NAME; OLOTU IYINOLUWA PELUMI

MATRIC NUMBER; 16/ MHS06/053

LEVEL; 200 LEVEL

DEPARTMENT; MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

 ASSIGNMENT

Describe cleaning methods of 4 named laboratory glassware.

Pyrex blood chemistry pipettes.

After use, rinse thoroughly with cool tap water, distilled water, alcohol or acetone, and then either. Dry by suction. (do not blow into the pipets as this will cause moisture to condense on the inside of the pipette.) To remove particles of coagulated blood or dirt, a cleaning solution should be used. It is best to fill the pipette overnight with the cleaning solution such as hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide or any detergent. In difficult cases concentrated nitric acid is used.

Pyrexplus glassware

Any non- abrasive glassware detergent may be used. If using a glassware dishwasher or glassware dryer, care should be taken to be sure the drying temperature does not exceed 110˚C. Exposure to dry heat should be minimized.. Avoid brushes and cleaning pads which could abrade the glass or damage the coating.

Corning slides and cover glass

Slides should be washed, placed in glacial acetic acid for 10 minutes, rinsed with distilled water and wiped dry with paper or cloth. Before use, wash with alcohol and wipe dry. The slides, after treatment and rinsing, may be placed in a wide jar and covered with alcohol.

Pyrex burettes

Remove the stopcock or rubber tip and wash the burette with detergent and water. Rinse with tap water till all the dirt is removed. Then rinse with distilled water and dry. Wash the stopcock or rubber tip separately .Before a glass stopcock is placed back in the burette, lubricate the joint with a stopcock lubricant.