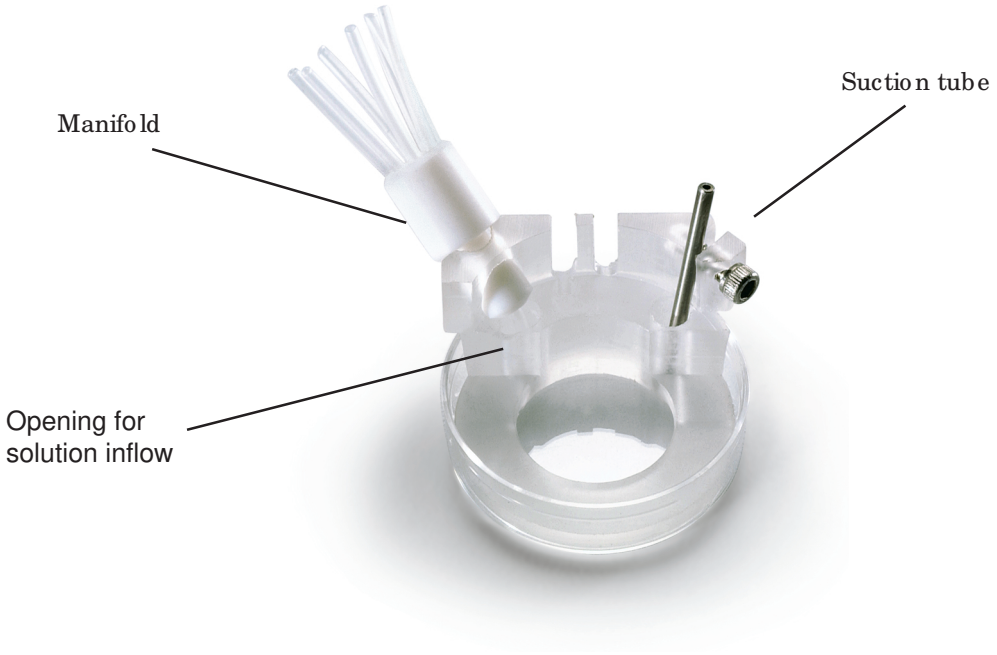
1) In order to minimize dead volume and to improve the seal between the chamber and Petri dish, cover the bottom and sides of the chamber with a thin layer of Vaseline or mineral oil. Be careful not to block the passages between the working compartment and the openings for solution inflow and outflow. Take a Petri dish with cells plated on the bottom and insert the chamber inside the dish pressing the chamber against the bottom of the dish. Using a piece of thin tubing, remove bubbles (if any) from the passages connecting the working compartment to the openings for solution inflow and outflow. If patch clamping, remove any grease from the surface of the working volume with a small piece of filter paper.

2) Connect vacuum to the suction tubing.

3) Insert the optional inflow manifold into the opening.

4) To prevent reference electrode movement, we suggest inserting the wire connecting the reference electrode into silicone tubing. Position the silicone tubing into the slots between the suction tubing and the manifold. Place the reference electrode into the opening for solution inflow.

Your chamber is ready for use.



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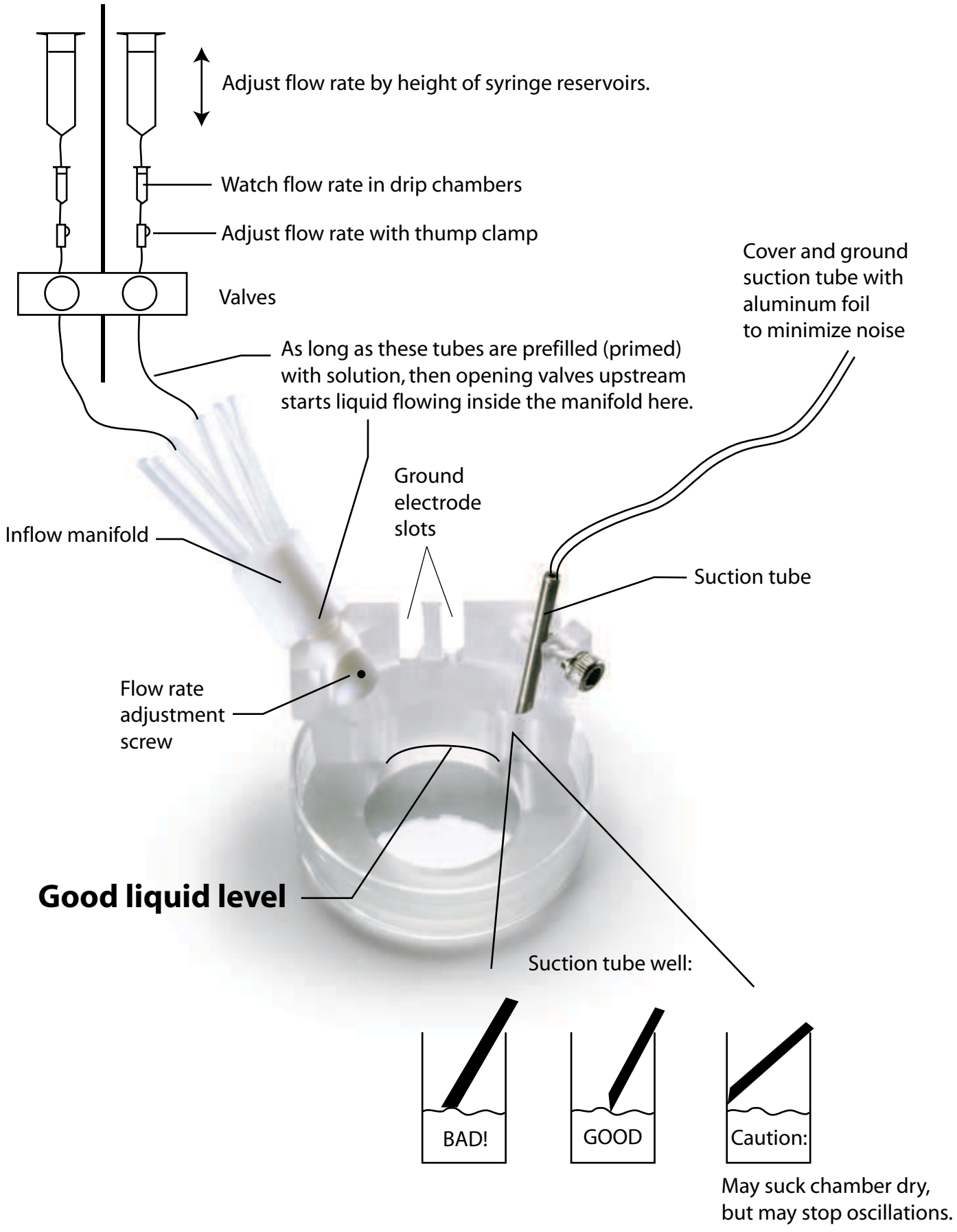
Adjust flow rate by height of syringe reservoirs.
Watch flow rate in drip chambers
Adjust flow rate with thump clamp
Valves
Cover and ground suction tube with aluminum foil to minimize noise
As long as these tubes are prefilled (primed) with solution, then opening valves upstream starts liquid flowing inside the manifold here.
Ground electrode slots
Inflow manifold
Suction tube
Flow rate adjustment screw
Good liquid level
Suction tube well:
BAD!
GOOD
Caution:
May suck chamber dry, but may stop oscillations.