

LAB EQUIPMENT VOCABULARY

COVERSLIP - A small rectangular piece of glass used to cover the specimen on a microscope slide.

SLIDE - A small flat rectangular piece of glass on which specimens can be placed to be seen under a microscope.

MICROSCOPE - An instrument used to observe very small specimens

PESTLE - A club-shaped, hand held tool for grinding or mashing substances in a mortar.

MORTAR - A vessel in which substances are crushed or ground with a pestle.

TEST TUBE - A clear, cylindrical glass tube usually open at one end and rounded at the other. Used to hold materials in lab experiments.

MEDICINE DROPPER - A short glass tube fitted with a rubber bulb and used to measure liquids by drops.

FUNNEL - A cone shaped utensil having a small hole or narrow tube at the end and used to channel the flow of a substance into another container.

BEAKER - A wide cylindrical glass with a pouring lip, used as a laboratory container or mixing jar.

THERMOMETER - An instrument used for measuring temperature.

FILTER PAPER - Porous paper used to separate solids from liquids.

STIRRING ROD - A glass stick used for mixing. It is also used to help pour liquids.

GRADUATED CYLINDER - A cylindrical container used to measure the volume of liquids.

TWEEZERS - Small metal or plastic instrument used for holding or handling small objects.

TEST TUBE RACK - An apparatus designed to hold one or more test tubes.

HOT PLATE - An electrically heated plate used to heat objects.

PETRI DISH - A shallow circular dish with a loose fitting cover.

ERLENMEYER FLASK - A conical laboratory container with a narrow neck and flat bottom used to swirl contents without the danger of spilling.

ELECTRONIC BALANCE - A device used to measure the mass of objects.

SPOT PLATE - Rectangular plate with wells and is often used to observe properties of a substance.

BEAKER TONGS - A grasping device consisting of two arms that are joined and is used to handle hot glassware.

TEST TUBE HOLDER - Small metal tongs used to hold test tubes that are being submerged into another substance.

SCALPEL - A small, light, usually straight knife used in dissections.

DISSECTING NEEDLE - An instrument that usually consists of a wooden handle with a long needle that is used to move parts of a specimen during a dissection.

OVERFLOW CAN - A specialized beaker that has tubing out of the side. It is used for measuring the volume of an object (usually an irregular shaped one) by fluid displacement.

CRUCIBLE (Evaporating Dish) - Used for heating substances to very high temperatures.

BUNSEN BURNER - laboratory equipment that produces a single open gas flame, which is used for heating, sterilization, and combustion.