

DipslideAB-T&YM-R (Aerobic bacteria-TTC/Yeast & Molds-Rose bengal)

Product Description

Dipslide was first used to solve various physical, chemical and microbial changes in samples during the process of media transportation. Because of its portability, cost-effectiveness, and its ability to maintain various sample properties, it is widely used for detecting various fluids including industrial and cooling water systems. Yeasts and moulds are common airborne microorganisms present in indoor environments. They may breed in damp or damaged buildings, floors, ceilings, and air conditioning systems. Detecting yeasts and moulds can help aid the early identification of potential indoor environmental issues for ensuring that appropriate prevention and control measures can be taken to avoid further microbial growth and health risks. Dipslide YM-R is mainly used to quickly and efficiently test the total number of yeasts and moulds, evaluate microbial contamination on liquids and object surfaces. This is to ensure that relevant personnel can understand the current microbial situation and take necessary actions. Dipslide YM-R is widely used in industries such as cosmetics and food.



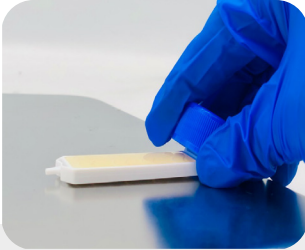
Features

- Quick and easy operation. Detection range: Aerobic Bacteria 10^2 - 10^7 CFU/ml ; Yeasts 10^2 - 10^6 CFU/ml; Moulds "+" - "++++";
- Quick and easy operation, Ready to use
- Store in a cool and dry place away from light, No refrigeration required;
- Double-sided agar plates, can be used to test different types of microorganisms simultaneously; parallel experiments can also be conducted (when the double-sided culture medium is consistent)
- Quick results which can be obtained within 3-5 days ;
- Rich application scenarios, can be used for detecting liquids, object surfaces (clothing, hands, countertops, etc.) ;
- The unique elastic support rod design provides a softer grip.

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Liquid Usage Method

- i. Unscrew the lid counterclockwise & pull out the contact plate (be careful not to touch the agar piece) ;
- ii. Fully immerse both sides of the agar in the liquid for 5 seconds ;
- iii. Then wait for the excess liquid to drip naturally (this process only takes a few seconds) ;
- iv. Place the contact plate back into the sterile tube and tighten the cap clockwise.



Solid Surfaces Usage Method

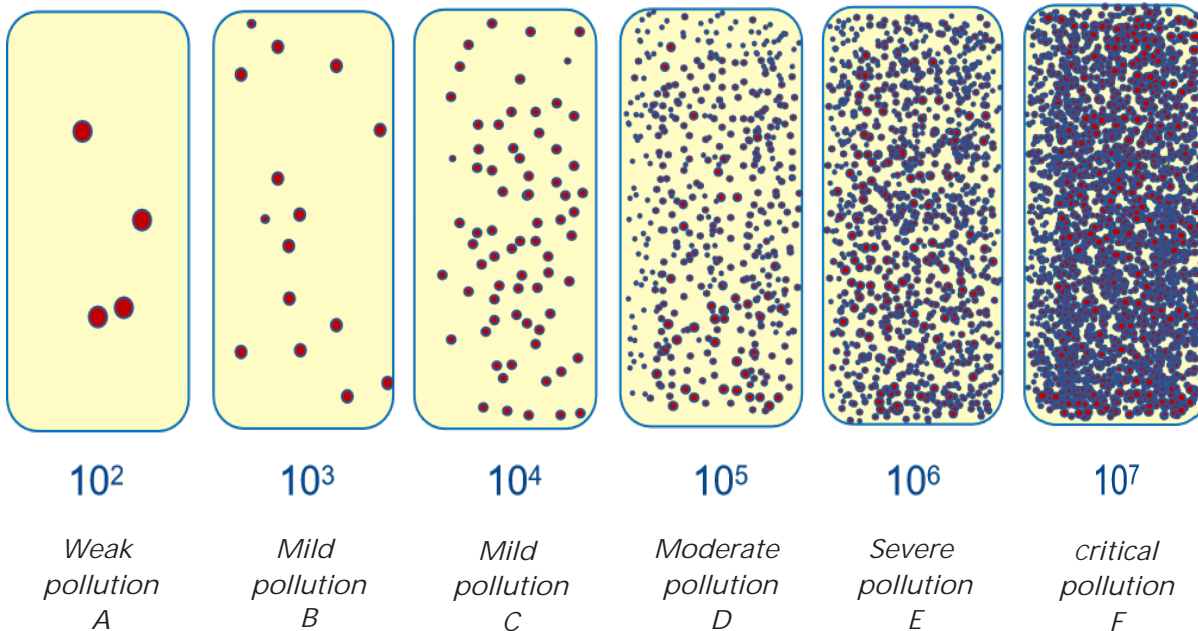
- i. Unscrew the lid of Dipslide AB-T&YM-R counterclockwise and pull out the contact plate (be careful not to touch the agar piece) ;
- ii. Bring both sides of the contact plate into full contact with the surface of the object (the test plate can be bent by about 180°) ;
- iii. Place the contact plate back into the sterile tube and tighten the cap clockwise.

Incubation

- i. Ensure that the Dipslide tube is tightened and placed vertically in a 30°C constant temperature incubator, and the bacteria detection results will be observed 1-2 days later; The results of yeast and mold tests were observed 3-5 days later
- ii. If it was cultured at room temperature, the bacterial detection results were observed 2-4 days later. The yeast and mold test results were observed 5-6 days later.
- iii. If the cultivation temperature is lower than room temperature, it is recommended to extend it for another 1 or 2 days before comparing the experimental results.

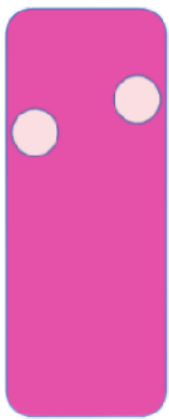


Comparison of AB-T Aerobic Bacteria results



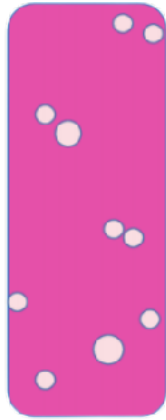
- Colorless colonies should also be counted; The unit of test results is CFU/ml – Each ml contains the total number of bacteria community;
- Result A: There are traces of microbial pollutants in the water quality, but the impact on industrial water is small and usually doesn't create problems;
- Result B and C: The water quality shows limited signs of initial pollution by microorganisms. There may be some harmful substances, but it can still adapt to most of the industrial water treatment processes;
- Result D: The water quality is significantly contaminated by microorganisms, with high concentrations of harmful substances that pose potential risks to industrial water use, and may require additional treatment measures or specific operations to reduce water use;
- Result E: The water quality is heavily polluted by microorganisms, and the concentration of harmful substances is very high, posing a significant threat to industrial water use. Urgent measures may need to be taken to ensure safe water quality and the smooth production process;
- Result F: The water quality has reached an extremely poor state, with extremely high levels of microbial pollution, causing serious harm to industrial water use. It may be necessary to stop using the water source and carry out comprehensive cleaning and restoration work.

Comparison of YM-M moulds results



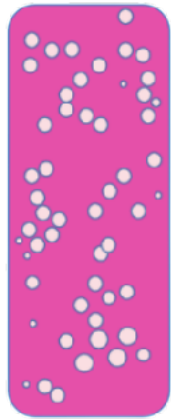
10²

A



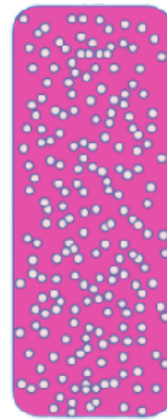
10³

A



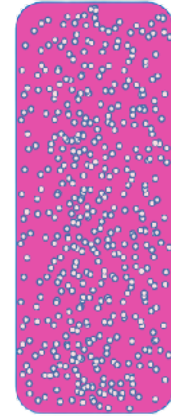
10⁴

B



10⁵

B



10⁶

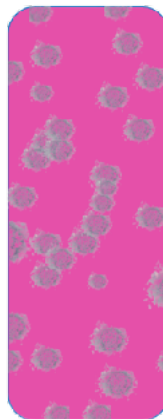
C



+ (A)



++ (B)



+++ (C)

- Colorless colonies should also be counted, some colonies are pink and are difficult to identify
- The unit of the test result is CFU/ml - total number of microbial communities per milliliter

A: Mild pollution, the water quality begins to be contaminated to a certain extent by microorganisms, it may contain some slightly harmful substances, but it can still adapt to most of the industrial water treatment processes.

B: Moderate pollution, water quality is significantly contaminated by microorganisms, with the concentration of harmful substances being high. This poses a potential risk to industrial water use. Specific operations may be required such as additional treatment measures or reduced water usage

C: Severe pollution, water quality is heavily contaminated by microorganisms, with the concentration of harmful substances being very high. This poses a critical threat to industrial water use. Urgent measures may need to be taken to ensure water quality safety and a smooth production process.³

Note: The descriptions in A, B, and C above are for reference only. In actual use, results should be based on various industry standards.

FAQ for Dipslide AB-T&YM-R

1. What is the difference between Dipslide AB-T and Dipslide AB-T&YM-R?

Dipslide AB-T is mainly used to detect the total number of bacteria, and it is consistent on both sides. Dipslide AB-T&YM-R two vectors are different, one side is used to detect the total number of bacteria, the other is used to detect mold, yeast. Dipslide AB-T&YM-R is more cost-effective if you need to detect bacteria, mold and yeast at the same time.

2. How long does Dipslide AB-T&YM-R need to be cultured, and do bacteria and fungi produce results at the same time?

Results are not produced at the same time, generally the bacterial test results are observed 1-2 days later; The results of yeast and mold tests were observed 3-5 days later. When the bacterial analysis is complete, the Dipslide AB-T&YM-R should be placed in the incubator until the analysis of the yeast and mold results is complete.

3. Can the Dipslide AB-T&YM-R test seawater ?

Our Dipslide AB-T&YM-R can test microorganisms in seawater, and the final color of microorganisms may be slightly lighter than that of ordinary water. If microorganisms in your sample cannot grow on our Dipslide, it may be related to some inhibitory components in the sample solution. We welcome samples to study and solve the problem together.

4. What are the features of Dipslide?

The operation time of the bacteriometric tablet is short, generally only within 1min. And it only takes a few minutes to learn and use the bacteria test tablets, while the operation time of other ordinary microbial test experiments is generally about 4h, and requires professional personnel and professional equipment.

Product	P/N
Dipslide AB-T&YM-R (Aerobic bacteria-TTC/Yeast & Molds-Rose bengal) Product manual	37986



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