

OMNICLAVE STERILIZER

MODELS OCM
OCR

INSTALLATION

Remove screw holding Omniclave to shipping pallet. Discard shipping washers and screws. Attach feet using screws supplied. Insert rubber tips. Plug line cord into any wall or base receptacle. Ground unit to prevent shock by using three-wire plug. Omniclave is designed for use only on alternating current. Fill reservoir to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ " below opening of reservoir (approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts for OCM and approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts for OCR). Use distilled or demineralized water to eliminate deposits from collecting inside Omniclave. **COUNTER SURFACE MUST BE LEVEL TO INSURE PROPER OPERATION.**

STEAM STERILIZING

FILL — Open safety door by exerting upward and inward pressure on the handle. Slide bolt to right. Turn lower knob counter-clockwise to FILL. Allow water from previously filled reservoir to enter chamber until water covers fill plate. Turn lower knob to STERILIZE position which also stops flow of water.

LOAD — Load chamber. See paragraph on preparation of materials and loading of chamber. Close and lock door by moving bolt to left and pushing handle down.

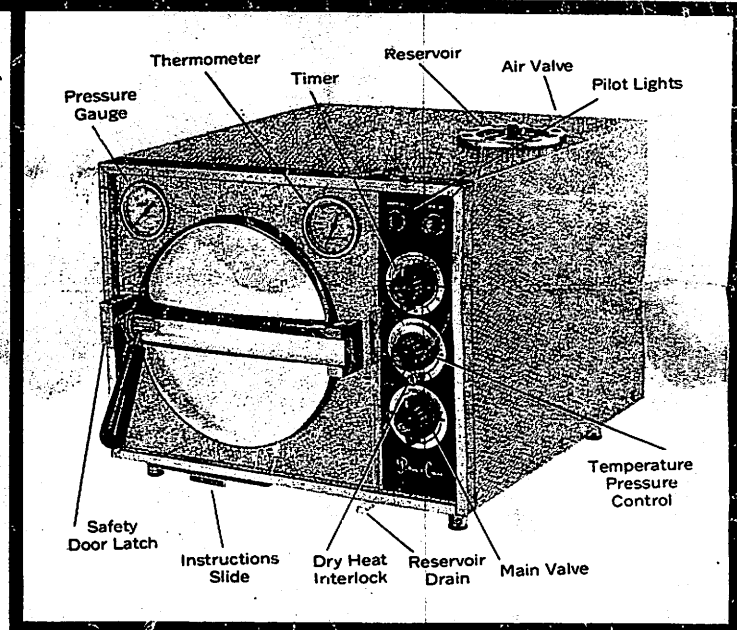
SET — Turn middle knob to point where indicator is pointing straight up. When thermometer reaches desired temperature, rotate middle knob counter-clockwise slowly until yellow light goes off. Once set, this step may be eliminated unless it is desired to sterilize at a different pressure and temperature. Turning middle knob clockwise increases temperature and pressure. Turning knob counter-clockwise decreases temperature and pressure. Set timer knob to prescribed time period. See chart for proper temperature—time relationship.

VENT — When bell rings, rotate lower knob to VENT position. Allow all steam to be discharged.

DRY — Open door about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to permit thorough drying of contents (3-5 minutes). Leave lower knob in VENT position during drying and standby periods. Omniclave will be ready for immediate reuse by repeating above steps.

HELPFUL HINTS

1. Omniclave may be pre-heated for rapid starts by turning lower knob to VENT and allowing chamber walls to be heated to temperature before use of Omniclave is required—approximately 30 minutes before or first thing in the morning.
2. Always rotate upper knob (timer) past 10 minutes before setting time.
3. Always rotate lower knob (valve) counter-clockwise.
4. Standby periods — leave door closed and leave lower knob in VENT position.
5. Add water to reservoir **only** when lower knob is in VENT or POWER OFF position. It is advisable to add water as needed to keep reservoir adequately filled.
6. At conclusion of all sterilizing for the day, turn lower knob to POWER OFF.
7. As soon as possible after bell rings at end of sterilizing cycle, turn to VENT position. This practice will prevent the autoclave from boiling dry.
8. Never attempt to turn lower knob from STERILIZE to FILL or from VENT to STERILIZE. Stops are incorporated to prevent knob from being turned in this manner.
9. Safety valve is set for 30 pounds.



IDENTIFICATION OF FUNCTIONAL PARTS

DRY HEAT STERILIZATION

LOAD — Load instruments on trays without cloth or paper coverings. Only two trays may be used. Insert auxiliary thermometer door. Use of dry-heat door is essential for measuring proper dry-heat temperature.

SET — Turn lower knob to VENT position. **Do not** turn through FILL position. Depress button beneath middle knob and turn knob clockwise to "DRY-STER" section until it hits stop. This setting will give a temperature of approximately 350° (see Helpful Hints). Turn counter-clockwise for a lower temperature. Set timer for 60 minutes, as soon as thermometer reaches 320° F.

VENT — When bell rings, remove door and unload. If no additional dry heat sterilizing is desired, rotate middle knob into steam section. Button will pop out. Lower knob can then be turned to POWER OFF.

HELPFUL HINTS

1. Middle knob cannot be turned to DRY STER section unless button is depressed. Button cannot be depressed unless lower knob is in VENT position.
2. When middle knob is in DRY STER section, lower knob cannot be turned from VENT position.
3. The density of the load will determine the time required to reach sterilizing temperature of 320° . Always distribute load loosely on trays.



P.O. BOX 3664 CHAPLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28203

(SEE OTHER SIDE)

OMNICLAVE STERILIZER

PREPARATION OF MATERIALS STEAM STERILIZATION

- INSTRUMENTS**—Clean thoroughly, wrap in muslin and place on trays.
- SYRINGES AND NEEDLES**—Take syringe apart, wash thoroughly. Wrap each part separately in muslin. Cover entire tray with double thickness muslin cover.
- FABRICS AND DRESSINGS**—Fold into convenient packets. Always fold loosely. Avoid making many layers and never roll. Never use canvas as a covering. Wrap in muslin on tray. Do not overload chamber.
- UTENSILS AND GLASSWARE**—Lay all jars or vessels on their sides. Fabrics may be sterilized in enamelware or glass jars; however, cover must fit very loosely, and container turned on its side.
- SOLUTIONS**—Fill flask no more than two-thirds full. Close end of flask with cotton or paper caps.

LOADING THE CHAMBER

1. Never overload or crowd chamber.
2. Do not let material come in contact with door.
3. Separate thick packs with loosely woven packs.

RECOMMENDED PERIODS OF EXPOSURE

Material to be Sterilized vs. Time in Minutes	PSI	15	20	25	DRY HEAT
	F°	250°	260	267	320-355
	C°	121	127	131	160-180
Fabrics—Loosely woven— Wrapped in muslin		30	20	—	MINIMUM EXPOSURE PERIOD — 60 MINUTES Do not sterilize fabrics, paper, or rubber at these temperatures. (See ADA Accepted Dental Remedies, Sterilization Section)
Fabrics—Tightly woven		40	30	—	
Instruments—In Tray— Muslin cover		15	10	7	
Instruments—Individually wrapped in muslin		20	15	10	
Syringes & Needles		15	10	7	
Drums—Loosely woven contents		30	20	—	
Drums—Tightly woven contents		40	30	—	
Utensils—Loosely woven contents		30	20	10	
Rubber Gloves—In muslin packs		15	—	—	
Rubber Covers—In muslin packs		15	—	—	
Brushes & Miscellaneous Articles— Wrapped		15	—	—	
Solutions—1000 cc Flasks		30	25	—	

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Safety Valve—The chain attached to reservoir lid is also attached to the safety relief valve. Every 2-3 months, pull the chain to operate the valve manually while chamber is under pressure. This is necessary to insure that mineral deposits or other obstructions are not holding valve closed.

When cleaning the sterilizer, be sure to include reservoir, tubing and chamber. All parts will be cleaned by running a twenty minute cycle using Pelton & Crane's Original Formula Omni-Cleaner. Do not use this cleaner with descaler while instruments are being sterilized.

Pelton's Original Formula Omni-Cleaner is a mildly acidic concentrate used to clean and descale autoclaves. Regular weekly cleaning will promote increased sterilizer life and trouble-free operation.

Notice—Minerals, especially chlorides, are corrosive to any stainless steel. It is strongly recommended that the autoclave be cleaned at least weekly with Pelton's Original Formula Omni-Cleaner. Tap water should not be used where the mineral content of the water supply is high. The most desirable procedure to follow is to use distilled or demineralized water. Even with distilled water, the autoclave should be cleaned weekly. Minerals can be picked up from the load. When sterilizing saline solutions, it is imperative that the autoclave be cleaned after each use. Unless cleaning instructions are followed, long life should not be expected.

Draining Reservoir—Reservoir may be drained by sliding Omni-Clave to edge of the counter so that a container may be placed under the reservoir drain. Unscrew cap in front of Omni-Clave and allow reservoir to drain. Replace and tighten drain cap when draining is complete.

Cleaning Chamber

1. Mix three ounces of Original Formula Omni-Cleaner per quart of water.
2. Drain reservoir and fill with cleaning solution. For extremely dirty sterilizers, solution may be increased to four ounces per quart and may require two cleaning cycles.
3. Run one twenty minute cycle in normal manner. Instruments should not be sterilized while cleaning sterilizer.
4. Drain cleaning solution from autoclave and reservoir. Rinse thoroughly. Fill sterilizer again and run one rinse cycle for fifteen minutes.
5. Drain rinse solution, remove tray rest and wipe out inside of boiler and tray rest. When cleaning bottom of chamber, do not bend long tube (thermostat bulb).
6. Add distilled or demineralized water and sterilizer is ready for use.

AIR VALVE—The air valve is factory set; however, if debris becomes lodged in valve it may be necessary to remove large knurled nut at left of opening in rear of Omniclave and clean tip of air valve bellows and seat.

CLEANING OUTSIDE—All outside parts are either chrome plated or stainless steel. The chrome may be cleaned with either detergent and water or a non-abrasive solvent such as glass wax or benzine. It should be polished only with a soft cloth or champs. DO NOT use metal or lacquer polish on the chrome parts.

Ordinary deposits of dirt are quickly removed from the stainless steel with a detergent and water. In case of difficult deposits, the stainless may be easily cleaned with Bon-Ami. In all cases, rub in direction of pattern or grain of the metal. Ordinary steel wool or steel brushes should never be used on stainless steel. If for any reason the surface becomes contaminated with discoloration, it can be cleaned with a 5% solution of warm oxalic acid.



Pelton & Crane

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