Axygen® Axypet® Pipettors

Single-channel, 8-channel, and 12-channel Pipettors

Instruction Manual

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1.0 Product Description

The Axygen® Axypet® single-channel pipettor is a volumetric instrument designed to measure and transfer liquids precisely and safely. It is available in volumes from 0.1 µL to 10,000 µL.

Axygen Axypet 8-channel and 12-channel pipettors are designed for microplate filling. The pipettors enable precise and simultaneous delivery of 8 or 12 preset volumes of liquid. These pipettors are available in four volume ranges: 0.5-10 µL, 5-50 µL, 20-200 µL, and 50-300 µL.

Nominal Volume (µL)	Cat. No.	Range of Pipettor Volumes (µL)
Single-channel Pipettors		
2	AP-2	0.1 - 2
10	AP-10	0.5 - 10
20	AP-20	2 - 20
50	AP-50	5 - 50
100	AP-100	10 - 100
200	AP-200	20 - 200
250	AP-250	50- 250
1,000	AP-1000	100 - 1,000
5,000	AP-5000	500 - 5,000
10,000	AP-10ML	1,000 - 10,000
8-channel and 12-channel Pipettors		
8-10 12-10	AP-8-10 AP-12-10	0.5 - 10
8-50 12-50	AP-8-50 AP-12-50	5 - 50
8-200 12-200	AP-8-200 AP-12-200	20 - 200
8-300 12-300	AP-8-300 AP-12-300	50 - 300

The pipettors operate using an air-cushion (i.e., the aspirated liquid does not come into contact with the shaft or plunger of the pipettor). The liquid is drawn into the disposable tip attached to the pipettor.

2.0 Packaging

The pipettors are delivered with the following:

Description	Qty/Pk
Quick Start Guide	1
Quality Control certificate	1
Calibration key	1
Wall hanger	1
Lubricant (for single-channel pipettor)	1

Filters

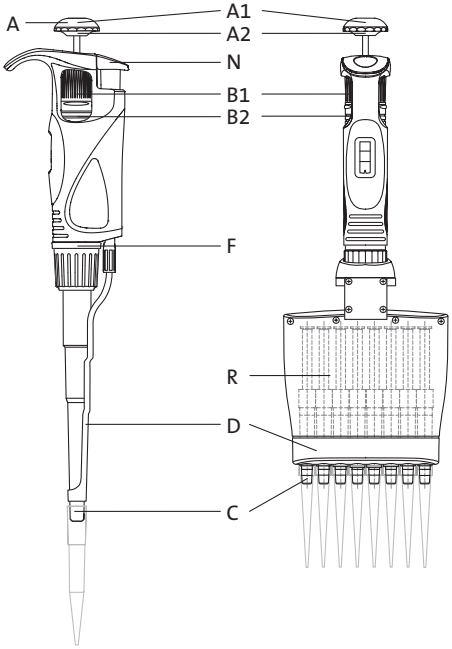
The 5,000 µL and 10,000 µL pipettors include a replaceable filter, fitted at the bottom of the shaft which prevents aspirated liquid from entering the shaft and contaminating the inner surface and plunger. Use of the filter is particularly important when aspirating and dispensing large volumes of liquid. The filter should be replaced if it becomes wet.

3.0 Pipettor Design

Model Identification

The volume range of the pipettor is shown on the pushbutton and on the tip ejector bar in multi-channel pipettors.

Single- and Multi-channel Pipettors



A. Pipetting pushbutton: Consists of 2 parts: the pushbutton (A1) and the knob (A2).

B1. Volume adjustment knob: Used to set the volume.

B2. Volume lock: Allows the volume setting to be locked by pushing the ring upwards.

C. Shaft: Manufactured using high quality plastic, ensuring high chemical and mechanical strength.

D. Tip ejector: For multi-channel pipettors, the tips are ejected sequentially, reducing the required force.

F. Shaft nut

N. Ejector button

R. Multi-channel manifold: Contains a set of plungers and a set of flexible suspension shafts, which function to reduce the force required to attach the tip.

4.0 Safety Recommendations

Long-term use of the pipettor relies on the correct method of use. Please read and follow this instruction manual carefully.

Symbols used:

⚠	Danger, risk of injury.
NOTE	Risk of damage to the pipettor or errors in pipetting.

NOTE:

- The pipettor is designed for the transfer of liquids only using the tip. Do not aspirate liquids without the tip attached. The aspirated liquid should not enter the pipettor, as it may cause damage.
- Single-use tips reduce the risk of contamination of samples.
- Keep the pipettor clean, avoiding the use of abrasive or corrosive cleaning agents (e.g., acetone).
- Keep the pipettor upright when there is liquid in the tip.
- Only using the pipettor in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions ensures the correct pipettor parameters are maintained.
- After replacing the plunger or the shaft, the pipettor should be calibrated.
- In the case of incorrect operation, the device should be cleaned in accordance with the Instruction Manual or transferred to a service point.
- Ambient operating temperature is +5°C to 45°C.
- Ambient storage conditions (in the original packaging during transport and short storage) is -25°C to 55°C.

⚠ When working with the pipettor:

- Follow general work safety regulations regarding hazards related to work in the laboratory.
- Take special care when pipetting aggressive substances.
- Use appropriate protective attire (e.g., clothing, goggles, and gloves).
- Avoid pointing the pipettor at yourself or others during use.
- Only use parts and accessories recommended by the manufacturer.

5.0 Specifications

The pipettor is a high quality instrument which offers excellent accuracy and precision. The accuracy and precision (repeatability) of the liquid volume depends on the quality of pipette tips used. The values for accuracy and precision shown in the table below were obtained using manufacturer non-filter pipette tips. These tips are recommended for use to ensure compatibility, accuracy, and precision when pipetting.

Nominal Volume (µL)	Volume (µL)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Non-filter Tips (µL)
Single-channel Pipettors				
2	Min. 0.1	±40.0	≤12.0	10
	0.2	±12.0	≤6.0	
	1	±2.7	≤1.3	
	Max. 2	±1.5	≤0.7	
10	Min. 0.5	±4.0	≤2.8	10
	1.0	±2.5	≤1.8	
	5.0	±1.0	≤0.6	
	Max. 10.0	±0.5	≤0.4	
20	Min. 2	±3.0	≤1.5	200
	10	±1.0	≤0.5	
	Max. 20	±0.8	≤0.3	
50	Min. 5	±2.5	≤2.0	200
	25	±1.0	≤0.6	
	Max. 50	±0.8	≤0.4	
100	Min. 10	±1.6	≤0.80	200
	50	±0.8	≤0.24	
	Max. 100	±0.8	≤0.20	
200	Min. 20	±1.2	≤0.60	200
	100	±0.8	≤0.25	
	Max. 200	±0.6	≤0.20	
250	Min. 50	±1.0	≤0.4	300
	125	±0.8	≤0.3	
	Max. 250	±0.6	≤0.3	
1,000	Min. 100	±1.6	≤0.40	1,000
	500	±0.7	≤0.20	
	Max. 1,000	±0.6	≤0.15	
5,000	Min. 500	±1.2	≤0.50	5,000
	1,000	±0.6	≤0.25	
	2,500	±0.6	≤0.20	
	Max. 5,000	±0.5	≤0.15	
10,000	Min. 1,000	±2.5	≤0.6	10,000
	5,000	±0.8	≤0.3	
	Max. 10,000	±0.5	≤0.2	

Nominal Volume (µL)	Volume (µL)		Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Non-filter Tips (µL)
8-channel and 12-channel Pipettors					
8 - 10 12 - 10	Min.	0.5	±10.0	≤8.0	10
		1	±8.0	≤6.0	
		5	±4.0	≤2.0	
	Max.	10	±2.0	≤1.2	
8 - 50 12 - 50	Min.	5	±4.0	≤2.5	200
		25	±3.0	≤1.2	
	Max.	50	±1.6	≤0.6	
8 - 200 12 - 200	Min.	20	±3.0	≤1.5	200
		100	±1.5	≤0.8	
	Max.	200	±1.0	≤0.6	
8 - 300 12 - 300	Min.	50	±1.6	≤1.5	300
		150	±1.2	≤1.0	
	Max.	300	±1.0	≤0.6	

The accuracy and precision were obtained gravimetrically using Corning's tips performing at least 10 measurements of distilled water at a temperature of 20°C ± 1°C according to EN ISO 8655 standards.

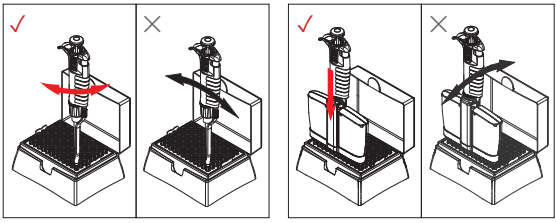
The use of tips from other manufacturers or filter tips may result in incorrect liquid aspiration and require pipettor recalibration.

The design of the pipettor enables the user to recalibrate it according to the information presented in Section 9.

6.0 Pipettor Operation

Attaching the Tips

- Attach the correct tip corresponding to the model number displayed on the pipettor pushbutton (Section 5).
- Position the pipettor vertically when attaching tips.
- Single-channel pipettors: Push the pipette tip on firmly using a slight twisting motion to ensure an airtight seal.
- Multi-channel pipettors: Press the pipettor against the tips positioned in the rack box until the shaft retracts approximately 1.5 mm into the manifold. The suspension system ensures even and airtight sealing of the pipette tips. The rocking motion should not be performed to seal the pipette tips tightly.



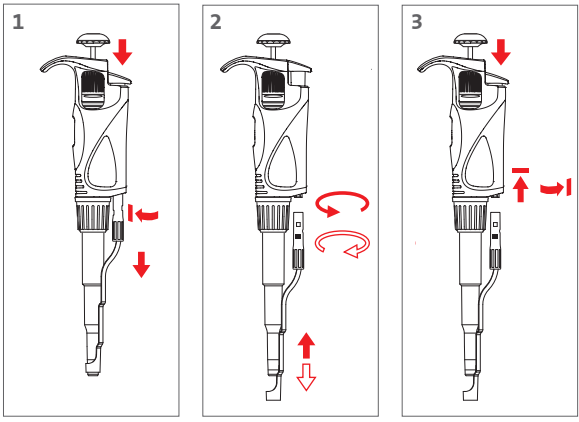
NOTE:

- Do not attach the tips with a rocking motion, as this may damage the shaft or plunger. **Observe this rule particularly with single-channel pipettors of low volume range.**
- Never draw liquids directly into the pipettor without the tip attached.

Adjusting the Tip Ejector

The tip ejector can be adjusted by the user and can accommodate most types of tips available on the market. When using narrow tubes, it may be necessary to remove the tip ejector.

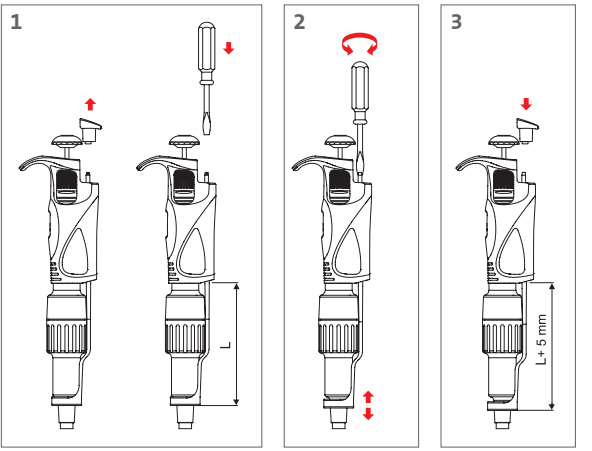
2-1,000 µL Pipettors



1. **Tip ejector disassembly**
   - Press the ejector button.
   - Turn the tip ejector bush 1/3 turn counterclockwise.
   - Slide the ejector from the plastic arbor.

2. **Tip ejector adjustment**
   - To increase the ejector length turn the plastic bush counterclockwise.
   - To decrease the ejector length turn the plastic bush clockwise.
3. **Tip ejector assembly**
   - Press the ejector button.
   - Line the tip ejector up with the plastic arbor.
   - Turn the tip ejector bush clockwise until it has fully latched.

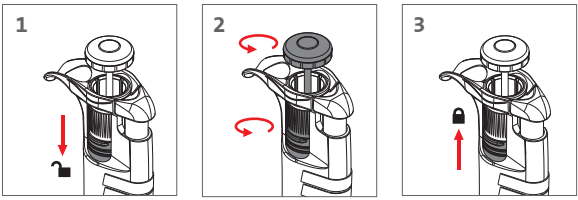
5,000 and 10,000 µL Pipettors



1. **Tip ejector disassembly**
   - Remove the ejector button.
   - Using a screwdriver, turn the metal arbor counter-clockwise to unscrew the ejector from the arbor.
2. **Tip ejector adjustment**
   - To increase the ejector length turn screwdriver counterclockwise.
   - To decrease the ejector length turn screwdriver clockwise.

     NOTE: Leave a space of at least 1 mm between the shaft and tip ejector collar.
3. **Tip ejector assembly**
   - After turning the metal arbor clockwise to secure the ejector and adjusting its length put the ejector button back.

Volume Setting



1. To enable volume selection, set the locking ring to the lower position.
2. Aspiration volume can be set by either turning the pipetting pushbutton knob, or the adjustment knob. The volume setting is displayed as a three digit counter, which should be read from top to bottom. The smallest volume increment is printed on the bottom counter drum.
3. After the volume has been set, set the locking ring to the upper position to avoid inadvertent changing of volume.

Examples of Counter Indications

The decimal point in the volume of aspirated liquid (µL or mL) is indicated by change in color of digits. Black digits represent integer numbers, and red digits represent decimal fractions (sizes up to 20 µL).

Nominal Volume (µL)	Counter Readings	Set Volume	Increment
Single-channel Pipettors			
2	0 3 8	0.38 µL	0.002 µL
10, 20	0 7 5	7.5 µL	0.02 µL
50, 100, 200, 250	0 3 8	38.0 µL	0.2 µL
1,000	0 7 5	750.0 µL	2 µL
5,000	1 2 5	1.25 mL	10 µL

Nominal Volume (µL)	Counter Readings	Set Volume	Increment
Single-channel Pipettors (continued)			
10,000	0 7 5	7.5 mL	20 µL
8-channel and 12-channel Pipettors			
8 - 10 12 - 10	0 3 5	3.5 µL	0.02 µL
8 - 50 12 - 50	0 6 5	6.5 µL	0.10 µL
8 - 200 12 - 200	0 8 5	85.0 µL	0.20 µL
8 - 300 12 - 300	2 5 0	250.0 µL	1.0 µL

For maximum accuracy, the set volume must be approached from a higher value by decreasing counter readings. Before reaching the desired value, reduce the speed of turning the adjustment knob to avoid inadvertently exceeding the desired value.

7.0 Operating Instructions

Observing the following recommendations will ensure maximum possible accuracy and precision of liquid sampling.

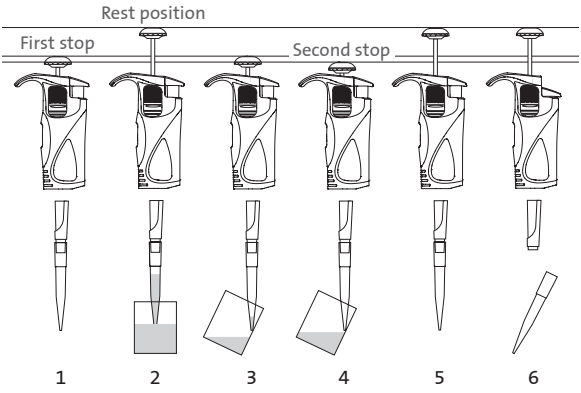
- During operation, the volume setting should be locked, with the black adjustment knob in the lower position.
- Ensure smooth and slow operation of the pipettor.
- Immersion of the tip into the sample liquid should be kept to a minimum depth, which should remain constant during aspiration. The recommended immersion depths are given in the table below.

Model Volume Range (µL)	Immersion Depth (mm)
0.1-1	≤1
1-100	2-3
101-1,000	2-4
5,000	3-6
10,000	5-7

- The pipettor should be held in a vertical position.
- The pipette tip should be changed whenever the volume setting is altered, and when a different liquid is to be aspirated.
- The pipette tip should be changed if a droplet remains on the end of the tip from the previous pipetting operation.
- Each new pipette tip should be pre-rinsed with the liquid to be pipetted.
- Liquid should never enter the pipettor shaft. To prevent this:
  - Press and release the pushbutton slowly and smoothly.
  - Never turn the pipettor upside down.
  - Never lay the pipettor on its side when there is liquid in the tip.
- Never force the volume setting beyond the recommended limits.
- When pipetting liquids with a different temperature from the ambient temperature, it is recommended to pre-rinse the tip several times prior to use.
- Do not pipette liquids with temperatures above 70°C.

NOTE: When pipetting acids or corrosive solutions which emit vapors, it is recommended to disassemble the shaft and rinse the plunger and O-ring with distilled water after finishing the pipetting operation.

8.0 Aspirating and Dispensing



Aspirating Liquid

1. Press the pushbutton to the first stop point. Holding the pipettor vertically, immerse the pipette tip into the sample liquid to the recommended depth (for recommended values see Section 7). If the pipette tip is not immersed to the recommended depth or if the pipetting pushbutton is rapidly released, air may enter the pipette tip.
2. Release the pipetting pushbutton slowly and smoothly to aspirate the sample. Wait one second and then withdraw the pipette tip from the liquid.

CAUTION: Do not touch the used tip.

Dispensing Liquid

3. Place the end of the pipette tip against the inside wall of the vessel at an angle of 10° to 40°. Press the pushbutton smoothly to the first stop. Wait one second.
4. Press the pushbutton to the second stop to expel any remaining liquid. While keeping the pushbutton depressed, remove the pipettor from the vessel by drawing the pipette tip against the inside surface of the vessel.
5. Release the pushbutton to its starting position.
6. Eject the pipette tip by pressing the ejector button.

⚠ Remember to change the pipette tip whenever a different type of liquid is to be sampled.

Aspirating High-density Liquids

When pipetting liquids of higher viscosity or lower surface tension than water (e.g., sera or organic solvents), a film of liquid may be formed on the inside of the pipette tip which may produce erroneous results. As the film remains relatively constant in successive pipetting operations with the same tip, this error can be eliminated by pre-rinsing the tip and allowing a film to form before transferring the first sample. This is achieved by aspirating a sample and dispensing it back into the same vessel. Allowing a film to form prior to sampling ensures optimal accuracy and repeatability.

This pre-rinsing operation should be repeated when the volume to be aspirated is changed or when a new pipette tip is used.

NOTE: Normally the degree of error resulting from viscous liquids is negligible if pipetting is performed slowly and carefully. However, this can be minimized further by holding the pipette tip in position for at least 2 seconds after aspiration to allow the liquid time to react to the change in pressure before it is dispensed.

If the above method does not result in accurate values, recalibrate the pipettor in accordance with Section 9.

It is recommended to record recalibration and correction values, in order to facilitate reverse calibration to a standard liquid.

9.0 Checking Pipetting Accuracy Parameters and Pipettor Recalibration

The pipettors have been factory-calibrated using gravimetric methods with manufacturer pipette tips and distilled water, in accordance with EN ISO 8655 guidelines for the maximum (nominal) liquid volume drawn by the pipettor and for 10% of the maximum or minimum liquid volume according to the values given (Section 5).

The pipettors are designed to enable recalibration and adaptation to different pipetting techniques and liquid properties (e.g., temperature, density, and viscosity).

Periodic checks of the operation of the pipettor are recommended at least once per year. Frequency of checks should be increased depending on workload, sterilization or autoclave processes, and frequency of replacement of component parts.

If during pipettor operation the accuracy error (the difference between the real aspirated volume and the preset volume) exceeds the permissible value given in the table in Section 5, pipettor recalibration should be carried out.

Recalibration of the pipettor involves volume adjustment based on the value obtained by weighing. Recalibration of the pipettor is performed only for one liquid volume drawn by the pipettor.

The recommended volume for recalibration is 10% of the maximum (nominal) value or minimum volume depending on which of these values is greater. See table on the next page for more details.

Parameters for Checking the Pipetting Accuracy

The pipetting accuracy is influenced by factors such as: tips used, characteristics of the pipetted liquid (density, viscosity), and operating conditions (ambient temperature, pressure).

To determine the accuracy error of the pipettor, the following conditions should be met:

- Ambient temperature and temperature of the pipettor, pipette tips, and liquid should be within the range of 20°C to 25°C and stabilized during weighing within ±0.5°C.
- Measurements should be conducted using distilled water.
- Balance sensitivity should be suitable for the volume “V” to be measured.

Volume Checked (V, µL)	Balance Sensitivity (mg)
0.1≤V≤10	0.001
10≤V≤100	0.01
100≤V≤1,000	0.1
V>1,000	0.1

- When calculating the liquid volume aspirated by the pipettor, the conversion factor (Z) [µL/mg] for distilled water or a liquid with comparable density should be taken into account. Sample values of conversion factors are given in the following table.

Temperature (°C)	Pressure (kPa)		
	95.0	101.3	105.0
20	1.0028	1.0029	1.0029
21	1.0030	1.0031	1.0031
22	1.0032	1.0033	1.0033
23	1.0034	1.0035	1.0036
24	1.0037	1.0038	1.0038
25	1.0039	1.0040	1.0040

See EN ISO 8655 for the full table of conversion factors (Z).

NOTE: Pipetting should be performed in accordance with guidance described in Sections 7 and 8.

Checking the Pipetting Accuracy Parameters

- Set the preset volume depending on the pipettor volume according to the following table.

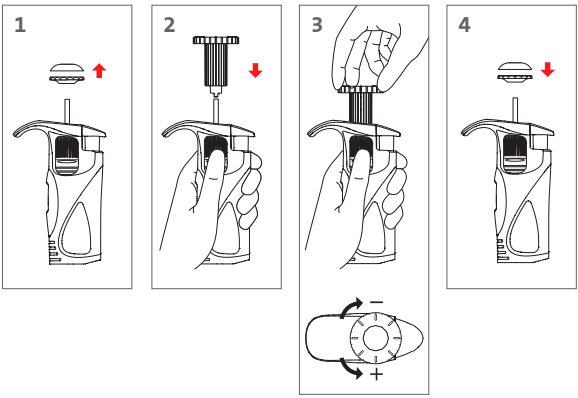
Nominal Volume (µL)	Preset Volume (µL)	Permissible Values (µL)	Volume Change ΔV (µL) for a Turn of a Calibration Key by	
			1 Turn	1 Increment
Single-channel Pipettors				
2	0.2	0.176 - 0.224	0.06	0.0025
10	1	0.975 - 1.025	0.33	0.0137
20	2	1.94 - 2.06	0.63	0.0262
50	5	4.875 - 5.125	2.50	0.104
100	10	9.84 - 10.16		
200	20	19.76 - 20.24	6.30	0.262
250	50	49.5 - 50.5		
1,000	100	98.4 - 101.6	25.00	1.04
5,000	500	494 - 506	125.00	5.2
10,000	1,000	975 - 1,025	250.00	10.4

Nominal Volume (µL)	Preset Volume (µL)	Permissible Values (µL)	Volume Change ΔV (µL) for a Turn of a Calibration Key by	
			1 Turn	1 Increment
8-channel and 12-channel Pipettors				
10	1	0.92 - 1.08	0.33	0.0137
50	5	4.8 - 5.2	1.67	0.070
200	20	19.4 - 20.6	6.30	0.262
300	50	49.2 - 50.8	10.00	0.42

- Perform 10 aspirations, and calculate the average value in [mg].
- Calculate the volume in [µL] by multiplying the value in [mg] by the conversion factor Z [µL/mg].

If the average aspirated volume exceeds the permissible values of the range, the pipettor should be recalibrated.

Pipettor Recalibration



1. Remove the pipetting pushbutton.
   CAUTION: The pipetting pushbutton consists of 2 parts: the knob and the pushbutton. After removal of the pushbutton, both parts are separated.
2. Holding the volume setting knob to prevent rotation, insert the calibration key into the calibration screw.
3. Turn the key clockwise to reduce the aspirated volume, or counterclockwise to increase the aspirated volume. Use the values given in the above table to precisely adjust the volume.
4. Remove the key and replace the pipetting pushbutton by first replacing the knob, then the pushbutton.

Determine the average aspirated volume. The average volume should be within the permissible range given in the table. If the volume exceeds the values stated, the recalibration procedure should be repeated.

When pipetting liquids with physical properties considerably different from those of water, follow the guidance given in Section 5.

10.0 Pipettor Maintenance

Depending on the applications and intensity of use, the pipettor requires periodic maintenance. The components exposed to corrosive vapors, such as shaft elements, should be regularly checked and cleaned.

⚠ Do not use sharp tools for pipettor maintenance. It may cause damage to the device and affect the user's safety.

Cleaning

External surfaces of the pipettor such as the pushbutton, ejector button, handgrip, shaft nut, and adjustment knob may be cleaned using a swab moistened with isopropyl alcohol. The remaining parts removed from the pipettor during pipettor disassembly may be washed with distilled water or isopropyl alcohol.

NOTE: Before using cleaning agents other than those recommended by the manufacturer, check the compatibility charts and consider chemical resistance of the following plastics which form components of the pipettor: PP, PC, POM, PA, PPS, PVDF, PEI and PTFE.

Sterilization

Sterilization using an autoclave

The pipettor can be sterilized in an autoclave at 121°C for 20 minutes. Sterilization under other conditions may cause damage to the pipettor. It is recommended to:

- Unscrew the shaft nut slightly prior to sterilization and re-tighten after autoclaving. The shaft of the AP-5000 and AP-10ML models should be autoclaved without the filter.
- Set the locking ring to the lower (unlocked) position prior to sterilization.
- Sterilize the pipettors using an autoclave with an initial vacuum and drying cycle.
- After sterilization, the pipettor should be dried and cooled to room temperature.

Precision and accuracy should not alter if the pipetting processes including autoclaving are carried out as described in this manual. If a change in accuracy occurs, it is recommended to:

- Check the calibration of the pipettor after the first, third, and fifth autoclaving cycles and then after every 10 autoclaving cycles.

Ultra Violet (UV) Sterilization

The outer body of the pipettor is UV-resistant. The recommended distance from the radiation source to exposed element should not be less than 50 cm. Prolonged or intense UV exposure can cause discoloration of pipettor parts but does not affect its performance.

11.0 Troubleshooting

If a problem is encountered during pipettor operation, use the following table to identify and eliminate the fault following the instructions provided. Replacement of parts should be required only occasionally and should not be required with normal pipettor use.

Problem	Cause	Solution
Droplets of liquid remain in the pipette tip.	The pipette tip is emptied too fast.	Decrease the speed of pressing the pipettor pushbutton.
	The pipette tip wettability has increased due to extensive use.	Replace the tip with a new one.
Droplets of air appear in the liquid aspirated into the pipette tip.	The pipette tip immersion depth is too shallow.	Immerse the tip to the recommended depth according to the instructions.
	The pipette tip is incorrectly pressed onto the pipettor shaft.	Press the pipette tip firmly onto the pipettor.
	The pipette tip is damaged or worn out due to extensive use.	Replace the pipette tip with a new one.
The pipettor incorrectly aspirates the liquid or the liquid drops out from the tip.	The pipette tip is incorrectly pressed onto the pipettor shaft.	Press the pipette tip firmly onto the pipettor.
	The shaft surface is damaged or contaminated at the sealing site.	Clean the shaft or replace it with a new one.
	The plunger or the O-ring is damaged due to prolonged aspiration of corrosive liquids.	Disassemble the shaft set; wash the shaft, the plunger and the seal (Section 10: Cleaning). Replace the elements with new ones if necessary. Apply a small amount of lubricant onto the plunger and reassemble the set in the correct order.
	The inside of the pipettor is contaminated.	
	The sealing elements are not sufficiently lubricated.	

Problem	Cause	Solution
Uneven work of the pipetting set, the pipetting pushbutton gets blocked.	The inside of the pipettor is contaminated due to aspiration of corrosive substances.	Unscrew the shaft set, wash the parts. Replace the elements with new ones if necessary. Apply a small amount of lubricant on the plunger and reassemble the set in the correct order.
	The inside of the pipettor is contaminated due to the liquid entering the pipettor.	
	The sealing elements are not sufficiently lubricated, (e.g., after repeated autoclaving procedures).	
Incorrect aspiration.	Liquid with properties other than water (density, viscosity).	Calibrate the pipettor using the liquid which is to be pipetted.
	Tips with a filter with increased flow resistance.	Calibrate the pipettor using the tips which are to be used for pipetting.

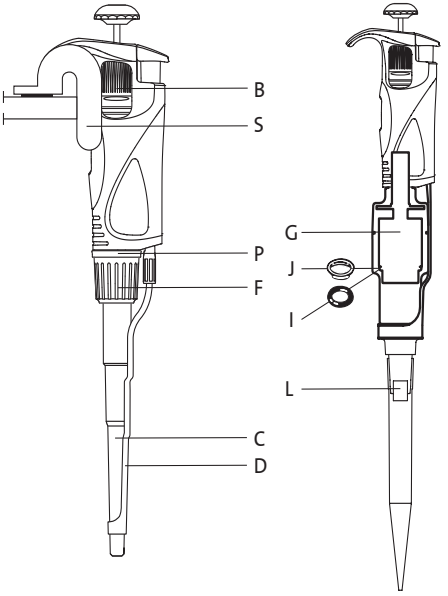
If the problem persists after carrying out the above steps, contact your regional representative.

Before returning the pipettor, please ensure the pipettor is completely free of any chemical, radioactive, or microbiological contamination which could pose a threat during transport and repair.

12.0 Spare Parts

Contact Corning Customer Service to inquire about availability of spare parts. Pipettor model and name of the part required should be specified. The most common parts are depicted below.

NOTE: The replacement of the plunger requires conducting the calibration procedure according to Section 9.



Item	Description	Model	Cat. No.	Qty/Pk
B	Volume adjustment knob set	All	SP29327	1
C, I, J*	Shaft with O-ring and seal (grey)	2	SP19111	1
		10	SP19112	1
		20	SP19113	1
		50, 100	SP19114	1
		200, 250	SP19115	1
		1,000	SP19116	1
		5,000	SP19118	1
		10,000	SP19119	1
D	Tip ejector	2, 10	SP19051	1
		20, 50, 100	SP19052	1
		200, 250	SP19054	1
		1,000	SP19055	1
		5,000	SP19452	1
		10,000	SP19453	1

*Seal (J) used only in models 2 µL.

Item	Description	Model	Cat. No.	Qty/Pk
F	Shaft nut	2 - 1,000	SP19629	1
G	Plunger assembly	2	SP19381	1
		10	SP19382	1
		20	SP19383	1
		50, 100	SP19384	1
		200, 250	SP19385	1
		1,000	SP19386	1
		5,000	SP19388	1
		10,000	SP19389	1
I, J*	O-ring (and seal)	2	SP19101	10
		10, 20	SP19102	10
		50, 100	SP19104	10
		200, 250	SP19105	10
		1,000	SP19106	10
		5,000	SP19108	5
		10,000	SP19109	5
K	Calibration key	All	SP29334	1
L	Shaft filter	5,000, 10,000	SP19476	10
P	Color identification ring	2-1,000	SP19630	6
S	Shelf clip	All	SP19483	1

*Seal (J) used only in models 2 µL.

13.0 Limited Warranty

Corning Incorporated (Corning) warrants that this product will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of three (3) years from date of purchase. CORNING DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Corning's sole obligation shall be to repair or replace, at its option, any product or part thereof that proves defective in material or workmanship within the warranty period, provided the purchaser notifies Corning of any such defect. Corning is not liable for any incidental or consequential damages, commercial loss, or any other damages from the use of this product.

This warranty is valid only if the product is used for its intended purpose and within the guidelines specified in the supplied instruction manual.

This warranty does not cover damage caused by accident, neglect, misuse, improper service, natural forces, or other causes not arising from defects in original material or workmanship. This warranty does not cover the PTFE seal, O-ring, or shaft. Claims for transit damage should be filed with the transportation carrier.

In the event this product fails within the specified period of time because of a defect in material or workmanship, contact Corning Customer Service at: USA/Canada 1.800.492.1110, outside the U.S. +1.978.442.2200, visit **www.corning.com/lifesciences**, or contact your local support office.

Corning Customer Service will help arrange local service where available or coordinate a return authorization number and shipping instructions. Products received without proper authorization will be returned. All items returned for service should be sent postage prepaid in the original packaging or other suitable carton, padded to avoid damage. Corning will not be responsible for damage incurred by improper packaging. Corning may elect for onsite service for larger equipment.

Some states do not allow limitation on the length of implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages. This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have other rights which vary from state to state.

No individual may accept for, or on behalf of Corning, any other obligation of liability, or extend the period of this warranty.

For your reference, make a note of the model number, serial number, date of purchase, and supplier here.

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

Date Purchased _____

Supplier _____

How to Purchase: For specific availability in your region and purchasing options, terms and conditions of sale, customer/product support, and certificates, visit **www.corning.com/how-to-buy**.

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Corning's products are not specifically designed and tested for diagnostic testing. Many Corning products, though not specific for diagnostic testing, can be used in the workflow and preparation of the test at the customers discretion. Customers may use these products to support their claims. We cannot make any claims or statements that our products are approved for diagnostic testing either directly or indirectly. The customer is responsible for any testing, validation, and/or regulatory submissions that may be required to support the safety and efficacy of their intended application.

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