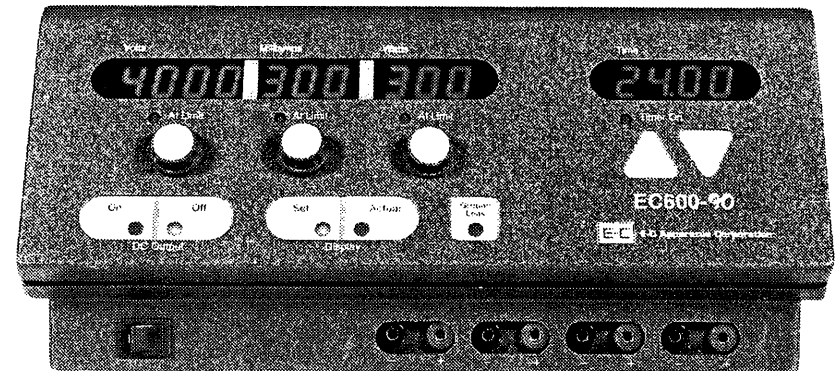


Instruction Manual For the EC500-90 and EC600-90 Power Supplies



⚠ WARNING ⚠

Please read these instructions carefully
before using this power supply.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT ⚠

Veuillez, avant tout emploi du générateur,
lire attentivement ce manuel d'utilisation.

E-C[®] E-C APPARATUS CORPORATION

100 Colin Drive
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For Technical Service: 1-800-327-2643

EC Apparatus, a subsidiary of ThermoQuest Corporation, a public subsidiary of
Thermo Instrument Systems, Inc., a Thermo Electron Company

159-3000-00 Rev. A
©7/98 Printed in USA

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⚠ WARNING

This power supply has been designed for use as a source of D.C. power for electrophoresis. It is capable of generating lethal currents. Use the same precautions as with any electrical device. Do not operate without the cover in place. Do not connect the output to earth ground. Do not operate in a damp, humid environment where condensing moisture may short out internal electrical components. Do not operate with connecting cables which have exposed live wires. Follow all appropriate safety measures outlined by the chamber manufacturer.

Safety Notices

⚠ Warning: This notice alerts you to a potentially dangerous situation.

⚠ Caution: This notice means serious damage may occur to your power supply or chamber.

Note: This notice gives useful advice or suggestions to raise the performance or reliability of your power supply.

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▲ INTENDED USES

This power supply is intended to be used with electrophoretic devices which operate below 4000 volts (EC600-90) or 2000 volts (EC500-90), 300 watts and or 300 milliamps D.C. Four sets of output sockets operate in parallel to provide output in constant voltage, constant milliamps, or constant power.

SET-UP

Unpacking of the Unit: Unpack and inspect the power supply carefully for any damage. Do not use the unit if it is damaged. If damage is found, save the packing material and report the problem to E-C Apparatus or your local distributor.

▲ Location: Make sure that the unit is set up in a location where it is protected from physical damage, moisture, corrosive agents and extreme temperatures, and make sure that the "fins" at the rear are not obstructed. The unit should be readily accessible for safe operation.

▲ Connection with the AC Mains: Connect the unit to the AC mains carrying the appropriate specified voltage (V) in accordance with the rating label located at the rear of the unit. Make sure that the mains receptacle and the power supply plug both have the proper 3 wire (grounded or earthed) connections.

BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

(See fold out locator guide on last page)

Notes on General Operation: The output of this power supply is controlled by three separate operating limits. An operating limit, with a value above zero, must be set for voltage, milliamps and watts in order to generate an output. Once activated, the output of the power supply will then increase until an operating limit is reached. When this occurs one of the three yellow at limit lights will be illuminated. This light will indicate which operating limit has been reached and which mode of control has been established. The detailed instructions contained in this manual refer to adjustment for operation in constant voltage. In principal, the method is the same for any mode of operation, only the value of operating limits change.

For added convenience, this power supply will restart itself in the event of a power failure. This will not reset the operation of the countdown timer.

BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

(See fold out locator on last page)

Operation in Constant Voltage:

Locator Number
14

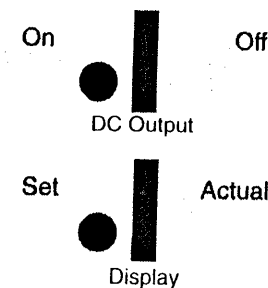
1. The electrophoresis chamber should first be set up, then filled with buffer and sample, before plugging the chamber's leads into the appropriate positive and negative 4mm sockets (14) on the power supply.



NOTE: An alternate procedure favored by some users is as follows: Sample is withheld from the chamber until the power supply has been properly adjusted and successfully started. Once the user has confirmed that the chamber and power supply are both functional, the power supply is turned off and sample is loaded. The power supply will remember its settings, so it can be turned on and started without further adjustment.

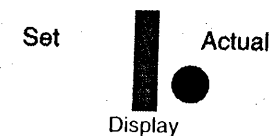
2. Switch on the power supply using the Power On/Off switch (22). The main power switch is marked with a 1 to indicate on and a 0 to indicate off. Once on, the Green D.C. Output Off light (21) and Yellow Actual Display light (17) will be illuminated. The Volts display (3), Milliamps display (5) and Watts display (7) will all indicate zero. The Time display (10) will indicate zero as well.

22, 21,
17, 3,
5, 7, 10



3. Gently press the Set Display key (19). The actual switch itself is located in the grey area located immediately below the word "Set" in the Set Display key. When pressed, there will be a tactile sensation, the horn will sound and the Yellow Set Display (18) light will be illumi-

19, 18



noted. Each key on this power supply has a similar switch location and sensory cue upon activation.

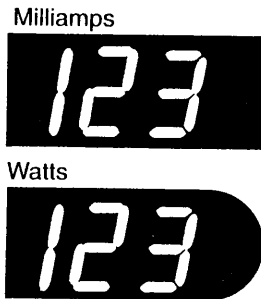
- Using the Volts adjustment knob (1), select the operating voltage limit by turning the knob until the desired value appears on the Volts display (3). Rotating the knob slowly in the clockwise direction will increase the displayed value in one volt increments. Rotating the knob slowly in the counterclockwise (anticlockwise) direction will reduce the displayed value in the same manner. Rotating the same knob (1) rapidly in either direction will cause the displayed value to change in ten volt increments.

1, 3



NOTE: Each adjustment knob has a RAPID ADJUSTMENT MODE which is activated whenever the knob is rotated rapidly.

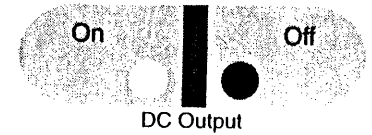
- Using the Milliamps Adjustment knob (6) and Watts Adjustment knob (9), select the desired operating limits for milliamps and watts respectively. The method used to select these values is the same as that used to select the operating voltage limit.



⚠ WARNING: This power supply is capable of producing output levels well in excess of the maximum safe operating limits for most electrophoretic chambers. For this reason, it is important to determine the safe operating limits for milliamps and watts. The section entitled "Choosing Safe Operating limits" has been included to guide the user in selecting proper operating limits. This section details both the method and rationale used in selecting these operating limits.

- Gently press the D.C. Output On key (24). The Red D.C. Output On light (23) should illuminate and the D.C. output as indicated by the three displays (3, 5, 7) should rapidly increase until the operating voltage limit is reached. At this point the Yellow At Limit light (volts) (2) should be the only "at limit" light illuminated.

24, 23,
3, 5,
7, 2



NOTE: The power supply output may be adjusted while operating. If you turn any of the three adjustment knobs while the D.C. Output On light is illuminated, the power supply will automatically switch to the Set Display Mode. Each display will show the set operating limit while in this mode and new limits may be set. One second after releasing the adjustment knob the power supply will revert to the Display Actual Mode.

Operation in Constant Current: The method used to set the power supply in constant current is the same as the method used for constant voltage. The only difference involves the selection of an operating limit for current which, as the output increases, is attained before the operating limits for voltage or watts.

Operation in Constant Watts: The method used to set the power supply in constant watts is the same as the method used for constant voltage. The only difference involves the selection of an operating limit for watts which, as the output increases, is attained before the operating limits for voltage or current.

CHOOSING SAFE OPERATING LIMITS

Electrophoretic chambers are generally designed for a relatively specific purpose. For example, submarine chambers use agarose gels to separate DNA or RNA fragments while a DNA Sequencing chamber is almost always used to separate DNA in a denaturing polyacrylamide gel. In each case, the voltage, milliamp and wattage requirements are well defined within a reasonable range of values. In cases such as these, the user can safely assume that the manufacturer has designed the chamber to withstand the voltage and heat energy necessary to perform the electrophoretic separation when standard protocols are followed.

Some types of electrophoretic chambers are specifically designed to be multipurpose devices. For example, a vertical slab gel chamber could be used for anything from DNA Sequencing to Isoelectric Focusing depending on the gel type and buffer system used. Choosing safe operating limits for a chamber of this type requires a

higher degree of caution. Chamber manufacturers normally rate their product for maximum voltage and/or maximum wattage. Whenever possible, contact the manufacturer and request this information. It is the safest method of determining if a chamber is suitable for a particular procedure.

Whether you use special purpose or multipurpose chambers, the maximum operating temperature the chambers will withstand is a critical aspect of safe operation. Most electrophoretic chambers (with a few notable exceptions) are made of acrylic plastic and must operate well below a temperature of 35°C. If there is a lack of information about the capabilities of the chamber being used, regular monitoring of the operating temperature is recommended. This should be done without coming into physical contact with the chamber when voltage is applied. Use the procedure listed below to select operating parameters.

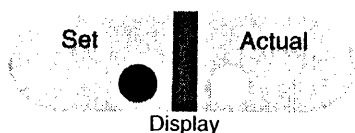
PROCEDURE:

(See fold out on last page)

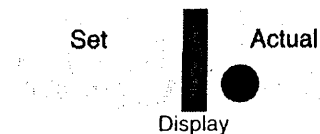
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| <p>1. The electrophoresis chamber should first be set up, then filled with buffer and sample, before plugging the chamber's leads into the appropriate positive and negative 4mm sockets (14) on the power supply.</p> | <p>14</p> |
|--|-----------|

NOTE: An alternate procedure favored by some users is as follows: Sample is withheld from the chamber until the power supply has been properly adjusted and successfully started. Once the user has confirmed that the chamber and power supply are both functional the power supply is turned off and sample is loaded. The power supply will remember its settings, so it can be turned on and started without further adjustment.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <p>2. Switch on the power supply using the Power On/Off switch (22). Once on, the Green D.C. Output Off light (21) and Yellow Actual Display light (17) will be illuminated. The Volts display (3), Milliamps display (5) and Watts display (7) will all indicate zero. The Time display will indicate zero as well.</p> | <p>22, 21,
17, 3,
5, 7</p> |
|--|------------------------------------|



- | | |
|--|---------------|
| <p>3. Gently press the Set Display key (19). The actual switch itself is located in the gray area located immediately below the word "Set" in the Set Display key. When pressed there will be a tactile sensation, the horn will sound and the Yellow Set Display (18) light will be illuminated. Each key on this power supply has a similar switch location and sensory cue upon activation.</p> | <p>19, 18</p> |
|--|---------------|



- | | |
|--|-------------|
| <p>4. Using the Volts adjustment knob (1), select the operating voltage limit by turning the knob until the desired value appears on the Volts display (3). Rotating the knob slowly in the clockwise direction will increase the displayed value in one volt increments. Rotating the knob slowly in the counterclockwise (anticlockwise) direction will reduce the displayed value in the same manner. Rotating the same knob (1) rapidly in either direction will cause the displayed value to change in ten volt increments.</p> | <p>1, 3</p> |
|--|-------------|



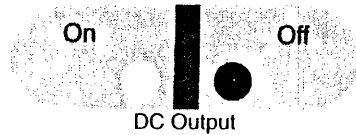
NOTE: Each adjustment knob has a RAPID ADJUSTMENT MODE which is activated whenever the knob is rotated rapidly.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| <p>5. Using the Milliamps and Watts adjustment knobs (6, 9), select the maximum operating limits of 300 milliamps and 300 watts respectively.</p> | <p>6, 9</p> |
|---|-------------|

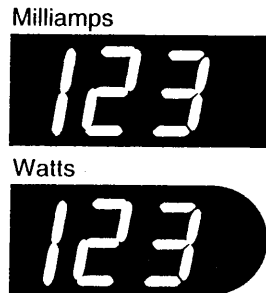


6. Gently press the D.C. Output On key (24). The Red D.C. Output On light (23) should illuminate and the D.C. output as indicated by the three displays (3, 5, 7) should rapidly increase until the operating voltage limit is reached. At this point the Yellow At Limit light (volts) (2) should be the only "at limit" light illuminated.
7. Once the power supply has reached the operating voltage limit, note the actual number of milliamps and watts displayed.
8. Add 10 watts and 15 milliamps to the actual values noted above.
9. Rotate the Milliamps Adjustment Knob (6). The power supply will automatically switch to the Display Set Mode and the Yellow Display Set light (18) will be illuminated. Adjust the Milliamps Adjustment Knob until the new limit value has been achieved. Repeat this process with the Watts Adjustment Knob (9). Once set to the new operating limits, the power supply will automatically return to the Actual Display Mode and the Yellow Actual Display light (17) will be illuminated.

24, 23,
3, 5,
7, 2



6, 18,
9, 17



NOTE: Utilizing Automatic Crossover

Certain electrophoretic techniques require the careful adjustment of operating limits to utilize a function of this power supply known as automatic crossover. Automatic crossover is a method used when the experiment requires two or more modes of operation during the course of the experiment.

The most common example of a technique which requires this function is semi-dry electrophoretic transfers of proteins or nucleic acids. Semi-dry transfer chambers consist of two closely spaced parallel plates which serve as electrodes. Positioned between these plates is a sandwich consisting of buffer saturated filter paper sheets on the outside and the gel and charged membrane on the inside. Typically, the transfer process is most efficiently accomplished by applying a constant current flow between the two plates. As the transfer process progresses, the buffer in the two filter paper sheets begins to break down. This leads to an increase in overall resistance between the two plates of the chamber. This increasing resistance within the chamber, when combined with the applied constant current, creates a situation whereby the voltage between the two plates of the chamber is increasing as well. Left unchecked, this increasing voltage would eventually reach a potential great enough to arc over between the plates and damage the chamber.

To prevent this unfortunate incident from occurring, set an operating limit for voltage at a value below the arc over threshold. As the voltage increases, it will eventually reach the operating limit for voltage and "automatically crossover" to constant voltage.

NOTE: It may be necessary to readjust the watt or milliamp operating limit during the course of the separation process to ensure that the entire procedure is performed at a constant voltage. This readjustment, if necessary, is required to compensate for large changes in resistance which occur during certain types of electrophoresis.

SETTING AND RESETTING THE TIMER (See fold out locator on last page)

▲ Notes on Timer Operation: This power supply is equipped with a multi-function timer. In the passive mode the timer will accrue elapsed time whenever the D.C. On light is illuminated. The elapsed time will reset to zero whenever the D.C. Off light is illuminated or the mains power switch is placed in the off position. To function as a countdown timer, a time interval must be set using the up/down arrow keys. Each arrow key adjusts the timer in a single direction. For convenience, the incremental changes in time, switches to hours after continuously depressing either key for several seconds. Once set, the timer will count down whenever the D.C. On light is illuminated. The timer on light will illuminate whenever the count down mode is activated. Upon reaching zero time remaining, the power supply will alarm and switch off the output. After timer goes to zero it will reset itself to the original time. To disable the count down mode of operation the time interval must be reset to zero.

Setting:

1. Switch on the power supply using the Power On/Off switch (22). Once on, the Green D.C. Output Off light (21) and the Yellow Actual Display light (17) will be illuminated. The Volts display (3), Milliamps display (5), and Watts display (7) will all indicate zero.
2. Gently depress the center of the Arrow Up key (13). When pressed there will be a tactile sensation and the time shown on the Time display (10) will begin to increase. Continue depressing the Arrow Up key until the Time display indicates the desired time interval.

Note: For convenience, the incremental changes in time switches to hours after continuously depressing either Arrow key for several seconds.

3. Confirm that all operating limits are correct, the power supply is properly connected to the electrophoretic chamber and gently depress the D.C. Output On key (24). Once on, the Red D.C. Output On light (23) and the Yellow Timer On light (11) will be illuminated.


Resetting:


1. Switch on the power supply using the Power On/Off switch (22). Once on, the Green D.C. Output Off light (21) and the Yellow Actual Display light (17) will be illuminated. The Volts display (3), Milliamps display (5), and Watts display (7) will all indicate zero.
2. Gently depress the center of the Arrow Down key (12). When pressed there will be a tactile sensation and the time shown on the Time display (10) will begin to decrease. Continue depressing the Arrow Down key until the Time display indicates zero time remaining.
3. Confirm that all operating limits are correct, the power supply is properly connected to the electrophoretic chamber and gently depress the D.C. Output On key (24). Once on, the Red D.C. Output On light (23) will be illuminated and the timer will begin accruing elapsed time.


TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE


Unit Alarms: This power supply is equipped with both audible and visual alarms. Items A through F listed immediately below are graphical representations of each alarm mode. To understand which alarm has been activated and why, match the letter (A-F) to the corresponding text below.


Alarm Tones and Displays:


A. Tone Pattern: 


Display Pattern: 


B. Tone Pattern: 


Display Pattern: 


C. Tone Pattern: 


Display Pattern: 


Ground Leakage: 


D. Tone Pattern: 

Display Pattern: 

E. Tone Pattern: 

Display Pattern: 

F. Tone Pattern: 

Display Pattern: 

- A. Open Connection:** A continuous tone which is generated as soon as the D.C. Output on key is depressed. The displays will spell noLoAD. Depressing D.C. Output Off key will cancel the alarm mode. (For cause see, "Unit will not start".)
- B. Timer At Zero:** Nine short bursts in groups of three followed by the D.C. Off light illuminating. The three output displays will indicate zero. This indicates that the set time interval has expired.

C. Ground Leakage Detected: A continuous tone accompanied by the illumination of the ground leakage light. The voltage and wattage displays will hold their last value. The milliamps display will go blank. (See below)

D. Power On Restart: Nine short bursts in groups of three each with each output display showing decimal points. This alarm activates to alert the operator to the fact that auto-restart will occur at the end of a mains power failure. The alarm will clear itself.

E. Overheating Detected: A continuous tone accompanied by flashing displays. This alarm indicates the heatsink, located at the rear of the unit, has exceeded safe operating temperatures. Momentarily turning off the power supply will clear the alarm. (See Service)

F. Mains Overload: A continuous tone accompanied by flashing displays. This alarm is indistinguishable from the "Overheating detected" alarm. It indicates an internal fault or a temporary surge in the mains supply. Momentarily turning off the power supply will clear the alarm. (See Service)

Unit Will Not Start: This power supply is equipped with a load sensing interlock which is designed to inhibit the generation of high voltage whenever an open connection is detected at the output.

Open Connection: An open connection is defined as a break in the path in which electricity normally flows. This could be caused by any of the following conditions:

1. A broken electrode within the electrophoretic chamber.
2. A broken wire within the connecting cord (either positive or negative).
3. Insufficient buffer levels within the electrophoretic chamber.
4. Loose connectors in any electrical connection going to or coming from the power supply or chamber.
5. Electrochemical energy stored within the chamber. (See below, "Unit Will Not Restart")

Unit Will Not Restart: Certain types of electrophoretic techniques will, over a period of time, store energy within the electrophoretic chamber. This charge may inhibit the normal function of the load sensing interlock when attempting to restart an experiment which has been temporarily interrupted. To overcome this effect depress and hold the D.C. Output On key until the power supply reaches its proper operating voltage. Upon releasing the D.C. On key the power supply should remain engaged. If it will not remain engaged refer to the section entitled "Unit Will Not Start".

Erratic Operation: Unstable, erratic displays, inoperable timer and/or adjustment knobs are all possible symptoms of corrupted memory. To clear this condition turn off the power supply, depress and hold any key and turn the power supply back on before releasing the key.

Ground Leakage: Ground leakage is the interconnection of earth ground and either high voltage output. This interconnection will defeat the primary operator safety feature of this power supply. Do not operate the power supply when this condition exists. For further assistance, call the toll free telephone number listed in the service section.

⚠ WARNING

This power supply is not equipped with any user serviceable parts.

SERVICE

Contact E-C Apparatus Corporation for technical assistance if problems occur. The telephone number is 1-800-EC-RANGE (USA and Canada only).

ADDENDUM: If this unit experiences an electrostatic discharge of ≥ 8000 volts, an "overcurrent" message will be displayed and the unit will turn off DC output.

SPECIFICATIONS

EC500/600 Series 90

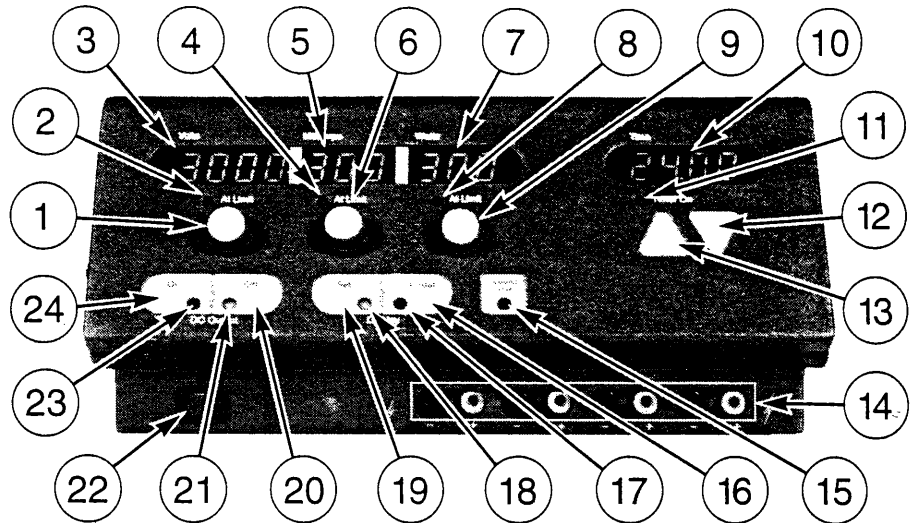
- Type Output:** Constant Voltage, Constant Watts or
Constant Milliamps with automatic crossover
- Maximum Voltage:** **500:** 2000 Volts
600: 4000 Volts
- Maximum Power:** 300 Watts
- Maximum Current:** 300 Milliamps
- Regulation:** $\leq 1\%$
- Accuracy:** $\pm 1.5\%$ full scale for each display
- Number of Output Terminals:** Four recessed sets of 4mm sockets
- Safety Interlock:** Load sensing shut-down-on-disconnect. D.C. Output On key actuation necessary to begin voltage generation. In the event of shutdown due to power interruption, automatic restart is provided.
- Timer:** 00 to 99 hrs. 59 min.
- Ground Leakage:** Leakage of 400 microamps or more will interrupt the generation of high voltage.
- Input Power:** 110/240 vac 50/60 Hz., 450 w.
- Ambient Operating Temperature Range:** 0° - 30°C (non-condensing atmosphere)
- Dimensions:** 11.25" (D) x 12.6" (W) x 5" (H)
28.6cm x 32cm x 12.7cm
- Weight: net:** 15.4 lbs. 7 kgs.
- shipping:** 17 lbs. 7.7 kgs.

GUARANTEE

This laboratory equipment was produced by E-C Apparatus Corporation with the highest practical standards of materials, workmanship, and design. The design and manufacture of parts have been conceived with one purpose — to produce a unit which will give satisfactory service.

E-C Apparatus Corporation guarantees this unit to be free from defects in materials or workmanship under normal use or service for one year from date of shipment. If, during this time, this unit proves defective in materials or workmanship, the Company will repair or replace it free of charge if returned to us prepaid. This guarantee does not cover damage in transit, damage caused by carelessness, misuse or neglect, or unsatisfactory performance as a result of conditions beyond our control or consequential losses as a result of failure of our product.

III SERIES 90 POWER SUPPLY



1. Volts adjustment knob
2. Yellow At Limit light (Volts)
3. Volts display
4. Yellow At Limit light (Milliamps)
5. Milliamps display
6. Milliamps adjustment knob
7. Watts display
8. Yellow At Limit light (Watts)
9. Watts adjustment knob
10. Time display
11. Yellow Timer On light
12. Arrow Down key to adjust the timer
13. Arrow Up key to activate and to adjust the timer
14. 4mm sockets
15. Red Ground Leak light
16. Actual Display key
17. Yellow Actual Display light
18. Yellow Set Display light
19. Set Display key
20. D.C. Output Off key.
21. Green D.C. Output Off light
22. Power On/Off switch
23. Red D.C. Output On light
24. D.C. Output On key