

Chromotography lab essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Safety Please be sure read everything carefully. We have a number of safety procedure and common sense guide lines that should always be followed when working in any laboratory even if that lab is your kitchen. In every lab there is always the danger that you may expose yourself to injury. The chemicals and equipment that you use and the way that you use them are very important, not only for your safety but for the feet of those working around you.

Please follow these rules at all times. Failure to do so increases your risk of accidents. 1. Safety Goggles: All students are required to have and wear safety splash goggles during lab procedures and especially when chemicals are being heated or mixed. If others are watching you perform the procedure, they too will need to wear safety goggles, otherwise they should not be in the area. Safety glasses will protect your eyes from chemicals that spatter or explode. Running water should be available. If you happen to get a chemical in your eyes, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, contact a physician.

Take the lab procedure instruction and the bottle of chemical with you to the doctor's office. Goggles are available Tort purchase at ten Detectors.

Chemical contact Walt SKIn: Your Kit contains protective gloves to wear whenever you are handling chemicals. If you do happen to spill a chemical on your skin, flush the area with water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, contact a physician. Take this book and the bottle of chemicals with you. 3. Smelling Chemicals: If you need to smell a chemical to identify it, hold it six inches away from your nose and wave your hands over the opening of the container toward your nose.

Waft: some of the fumes toward your nose without exposing you too large dose of anything really stinky or dangerous. Under no circumstances are you to taste any of the chemicals used in these experiments. 4. No Eating or Drinking During the Lab : When you eat or drink, you run the risk of ingesting strange chemicals. Make sure your hands and lab area are always clean when you are finished experimenting. 5. Clean up all Messes Immediately: This is not time to be a pig. Your lab area should be spotless when you start experimenting and spotless when you leave.

If not, clean it. 6. Proper Disposal of Poisons: If a poisonous substance is used or formed during the experiment in this lab, the lab manual will tell you. There must be handled according to the direction in the manual. 7. No Horseplay: Horseplay can lead to chemical spills, accidental fires, broken containers, damaged equipment, and injury. Never throw anything to another person. Be careful where you put your hands and arms. Absolutely, no wrestling, punching, or shoving in the lab. 8. First Aid Kit: If you do not already have a first aid kit, please prepare one.

Be sure your kit has gauze, band-aid, baking soda, ointments, forceps, scissors, hydrogen peroxide and a chemical cold pack. Report all accidents to the your instructor. 9. Fire: Remember the rule: Get help with any fire that is not part of the lab. Know where to locate and how to use a fire extinguisher. If cloths are on fire: Stop, Drop and Roll!!! 10. A bit about the responsibility of students and you in the cleaning of the lab. Keep your work area as nice as it is and pick up after yourself. Clean messy lab benches or counters and sink areas. Please, if you have any questions do not hesitate to contact us.

If you are not sure how to handle a particular chemical, procedure, or part of an experiment, ask for help. If you do not feel comfortable doing something, then don't do it. If there is any concern upon chemical exposure, contact a physician or us. Take this lab manual and the bottle of the chemical with you to the doctor. Changes: Physical or Chemical Lab Important! Wear safety glasses! L. Objective: To identify some special physical properties of matter (absorbency, hardness, brittleness, malleability, elasticity, etc.) by performing some simple tests on moon substances. II.

Discussion: Several of the properties of matter (color, shape, density, viscosity) are useful in classifying types of matter and finding uses for objects. We often find however, that these common properties have limitations. If we describe a fruit as a firm, oval shaped object with a smooth skin, crunchy interior, and small seeds, we are likely to convey the image of an apple. We still can't tell someone if the apple is a Macintosh, Red Delicious, or Granny Smith variety, however. To better describe an apple, we could say Area Delouses are good Tort eating strange an Moonstones are good for applesauce.

When we use the culinary attributes of apples to better describe them, we employ some of the special properties of apples. A special feature, a special use, or a special property is effective in setting one object apart from the " pack. " In this activity, you will investigate some of the special physical properties of substances to aid you in making classifications of matter. III.

Materials: Paper towel, cloth towel, plastic wrap (e. G. , Saran wrap), sponge, colored liquid (e. G. Juice), steel (e. G. , steel nail, the head of a steel hammer), copper (e. G. Per wire, copper penny), aluminum (aluminum nail,

aluminum pan, aluminum soda can), glass (e. G. Glass bottle), piece of chalk, wood (e. G. Popsicle stick), hammer, pencil lead, string, tooth pick, rubber band.. ' V. Procedure / Observations: Absorbency: Dip a piece of paper towel in the colored liquid and observe what occurs. Repeat this procedure with a scrap of cloth towel, plastic wrap, and a sponge. What differences do you observe? Hardness: Use steel to try and scratch copper, aluminum, glass, wood, and a piece of chalk. In the chart below, record if the nail was able to scratch the other substance.