YALE PEABODY MUSEUM

P.O. BOX 208118 | NEW HAVEN CT 06520-8118 USA | PEABODY.YALE. EDU

JOURNAL OF MARINE RESEARCH

The *Journal of Marine Research*, one of the oldest journals in American marine science, published important peer-reviewed original research on a broad array of topics in physical, biological, and chemical oceanography vital to the academic oceanographic community in the long and rich tradition of the Sears Foundation for Marine Research at Yale University.

An archive of all issues from 1937 to 2021 (Volume 1–79) are available through EliScholar, a digital platform for scholarly publishing provided by Yale University Library at https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/.

Requests for permission to clear rights for use of this content should be directed to the authors, their estates, or other representatives. The *Journal of Marine Research* has no contact information beyond the affiliations listed in the published articles. We ask that you provide attribution to the *Journal of Marine Research*.

Yale University provides access to these materials for educational and research purposes only. Copyright or other proprietary rights to content contained in this document may be held by individuals or entities other than, or in addition to, Yale University. You are solely responsible for determining the ownership of the copyright, and for obtaining permission for your intended use. Yale University makes no warranty that your distribution, reproduction, or other use of these materials will not infringe the rights of third parties.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/



AN AUTOMATIC REAGENT DISPENSER FOR SHIPBOARD USE¹

By

WARREN S. WOOSTER, DAYTON E. CARRITT,² AND JOHN D. ISAACS

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California

Recent work on modification of the molybdenum-blue method for determination of dissolved inorganic phosphate in sea water (Wooster and Rakestraw, 1951)³ showed the need for a simple rugged device suitable for rapid and precise delivery of small quantities of reagents at sea. The two reagents used for phosphate determination impose additional requirements on this device. Molybdic acid solution must be protected from the light and must not be allowed to come in contact with rubber; stannous chloride solution must be protected from contact with the atmosphere.

An automatic reagent dispenser which meets these requirements is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Volume of reagent delivery is governed by travel of the spring-loaded syringe plunger, which in turn is controlled by a series of carefully machined steps. Dimensions of these steps are determined by bore of the syringe plunger and by delivery volume required. The syringe assembly, acting through a length of Tygon tubing, pumps mineral oil which comes in contact with the reagent solution at an oil-reagent interface. After the delivery system of the dispenser has been loaded by withdrawal of the plunger, unit delivery of reagents is effected by stepwise release of the plunger. In order to protect reagents from light and glassware from breakage, glassware and reagent bottle are customarily enclosed in a wooden box. This box is provided with an opening into which can be inserted the sample bottle to which reagents are to be added.

¹Contributions from Scripps Institution of Oceanography, New Series, No. 541. This work was supported by the Marine Research Committee, Department of Natural Resources, State of California.

² Present address: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

 3 Wooster, W. S. and N. W. Rakestraw, The estimation of dissolved phosphate in sea water, J. Mar. Res., 10 (1): 91–100, 1951.

1951] Wooster, Carritt and Isaacs: Reagent Dispenser

Two such dispensers were calibrated by weighing deliveries of distilled water. One dispenser made 20 deliveries, using each step in succession, with an average volume of 0.205 ml and a standard deviation of 0.004 ml; the other dispenser made 20 deliveries with an average volume of 1.002 ml and a standard deviation of 0.010 ml.



Figure 1. Syringe assembly for delivery of 0.50 ml.



Figure 2. Glassware for automatic reagent dispenser.