Lab Equipment and Safety PPT

6th Period
Pink Dolphins

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A graduated cylinder, measuring cylinder or mixing cylinder is a common piece of laboratory equipment used to measure the volume of a liquid.
a flat heated surface (or a set of these), typically portable, used for cooking food or keeping it hot.
Digital Scale

A digital scale is a measurement device used to measure the weight or mass of an object or substance.
Clay Triangle

A pipeclay triangle is a piece of laboratory apparatus that is used to support a crucible being heated by a Bunsen burner or other heat source.
Krusty Krab Pizza

- Axel Soto
- Diana Reyes
- Iveth Avila
- Berenice Benitez
Pipet

A slender tube attached to or incorporating a bulb, for transferring or measuring out small quantities of liquid, especially in a laboratory.
Bunsen Burner

Is a common laboratory instrument that produces a hot, sootless, non-luminous flame. The Bunsen Burner allows for precise regulation of the mixing of gas and oxygen in its central barrel before combustion, which ignites the flame.
Test Tube

A thin glass tube closed at one end, used to hold small amounts of materials for laboratory testing or experiments.
Scoopula

Lab settings to transfer solids
Group Names

Team Harambe
Claudia
Dasean
Owen
Janelys
Jason
Test Tube Stand

A glass container.
Test Tube Clamp

Metal prongs to hold a test tube.
Florence Flask

A glass container with a round bottom.
Evaporating Dish

A bowl.
Beaker

Beakers are used for holding liquids and measuring them.
Group Names

Kyle Andersen
Hunter Cruz
Seth Easter
Chloe Marks
Burette

A graduated tube that has a tap at the end.
Eye Wash Station

Used to flush chemicals and other substances out of the eyes
Plastic Wash Bottle

Used to pour liquids in smaller amounts.
Litmus Paper

Paper stained with litmus used to indicate acidity or alkalinity of a substance.
Group names

Avery Perez
Callie Hanson
Skylar Pope
Tessa Hardin
Emergency Shower

A emergency shower is a unit designed to wash an individual's head and body which has come into contact with hazardous chemicals.
Watch Glass

A watch glass is a circular concave piece of glass used in chemistry as a surface to evaporate a liquid, to hold solids while being weighed, for heating a small amount of substance and as a cover for a beaker.
A ring stand, is a piece of scientific equipment, to which clamps can be attached to hold test tubes and other equipment such as burettes which are most often used in titration experiments.
Iron Ring

An iron ring is an item of laboratory equipment which comprises a conjoined metal ring and radially-extending rod. In some cases, the rod terminates in a screw clamp for attachment to a retort stand or other support; in others, the rod may be attached to a stand by means of a laboratory clamp holder.
Crucible

A crucible is a melting pot used for extremely hot chemical reactions — the crucible needs to be melt-proof.
Group names

Purple group
Lourdes
Jill
Ashely
Savannah
bethanie
Wire Gauze

The purpose of wire gauze is to be placed on the support ring that is attached to the ring stand between the Bunsen burner and the beakers to support the beakers or other glassware or flasks during heating.
Erlenmeyer Flask

a conical, flat-bottomed laboratory flask with a narrow neck
Lab Emergency Shut Off

It's a button that you push when there is an emergency in the lab.
Bottle and dropper

A glass tube with a hollow rubber bulb at one end and a small opening at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drop.
Mortar and Pestle

A **mortar and pestle** is a device used since ancient times to prepare ingredients or substances by crushing and grinding them into a fine paste or powder.
Group 1 - Lab Safety Rules

- Hair up
- Goggles
- Apron
- Close toed shoes
- No jewelry
- No loose clothing
- Follow instructions
How to Read a Chem Label and SDS

By looking at the chart it shows you the different colors and what hazards they threat if you ever use them incorrectly.
Group 2 - Lab Safety Rules

1. NO RUNNING
2. ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS
3. HAIR MUST BE TIED BACK WHEN WORKING WITH CHEMICALS
4. NO HORSE PLAYING IN THE LAB
5. APPROPRIATE CLOTHING
6. ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY EQUIPMENT
How to Read a Chem Label and SDS

Red: Fire Hazards

Blue: Health

Yellow: Reactivity

White: Special
Group 3 - Lab Safety Rules

No horse play!
Hair up
Closed toes shoes
Goggles
Lab coat
No loose clothing
How to Read a Chem Label and SDS

Just do it.
Identify the hazard label.
Read extra information in the SDS sheet.
Group 4 - Lab Safety Rules

Always wear safety equipment.

Always tie your hair up.

Never eat inside the lab.

Always follow the rules and don’t do anything not allowed.

Tell the teacher if you broke something and if you spilled something.

Wear closed toe shoes.

Use common sense.
How to Read a Chem Label and SDS

Red - fire hazard

Blue - health hazard

Yellow - reactivity hazard

White - special hazard

Each labeled 0-4, with 0 being the lowest risk and 4 being the highest.
Group 5 - Lab Safety Rules

1. Correct clothing (Closed toe shoes, Safety goggles, Long pants, Apron, Etc.)
2. Hair up.
3. No food or drinks in the lab.
4. Dispose of all chemical waste properly.
5. Report any accident (spill, breakage, etc.) or injury (cut, burn, etc.)
6. No horse play.
How to Read a Chem Label and SDS

Red: Fire

Yellow: Reactivity

Blue: Health

White: Specific

Number 4 is the most serious, and 0 is the least serious.
Group 6 - Lab Safety Rules

Follow the dress code, no food or drinks allowed in the lab, follow the directions, no horse playing, inform teacher when something is wrong.
How to Read a Chem Label and SDS

Safety Data Sheets are an essential component of the GHS and are intended to provide comprehensive information about a substance or mixture for use in workplace chemical management.