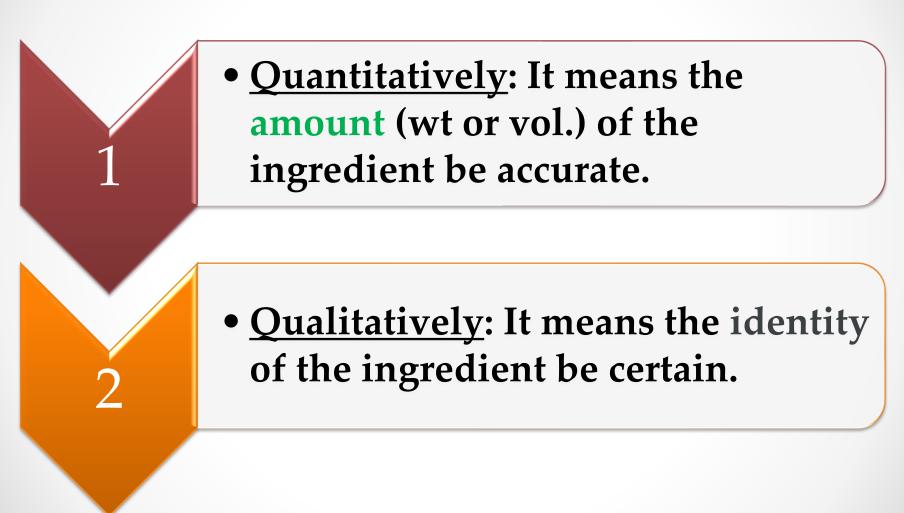
### Lab 1 Laboratory apparatus اعداد : م.نورا زاوار م.م زهراء عامر



# The lab covers the following topics

- 1 Laboratory apparatus
- 2 Weight measurement
- 3 Volume measurement
- 4 Simple solution
- 5 Aromatic water
- 6 Stock solution
- 7 Reducing and Enlargement

• The pharmaceutical preparation, as the final forms used for medication, must be effective and safe. It should be accurate quantitatively and qualitatively.





#### Mortar and pestle

Mortar and pestle are implements used since ancient times to prepare **ingredients** or substances by crushing and grinding them into a fine paste or powder





#### Wide mouth bottle

are easier to fill and are recommended for the storage of solid, semi-solid and viscous liquid materials.





#### Cylindrical measure cylinder

a relatively slim glass or plastic cylinder used specifically for calibrating beakers or measuring a liquid's volume. Graduated cylinders come in a variety of sizes such as 10 ml, 25 ml, 50 ml, 100 ml, 500 ml and 1,000 ml. Scientists take measurements by viewing, at eye-level, the lowest point of the convex dip that the liquid in the cylinder makes.





#### Conical measure cylinder

is a type of laboratory glassware which consists of a **conical cup** with a notch on the top to allow for the easy pouring of liquids, and **graduated** markings on the side to allow easy and accurate **measurement** of volumes of liquid.



#### Conical flask

 This shape allows the flask to be sealed with a bung for heating purposes, while also allowing a researcher the freedom to shake or stir the flask without spilling liquid. The Erlenmeyer flask has diverse uses such as holding and measuring chemical liquid samples, but can also be used to mix, heat and boil chemicals.



#### Volumetric flask •

(measuring **flask** or graduated **flask**) is a piece of laboratory apparatus, a type of laboratory **flask**, calibrated to contain a precise volume at a particular temperature. **Volumetric flasks** are used for precise dilutions and preparation of standard solutions.



#### • Filter paper

Used for separation of different materials , especially the soluble from the non soluble ones





#### • Thermometer

Used to measure the temperature of the solutions , or work conditions





#### Pipette •

A pipet transfers relatively small amounts of liquid. In the most commonly used pipettes, experimenters draw liquid into one end of a glass or plastic cylinder by the prior squeezing of the rubber or plastic ball at the opposite end. The amount of liquid able to be drawn into the pipette is usually fixed, to enable accuracy in measurement.





#### Watch glass

 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.



#### Slab and spatula

 Used for incorporation of drugs into creams, ointments or preparations of ointment bases or cream base



#### Test tube

 They are designed to hold small quantities of chemicals and feature a flared lip to make pouring easier. Test tubes can hold liquid or solid chemicals and can be used to contain small chemical reactions. The slimness of the test tube reduces the spread of any vapors that may be produced by the reaction.



- Funnel
- tube or pipe that is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, used for guiding liquid or powder into a small opening.



#### • Beaker

 A beaker is a cylindrical glass or plastic vessel used for holding liquids. It is a multi-purpose piece of equipment used for containing a chemical reaction, measuring liquids, heating them over a Bunsen burner's flame or collecting them in a titration experiment.



#### • Balance

• A balance determines the mass of something, such as a dry chemical.



#### • Stirrer

used to mix chemicals and liquids for **laboratory** purposes. They are usually made of solid **glass**, about the thickness and slightly longer than a drinking straw, with rounded ends.



## Thank you any question