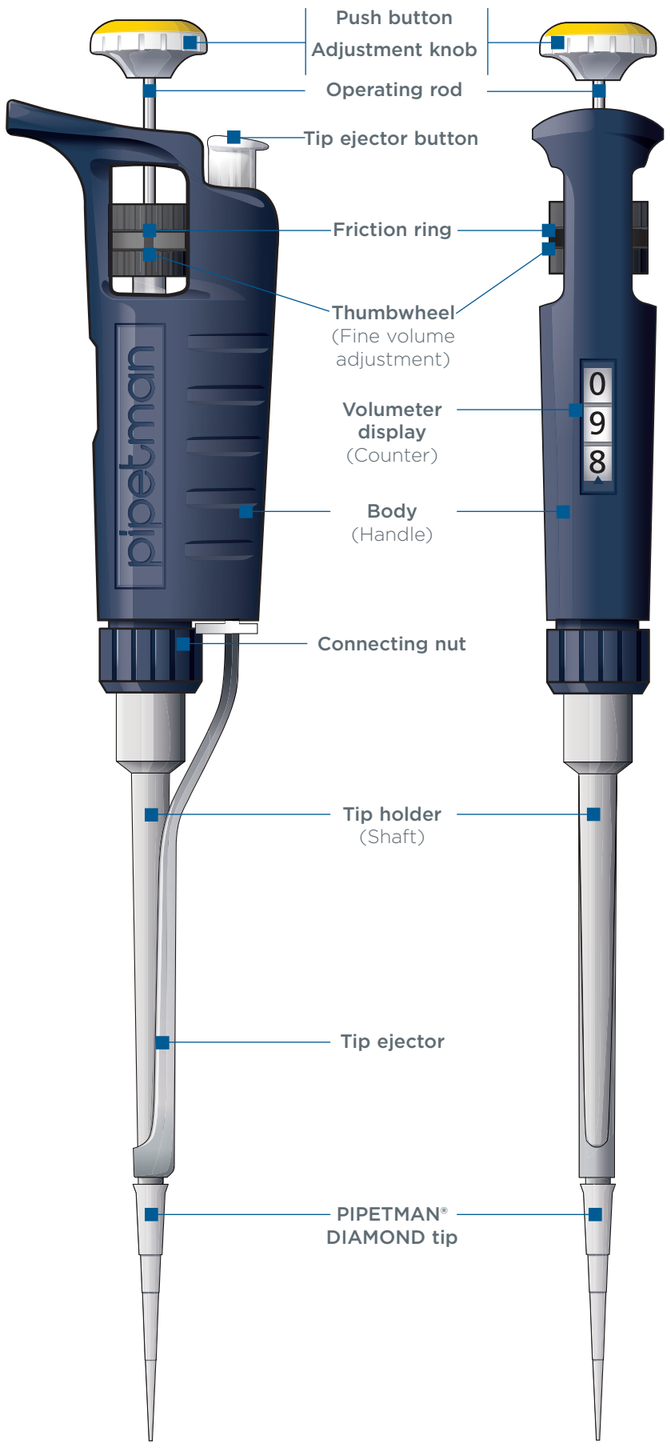
pipetman®

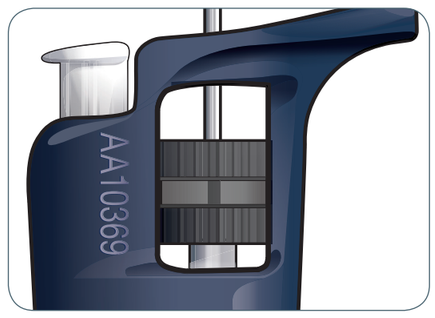
Two Minute Inspection



1 STEP 1 Check the Records

- Use the serial number to identify the pipette and to determine its age
- Check laboratory records for the last service date

NOTE The updated line of PIPETMAN Classic is identified with an underlined serial number starting with **QG**.



Letter	Year
A	1984 / 2006
B	1985 / 2007
C	1986 / 2008
D	1987 / 2009
E	1988 / 2010
G	1989 / 2011
H	1990 / 2012
J	1991 / 2013
K	1992 / 2014
L	1993 / 2015
M	1994 / 2016
N	1995 / 2017
P	1996 / 2018
Q	1997 / 2019
R	1998 / 2020
S	1999 / 2021
T	2000 / 2022
U	2001 / 2023
W	2002 / 2024
X	2003 / 2025
Y	2004 / 2026
Z	2005 / 2027

Letter	Month
A	January
B	February
C	March
D	April
E	May
G	June
H	July
J	August
K	September
L	October
M	November
N	December

Before 1984

G 80 12345

Month Year Production number

Jan. 1984 - Dec. 2005

G 10369 H

Year Production number Month

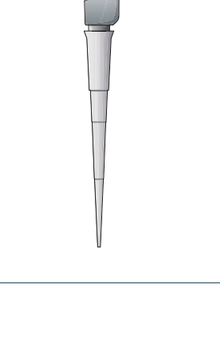
After January 2006

A A 50001

Year Month Production number

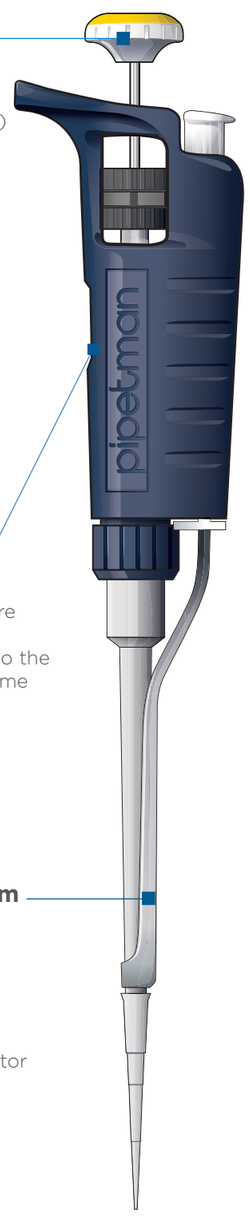
2 STEP 2 General Appearance

CHECKED POINT	POSSIBLE CAUSES
Operating rod - bent? - corroded?	• Dropped • Lengthy immersion in corrosive liquid for decontamination • Lengthy exposure to corrosive vapors
Volumeter - dial alignment? - clarity of numbers?	• Autoclaving changed the appearance and function (the body must not be autoclaved)
Tip ejector - corroded? - broken?	• Lengthy immersion in corrosive liquid for decontamination • Lengthy exposure to corrosive vapors
Tip holder - physical or chemical damage?	• Repeated blows • Lengthy immersion in corrosive liquid for decontamination • Lengthy exposure to corrosive vapors



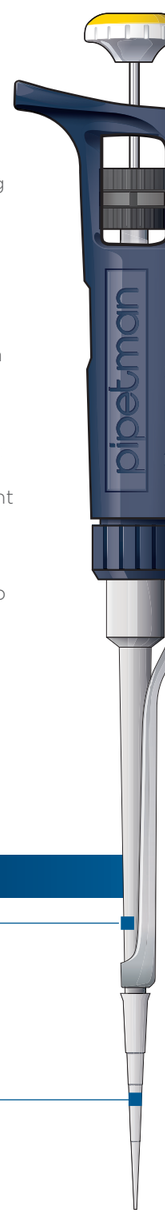
3 STEP 3 Check Functions

PROCEDURE	POSSIBLE CAUSES
Large volume adjustment **1** Set volume at maximum (i.e., nominal volume) assessing the movement of the friction ring **2** Activate the push button to test movement during aspirate and dispense strokes	• **Irregular movement** hitching, due to damage to the friction ring • **No displacement** bent operating rod • **Jerky movement** corroded, dirty, or scratched piston
Volumeter adjustment **1** Go through the entire range. The settings should correspond to the pipette's useful volume range (minimum to nominal volume)	• **No adjustment** autoclaving • **Incorrect volume setting** Misindexing; pipette adjustment screw has been incorrectly reassembled
Tip ejection system **1** Fit tip and depress tip ejector button **2** Observe function of tip ejector **3** Disassemble tip ejector	• **No movement** broken return spring • **Improper fit** not tight enough • **Can't disassemble** corrosion



4 STEP 4 Leak Test

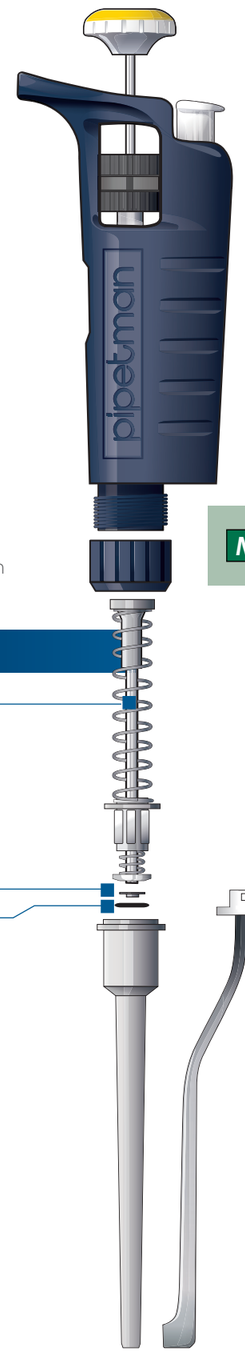
PROCEDURE	POSSIBLE CAUSES
1 Fit PIPETMAN® DIAMOND tip **2** Set volume at maximum (i.e., nominal volume) **3** Pre-rinse by aspirating and dispensing water several times **4** Aspirate water **5** Hold the pipette in the vertical position for 20 seconds **6** For P2 to P200, re-immerse in the test liquid; fluid level in tip should remain constant **7** Observe if a drop or a leak appears at the orifice of the tip	• End of tip holder may be scratched/ damaged (mechanical or chemical) • Improper fit • Use of non Gilson tips • Organic solvent, vapor pressure
Tip holder - leak ? **Tip** - leak ?	



5 STEP 5 Disassembly - Reassembly

DISASSEMBLY	REASSEMBLY
1 Eject the tip **2** For PIPETMAN® Classic models manufactured before June 2019, with a blue tip ejector head, pull the tip ejector down For the updated models, with an underlined serial number starting from QG and a white tip ejector head, push laterally the tip ejector to slide and remove it **3** Unscrew the connecting nut **4** Separate the handle from the bottom part **5** Remove the piston from the tip holder	To avoid losing or damaging fragile parts, reassemble the pipette immediately Be sure to respect the correct order of parts: the piston seal should always be positioned before the O-ring

NOTE You should never disassemble the body (handle) of the pipette.



Check these

Piston
surface corroded, scratched, or, damaged

Piston Seal and O-ring
damaged (mechanical damage or chemical attack)

GILSON®