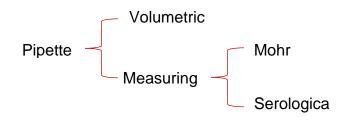
Condition the pipet:

It means to pipet (or inspirate, suck up) some of the liquid that you are going to measure with the pipet to coat the inside of the glass and let it drain out, before you actually measure the amount that you want.

Pipette Tolerance:

Class A – Highest level of accuracy. Class B – General purpose work calibrated to a lower level of accuracy



• Volumetric Pipettes

These instruments allow the user to measure the volume contained with incredibly accurately.

• Measuring Pipettes

These lab tools are usually not as accurate as their micro *and* volumetric cousins. They have marked hash lines along the side of the shaft so that the user can ascertain how much liquid is contained within the pipette.

- Mohr pipettes: Have hash marks always end before the tip.
- Serological pipettes: have marks that continue all the way down to the tip.
- Mohr & Serological Pipette (graduated pipette):

They have graduated volumetric markings, and are designed to deliver various volumes with an accuracy of +/-0.5 -1.0%.

Calibrated Marks on the Pipette:

Marked " TC " (to contain):

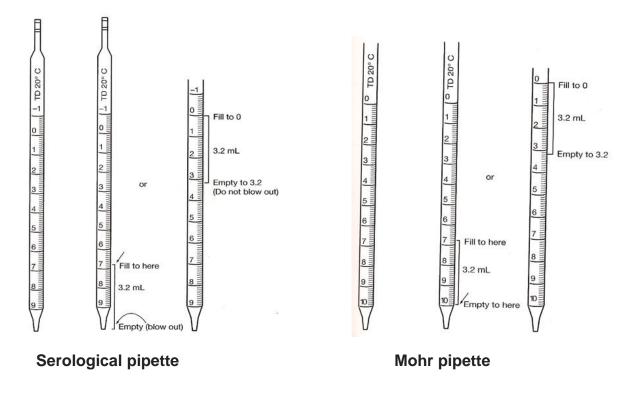
Need to be blown-out (the last drop) in order to deliver the expected volume correctly.

Marked "TD" (to deliver) or "EX": It is absolutely forbidden to blow out the contents of the pipette.

Using Pipette Filler:



- a) Squeeze valve "A" (stands for Air or Aspirate) with your thumb and index finger of one hand, and squeeze the bulb using your other hand.
- b) To pull the liquid: place the pipette tip into the liquid, squeeze the "S", the suction valve.
- c) Touch the tip of the pipette to inside of the container, to remove any adhering drop.
- d) To expel the liquid, squeeze the "E" valve.
- e) If the last drop of liquid in the tip of pipette must be expelled, cover the opening in the small bulb and squeeze the small bulb.



• **Disposable Pipette:** Place disposable pipette in a cardboard holder.

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