

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

DURAN® Filtering Flask

DURAN® FILTERING FLASK			
mL	with side-arm socket	glass hose connection	with KECK™ assembly set
100 ¹	–	21 201 24 09	21 204 24 52
250 ¹	21 183 36 03	21 201 36 02	21 204 36 54
500 ¹	21 183 44 02	21 201 44 01	21 204 44 53
1000 ¹	21 183 54 07	21 201 54 06	21 204 54 58
2000 ¹	21 183 63 09	21 201 63 08	21 204 63 51
3000 ²	21 193 68 04	21 191 68 02	21 194 68 54
5000 ²	21 193 73 03	21 191 73 01	21 194 73 53
10000 ²	21 193 86 08	21 191 86 06	21 194 86 58
15000 ²	21 193 88 05	21 191 88 03	21 194 88 55
20000 ²	21 193 91 07	21 191 91 05	21 194 91 57

¹Erlenmeyer shape, ²Bottle shape



**DURAN
WHEATON
KIMBLE**

Excellence in your hands

ATTENTION: The safety instructions are only valid for original DURAN® products. Therefore, please pay attention to the DURAN® trademark which guarantees proven DURAN® quality and highest safety during application.

Working under vacuum

- Vacuum-tight due to their special geometry and high wall thickness, i.e. they can be used up to the technically maximum possible vacuum.
- Optimum safety for user.
- Filtering flask, Erlenmeyer shape conforms with DIN 12476 und ISO 6556.
- Filtering flasks with side-arm socket and plastic hose connection fulfil the regulations of the „equipment and product safety regulations“.
- Filtering flasks with side-arm socket and plastic hose connection offer improved safety for the user (see also chapter 5.2.4.1 „Richtlinie für Laboratorien“ BGR/GUV-R 120).
- Due to the high wall thickness and the reduced thermal shock resistance under pressure loading, the filtering flasks must not be heated on one side only or heated using an open flame (see also chapter 5.1.6 „Richtlinie für Laboratorien“ BGR/GUV-R 120).
- Before evacuation, the glass surfaces of the filtering flask must be checked for damage such as scratches, cracks or nicks. Damaged

filtering flasks must not be used for safety reasons (see also chapter 5.1.6 „Richtlinie für Laboratorien“ BGR/ GUV-R 120).

- When used under positive or negative pressure, and especially when also working with differential temperatures, additional care measures must be taken.
- Glass apparatus that is under pressure or vacuum should only be subject to further strain (e.g. significant temperature change) with extreme caution, as the individual resulting stresses are additive and could readily result in failure.

Autoclaving/Sterilisation

- Autoclavable/Sterilizable

Cleaning

- Cleaning should be carried out manually in a soaking bath or automatically in a dishwasher.
- To care properly for laboratory glassware, it should be washed immediately after use at low temperature, on a short cycle and with low alkalinity.

- Laboratory apparatus that has come into contact with infectious substances or microorganisms should be treated in accordance with the current guidelines.

Manual cleaning

- The generally recognized method is to wipe and rub the glass with a cloth or sponge soaked in cleaning solution. Abrasive cleaners and abrasive sponges should not be used on laboratory glassware as these can damage the surface of the glass.
- Surface damage can affect the glass properties and limit further use of the product.
- Laboratory glassware should not be soaked for long periods in alkaline media at more than 70 °C since this can have an adverse effect on the printing and may cause glass corrosion. Also to be avoided is severe mechanical action e.g. scraping using a metal spoon.

Automatic laboratory glassware reprocessing

- When cleaning in a dishwasher, load so that there is no glass-to-glass contact (especially the threads) to avoid chips or abrasions.

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