

Chemical Stability of Varispenser[®] and Top Buret[™]

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Abstract

Trace analysis, e.g. in food quality control, puts highest demands on the chemical inertness of the instruments used in this kind of assay. Even when applying aggressive chemicals, no residues are allowed to be released from the instruments used. This publication shows that the Varispenser is suitable for trace analysis. Moreover, an overview of the chemical application field of Varispenser and Top Buret is given.

Introduction

Bottle-top dispensers are used in the lab for dispensing a wide range of different liquids and solvents from glass or stainless steel containers. These dispensers have to meet various requirements. For example, they should not give off any substances which may disturb trace analysis, have cytotoxic properties, distort optical tests or influence chromatographic methods and residue analysis. Even after prolonged contact with a solvent, the materials of a bottle-top dispenser should neither be affected nor bind the solvent non-specifically. This means that there are very high demands on the chemical resistance of bottle-top dispensers. Accordingly, the bottle-top dispensers Varispenser and Varispenser plus as well as the Top Buret from Eppendorf are made of materials which are particularly

resistant materials PFA, PTFE, FEP, ETFE, borosilicate glass 3.3 and Pt-Ir (abbreviations: see tab. 1) come into contact with the solvents. The adapter rings for the screw connection are made of PP or PTFE. A residue analysis of foods places high demands on the purity of solvents and inertness of the lab equipment used. To detect, for example, even smallest traces of pesticides, contamination caused by lab equipment has to be avoided under all circumstances. A series of experiments was performed to test the suitability of the Varispenser for food analysis by determining whether the Varispenser is inert to

the solvents commonly used in this field.

resistant to chemicals. Only parts made of the chemical

 Table 1: Abbreviations and chemical names of Varispenser and Top

 Buret materials

Abbreviation	Chemical name
ETFE	ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene-copolymer
FEP	tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoropropylene-copolymer
FKM	poly(vinylidene fluoride-co-hexafluoropropylene)
PE	polyethylene
PFA	perfluoroalkoxy-copolymer
PP	polypropylene
PTFE	poly(tetrafluoroethylene)
PVDF	poly(vinylidene fluoride)
Pt-Ir	platinum-iridium

The following pages include an example of the use of a Varispenser for residue analysis in the lab of a food manufacturer. Furthermore, a list of the chemical stability of the Varispenser and recommendations for the chemical application field of Top Buret are given. An overview of the materials of the Varispenser and Top Buret is given as well.

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Materials and Methods

The chemical stability of the Varispenser was verified at the main lab "Residual Analysis" of the Hipp plant, Pfaffenhofen, Germany. A residue analysis of the pesticide atrazine was performed whereat the Varispenser was used to dispense ultrapure solvents. Two experiments were performed:

Test A

100 ml of the solvent acetonitrile (CH_3CN) were drawn from a larger supply with a Varispenser, evaporated in a rotation evaporator and then dissolved in 1 mL of the solvent i-octane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). The sample was examined using gas chromatography.

Test B

In order to detect minute amounts of pesticides, the background in the chromatogram must consistently be as low as possible. For testing the suitability of the Varispenser in trace analyses a specific amount of the herbicide atrazine (50 pg/mL)* was added to a sample treated as in Test A as a comparative standard for pesticides. Again, the sample was analyzed by gas chromatography.

*EG drinking water limit: 100 pg/mL

Results and Conclusion

As shown in fig. 1A no other peak could be found in addition to the solvent (acetonitrile) peak after performing Test A. Therefore, at these conditions no substances had been released from the Varispenser.

The chromatogram of Test B (see fig. 1B) shows a clear atrazine peak without any ghost bands. This demonstrates that no traces of substances have been released into the solvent by the Varispenser. Thus, the system is suitable to detect even minute amounts of substances like pesticides.

Quotation from Mr. Lembacher, main lab "Residual Analysis" of the Hipp plant:

"The chromatograms recorded show that the dispenser is extremely inert. Fears about interference by plasticizers – even during long-term use – were totally unfounded."



В

signal

Test A: 100 mL acetonitrile evaporated, dissolved in 1 mL octane, 0.5 μ L injected. Test B: Like test A, except 50 pg/mL atrazine added

as pesticide reference.

А

signal

Figure 1: Chromatograms of trace analyses using Varispenser

Appendix

The following tables show the recommended chemical application area of Top Buret (Tab. 2) and a list of materials Top Buret and Varispenser are made of (Tab. 3). Also, the chemical stability of the Varispenser is displayed (Tab. 4).

Table 2: Recommended application area of the Top Buret

The Top Buret is suitable for dispensing of titration media up to a maximum concentration of 2 mol/L.

A	Acetic acid	Ν	Nitric acid	s	Silver nitrate solution
	Alcoholic potassium hydroxide solution	0	Oxalic acid solution		Sodium arsenite solution
	Ammonium iron (II) sulfate solution	Р	Perchloric acid		Sodium carbonate solution
	Ammonium thiocyanate solution		Potassium bromate solution		Sodium chloride solution
в	Barium chloride solution		Potassium bromide bromate solution		Sodium hydroxide solution
	Bromide bromate solution		Potassium dichromate solution		Sodium nitrite solution
с	Cerium (IV) sulfate solution		Potassium hydroxide solution		Sodium thiosulfate solution
Е	EDTA solution (ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid)		Potassium iodate solution		Sulphuric acid
н	Hydrochloric acid		Potassium permanganate solution	т	Tetra-n-butylammonium
Т	lodine solution		Potassium thiocyanate solution		hydroxide solution
	Iron (II) sulfate solution			z	Zinc sulfate solution

These informations are valid for usage, only. Storage might lead to crystal formation. Please rinse device daily when chemical is subject to crystallization. The recommendations are carefully checked and correspond to the current state of knowledge. If you need statements for chemicals which are not given in the list, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Table 3: Materials of Varispenser, Varispenser plus and Top Buret

Part	Varispenser	Varispenser plus	Top Buret		
Direct contact to dipensing fluid					
Valve head	PFA	PFA	PFA		
Telescopic intake tube	FEP/ETFE/PTFE	FEP/ETFE/PTFE	FEP/ETFE/PTFE		
Intake valve/valve ball	ETFE/borosilicate glass 3.3	ETFE/borosilicate glass 3.3	-		
Dosing unit (piston-/cylinder-unit with intake valve)	-	-	PFA/Pt-Ir/PTFE/ borosilicate glass 3.3		
Cylinder	ETFE/borosilicate glass 3.3	ETFE/borosilicate glass 3.3	see dosing unit		
Piston head	PFA	PFA	see dosing unit		
Discharge valve incl. recirculation valve	-	PFA/PTFE/Pt-Ir/ borosilicate glass 3.3	PFA/PTFE/Pt-Ir/ borosilicate glass 3.3		
Discharge valve	PFA/Pt-Ir/ borosilicate glass 3.3	-	-		
Discharge tube	FEP	FEP	FEP		
Indirect contact to dipensing fluid					
Valve head casing	PP	PP	PP		
Piston rod	ETFE	ETFE	see dosing unit		
Piston seat	PP	PP	-		
Cylinder casing	PP	PP	-		
Protective cylinder sleeve	PP	PP	-		
Discharge tube support	PP	PP	PP		
Discharge tube closure cap	PVDF	PVDF	PVDF		
Ventilation cover	PP	PP	PP		
Volume adjustment knob	-	PP	-		
Hand wheels	-	-	PP		
O-ring for valve cock protection	-	FKM	FKM		
Volume setting knob	PP	PP	-		
Discharge valve toggle	-	PP	PP		
Drying tube (optional)	PP	PP	PP		
Thread adapter	PP	PP	PP		
Casing	-	-	PP		
Display	-	-	Polyester		

Technical specifications subject to change! For explanations of abbreviations refer to the table on page 1.

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Table 4: Chemical stability of the Varispenser and Varispenser plus

For each chemical, 2 numbers are given. The numbers on the left display the stability at a test temperature of +20 °C, the numbers on the right the stability at +50 °C. Salts were tested as almost saturated solutions. All data are recommendations without guarantee. 1 = usable, 2 = limited usage, 3 = not usable

Materials	Maria		P	P Ad	apter	rings	s Materials PP Adapte				Materials PP Adapter	Materials PP Adapter rin		
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Chemicals									Chemicals	Chemicals	Chemicals	Chemicals	Chemicals	Chemicals
Α									C	C	С	C	C	C
Acetaldehyde	1	1	11	11	11	13 *1			Calcium chloride	Calcium chloride 1 1	Calcium chloride 1 1 1 1	Calcium chloride 11 11 11	Calcium chloride 11 11 11 11	Calcium chloride 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Acetic acid 50 %	1	1	11	11	11	11			Chloroacetic acid	Chloroacetic acid 1 1	Chloroacetic acid 1 1 1 1	Chloroacetic acid 1 1 1 1 1	Chloroacetic acid 11 11 11 11	Chloroacetic acid 11 11 11 11 1
Acetone *4	1	1	11	11	1 1	11			Chromic acid 10 %	Chromic acid 10 % 1 1	Chromic acid 10 % 1 1 1 1	Chromic acid 10 % 1 1 1 1 1 1	Chromic acid 10 % 11 11 11 11	Chromic acid 10 % 11 11 11 11 1
Acetonitrile *4	1	1	11	11	11	23 *1			Chromic acid 50 % *2	Chromic acid 50 % *2 1 1	Chromic acid 50 % *2 1 1 1 1	Chromic acid 50 % *2 1 1 1 1 1 1	Chromic acid 50 % *2 11 11 11 11	Chromic acid 50 % *2 11 11 11 11 2
Acrylonitrile	1	1	11	11	1 1	23 *1			Chromic sulfuric acid,	Chromic sulfuric acid,	Chromic sulfuric acid,	Chromic sulfuric acid,	Chromic sulfuric acid,	Chromic sulfuric acid,
Adipic acid	1	1	11	11	11	11			Cracel					
Allyl alcohol	1	1	11	11	11	11								
Aluminium chloride solution	on 1	1	11	11	1 1	11								
Aluminum hydroxide	1	1	11	11	1 1	11			D/E Dibut d abthalata	D/E				
Amino acids	1	1	11	11	11	11								
Ammonium chloride solut	ion 1	1	11	11	1 1	11			Dichlorobenzene	Dichlorobenzene 11	Dichlorobenzene 11111	Dichlorobenzene 111111	Dichlorobenzene 11 11 11 11	Dichlorobenzene 111111112
Ammonium hydroxide 25	% 1	1	1 1	11	1 1	11			Dichlorethane (Ethyl dichloride) *4	Dichlorethane (Ethyl dichloride) *4 1 1	Dichlorethane (Ethyl dichloride) ** 1 1 1 1	Dichlorethane (Ethyl dichloride) ** 11 11 11	Dichlorethane (Ethyl dichloride) ** 11 11 11 11	Dichlorethane (Ethyl dichloride) ** 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
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Amyl alcohol	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	11			Diethylene glycol	Diethylene glycol 1 1	Diethylene glycol 1 1 1 1	Diethylene glycol 1 1 1 1 1 1	Diethylene glycol 11 11 11 11	Diethylene glycol 11 11 11 11 1
Amyl chloride	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	3 3 *1			Diethyl ether	Diethyl ether 1 1	Diethyl ether 1 1 1 1	Diethyl ether 1 1 1 1 1 1	Diethyl ether 11 11 11 11	Diethyl ether 11 11 11 11 2
Aniline	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	11			Dimethylformamide	Dimethylformamide 1 1	Dimethylformamide 1 1 1 1	Dimethylformamide 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dimethylformamide 11 11 11 11	Dimethylformamide 11 11 11 11 1
В						82			1.4-Dioxan	1.4-Dioxan 1 1	1.4-Dioxan 1 1 1 1	1.4-Dioxan 11 11 11	1.4-Dioxan 11 11 11 11	1.4-Dioxan 11 11 11 11 2
Barium chloride (BaCl ₂)	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	11			Ethanol 100 % (Ethyl alcohol)	Ethanol 100 % (Ethyl alcohol) 1 1	Ethanol 100 % (Ethyl alcohol) 1 1 1 1	Ethanol 100 % (Ethyl alcohol) 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ethanol 100 % (Ethyl alcohol) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ethanol 100 % (Ethyl alcohol) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Benzaldehyde	1	2	1 1	11	1 2	11			Ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate 1 1	Ethyl acetate 1 1 1 1	Ethyl acetate 1 1 1 1 1	Ethyl acetate 11 11 11 11	Ethyl acetate 11 11 11 11 1
Benzene	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	1 2 *1			F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G
Benzine	1	1	11	11	1 1	2 2 *1			Formaldehyde 40 %	Formaldehyde 40 % 1 1	Formaldehyde 40 % 1 1 1 1	Formaldehyde 40 % 1 1 1 1 1	Formaldehyde 40 % 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Formaldehyde 40 % 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Benzyl alcohol	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	3 3 *1			Formic acid 98–100 % *5	Formic acid 98–100 % *5 1 1	Formic acid 98–100 % *5 1 1 1 1	Formic acid 98–100 % *5 1 1 1 1 1	Formic acid 98–100 % *5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Formic acid 98–100 % *5 11 11 11 11 1
Boric acid	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	11			Fuel oil	Fuel oil 1 1	Fuel oil 11 11	Fuel oil 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fuel oil 11 11 11 11	Fuel oil 11 11 11 11 1
n-Butanol	1	1	1 1	11	1 1	1 1			Glycerol *3	Glycerol *3 1 1	Glycerol *3 1 1 1 1	Glycerol *3 1 1 1 1 1	Glycerol *3 11 11 11 11	Glycerol *3 11 11 11 1
n-Butyl acetate	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2 *1			Glycol	Glycol 1 1	Glycol 1 1 1 1	Glycol 11 11 11	Glycol 11 11 11 11	Glycol 11 11 11 11

These informations are valid for usage, only. Storage might lead to crystal formation. Please rinse device daily when chemical is subject to crystallization. The recommendations are carefully checked and correspond to the current state of knowledge. If you need statements for chemicals which are not given in the list, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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Hydrochloric acid 37 % **1 1<	Hydrochloric acid 35 % *4	11	1 1	11	1 1	1 1						
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Magnesium chloride (MgCl)11 <td>Lactic acid (Salts: Lactates)</td> <td>11</td> <td>1 1</td> <td>1 1</td> <td>1 1</td> <td>1 1</td>	Lactic acid (Salts: Lactates)	11	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1						
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Methyl propyl ketone111	Methanol (Methyl alcohol) *4	11	1 1	11	1 1	11						
Nitric acid 30 %1 1 <th1 1<="" th="">1</th1>	Methyl propyl ketone	11	1 1	11	1 1	1 2 *1						
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Materials V	/arispens	PF ser car	P Ada 1 be i	ipter used	rings
boro	silicate g	lass 3	.3		
	PFA				
Chemicals					
S	- 24				Q
Salicylaldehyde	1 1	1 1	11	1 1	11
Salicylic acid	11	1 1	11	1 1	11
Scintillation cocktail	11	11	11	1 1	2 3 *1
Silver acetate	11	11	11	1 1	11
Silver nitrate	11	11	11	1 1	11
Sodium acetate	11	1 1	11	1 1	11
Sodium dichromate	11	11	11	1 1	11
Sodium hydroxide 30 %	11	1 1	12	1 2	11
Sulphuric acid 60 %	11	11	11	1 1	11
Sulphuric acid 98 %	11	11	11	1 1	3 3 *1
T/U	- 24				Q. 1
Tartaric acid	11	11	11	1 1	11
Tenside (Tween®-, Triton® X-,					
Brij [®] -dilutions) *6	11	11	11	1 1	11
Toluene	11	11	11	1 1	2 3 *1
Trichloroacetic acid 10 %	11	11	11	1 1	1 1 * ¹
Triethylene glycol	11	11	11	1 1	11
Tripropylenglycol	11	11	11	1 1	11
Urea	11	11	11	1 1	11
X	- 21				Q. 1
Xylene	11	11	11	1 1	3 3 *1
Z	- 21				Q. 1
Zinc chloride 10 %	11	11	11	1 1	11
Zinc sulphate 10 %	11	11	11	1 1	11

^{*4} Liquid with high vapor pressure; gases leak (observe safety regulations)
 ^{*5} Intensive cleaning is necessary after use
 ^{*6} May lead to foam formation

*1 PTFE adapter available
 *2 Pt-Ir can be easily loosened from the spring
 *3 Liquid with high viscosity

Acknowledgement:

We thank Mr. Lembacher, main lab "Residual Analysis" of the Hipp plant, Pfaffenhofen, Germany, for his creative and helpful input into this analysis.

Ordering information

Order no. Varispenser® plus	Order no. Varispenser®							
Varispenser [®] , Bottletop dispenser, for external bottle threads of 32 mm (sizes 1, 2, 3) and 45 mm (sizes 4, 5, 6), con telescopic tube, tool and three adapters. Quality certificate. Varispenser [®] plus, same as Varispenser, plus recirculation valve, valve toggle and media-specific fine adjustment.								
4961 000.012	4960 000.019							
Size 2, 1–5 ml, outer ø 28, 40, 45 mm 4961 000.020								
Size 3, 2–10 ml, outer ø 28, 40, 45 mm 4961 000.039								
Size 4, 5–25 ml, outer ø 32, 38, 40 mm 4961 000.047								
Size 5, 10–50 ml, outer ø 32, 38, 40 mm 4961 000.055								
Size 6, 20–100 ml, outer ø 32, 38, 40 mm 4961 000.063								
Article Description								
Top Buret™ , Bottletop burette with recirculation valve, valve toggle, telescopic filling tube, adjustable discharge tube, three adapters for 40/38/32 mm bottle threads, 2 x 1.5 V microbatteries. Quality certificate.								
Top Buret™ M 2,500 µl per rotation of handwheel								
Top Buret™ H 5,000 µl per rotation of handwheel								
	Order no. Varispenser® plus mm (sizes 4, 5, 6), con ecific fine adjustment 4961 000.012 4961 000.020 4961 000.039 4961 000.047 4961 000.055 4961 000.063							



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