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Ammonium Carbonate **BioQuip #1183**

Instructions

Ammonium Carbonate is gaining acceptance by collectors as a viable dispatching agent. It is dry, practical, and a safe alternative to liquid killing agents. The powder is not poisonous or flammable, but can be irritating to the lungs, nose and corrosive to mucous membranes.

Ammonia gas is liberated when the powder is exposed to oxygen and/or water. There are no travel restrictions to small quantities. The material is light sensitive and must be stored in an airtight container.

Typical usage is placing a small amount into the bottom of a jar or container such as the **#1112 Disposable Collecting Jar**. When using this container, ½ to 1 teaspoon of material is placed in the jar and the plastic foam plug is pushed down on top of the material. The jar will start producing Ammonia gas when the lid is removed. To speed up the process, one can add one drop of water to the powder or jar. Do not add very much moisture as Ammonium Carbonate is hygroscopic and will absorb water from the atmosphere and any specimens being put in the jar. When the material gets sloppy, just wash out the container and start anew.

The Ammonium Carbonate can be used with most any container but should not be used with plaster type killing jars such as the **#1120** and **#1121 Series Killing jars** as it makes the plaster brittle and discolored. Glass and plastic containers are preferred. When using other containers, a small amount should be placed in the bottom and some material, cardboard, foam, paper toweling, etc. should be placed over the top to protect from direct contact with the powder. In the event that a specimen does come into contact with the powdered material, just brush, blow, wipe, or rinse off. Ammonium Carbonate can be used anywhere regular killing materials are used.