



## 6b. Instruction for use

### Delvotest® T Ampoules

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1. Remove the required amount of ampoules from the frame. Be careful not to damage the foil of remaining ampoules.

2. Open ampoules by punching a hole in the aluminum foil with the corner of the ampoule frame or a pair of scissors. Mark the ampoules with a number for sample identification.

3. Take a fresh disposable pipette for each milk sample. Do not re-use pipettes. Do not touch the tip-end, which will be in contact with the milk.

4. Add the milk into the pipette by squeezing the smaller upper bulb once, hold it, dip the pipette tip about 1 cm into the milk sample. Then release pressure on the bulb and the pipette (stem) will fill itself with the appropriate volume (0.1 ml) of milk.

Note: After pipetting, the little surplus of milk is caught into the pipette reservoir (the small lower bulb). Repeat the pipetting when there is no milk in the reservoir.



5. Transfer the milk samples by gently and totally squeezing the same upper bulb, adding the milk straight onto the agar medium. Note: The little surplus of milk in the lower bulb will remain.

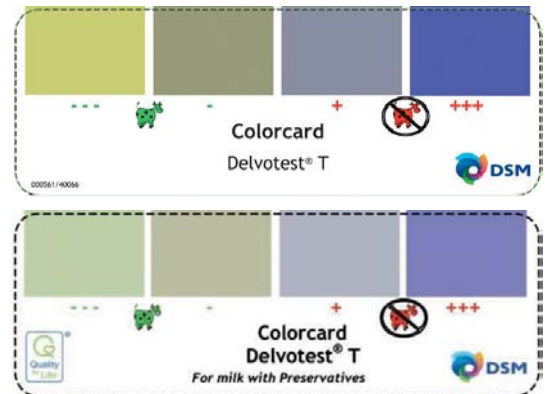
6. Check the temperature of the incubator (64°C +/- 2°C). Put the ampoules into the incubator. Use a control sample or record the time and set timer.

7. Read the color of the solid agar in the ampoules after the required incubation time. Fixed reading time is 3 hours and 15 minutes or use control time reading.



#### Points of Attention:

- 1- Use the enclosed color card to read the test results.
- 2- When using control time, the negative control sample is not what one would qualify as “bright yellow”. Refer to the color card for the correct yellow color indicating negative (a specific color card is available when analyzing samples preserved with an additive such as Azidol). A too long incubation time reduces the sensitivity of the test. The incubation time for goat & ewe milk can take about 10-30 minutes more than for cow milk.
- 3- To allow more time for reading after incubation, the tests can be dipped it in a cold bath of water with ice. The cold stops further color change.
- 4- The 1/3 upper part of the agar gel in the ampoule might remain purple while the 2/3 lower part of the gel is yellow. The test result is then negative.



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