## INTRODUCTION TO THE CHEMISTRY LAB

## USE OF THE BALANCE \& PIPET

Objective: To learn to use the triple beam and analytical balances; to practice the techniques of "weighing in" and "weighing out" by difference and pipetting.

Procedure: As in the Chemistry 1110 Lab Manual, pages 34 - 36

## ObSERVATIONS:

## DATA:

## Part I:

"Weighing in" by difference

|  | Analytical <br> Balance, g | Triple Beam <br> Balance, g |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mass of empty 50 mL beaker |  |  |
| Mass of beaker and glass beads |  |  |
| Mass of glass beads |  |  |

"Weighing out" by difference

|  | Analytical <br> Balance, $g$ | Triple Beam <br> Balance, g |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mass of vial and glass beads |  |  |
| Mass of empty vial |  |  |
| Mass of glass beads |  |  |

## Weighing by "Taring"

Mass of beads in the beaker by weighing IN =
Mass of beads by Weighing OUT =

Sodium bicarbonate $\left(\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}\right)$ weighing exercise

| Mass of full vial, g |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mass of "1/3 empty" vial, g |  |
| Mass of "2/3 empty" vial, g |  |
| Mass of "empty" vial, g |  |


|  | Flask \#1 | Flask \#2 | Flask \#3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mass of $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ in <br> each flask, g |  |  |  |

## PART II:

## Pipetting Exercise:

Mass of empty 50 mL stoppered Erlenmeyer flask = $\qquad$ g

| Pipetted <br> Volume <br> $(\mathrm{mL})$ | Mass (g) of flask + <br> pipetted water | Mass (g) of $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ m L}$ <br> pipetted water | Absolute value of deviation <br> of each mass of water from <br> the average mass (g) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15.00 |  |  |  |
| 30.00 |  |  | Average Deviation <br> 45.00 |
|  |  | Average Mass <br> $=$ |  |

## Calculation of Average Volume \& Deviation delivered by 15.00 mL pipette:

(Use density of water at a given temperature in the lab manual in the introduction lab, to calculate the average volume and average deviation in terms of volume from the mass terms)

## Volume delivered by 15.00 mL pipette:

Average volume (mL) $\qquad$ $\pm$ Average deviation(mL) $\qquad$
(Remember, average deviation should be based on the number of decimals present in the average volume)

