

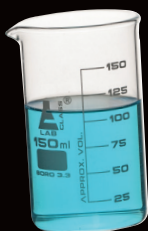
Class A v Class B

and other useful things to know ...

CLASS A

- Usually made from borosilicate glass
- Superior thermal and chemical resistance
- Accuracy retained over a longer period in comparison to Class B glassware
- Better accuracy compared to Class B

Beakers are simple cylindrical shaped containers used to hold reagents or samples.



Flasks are narrow-necked glass containers, typically conical or spherical, used in a laboratory to hold reagents or samples. Example flasks include the Erlenmeyer flask, Florence flask and Schlenk flask.



EXAMPLES OF GLASSWARE USED FOR MEASUREMENTS INCLUDE:

Bottles are containers with narrow openings generally used to store reagents or samples. Small bottles are called vials.



Jars are cylindrical containers with wide openings that may be sealed.



Graduated cylinders are cylindrical containers used for volumetric measurements.



Bell jars are used to contain vacuums.



Test tubes are used by chemists to hold, mix, or heat small quantities of solid or liquid chemicals, specially for qualitative experiments and assays.



Volumetric flasks are for measuring a specific volume of fluid.



Desiccators of glass construction are used to dry materials or keep material dry.



Glass evaporating dishes such as watch glasses are primarily used as an evaporating surface (though they may be used to cover a beaker).

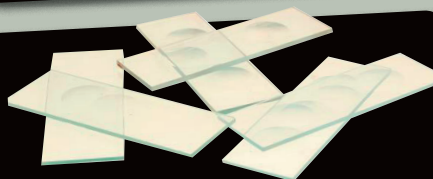


Burettes are used to dispense precise amounts of liquid reagents.

Glass Petri dishes are used to culture living cells.



Microscope slides are thin strips used to hold items under a microscope.



Glass pipettes are used to transfer precise quantities of fluids.



We bring STEAM to life

www.rapidonline.com

Rapid Education, Severalls Lane, Colchester, Essex CO4 5JS • Email: sales@rapidonline.com

Rapid
education

M1071 02/22