

Foxx
George™

- Available in 2L and 4L capacities
- GL45 VersaCap® Technology
- Autoclavable
- Complies with IS1388 EN ISO 4796-3
- 3.3 Borosilicate Glass is mechanically strong, chemically resistant, and withstands thermal shock

Foxx
George™
2L

First developed by George Gey in the 1970's, the roller bottle utilizes the roller tube method, which essentially utilizes the entire interior surface of the culture tube to ensure cell tissue growth. Foxx's George™ Roller Bottle not only provides the simplest means for cell culturing, but also makes the cell culture process easily scalable.

George™ Roller Bottles are constructed with 3.3 borosilicate glass. This type of glass has very low coefficients of thermal expansion, meaning it is more resistant to thermal shock and can withstand varying temperatures without fracturing. It also ensures optical clarity, interior surface smoothness, and the absence of glass imperfections.

Foxx's George™ Roller Bottle design has a wider mouth opening for easier access to the inside of the bottle, whether that be for removing cells or cleaning. The design has a GL45 threaded cap with VersaCap® technology that guarantees stable transport and prevents slipping and breakage of the bottle. It also eliminates tube twisting as customers thread the cap when in use. The wall thickness of the George™ Roller Bottle is 2.6 millimeters.

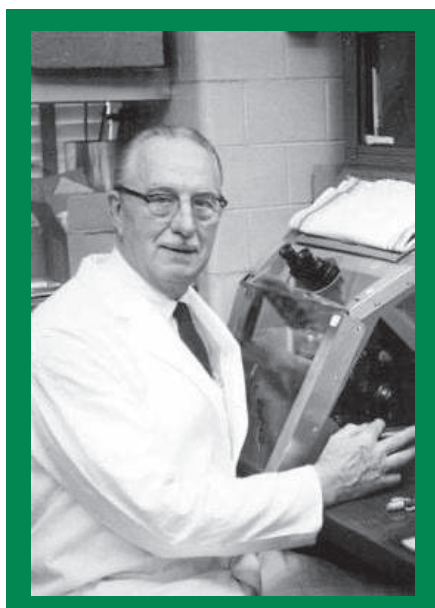
- 1 GL45 VersaCap®
- 2 Large, visible writing surface on bottle for additional labeling, bottle size and part number



BOROSIL® 3.3 Type 1 Glass



Product Number	Description	Capacity (L)	Dimensions (mm)	Autoclavable
1600030-FLS	George™ 2L Roller Bottle	2	110x285	Yes
1600032-FLS	George™ 4L Roller Bottle	4	110x550	Yes



History of the George Roller Bottle

George Otto Gey was a cell biologist at John Hopkins Hospital. He spent over 35 years developing numerous scientific breakthroughs.

Gey is credited for creating the roller drum, which was essential for the development of the HeLa cell line. This machine was one of the first to help nurture cell cultures. The roller drum consisted of various holes where tissues and their appropriate growth substances were all located. The drum spun in order to mix the substances and once an hour allow the cultures to be exposed to the environment until the drum rolled again and rebathed the cells in liquid.