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Aljandro Alfredo Aguirre Flores. Central University of Ecuador-Fak. Chemical Science-Food Chemistry ALL RIGHT RESERVED © Copyright 2018 In this eighth batch of Materials and Laboratory Devices I am pleased to bring five new large-use tools for chemical analysis, in turn, if you need more information about these and other materials, you can enter our category on this subject by clicking on: Category: MATERIALS AND LABORATORY DEVICES. WELCOME 1) SHEIBLER DESECTOR Camera Sheibler Desiccator is limited, as mentioned (Carrillo A. 1990), is a special-shaped glass container, it has an airtight lid and that depending on the manufacturer may or may not be frozen for airtight closure using Vaseline. This device is designed to dry (Leave the sample dry, eliminating the moisture it contains.) a solid and even liquid sample or substance; It has an inside porcelain disk perforated in small circles, capable of taking porcelain capsules or crucibles containing mainly moisture avid substances (hydrophilics) such as lime lime, calcium chloride, concentrated sulphuric acid, silica, among others. If a wet solid is placed in a desiccator and it emits vapors that usually saturate the environment you can see how the dehydrator captures them, returning to the interior atmosphere sharp and dry; Finally, the solids eventually dry out due to dehydration. 2) WOOLF BOTTLES In a huge world of chemical solutions there are those that are prepared by dissolving the gas into the liquid, for which it is necessary to bubble the gas in the liquid (the solvent). An easy way to achieve these solutions, in analytical chemistry, with the help of Woolf bottles, these glass containers have two or three short length glass necks and sometimes a matte nature to join other tools or to appropriately place their lids or corks. They have a great application and alternative, which is for procedures related to gas flushing, gas capture in a given chemical reaction. In various catalogs or articles this tool can be identified as a bottle of Woolff. The assembly is made to capture the gases flowing as a result of the reaction between the solid and the liquid that descends to the Erlenmeier flask through the safety tube and finally the gas is driven into the Woolf bottle, which moves the water inside into the glass. 3) CUBA HYDRONEUMATIC This is brass, plastic or glass, its shape is a rectangular prismatic variable measurement, in general, it is deep enough to allow to take test tubes, sediment vessels, samples and flasks in all its presentations, as shown above in: Materials Chemistry (Part I: tubes, vessels, flasks and samples). It has an inside perforated plate held on either side of the vat. Its main usefulness involves capturing gases for which the vat is filled with water and in the same way a container that will contain gas, the latter reversing inside the vat tries not to enter the air inside, then the mouth of the test tube or flask is placed on the perforation of the inner vat plate, preferably to use the detachment of the pipes for this purpose, then the hose is placed from the flask, where the chemical reaction and gas interest is released and Finally, driven to the inside of the inverted tube, where it will be bubbling; Gas pressure will push the water into the vat. Finally, when the gas is collected and the balance is observed between the liquid from the vat and the container, the container is covered and the trapped gas is removed. 4) GLASS VATS They are cylindrical or prismatic in form (rectangular or cubic), made of reinforced and thick glass, capable of withstanding moderate pressure, are used in chemical electrolysis, i.e. in procedures such as electromagnetic cells, nickel, copper, gold, etc. 5) CRYSTAL BELLS These flared glass containers are also called desying hoods, have at the top of the lamp or handle made of the same material that facilitates their processing. Other bells have a tube with a tube. They are used to determine the boiling points of liquids at low pressure, and also serve to establish vapor pressure at different temperatures (in thermodynamic equilibrium processes), just as previous instruments are used in catching gases on a liquid surface and are ultimately quickly useful in keeping substances outside variable humidity. There are several types of bells: buttoned, usual for gases, with tobollatura (with or without grinding), with a matte key (for vacuum procedures) and graded hoods. RELATED: Ing. Carrillo Alfonso A. (1990). Chemical laboratory materials and appliances. Mediavilla Hnos. The Kito-Ecuador Graphics Hydropneumatic vat is a laboratory instrument that is 30 cm long and 10 cm high. The hydropneumatic vat is shaped like a chrome box with a side socket. It is used to produce gases by moving water. For example, in obtaining hydrogen. Free Shipping Shopping Over \$1000 MXN Online Support Guarantee Online Professional Support Group for Your PayPal, Visa, MasterCard, Amex Safe Money Service Saves Your Delivery With Your CarOnly Stores For Vehicles (6)Health and Medical Equipment (3) Industry and Offices (1)Other categories (1)Delivery CostThamies (82)Delivery type (16)Interest-free payments (10)LocationDeform District (18)State of Mexico (16) Sinaloa (13) Jalisco (10)Michoacan (8)Agua Scalientes (6)Hidalgo (6)New Lion (3)Coahuila (3)View AllPriceUp to \$750 (33)\$750 to \$3,000 (29)More than \$3,000 (38)DiscountsDes from 10% of (1)Publishing detailsBeer sellers (93) Free weight The price and distance of the shipment. Today we will talk about the hydropneumatic vat, an important utensil in experiments to spread waves. We invite you to read more to learn more about this tool. What's it? The characteristics of Hydropneumatic Cube consists of a vat or container for the introduction of liquids. In the middle you have a liquid shaker. The bar can have different ways to experience different ripples. The capacity of these Cubes is 10 cm high and 30 cm long, and it is recommended to place no more than 500 ml of liquid. What is it made of? Most of them are made of minted sheet or plastic. How is it used? This liquid is poured into the tray, and the stirring bar is used to produce waves and thus analyze the effect that occurs on the liquid. Care It should be cleaned at the end of use, it is important to dry very well, as it can lead to oxidation or may remain an element that causes changes in results. What characteristics should be collected in a hydropneumatic vat? To collect gases, they are caused by the reaction of tabs until they enter under a bottle or test tube with water and are placed in the same face down and in another container of water. When the bubble builds up at the top of the tube and begins to move the water into the outer container and thus contain only the gas in the container. OBJECTIVE: to identify the most commonly used materials in the chemical laboratory 1.MATERIALS:Electric grill, Mufel, PH meter Magnetic stirrer Granatarian balance. Analytical balance of the Piseta user bath. Flask Erlenmeyer Flask Flat Balloon Balloon Bottle Dropper Bottle. Sample, Pipettes. Volumetric Flask Burette Watch glass beak craft drying pipes Tile tube rubber tube latex thermometer Cutereck direct retouching cool air. A cooling coil. Rosary pendant porcelain solution with pestle or hand. Easier bunsen Matraz kitazato distillation flask Open sensor Spatula Scobillon for test tube Scobillon for graduated flask. Scobillon for the buretta Long-leafed funnel Of the Short stem funnel Separation funnel Direct funnel safety polyethylene funnel. Buchner in Funnel Desiccator. A spoonful of combustion. Hydropneumatic Cuba. Porcelain crucible crystallizer porcelain capsule extraction device Maria chrome bath. The device of calorie-meter distillation. Expanding distillation. Glass stirrer. Alligator Adapters Tripi/ Porcelain Triangle Wire Fabric Universal Bracket Glass Clips. Tube clamps. Crucible clips porcelain capsule clips. Tweezers Maura. Double tweezers for buretta. Clamps. Hofman Gradilla Wood clips the Bornes Iron Ring. The adapter of the refrigerant or the holdr clip. 2. DRAWINGS AND USESNAME: Electric parrill. USE: Allows you to heat the substances. NAME: Moufla. THIS: This is a device that allows you to suck out substances. NAME: Ph meter. USE: This is a device that allows you to measure how alkaline (main) or acidic is a substance. NAME: Magnetic stirrer. USE: This device has a magnetic stirrer and for this reason allows you to heat the substance evenly. NAME: Granate Balance. THIS device, based on mechanical methods, has a sensitivity of one tenth of a gram. NAME: Balance Analysts. THIS device, based on mechanical methods, has a sensitivity of up to ten thousand grams. NAME: Test tubes. USE: These containers are used for experiments or tests, there are in different sizes and although they are usually glass there are also plastic. NAME: Piseta. USE: This is a container that is used to store distilled water, this container allows you to lay e/ctrodes. NAME: Flag Erlenmeier. USE: This is a glassware that is used to consume substances there are different capacities. NAME: Flat bottom of the use bulb: This is a variation of the balloon flask and is used as a vessel. NAME: Flask balloon USE: Allow to contain substances: REACTIVE bottles. USE: they are used to store substances that do not suffer from sunlight. NAME: Drop the bottle. USE: Contains substances that need to be added in small amounts. NAME: Probeta. USE: allows you to measure the volumes of glass and plastic and different capacity. NAME: Pipettes. USE: allow you to measure different volumes: Volumetric flask. USE: Allow you to perform solutions evaluated: Bureta. USE: Allows you to measure the volume of liquids is very useful when neutralizing. NAME: Watch Glass USE: Contains substances. NAME: Bickers. USE: Allows you to heat substances and get from them precipitation NAME: Desiccation tube. USE: Allow the substances to dry out. NAME: Thiel Tube. USAGE:Allows you to make melting points: Latex tube:Allows compounds: Thermometer. USE: This is a utensil that allows you to observe the temperature that some substances that are heated reach and at the same time if it is a factor that affects makes it easier to control the temperature. NAME: Drills. USE: This device, also known as the timemaker, is a utensil that allows time plugsNAME: Retorta. USE: This A glass device that is used to implement distillations with certain substances: Direct refrigerant. USE: Used as capacitors for distillations. NAME: Serpentine refrigeration. USE: Used for condensation of LIQUIDS NAME: Rosary Coolant. USE: Used as a capacitor in distillations. NAME: Porcelain mortar. USE: They are utensils made from a variety of materials such as: porcelain, glass or agate, glass and porcelain solutions are used to crush low-hard materials and agate materials for materials that have higher hardness. NAME: Bunsen. USE lighter: they are metal utensils that allow heating substances. They have a base, a tube, a fireplace, a collar and a stem. The air entrance is adjusted by the collar. To achieve adequate heating, the lighter flame must be adjusted so that it is well oxygenated (blue flame). NAME: Kitazato. USE flask: This is a glass flask that has a stem. They are made of thick glass to withstand pressure changes. They are used for vacuum leakage. NAME: Whisky flask: These are 250 ml glass flasks. NAME: Open handometer. USE: Allows you to measure the pressure of gas NAME: Spatula. USE: Allows taking the chemicals NAME: Brushes for test tubes. USE: Allows washing test tubes NAME: Escobillon for graded flasks NAME: Escobillon for bureta. USE: Allows to wash burettes NAME: Striatum funnel : which is shaped like a balloon, exist in a variety of containers, such as: 250 ml. Used to dilute allowable liquids. NAME: A direct safety funnel: This is a 6 mm diameter utensil. NAME: Polyethylene FUNNEL. USE: This is a funnel with a diameter of 90 mm. It is used in dosing substances or solutions. NAME: Buchner. USE: These are porcelain or glass funnels of different diameters, on the inside is placed a disk with holes, it is placed filters. Used for vacuum leaks. NAME: Desiccator. USE: The most common are glass, although there are some special ones that are made of plastic. Glass desiccators have thick walls and cylindrical shapes, with a matte lid that is tightly adjustable to prevent moisture from getting into the environment. Inside they have a plate or plate with holes that vary in number and size: these dishes can be made from a variety of materials such as porcelain or nucerite (a combination of ceramics and The utensils are used to temporarily maintain moisture-free substances. NAME: Spoon combustion. USE: This is a utensil that has a rod 50 cm de length with a diameter of 4 mm and a teaspoon 20 mm. It is used for small combustion substances, to observe the type of flame, reaction, etc. NAME: Cuba hydropneumatic. USE: This is a utensil that is 30 cm in length by 10 cm in height. It's a chrome box with a side socket. It is used to produce gases by moving water. NAME: Crystallizer. USE: Allows the crystallize of substances. NAME: Crucible. USE: Allows you to make heating chemical compounds at high temperatures. NAME: UZO porcelain capsule: allows you to charrr chemical elements. Resists high temperatures. NAME: calorimetro. USE: Allows you to identify a specific heat. It's made of aluminum. It has an inner cup and a hole where the thermometer is located. NAME: Chromado. USE Maria Bath: This is a circular device that allows you to heat substances indirectly, i.e. substances that cannot be exposed to direct fire. NAME: Soxhelt. USE extraction device: Used for solid-liquid extractions. NAME: DISTILLATION device: This device is used to distill substances. NAME: Distillery extension. USE: This device has a hand that has a 75 degree angle, in this hand the capacitor is connected, at the top end of this device is placed a thermometer. The extension of distillation is used in conjunction with the common flask when the flask distillation is not available. NAME: Glass Shaker. USE: They are made of a glass rod and are used to shake or move substances, i.e. facilitate homogenization. NAME: Alligaman. USE adapters: Comprised of 20 multicolored cables, 16 24-inch wires with banana alligator parts and battery adapters. NAME: Tripie. USE: These are iron utensils that have three legs and are used to cool down materials that will be heated. NAME: Porcelain Triangle. USE: Allows you to heat the crucibles NAME: Universal support. USE: This is an iron utensil that allows you to hold multiple containers. NAME: Precipitation vessel clamp. USE: These tweezers adapt to universal support and allow you to hold glasses. NAME: Tube clamps: Allow test tubes to be held, and if they need to be heated, it is always done by holding them with these tweezers, it prevents accidents such as burns. NAME: Clamps: Allow to hold crucibles: porcelain capsules clamps: Allow to hold porcelain capsules. NAME: Mohr. USE clamps: This utensil is used to block the passage of liquid or gas through a latex tube. NAME: Double bureta. USE pinzas: Used for needles of two bureques at the same time. They are very useful when performing name qualifications: UsO Suction: These tweezers allow you to keep the cooling NAME: Hoffman. USE clamps: These tweezers are used to push on the latex pipe and control the flow of fluid. NAME: USO wooden rack: Utensil is used for test tube. This utensil makes it easier to process test tubes. NAME: Bornes. USE: This is a utensil that allows you to hold cables or sheets for electrical connections. They are made of stainless steel. NAME: USO Iron Ring: They are made of cast iron and are used to store containers that will be heated by direct fire. NAME: Refrigerant clamp adapter or holder. USE clamp: This utensil as it has two nuts . One walnut fits perfectly into the versatile stand, and the other fills the clamp to cool from here and its name. They are made of colored nickel alloy. 3. CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS. THOSE USED TO MEASURE METERS. PERRI Pipette Beaker Bagueta Test Tube B. INSTRUMENTS USED TO MEASURE MASABalanza Scale Mass Spectrometer C. Devices USED TO HEAT. Beaker Erlenmeyer Crucible Bean Test Tube Tube Lighter D. INSTRUMENTS USED TO MEASURE TEMPERATURES. Thermometer Pyrometer. Thermocouple. E. TOOLS USED TO MEASURE DENSITY. 4. CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS CONSTITUTION. GLASS. Tere Test tube Fell vessel Dropper bottle Erlenmeyer glass funnel Crystallizer Desiccating Glass Glass Flat Lower Flask Round Lower Distillation Flat Water Funnel Decanting Funnel Serpentin Thermometer. B. PORCELAN. Capsules tígles nevecilla saguit funnel Buchner solution. C. METAL. COSTripod metal grates with or without asbestos drive triangles clamps symmetrical steel rack braces. 5. GENERAL RULES FOR LABORATORY WORK. No entering a laboratory without a teacher or manager present Follow the instructions of the teacher or the person responsible for studying each experience before conducting Maintenance of Responsible Attitude. no jokes should be spent, running or screaming Do not eat, drink and do not smoke in the practice lab Wash your hands before leaving laboratory 6. SAFETY IN CHEMICAL LAB Do not smoke, eat or drink in the laboratory. Wear a robe and always keep it tight so that you will protect your clothes. Keep warm clothes and personal belongings in your closet or locker and never leave them on the airboard. Do not wear scarves, long scarves, clothing or items that make your mobility difficult. Try not to go back and forth for no reason and, above all, not to run inside the laboratory. If you have long hair, take it. Arrange only the necessary books and notebooks on the table. Always keep your hands clean and dry. If you have any injuries, cover it up. Don't try to eat food. In the accident, burn or injury, immediately inform the teacher. Remember where the medical cabinet is Keep the work area clean and tidy 7. IMPLEMENTS FOR PROTECTION WHEN THE LABORATORY Use with a long-sleeved dress. Keeping the dress fastened Use contact lenses Should Not wear bracelets, pendants, piercings or loose clothing Do not wear sandals or shoes that leave your feet exposed to wounds should be worn covered, even if the gloves are used to work hand protection with gloves Mandatory use of protective glasses to protect the eyes 8. HAZARD SYMBOLS IN EXPLOSIVE CHEMICAL REAGENTS: It is used to indicate that substances or reagents can release gases that, when exposed to the environment, with another substance or undergo sudden changes, they can explode violently. OXIDANT: This is a chemical compound that oxidizes another substance in electrochemical or raeox reactions. In these reactions the compound is oxidized decreases. FLAMMABLE: The flammableness point of the substance is usually the lowest temperature in the fuel, at which a flammable mixture can form when exposed to air. The Pensky-Martens device is used to measure the flammable point. A flammable non-metallic substance that undergoes changes when exposed to fire or when it is burned. TOXIC: Toxic, it is any chemical that is injected into a living organism has a harmful effect. The study of poisons is known as toxicology. IRRITANT: In the field of medicine and biology, irritation is an inflammatory condition or painful reaction of the body, caused mainly by some type of allergy to chemical agents or other stimuli (e.g. heat or ultraviolet radiation). Irritation can occur in different parts of the body: eyes, nose, intestines (irritated colon), skin. NOCIVA: This indicates that some substances that, when inhaled by food or skin penetration, may include a risk of limited gravity. CORROSIVE: This serves to indicate that these substances, whether gases, liquids or solids, when exposed to living tissues can cause a devastating effect on them. DANGEROUS FOR ENVIRONMENT: Depending on the potential danger, don't let them reach the pipeline, on the ground or in the environment You have special requirements for waste management. 9. FIRST AUXILIES IN CASE ACCIDENT FUEGO in LABORATORY Evacuad laboratory, however a small fire, mainly by an outlet or emergency exit if not possible by the main one. Warn all employees without panic spread and always stay calm. Small Fires If the fire is small and localized, turn it off with a suitable fire extinguisher, sand or fire cover a suitable sized container that sinks it. Remove flammable chemicals that are close to the fire. Never use water to extinguish a fire caused by solvent inflammation. Big fires are saving fire. Use the right fire extinguishers. If the fire cannot be quickly controlled, start the fire alarm, alert the fire service and evacuate the building. FIRE IN BODY If your clothes are lit up, immediately cry for help. Stretch to the ground and roll over to put out the flames. Don't run and don't try to get to shower safety unless it's too close to you. It is your responsibility to help someone who is on fire. Cover it with a fire blanket, run it into the shower security if it is nearby, or roll it to the floor. Never use a fire extinguisher per person. Once the fire is lit, keep the person lying down, making sure they don't catch a cold and provide medical attention. BURNS Small burns caused by hot material, baths, heating plates or blankets, etc., will be treated by washing the affected area with cold water for 10-15 minutes. Stronger burns require immediate medical attention. Do not use cream and oil ointments for severe burns. CUTS The cuts caused by broken glass material are a common laboratory risk. These cuts should be washed well. Not bad. cuba hidroneumatica de laboratorio de quimica. cuba hidroneumatica de laboratorio uso. cuba hidroneumatica de laboratorio funcion

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