

DURAN® protect laboratory bottle

with DIN thread, GL 45, plastic coated

Item No.: 10 926 XX, 21 805 XX



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.

- The coating provides scratch, leak and splinter protection and is ideally suited to both the transport and storage of hazardous media or valuable samples.
- If the plastic coated bottle breaks during use, the contents and the plastic coating are likely to come into contact. A test for any interaction between plastic and contents should be carried out to ensure that the contents remain unchanged and can be further used.
- UV protection up to approx. 380 nm wavelength.

Working under pressure

- DURAN® laboratory bottles are, with the exception of the pressure-resistant DURAN® pressure plus bottles, in general not suitable for use under pressure or in a vacuum.
- The plastic coating does not increase the pressure resistance. These bottles must not be used for pressure or vacuum applications.

Temperature resistance

- The maximum operating temperature is +135 °C and thus the bottle is suitable for use in an autoclave.
- The maximum thermal shock resistance is $\Delta T=100$ K.
- Do not expose DURAN® Protect bottles to open flames or direct heat, e.g. on a laboratory hotplate.
- Long-term exposure to temperature (> 30 minutes) should be avoided.
- DURAN® Protect bottles can be used for freezing to –30 °C and used in microwaves.
- Thermal and chemical stresses can result in coating discolouration.

Autoclaving/ Sterilisation

- 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.
- The following process parameters should not be exceeded:
 - Steam sterilisation at 121 °C or 134 °C.
 - The cycle duration should not exceed 20 minutes.

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.