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MICROLITRAMBO

High Precision Micropipette
Single Channel
(Variable & Fixed Volume)
and Multichannel
(8 and 12 Channel)

Operation Manual

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Product Description	1
2. Product Features	1
3. Raw Material	2
4. Micropipette Operation	2
5. Tip Ejection	2
6. Pipetting Technique	3
7. Calibration	5
8. Micropipette Specifications	6
9. Error Calculation	7
10. Maintenance	7
11. Short Term Service	7
12. Long Term Service	7
13. Disassembly & Re-assembly of Micropipette	8
14. Device Requirement and Test Conditions	12
15. Performance Optimization	13
16. Autoclaving	14
17. Do's & Don'ts for Accurate and Precise Micropipetting	14
18. Troubleshooting	17
19. Package	17
20. Caution	18

Product Description

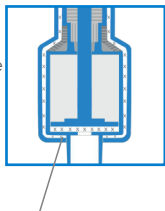
RAMBO micropipettes are designed with ergonomic and intuitive handling, ensuring high precision with its μ Air® technology (Minimised dead Air space). These are general purpose pipettes, easy to adjust, used for sampling and dispensing accurate and precise volumes. They are available in Single Channel Fixed and Variable Volume ranges and Multichannel (8-12) Variable Volume .

Product Features

This micropipette offers sophisticated features and it is designed to optimize the accuracy and precision during operation.

μ Air® Technology:

The design of this micropipette ensures minimum dead air space between the piston and the liquid in the tip, thereby, reducing air compression and ensuring high precision.



Minimum Dead Space

Smooth plunger operation

The easy rotation mechanism of plunger drives the digital system to set the volume of the instrument comfortably. The design ensures snag free, soft and smooth operation.



Set the volume with perfection:

A soft click at every volume change ensures perfect volume setting and prevents any accidental volume change.



Universal Tipcone:

Our tip-cone is designed to be compatible with most internationally accepted tips, which enhances the compatibility of the instrument in the industry.



Easy tip ejection:

An in-built tip-ejector is designed to eject tips with optimal force.

Raw Materials

This micropipette is made of mechanically durable and autoclavable materials. It does not contain any hazardous material.

Micropipette Operation

Variable Volume:



1. Set the delivery volume using the push button on the top of the micropipette. To decrease the delivery volume, turn it clockwise. To increase the delivery volume, turn the push button counter-clockwise.

2. Make sure that the desired delivery volume clicks into place.

3. Do not set a volume that lies outside the micropipette's specified volume range.



Note: Using excessive force to turn the push button outside the range may jam the mechanism and eventually damage the micropipette.

Fixed Volume:

A fixed volume micropipette minimizes the random error as the chances of accidental volume change is nil. The fixed volume allows the user to work at a faster pace.



There is no need to set the volume and the user can directly operate the pipette as per the volume required.

Tip Ejection



The pipette has a tip ejector button which prevents contamination. In order to eject the tip, point the micropipette at a suitable waste receptacle and press the ejector button with your thumb.

Pipetting Technique

General Instructions

1. Press and release the plunger slowly, at all times, particularly when working with high viscosity reagents / solutions. Make sure that the plunger does not snap.
2. Make sure the tip is firmly attached to the tip cone.
3. Before starting your experiment, fill and empty the tip 2-3 times with the reagent or solution that you will be pipetting.
4. Hold the micropipette in an upright position while aspirating. The Grippy must rest on your index finger.
5. Make sure that the tips, the micropipette and the reagent/ solution are at the same temperature.



Forward Technique:



1. To aspirate the liquid in the tip, press the plunger to the first stop and immerse the pipette tip vertically in the liquid.

2. Slowly release the plunger while the tip is immersed. The liquid will be aspirated into the pipette tip.

3. To dispense the liquid, place the tip on the inner wall of the receiving vessel at a steep angle.

4. Slowly press the plunger to the first stop to dispense the liquid.



5. To empty the tip completely, press the plunger to the second stop.
6. Wipe the tip on the inner wall while taking the tip out of the vessel.

Reverse Technique:

1. To aspirate the liquid in the tip, press the plunger to the second stop and immerse the pipette tip vertically in the liquid.
2. Slowly release the plunger while the tip is immersed. The liquid will be aspirated into the pipette tip.
3. To dispense the liquid, place the tip on the inner wall of the tube at a steep angle.
4. Slowly press the plunger to the first stop.
5. Wipe the tip on the inner wall while taking the tip out of the vessel.

Note: Residual liquid remains in the tip. This does not belong to the dispensed volume.

Repetitive Technique:

The repetitive technique offers a rapid and sample procedure for repeated delivery of the same volume.

1. To aspirate the liquid, press the plunger to the second stop and immerse the pipette tip vertically in the liquid.
2. Slowly release the plunger while the tip is immersed. The liquid will be aspirated into the pipette tip.
3. To dispense the liquid, place the tip on the inner wall of the vessel at a steep angle.
4. Slowly press the plunger to the first stop. Hold the plunger at the first stop.
5. The residual liquid remains in the tip. This does not belong to the dispensed volume.
6. Continue pipetting by repeating the steps 2 to 4.

Pipetting of Heterogeneous samples:

Let's assume that we have to determine the deproteinization in blood glucose.

1. Use the forward technique to fill the tip with blood. Wipe the tip carefully with a dry and clean tissue.

2. Immerse the tip into the reagent/solution and press the push button till the first stop. Make sure the tip is well below the surface.

3. Release the push button slowly to let it retract to the ready position. This will fill the tip. Keep the tip in the solution.

4. Press till the first stop and release slowly. Keep repeating this procedure until the interior wall of the tip is clear.

5. Finally, depress the push button all the way to completely empty the tip.

6. Once the operation is complete, make sure to eject the tip by pressing the tip ejector. Discard the used tip in a bin to avoid any contamination.



Calibration and Adjustment

All the micropipettes are factory calibrated and adjusted to give the volume as specified with distilled or deionized water, using the forward pipetting technique.

It must be noted that the use of other pipetting techniques may affect the calibration results. The micropipettes are constructed to permit re-adjustment for other pipetting techniques or solutions/reagents of different temperatures and viscosities

The pipette comes along with a calibration tool to facilitate the calibration process.

If the dispensed volume of the micropipette (as read by an analytical balance) is not within permissible ISO 8655 limits (as given in Micropipette Specifications) the pipette can be calibrated using the calibration tool provided in the box by following the procedure below:

- 1) Perform at least 10 measurements, as per ISO 8655:2022, on the nominal volume of the pipette and calculate the average weighted volume as displayed by an analytical balance.
- 2) Place the service tool into the openings of the calibration nut at the top of the handle.
- 3) Turn the service tool clockwise to increase, or counter-clockwise to decrease the volume, depending on the observed weight.
- 4) Perform a few pipetting operations to check the resulting volume. If the readings on the balance are still outside permissible limits, please perform the calibration procedure again.

Micropipette Specifications

Single Channel Variable Volume Micropipettes

The Single Channel Variable Volume

Micropipette is available in 8 unique volume ranges from 0.2 μ l to 10 ml.

Volume Range	Inc (μ l)	A		CV	
		$\pm\%$	$\pm\mu$ l	$\pm\%$	$\pm\mu$ l
0.2-2.0 μ l	0.004	2	0.04	1.2	0.024
0.5-10 μ l	0.01	1	0.1	0.5	0.05
2-20 μ l	0.02	0.8	0.16	0.4	0.08
5-50 μ l	0.04	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
10-100 μ l	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
20-200 μ l	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4
100-1000 μ l	1.0	0.6	6.0	0.2	2.0
0.5-5 ml	4.0	0.6	30	0.2	10
1-10 ml	10.0	0.6	60	0.2	20

Single Channel Fixed Volume Micropipettes

The Single Channel Fixed Volume Micropipette

is available in 15 unique volume ranges from 1.0 μ l to 10 ml.

Volume (μ l)	A		CV	
	$\pm\%$	$\pm\mu$ l	$\pm\%$	$\pm\mu$ l
1.0	5	0.05	5	0.05
2.0	4	0.08	2	0.04
5.0	2	0.1	1	0.05
10.0	1	0.1	0.5	0.05
20.0	0.8	0.16	0.4	0.08
25.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1
50.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
100.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
200.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4
250.0	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.5
500.0	0.6	3	0.2	1
1000.0	0.6	6	0.2	2
2000.0	0.6	12	0.2	4
5000.0	0.6	30	0.2	10
10000.0	0.4	40	0.2	20

Multichannel Micropipettes

The Multichannel Micropipette is available in 6 unique volume ranges from 0.5 μ l to 300 μ l.

Volume Range	Inc μ l	A		CV	
		$\pm\%$	$\pm\mu$ l	$\pm\%$	$\pm\mu$ l
0.5-10 μ l	0.01	1.6	0.16	1.0	0.1
2-20 μ l	0.02	0.8	0.16	0.4	0.08
5-50 μ l	0.04	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
10-100 μ l	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
20-200 μ l	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.6
40-300 μ l	0.4	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.9

Error Calculation

Inaccuracy (Systematic Error):

Inaccuracy is the difference between the dispensed volume and the selected volume of a pipette.

$$A = \bar{V} - V_o$$

where,

A = Accuracy

\bar{V} = Mean Volume

V_o = Nominal Volume

Inaccuracy can be expressed as a relative value:

$$A\% = 100\% \times A/V_o$$

Imprecision (random error):

Imprecision refers to the repeatability of the pipetting. It is expressed as the standard deviation (S) of coefficient of variation (CV).

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (V_i - \bar{V})^2}{n-1}}$$

where,

S = Standard Deviation

\bar{V} = Mean Volume

n = Number of measurement

Reproducibility or coefficient of variation (CV) can be expressed as:

$$CV = 100\% \times S/\bar{V}$$

Maintenance

When the micropipette is not in use, make sure that it is stored in an upright position. We recommend a stand for this purpose.

Short Term Service

The micropipette must be checked at the beginning of each day for dust and dirt on the outer surface. Particular attention must be paid to the Tip Cone.

No other solvents except 70% ethanol must be used to clean the micropipette.

Long Term Service

If micropipette is used daily, it must be checked every three months.

The servicing procedure starts with its disassembly.

Disassembly

(For Single Channel Variable Volume Ranges 0.2µl to 200µl & Fixed Volume Micropipettes)

Press the tip ejector button and pull the ejector out.



Turn the Tip Cone counter clockwise to unscrew.



The piston assembly will be exposed. Now grease the piston with a lubricant, preferably silicon grease



Reassembly

(For Single Channel Variable Volume Ranges 0.2µl to 200µl & Fixed Volume Micropipettes)

Align the O-Ring and piston assembly and slide it inside the Tip Cone.



Turn the Tip Cone Clockwise to fix the spring and piston.



Reassemble the Tip Cone on the main housing by gently pressing it in upward directions.



Press to fit the Tip Ejector.



Disassembly

(For Single Channel Variable Volume & Fixed Volume Micropipettes in the ranges 0.5-5 ml and 1-10 ml)



Pull the lower position of the ejector to dis-engage it from the upper portion.



Unscrew the Tip Cone from the mainhousing.



The Tip Cone is in two portions; the lower portion can be unscrewed from the upper portion to expose thepiston.

Grease the cleaned parts with a lubricant, preferably Silicon Grease.



Reassembly

(For Single Channel Variable Volume & Fixed Volume Micropipettes in the ranges 0.5-5 ml and 1-10 ml)



Screw back the lower portion of the Tip Cone on the upper part of tipcone.



Now place and screw back the spring shaft in the pipette housing by aligning the tip ejector top with the ejector pin.



Press fit the ejector top in the ejector pin firmly.



Press fit the ejector bottom.

C1. Disassembly:

(For multichannel micropipettes)

Hold the pipette and pull out the ejector bottom.



The Tip cone area will be exposed.



Unscrew the nut on the tip cone holder.



Pullout the tip cone assembly. The O-ring and piston will be exposed.



Grease the tip cone and o ring with a lubricant, preferably silicon grease.



C2. Reassembly:

(For multichannel micropipettes)

Depress the plunger till first stop, place and aligned the tipcone with piston assembly. Push the tip cone assembly into the piston assembly.



Screw the piston and tip cone assembly together at the piston holder.



Push the ejector bottom into the main assembly.



Device Requirements and Test Conditions

Use an analytical balance. The scale graduation value of the balance must be chosen according to the selected test volume of the micropipette.

Readable Volume Range

Pipette Graduation	Balance Graduation
under 10 μ l	0.001 mg
under 100 μ l	0.01 mg
Above 100 μ l	0.1 mg

The test liquid water is distilled or deionized "grade 3" water, conforming to ISO 3696.

All the tests are done in a draft-free room at a constant ($\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) temperature of water pipette and air between 15°C to 30°C .

The relative humidity must be above 50%.

For volumes under 50 μ l, the air humidity must be as high as possible to reduce the effect of evaporation.

Special accessories, such as the evaporation trap, are recommended.

Performance Optimization

Activity	Action
Consistent Technique	Pipette with a consistent rhythm, pressure and speed.
Tip Size and Fit	Use proper size tip, firmly placed on Tip Cone.
Pre-rinse Tips	Pre-rinse pipette tips for improved precision.
Sample Aspiration	Keep the disposable tip immersed in fluid during aspiration. Do not let the plunger snap back to starting position
Immersion Depth	Maintain an immersion depth of 2 to 4 mm.
Viscous Samples	Aspirate slowly. If bubbles are observed, resample Volume errors may still occur Refer to the Calibration section
Acid Samples	Pipetting strong acids and corrosive solutions is not recommended. These liquids may damage the piston and seal.
High Vapor Pressure Samples	Pipetting solutions with high vapor pressure is not recommended These liquids may damage the piston and seal.
Sample Temperature	Fluids at a temperature other than that for which the pipette and pipette tips have been calibrated may result in volume measurement errors.
Storage	Store upright in stand. Do not lay the pipette on its side with fluid in the tip. Fluid reaching the piston causes Contamination and possible corrosion
Cleaning Piston	Wipe piston with alcohol and a soft, lint-free cloth. Dry and lightly lubricate the piston.
Performance Checks	Check the accuracy and precision of your pipette every 3-6 months depending on use and the samples aspirated.

Autoclaving

- The micropipettes can be sterilized by autoclaving them at 121°C (252°F) at 15 psi for a minimum of 20 minutes.
- No special preparation is needed.
- You may use steam sterilization bags if needed. After autoclaving, the micropipette must be cooled to room temperature for at least two hours. Before pipetting, make sure that the instrument is dry.
- We recommend that you check the calibration after every autoclave cycle to achieve the best possible precision and accuracy.

Do's & Don'ts for Accurate and Precise Micropipetting



- ◆ **Pre-Wet Tips**
Pre-wetting pipette tips with pipetting solutions can improve accuracy by ensuring complete transfer of the desired volume.
- ◆ **Calibrate Your Pipette Regularly**
Before starting any pipetting work, ensure that your pipette is calibrated correctly.
Regular calibration ensures accuracy and precision in volume measurements.
- ◆ **Handle Pipettes Properly**
Hold pipettes vertically to avoid air bubbles and ensure accurate volume measurements. Use a gentle, smooth motion when aspirating and dispensing liquids.
- ◆ **Use Correct Pipetting Technique**
Use your dominant hand to operate the pipette while supporting the pipette with your other hand. Press the plunger smoothly and steadily to the first stop to aspirate the liquid, then release it slowly to dispense.
- ◆ **Keep the Pipette Vertical During Aspiration**
Maintain the pipette in a vertical position while aspirating to ensure accurate volume measurements and prevent air bubbles.

💧 **Dispense Liquid Against the Wall of the Receiving Vessel**

When dispensing liquid, touch the pipette tip to the inside wall of the receiving vessel to minimize liquid retention in the tip and ensure accurate volume delivery.

💧 **Clean Your Pipette Each Day Before Use**

Wiping your pipette with 70% ethanol should help in generating accurate results and avoid pipetting mistakes. Use Fresh Tips: Use new, high-quality pipette tips for each pipetting task to prevent contamination and ensure accuracy.

💧 **Inspect Pipette Tips**

Always visually inspect pipette tips for any defects or irregularities before use.

Damaged tips can lead to inaccurate volume measurements.

💧 **Perform Pipetting Tasks Sequentially**

Perform pipetting tasks in a systematic and sequential manner to minimize errors and ensure consistency.

💧 **Practice Good Pipetting Etiquette**

Label all tubes and plates clearly, record all pipetting steps accurately, and maintain a clean and organized workspace to minimize errors and contamination.



💧 **Don't Over Rotate**

Don't over-rotate or under-rotate beyond the range of the pipette. Avoid pipetting volumes beyond the pipette's specified range to maintain accuracy and prevent damage to the pipette.

💧 **Don't Contaminate Pipette Tips**

Avoid touching pipette tips with bare hands or other surfaces to prevent contamination of samples and reagents.

💧 **Don't Pipette Directly from the Reagent Bottle**

Avoid pipetting directly from the reagent bottle to prevent contamination of the reagent and crosscontamination between samples.

💧 **Don't Pull Out the Plunger by Force**

Avoid rapid pipetting movements that can create air bubbles and lead to inaccurate volume measurements.

💧 **Don't Keep Pipette with Tip in Horizontal Position**

Keeping a pipette with the tip in a horizontal position is generally discouraged due to risk of contamination, air bubbles formation and possibility of liquid retention that can affect the accuracy and precision of pipetting.

💧 **Don't Mix Different Types of Liquids**

Avoid mixing different types of liquids in the same pipette or tip to prevent contamination and ensure accurate volume measurements.

💧 **Don't Ignore Environmental Conditions**

Pay attention to environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity, as they can affect the accuracy and precision of pipetting.

💧 **Don't Ignore Ergonomics**

Ensure proper ergonomic posture and pipetting technique to prevent fatigue and repetitive strain injuries.

💧 **Don't reuse disposable tips**

Disposable tips are designed for single use only. Reusing them can lead to cross-contamination between samples and compromise the integrity of your results.

💧 **Don't ignore safety precautions**

Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves and goggles, when handling potentially hazardous substances.

Troubleshooting

The table below lists possible problems and their solutions.

Problems	Possible Reason	Proposed Action
Liquid is leaking from pipette tip	Pipette tip does not fit properly onto the tip cone	Use the appropriate tip for exact tip fitment.
	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, or the possible solution is to use the reverse mode of pipetting.
	Pipette sealing O ring is worn.	Replace the sealing O ring.
	Tip is not loaded to maintain the seal.	Press on tip more firmly.(Avoid using too much force and over inserting the tip)
	Foreign particles between tip and Tip Cone	Clean the Tip Cone with a lint free cloth and attach new tips.
Amount of sample delivered is not accurate.	Pipette is not within calibration specifications.	Re-calibrate the pipette as per the operationManual.
	Improper pipette technique.	Refer pipetting technique.

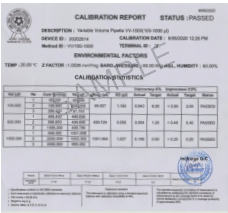
Calibration Tool



Tip Sample



Calibration Certificate



Shelf Hanger



Operation Manual



Caution

These micropipettes are designed to allow easy in-lab service. If you would prefer to have us or your local representative for servicing your instrument, please make sure it has been decontaminated before you send it to us.

Please note that the postal authorities in your country may prohibit or restrict the shipment of contaminated material by mail.

Package

The micropipettes are shipped in specially designed packages containing the following items.

The Micropipette

