ISO 8655:2022 -Pipette Calibration and Standards

volumetric apparatus

Setting the requirements for calibration of pipette and piston-operated

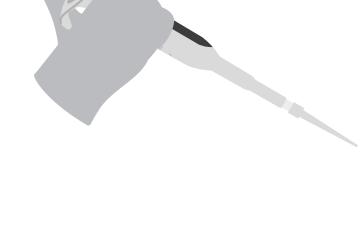
operated volumetric apparatus (POVA) including testing methods, testing environment, testing equipment, reporting requirements, requirements for measurement uncertainty, and general requirements for how POVAs work.

ISO 8655:2022 details requirements for producing and in-use control of piston-

the quality of your work. Pipette performance can deteriorate over time due to drift of calibration, leakage, part wear, or contamination. The accuracy and precision of pipettes must be checked at regular intervals. Calibrating your pipettes is the only way to ensure they still work as intended. ISO 8655 is different from ISO 17025. The former describes how the calibration

Taking proper care of your pipettes

is one of the critical factors affecting



of a POVA is performed while the latter defines the requirements a calibration

delivered volume and the corresponding selected volume of the apparatus. Measurement results are only comparable under the same conditions.

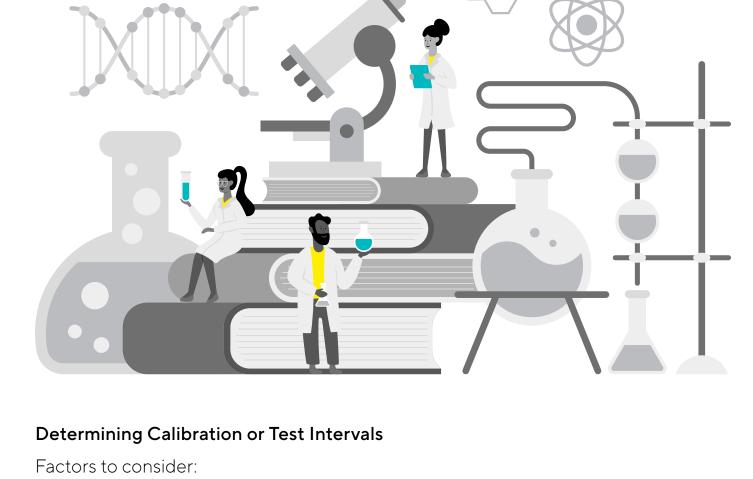
POVA Testing and Calibration

Calibration and test are operations that describe the relationship between the

laboratory must meet to achieve valid calibration results

All variables that affect liquid properties must be controlled to ensure valid

comparisons, POVA testing, and calibration.



Type of liquid delivered and its vapors

Number of users

Risk of application

Frequency of use

- What is new in ISO 8655:2022?

(ii) Photometric (Part 8)

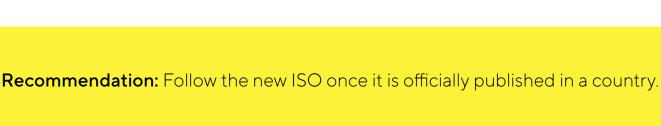
Manufacturer information

Liquid handling process

Acceptable maximum permissible errors

Two different reference measurement procedures for volume determination:

(i) Gravimetric (Part 6)



should be considered before and after the maintenance or repair of a POVA.

ISO parts 2, 6 and 7 require tolerances for the nominal volume, 50% of nominal volume, and 10% of nominal volume.

200 μL.

Adapting to calibration and

An as-found calibration or test should be

This can be done against the ISO 8655,

to ensure the ISO standard is fulfilled.

manufacturer, or customer/user tolerances

carried out and a metrological confirmation

maintenance tolerances

The tests must be done with at least 10 repetitions per tested volume and at three points, minimum. Additionally, part 6 gives the new minimum requirements for balances used for gravimetric calibration. The requirements were adapted and now ask for lower readabilities for pipettes up to

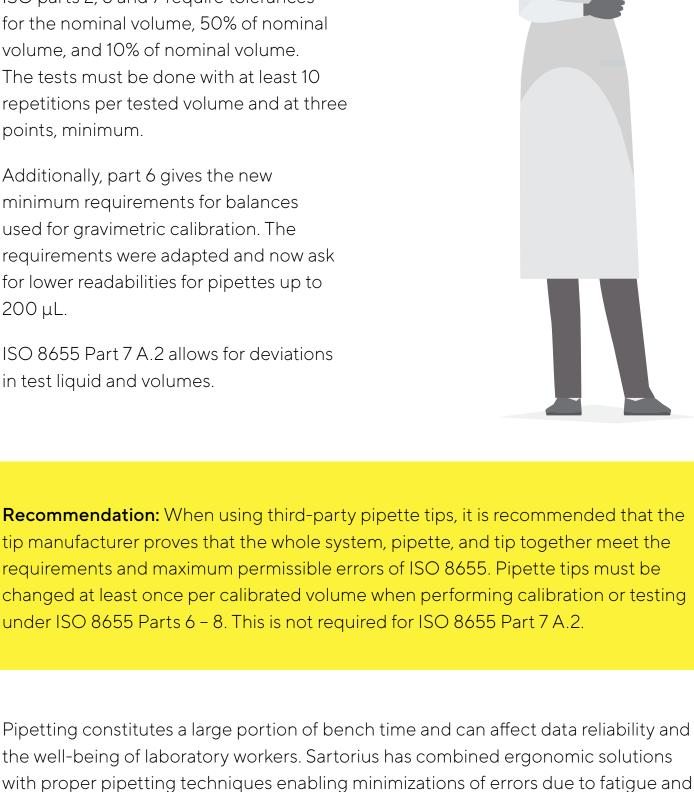
ISO 8655 Part 7 A.2 allows for deviations

in test liquid and volumes.

tip manufacturer proves that the whole system, pipette, and tip together meet the requirements and maximum permissible errors of ISO 8655. Pipette tips must be under ISO 8655 Parts 6 – 8. This is not required for ISO 8655 Part 7 A.2.

the risk of repetitive strain injuries.

Force Required



Electronic Pipette (Sartorius Picus®) Heavy Mechanical Pipette Light Mechanical Pipette (Sartorius Tacta®)

Sartorius' Cubis MPS and Speedcal Mobile systems combine accuracy, precision, speed, and convenience to provide professional pipette calibration.

Calibrating the Sartorius Way

Motion control, quick opening of the draft shield

Cubis MPS

White and Red LED tolerance alerts for weight and climate parameters Readability of 0.001 mg or 0.01 mg

Integrated humidity sensor

Weighing capacity of 6.1 g or 100 g

Speedcal Mobile Calibrates multi-channel pipettes Parallel connections up to 12 balances

Available with 4, 8, or 12 channels

within 10 minutes

- Conforms to ISO 17025 and ISO 8655 regulations
- Integrated web service interface for mobile service

Weighing capacity of 21 g per channel

To learn more, visit www.sartorius.com/

Stabilization time < 4 s

Resolution of 0.01 mg

SARTURIUS