



Your Sterilizer Experts

Manufacturing – Distribution – Maintenance- Guaranteed!

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FL2

Operation Manual

&

Parts list

Your Sterilizer and Autoclave Experts

Manufacturing of Dry Heat Sterilizers...

...Sales of New & Pre-Owned Sterilizers

...Rebuilt Steam Sterilizers

Satisfaction Guaranteed!



How you can benefit from who we are...

Alfa began in 1974 as a sterilizer repair company serving the medical, dental, veterinary and podiatry markets of the New York City and Metropolitan Area. Since then Alfa has grown to become the market expert on sterilizers.

Being in this business for more than twenty years, we understand how important it is to recommend the proper type of sterilizer to accommodate your needs.

In 1987, Alfa began its complete refurbishment of the Pelton & Crane OCM and OCR sterilizers. One of the most noteworthy improvements Alfa made to this product is the automatic shut off and vent mechanism. When the Pelton & Crane Validator began to have electrical failures, Alfa converted this unit to the same system as the OCM & OCR, prolonging the life of this sterilizer. Today, Pelton & Crane manufacture the Delta sterilizers, and they are working great.

In 1994, Alfa contracted with Prestige Medical of England to import their products exclusively for the Tattoo, Body Piercing and Beauty markets. **In 1996**, Alfa acquired the Worlds' Fastest Dry Heat Sterilizer... "The Cox Sterilizer", and began manufacturing in its New York facilities.

Alfa has a basic philosophy...whenever a problem arises, an Alfa Medical technician is available offering free telephone consultation to evaluate and correct both simple and complicated problems.

Our goal is to advise, and serve the customer, and to give the most complete and un-biased recommendations on the best ways to use sterilizers and to bring about the result you want, need and desire.

It's not about how great our company is, or how great we are as professionals...its about how the sterilizers we manufacture and distribute will benefit your life, your business, and your customers.

Contact Alfa today if you have a need to repair your sterilizer or purchase a new or pre owned sterilizer. When you call us, you will learn why thousands of satisfied customers refer to us as their "Sterilizer Experts".

Sincerely yours,

Shlomo Savyon - Founder and President.

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Setting up the Autoclave

NOTE—When installing Autoclave, be sure front end is not higher than back end. Have it perfectly level or rear end slightly higher than front end.

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE

Pelton Autoclaves operate on alternating or direct current. However alternating current controls are supplied unless otherwise specified.

WIRING AND FUSES

When used in combination with other sterilizers, be sure line and fuses are sufficient for total amperage of all items used. If forgotten and permitted to boil dry, current to the Autoclave will be automatically disconnected by a thermo-

stat which will alternately turn current on and off until boiler is refilled or current disconnected by turning off main line switch.

After Autoclave has been in regular operation, steam may escape through the packing nuts on the valve release stems (3 and 11 on page opposite). These packing nuts should be tightened slightly until no escape of steam is apparent. After this slight adjustment very little attention will be necessary. Turn to page 11 for further instructions in "Care of the Autoclave."

Getting Acquainted

At first glance, any Autoclave *seems* to have quite a number of different controls, handles, etc. Actually, however, there really aren't so many—you will quickly become familiar with the purpose of each!

The various parts of your Autoclave may be identified by referring to the numbers on the illustration on the opposite page.

1. **PRESSURE GAUGE.** Tells at glance when pressure of at least 15 lbs. has been reached in outer chamber:

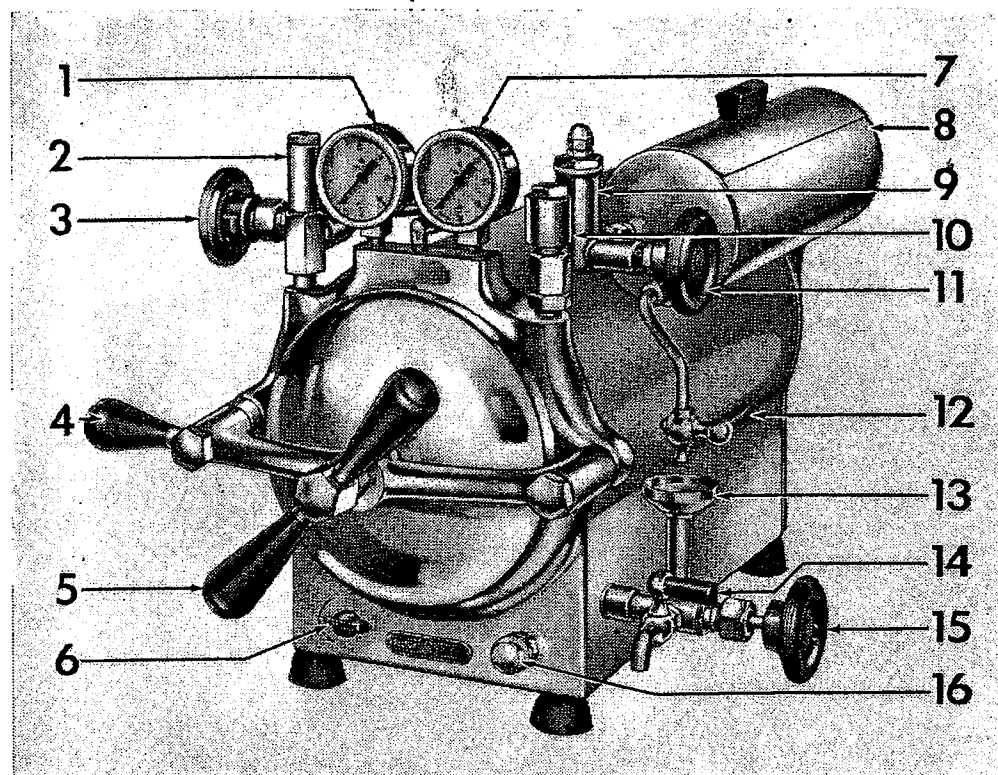
2. **RELIEF VALVE.** This is entirely automatic and plays no part in operating routine.

3. **VALVE RELEASE FOR OUTER CHAMBER.** Open it to raise pressure in inner chamber. Close it before releasing pressure from inner chamber.

4. **DOOR LIFTING HANDLE.** Be sure it is properly seated before each operation.

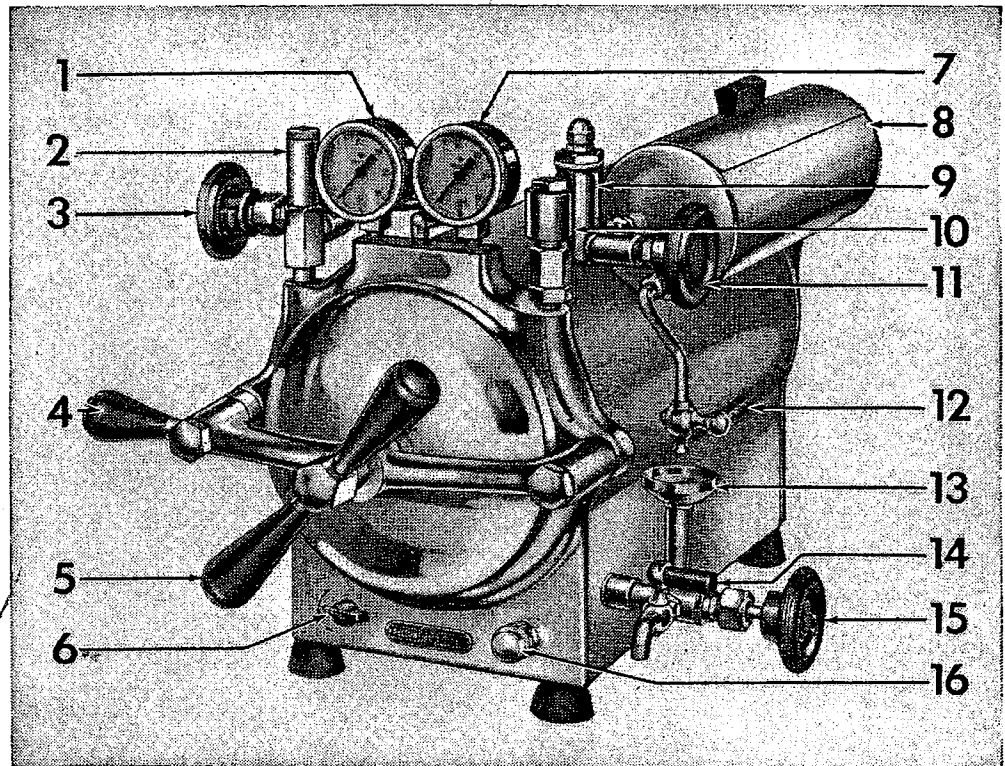
5. **DOOR LOCK HANDLES.** They are insulated, easily operated. Door should be closed snugly; undue pressure is not necessary.

6. **ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE - TEMPERATURE CONTROL.** Use it for desired temperature. See page 11 under "Care of the Autoclave."



7. **PRESSURE-GAUGE.** Indicates pressure in inner chamber. When this gauge indicates 15 lbs., begin timing the sterilizing period.
8. **RESERVOIR-CONDENSER TANK.** Silently absorbs air, condensation (and steam after sterilizing) from chamber, converting steam into distilled water for refilling boiler.
9. **DISCHARGE VALVE.** Automatically discharges air from inner chamber.
10. **HOUSING FOR CLEAN-OUT SCREEN.** Screen should be removed and washed with soap and water every six months.
11. **VALVE RELEASE FOR INNER CHAMBER.** Open it to discharge steam from inner chamber, but make certain Valve Release for Outer Chamber (3) is closed.
12. **CONDENSER DRAIN.** Open it to refill boiler by draining water from Condenser Tank (8).
13. **BOILER FILLING FUNNEL.** You *can* pour water in here to fill boiler, but it's easier and quicker to fill Condenser Tank (8) and drain water from it into boiler (in which case, be sure to refill Condenser Tank so that condenser coil is immersed).
14. **BOILER DRAIN VALVE.** Used only for draining all water from boiler during cleaning, moving, etc. Boiler Filling Valve (15) must also be open when completely draining the Autoclave.
15. **BOILER FILLING VALVE.** It must be open when adding water to boiler or draining boiler.
16. **PILOT LIGHT.** Lights when Autoclave is turned on; goes out should Autoclave boil dry.

How to Use Your Autoclave



Numbers in Parenthesis Refer to Illustration shown above

CHECK WATER IN BOILER AND CONDENSER

Lift Condenser Cover (8). Open door (5), open Valve Release (3) and open Boiler Filling Valve (15); water in boiler should stand in filling funnel (13) up to level mark. If it does not, add water (preferably distilled) as required, either by pouring in funnel, or draining from Condenser above, by opening Condenser Drain (12). When boiler is properly filled, **CLOSE BOILER FILLING VALVE SECURELY.** Add sufficient water to Condenser to immerse coil.

LOAD CHAMBER

Always use perforated metal tray in chamber to hold material being sterilized. Be sure contents do not contact inside of

door with door closed. See directions on page 10 covering "Loading of Chamber." Close door snugly. Turn arms only as far as they will go with normal pressure—excessive tightening is unnecessary.

TURN ON CURRENT AT SWITCH

The Pelton Autoclave is equipped with an automatic discharge valve (9) which automatically opens and closes to expel air from inner and outer chambers. Correct sterilizing temperature of 250°F. (121°C.) will not be attained until air has been expelled from both chambers by steam pressure. Open outer valve release (3) and close inner valve release (11).

Approximately 18 minutes are required to attain 15 lbs. pressure in both cham-

bers from a cold start—less when Autoclave is hot. During this time, air and condensate will be automatically discharged into reservoir-condenser (8). As pressure and temperature rise, the automatic valve opens less frequently, practically ceasing to operate when correct temperature and pressure have been reached.

STERILIZING PERIOD

When pressure indicated on the pressure gauge reaches 15-17 lbs., note time and commence sterilizing period. (See Chart on page 12 for recommended periods of exposure). Automatic control will keep pressure at this point. Due to variations in current voltage and heights above sea-level in various localities Pressure Gauge may occasionally show pressures slightly above or below this amount. This, in no way interferes with sterilizing process, as can be shown by use of Diack Control Tubes inserted in contents of chamber. These control tubes provide positive indication that sterilizing temperature of 250°F. has been attained, and their use is particularly recommended with heavy loads where penetration to all points requires longer exposure.

AT CONCLUSION OF STERILIZING PERIOD

Close outer valve release (3) and open inner valve release (11). The pressure gauge for inner chamber (7) only will begin dropping. When indicated pressure is about 1 lb., close inner valve release (11) securely. This is very important and must not be overlooked. Then unlock door about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and allow to stand for a few minutes, depending on the contents, to permit steam to escape and to prevent condensation. The heat in the outer chamber will dry all materials thoroughly in that time, after which the door can be fully opened and contents removed.

A new load can then be immediately placed into the chamber, the door closed, outer valve release (3) opened and pressure and temperature attained in a matter of seconds to begin the next sterilizing period.

At the conclusion of all sterilizing for the day, turn off switch and open both release valves to completely discharge steam from outer and inner chambers. Leave door open about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Things to Avoid

1. Never add water to boiler when door and valve release (3) are closed or when pressure is indicated in either gauge.
2. Never open door when pressure is indicated on inner gauge (7).
3. For best results in drying, never leave inner valve release (11) open after discharging steam. Close valve securely before opening door one-eighth inch.
4. Never permit the door to remain locked after pressure has been reduced in inner chamber. Should this occur, raise the pressure in the inner chamber slightly by opening valve release (3) for two or three seconds. Then re-discharge the steam to a pressure of 1 lb. before opening door.
5. Never attempt to autoclave glycerin, wax, zinc peroxide, zinc oxide, talcum, oils, petrolatum or petrolatum gauze. There is no assurance that bacteria in these materials are killed even after prolonged periods under steam pressure.
6. Never oversterilize. It is time consuming, wasteful of electric current and damaging to some materials. The chart on page 12 has been carefully prepared and should be followed closely.

Preparing Materials

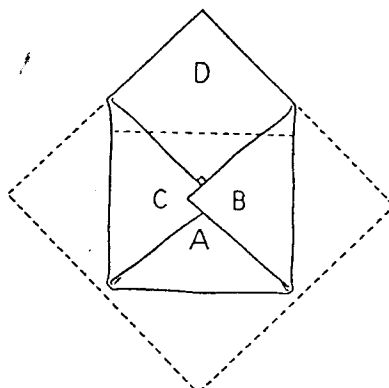
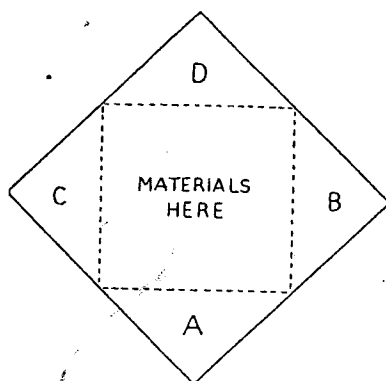
NOTE—Soggy Wet Dressings should never be used until dried out and resterilized. Never place in Sterilizer for drying as they will not dry out. Use some other method.

COVERING

All materials should be covered with double thickness muslin before placing in Sterilizer. This covering prevents possibility of contamination from outside sources, prevents staining and discoloring of contents from repeated sterilizations and permits materials to be stored for periods as long as two weeks without further sterilization. Never use canvas in any form for a covering. Because of being tightly woven it requires six times longer exposure to steam than muslin.

PACKETS

All goods should be wrapped in the form of a packet. This is done by placing goods in the center of a square sheet



of double thickness muslin and proceeding as follows: Fold lower corner (A), then right corner (B) and then left-hand corner (C). Bring upper corner (D) across top of entire pack and insert end in flap between folded corners (B) and (C), or use safety pin. See sketch at left. Paper wrappers or covers, such as double thickness Kraft wrapping paper—40 lb. weight or heavy paper bags, such as used in grocery stores can be used for lightly woven fabrics. Its use, however, is not recommended as it has the outstanding disadvantage of being easily ruptured or torn in service.

FABRICS—LOOSELY WOVEN

(Gauze, Cotton, Bandages, Rolls, Points, Pellets, Sponges, Packs, etc.)

Packets can be made consisting of one material only or an assortment of two or more, depending upon the requirements of the case. A very efficient and satisfactory method is to make up an assortment of material required for each type of operation or treatment as in this way you will have an individual packet for each patient. About a 12-inch square double thickness muslin is required and about a dozen of these packets can be sterilized at one time. During an operation, an individual packet can be used and by lifting and closing upper flap, contents can be used directly from packet to patient. After the operation, the partly used packet can be replenished and resterilized at a future time.

FABRICS—TIGHTLY WOVEN

(Towels, Covers, Sheets, etc.)

These should be made up in very light packages, not over 6 inches wide and 10 inches long. Only one item should be included in a packet except cases where the item after folding is not over $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch

thick. In the latter case, 3 or 4 items can be used in a package. Always fold loosely, avoid making many layers, and never roll.

INSTRUMENTS, FORCEPS, PLIERS, SCISSORS, ETC.

Before placing in packs or trays, they should be scrubbed thoroughly with a brush, in any standard disinfecting solution or soap and lukewarm water. A very effective method for cleaning small, thin and light instruments, such as broaches, files, reamers, etc., is the use of a good sized mandrel mounted bristle cleaning brush, held with the fingers.

Always pay particular attention to crevices, grooves, joints, barbs, etc., and see that all pus, tissue residue and blood clots are removed. If instruments have been used in badly infected cases, soak immediately after use, in a solution, such as 5 per cent Lysol—for at least one hour before cleaning and sterilizing.

Files, Broaches, Burs, Reamers, etc., should be wrapped in the form of small individual packets of double thickness muslin or placed in small metal trays with perforated bottoms and no covers. Inside of tray should be lined with single muslin, large enough so that ends can be used as a protective cover for top of tray.

Medium and Heavy Instruments may be prepared for sterilization and storage in complete sets or individually. If the first, put the complete set into a sheet of muslin by rolling each instrument so that its surfaces are in contact with muslin only. Wrap the rolled package in double thickness muslin.

If instruments are to be sterilized individually, use instrument tray and line bottom of it with double thickness muslin or a towel. Allow sufficient space between each instrument on tray and cover entire load with muslin or a towel. All sharp knife-edged instruments should have their delicate edges or points protected with tight fitting covers of gauze or cotton. This will protect them from injury as well as tarnishing from free moisture.

SYRINGES AND NEEDLES

Take the Syringe apart and wash all parts as thoroughly as possible. Wrap each part separately in muslin, then cover the entire lot with a double thickness muslin cover. Sew needles into a piece of muslin several times the length of the needles. Fold ends over the needles to make a double thickness muslin packet.

UTENSILS, METAL, ENAMELWARE, GLASS, ETC.

Light woven fabrics (gauze, cotton, etc.) can be efficiently sterilized in enamelware or glass jars instead of wrapping in individual packets. If this method is used, the jar must contain a cover which is quite loose fitting. Cover should never be placed or screwed to container but tied loosely with a double thickness muslin cover before placing in Sterilizer. At finish of sterilization, cover should be placed or screwed into position before removing muslin cover. Utensils without covers should never be used as a container for materials during sterilization and should be individually wrapped in double thickness muslin covers. All utensils should, of course, be washed—before being placed in covers.

RUBBER GLOVES

In order to obtain precision sterilization, both inside and outside surfaces must be contacted. This is best done by first washing with soap and lukewarm water. Rinse thoroughly. After drying, turn back glove wrist about 2 inches over a thin pad of gauze. Insert into hand of glove, a pack of gauze nearly as wide as glove hand and about 1/4-inch thick. Pad should extend to finger section but not into fingers and should be impregnated with talcum powder. Place very loosely in a large—roomy—double thickness muslin pack which should be made like a billfold with a pocket for one glove on either side. Ends of each pocket to be sewed up for a space of about 1 1/2 inches to protect against contamination at the ends of pack while handling. Never roll, fold or compress gloves in preparation for sterilization. The pressure sterilization of synthetic rubber is not recommended.

RUBBER COVERS

These are very difficult to sterilize as they are not porous. Best method is to make as few layers as possible—one layer only preferred—and place a muslin covered cotton pad about 1/2-inch thick between each fold. Put in a double thickness muslin bag and make a very loose roll. Large covers requiring many folds cannot be efficiently sterilized in an Autoclave. Packet should not be over 4 inches wide and 10 inches long. The pressure sterilization of synthetic rubber is not recommended.

SOLUTIONS

Flasks should never be filled more than two thirds full. Add about 5 per cent freshly distilled water to solution before sterilizing—to compensate for evaporation during sterilizing period. Close end of flask with a cotton stopper or cover

with about three layers of thin, smooth surfaced paper. Machine made, corrugated paper caps in various sizes can be obtained from your dealer and are recommended in preference to the two methods outlined.

BRUSHES AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Wash same as instruments and wrap individually or in groups, in double thickness muslin covers.

BOXES—CARDBOARD

If articles, such as absorbent points, pellets, etc., are to be sterilized inside cardboard container, top and bottom of box must be perforated so that steam can have an entrance and exit. Holes should be about 1/16-inch in diameter and inside of box should be lined with single thickness muslin so as to cover both bottom and top of contents.

Loading the Chamber

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Always use perforated metal tray in bottom of chamber. Never allow contents of chamber to come in contact with inside of door. Always place materials to the rear so they are at least 1 inch away. Overloading of chamber must be positively avoided. Never crowd materials. Follow a systematized method of loading and don't try to make one sterilizing operation out of a load that requires two or three.

Place large, flat packs on bottom of load. If they are thick, heavy and dense, they should be separated from each other by placing small, loosely woven packs between. If thin packs, they can be crowded quite close together in groups of 3 or 4 and each group separated with loosely woven small packs. Never place flat packs so that surfaces come in tight contact with rear or side walls of chamber.

Place smooth, loosely woven packs (gauze, cotton, etc.) either in between or on top of dense, heavy packs. If on top, avoid compact mass and tight contact with steam funnel or upper wall of chamber. Always leave plenty of open spaces throughout entire load.

INSTRUMENTS

Can be sterilized in combination with fabrics—but must always be placed on top of load.

SYRINGES AND NEEDLES

Can be sterilized in connection with any load of fabrics and instruments but should always be placed on top of load.

UTENSILS

All forms of utensils—with or without covers should always be placed on sides and never right end up. Open end should be towards front of Sterilizer and rear end slightly raised so as to facilitate draining during sterilization. If sterilized—in connection with other materials—they should be placed on end or side of load and never on top or under other materials.

RUBBER GLOVES

They should always be sterilized alone to avoid crowding and any possible contact with metal. Packs should always be placed on edge—one tier deep—and never crowded together. Be sure they are stacked very loosely.

RUBBER COVERS

Should always be placed on top of load to avoid any compression.

Testing for Sterilization

Since the coolest part of any Autoclave chamber is found at the bottom, a Diack Control should be placed in the center of the largest and densest pack in the load. This pack should be placed in the bottom tray of the Autoclave. Immediately after sterilization, the Diack Control should be

examined. If the pellet inside the hermetically sealed glass tube has fused and changed to a crimson color, proper sterilizing temperature has been attained. The Diack Control test should be routinely made about once a week, more often if possible. Diack Controls are available at your dealer.

Care of the Autoclave

All moving parts must be oiled or greased at intervals. Use a light oil or Silicone grease and apply to the door hinge and center hub of the locking attachment on the door.

Clean inside of Reservoir-Condenser at least once a month. Scrub inside of Reservoir with soap and lukewarm water—rinse and rub dry. Scrub inside of Chamber at least once a month with soap and lukewarm water. Rinse thoroughly and rub dry.

Always see that discharge line hole in front bottom of jacket is open and free from any deposits.

If Autoclave is in daily service its interior piping will gradually accumulate a deposit of lint, oil scum, etc. This can best be removed by a solution consisting of one tablespoon (1 oz.) of PELTON AUTOCLAVE CLEANER per quart of distilled water. First drain all water from the boiler and condenser. Then refill with solution described above. Operate the Autoclave several times in the usual fashion, at the completion of which valves 12 and 14 should be opened, draining solution and residue from boiler and condenser. Rinse Autoclave thoroughly by operating several times with clear water.

PELTON AUTOCLAVE CLEANER will not leave a film or scum and is compounded to thoroughly clean the interior piping without injuring the sensitive bellows inside the automatic discharge valve. A sample is supplied free with each new Autoclave and is available in 8-oz. packages at your dealer.

Once every 6 months (or more often, if necessary) the clean-out screen (10) should be removed and washed with soap and water. Simply remove Hexagon Cap and the screen can be lifted out.

There is an adjustable pressure-temperature control on the Autoclave. The control knob (6) is factory adjusted so that the mid-point of its range will control the pressure to 10 lbs. with a plus and minus variation of 1½

lbs. Pressures for full knob movement will be approximately 16 lbs. minimum and 24 lbs. maximum.

If a lower range of operating pressures is desired, remove control knob from its shaft by loosening set screw. Turn shaft clockwise and replace knob. A shaft turn of 90° will lower the range about 5 lbs. To raise the pressure control range, turn shaft counter-clockwise. If a wider range of pressure control is desired, the adjusting knob stop-pin can be filed or cut off, permitting any pressure setting up to 30 lbs.

Debris in the discharge valve (9) will cause it to leak. If this happens, remove the large top nut and clean off the end of the bellows. Also clean the valve seat and reassemble.

If the condenser fills up too rapidly, it may be due to a large gap between the bellows and the valve seat. To correct, remove the cap nut at (9), loosen the lock nut and lower the bellows in the valve by screwing shaft down one-half turn; then tighten lock nut and replace cap nut.

The rubber gasket on the inside of the door is placed there to seal the chamber during sterilization. After repeated use, it may become hard or worn, permitting steam to escape. When this happens, the gasket must be replaced.

All outside parts of sterilizer are chrome-plated and should be polished only with a soft cloth or chamois. If any part should become spotted, it may be cleaned with either soap and water or a non-abrasive solvent such as gasoline or benzine. Do not use metal or lacquer polish on plated parts.

Should excessive voltage or any other unusual cause ever result in pressure exceeding 35 lbs., release valve (2) will open and permit escape of steam. To re-set after such operation, insert screw driver blade in screw in top of release valve and turn quickly back and forth several times.

How Long to Sterilize

RECOMMENDED PERIODS OF EXPOSURE

Temperature to be maintained at 250°F. or above.

Time given below based upon careful Preparation of Materials and Loading of Chamber.

FABRICS—LOOSELY WOVEN—

 Wrapped in muslin 30 minutes

FABRICS—TIGHTLY WOVEN—

 Wrapped in muslin 40 minutes

INSTRUMENTS—In trays—muslin cover 10 minutes

INSTRUMENTS—Individually wrapped

 in muslin 15 minutes

SYRINGES AND NEEDLES—Wrapped in

 muslin 15 minutes

DRUMS—Loosely woven contents 30 minutes

DRUMS—Tightly woven contents 40 minutes

UTENSILS—Empty—wrapped in muslin 15 minutes

UTENSILS—Loosely woven contents 30 minutes

RUBBER GLOVES—In muslin packs 10 minutes

RUBBER COVERS—In muslin packs 15 minutes

BRUSHES AND MISCELLANEOUS

 ARTICLES—Wrapped 15 minutes

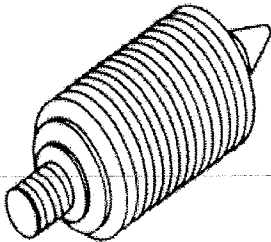
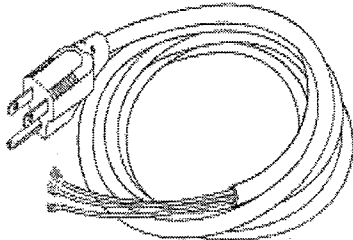
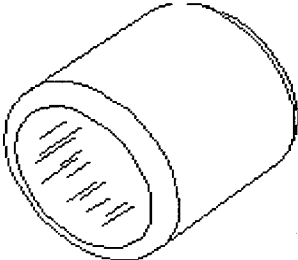
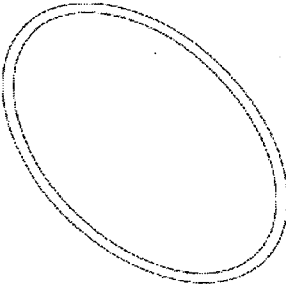
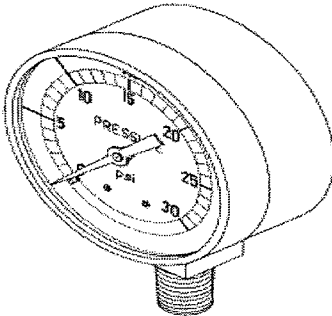

SOLUTIONS—1000 CC Flasks 15 minutes

SOLUTIONS—2000 CC Flasks 20 minutes

When communicating with us regarding your Autoclave, always give model number, serial number and voltage.

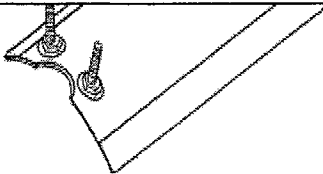
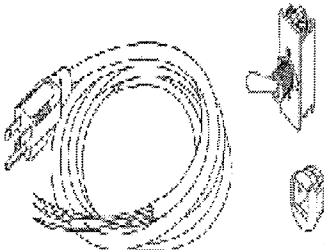
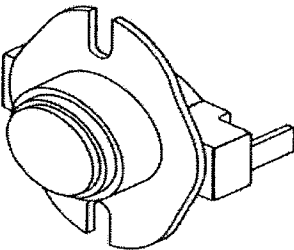
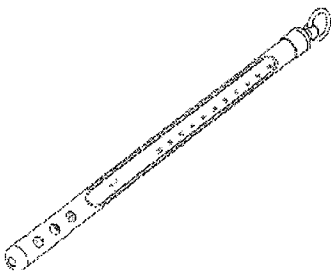
FL2 Parts List

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	Part #	Description
	PCB001	Bellows
	PCB003	Power Cord with Connectors
	PCF011	Rubber Foot
	PCG018	Door Gasket
	PCG039	Pressure Gauge
	PCH022	Heating Element

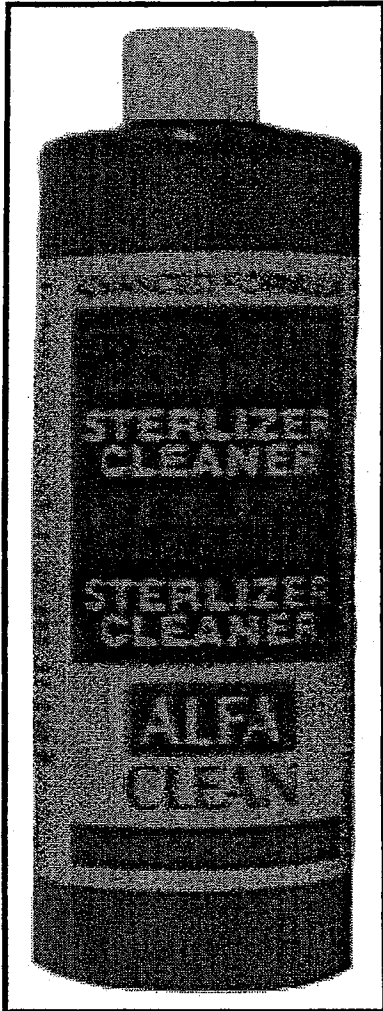
FL2 Parts List

1/4/01

		
	PCK025	Conversion Kit
	PCS047	Over Temperature Switch
	RPT113	Max Register Thermometer
No Photo Available At This Time	50F6063	Indicator Lenses (RED)
No Photo Available At This Time	45F606	Indicator Light
No Photo Available At This Time	27F260	Light Bulb

AUTOCLAVE & STERILIZER CLEANER

ALFA CLEAN Advanced Formula



- ☐ A ready-to-use solution that is poured directly into the chamber of your sterilizer or autoclave. This eliminates the need for mixing or measuring.
- ☐ After only a few uses you will see the difference in your chamber. The scaling and build up will be gone.
- ☐ What you cannot see is build up of minerals on the pipes and valves. **Alfa Clean** will also take care of this, & will help in maintaining the efficiency of your sterilizer.
- ☐ We recommend that you use **Alfa Clean** once a week if you do six (6) cycles per day.



Your Sterilizer Experts

Manufacturing - Distribution - Maintenance - Guaranteed!

59 Madison Ave ☒ Hempstead NY 11550

1-800-762-1586 ☎ Fax 516-489-9364

e-mail : info@sterilizers.com

☞ We are on the web: www.sterilizers.com



**Your
Sterilizer
Experts**

**MAIL-IN
STERILIZER
MONITORING
SERVICE**

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EMS-012

Retail Price

\$125.00

12 Tests

Order No.

EMS-052

Retail Price

\$235.00

52 Tests

Sterilization records via FDA registered facility.

Two year "shelf-life" from the date of manufacture.

Every process (Steam, Chemical vapor, EO and Dry heat).

Recommended and used by most sterilizer manufacturers.

ImmEDIATE and confidential phone call in case of failure.

Largest sterilizer testing Laboratory in the United States.

Economically priced from your **Full Service Dealer!**

Autoclave / Sterilizer / Parts / Accessories Order Form**Your Sterilizer and Autoclave Experts**
Home**Medical**Alfa Medical 59 Madison Ave, Hempstead, NY 11550
info@sterilizers.com 1-800-762-1586 fax 516-489-9364**How to order:**

1. Print this page (click on the printer icon)
2. Fill in the form
3. Fax to 801-838-4341

Last name _____ First _____ Company (if applicable) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Tel # _____ Fax# _____ Email _____

What kind of sterilizer do you have now? _____

Please circle type of practice :

DDS - MD - DVM - Tattoo - Body Piercer - Lab - Hospital - Dealer - Nursing Home - Other (specify)

<u>Part #</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Sub total</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

* Freight - For North america, Specify ☐ Priority
overnightor ☐ regular ground.

Freight _____

* International parts freight \$65.00.

Total cost _____

* email to info@sterilizers.com if you need Exact
freight cost.

Please sign _____

MC ☐ VISA ☐ Amex ☐ Discover ☐

card # _____ exp ____/____

Please write here the 800 # of the bank which is on the back of the credit card -
1-800-_____-_____

You may also wire the money to N. Fork Bank ABA 021407912 acct# 6124005502