

DURAN[®] pressure plus laboratory bottle with DIN thread, GL 45

DURAN[®] pressure plus laboratory bottle, clear
Item No.: 10 922 XX, 21 810 54

DURAN[®] pressure plus laboratory bottle, amber
Item No.: 10 943 XX, 21 816 54



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

Working under pressure and vacuum

- Pressure resistance conforms to DIN ISO 1595, confirmed by GS marking (TÜV ID: 0000020716).
- Vacuum and/or pressure resistant from -1 to 1.5 bar due to modified geometry (based on ISO 4796-1).
- Optimum safety for working under pressure or vacuum.
- Before using DURAN[®] pressure plus bottle under vacuum or pressure it must always be visually inspected to check that it is in perfect condition (no serious scratches, micro-cracks, abrasions, etc.). Damaged glassware should not be used for safety reasons (see also chapter 5.1.6 „Richtlinie für Laboratorien“ BGR/ GUV-R 120).
- When working under pressure the maximum figures indicated in the DURAN[®] laboratory glassware catalogue should not be exceeded.
- Never subject glassware to sudden pressure changes, e.g. always re-pressurise evacuated glass apparatus slowly.

- 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.

Temperature resistance

- When pressure loaded the following apply: thermal shock resistance 30 K and maximum usage temperature +140 °C.
- To avoid stresses in the glass, evacuated vessels or vessels under pressure must not be heated on one side or heated with an open flame. When using a water bath laboratory bottles must be heated gradually.

Autoclaving/ Sterilisation

- Autoclavable/ Sterilizable
- When autoclaving sterilising, the screw cap should only be loosely applied, since with a closed bottle pressure equalisation does not take place. Pressure in the bottle may result in breakage.
- An ideal complement is the membrane cap that allows pressure equalisation through a PTFE membrane and hence the cap can be tightly closed. Therefore the ease of use is greatly improved and the risk of glass breakage nearly excluded.

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.

Washer disinfectors for 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.