

eppendorf



## Eppendorf Pipet Helper

Chemical Resistance

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## 1 General conditions of the resistance tests

The resistance data listed in the following tables is derived from the storage of the test material in the corresponding liquid for 24 hours. These only apply to handling and cleaning at ambient temperature.

The information about the chemical resistance only refers to the used plastics of the instrument. These plastics have been improved to enhance the standard properties of the corresponding plastic. Therefore, the data in the following tables does not necessarily apply to plastics with the same abbreviations that are used in other products.

As only the consumable comes into contact with the liquid if handled properly, aggressive liquids can be used carefully for a limited time. This limited time is reduced for aggressive liquids with a high vapor pressure. For liquids with high vapor pressure, gases enter the instrument during dispensing. The gases or aerosols may condense at various locations. Using aggressive liquids may reduce the service life of the instrument.

## 2 Materials used

The following materials used in the device are important for the user:

| Assembly   | Material                       |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Housing, aspirating cone   | Polypropylene (PP)             |
| Aspirator bulb, blow-out bulb, filter adapter, pipette adapter, tubing, and valves | Silicone                       |
| Filter membrane, valve ball  | Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) |

### 3 Evaluation criteria

In this document, the following evaluation criteria for resistance are defined.

| Symbol | Resistance   | Explanation   |
|--------|--|---|
| ■■■    | Resistant  | The chemical can be used.   |
| ■■     | Limited resistance and/or suitable for limited use | The chemical can be used for a limited period of time. If the chemical is not removed from the surface after use (observe condensation!), subsequent damage is possible.                                      |
| ■      | Increased risk and/or increased wear               | The chemical can only be used with utmost caution. If handled improperly, the chemical must be removed immediately because subsequent damage can occur quickly. Remove and clean the pipette clamp after use. |

## 4 Chemical resistance

### 4.1 Acids and bases

| Designation                | Concentration | PP  | Silicone |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| Ammonia solution           | 25 %          | —   | ■■■      |
| Ammonia solution           | 2 %           | —   | ■■■      |
| Acetic acid                | 96 %          | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Acetic acid                | 12 %          | —   | ■■■      |
| Caustic soda               | 20 %          | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Caustic soda               | 4 %           | —   | ■■■      |
| Perchloric acid            | 10 %          | —   | ■■■      |
| Nitric acid                | 65 %          | ■■■ | ■        |
| Nitric acid                | 6,3 %         | —   | ■■■      |
| Hydrochloric acid          | 32 %          | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Hydrochloric acid          | 3,6 %         | —   | ■■■      |
| Sulfuric acid              | 96 %          | ■■■ | ■        |
| Sulfuric acid              | 16 %          | —   | ■■■      |
| Trichloroacetic acid       | 40 %          | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Trichloroacetic acid       | 10 %          | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) | 100 %         | ■■■ | ■        |
| Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) | 10 %          | ■■■ | ■■       |

## 4.2 Organic solvents

| Designation                          | Concentration | PP  | Silicone |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| Acetone                              | –             | –   | ■■■      |
| Acetonitrile                         | –             | –   | ■■■      |
| Dichloromethane (methylene chloride) | –             | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Diethyl ether                        | –             | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)            | 100 %         | –   | ■■■      |
| Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)            | 50 %          | –   | ■■■      |
| Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)            | 10 %          | –   | ■■■      |
| Acetic acid ethyl ester              | –             | –   | ■■■      |
| Ethanol (denatured)                  | 96 %          | –   | ■■■      |
| Formaldehyde                         | 37 %          | –   | ■■■      |
| Isoamyl alcohol                      | > 98 %        | –   | ■■■      |
| Isopropanol                          | 100 %         | –   | ■■■      |
| Methanol                             | 100 %         | –   | ■■■      |
| Petroleum ether                      | –             | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Phenol                               | –             | –   | ■■■      |
| Toluol                               | –             | ■■■ | ■        |
| Trichloromethane (chloroform)        | –             | ■■■ | ■■■      |
| Xylool                               | –             | ■■■ | ■■■      |

### 4.3 Cleaning agents and disinfectants

| Designation                     | Concentration | PP  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| COUNT-OFF Liquid Concentrate    | 2 %           | ■■■ |
| COUNT-OFF Surface Cleaner       | –             | ■■■ |
| Dismozon pur (peroxide-based)   | 4 %           | ■■■ |
| DNA AWAY                        | –             | ■■■ |
| DNA-ExitusPlus                  | –             | ■■■ |
| Formaldehyde                    | 6 %           | ■■■ |
| Helipur (phenol-based)          | 6 %           | ■■■ |
| Hexaquart S (QAV-based)         | 5 %           | ■■■ |
| Korsolex basic (aldehyde-based) | 5 %           | ■■■ |
| Meliseptol (alcohol-based)      | –             | ■■■ |
| Sodium hypochlorite             | 10 %          | ■■■ |
| RNase AWAY                      | –             | ■■■ |
| RNase Exitus plus               | –             | ■■■ |
| Hydrogen peroxide               | 35 %          | ■■■ |
| Ethanol                         | 70 %          | ■■■ |



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