



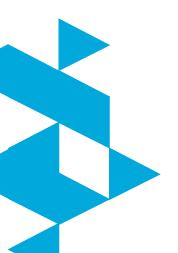
TwistLock Plates

Pros and Cons Analysis:

Locking vs. Standard Plates

	Locking Plates		Standard Plates	
	Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons
+	Enhanced sample security: locking mechanism prevents accidental lid displacement	- Higher up-front cost: locking plates are more expensive than standard plates	+ Familiarity: a well- established format that's well-entrenched into existing workflows	- Higher contamination risk: loose lids of standard plates can be accidentally displaced, exposing samples
+	90 mm Redipor® TwistLock plates feature both vented and non-vented locking positions	- Potential process adaptation: some laboratories may need to adjust workflows	+ Lower cost per unit: standard plates are generally cheaper than locking plates due to their simplicity	- Data integrity challenges: GS1 DataMatrix codes on the underside require extra handling and time taken when scanning, or are not available at all
+	Improved data integrity: GS1 DataMatrix side-labelling for quick and easy scanning			 Inefficient workflows: handling, stacking, and transportation require extra care
+	Workflow efficiency: easier transportation and stacking, minimised handling time, enables use of automated colony counters			- Increased re-sampling: greater number of errors leads to more repeat tests and costly production delays
+	Regulatory compliance: support traceability by reducing reliance on manual data entry			
+	Minimised re-sampling: greater security means more reliable results			







At-a-glance

Feature	Locking Plates	Standard Plates
Sample Security	Secure closure prevents accidental contamination, reducing risk of false positives Double locking mechanism	 Loose lids can easily be displaced, resulting in need to resample
Easy Data Handling	- Vent and No Vent + GS1 DataMatrix	- GS1 DataMatrix codes on
Eudy Butu Hunding	side-labelling offers quick and easy scanning, and ability to use automated colony counters	underside, if available at all, increase scanning time and handling risk
Workflow Efficiency	+ Faster, more confident handling and stacking	- Extra care needed in transportation and storage
Regulatory Compliance	+ Supports traceability and audit readiness	- Higher risk of manual entry errors
Cost Factors	- Higher upfront investment	+ Lower cost per unit
Ease of Adoption	- May require some process adjustments	+ Already widely used and incorporated into existing workflows



Conclusion

While standard plates are a known factor in laboratory workflows and have a lower upfront cost compared with locking plates, their significant drawbacks – contamination risk, inefficient handling, and data integrity challenges – can mean that traditional plates cost more in the long term.

Locking plates, such as Redipor® TwistLock, offer a secure and efficient alternative, improving sample security, workflow efficiency, and regulatory compliance.

Despite their slightly higher initial cost, their long-term benefits in reducing errors and the need for re-sampling make locking plates a compelling choice for laboratories focused on precision and contamination control.



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