MAIN FEATURES

DUAL GRID CRYO TRANSFER HOLDER

- ❑ Accepts two FEI/Thermo Fisher Autoloader grids or two standard 3 mm TEM grids
- ❑ Extended LN_2 hold time of approximately 10 hours without refilling
- ❑ Steady state tip temperature < -175 °C; temperature stability better than +/- 0.1 °C per hour

  ~ Resolution better than 2.4 Å
  ~ Drift Rate better than 2 nm/min
- ❑ Improved shielding capability during cryo transfer
- ❑ Grid selection using a knob on the dewar
- ❑ Optimized workflow including holder handling and sample loading
- ❑ Tip thickness of 1.5 mm allows for wide tilt range
- ❑ Axisymmetric dewar design for high tilt stability
- ❑ Available for FEI/Thermo Fisher, JEOL and Hitachi 7800 series TEMs

CRYO WORKSTATION

- ❑ Workstation layout designed for efficient grid transfer
- ❑ Internal LED light for better visibility
- ❑ Liquid nitrogen hold time of 30 min without refilling
- ❑ Built-in heater for defrosting and warmup

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER AND MONITOR

- ❑ Precise tip temperature monitoring
- ❑ Regeneration of activated carbon within the holder dewar
- ❑ Holder warmup to room temperature
- ❑ Additional temperature monitor provides convenient access near TEM

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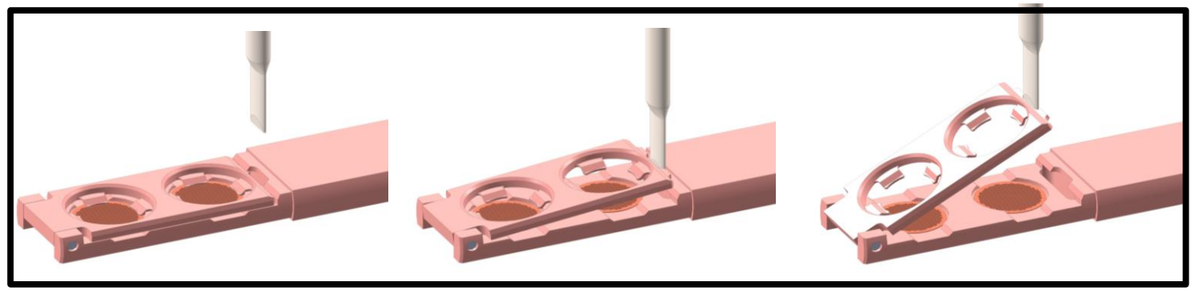
DUAL GRID CRYO TRANSFER HOLDER

The holder provides a long LN_2 holding time (up to 10 hours without refilling), effective cryo protection during cryo transfer and a low tip profile for wide tilt range (1.5 mm tip thickness). The holder accessories include a workstation with built-in LED, heater and separate units for tip temperature readout and regeneration of activated carbon.



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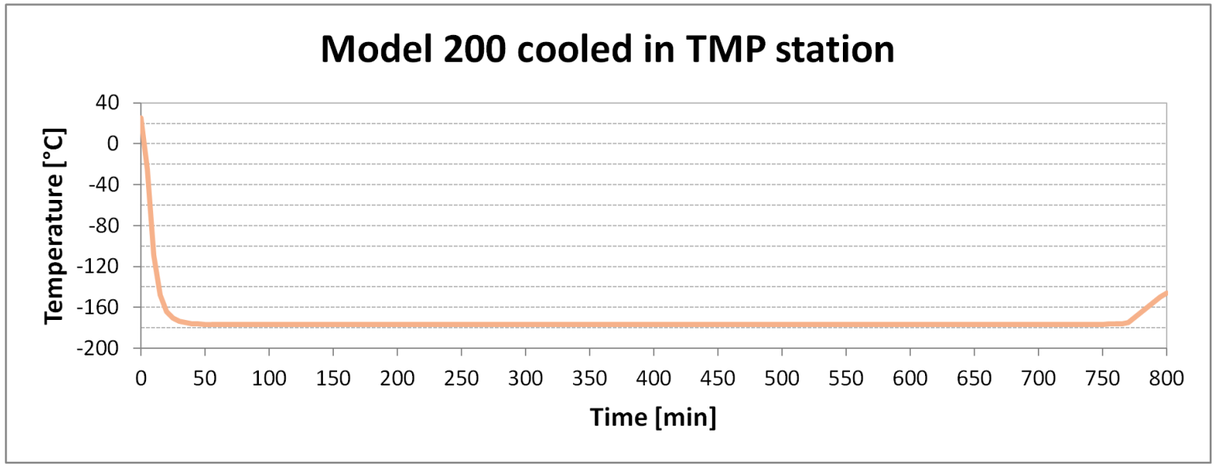
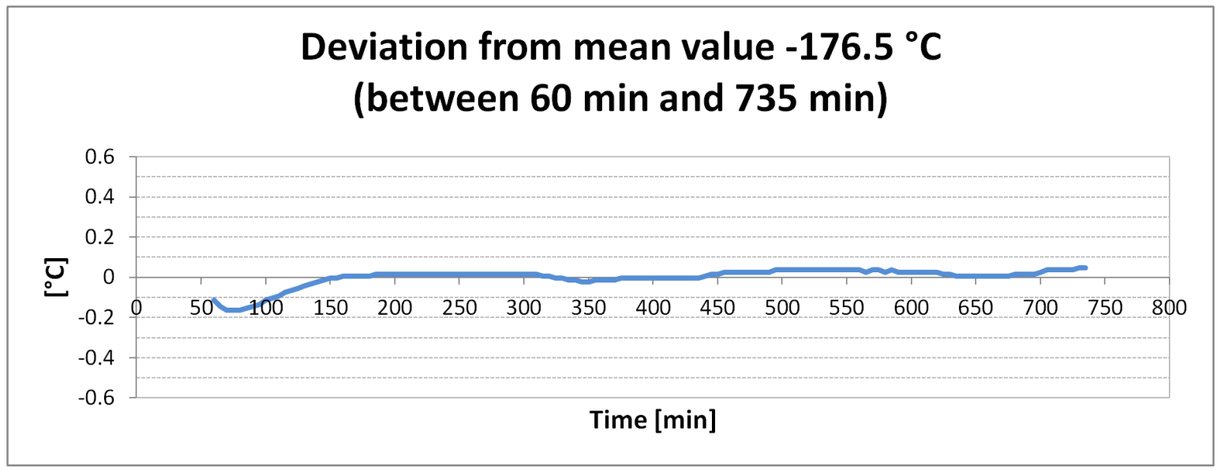
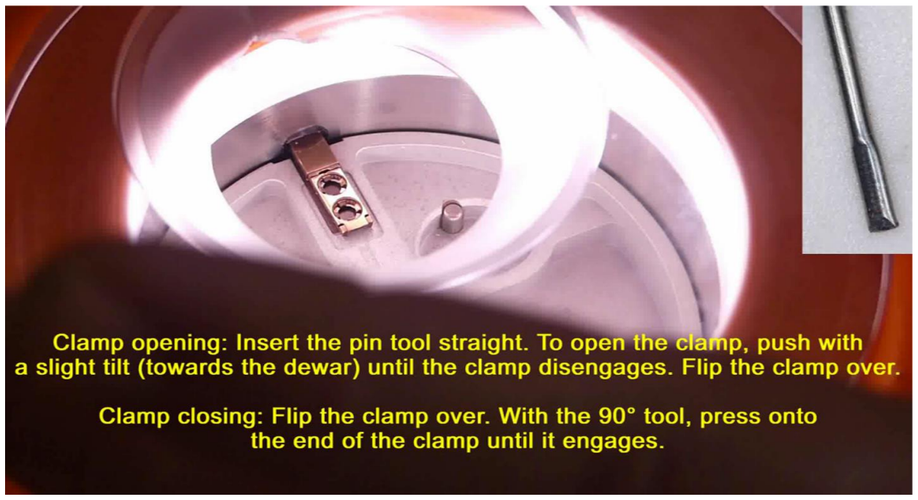
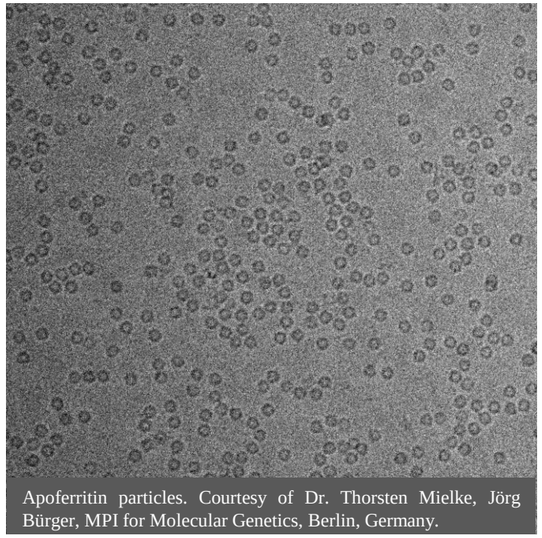
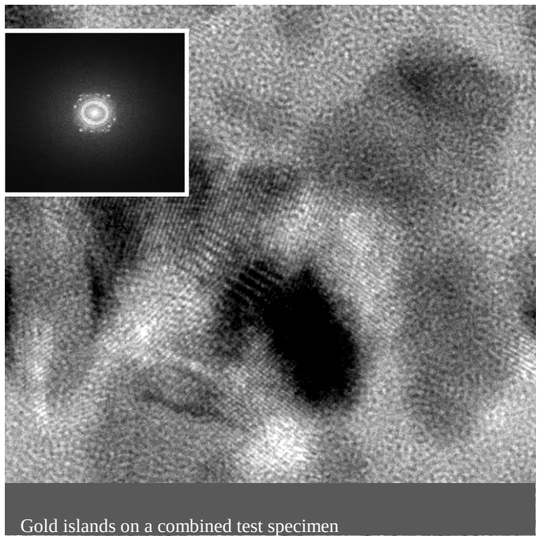


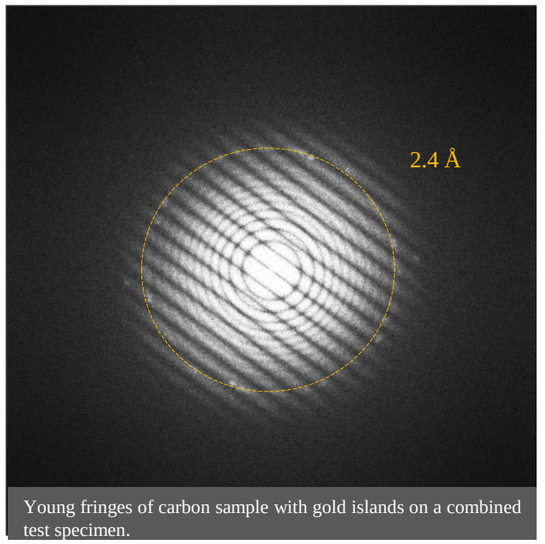




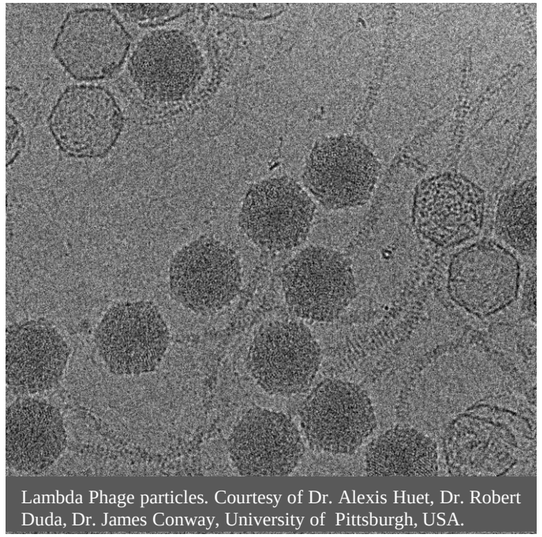

Apoferritin particles. Courtesy of Dr. Thorsten Mielke, Jörg Bürger, MPI for Molecular Genetics, Berlin, Germany.

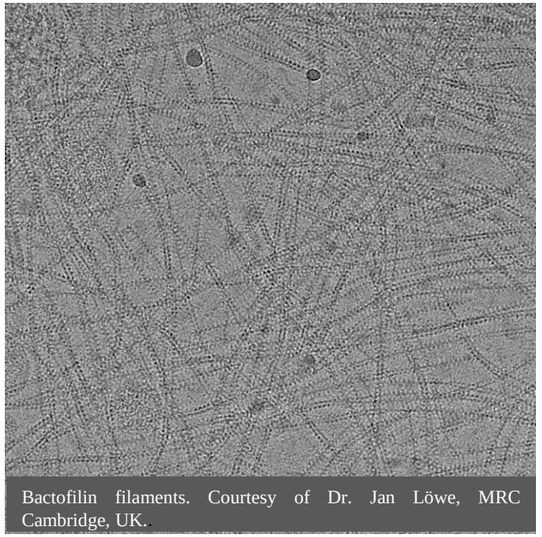

Gold islands on a combined test specimen


Graphitized carbon



Young fringes of carbon sample with gold islands on a combined test specimen.


Lambda Phage particles. Courtesy of Dr. Alexis Huet, Dr. Robert Duda, Dr. James Conway, University of Pittsburgh, USA.


Bactofilin filaments. Courtesy of Dr. Jan Löwe, MRC Cambridge, UK..