

TIP: CALIBRATION PROCEDURE FOR MICROPIPETTES

SCOPE

This procedure describes the method generally used to calibrate all micropipettes. Check the individual manufacturer specifications for acceptable error ranges at nominal volumes.

RECOMMENDED FREQUENCY

Every 3 months

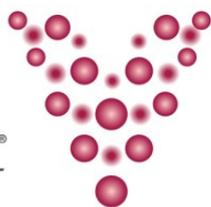
REAGENT REQUIREMENTS

Distilled Water

PROCEDURE

- 1.1 Each pipette should be tested at its maximum capacity, and again at no more than 20% of its total capacity (preferably its absolute minimal volume, but this will depend on the size of pipette). If time allows, also do a check at 50% capacity.
- 1.2 Create a spreadsheet similar to the one below to record data obtained through this calibration.

1	B	C	D	E	F
2	Temperature (°C):				
3	Evaporation Vessel	Initial Weight (g):			
4	Evaporation Vessel	Final Weight (g):			
5	Micropipette Volume	Setting (µL):			
6					
7	Weighing Vessel Weight (g)	Volume Dispensed (µL)	Temperature Correction	Evaporation Correction	Corrected Volume (µL)
8	(Initial Weight)				
9	(1st delivery)	$=(B9-B8)*1000$	(refer to table below)	$=D3-D4/10$	$=(C9+E9)*D9$
10	(2nd delivery)	$=(B10-B9)*1000$	"	"	$=(C10+E10)*D10$
11	(3rd delivery)	$=(B11-B10)*1000$	"	"	$=(C11+E11)*D11$
12	(4th delivery)	$=(B12-B11)*1000$	"	"	$=(C12+E12)*D12$
13	(5th delivery)	$=(B13-B12)*1000$	"	"	$=(C13+E13)*D13$
14	(6th delivery)	$=(B14-B13)*1000$	"	"	$=(C14+E14)*D14$
15	(7th delivery)	$=(B15-B14)*1000$	"	"	$=(C15+E15)*D15$
16	(8th delivery)	$=(B16-B15)*1000$	"	"	$=(C16+E16)*D16$
17	(9th delivery)	$=(B17-B16)*1000$	"	"	$=(C17+E17)*D17$
18	(10th delivery)	$=(B18-B17)*1000$	"	"	$=(C18+E18)*D18$
19					
20				Mean (µL)	$=Average(F9:F18)$
21				Std Deviation (µL)	$=stdev(F9:F18)$
22				'CV' Coefficient of Variation (%)	$=F21*100/F20$
23					
24				Systematic error (%)	$=(D5-F20)/D5*100$
25				(µL)	$=D5-F20$



- 1.3 Degas approximately 500ml of distilled water, and carefully decant into a 500ml beaker containing a thermometer of known accuracy. Record the temperature of the water – ideal testing temperature is between 19-22°C. Relative humidity should be between 45-75%, and the approximate site altitude above sea level should be known. (Refer to table below for temperature and altitude correction factor.). Ensure there are no vibrations or air currents around the analytical balance used for weighing.

**Conversion Factor for Distilled Water
as a Function of Temperature and Altitude**

Temperature °C	Altitude (m)			
	0	450	900	1400
19.0	1.0027	1.0026	1.0025	1.0025
19.5	1.0028	1.0027	1.0026	1.0026
20.0	1.0029	1.0028	1.0027	1.0027
20.5	1.0030	1.0029	1.0028	1.0028
21.0	1.0031	1.0030	1.0030	1.0029
21.5	1.0032	1.0031	1.0031	1.0030
22.0	1.0033	1.0032	1.0032	1.0031

- 1.4 Obtain 2 identical weighing vessels, preferably smaller than 50 times the volume to be tested. (For volumes <100µL, the weighing vessels should be capped). Partially fill one with some of the degassed distilled water. Weigh this container on a 4-figure balance and record the weight. This will be the evaporation vessel.
- 1.5 Weigh the second vessel and record this initial weight sheet. This will be the weighing vessel.
- 1.6 Before proceeding with the calibration, pre-rinse the pipette tip by aspirating and discharging the test water a couple of times.
- 1.7 Deliver a sample of water into the weighing vessel and record the weight.
- 1.8 Repeat with another 9 deliveries of water, recording the weight after each delivery.
- 1.9 Remove the weighing vessel and replace with the evaporation vessel. Record the final weight of the evaporation vessel.
- 2.0 The spreadsheet will calculate the mean volumes dispensed, standard deviations and CV. Determine if the precision and accuracy meets manufacturer's specifications.
- 2.1 If the results are unacceptable, the pipette is to be taken out of service, and maintenance performed until acceptable calibration results can be obtained.

REFERENCE

Australian Standard 2162.2 – 1998. Verification and use of volumetric apparatus - Guide to the use of piston-operated volumetric apparatus (POVA)

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