AZLON®WIDE NECK BOTTLES

Leak-Proof, Liner-Less Design.





IDEAL FOR A WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS INCLUDING SAMPLE COLLECTION, PREPARATION AND STORAGE

The extensive range of **Azlon®** wide neck storage bottles suit a variety of user applications including sample collection, preparation and storage. The bottles are precision injection blow molded and assembled with a high quality leak-proof liner-less cap. This provides excellent sealing between the bottle and the cap, eliminating the need for unnecessary and often problematic cap liners. Available in both polyethylene and polypropylene, these heavy duty and durable bottles offer good resistance to many chemicals, with smooth inner contours enabling efficient pouring and ease of cleaning.

The Azlon wide neck bottle range comprises the following products;

- Polypropylene bottles, ideal for autoclaving
- Amber bottles offering protection for light sensitive contents
- Graduated bottles with a write-on-panel supporting ease of sample management and identification
- Bulk pack options where the bottles and caps are packed separately within the same carton
- Lab pack versions, where the assembled bottle and cap shrink wrapped

LAB PACK



BULK PACK





AZLON® BOTTLE VERSATILITY MAKES THEM A LABORATORY ESSENTIAL

- Quality Accreditations;
 - Latex Free
 - REACH Compliant
 - TSE-BSE Compliant
 - Food Complaint EU 10/2011 / FDA CFR 21 177
- Certificates of Conformity

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF THE POLYMERS



Good resistance to a range of laboratory chemicals including acids, bases and some solvents.



 $\left(i
ight)$ For information on chemical resistance please refer to the chemical resistance chart on the reverse of this flier.

AUTOCLAVING



!\ When autoclaving bottles always ensure the caps are completely loosened or removed to prevent accidental implosion.

Secure closure comes from high quaility moulded threads and seal profiles on bottle and cap

A pronounced collar provides an effective anchor for shrink wrap

The smooth inner neck and base contours provide esy pouring and effective access for cleaning.

Base mouldings include recycling codes, bottle volumes and registration ramp as standard across the range.



AZLON° WIDE NECK BOTTLE, POLYPROPYLENE

- Translucent rigid polypropylene bottle with polypropylene screw cap
- Ideal for a wide range of liquid storage, media preparation and sampling applications

Product Code	Capacity (ml)	Height (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Neck I.D. (mm)	Pack Qty.
BWP0030PN	30	70	32	22	10
BWP0060PN	60	82	40	22	10
BWP0060BULK	60	82	40	22	800
BLP0100P	100	89	51	32	10
BLP0125P	125	104	51	32	10
BLP0150P	150	116	51	32	10
BLP0150BULK	150	116	51	32	330
BWP0250P	250	140	60	37	10
BWP0250BULK	250	140	60	37	200
BWP0500P	500	161	75	46	10
BWP0500BULK	500	161	75	46	110
BWP1000P	1000	205	90	55	5
BWP1000BULK	1000	205	90	55	60
BWP2000P	2000	242	120	55	5
BWP2000BULK	2000	242	120	55	30







When autoclaving bottles always ensure the caps are completely loosened or removed to prevent accidental implosion.

AZLON WIDE NECK AMBER BOTTLE, POLYPROPYLENE

- Opaque rigid polypropylene bottle with polypropylene screw cap
- Ideal for a wide range of light sensitive applications

Product Code	Capacity (ml)	Height (mm)	0.D. (mm)	Neck I.D. (mm)	Pack Qty.
BWP0060AP	60	82	40	22	10
BWP0150AP	150	116	51	32	10
BWP0250AP	250	140	60	37	10
BWP0500AP	500	161	75	46	10
BWP1000AP	1000	205	90	55	5
BWP2000AP	2000	242	120	55	5



For information on chemical resistance please refer to the chemical resistance chart.



When autoclaving bottles always ensure the caps are completely loosened or removed to prevent accidental implosion.





AZLON° GRADUATED BOTTLE, POLYPROPYLENE

- Translucent polypropylene bottle with polypropylene screw cap
- Clear printed graduations indicate millilitres and fluid ounces
- Large white write on panel for ease of labelling to support sample

Product Code	Capacity (ml)	Height (mm)	O.D. (mm)	Neck I.D. (mm)	Pack Qty.
BWP0060PGRAD	60	82	40	22	10
BLP0125PGRAD	125	104	51	32	10
BLP0150PGRAD	150	116	51	32	10
BWP0250PGRAD	250	141	60	37	10
BWP0500PGRAD	500	161	75	46	10
BWP1000PGRAD	1000	205	90	55	5



When autoclaving bottles always ensure the caps are completely loosened or removed to prevent accidental implosion.

AZLON® WIDE NECK BOTTLE, HDPE

- Translucent rigid HDPE bottle with polypropylene screw cap
- Ideal for a wide range of liquid storage, media preparation and sampling applications

Product Code	Capacity (ml)	Height (mm)	0.D. (mm)	Neck I.D. (mm)	Pack Qty.
BWH0030PN	30	70	32	22	10
BWH0060PN	60	82	40	22	10
BLH0100P	100	89	51	32	10
BLH0125P	125	104	51	32	10
BLH0150P	150	116	51	32	10
BWH0250PN	250	140	60	37	10
BWH0500PN	500	161	75	46	10
BWH1000PN	1000	205	90	55	5
BWH2000P	2000	242	120	55	5
BLH0100BULK	100	89	51	32	420
BLH0125BULK	125	104	51	32	350
BLH0150BULK	150	116	51	32	330
BWH0250BULK	250	140	60	37	200
BWH0500BULK	500	161	75	46	110
BWH1000BULK	1000	205	90	55	60
BWH2000BULK	2000	242	120	55	30











AZLON® The Chemical Resistance of plastics

This chart gives general guidelines on the chemical resistance of plastics. There are many factors that influence chemical resisyance, we therefore recommend that you test for your own application before selecting the appropriate Azlon® product.

If you have any doubts please contact us for assistance.

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EXCELLENT RESISTANCE:

continuous exposure to the substance does not cause damage within 30 days.



POOR RESISTANCE:

continuous exposure to the substance. Immediate damage may occur.



GOOD RESISTANCE:

continuous exposure to the substance causes minor damage with 7-30 days.



NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE

	LDPE HDI	PE	PP	PMP (TP)	() PVC	:	PC	PS	;	SAN	PN	IMA	PTI	FE	PON	1 PBT			LDF	E	HDP	.	PP	PME	(TPX)	PV		PC	PS	;	SAN	PMI	MA	PTFE	PO	М	PBT
Temperature °C						Т	Т			Т	Т						Temperature °C							П													\Box
Acetaldehyde	99	⊕ €		⊕ €	9 9	9 •	9	8	9 9	9 6	9 8	9	•	•	9	9 0 0	Hexane		•	9	0	9 €	9 6	•		•	9 🛚			9 4	9	•		9 @	•	•	•
Acetic Acid (Glacial)	9 9 9	❷ €	9 😛	⊕ €	9	9 6	9	8	9 6	9 6	9 8	8	•	❷ (8	9 9 0	Hydrobromic Acid (69	9%)	•	•	❷ (9 4	9 😉	•	•	9	9 😉	0	a	9 6	9	8	9	9 @	8	8	
Acetic Anhydride	8 8 9	⊕ €	9	(4)	9	9 6	9 8	8	9 9	9 6	9 8	9	a	e	8		Hydrochloric Acid (5%	6)	•	•	❷ 6	9	9	•	•	9	9 @	•	•	❷ €	9	•		9 @	8	8	8
Acetone	988	e	9	❷ €	9 (9 6	9	8	9 6	9 6	9 8	8	•	❷ (⊕ (9 😑 🗨	Hydrochloric Acid (35	5%)	•	•	❷ 6	9	9 🖷	•	•	9	9	8	•	9	9 😑	8	8	9 @	8	8	
Ammonium Chloride (10%)		❷ €	•	❷ €	9 (9 4	9	•	❷ €	9	9 😑	•	•	9 (Hydrofluoric Acid (48	%)	•	•	❷ 6	9	9 🖷	•	e	a	9 6	8	9	9	9	8	8	9 @	8	8	<u> </u>
Ammonium Hydroxide (30%)		❷ €	•	❷ €	9 (9 6	9 😑	9	₽ €	9 6	9	•	•	•	•		Hydrogen Peroxide (3	30%)	9	•	❷ 6	9	9 😉	•	•	9	9 @	•	•	9	9	a	9	9 @	•	8	9
Amyl Acetate	<u> </u>	● €	8	(4)	8	9 6	9	8	9	9 6	9 🙂	•	•	❷ (❷ (9 \varTheta 🗨	Lactic Acid (85%)		9	•	❷ 6	9	9 🖷	•	•	9	9 @	0	•	❷ €	9	•	❷ (9 @	•	8	9
Aniline (Phenylamine)	9 9	❷ €	9	9 6	9	9	9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	(0	9 😑 🗨	Methyl Acetate		•	8	❷ 6	9	9 🖷	8	8		9 6	8	9	9	9			9 @			
Aqua Regia	888	8	9 8	8	9 (9 6	9	8	8	9 6	9	8	•	•	❷ (9 😕 🗨	Methyl Alcohol (Metha	anol)	•	0	•	9	9	•	•	9	9 😐	0	a	9 6	9	9	9	9 @	•	•	9
Benzaldehyde	9 9	8	9 😑	(4)	9	9	9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	9 (❷ (9 0 0	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (Butanone) Methylene Chloride		8	8	8	9 (9	•	8	8	9 8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9 @			9
Benzene	888	8	9	8	9 (9 6	9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	❷ (❷ (9 😀 🗨	Methylene Chloride (Dichloro Methane)		8	8	❷ €	9 (9	•	8	9	9 6	8	9	9	9	9	9	9 @	8	8	8
Benzoic Acid		❷ €	9 😛	❷ €	9 (9 0	9 😑	e	9	9	9	•	•	9 (Mineral Oil		e	•	❷ 6	9	9 🖷	•	e	(4)	9 @	•	•	9	9	•	❷ (9 @	•	•	9
Boric Acid (10%)		❷ €	9	❷ €	9 9	9 (9	•	9	9	9	•	•	•	❷ (9 \varTheta 🗨	Nitric Acid (10%)		•	❷	₽ 6	9 6	9	•	•	(4)	9 6	0	a	(4)	9	•		9 @	8	8	<u> </u>
Butyl Acetate	888	● €	9	₽ €	9 (9 6	9	8	9	9 6	9 8	8	•	❷ (❷ (9 😑 🗨	Nitric Acid (70%)		e	8	⊕ €	9 6	9 @	•	8	8	9 6	8	8	9 6	9 8		8	9 @	8	8	<u> </u>
Butyric Acid (Butanoic acid)	8 9 9	8	9	8	9 (9	9	8	8	9 6	9	8	•	9			Nitrobenzene		8	8	8	9 6	9 @	•	8	8	9 6	8		8	9 8		8	9 @	•	8	9
Calcium Hydroxide (Saturated)		❷ €	9	❷ €	9 9	9 4	9	9	9	9	9 😑	8	•	❷ (❷ (9 \varTheta 🗨	Oxalic Acid (10%)		•	•	•	9 (•	•	•	•	9 6	•	•	9 6	9	•	•	9 @	•	•	9
Carbon Disulphide	888	8	9	8	9 (9	9	8	8	9 6	9	8	•	❷ (❷ (9 0 0	Perchloric Acid (70%))	e	8	⊕ €	9 🧧	9	8		(4)	9 6	8	a	₽ €	9	•	❷ (9 6		8	
Carbon Tetrachloride	999	8	8	8	9 (9 6	9	8	8	9 6	9 8	8	•	❷ (0	9 0 0	Phenol (100%)		8	8	9	9 6	9 @	8		8	9 6	9	9	9	9 8	9	9	9 @	8	8	
Chloroform	999	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	9 6	9	8	•	❷ (8	9 \varTheta 🗨	Phosphoric Acid (85%	6)	•	8	❷ 6	9	9 😝	•	0	(9 @	0	•	9 9	9	•	9 (9 @	•		00
Citric Acid (1M)		❷ €	•	❷ €	9 9	9 0	9	•	❷ €	9	9		•	❷ (Picric Acid		8	9	9 6	9 6	9 @	•	•	9	9 6	8	•	9 0	9			9 @			00
Cresol	8 9 9	8	0	8	9	9	9	e	8	9 6	9	8	•	9			Potassium Hydroxide	(30%)	•	•	❷ 6	9	•	•	•	(9 @	8	•	9 9	9	•	❷ (9 @	•	•	9
Cyclohexane	999	8	8	8	9	9 (9 😑	8	8	9 6	9 😑		•	❷ (❷ (9 0 0	Potassium Permanga	anate	•	•	❷ 6	9 (9 🖷	•	•	(9 @	•	•	₽ €	9	•	e	9 @	•	a	.
Dibutyl Phthalate	999	e	9	⊕ €	9	9 (9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	❷ (❷ (9 \varTheta 🗨	Propylene Glycol		•	•	❷ 6	9 (•	•	•	a	9 6	0	•	9 0	9			9 @	•	•	00
Dichlorobenzene	999	e	9	8	9 (9 6	9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	9 (8		Pyridine		8	9	9 6	9 (•	8		9	9 6	8	9	9 6	9		9 (9 @	•	(4)	00
Diethyl Ether	88	e	9	8	9 (9	9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	9 (❷ (9 9 0	Salicylic Acid		•	•	⊕ 6	9	9	•	•	a	9 @	0	•	9 9	9		•	9 @	9	8	.
Diethylene Glycol	$\Theta \Theta \Theta$	❷ €	9	❷ €	9 (9 (9	•	9 6	9	8	8	•	•	9 (9 😕 🗨	Silver Nitrate		•	0	❷ 6	9	•	•	•	(9 @	9	•	❷ €	9			9 @	•	a	00
Dimethyl Formamide (DMF)		e	9	9 6	9 (9 6	9	8	9 6	9 6	9 8	8	•	•	•	9 😌 🗨	Sodium Hydroxide (50	0%)	e	•	❷ 6	9 (•	•	•	9	9 @	9	•	9 4	9 😑	•	9 (9 @	•	•	(2)
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	$\Theta \Theta \Theta$	❷ €	9	❷ €	9	9 6	9		9 6	9 6	9	8	•	9 (Sodium Hypochlorite	(15%)	•	0	❷ (9 6	9	•	•	9	9 😉	•	•	9 0	9	•	⊕ (9 @			
Dioxane	999	⊕ €	9	₽ €	8	9 6	9	8	9 9	9 6	9 8	8	•	(0	9 9 8	Sulphuric Acid (20%)		•	•	❷ 6	9	•	•	•	(4)	9 @	0	•	❷ €	9	•	❷ (9 @			00
Ethyl Acetate (Ethyl Ester) Ethyl Alcohol (Absolute		e	9	e 6	9 (9 6	9	8	8	9 6	9	8	0	9			Sulphuric Acid (60%)		•	•	❷ (9 €	9	•	0	(9 6	0	•	⊕ €	9 8		9 (9 @	8		00
Ethyl Alcohol (Absolute Ethanol) Ethyl Chloride	9 9	e	9	(4)	• •	9 (9 😑	•	9 6	9 6	9 8	8	•	•	9 (9 😉 🗨	Sulphuric Acid (98%)		e	0	0	9 6	•	0	•	0	9 6	0	•	⊕ €	9 8		9	9 @			9
(Chloroethane)	988	e	9	⊕ €	9 (9 (9	8	9	9 6	9	8	•	9 (Tetrahydrofuran (THF	-)	e	9	96	9 4	9 6	8	•	8	9 6	9	9	9 6	9 8			9 @	•	a	.
Ethylene Chloride	988	8	8	9 6	9 (9 6	9	8	8	9 6	9 8	8	•	(8		Toluene		e	8	9	9 6	9 @	9	•	8	9 6	8		8	9 8			9 @		8	•
Ethylene Oxide (Pure)	999	0	8	96	9 (9 •	9	8	9	9 6	9 😉	•	•	•	•	9 😛 🗨	Trichloroacetic Acid		•	8	0	9 (9 6	•	•	a	9 6	8	•	9 6	9 @			9 @			9
Ethylene Oxide (Gas)	99	9 6	9	● €	9	9 (9	•	9 6	9 6	9	•	9	9			Trichloroethylene		8	9	9 6	9 6	9 @	9			9 6			9 6	9 @		e	9 @			9 9
Formaldehyde (Formalin) 40%	9 9	<u>_</u>	9	❷ €	9 9	9 (9	0	8	9 6	9 🙂	•	•	•	•	9 9 0	Turpentine		•	8	a 6	9 4	9	9		a	9 6	8	9	8	9	•	8	9 @	•	•	.
Formic Acid (50%)	9 9 9	● €	9	❷ €	9 (9 (9	0	9	9 4			•	9			Xylene		_	_	•	9 6	_	-		8	9 @			9 6	9 @	-	_	9 @	•	•	
Formic Acid (100%)	9 9 9	•	9	❷ €	9 (9 (9	0	9	9 6			•	(8	9 •	Zinc Chloride (10%)		•	•	•	9 (9 @		-	_		-	-	9 6	_	-	_		-	•	•
Glycerine (Glycerol)		⊕ €	9	❷ €	9 9	9 (9	•	❷ €	9	9	•	•	❷	8	9 🕹 🔵	Zinc Sulphate (10%)		-	-				-	-	-		-	-	9 6			_				00
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THE A-Z OF REUSABLE PLASTIC LABWARE

This Technical information is provided in good faith by **DWK Life Sciences Limited** for safety of its customers. **Please note** that the advice given is for general laboratory applications and may not necessarily apply to all tests or procedures.

