

Easy-to-use
BACTASLYDE[®]
Microbe Detection Device



Dip Slides



Pouch Products

RAKIRO BIOTECH SYSTEMS PVT LTD
WWW.BACTASLYDE.COM



BACTASLYDE : Comparison with Other Methods

Methods	No. of Steps involved	Trained manpower	Pre treatment of sample	Maintenance	Convenience	Capital Investment
Plate Count Method	6	Required	Not Required	Required	Tedious	Required
Most Probable Number	6	Required	Not Required	Required	Tedious	Required
Membrane Filter	6	Required	Not Required	Required	Tedious	Required
Direct Counts	4	Required	Required	Required	Convenient	Required
Bioluminescence	3	Required	Essential	Required	Convenient	Required
Direct Epifluorescence Technique (DEFT)	6	Required	Essential	Required	Convenient	Required
BACTASLYDE	1	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Most Convenient	Not Required

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DIP SLIDE
BS 101, 102, 103

How to use

Handling of Slide : The slide should be removed from the container by unscrewing the cap. Take the slide out of the container only when your sample is ready for the test.



a. Liquids : Plunge the slide into the test liquid ensuring the media surfaces are absolutely immersed in the liquid. Hold the slide vertically in the liquid for 20-25 seconds. Take the slide out from the test liquid and shake it 3-4 times gently to remove the excess water. Put the slide back into the tube and close it tightly.

b. Solid Food Materials : Hold the slide by its cap and cover both the media surfaces with the material to be tested simultaneously, i.e. hold the slide between two layers of the test material like a sandwich, for 20-25 seconds. Put the slide back in the tube and close it tightly.

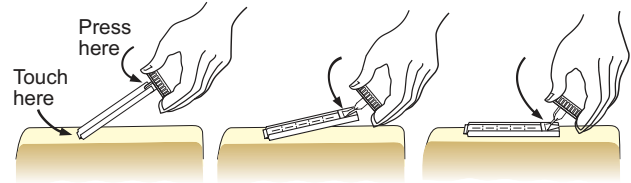


c. Cream & Lotions :

1. Take a glass rod (plastic, metal etc.) and disinfect it with alcohol(Ethanol or IPA).
2. Dip the rod in the Cream/lotion to be tested and spread it evenly on the media surfaces.

d. Flat Surfaces Like Walls, Tables, Etc.

Simply touch the tip of the slide to the Test Surface and while firmly holding the cap press gently. The slide will automatically fold from its shoulder and the entire media will touch the test surface. After around 10 seconds, repeat the same procedure with the other (media) side.



e. Pastes, Powders, and Viscous Fluids (e.g. Oils, Paints etc.)

1. Take 100 ml of water[#] in a wide mouth glass bottle and an empty 100 ml. glass beaker (or any suitable container).
2. Autoclave* the bottle containing 100 ml. of water and the beaker at 15 psi for 20 to 25 minutes and allow the bottle and the beaker to cool down to room temperature.
3. Weigh 10 grams of the sample and add it to the bottle containing 100 ml of water in the bottle.
4. Shake the bottle to mix the contents thoroughly, then allow particles, if any to settle down.
5. Pour the supernatant from the bottle into the sterilized beaker. Test this sample using BACTASLYDE. Follow directions as in (a) above.

Distilled /DM water/ Tap water.

*If an autoclave is not available the procedure given below may be followed :-

Take water in clean vessel. Put the glass bottle and cap (separately) and beaker in the same vessel containing the DM water. Keep the water to boil and after the water comes to boil keep it simmering for 20 minutes. Cool the water completely while keeping it covered. This water along with the glassware can now be used for the test.

Labelling :

Fill in the label, entering the date, time and place of sampling. Stick the label on the tube, making sure, it is stuck right from the bottom rim of the tube, the 'arrow side' down.

Incubation

Place **BACTASLYDE** in an upright position and incubate at a ambient temperature. Normally bacteria take around 18 to 24 hours to produce colonies which can be seen by the naked eye. With the **BACTASLYDE** this range can be reduced to 12-18 hours. But the manifestation of colonies also depends upon the bacterial species, their growth phase, etc. Therefore at times the growth may be slower and may require 24 hours. As far as yeasts & fungi are concerned the manifestation of growth seen by the naked eye would take around 72 to 96 hours with a maximum of 120 hours.

Reading & Interpretation of Results

After incubation compare the density of the colonies grown on the media surface with the charts provided. There is no actual need for counting the colonies.



Storage

BACTASLYDE is best kept at room temperature, protected from heat, light and draught. If stored this way the slides will keep for 8 months from the date of manufacture. **BACTASLYDE** SHOULD NOT BE REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN. Check the media surfaces for any kind of contamination and/or shrinkage of media due to dehydration. Such slides are to be discarded.

Disposal of Used Slides

Used **BACTASLYDE** should be handled carefully, as it contains live microorganisms. Used slides can be best disposed of either by incinerating, or by immersing the whole slide, container and all, in a disinfecting solution overnight or by autoclaving them after loosening the cap. An autoclave is not essential, a pressure cooker will suffice.

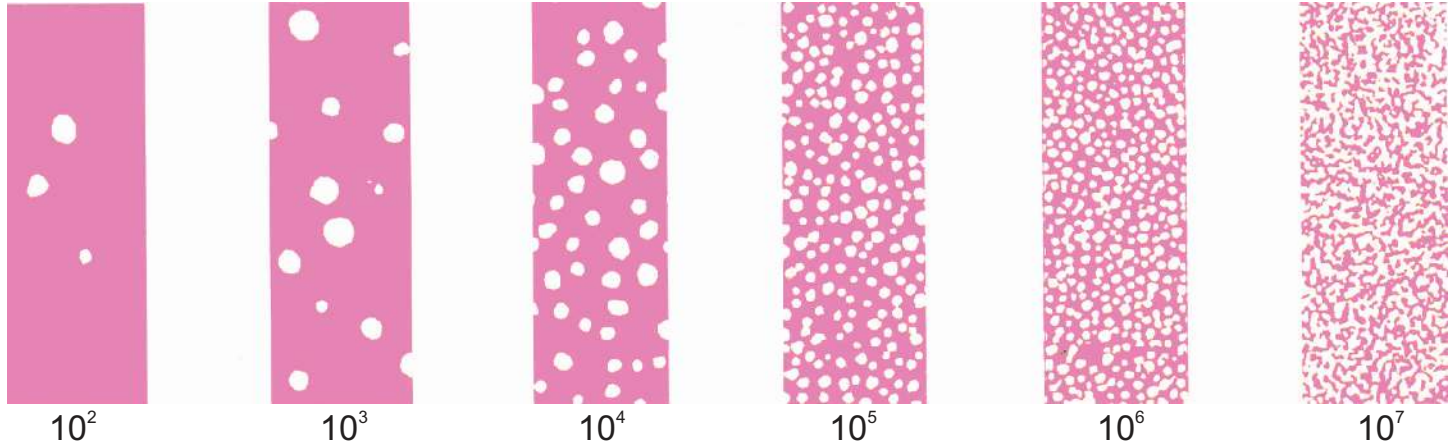
Note

If the sample requires dilution, there is a provision in **BACTASLYDE** to dilute the sample 10 times. There is an arrow marked on the bottom of the label. After sticking the label, (making sure that it is stuck right from the bottom rim of the tube), fill the original sample upto the arrow marked on the bottom of the label. Add Sterile water (or water boiled for 20 minutes and subsequently cooled) to the top of the label. Insert the slide and tightly screw the cap on. Mix by inverting the tube a couple of times. Hold the slide in for 20 seconds, before discarding the fluid. Follow the earlier procedure for the rest of the operation.

BACTASLYDE®

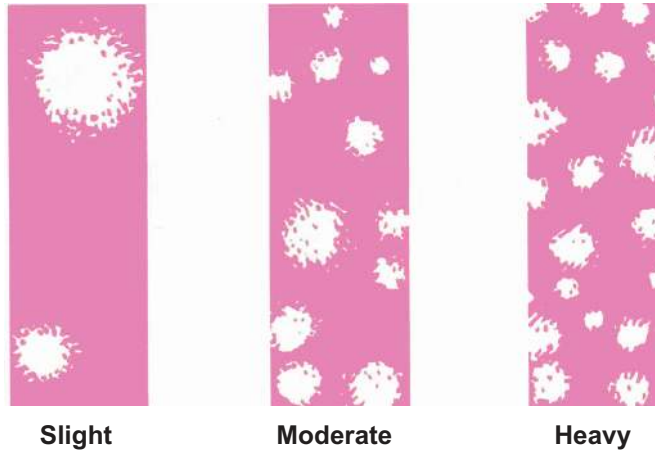
YEASTS / ml.

DENSITY CHART
BS 101



Almost all species of yeasts & fungi will grow on this **BACTASLYDE**. The growth may consist either purely of yeasts or purely of fungi or may be mixed. Yeasts will give rise to either ball shaped & puffed up colonies or flat & dry colonies. The yeasts colony charts are read as the bacterial charts. Yeasts colonies would be white or varying shades of pink, while fungal growth would be white, green, brown, black etc. All bacteria would be inhibited and would not grow on this medium.

Even one colony (spot) means 10^2 . No Colony (spot) means less than 10^2 .



Almost all species of yeasts & fungi will grow on this **BACTASLYDE**. The growth may consist either purely of yeasts or purely of fungi or may be mixed. Yeasts will give rise to either ball shaped & puffed up colonies or flat & dry colonies. The yeasts colony charts are read as the bacterial charts. For fungi (molds) it is not possible to be quantitative, as growth originates from mycelia or spores. The chart therefore shows slight, moderate or heavy infection. Yeasts colonies would be white or varying shades of pink, while fungal growth would be white, green, brown, black etc. All bacteria would be inhibited and would not grow on this medium.

BACTASLYDE : Application in Different Industries

Industry	Application	Bactaslyde Code
Paint & Pigments	Process & production waters, raw materials, Finished products (water based paint & pigments)	BS 101, BS 102, BS 103
Metal Working Fluids	Cutting oils, coolants in the sump, raw water (make-up)	BS 101, BS 103, BS 115
Cooling Water Systems	Make-up waters, cooling waters, (recirculating water, basin water) Close systems	BS 103, BS 115, BS PP1 BS 125, BS 130
Food Processing Industry	Raw materials (e.g. cream, milk, meat, fish, vegetables), Water used for production and cleaning purpose, finished products (e.g. meat / fish preparations, cakes, soups, sauces, jams, squashes,spices)	BS 101, BS 102, BS 103, BS PP2, BS PP3, BS PP4
Pulp & Paper Industry	White waters (slurry and pulp mixtures), process waters	BS 101, BS 103, BS 115 BS 125
Sugar Industry	Primary, mixed, clarified juice, process waters, finished sugar	BS 101, BS 103, BS 115
Water Treatment Chemical Manufacturers	Laboratory and onsite, evaluation of biocides	BS 103, BS 115, BS PP 1 BS 125, BS 130

Industry	Application	Bactaslyde Code
Manufacturers Bulk Drug	Process waters, production water, (demineralized water)	BS 103, BS 115
Manufacturers Water & Waste Water Treatment Systems	Monitoring of waste water at different stages	BS 102, BS 103, BS 115 BS 125
Cosmetics	Process waters. (demineralized water) raw materials, finished product.	BS 101, BS 102, BS 103, BS PP 2, BS PP 3
Dairy	Raw milk, pasteurised milk, evaluation of the cleaning-in-process.	BS 101, BS 102, BS 103 , BS PP 2, BS PP 3
Brewery	Process waters, pasteurised Beer fermentation broth.	BS 101 , BS 102, BS 103, BS 115
Water Based Adhesives	Process waters, raw materials, finished product	BS 101, BS 103, BS 115
Oil and Petroleum	Injection waters, fuel (petrol, aviation)	BS 101, BS 103, BS 115
Fisheries	Ponds, Sea water, Processed products	BS 102, BS PP 2, BS PP 3, BS PP4

BS 101 - Yeasts & Fungi + TBC **BS 102** - Escherichia coli + TBC **BS 103** - Pseudomonas + TBC **BS 115** - SRB **BS 125** - Algae Species
BS PP1 - Iron Bacteria **BS PP 2** - Salmonella Species **BS PP 3** - Staphylococcus Species **BS PP 4** - Vibrio Species. **BS130** : Nitrifying/Denitrifying Bacteria

Our Other Product Range

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Chloroscope Chromate Copper Dissolved Oxygen Fluoride
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Orthophosphate pH Phosphonate Silica Sulphate Sulphite
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