**OLADAPO EMMANUEL AYOKUNLE**

**18/MHS06/065**

**Adequate POWER SUPPLY AND BACK UP POWER SYSTEM:** To maintain automatic analyzers,we must all ensure that There is an ADEQUATE power SUPPLY that can power analyzers effectively as well as a BACK UP SUPPLY so that the analyzers doesn't just go off as the MAIN power supply foes off

**TRAINED PERSONNEL**: All using the analyzer must have a working knowledge of it so they can be able to manage and maintain effectively

**GUIDELINES:**guidelines guiding the use must be made available for all,simple to read and understand

**ROUTINE CHECK**: There must be a routine check on either daily,weekly or monthly basis done to maintain the machines

**MAINTAINANCE RECORD OR BOOK**:Every maintainance done checks must always be recorded to properly monitor it.

**REAGENTS USED**: expired reagents should be discarded and not used at all.

\*If a problem or fault is noticed,Call for help and not forcefully use the machines

**BASIC MAINTENANCE LIST BELOW**:

**CLEANING**:

Lab cleanliness is one of the easiest, most affordable and most obvious ways to keep your lab in great shape but surprisingly is often overlooked.

It’s advisable to:

Carry out a daily wipe down of all equipment exteriors

Carry out a weekly deep clean of all equipment

Carry out a regular deep clean of microscopes using a 70:30 mixture of ether and alcohol – this ensures that they are sufficiently clean to yield most accurate results

Consult the manual or lab manager on any specific processes for cleaning demanding equipment

Consider outsourcing cleaning of challenging items to a qualified professional

Following these simple cleaning procedures will keep equipment in peak condition so that your lab runs without a hitch.

**CALIBRATION**:

Failure to regularly calibrate equipment can lead to a lack of accuracy with your data which could end up disrupting entire experiments. There are various services available to ensure your equipment is regularly calibrated and done so to the right standard.

It’s advisable to:

Carry out an inventory of your equipment and decide which is most suitable for each item – from basic preventative maintenance to more advanced accuracy verification.

Regularly calibrate equipment for ongoing preventative maintenance that will keep your lab sharp.

**REPAIRS**:

From time to time, lab items will wear out and stop working. But, rather than immediately disposing of faulty equipment, take the time to see if parts could be replaced or items can be repaired instead.

It’s likely that equipment can be updated and maintained rather than simply disposed of.

Particularly with larger items, repairing and replacing parts can be an effective way to increase lifespan and keep down costs. Due to the nature of the items, some parts will wear quicker than others but, when adequately managed, these can be replaced in time to prevent problems or burnout. Consider centrifuges, filtration systems and microscope lenses, each of these can be simply replaced without the need to dispose of the entire machine.

Don’t immediately dispose of any faulty or outmoded equipment, first see if there’s a way to repair or replace parts to increase the lifespan

**REFURBISHMENT**:

For faulty equipment, repairing can be invaluable but if your items still work, just not as smoothly as before, refurbishment could hold the key. If you’re looking to refurbish older items of equipment, then consider carrying out the following process:

Take the entire piece of equipment apart

Fully clean each component

Where necessary polish components

Re-lubricate any moving parts

If parts are showing signs of wear and tear, consider replacing them at this preventative stage

Put the equipment back together

Of course, you’ll need to know a thing or two about the items you’re working with to carry out the above procedure, but this can help items return to good as new

**ALL SAID ABOVE WILL MAINTAIN AUTO ANALYZERS IN ABUAD MULTISHSTEM IF FOLLOWED STRICTLY.**