

ITEMS SUPPLIED
Pipettor stands (2)
Single channel manual pipettors – maximum volume 2 ul, 20 ul, 200 ul and 1 ml
Multichannel pipettor – 8 channel
Pipette tips loose 10 ul, 200 ul, 1 ml
Pipette tips racked sterile 10ul, 200 ul, 1 ml
Pipette tips racked sterile barrier 10 ul and 1-200 ul

1. Rules for correct pipetting:

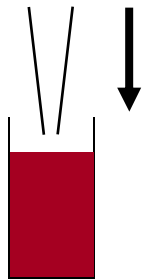


Diagram 1

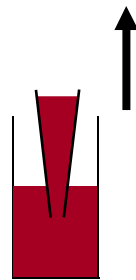


Diagram 2

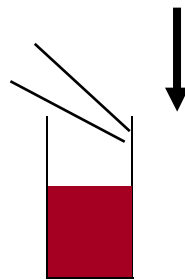


Diagram 3

1. Press down the plunger to the first stop (diagram 1).
2. When aspirating the liquid, the tip should only be immersed a few millimeters in the medium – the optimum immersion depth for a 10 ul tip is 1 mm; for a 200 ul tip it is 2-3 mm and for a 1 ml tip it is 2-4 mm. Immersing the tip to deeper levels results in an inaccurate volume aspirated (diagram 2)
3. Release plunger slowly and evenly. The tip will then fill up relatively slowly (rather than explosively). If the solution is viscous, allow the pipette tip to fill to final volume before removing it from the solution (diagram 3).
4. The pipettor should be held **vertically** during aspiration

1. Rules for correct pipetting (Continued):

5. The filled tip should be moved up against the wall of the vessel to avoid residues of liquid on the outside of the tip (diagram 3).
6. Dispense the liquid by pressing down the plunger to the first stop, then blow out the remaining liquid by pressing the plunger down to the second stop. Again move the tip against the wall of the vessel.
7. Remove the tip into a waste vessel by pressing down on the tip discarder.
8. Remember to change tips between solutions to avoid mixing or contaminating the solutions used.
9. Use barrier tips only for stringent conditions eg PCR

2. Care of Pipette:

1. Do not invert the pipettor with solution in the tip – the liquid will contaminate and eventually damage the shaft of the pipettor.
2. Wipe the pipettor over with a damp cloth from time to time.