• Technical Specifications

Principle	Tri-angle laser scattering, flow cytometry for WBC differentiation and count, Impedance for RBC and PLT count, Cyanide-free method for HGB		
Parameters	28 parameters: WBC, LYM%, MON%, NEU%, BAS%, EOS%, LYM#, MON#, NEU#, EOS#, BAS#, RBC, HGB, HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW-CV, RDW-SD, PLT, MPV, PDW-CV, PDW-SD, PCT, P-LCR, P-LCC, NLR, PLR 8 research parameters: LIC%, LIC#, ALY%, ALY#, NRBC%, NRBC#, PLT Clumps%, PLT Clumps# 2 histograms for RBC and PLT, 4 scattergrams for WBC differential		
Throughput	60 samples per hour		
Calibration	Manual, auto and fresh blood calibration		
Quality control	3 level QC, LJ graph, X-B		
Sample volume	CBC+ DIFF mode: 20μL Prediluted mode: 20μL		
Reagents	3 Reagents (2 Lyses + 1 Diluent) 1 Probe cleanser for maintenance		
Printout	Built-in thermal printer Support external printer, PCL6		
Maintenance	Sample probe auto-cleaning		
Temperature	10°C-30°C		
Interface	4 USB ports, 1 Network port, 1 DB9 serial port HL7 protocol, support bi-directional LIS connection		
Blockage clear	High voltage, high pressure flush		
Power	AC 100-240V, 50/60±1Hz		
Dimension	430(D)×350(W)×430(H)mm		
Weight	28kg		
Display	10.4-inch color touch screen (LCD), Resolution: 800×600		
Storage	60,000 sample results with scattergrams and histograms		

Performance

Parameters	Precision (CV)	Parameters	Linearity range
WBC	≤ 2.0% (4.0 - 15.0)x10 ⁹ /L	WBC	(0 - 500.0)x10º/L
RBC	≤ 2.0% (3.5 - 6.0)x10 ¹² /L	RBC	(0 - 8.00)x10 ¹² /L
HGB	≤ 2.0% (110.0 - 180.0)g/L		, · · · · , · · ·
MCV	≤ 1.0% (70.0 - 120.0)f/L	HGB	(0.0 - 250.0)g/L
PLT	≤ 4.0% (150.0 - 500.0)x10 ^{9/} L	PLT	(0 - 5000)x 10 ⁹ /L

GREAT CHEMISTRY

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HT-550 5-Part Auto Hematology Analyzer

Advanced Technology

Latest innovation

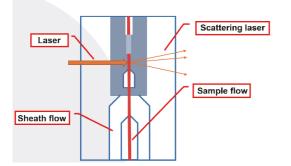
Tri-angle laser scattering and flow cytometry

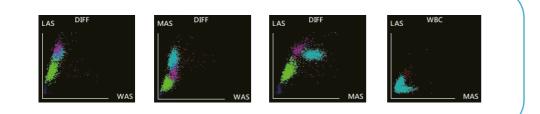
HT-550 is a real 5-Part auto hematology analyzer. It uses 3 reagents to differentiate and count blood cells.

Diff lyse is added to differentiate 4 types of WBC(Lym, Mon, Neu and Eos), and LH lyse is used to differentiate Baso and count WBC. Besides, there is a dedicated channel for Baso differentiation.

Surrounded with sheath fluid(diluent), blood cells pass through the center of the flow cell one by one at high speed.

The tri-angle laser scattering contributes to more accurate counting. When passing through the flow cell, blood cells are exposed to a laser beam. The intensity of scatter light reflects the blood cell size and intracellular density. The optical detector receives scatter light signals and converts them into electrical pulses. Pulse data is collected to generate a scattergram.





Proven technology Impedance and colorimetric





The count principle of the instrument is based on the measurement of changes in electrical resistance produced by a blood cell passing through an aperture sensor. Passing through the magnification circuit, the voltage signal will be magnified, which will be derived into impluses, and then analytical histogram will be generated.

Adding lyse in the blood, the red blood cell will rapidly be broken down and release hemoglobin. Hemoglobin and lyse form a new mixture, which can absorb the wavelength of 530nm. Measure the absorbency. Through comparison of the absorbency between the pure diluent and the sample, the concentration of the sample hemoglobin is calculated.







O Smart maintenance Easy routine maintenance
Hardware self-checking

One-click for basic trouble shooting



Built-in barcode scanner (Optional) Easy management for reagent

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