

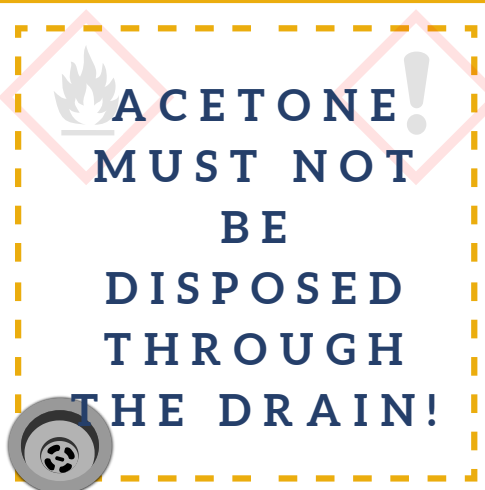
CLEANING GLASS EQUIPMENT



IF POSSIBLE, CLEAN GLASSWARE DIRECTLY AFTER USE!

This has several advantages, incl. structured actions in the lab:

- Reuse directly when needed
- Time saving, as possible solids cannot dry on
- Only tidying up is necessary before leaving the lab.
- sufficient time for air drying
- no "traffic jam" at the sink at the end of the lab day

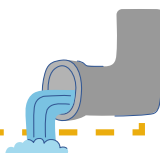


AIR DRY GLASSWARE IF POSSIBLE

Drying with paper towels or compressed air can lead to contamination. If there is not enough time, glassware can be rinsed with acetone. This allows water residues to evaporate.

ETHANOL IS TO BE PREFERRED TO ACETONE!

Unlike acetone, ethanol may be put down the drain.



WASHING OUT CHEMICALS

Possible solvents:

- Demineralised water
- Ethanol or Isopropanol
- Acetone

(Dichloromethane for very non-polar substances, e.g. aromatics)



The choice of solvent depends on the polarity of the chemical to be washed out.

Choose the solvent wisely!

FLUSH GLASS UNDER THE FUME HOOD

...if the experiment was also carried out under the fume hood!

Residual amounts in the glassware can also be harmful to health.



IF NECESSARY, WEAR GLOVES WHEN RINSING!

IF THE RINSE WATER CONTAINS RESIDUES OF CHEMICALS, IT MUST BE COLLECTED!

The rinse water must then not go down the drain.



This overview does not claim to be complete. If you notice that your knowledge in this area is not sufficient, inform yourself and ask. You are responsible for your actions in the lab!