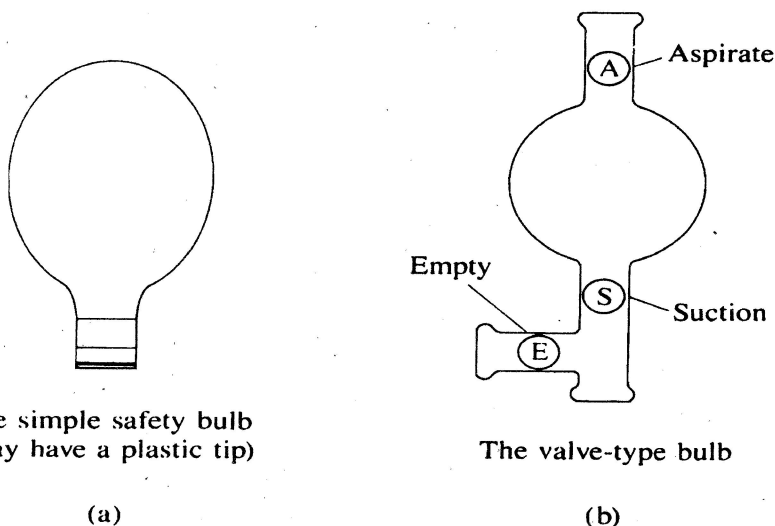


**Figure 2-4.** A Mohr pipet (left) and a volumetric transfer pipet (right).

Pipets are filled using a rubber safety bulb to supply the suction needed to draw liquid into the pipet. *It is absolutely forbidden to pipet by mouth in the chemistry laboratory.* Two common types of rubber safety bulbs are shown in Figure 2-5.



**Figure 2-5.** Pipet safety bulbs. Never pipet by mouth.

The simple bulb should *not* actually be placed onto the barrel of the pipet. This would be likely to cause the liquid being measured to be sucked into the bulb itself. Rather, squeeze the bulb, and just *gently* press the opening of the bulb against the opening in the barrel of the pipet to apply the suction force, keeping the tip of the pipet under the surface of the liquid being sampled. Do not force the pipet into the plastic tip of the safety bulb, or the pipet may break. Allow the suction to draw liquid into the pipet until the liquid level is 1 or 2 inches above the calibration mark on the barrel of the pipet. At this point, quickly place your index finger over the opening at the top of the pipet to prevent the liquid level from falling. By gently releasing the pressure of your index finger, you can allow the liquid level to fall until it reaches the calibration mark of the pipet. The tip of the pipet may then be inserted into the container that is to receive the sample and the pressure of the finger removed to allow the liquid to flow from the barrel of the pipet. (See Figure 2-6.)