

Unit 1 Lesson 1

Learning Objectives:

Students will be able to:

- Name common lab equipment and describe its function.
- Describe the correct use of common lab equipment.



Core Vocabulary

- Beaker
- Beaker tongs
- Boiling tube
- Boss head & clamp
- Bunsen burner
- Clay triangle
- Crucible and lid
- Digital balance
- Dropper
- Dropper bottle

- Erlenmeyer flask
- Evaporating dish
- Forceps
- Funnel
- Heat proof mat
- Hot Plate
- Measuring cylinder
- Mortar and Pestle
- Petri dish

- Ring Stand
- Rubber stopper
- Ruler
- Spatula
- Spirit lamp
- Stirring rod
- Spot Plate
- Stopwatch/Timer
- Striker
- Test Tubes

- Test Tube Brush
- Test Tube Rack
- Test Tube holder
- Thermometer
- Triple Beam Balance
- Tripod
- Tweezers
- Watch glass
- Wash bottle
- Wire Gauze Mat



Containers for Chemicals



Beaker

- Used for:
 - storing a measured amount of liquid.
 - holding solids and to
 - mixing or heating materials.
- Different capacities including: 50 ml, 250 ml, 500 ml, 1000 ml.
- Beakers have poor accuracy, so should not be used to measure a volume of liquid.







Erlenmeyer Flask

- Also known as **conical flasks** due to their conical shape.
- Used for:
 - holding solids or liquids
 - heating a substance
 - stirring or swirling a liquid as their shape prevents spillage.









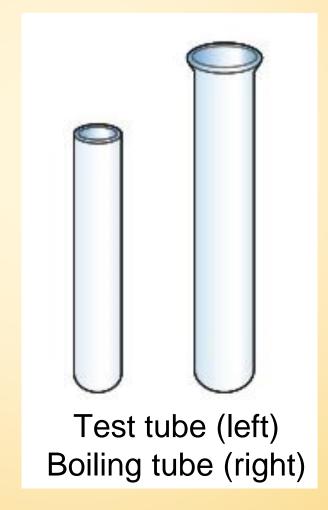
Test tube

- The test tube is the most common piece of glassware used in the Science laboratory.
- It comes in various sizes and is used to:
 - mix liquids,
 - mix solids with a liquid,
 - grow cultures, etc.



Boiling Tube

- A boiling tube is a larger, more robust test-tube which can withstand higher amounts of heat.
- These are used to heat small volumes of substance.



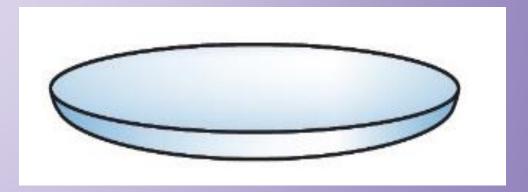




Watch Glass

- These are used to hold a small amount of solid or liquid when heating it.
- It can also be used as a lid for a beaker.







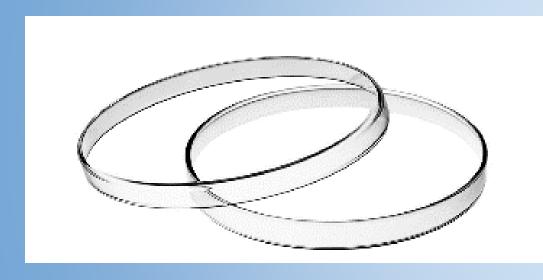
Evaporating Dish

- This ceramic vessel is used to heat substances.
- The substance may be a solid which needs to melt, or mixture which needs to be evaporated to obtain a crystalline solid.





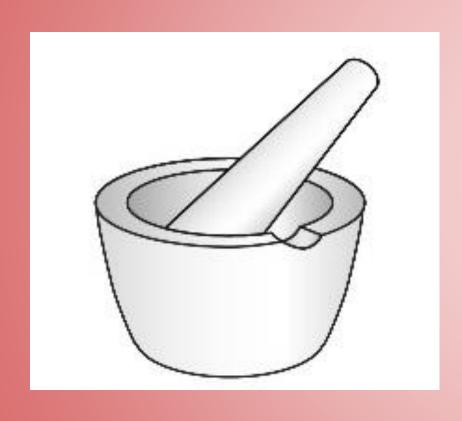
Petri Dish



- A Petri dish is a shallow glass or plastic dish that comes with a cover.
- Named after its inventor Julius Richard Petri.
- It is used to grow microbiological cultures.



Mortar and Pestle



 This is a porcelain bowl and rounded club-like tool which can be used to crush and grind solids into a fine powder or mixture.



Time to Think!

Which piece of lab equipment would be the <u>best</u> choice for mixing **2 milliliters** of Dihydrogen monoxide (water) with **1 milliliter** of Trihydrogen nitride (ammonia)?

Answer:

C! A test tube is the best choice to mix two small amounts of liquids



Holding things



Tweezers

- Used for picking up small or sterile objects.
- They are usually metal or sometimes plastic.





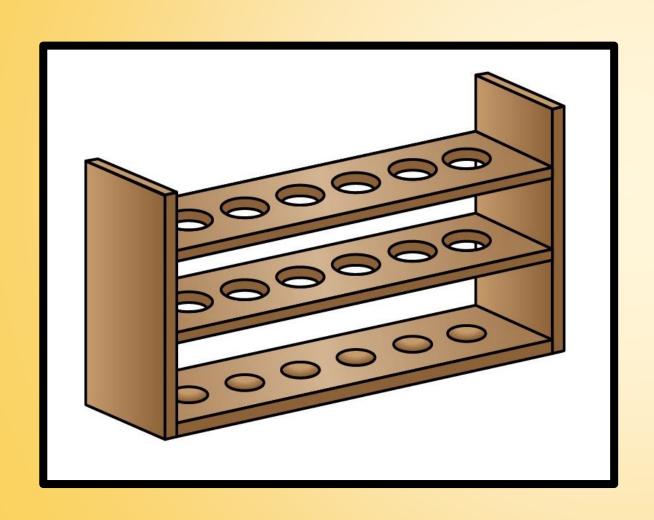
Spatula

- A spatula allows small quantities of a solid or to be picked up and transferred to and from any container.
- It is generally used as a spoon in a laboratory.





Test tube rack

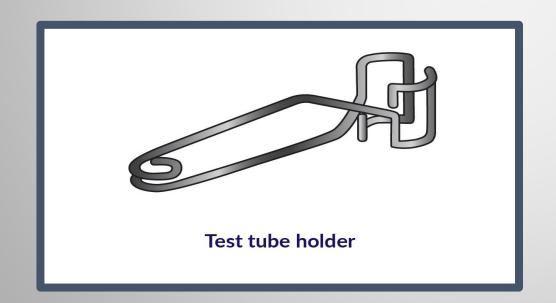


- This is a stand that is used to hold 5-10 test tubes upright.
- Some holders have a row of spikes which can be used to invert test tubes for drying them after your experiment.



Test tube holder

 Used to hold a hot test tube during or after it has been heated.





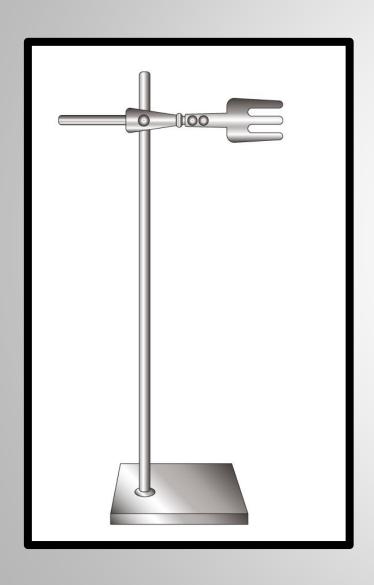


Beaker Tongs



 Allows you to safely carry a beaker after it has been heated.





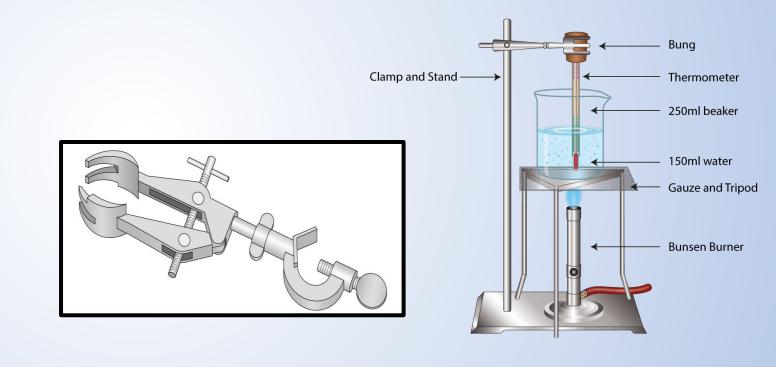
Ring Stand

- A ring stand (also known as a retort or clamp stand) is used with a boss head and clamp.
- It is used to hold other pieces of equipment such as burettes, flasks, or Petri dishes in a fixed position.



Boss head and Clamp

- A boss head is a doubleended screw which secures a clamp to a ring stand.
- The clamp connects to the boss head and holds other lab equipment such as flasks, usually during heating or separation labs

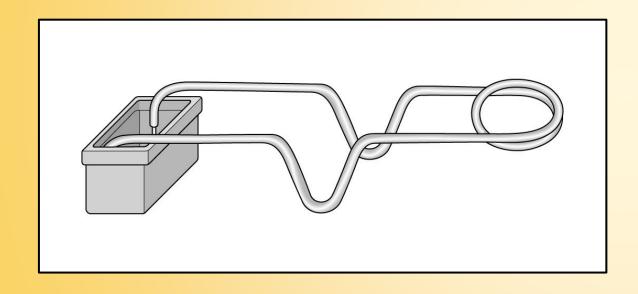




Heating Equipment



Striker

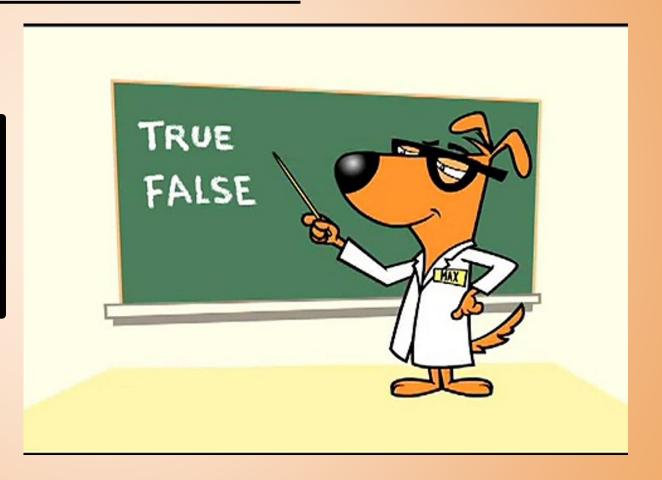


A flint striker is used to provide spark to light a Bunsen burner.



TRUE OR FALSE?

A **striker** used to start a bunsen burner uses **phosphorus**, the same material on the tip of a safety match, to spark a flame.





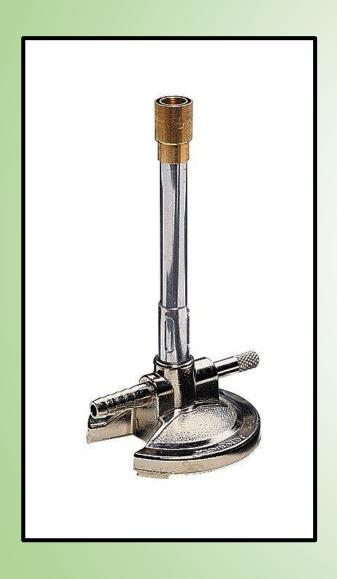
TRUE OR FALSE?

A **striker** used to start a bunsen burner uses **phosphorus**, the same material on the tip of a safety match, to spark a flame.

FALSE!

A **striker** uses **flint**, a form of the mineral quartz. When the flint strikes against the steel it produces sparks as the flint edge shaves off particles of steel which then exposes the iron that reacts to oxygen. This reaction causes the spark that ignites your Bunsen burner!



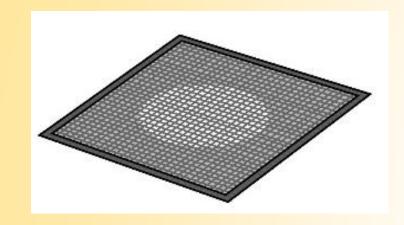


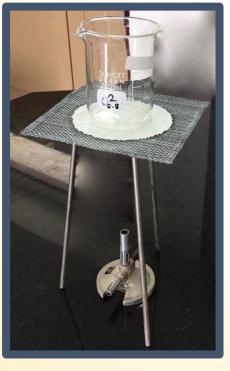
Bunsen Burner

- The Bunsen is used for burning or heating substances.
- It has an adjustable collar which changes the color of the **flame** from orange (safety) to blue (heating).



Gauze Mat





- This is a mesh-like structure made of iron.
- It is used to support a beaker or a flask on top of a tripod while heating.
- The wire mesh distributes the heat evenly so that there are no hot spots in the substance being heated.



Clay Triangle, Crucible and Lid

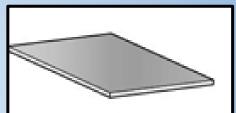
- A clay triangle is used to hold a crucible or evaporating dish while its being heated.
- A crucible heats small amounts of substance to extremely high temperatures.

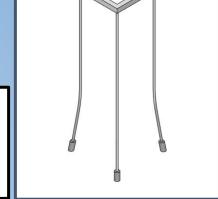


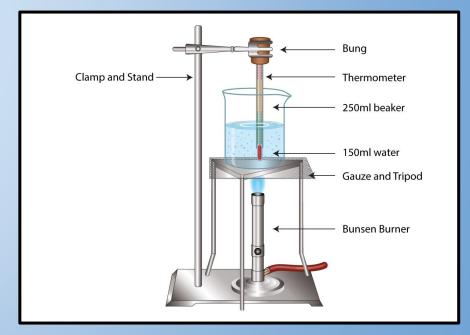


Tripod and Heat proof mat

- A tripod supports glassware e.g., beakers and flasks on a wire mat while a substance is being heated with a Bunsen.
- A heat proof mat is placed underneath any heating equipment and protects the bench, should anything overflow or splash out of your experiment.

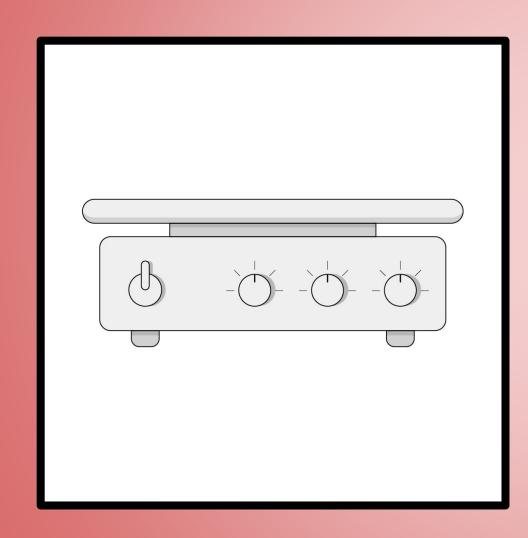








Hot Plate



 Hot plates can be used to heat liquid substances in glass beakers.

 Usually used when you don't need extremely high temperatures like temperatures you get with a Bunsen burner.



Spirit lamp

- This lamp can be used instead of a Bunsen burner.
- It has a container filled with a fuel such as spirits or alcohol and a wick inside.





Measuring



Measuring Cylinder

- Also known as a graduated cylinder, the measuring cylinder is used to accurately measure a volume of a liquid in milliliters (ml).
- The measuring cylinder has markings on it so that an accurate amount of liquid can be measured.





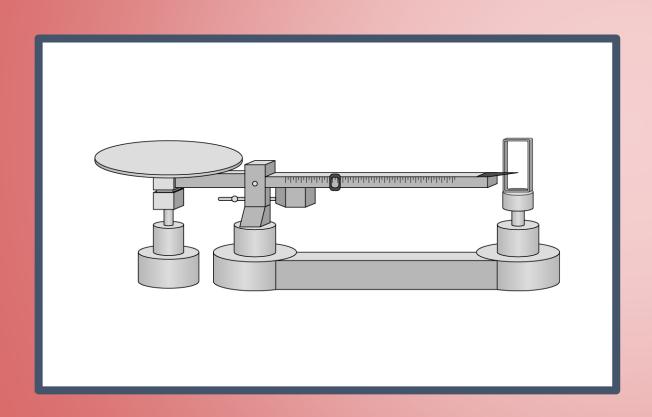
Digital Balance

- Also known as an analytical balance.
- This is used to accurately measure the mass of any solid.





Triple Beam Balance



- Measures the mass of a solid accurately.
- These have largely been replaced by electronic balances.





Ruler

 Used to measure the dimensions of an object, draw graphs and scientific diagrams.

Name THREE types of units of measument on a ruler commonly used in a lab setting.

- Milimeters
- Centimeters
- Meters



Thermometer



 Used to accurately measure the temperature of a substance.



Time to Think!

TRUE OR FALSE:

A triple beam balance is used to measure the **volume** of an object.





Time to Think!



FALSE!

A **triple beam balance is** used to measure to **mass** of an object.

A graduated cylinder would be used to measure the volume of a substance.



Time to Think!

The lab instructions tell you to measure the time it takes for a reaction to occur.

Then it asks, "How long did it take to see a visible change in color of the chemical mixture?"

What piece of lab equipment would be **best** to measure the time it took to see the reaction?





Time to Think!

Answer:

A stopwatch

A **stopwatch** would be best to measure the time it took to see the reaction.

A **timer** would be used if the lab instructed you to observe the reaction after a specified amount of time (example: 2 minutes)





Stopwatch / Timer

 Stopwatches and timers are used in the lab setting to accurately measure the timing on a reaction or experiment.





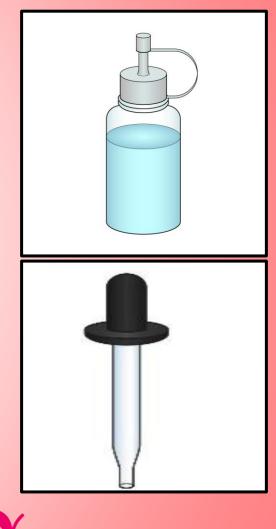
Other Useful Items





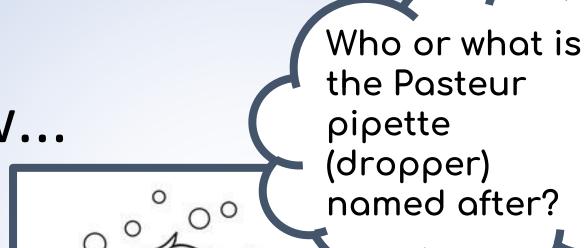
Droppers and dropper bottles

- Droppers and dropper bottles dispense liquids one drop at a time.
- Droppers can be made of plastic or glass.
- Disposable droppers are made of plastic and are useful when sterile technique is needed. Glass droppers usually have a rubber bulb attached to draw the liquid into the dropper.





Do you know...



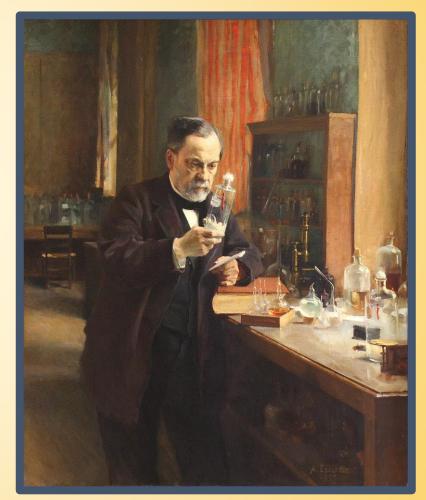


Answer:

Louis Pasteur!

The French chemist & microbiologist that discovered germs cause disease!

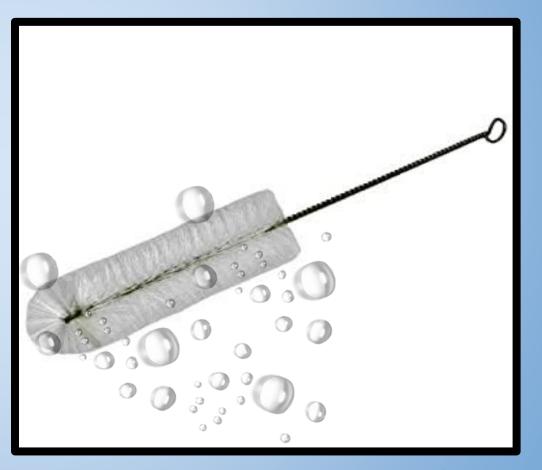
The dropper is also known as a Pasteur pipette because of how often Louis Pasteur used it during his microscopic research on germs.





Test tube brush

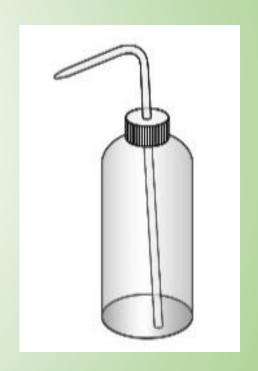
- Test tube brushes are used to wash and clean test tubes.
- Test tubes should always be cleaned after every use.





Wash bottle

 Used to wash specimens, rinsing crystals and adding a small amount of water to an experiment.





Spot Plate

 Used to perform small chemical reactions which only require a few drops of chemical.

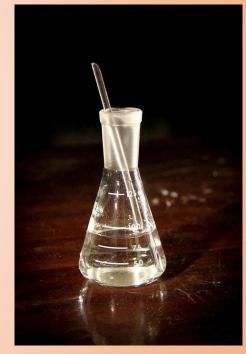




Glass stirring rod

- Used to stir chemicals which are hot or need to be dissolved.
- Glass does not react with common lab chemicals, does not conduct heat like metals or melt like plastic.

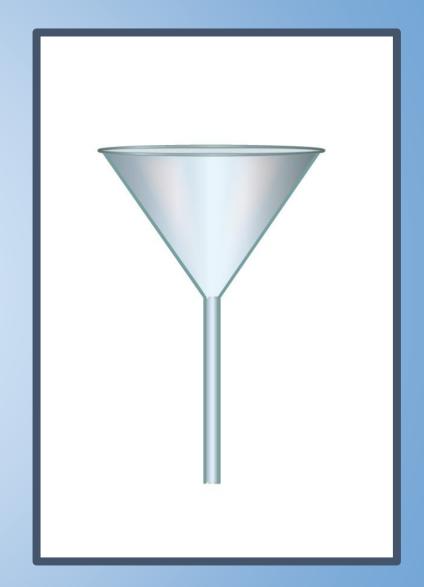






Funnel

- Used for filtering substances or pouring liquids from one container into another.
- Prevents spilling.





Rubber Stopper

Used to plug a flask or test
tube to ensure the contents is kept inside.



