

## Rabbit Cage, Stainless Steel (SS)

Item No. : BL-RC12+R SS

Size: 1set



### Introduction

Biolabware Rabbit Cage SS represents a contemporary solution for breeding, treatment for experimentation, and ensuring the safety of rabbits during research. Its specialized design, along with the accompanying stand, facilitates the easy replacement and cleaning of both the side walls and the floor.

Biolabware Rabbit Cage SS features a rack frame system comprising 12 individual cages, constructed from stainless steel. This product is specifically designed to accommodate the breeding of rabbits and similarly sized animals in experimental settings, ensuring a clean and safe environment that enhances both the efficiency and accuracy of research. Whether utilized by scientific research institutions, educational organizations, or pet breeders, the Rabbit Cage SS offers an optimal animal housing solution.

### System SS

- **Cage:** Rabbit Cage SS is specifically designed to accommodate one rabbit, each weighing up to 4 kilograms. This cage is suitable for both experimental purposes and breeding activities.
- **Material:** Stainless Steel
- **Bottle:** 500ml polyethylene bottle equipped with a stainless steel drinking tube.
- **Cage dimension:** 420 x 500 x 300 (mm)
- **Door:** Cage door is equipped with a fixed label holder and features adjustments for securely attaching a water bottle and feeding hopper.
- **Feeding Hopper:** Stainless steel J-shaped food bowl is provided for feeding.
- **Tray:** Litter tray is designed with turned and smoothed edges for enhanced safety and usability.

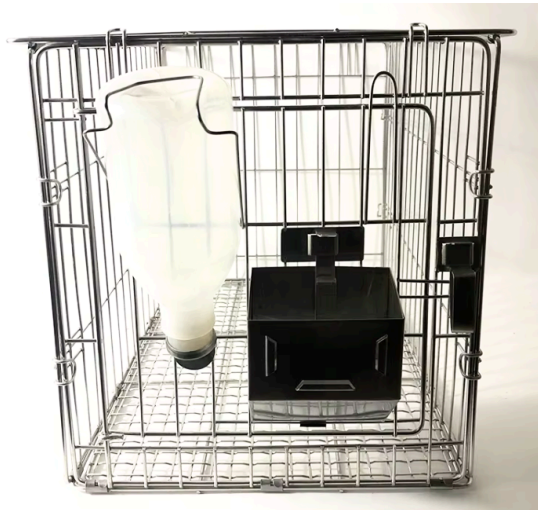
### Maintenance

Regular maintenance is essential to ensure the quality and longevity of your Rabbit Cage SS system, while also protecting animals from transmissible diseases and infections.

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Biolabware reserves the right to make changes to product specifications for the purpose of improvement, and such changes may occur without prior notice.

1. Cleaning your stainless steel equipment daily or weekly will extend its life and value and help you maintain its finish.
2. Using the mildest cleaning procedure that will get the job done effectively.
3. Polishing, buffing, and drying should always be done in the direction of construction to blend surface scratches and do not rub as this can cause scratches.
4. Rubbing the equipment with cloth dampened with baking soda can brighten the stainless steel and help remove surface scratches and heat marks.
5. If scrubbing, brushing, or scraping is necessary, use only stainless steel wool, plastic fiber brushes, and plastic or nylon scourers. Regular steel wool or steel brushes should not be used.
6. Substitutes or shortcuts such as paint, varnish, or shellac should not be used.
7. Do not stamp or engrave the stainless steel surfaces of your equipment.
8. Liquid waste and sediment can usually be removed with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly with clean water and dry with a soft cloth to prevent water spots.



**Note:** To preserve your overall stainless equipment, it is crucial to understand the factors that can degrade stainless steel. Corrosion, pitting, and discoloration may occur under the following conditions:

- **Prolonged Exposure:** Bleach, deodorizing agents, disinfectants, and sanitizers should not remain wet on your equipment for more than two minutes.
- **Inadequate Rinsing:** The regular use of bleach, deodorizing agents, disinfectants, and sanitizers should always be followed by a thorough rinsing with clean water to eliminate any residual chemicals.
- **Urine Management:** Any leaks or spillover of acidic urine from the animal should be promptly addressed, and all affected surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned to prevent potential damage.
- **Debris Accumulation:** Animal hair and other materials that can retain urine and fluids must not be permitted to accumulate around frames, hinges, caster wheels, and intersections.
- **Evaporation of Cleaning Solutions:** Solutions such as liquid bleach and antibacterial agents should be prevented from evaporating and drying on surfaces.

- **Metal Contamination:** Particles from steel wool, metal fiber brushes, or metal scrapers can become embedded in the surface. This can lead to rust and create a misleading appearance of defects.
- **Water Quality:** If your water source, whether local or from a well, contains elevated levels of iron, allowing water to dry on your product may result in staining.
- **Environmental Pollutants:** The existence of elevated levels of pollutants such as automotive gases, corrosive gases, dark grime and iron oxide, as well as chlorides from sources like salts necessitates regular and comprehensive cleaning. This can be achieved either through manual methods or natural rain wash, in order to mitigate potential damage.

## References

1. <https://indogen.id/panduan-memilih-kandang-tikus-laboratorium-sesuai-standar/>
2. <https://indogen.id/panduan-memilih-kandang-tikus-dan-kandang-mencit-untuk-percobaan-di-laboratorium/>