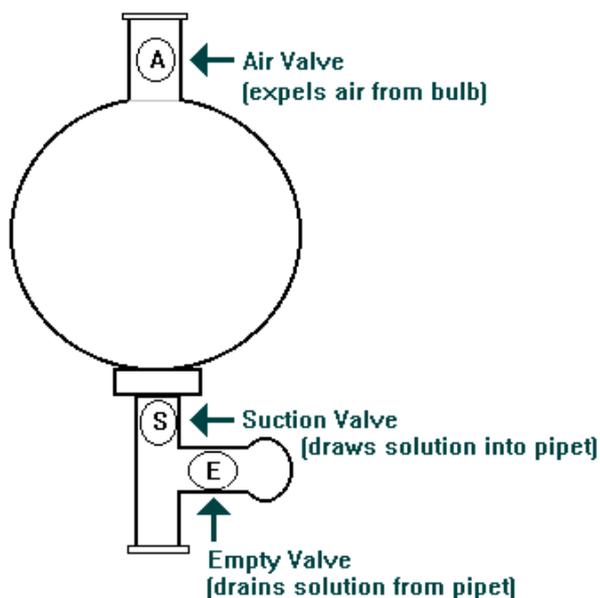


Guide to handling Glassware and accessories in the Chemistry Laboratory

PIPETTING:

Pipetting is an integral part of transferring liquids, and today you will be doing this task using the **three-valve pipette bulb** provided to you.



Before you begin, take some time to observe this bulb. It consists of three etched letters, A, S and E. Each of them has a purpose and we will understand what each part serves in the process.

Also make sure that you have sufficient amount of liquid in the container to completely suffice for the required transfer.

Now attach this bulb onto the mouth of the pipette. (below the 'E' valve). Affix it tightly onto the pipette mouth so that there is no air gap.

Image: <http://chem.wisc.edu/>

Once you have attached the bulb onto the pipette, press gently on the letter 'A', which is the air valve so that all the air present inside the bulb is evacuated and the bulb becomes flat.

You are now ready to uptake the liquid to be transferred. Dip the tip of the pipette in the liquid and gently press the 'S' letter valve, that is the suction valve. **Perform this step very carefully and gently.** If you press hard on this valve, the liquid will travel very fast through the pipette and will enter the main bulb, which is undesirable.

As you press the 'S' valve, you will slowly see the liquid gradually rising in the pipette. As it reaches the desired level (marking on the pipette), release the suction valve and the liquid level will stay where it is.

Quickly and carefully, withdraw the pipette from the liquid container and place the tip near the collecting container. You now have to release this liquid into the new container, by pressing the 'E' lettered valve which is the eject valve. Be careful as you do this.

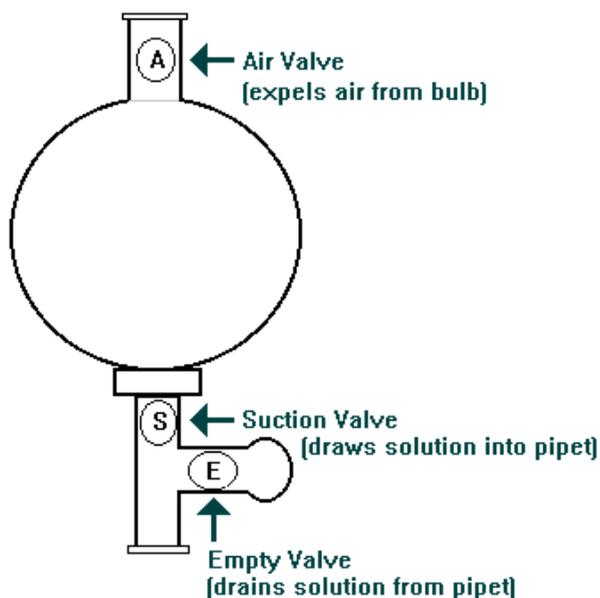
You have successfully transferred the liquid!

Thus, the three valved pipette bulb makes for a very convenient and safe mode of transferring liquids. It does so by reducing contact with the liquids, specially when they are hazardous.

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