

## **MH355 Semiautomatic Microtome Standard Setting List**

No.	Item	Quantity
1	Main Machine	1 Set
2	Hand Wheel	1 Piece
3	Knife Support	1 Piece
4	Cassette Clamp	1 Piece
5	Scrap Trough	1 Piece
6	Hexagonal Wrench	1 Set
7	Power Line	1 Piece
8	Fuse Tube (5A)	4 Pieces

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**MH355 Semiautomatic Microtome**

# **User Manual**

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## **Profitable Suggestions:**

- The user should read this user manual carefully before installation and operating the machine.
- Check your power socket is well grounded.
- Blade is sharp, beware when you change it.
- Do not place blade anywhere with the cutting edge facing upwards.
- Before changing specimens always lock the hand wheel and cover the knife edge with the knife guard.
- Do not put instrument under extreme temperature and high air humidity environment. Failure to follow this will cause instrument severe damage.
- Please keep instrument far away from fire.
- In case of malfunction, contact our company. Don't try to solve it by your own risk.

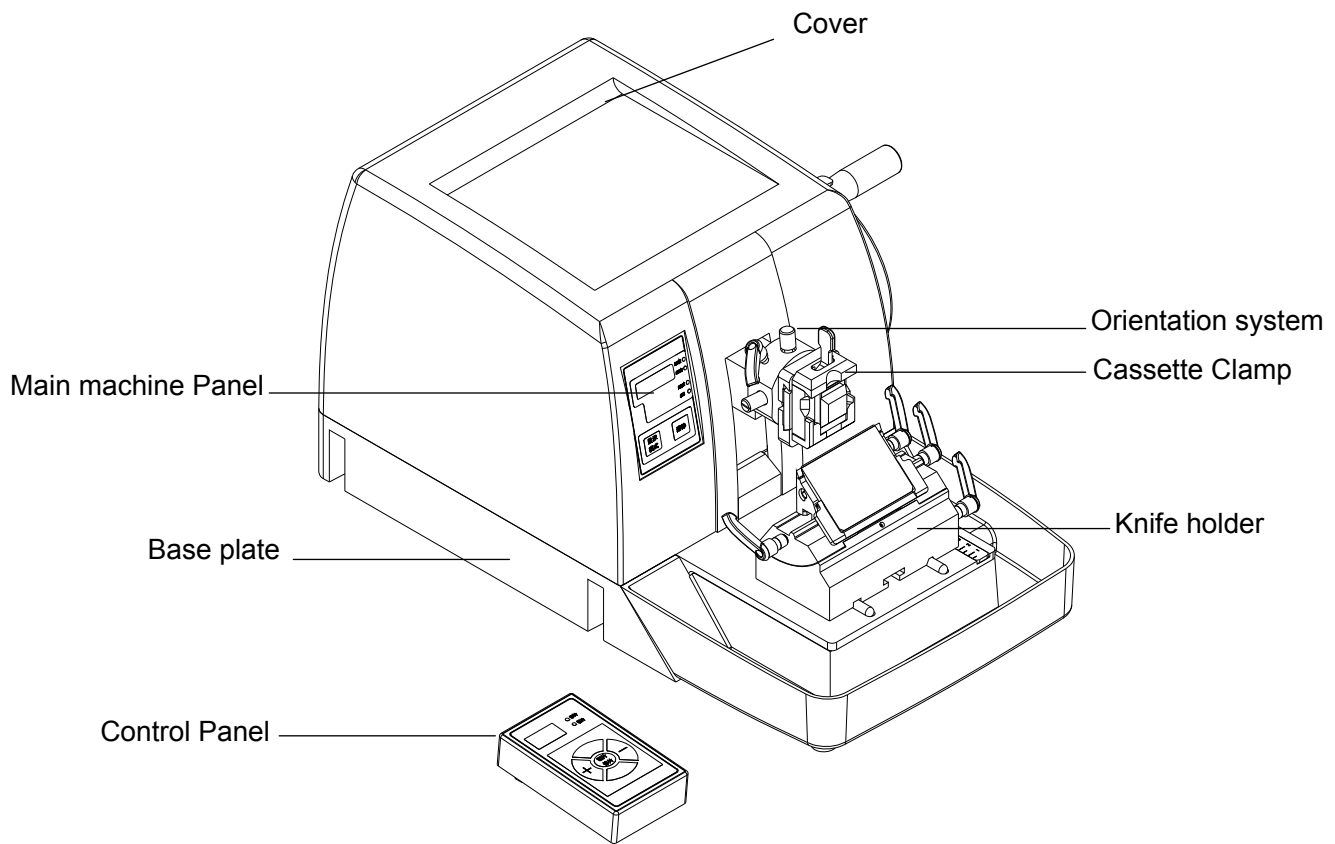
## **1. Introduction**

Model MH355 paraffin microtome is the national regulated first class medical equipment. It is a device used for human and propagation tissues pathological section analysis. It is used to cut paraffin embedding specimens, thin section mounted specimens. It can be widely used for pathological diagnosis analysis and research in hospitals, medical colleges, legal medical experts and propagation institutes.

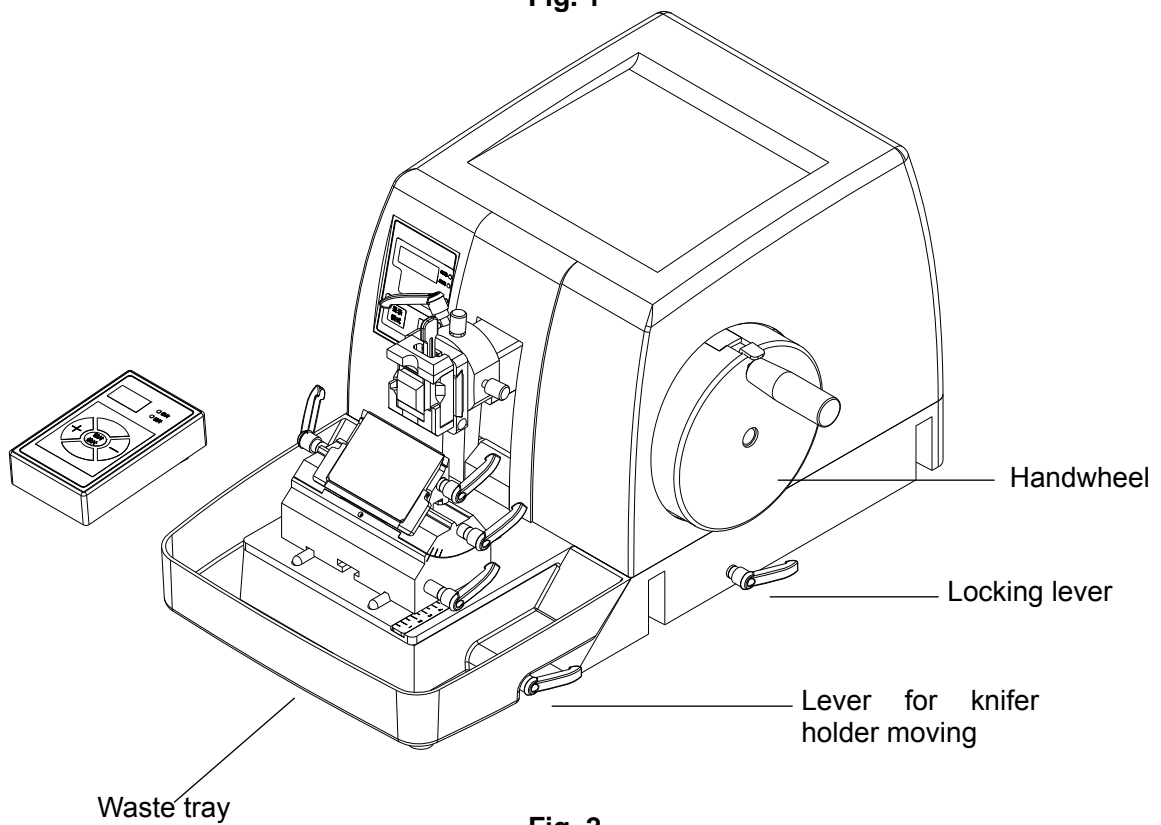
### **The instrument mainly consists of the following:**

Box type specimen clamp  
Direction movable support for the specimen clamp  
Fore-and-aft movable knife holder and locking device  
Removable waste tray  
Microtome hand wheel and locking device  
Seat and driven mechanism on it  
Cover  
Electronic control system  
Operating and displaying board on the cover  
Separate operating and displaying control panel

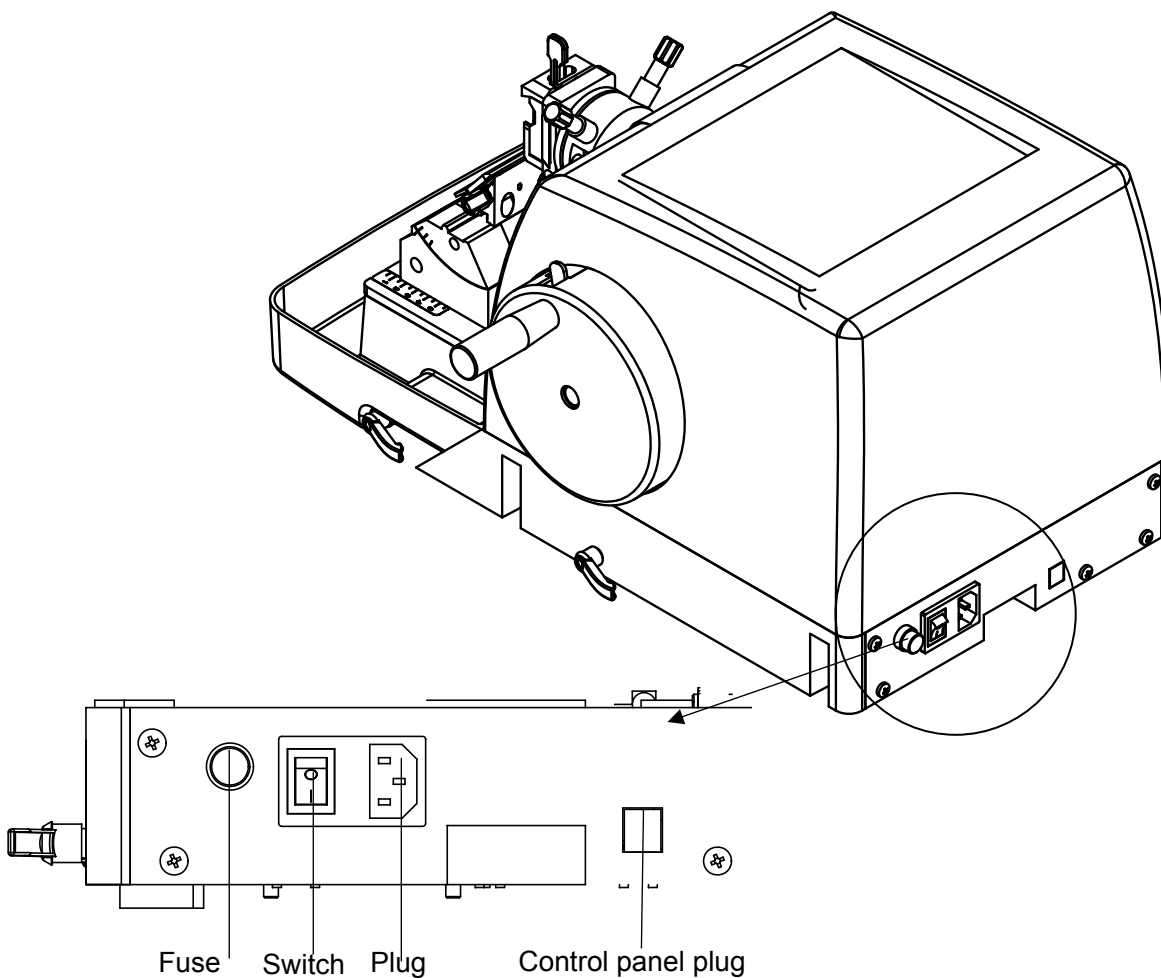
**General overview:**



**Fig. 1**



**Fig. 2**



**Fig 3**

## 2. Scope of Application

Used to cut paraffin embedded specimen and make thin section mounted specimens

## 3. Technical Parameter

3.1 Section thickness: 1 $\mu$ m -100 $\mu$ m, adjustable. (3-5 $\mu$ m is the best result)

Setting values: From 1  $\mu$ m -20 $\mu$ m in 1  $\mu$ m increments

From 20 $\mu$ m -60 $\mu$ m in 5  $\mu$ m increments

From 60 $\mu$ m -100 $\mu$ m in 10  $\mu$ m increments

3.2 Trimming thickness: 1 $\mu$ m - 600 $\mu$ m adjustable

Setting values: From 1 $\mu$ m -10  $\mu$ m in 1 $\mu$ m increments

From 10 $\mu$ m -20 $\mu$ m in 2  $\mu$ m increments

From 20 $\mu$ m -50 $\mu$ m in 5  $\mu$ m increments

From 50 $\mu$ m -100 $\mu$ m in 10  $\mu$ m increments

From 100 $\mu$ m -600 $\mu$ m in 50  $\mu$ m increments

- 3.3 Retraction value: 0-95 $\mu$ m, 5 $\mu$ m increments
- 3.4 Specimen horizontal travel distance: 25mm
- 3.5 Specimen vertical travel distance: 60 mm
- 3.6 Power supply: AC 220V $\pm$ 22V; 50Hz $\pm$ 1Hz
- 3.7 Input power: 50VA
- 3.8 Dimension: (L  $\times$  W  $\times$  H) 620  $\times$  410 $\times$ 310 (mm)
- 3.9 Total weight: about 35kg
- 3.10 Working noise: less than 65dB (A)

#### **4. Working Conditions**

- 4.1 This instrument is a movable desk top type which can be placed on the experiment stable working table to prevent it receiving quakes from the ground, and don't install other vibrating equipments round it. Adjust rubber knobs under instrument and stabilize it.
- 4.2 Use USB cable to connect hand panel with communication port on the back of main machine.
- 4.3 After confirming power with grounding wire (three holes socket), connect the instrument and power socket by attaching wires. Turn on the switch on the back of instrument and it is under state of working.
- 4.4 This instrument uses single-phase voltage 220V $\pm$ 10% and 50Hz AC power supply. If does not meet requirement, it needs to externally connect AC voltage stabilizer.
- 4.5 The instrument should be used at ambient temperature +10 $^{\circ}$ C $\sim$ +40 $^{\circ}$ C.
- 4.6 Environmental relative humidity shall not be more than 80%.

#### **5. Operation**

##### 5.1 Turning on



The instrument may only be connected to a grounded mains power outlet socket. To connect the instrument only use one of the mains cables that are supplied together with the instrument.

Turn on switch at the rear of instrument (refer to Fig 3), after instrument buzzing and instrument initializes. The feed arm return to original position. Hand panel displays “- - -” and main machine panel displays “- -“. After initialize, follow by short beep to remind that instrument finishes initialize. Instrument is ready for work. LED on hand panel displays with “xx.x” sectioning value and is in unit of micron. Main machine panel displays total pieces as “0”. (xx.x is last adjusted sectioning value. Factory-set value is 5.0 $\mu$ m.

##### 5.2 Hand panel operation

Layout of this instrument is as Fig. 4. Above LED displays working mode and setting value separately. Below is operational buttons.

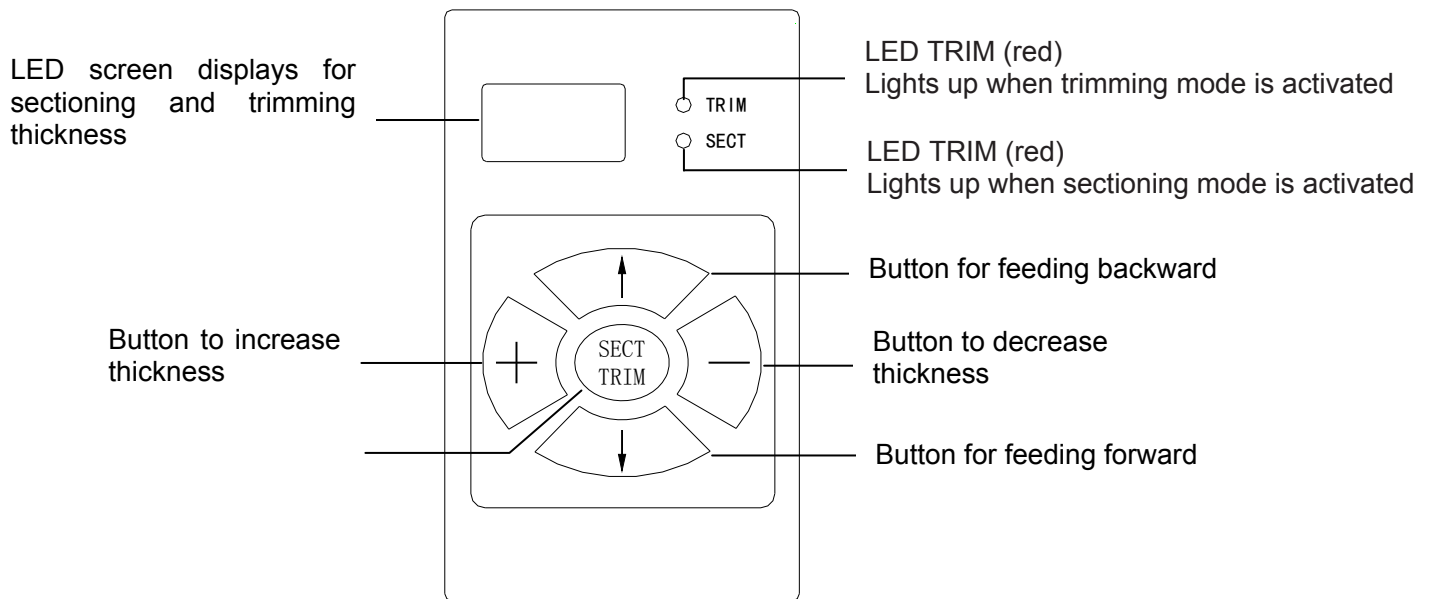


Fig. 4 Hand panel layout

### 5.2.1 Sectioning and trimming mode switch

Press **SECT TRIM** button in the middle of hand panel to switch sectioning mode to trimming mode. Instrument default mode is sectioning model after initializing.

5.2.2 Press “+” button to increase sectioning or trimming value in the range of setting.

5.2.3 Press “-” button to decrease sectioning or trimming value in the range of setting.

5.2.4 When pressing “↑”, sectioning arm goes backwards.

5.2.5 When pressing “↓”, sectioning arm goes forwards.

### 5.3 Feeding arm prompt

When the instrument is carrying on “↓” or “↑” operation, if feeding arm arrives at limitation, there is long prompt beep with hand box.

### 5.4 Normal section (or trim) operation prompt

When rotates hand wheel to do section or trim, if feeding arm arrives to forward limitation, there is long prompt beep with hand box. If continue to rotate hand wheel, alarm will not stop, but feeding arm will not go forwards any more.

### 5.5 Error code prompt

If after switch on instrument, LED screen on the main machine displays “EO” or LED screen on the hand box displays “EO”, there is communication problem between main machine and hand box. Please switch off power first, then replug cable; Switch on power again.

### 5.6 Main machine panel operation



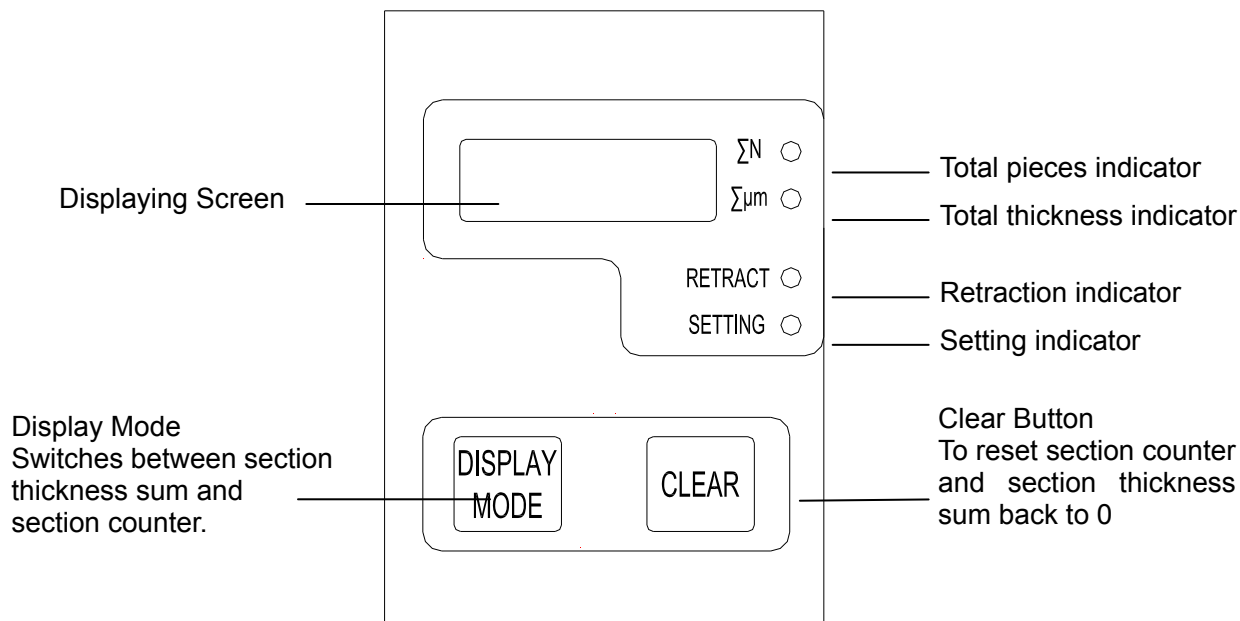


Fig. 5 main machine panel layout

### 5.6.1 Mode button

This button may repeatedly use. First press it,  $\Sigma n$  indicator lights up and displaying screen displays number of total previously completed section. The instrument automatically adds on number. Second time press it,  $\Sigma \mu m$  indicator lights up and displaying screen displays number of total thickness in  $\mu m$ . Number automatically changes according to thickness of per piece and total pieces. Third time to press it, system goes to retraction; retract indicator lights up and screen displays retraction value.

To change the display mode, press DISPLAY MODE until the LED of desired mode is illuminated.



When the instrument is switched off using the main power switch, both values (section thickness sum and section number) are erased from memory.

### 5.6.2

Press Clear button to reset section thickness sum or section number back to 0.

### 5.6.3 Retraction

Press DISPLAY MODE and CLEAR buttons simultaneously to call up the retraction function.

The retraction value can be adjusted by using “+” and “-” button on the main panel in increments of  $5 \mu m$  to maximum of  $95 \mu m$ . After reset, press CLEAR button to confirm desired retraction value.

While the specimen is in retraction, the red LED on the RETRACT lights up.

## 6 Parts adjustment

### 6.1 Specimen holder and orientation system

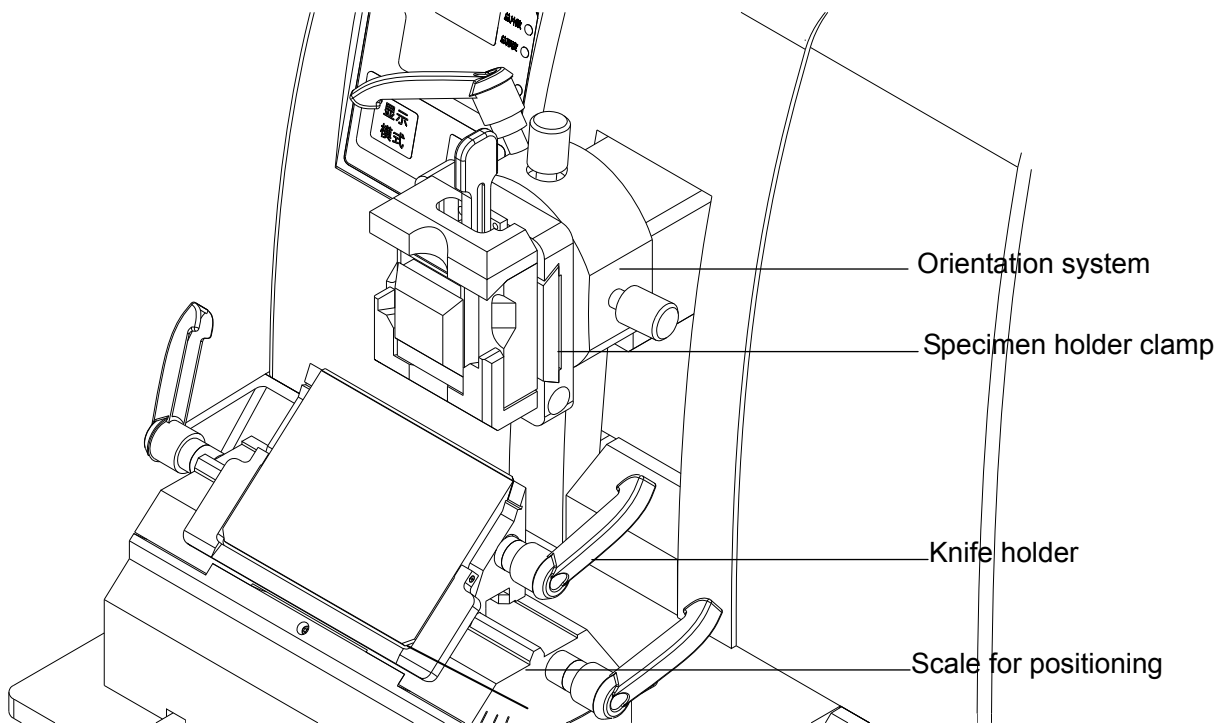


Fig 6

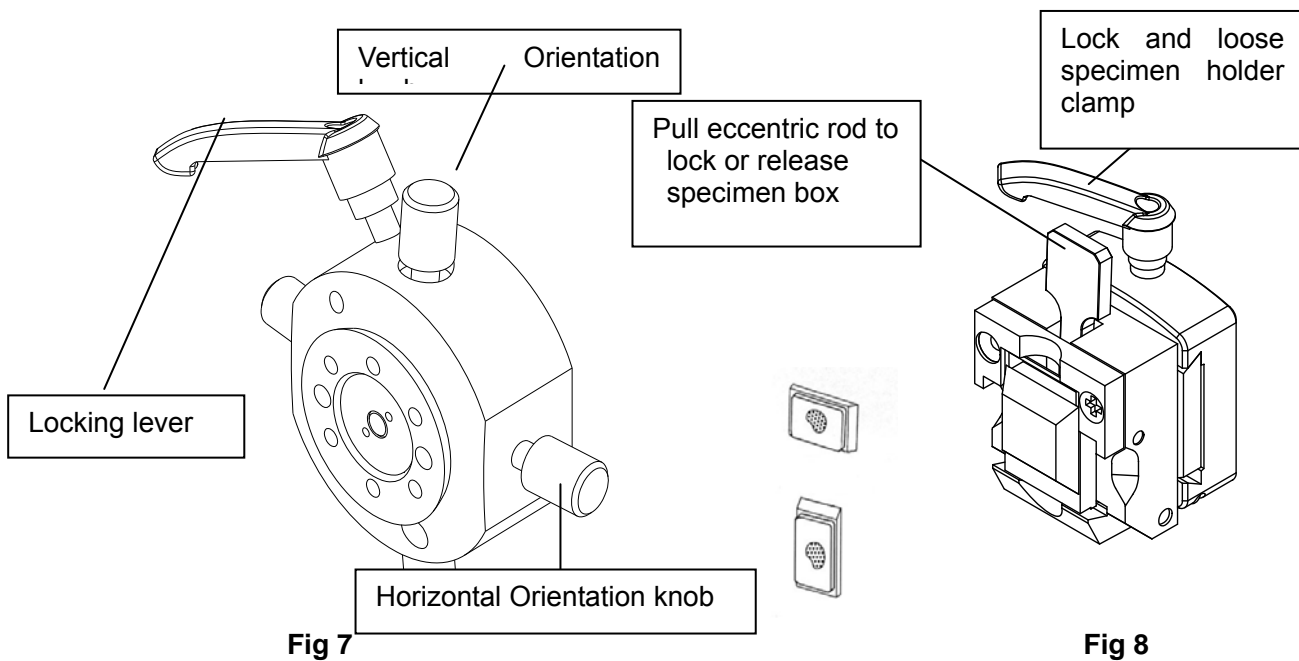


Fig 7

Fig 8

- Turning the locking lever (Fig 7) to set the specimen holder to the adjustable release condition and section lock status.

- Turning the two orientation knobs under release condition make specimen holder clamp plane defluxion by pass horizontal axis and vertical axis for ensuring required tangent plane location to decide the required plane cutting location.
- Turning the adjustable lever to lock and loose specimen holder clamp

### 6.2 Box shaped specimen clamp.

- Turning the spanner (Fig 8) on the specimen clamp can make the jaw in the state of braced and locked.
- The specimen can be put in or take off in the state of braced.
- Specimen box may be placed horizontally or vertically.

### 6.3 Knife holder

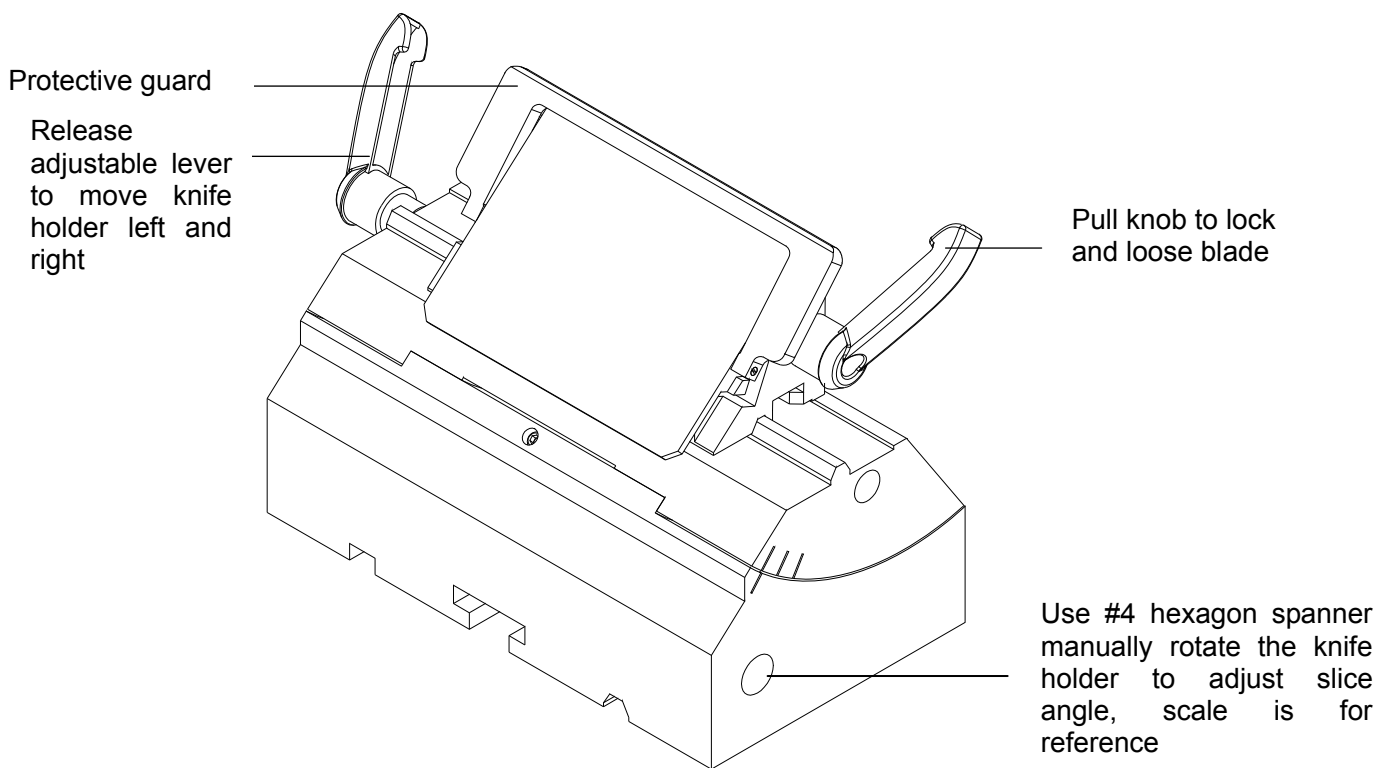
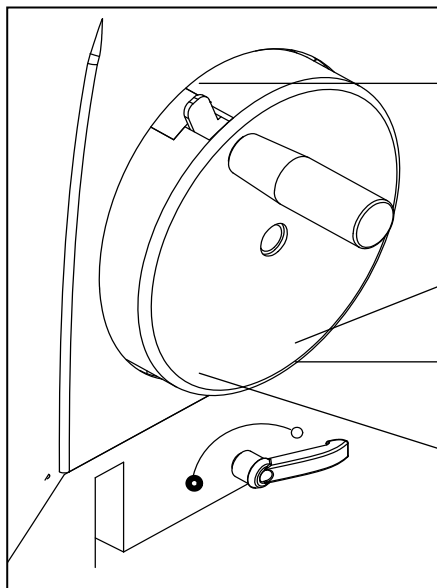


Fig 9

- To turn the adjustable lever under knife holder to release and lock knife holder base.
- In release conditions you can make the knife holder base do the back and forth movement by hand to choose latched position needed. There is a scale under knife holder for reference by location.
- Use hexagon spanner to turn the eccentric rod in the hole on the right side of the knife holder to release and lock the rotator of the knife holder.
- In release condition you can move the rotator by hand to choose locked cutting angle needed. There is a scale on the right side for reference by location.

- Turn adjustable lever on the rotator to release and lock knife clamp.
- In release condition you can make the knife clamp do the left-and-right movement by hand to choose latched position needed.
- Turn adjustable lever on the knife clamp to release and lock knife flat.
- You can put in or take off the knife in release conditions. Take off the knife after finish the work.
- The protecting plate shall be on the installed position when the knife is on the knife clamp.

#### 6.4 Hand wheel.



Hand wheel locker. Spanner may lock at top position

Rotating signal

Adjustable lever is to lock the wheel at any position.

Positioning signal

- Hand wheel can be released or locked status.
- Hand wheel can be locked at a specific position when the spanner on the hand wheel is turned.
- Turn the eccentric rod handle under hand wheel to lock that at any position. Where there is a solid circle is locked, where there is hollow circle is rotatable.

### 7. Normal Troubles Solving Methods

There are normal problems in the following table which are likely to happen when the instrument is used. Besides, there are some possible causes that lead to these problems happened and solving methods.

Trouble	Reason	Solving Methods
<b>7.1 Possible phenomena</b>		
1. The section is uneven. The thin and thick section is alternate, even if sometimes it doesn't cutaway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The knife centre gripping is improper.</li> <li>● Knife is dull</li> <li>● Pressure plate is broken or adjustment isn't right.</li> <li>● The cutting angle of the knife is too less.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● fasten knife again</li> <li>● Move the knife holder lateral or stick in new knife.</li> <li>● Change new holder plate, or use new knife holder</li> <li>● Readjust holder plate</li> <li>● Increase the cutting angle</li> </ul>

		gradually until find the optimum
<p>2. The section is congestion and compressive.</p> <p>The sections congestion. There is the phenomenon of crease and nip.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Knife dull</li> <li>● Specimen temperature is high</li> <li>● Cutting speed so fast.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use the other part of the knife or a new one.</li> <li>● Make the specimen cool before cutting.</li> <li>● Reduce the cutting speed.</li> </ul>
<p>3. There is fringe in the section.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On the pressure plate is filling up paraffin on the back of the knife holder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clear up this regional paraffin.</li> </ul>
<p>4. There is noise when cutting. The knife will shake and sound when cutting some hard specimen. There is pull or slightly frictional make on the knife.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cutting speed too fast.</li> <li>● The cutting angle is too big.</li> <li>● Clip of specimen or knife not fixed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Turn hand wheel with a rather slow speed.</li> <li>● Decrease the cutting angle gradually until find the optimum one.</li> <li>● Check all the screwed and jaw connection in the specimen rest and knife holder system. If necessary, fixture the control rod and screw.</li> </ul>
<b>7.2 Instrument failure</b>		
<p>1. No section is cut when turn the hand wheel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The specimen has reached to the extreme position.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Press “back” key to make the specimen backward and so the knife holder.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Knife service time is short</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The power for section is too strong.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adjustment the cutting speed or the section thickness in the process of cutting. Choose smaller section thickness or slow down speed of turning hand wheel.</li> </ul>

## 8. Cleaning and Maintenance.

### 8.1 Cleaning up the instruments

#### 8.1.1 Conduct the following steps before cleaning each time:

- Turn up the specimen grip to the top and lock the hand wheel.
- Release the specimen grip and pull it out.
- Pick off the knife from the knife holder and put it back to the knife box.
- Dismount the knife holder and its seat to clean up.
- Take down the specimen from the specimen nip. Clear away the section waste with dry brush.
- Take down the specimen grip to clear up separately.

### 8.1.2 Instruments and external surface:

If necessary, the external painted surface can be cleaned with light-duty commercial housework cleaner or suds. And then use wet cloth rub it until dry.

You may use the substitute of xylene, paraffin oil, paraffin scavenger to erase residual.

The instruments must be dry when use again.

### 8.1.3 Knife holder

Please according to following steps to clean up the knife holder if it had been dismantled.

- Downwardly turn over the cutting edge cover sheet.
- Turn the eccentric rod handle in the lateral of the body of revolution and draw it out from sideward.
- Push the knife clamp back which have knife clip and shift it out from the rotary unit.
- Turn the eccentric rod handle in the lateral of the knife clap and draw it out from sideward.
- Dismount the knife clamp.
- Clean up all parts of the knife holder.



**Don't use xylene or alcoholic liquid (e.g.: glass cleaner) when clean up paraffin.**

- Make the knife holder dry and assemble it together.
- Apply to thin layer of lubrication after clean up the parts which had been taken off.
- When fix the knife clip, make sure that its upper part is parallel with the back edge of the knife clamp seat.

### 8.1.4 Box shaped specimen grip

- Dismount the box shaped specimen grip to clear away the residual paraffin.
- Don't use xylene or alcoholic liquid to clean up. Use the substitute of xylene or paraffin scavenger.
- You can put the box shaped specimen grip into oven to heat it to 65°C until lipid paraffin bleeding off.
- Wipe off paraffin with dry cloth.
- Apply oil to the axis grasping joystick after using oven heating method.

### 8.2 Lubricate instruments.

Do oil lubrication for the following parts monthly. (1~2 drop is well enough)

#### Instruments and specimen holder

- Grip draw in the clamp.
- Lock in iron at the "T" knife clap back of the microtome bedplate.
- The knife holder slide way on the microtome bedplate.

#### Knife holder

- Lock in iron at the "T" body of the rotary units on the knife clamp seat.
- The knife control grip is shift to the eccentric rod handle.

- The iron locking head on the knife clamp of the "T" body of rotary unit and the knife holder with slide way.
- The grasping joystick of the knife.

Box shaped specimen grip

- The bearing of the grasping joystick.

## **9. Notices**

- Must grasp the specimen before positioning the knife. During the operation locking hand wheel and cover the knife edge with its cover sheet.
- Be most careful when you take the section knife. It is possible to lead to bad hurt because of the sharp cutting edge.
- You should turn the hand wheel with the same speed during the cutting process. The hand wheel turning speed must suit with the hardness of the specimen. Harder specimen use slow speed.
- Locking hand wheel and covering the knife edge with its cover sheet when changing specimen piece.
- The instrument should be positioned on the experiment work table level and stable. Preventing it from quake from the ground, and don't put other equipments which may produce vibration near the instrument.
- Holding the fore and end trough of the back when moving it and don't hold the other parts like hand wheel handle.
- Periodically cleaning the instrument.
- Locking the hand wheel before cleaning.
- Don't use acetone or xylene liquid to clean up the instrument.
- Make sure that no paraffin comes into the inside of machine during the cleaning.
- Please follow the safety warnings of the manufacture when using cleaning solvent.
- Put the hand wheel on the locking position when turn down the instrument.
- Electronic parts be repaired by professionals and other people do not touch them.