



Single Channel Pipette Specifications

| Color Code | Size | Volume μL | Inaccuracy | | Imprecision | |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Absolute $\pm \mu\text{L}$ | Relative $\pm \%$ | $\leq \text{SD}, \mu\text{L}$ | $\leq \% \text{ CV}$ |
| Violet | 0.1-2 μL | 0.2 | 0.024 | 12.00 | 0.012 | 6.00 |
| | | 1 | 0.031 | 3.10 | 0.016 | 1.60 |
| | | 2 | 0.040 | 2.00 | 0.020 | 1.00 |
| white | 0.5-10 μL | 1 | 0.025 | 2.50 | 0.018 | 1.80 |
| | | 5 | 0.060 | 1.20 | 0.04 | 0.80 |
| | | 10 | 0.100 | 1.00 | 0.050 | 0.50 |
| Grey | 2-20 μL | 2 | 0.10 | 5.00 | 0.03 | 1.50 |
| | | 10 | 0.12 | 1.20 | 0.06 | 0.60 |
| | | 20 | 0.20 | 1.00 | 0.06 | 0.30 |
| Red | 5-50 μL | 5 | 0.10 | 2.00 | 0.06 | 1.20 |
| | | 25 | 0.20 | 0.80 | 0.09 | 0.35 |
| | | 50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 0.30 |
| Orange | 10-100 μL | 10 | 0.25 | 2.50 | 0.10 | 1.00 |
| | | 50 | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.15 | 0.30 |
| | | 100 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Yellow | 20-200 μL | 20 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 0.14 | 0.70 |
| | | 100 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| | | 200 | 1.20 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.20 |
| Blue | 100-1000 μL | 100 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| | | 500 | 4.00 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.15 |
| | | 1000 | 8.00 | 0.80 | 2.00 | 0.20 |
| Green | 1-5mL | 1000 | 12.00 | 1.20 | 3.00 | 0.30 |
| | | 2500 | 20.00 | 0.80 | 5.00 | 0.20 |
| | | 5000 | 30.00 | 0.60 | 7.50 | 0.15 |
| Green | 1-10mL | 1000 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 0.60 |
| | | 5000 | 40.00 | 0.80 | 10.00 | 0.20 |
| | | 10000 | 60.00 | 0.60 | 15.00 | 0.15 |

Multichannel Pipette Specifications

| Color Code | Size | Volume μL | Inaccuracy | | Imprecision | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Absolute $\pm \mu\text{L}$ | Relative $\pm \%$ | $\leq \text{SD}, \mu\text{L}$ | $\leq \% \text{ CV}$ |
| Violet | 0.2-2 μL | 0.2 | 0.048 | 24.00 | 0.024 | 12.00 |
| | | 1 | 0.062 | 6.20 | 0.032 | 3.20 |
| | | 2 | 0.080 | 4.00 | 0.040 | 2.00 |
| White | 0.5-10 μL | 1 | 0.050 | 5.00 | 0.036 | 3.60 |
| | | 5 | 0.116 | 2.32 | 0.064 | 281.00 |
| | | 10 | 0.200 | 2.00 | 0.100 | 281.00 |
| Grey | 2-20 μL | 2 | 0.10 | 5.00 | 0.072 | 3.60 |
| | | 10 | 0.23 | 2.30 | 0.128 | 281.00 |
| | | 20 | 0.40 | 2.00 | 0.20 | 281.00 |
| Red | 5-50 μL | 5 | 0.16 | 3.20 | 0.08 | 1.60 |
| | | 25 | 0.40 | 1.60 | 0.18 | 600.00 |
| | | 50 | 0.70 | 1.40 | 0.30 | 720.00 |
| Orange | 10-100 μL | 10 | 0.25 | 2.50 | 0.12 | 1.20 |
| | | 50 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.30 | 200.00 |
| | | 100 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 0.50 | 600.00 |
| Yellow | 20-200 μL | 20 | 0.36 | 1.80 | 0.16 | 0.80 |
| | | 100 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 0.44 | 800.00 |
| | | 200 | 2.40 | 1.20 | 0.80 | 440.00 |
| Black | 30-200 μL | 30 | 0.50 | 1.66 | 0.18 | 0.90 |
| | | 100 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 0.44 | 600.00 |
| | | 200 | 2.40 | 1.20 | 0.80 | 440.00 |
| Black | 125-300 μL | 125 | 1.76 | 1.40 | 0.55 | 0.90 |
| | | 150 | 2.10 | 1.40 | 0.54 | 440.00 |
| | | 300 | 4.20 | 1.40 | 0.90 | 360.00 |

Tested with distilled water at 19-22°C Test procedures in accordance to ISO 8655
 All pipettes are tested with ExpellPlus™ low retention tips, except 30-300 μL , 100-1000 μL , 1-5mL and 1-10mL pipettes for which standard Expell tips are used.

Tips to improve the pipetting technique and results

Use the appropriate pipette tip size from a high quality manufacturer. LBW pipettes are designed for optimal use with LBW Expell pipette tips.

Work in a controlled environment. Environmental factors that affect pipetting volumes include: changes in temperature, changes in air pressure, vibrations and movement within the solution being pipetted.

Pre-rinsing tips helps the polypropylene tip, which is naturally hydrophobic, to adjust to the aqueous solution being pipetted. LBW recommends three pre-rinse cycles of aspiration and dispense for each sample pipetted.

To eliminate unwanted liquid on the outside of the tip, it is recommended to touch-off the outside of the tip to the side of the vessel containing the sample. Unwanted droplets hanging from the bottom of the tip can be eliminated by touching the droplet to the surface of the aqueous solution.

Use consistent plunger pressure and speed for each sample.

Proper tip immersion depth is important for aspirating an accurate sample. Immersing the tip too deeply could cause extra liquid to be aspirated because of the additional force exerted by the aqueous sample. A shallow immersion depth could cause the tip to lose contact with the aqueous solution and aspirate a too small sample. The ideal tip immersion depth is between 2 to 5 mm during sample aspiration.

Immediately after aspirating the sample, pause for a second to allow the sample to fully equilibrate within the tip, before removing the tip from the solution.

Try to keep the pipette as vertical as possible during use. Do not incline the pipette more than 15° while aspirating or dispensing.

After dispensing the sample, touch-off the tip onto the wall of the receiving vessel container to ensure complete delivery of the sample.

Minimise handling of the pipette and tip to avoid transferring of body heat. The transfer of heat affects the size of the air cavity in the tip and within the body of the pipette. It can affect the amount of sample aspirated and dispensed.

Mechanical Pipettes



User guide

General operation

Volume Adjustments (variable volume pipettes):

- 1) Unlock the volume dial by pushing the lock lever downwards.
- 2) Choose the desired volume by turning the coloured cap.
- 3) Re-lock by pushing the lock lever upwards.

Recommended Volume Ranges

To maintain the highest level of accuracy and precision, it is important to use the appropriate instrument relative to the desired sample volume. Piston stroke length and the size of the air pocket in the tip are the two factors that make air displacement pipettes inaccurate when used at inappropriate volumes.

Piston Stroke Length:

Longer piston stroke lengths increase the accuracy and precision. A longer stroke length allows the error of inexact volumes to be dispersed over a larger volume range. Small errors are more impactful on a short stroke length than they are on a long stroke length. Piston stroke length is the reason that pipettes produce more accurate results on the high end of their volume range than they produce on the low end of their volume range.

Tip Air Pockets:

It is necessary to have an air pocket in a pipette tip. However, having too large of an air pocket will affect the accuracy of the results.

Fixed Volume Controller:

If you frequently pipette certain volumes, we recommended that you order additional fixed volume controllers to your specifications as this offers the safest and most convenient volume setting of all. Please list the desired volume(s) as well as the colour coding of the pipette when ordering.

Loading and Ejecting Tips:

LBW Expell tips are recommended for optimal use with the LBW pipette. Put the shaft into the tip and press firmly (Do not use excessive force which will cause an over insertion of the tip). Lightly tap the pipette tip back into the box while loaded on the pipette shaft to ensure the tip is properly seated and a good seal is formed. After dispensing the sample, eject the tip using the ejector button.

Five Step Pipetting Cycle:

- 1) Press the plunger down to the first stop.
- 2) Place the tip in the liquid, release the plunger slowly to aspirate and hold the tip in the liquid for 1 second.
- 3) Place the tip in the sample vessel. Push plunger to the first stop to dispense.
- 4) Press the plunger to the second stop to blow out any remaining liquid.
- 5) Return the plunger back to the resting position.

Cleaning the Pipette:

External cleaning is recommended using normal cleaning agents such as water with mild detergents, antiseptic agents or 60-70% ethanol. LBW recommends that cleaning of internal components should be done by a trained professional in an authorised LBW service centre.

Autoclaving:

Simply take off the volume controller and put the pipette in the autoclave. It must not exceed 121°C and a period of 20 minutes.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Liquid is leaking from pipette tip | Pipette tip does not fit properly onto the pipette shaft | Use the appropriate size LBW Expell tip |
| | Liquid being pipetted is hot or cold. Liquid being pipetted is very dense or viscous. | Shorten the amount of time the liquid is in the tip. Another possible solution is to use reverse mode pipetting. |
| | Pipette shaft or sealing O-ring is worn | Replace shaft and/or sealing O-ring |
| | Tip is not loaded properly to maintain a seal | Press on tip more firmly (avoid using too much force and over inserting the tip) |
| Amount of sample delivered is not accurate | Pipette is not within calibration centre for specifications | Send the pipette to an authorised LBW service centre cleaning and maintenance |
| | Improper pipette technique | See the LBW suggestions for improving pipetting technique and results |
| Uneven movement of piston or plunger | Piston has corrosion or contamination | Send the pipette to an authorised LBW service centre for cleaning and maintenance |
| | Plunger rod has been damaged | Send the pipette to an authorised LBW service centre for cleaning and maintenance |

