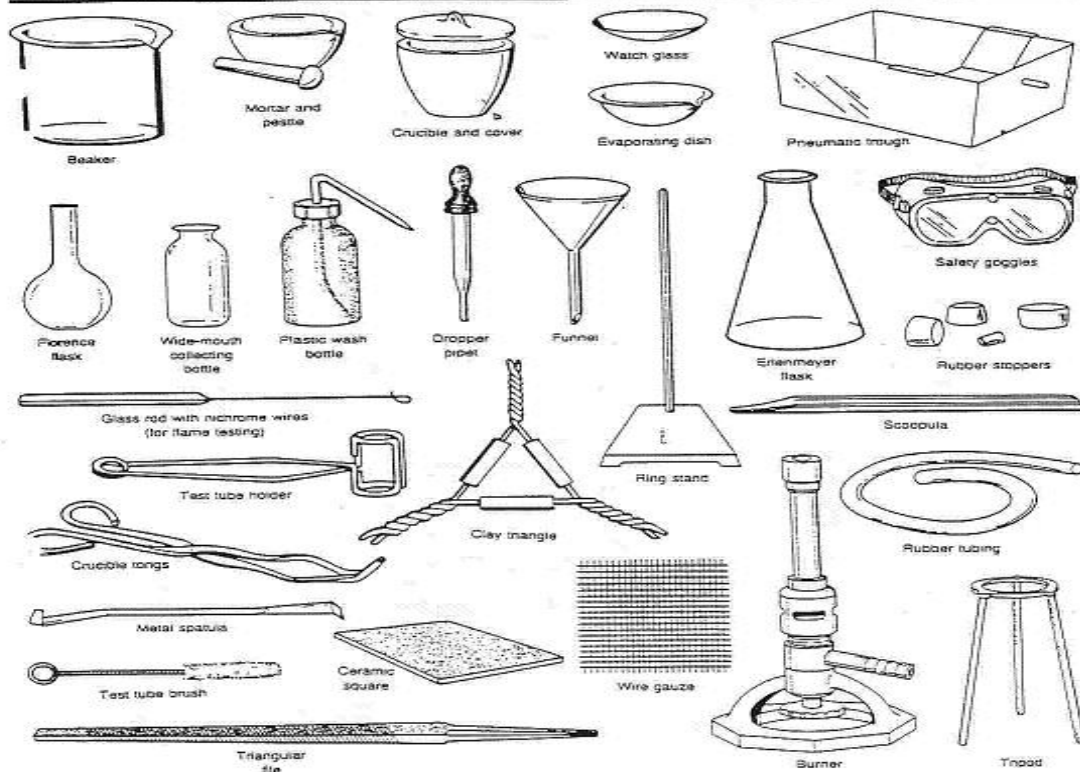


Laboratory Equipment



Beaker: glass or plastic; common sizes are 50-mL, 100-mL, 250-mL, 400-mL; glass beakers may be heated.

Buret: glass; common sizes are 25-mL, and 50-mL; used to measure volumes of solutions in titrations.

Ceramic square: used under hot apparatus or glassware.

Clamps: the following types of clamps may be fastened to support apparatus: buret/test-tube clamp, clamp holder, double buret clamp, ring clamp, 3-pronged jaw clamp.

Clay triangle: wire frame with porcelain supports, used to support a crucible.

Condenser: glass; used in distillation procedures.

Crucible and cover: porcelain, used to heat small amounts of solid substances at high temperatures.

Crucible tongs: iron or nickel, used to pick up and hold small items.

Dropper pipet: glass tip with rubber bulb, used to transfer small volumes of liquid.

Erlenmeyer flask: glass, common sizes are 100-mL, 250-mL; may be heated, used in titrations.

Evaporating dish: porcelain, used to contain small volumes of liquid being evaporated.

Florence flask: glass, common sizes are 125-mL, 250-mL, 500-mL, may be heated, used in making and for storing solutions.

Forceps: metal, used to hold or pick up small objects.

Funnel: glass or plastic, common size holds 12.5-cm diameter filter paper.

Gas burner: constructed of metal; connected to a gas supply with rubber tubing; used to heat chemicals (dry or in solution) in beakers, test tubes, and crucibles.

Gas collecting tube: glass, marked in mL intervals; used to measure gas volumes.

Glass rod with nichrome wire: used in flame tests.

Graduated cylinder: glass or plastic, common sizes are 10-mL, 50-mL, 100-mL, used to measure approximate volumes; must not be heated.

Graduated pipet: glass, common sizes are 10-mL, 25-mL; used to measure solution volumes; less accurate than a volumetric pipet.