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Checklist for Aerosol Tightness of Rotors

Centrifuge Vessel	**Yes**
Is the vessel resistant to the liquid inside? **If not, change and use another vessel.**	☐
Can the vessel material withstand the speed applied during the centrifuge run? **If not, change thevessel.**	☐
Is the vessel free of any cracks? **If not, use a fully functional vessel.**	☐
Does the centrifuge vessel fit into the centrifuge's rotor bores? **If not, use a vessel that has a better fit in the rotor bores.**	☐

Rotor	**Yes**
Are the rotor and the lid free of any visible cracks or microcracks? **If not, replace the damaged part.**	☐
Is the rotor free of any visible impurities or salt residues? **If not, clean the rotor according to the manufacture's recommendations.**	☐
Is the rotor and the lid resistant to the liquid you want to centrifuge? **If not, can you use a more harmless liquid for your application?**	☐
Is the rotor's sealing ring free of damages in any way? Is the ring still in one piece? **If not, replace the rotor's sealing ring.**	☐
Autoclaving the rotor: How many times has the rotor been autoclaved? Rotors are generally only resistant for a certain number of autoclaving cycles. Plastic rotors have to be replaced after just 20 autoclaving cycles. With aerosol-tight metal rotors, generally only the sealing ring must be replaced.	☐

Loading	**Yes**
Has the rotor been loaded correctly? Avoid imbalances during the run. Imbalances do, of course, have a big impact on the integrity of the rotor.	☐