

NEW

NALGENE® Vented Unitary Safety Wash Bottles

During normal use of volatile solvents in standard wash bottles, vapor pressure builds inside the bottle and has been known to cause leakage from the spout. These wash bottles have been designed to minimize the potential of spout drippage caused by solvent vapor pressure buildup. The unique built-in vent on these NALGENE Wash Bottles allows pressure to be released and keeps solvents inside the wash bottle, not on your lab bench.

These wash bottles feature codes and symbols for handling hazardous chemicals in an easily recognizable format. They are ready to use when you transfer common laboratory chemicals from the manufacturers' containers.

Bottles are made of low-density polyethylene (LDPE) with vented polypropylene closure, with the following exceptions:

Sodium hypochlorite bottles have a vented high-density polyethylene (HDPE) closure.

NALGENE Vented Unitary Safety Wash Bottles Catalog Numbers and Size Codes			
Chemical	250 ml	500 ml	1000 ml
Acetone	2436-0251	2436-0501	2436-1001
Ethyl Alcohol	2436-0252	2436-0502	2436-1002
Methanol	2436-0253	2436-0503	2436-1003
Isopropanol	2436-0254	2436-0504	2436-1004
Distilled Water	2436-0255	2436-0505	2436-1005
Sodium Hypochlorite (bleach)	2436-0256	2436-0506	2436-1006
Neck size	38 mm	38 mm	38 mm

Bottle Size	Capacity to "Fill Line"
250 ml	230 ml
500 ml	480 ml
1000 ml	950 ml

WARNING

Siphoning of liquid may occur when the closure is secured on full wash bottle. It is recommended that wash bottle spout be placed over a reservoir (beaker, etc.) when filling the wash bottle.

DO NOT fill wash bottle above the "FILL LINE."

A Color Codes

The wash bottles and closures are color-coded to facilitate identification and minimize the chance of cross-contamination. The closure color matches the color identification bar below the chemical name:

RED	acetone
WHITE	ethyl alcohol
GREEN	methanol
YELLOW	isopropanol
NATURAL	distilled water
WHITE	sodium hypochlorite

B Chemical Identification

The name of the chemical, ICS (International Chemical Society) formula, U.S. DOT, OSHA and CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) reference number are clearly identified.

C Hazard Codes

The primary hazards are represented by the appropriate symbol:



Toxic: any chemical or material that has proven to be an acute or chronic health hazard.



Oxidizer (or oxidizing material): a substance that yields oxygen readily to enhance or accelerate the combustion of organic material.



Corrosive: a chemical that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact; also a material that causes severe corrosion of steel.



Flammable: any solid, liquid, vapor or gas that ignites easily and burns rapidly.



Explosive: a material that produces a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas or heat when subjected to sufficient abrupt shock, pressure or temperature.



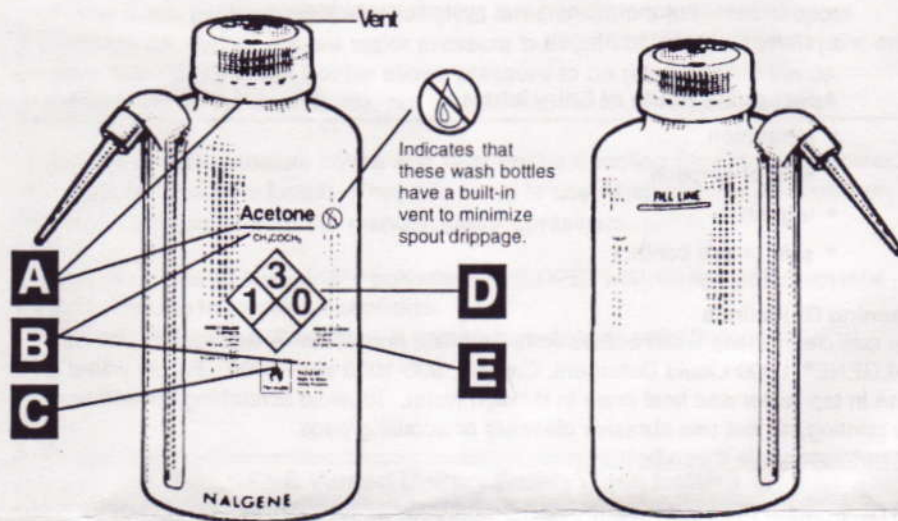
Irritant: a non-corrosive material that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact as a function of concentration or exposure duration.

Important Note!

Consult corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for additional information and instructions.

D Fire Hazards

The diamonds indicate U.S. standard NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) codes that rank hazards according to the chemical's reactivity to the presence of fire. The red, yellow and blue diamonds use a rating scale of 4 to 0, with 4 representing the greatest hazard and 0 the least. The bottom diamond contains pictograms.



Top diamond, Red: Flash Point

- 4 - Below 21°C/70°F
- 3 - Below 38°C/100°F
- 2 - Below 93°C/200°F
- 1 - Above 93°C/200°F
- 0 - Non-flammable

Left-hand diamond, Blue: Health Hazard

- 4 - Deadly
- 3 - Extremely hazardous
- 2 - Hazardous
- 1 - Slightly hazardous
- 0 - Normal material

Right-hand diamond, Yellow: Reactivity

- 4 - Explosive
- 3 - Shock and heat may detonate
- 2 - Violent change may occur
- 1 - Unstable if heated
- 0 - Normally stable

Bottom diamond, White: Health Warnings

Air - reactive



air-reactive

Water - reactive



water-reactive

Carcinogenic



carcinogenic

Radioactive



radioactive

E Details on back page.



Target Organs and Effects and Route of Entry

Additional information required by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Appropriate Target Organs and Effects labels:

lungs; heart; kidney; eyes; skin; prostate; blood; liver; central nervous system; cardiovascular system; mucous membranes; autonomic nervous system; respiratory system; mutagen; teratogen

Appropriate Route of Entry labels:

- inhalation
- skin absorption
- ingestion
- skin or eye contact

Cleaning Guidelines

You can clean these wash bottles with any mild, non-abrasive detergent, such as NALGENE® L900 Liquid Detergent, Cat. No. 900-1000 and -4000. Follow with a rinse in tap water and final rinse in distilled water. To avoid scratching the plastic or the printing, do not use abrasive cleaners or scouring pads.

Do not autoclave these bottles.

NOTE: Inspect the wash bottles periodically for signs of stress (cracking or crazing/whitening of the plastic). When signs of stress are detected, please discontinue use.

For more information, contact NNI U.S. Technical Support at:

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