



DO NOT APPLY TOO MUCH PRESSURE ON THE CONNECTOR.

REMOVE THE CAP PROTECTING THE TIP BEFORE USE by gripping the electrode by its PEEK body and carefully removing the plastic cap.

The electrode utilizes a unique junction which is robust and highly conductive but not porous. There is no glass used in the construction. The electrode cannot be refilled.

The electrode is not affected by hydrofluoric acid and common dilute acids, and bases. It is resistant to most commonly used organic solvents. If the electrode is left to dry for a very long period of time, it should be immersed in deionized water for a few hours before use.

If using the electrode in solutions containing ions that form precipitates with chloride and/or potassium ions, then DO NOT store the electrode in potassium chloride solution.

If using the electrode in dry organic solvent, the electrode should be rinsed with acetone (to remove water), then rinsed with the final solvent. The electrode should be stored in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, NOT the organic solvent when not in use.

Depending on the choice of solvent, substrate molecules, and level of care, the electrode should last many months if not several years.

An old electrode suffering from potential drift can sometimes be reactivated by subjecting it to a large oxidizing potential (+4 V) in a two electrode system (use a wire for the counter electrode) in a KCl solution for 10 –15 seconds then waiting 30 seconds for stabilization.

Material adsorbed on the electrode surface can be removed by careful polishing on fine sand paper (or with abrasive powder). Alternatively, try immersing in strong acid (e.g. 6 mol/L H₂SO₄) for 30 minutes then sonicate, and repeat if necessary.

Specifications

Diameter:	5 mm (ET069), 2 mm (ET072)
Length:	130 mm (ET069), 65 mm (ET072)
Body Material:	PEEK (Polyetheretherketone)
Leakage Rate:	None
Filling Electrolyte:	3.4 mol/L KCl
Electrical Contact:	1 mm gold plated pin
Temperature:	0 – 90°C
Storage:	It is recommended storing electrodes in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, not just distilled water with some KCl



DO NOT APPLY TOO MUCH PRESSURE ON THE CONNECTOR.

REMOVE THE CAP PROTECTING THE TIP BEFORE USE by gripping the electrode by its PEEK body and carefully removing the plastic cap.

The electrode utilizes a unique junction which is robust and highly conductive but not porous. There is no glass used in the construction. The electrode cannot be refilled.

The electrode is not affected by hydrofluoric acid and common dilute acids, and bases. It is resistant to most commonly used organic solvents. If the electrode is left to dry for a very long period of time, it should be immersed in deionized water for a few hours before use.

If using the electrode in solutions containing ions that form precipitates with chloride and/or potassium ions, then DO NOT store the electrode in potassium chloride solution.

If using the electrode in dry organic solvent, the electrode should be rinsed with acetone (to remove water), then rinsed with the final solvent. The electrode should be stored in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, NOT the organic solvent when not in use.

Depending on the choice of solvent, substrate molecules, and level of care, the electrode should last many months if not several years.

An old electrode suffering from potential drift can sometimes be reactivated by subjecting it to a large oxidizing potential (+4 V) in a two electrode system (use a wire for the counter electrode) in a KCl solution for 10 –15 seconds then waiting 30 seconds for stabilization.

Material adsorbed on the electrode surface can be removed by careful polishing on fine sand paper (or with abrasive powder). Alternatively, try immersing in strong acid (e.g. 6 mol/L H₂SO₄) for 30 minutes then sonicate, and repeat if necessary.

Specifications

Diameter:	5 mm (ET069), 2 mm (ET072)
Length:	130 mm (ET069), 65 mm (ET072)
Body Material:	PEEK (Polyetheretherketone)
Leakage Rate:	None
Filling Electrolyte:	3.4 mol/L KCl
Electrical Contact:	1 mm gold plated pin
Temperature:	0 – 90°C
Storage:	It is recommended storing electrodes in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, not just distilled water with some KCl



DO NOT APPLY TOO MUCH PRESSURE ON THE CONNECTOR.

REMOVE THE CAP PROTECTING THE TIP BEFORE USE by gripping the electrode by its PEEK body and carefully removing the plastic cap.

The electrode utilizes a unique junction which is robust and highly conductive but not porous. There is no glass used in the construction. The electrode cannot be refilled.

The electrode is not affected by hydrofluoric acid and common dilute acids, and bases. It is resistant to most commonly used organic solvents. If the electrode is left to dry for a very long period of time, it should be immersed in deionized water for a few hours before use.

If using the electrode in solutions containing ions that form precipitates with chloride and/or potassium ions, then DO NOT store the electrode in potassium chloride solution.

If using the electrode in dry organic solvent, the electrode should be rinsed with acetone (to remove water), then rinsed with the final solvent. The electrode should be stored in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, NOT the organic solvent when not in use.

Depending on the choice of solvent, substrate molecules, and level of care, the electrode should last many months if not several years.

An old electrode suffering from potential drift can sometimes be reactivated by subjecting it to a large oxidizing potential (+4 V) in a two electrode system (use a wire for the counter electrode) in a KCl solution for 10 –15 seconds then waiting 30 seconds for stabilization.

Material adsorbed on the electrode surface can be removed by careful polishing on fine sand paper (or with abrasive powder). Alternatively, try immersing in strong acid (e.g. 6 mol/L H₂SO₄) for 30 minutes then sonicate, and repeat if necessary.

Specifications

Diameter:	5 mm (ET069), 2 mm (ET072)
Length:	130 mm (ET069), 65 mm (ET072)
Body Material:	PEEK (Polyetheretherketone)
Leakage Rate:	None
Filling Electrolyte:	3.4 mol/L KCl
Electrical Contact:	1 mm gold plated pin
Temperature:	0 – 90°C
Storage:	It is recommended storing electrodes in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, not just distilled water with some KCl



DO NOT APPLY TOO MUCH PRESSURE ON THE CONNECTOR.

REMOVE THE CAP PROTECTING THE TIP BEFORE USE by gripping the electrode by its PEEK body and carefully removing the plastic cap.

The electrode utilizes a unique junction which is robust and highly conductive but not porous. There is no glass used in the construction. The electrode cannot be refilled.

The electrode is not affected by hydrofluoric acid and common dilute acids, and bases. It is resistant to most commonly used organic solvents. If the electrode is left to dry for a very long period of time, it should be immersed in deionized water for a few hours before use.

If using the electrode in solutions containing ions that form precipitates with chloride and/or potassium ions, then DO NOT store the electrode in potassium chloride solution.

If using the electrode in dry organic solvent, the electrode should be rinsed with acetone (to remove water), then rinsed with the final solvent. The electrode should be stored in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, NOT the organic solvent when not in use.

Depending on the choice of solvent, substrate molecules, and level of care, the electrode should last many months if not several years.

An old electrode suffering from potential drift can sometimes be reactivated by subjecting it to a large oxidizing potential (+4 V) in a two electrode system (use a wire for the counter electrode) in a KCl solution for 10 –15 seconds then waiting 30 seconds for stabilization.

Material adsorbed on the electrode surface can be removed by careful polishing on fine sand paper (or with abrasive powder). Alternatively, try immersing in strong acid (e.g. 6 mol/L H₂SO₄) for 30 minutes then sonicate, and repeat if necessary.

Specifications

Diameter:	5 mm (ET069), 2 mm (ET072)
Length:	130 mm (ET069), 65 mm (ET072)
Body Material:	PEEK (Polyetheretherketone)
Leakage Rate:	None
Filling Electrolyte:	3.4 mol/L KCl
Electrical Contact:	1 mm gold plated pin
Temperature:	0 – 90°C
Storage:	It is recommended storing electrodes in 0.05-1 M sulfuric acid, not just distilled water with some KCl