

ITEMS SUPPLIED

Pipette stand

Single channel manual pipettes – volumes
2 μ L, 10 or 20 μ L, 200 μ L and 1 mL

Multichannel pipette – 8 channel

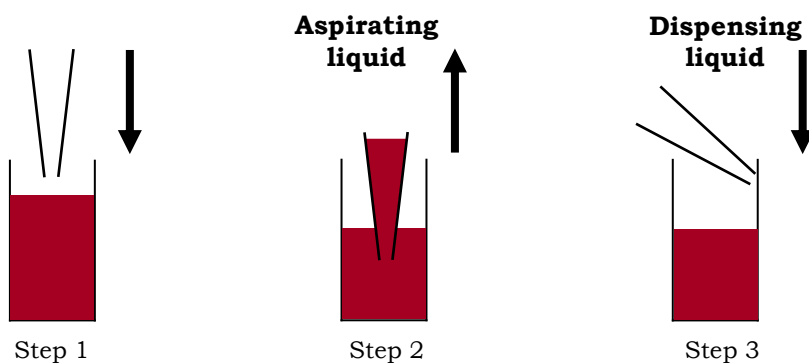
Pipette tips loose 10 μ L, 200 μ L, 1 mL

Pipette tips racked 10 μ L, 200 μ L, 1 mL

Note: 10 μ L tips may be used for 2 μ L, 10 μ L
and 20 μ L pipettes



1. Correct pipetting:



1. Set the volume required.
2. Press down the plunger to the first stop (step 1). The pipette should be held vertically during aspiration.

3. When aspirating the liquid, the tip should only be immersed a few millimetres into the liquid; optimum immersion depth for a 10 μ L tip is 1 mm; for a 200 μ L tip it is 2 to 3 mm and for a 1 mL tip it's 2 to 4 mm. Release the plunger slowly and evenly. The tip will then fill up smoothly. If the solution is viscous, allow the pipette tip to fill to final volume before removing it from the solution. The filled tip should be moved up against the wall of the receptacle to avoid residues of liquid on the outside of the tip.
4. Dispense the liquid by pressing down the plunger to the first stop, then eject the remaining liquid by pressing the plunger down to the second stop. Move the tip against the wall of the vessel (step 3).
5. Remove the tip into a waste vessel by pressing down on the tip discarder.
6. Remember to change tips between solutions to avoid mixing or contaminating the solutions used.

2. Care of Pipettes:

1. Do not invert the pipette with solution in the tip – the liquid will contaminate and eventually damage the piston.
2. Wipe the pipette over with a damp cloth from time to time.
3. Occasionally check that the pipette is delivering the correct volume by pipetting a known volume of water and weighing the dispensed volume.
4. Pipettes require servicing and recalibration on a regular basis. The Trust has a system whereby the pipette set supplied and used in the lab for the previous year should be exchanged for a recalibrated set of pipettes at the KT Annual Meeting.