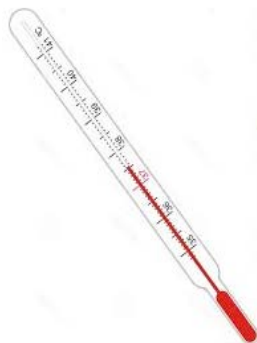




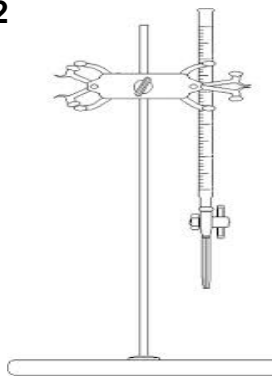






## Naming Lab Equipment - SOL CH1a

1 	2 	3 	4 
<b>Balance</b>	<b>Beaker</b>	<b>Bunsen Burner</b>	<b>Crucible and Lid</b>
5 	6 	7 	8 
<b>Crucible Tongs</b>	<b>Funnel</b>	<b>Goggles</b>	<b>Graduated Cylinders</b>
9 	10 	11 	12 
<b>Test Tube Holder</b>	<b>Watch Glasses</b>	<b>Wire Gauze</b>	<b>Utility Clamp</b>
13 	14 	15 	16 
<b>Wash Bottle</b>	<b>Evaporating Dish</b>	<b>Erlenmeyer Flask</b>	<b>Mortar and Pestle</b>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_

17		18		19		20	
Thermometers		Spatula		Dropper Pipet		Separatory Funnel	
21		22		23		24	
Test Tubes and Rack		Buret, Buret Clamp and Ring Stand		Clay Triangle		Volumetric Flask	
25		26					
Glass Stirring Rod and Beaker		Iron Ring and Ring Stand					

## Chemistry Laboratory Equipment and Its Uses

1. **Balance** – An electronic balance is used to measure the mass of solids or liquids in grams (g).
2. **Beakers** - Beakers are used to hold liquids along with other substances. Many times chemical reactions take place inside of a beaker.
3. **Bunsen Burner** – A bunsen burner is a gas burner that can produce an intense blue flame used to catalyze chemical reactions and to melt solids or heat up liquids in the lab.
4. **Crucible and Lid** – Used as a container when a chemical requires high temperature heating. It can be used to recover a dissolved solid from a liquid (ex. Recovering Salt from Water).
5. **Crucible Tongs** – Crucible Tongs are used for picking up hot crucibles.
6. **Funnels** – May be made of glass or plastic. Used to help transfer liquids or finely ground solids from one container to another. Also used with filter paper to separate heterogeneous mixtures (Ex. Separating Sand from Water).
7. **Goggles** – Goggles are used to protect the eyes during a laboratory experiment.
8. **Graduated Cylinders** - A graduated cylinder is used to measure the volume of liquids.
9. **Test Tube Tongs** – The test tube tongs hold an individual test tube for heating and observing.
10. **Watch Glass** - A watch glass is used to hold small amounts of dry chemicals for observation and/or can be used on a balance to measure out chemicals. It can also be used to recover dissolved solids by evaporation and to cover a beaker.
11. **Wire Gauze** – A wire gauze is used to support glassware for heating when placed over an iron ring. The ceramic center evenly spreads heat under equipment being heated.
12. **Utility Clamp** - A utility clamp may be attached to a ring stand and the clamp can be adjusted to hold various objects from test tubes to thermometers.
13. **Wash Bottle** - A wash bottle is used for washing solids out of a container or off of a stir rod when filtering.

14. **Evaporating Dish** - An evaporating dish is used predominatel to recover dissolved solids by evaporation (Ex. Recovering Salt from Water).
15. **Erlenmeyer Flask** - Holds chemicals for stirring, mixing, heating (if made of Pyrex), and making observations. Also used for chemical reacgtions. The shape of the Erlenmeyer Flask prevents solutions from splashing out.
16. **Mortar and Pestle** – A Mortar and Pestle is used to grind solids into powders and to mix solids.
- 17.
18. **Thermometer** – A thermometer is used to measure the temperature of gases, liquids, and solids.
19. **Spatula** – A spatula or scoopula is generally used in the chemistry lab for transferring powdery solids from one container to another.
20. **Dropper Pippette** – A dropper pipet is used to transfer small amounts of liquid from one container to another.
21. **Separatory Funnel** – A separatory funnel is a piece of lab equipment used to partition the components of a mixture between two immiscible liquids of different densities.
22. **Test Tubes and Rack** – Test tubes holds liquids, solids, and gases usually for observation during a reaction. The test tube is placed in a test tube rack to keep it upright or after being washed is placed upside-down to dry.
23. **Buret, Buret Clamp and Ring Stand** - A burette is a vertical cylindrical piece of laboratory glassware with a volumetric graduation on its full length and a stopcock on the bottom. It is used to dispense known amounts of a liquid reagent in experiments for which such precision is necessary, such as a titration experiment. Burettes are extremely precise. The Buret Clamp attaches the Buret to a ring stand.
24. **Clay Triangle** – Clay Triangles are used to hold crucibles for heating and funnels for filtration. It is placed on a ring stand over the iron ring over a Bunsen burner.
25. **Volumetric Flask** - A volumetric flask is used to make up a solution of fixed volume very accurately and is therefore calibrated for a single volume only.
26. **Glass Stirring Rod** - Used for stirring solutions. It's also used with a beaker for decanting. Decanting is a method used to pour a liquid to minimize spillage. The liquid is poured down a glass stirring rod and directed into the desired container.
27. **Iron Ring and Ring Stand** - The iron ring is usually used on a ring stand with a wire gauze to support and heat a beaker or Erlenmeyer Flask over a Bunsen burner. It will also support a clay triangle to heat a crucible or evaporating dish. The iron ring clamps to the ring stand. As mentioned above, a ring stand is used to support a variety of lab equipment.