Australian Standard®

Graduated straight pipettes

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/1, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 2 September 1996 and published on 5 December 1996.

The following interests are represented on Committee CH/1:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Australian Government Analytical Laboratories

Environment Protection Authority, N.S.W.

National Association of Testing Authorities Australia

National Standards Commission

Royal Australian Chemical Institute

Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Scientific Suppliers Association of Australia

University of Sydney

Review of Australian Standards. To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian Standards are subject to periodic review and are kept up to date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that Standards users ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition, and any amendments thereto.

Full details of all Australian Standards and related publications will be found in the Standards Australia Catalogue of Publications; this information is supplemented each month by the magazine 'The Australian Standard', which subscribing members receive, and which gives details of new publications, new editions and amendments, and of withdrawn Standards.

Suggestions for improvements to Australian Standards, addressed to the head office of Standards Australia, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in an Australian Standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Australian Standard®

Graduated straight pipettes

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH/1 on Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus to supersede the 1978 edition of AS 2167.

The objective of this Standard is to provide specifications for a range of graduated straight pipettes that are used in the laboratory.

This Standard differs from the previous edition in that pipettes with a 15-second waiting time have been included in the range and a new table of specified delivery times based on ISO 835/1/2/3—1981, Laboratory glassware—Graduated pipettes has been added.

CONTENTS

		Page
1	SCOPE	3
2	REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	3
3	DEFINITIONS	3
4	BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT	4
5	VOLUMETRIC ACCURACY	4
6	NOMINAL CAPACITIES AND LIMITS OF VOLUMETRIC ERROR	. 4
7	CONSTRUCTION	5
8	GRADUATION AND NUMBERING	6
9	DELIVERY TIME	7
10	COLOUR CODING	10
11	MARKING	10

Originated as AS R7—1947. Previous edition AS 2167—1978. Second edition 1996.

© Copyright - STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Users of Standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all Standards Australia publications and software. Except where the Copyright Act allows and except where provided for below no publications or software produced by Standards Australia may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing from Standards Australia. Permission may be conditional on an appropriate royalty payment. Requests for permission and information on commercial software royalties should be directed to the head office of Standards Australia.

Standards Australia will permit up to 10 percent of the technical content pages of a Standard to be copied for use exclusively in-house by purchasers of the Standard without payment of a royalty or advice to Standards Australia.

Standards Australia will also permit the inclusion of its copyright material in computer software programs for no royalty payment provided such programs are used exclusively in-house by the creators of the programs.

Care should be taken to ensure that material used is from the current edition of the Standard and that it is updated whenever the Standard is amended or revised. The number and date of the Standard should therefore be clearly identified.

The use of material in print form or in computer software programs to be used commercially, with or without payment, or in commercial contracts is subject to the payment of a royalty. This policy may be varied by Standards Australia at any time.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard Graduated straight pipettes

- **1 SCOPE** This Standard applies to a series of graduated straight pipettes suitable for general laboratory purposes. The following four types of pipette are specified:
- (a) Type I-N pipettes, which are adjusted for delivery of a liquid from the zero line at the top to any graduation line, where the nominal capacity is represented by the lowest graduation line.
- (b) Type II-N pipettes, which are adjusted for delivery of a liquid from any graduation line down to the jet, where the nominal capacity is represented by the highest graduation line.
- (c) Type III-N and Type III-W pipettes, which are adjusted for delivery of a liquid from the zero line at the top to any graduation line, where the nominal capacity is obtained by delivery down to the jet.

Two classes of accuracy are specified, Class A pipettes being of higher accuracy than Class B pipettes. Type III-N pipettes are only Class B while Type III-W pipettes are only Class A.

NOTE: The method of verification and notes for the use of pipettes are given in AS 2162.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

2162 Code of practice for the use of volumetric glassware

BS

1797 Schedule for tables for use in the calibration of volumetric glassware

ISO

1769 Laboratory glassware—Pipettes—Colour coding

3 **DEFINITIONS** For the purpose of this Standard the definitions below apply.

3.1 Capacity

- **3.1.1** Type I-N pipettes—the capacity corresponding to any graduation line is the volume of water at 20°C, expressed in millilitres, delivered by the pipette at 20°C, when emptied from the zero line to that graduation line, outflow being unrestricted until the final setting is made on the graduation line and no waiting time being allowed for drainage before the final reading is taken.
- **3.1.2** Type II-N pipettes—the capacity corresponding to any graduation line is the volume of water at 20°C, expressed in millilitres, delivered by the pipette at 20°C, when emptied from that graduation line to the jet. To ensure that delivery is complete, a waiting time of approximately 3 s shall be observed before the jet of the pipette is removed from contact with the wall of the receiving vessel.

NOTE: The waiting period is specified only for the purpose of definition. In practice, it is unnecessary to adhere closely to this period; it is sufficient to be certain that the meniscus has come to rest in the jet before the pipette is removed from contact with the receiving vessel.