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# GLASSWARE APPARATUS



Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

## Dean-Stark glass apparatus 10ml

### Capacity (ml)

500Socket

29/32Pack (u.)

1

### Reference

[073-000009](#)

### Packaging

x u.

### Description

Refrig. Dean-Stark 400mmCone

29/32Socket

-Pack (u.)

1

### Reference

[073-000434](#)

### Packaging

x u.

### Description

Complete equipmentCone

-Socket

-Pack (u.)

1

### Reference

[073-000714](#)

### Packaging

x u.

### Description

10ml collector 1-10Cone

29/32Socket

29/32Pack (u.)

1

### Reference

[073-0714/1](#)

### Packaging

x u.

## Dean-Stark glass apparatus 25ml with glass stopcock

**Capacity (ml)**

500**Socket**

29/32**Pack (u.)**

1

**Reference**

[073-000009](#)

**Packaging**

x u.

**Description**

Refrig. Dean-Stark 400mm**Cone**

29/32**Socket**

**-Pack (u.)**

1

**Reference**

[073-000434](#)

**Packaging**

x u.

**Description**

Manifold with glass stopcock 25ml**Cone**

29/32**Socket**

29/32**Pack (u.)**

1

**Reference**

[073-0715/1](#)

**Packaging**

x u.

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## Dean-Stark glass apparatus 25ml with needle stopcock

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.



## Glass apparatus for arsenic determination

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## Glass apparatus for arsenic determination by Gutzeit method

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## Glass apparatus for determination of alcoholic grade in wines

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## **Glass apparatus for saponification indices**

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## **Glass apparatus for volatile acidity determination in wines**

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## **Glass spryer**

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## **Kuderna-Danish glass apparatus (condenser-evaporator)**

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## **Multicollector Dean-Stark Apparatus**

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

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## **Rankine device for the determination of sulfurous anhydride in wine**

Scharlau glassware is manufactured according to standardised methods and known for its compliance with established standards.

# GLASSWARE BEAKERS



## Beakers, low form, graduated, borosilicate glass DIN 12331

Scharlau glass beakers with double scale for easier reading and built-in retrace code for better traceability. Designed to prepare or heat substances, measure approximate volumes or transfer liquids. Manufactured according to high quality standards, offering completely homogeneous walls, well-finished rims and a perfectly flat base.

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## Beakers, tall form, graduated, borosilicate glass DIN 12331

Scharlau glass beakers with double scale for easier reading and built-in retrace code for better traceability. Designed to prepare or heat substances, measure approximate volumes or transfer liquids. Manufactured according to high quality standards, offering completely homogeneous walls, well-finished rims and a perfectly flat base.

# GLASSWARE BOTTLES AND FLASKS



## Amber laboratory bottle

Glass bottles are excellent for storing, shaking and mixing products used in the laboratory. Bottles and flasks are available in different designs depending on the experimental set-up. Also in amber to protect the contents from light and environmental changes.

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## Clear laboratory bottle

Glass bottles are excellent for storing, shaking and mixing products used in the laboratory. Bottles and flasks are available in different designs depending on the experimental set-up. Also in amber to protect the contents from light and environmental changes.

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## Screw caps for laboratory bottles

Glass bottles are excellent for storing, shaking and mixing products used in the laboratory. Bottles and flasks are available in different designs depending on the experimental set-up. Also in amber to protect the contents from light and environmental changes.

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## Cylindrical bottles with socket

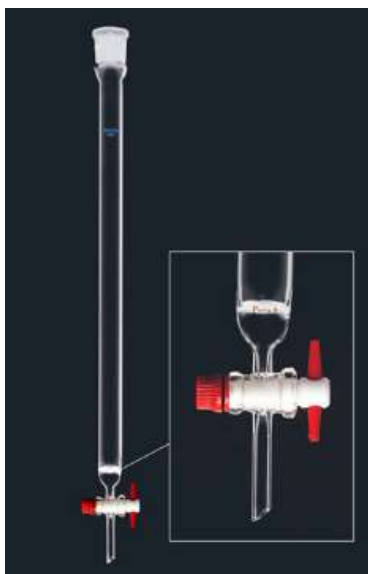
Glass bottles are excellent for storing, shaking and mixing products used in the laboratory. Bottles and flasks are available in different designs depending on the experimental set-up. Also in amber to protect the contents from light and environmental changes.

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## Winkler bottles for chemical oxygen demand determination

Glass bottles are excellent for storing, shaking and mixing products used in the laboratory. Bottles and flasks are available in different designs depending on the experimental set-up. Also in amber to protect the contents from light and environmental changes.

# GLASSWARE COLUMNS



## Chromatographic columns with frit and NS socket with PTFE stopcock (porous plate 0)

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## Chromatographic columns with frit, beaded rim and needle-valve stopcock (porous plate 0)

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## Chromatographic columns with indentations and NS socket

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Chromatography columns with glass stopcock socket and cone and porosity 0 sintered disc**

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Columns according to Vigreux With NS socket and NS cone, without glass jacket**

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Flash-chromatography columns with PTFE-valve**

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Fractionating columns with ground joints, without stopcock**

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Glass column chromatography with tank, with conical PTFE key , frosted female and porous plate P.0**

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Microdistillation with Liebig condenser, outlet with NS cone, water connection with olives, with sockets NS 14/23**

Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

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## **Rashing rings, column packings**



Scharlau glass tubes made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass are used for a variety of laboratory applications; chromatography, substance purification, liquid-liquid extraction, filtration and chemical reactions.

# GLASSWARE EVAPORATING DISHES, CRUCIBLES, CRYSTALLISING DISHES AND DESICCATORS



## Evaporating dishes, borosilicate glass

Evaporation capsules and crystallisers made from 3.3 borosilicate glass guarantee maximum safety in the laboratory. For temperatures over 500 °C, we have quartz crucibles with exceptional resistance to abrupt temperature changes and which can operate up to 1000 °C. Glass desiccators are used to dry and store moisture-sensitive substances. They are designed to create a dry environment inside the vessel, protecting the contents from atmospheric humidity.

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## Crystallizing dishes with glass spout

Evaporation capsules and crystallisers made from 3.3 borosilicate glass guarantee maximum safety in the laboratory. For temperatures over 500 °C, we have quartz crucibles with exceptional resistance to abrupt temperature changes and which can operate up to 1000 °C. Glass desiccators are used to dry and store moisture-sensitive substances. They are designed to create a dry environment inside the vessel, protecting the contents from atmospheric humidity.

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## Crystallizing dishes without glass spout

Evaporation capsules and crystallisers made from 3.3 borosilicate glass guarantee maximum safety in the laboratory. For temperatures over 500 °C, we have quartz crucibles with exceptional resistance to abrupt temperature changes and which can operate up to 1000 °C. Glass desiccators are used to dry and store moisture-sensitive substances. They are designed to create a dry environment inside the vessel, protecting the contents from atmospheric humidity.

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## Stopcocks for dessicator

Evaporation capsules and crystallisers made from 3.3 borosilicate glass guarantee maximum safety in the laboratory. For temperatures over 500 °C, we have quartz crucibles with exceptional resistance to abrupt temperature changes and which can operate up to 1000 °C. Glass desiccators are used to dry and store moisture-sensitive substances. They are designed to create a dry environment inside the vessel, protecting the contents from atmospheric humidity.

# GLASSWARE FLASKS



## Erlenmeyer flasks narrow neck DIN 1773

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Erlenmeyer flasks wide neck DIN 1773

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Erlenmeyer flasks with conical ground joint

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Erlenmeyer flasks with GL thread

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Erlenmeyer flasks with screw thread joint

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Flasks, flat bottom, narrow neck DIN 1773

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Flasks, ground socket, flat bottom, long neck

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Flasks, ground socket, flat bottom, short neck

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Flasks, ground sockets, round bottom, two necks, parallel central and side necks

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Flasks, round bottom, narrow neck DIN 1773

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Round-bottom flasks with conical ground joint

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Three-neck round-bottom flasks, side necks angled

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Three-neck round-bottom flasks, side necks parallel

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Two-neck round-bottom flasks, side neck angled

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Pear shaped flasks with three necks

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Pear-shape flasks with conical ground joint

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Two-neck pear-shaped flasks

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Evaporating flasks with conical ground joint

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

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## Receiving flasks, especially for rotary evaporators, with spherical joint socket S 35

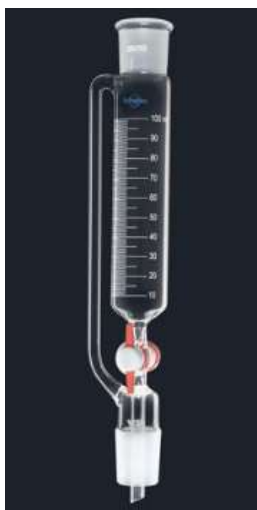
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## Kjeldahl flasks

Scharlau flasks are made from Schott Duran® 3.3 borosilicate glass for greater resistance to thermal shock. Thanks to their versatility and specific design, glass flasks are essential laboratory tools in a variety of applications, from solution preparation and storage to chemical reactions and analysis.

# GLASSWARE FUNNELS



## Dropping funnels, cylindrical, with needle-valve plug, with pressure equalizing tube

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Dropping funnels, cylindrical, with PTFE plug

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Dropping funnels, glass stopcock

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Funnels for powdered products

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Funnels with equalising arm, glass stopcock

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Funnels with equalising arm, PTFE stopcock

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Funnels with NS cone, solid addition funnels, angle: 60°

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Funnels, plain, with long stem (angle: 60°)

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Funnels, plain, with short stem (angle: 60°)

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Separating funnel, conical PTFE stopcock, with stopper

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Separating funnel, ground joints and glass stopcock

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Separating funnels, conical, with glass plug

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

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## Separating funnels, conical, with needle-valve plug

Funnels made from 3.3 borosilicate glass are available in various models designed for different applications. Depending on the accuracy required, graduated funnels equipped with a high-precision valve are also available: separating funnels, powder funnels and addition funnels.

# GLASSWARE LABORATORY ITEMS



## Soda glass Petri dishes

Glass homogenisers consist of a glass mortar and a PTFE pestle; the grinding clearance ranges from 0.15 to 0.25 mm, while the piston rod has a diameter of 6.55 mm. The indicated capacities refer to the working capacities. Avoid overheating as it could condense the tissue being homogenised. Glass mortars are used to crush and grind, prepare mixtures and solutions, extract and pulverise, prepare pastes, and in tests and experiments. Made with glass for a greater resistance to high temperatures, blows and chemical corrosion. Available with a glass handle. Also available in porcelain and agate. Soda glass petri dishes, autoclave resistant.

Specially manufactured to ensure completely uniform wall thicknesses and consistent optical performance, ideal for microbiological tests, such as microorganism cultivation, colony counting and isolation, susceptibility testing, experiments, and observation.

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### **Solid glass rod to stir**

Glass homogenisers consist of a glass mortar and a PTFE pestle; the grinding clearance ranges from 0.15 to 0.25 mm, while the piston rod has a diameter of 6.55 mm. The indicated capacities refer to the working capacities. Avoid overheating as it could condense the tissue being homogenised. Glass mortars are used to crush and grind, prepare mixtures and solutions, extract and pulverise, prepare pastes, and in tests and experiments. Made with glass for a greater resistance to high temperatures, blows and chemical corrosion. Available with a glass handle. Also available in porcelain and agate. Soda glass petri dishes, autoclave resistant. Specially manufactured to ensure completely uniform wall thicknesses and consistent optical performance, ideal for microbiological tests, such as microorganism cultivation, colony counting and isolation, susceptibility testing, experiments, and observation.

## **GLASSWARE REACTORS VESSELS**



### **Close agitation with ceramic mechanical seal**

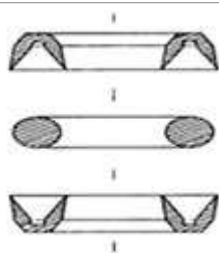
Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.





### Close stirring double PTFE sealing element

Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.



### Replacement Teflon seals closing agitation

Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.



### Stirrer bearing, with screthread and ground glass cone

Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.

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### Connection between metal rods and double fibercard

Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.

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### Cylindrical reactor, DN with slot flange, Schott type

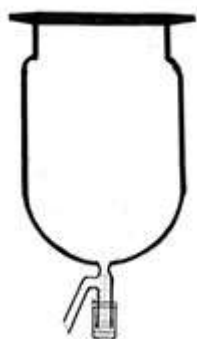
Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.

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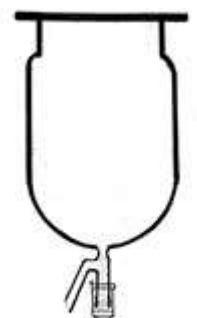
### Cylindrical reactor, flat range FG

Laboratory reactor flasks are used in various scientific and research applications. These reactors are specifically designed to perform small-scale chemical reactions in a laboratory setting. Applications include chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical research, organic chemistry research, materials chemistry and biology research. The main advantage of these reactors is their transparency, as it means scientists can visually observe ongoing reactions and obtain greater control over the experimental conditions. Furthermore, glass is a chemically inert material, which minimises the possibility of unwanted interactions between the reagents and the reactor vessel.



### Cylindrical reactor, with PTFE stopcock, DN with slot flange, Schott type

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### Cylindrical reactor, with PTFE stopcock, flat flange FG

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### **Jacketed cylindrical reactor, with PTFE stopcock, DN with slot flange, Schott type**

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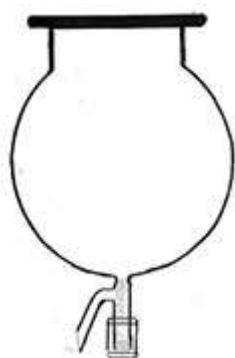
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### **Jacketed reactor, cylindrical, with PTFE stopcock, flat flange FG**

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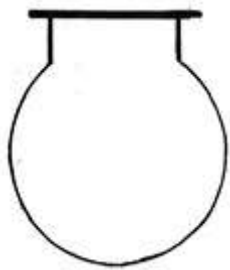
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### **Spheric reactor with PTFE stopcock, flat seal FG**

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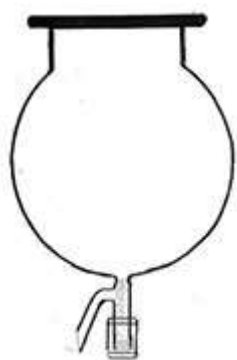
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### Spherical reactor, DN with slot flange Schott type

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### Spherical reactor, with PTFE stopcock, DN with slot flange Schott type

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### Spherical reactors, flat seal FG

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### Reactor lid with five necks, DN flange Schott type

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### Reactor lid with five necks, flat flange FG

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### Reactor lid with four necks, DN flange Schott type

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### Reactor lid with four necks, flat flange FG

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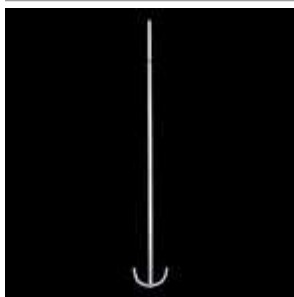
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### **Glass stirring rod for PTFE pivoting blade**

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### **Stirrer shaft, with anchor glass blade**

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### **Stirring rod for stainless steel reactors, anchor form**

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## **Stirring rods for reactors Hastelloy® ancora form**

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## **FEP coated o-ring seal for DN Schott type flange**

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## **Metal adapter for hose connection**

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## **Metal adapter for tube connection**

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## **PTFE or silicone seal, for flat joint FG**



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## **Silicone o-ring seal for DN Schott flange**

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## **Clamp for joint DN type Schott, with two fixing bars, stainless steel**

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## **Metal support structure with wheels for DN flange**

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## **Metallic clamp for flat flange FG, stainless steel**

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## **Metalic clamp for flat flange FG100 with two fixers**

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## **Piece for fastening the mechanical stirrer on the U-shaped support flat flange FG**

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## **Quick release clamp for DN flange Schott type, stainless steel**

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## **Support device for closing and joint DN reactors, type Schott**

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### **Support reactor , U-shaped , with two vertical rods flat flange FG**

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## **GLASSWARE TUBES AND VIALS**



### **Borosilicate glass test tubes rimless and round bottom**

Glass tubes are essential components in a plethora of experiments and tests performed in the laboratory. They come in a variety of shapes and sizes to suit different uses. They are

transparent, chemically resistant and can withstand high temperatures and mechanical forces, so they are very versatile and widely used in scientific research.

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## **Durham (bell) tubes**

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## **Glass tubes with ground joint**

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## **Centrifuge tubes with circle or conical bottom**

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## **Bell-shaped glass stopper for Tecator tube**

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## **Kjeldahl digestion tube constricted for Tecator equipment**

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## **Kjeldahl digestion tube for Büchi equipment**

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## **Kjeldhal digestion tube for Tecator equipment**

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## **Drying tubes, 'U' shape with two glass stopcocks**

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## **Glass calcium chloride tube, angled with ground joint**

Glass tubes are essential components in a plethora of experiments and tests performed in the laboratory. They come in a variety of shapes and sizes to suit different uses. They are transparent, chemically resistant and can withstand high temperatures and mechanical forces, so they are very versatile and widely used in scientific research.

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## **Nessler tubes with spout**

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## **Nessler tubes without spout**

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## **Thiele tubes for melting point**

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## **Tube for calcium chloride glass, 'U' shape**

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