



QUÍMICA BÁSICA

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Sesión 3

Métodos de separación:

Sólido – sólido – líquido, líquido – líquido

Objetivo:

Definir, clasificar y diferenciar los diferentes métodos de separación.

Sólido - sólido:

Sólido – líquido:

Líquido – líquido :

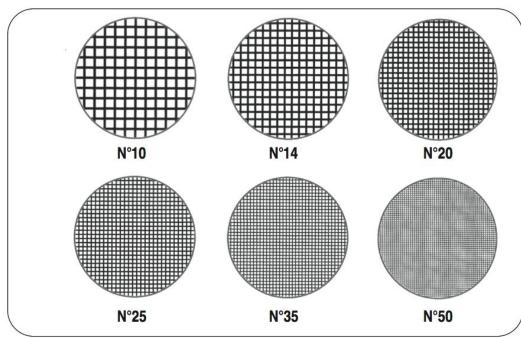








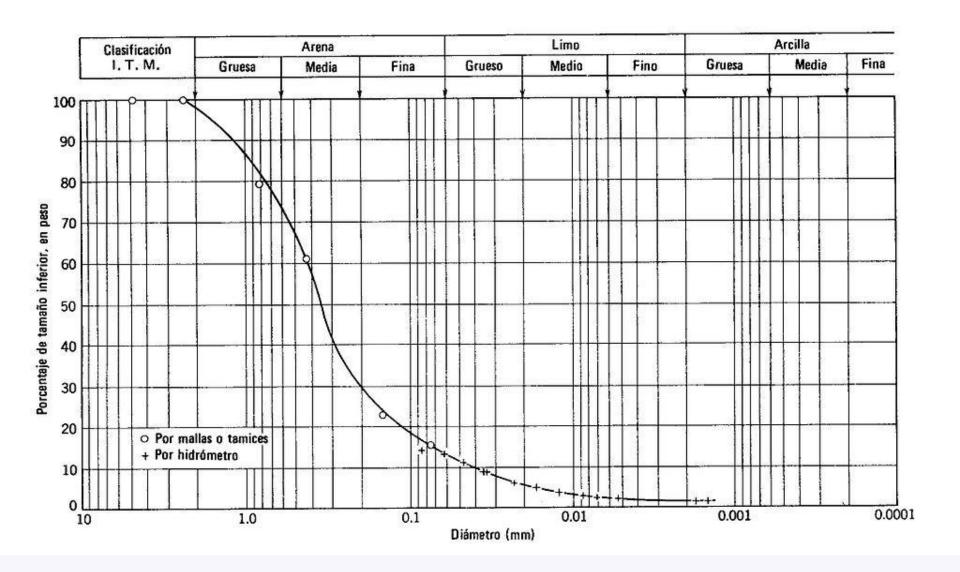


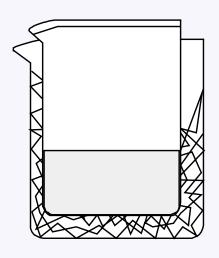


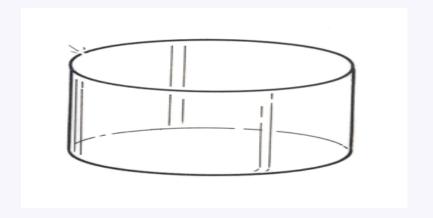
ASTM	Tamaño de abertura
3″	80
2″	50
1"	25
1/4″	6,3
N° 4	4,75
N° 8	2,36
N° 10	2,00
N° 20	0,85
N° 30	0,60
N° 40	0,425
N° 50	0,30
N° 100	0,15
N° 200	0,075
N° 400	0,038
N° 500	0,025

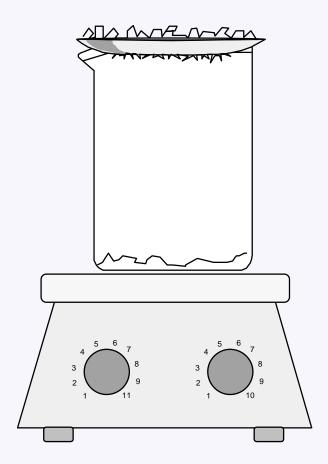






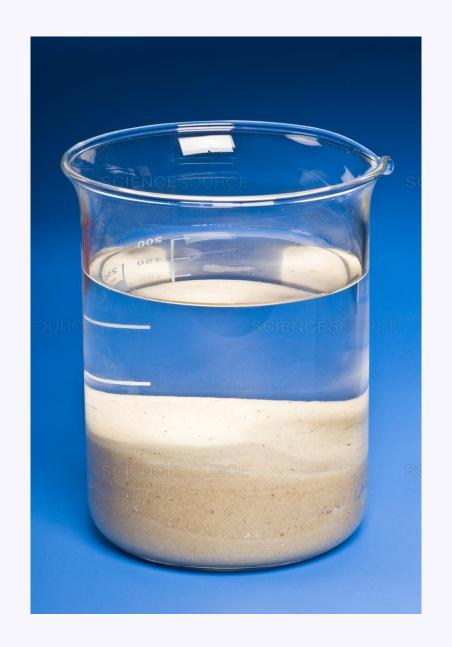


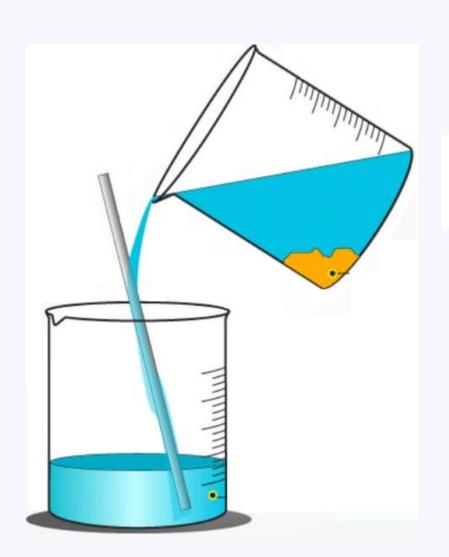


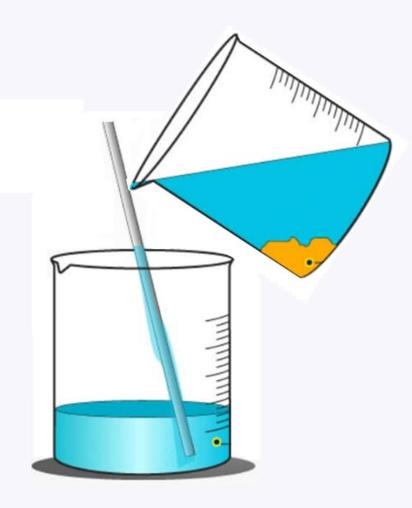
















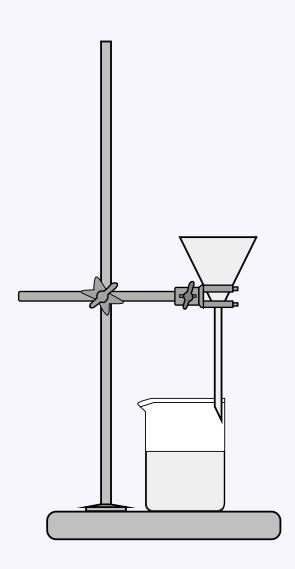


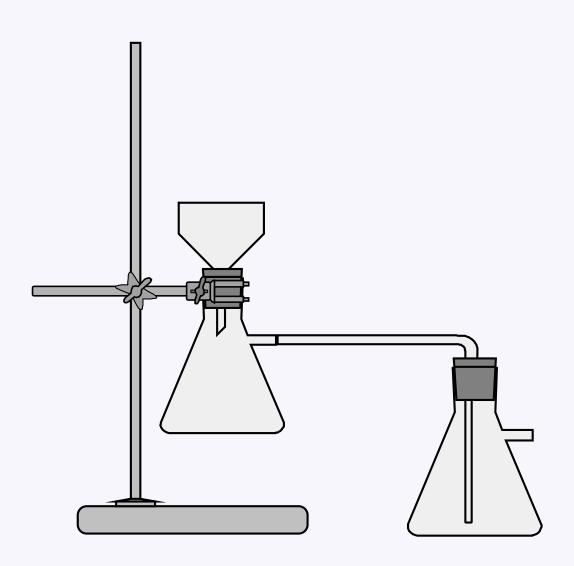


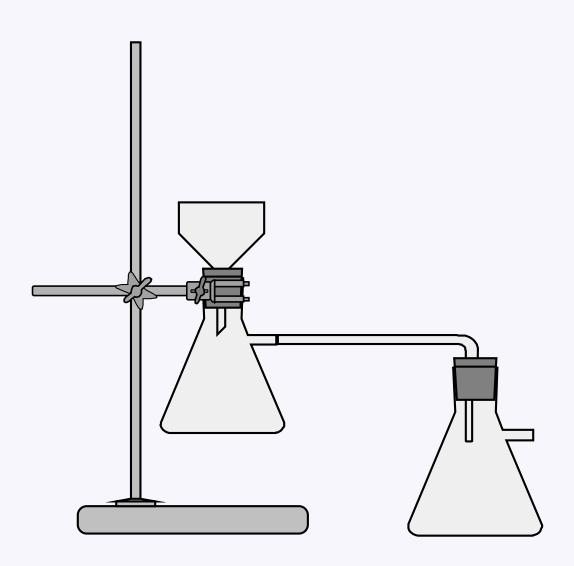


















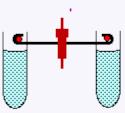


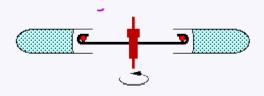


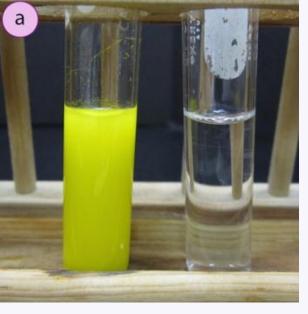


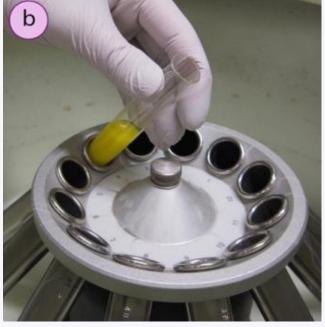






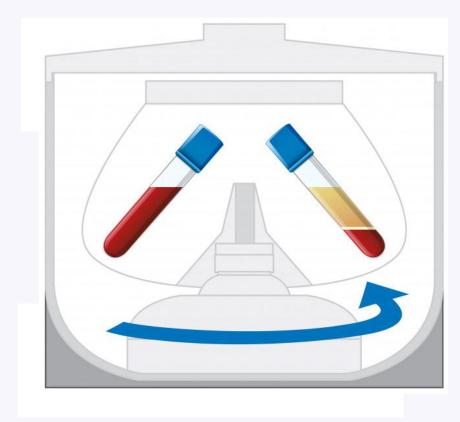




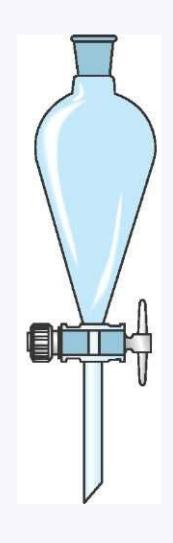




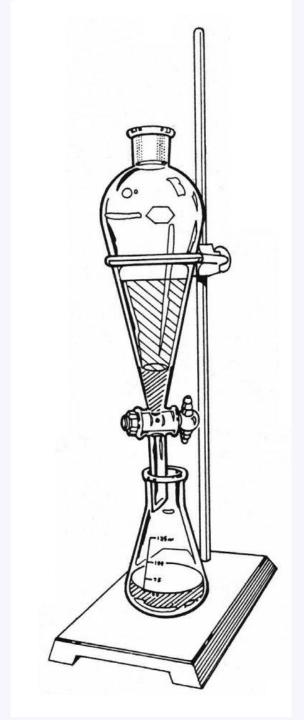


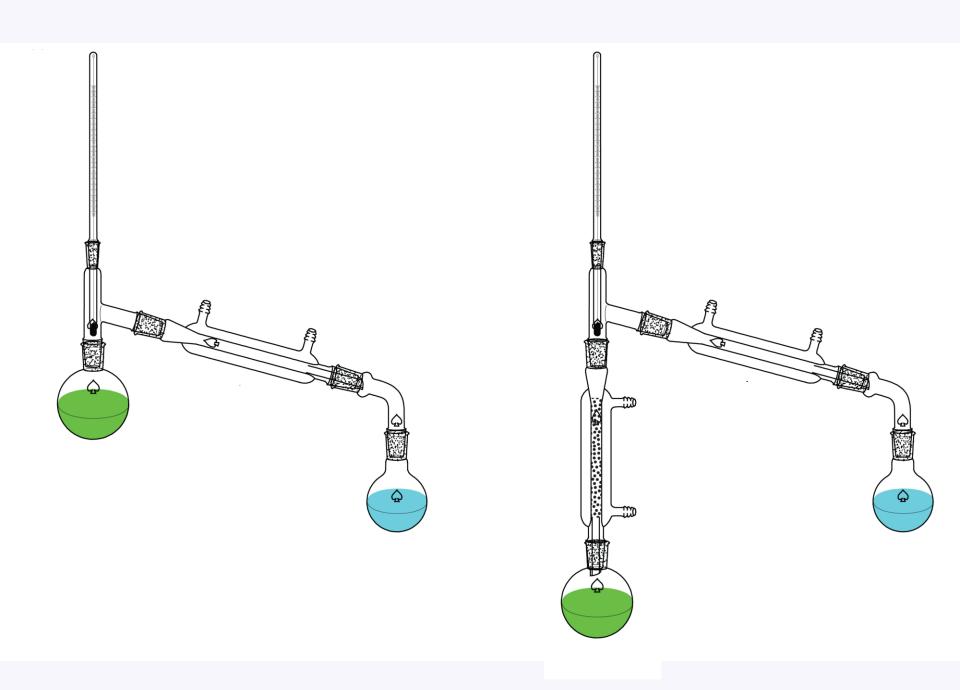






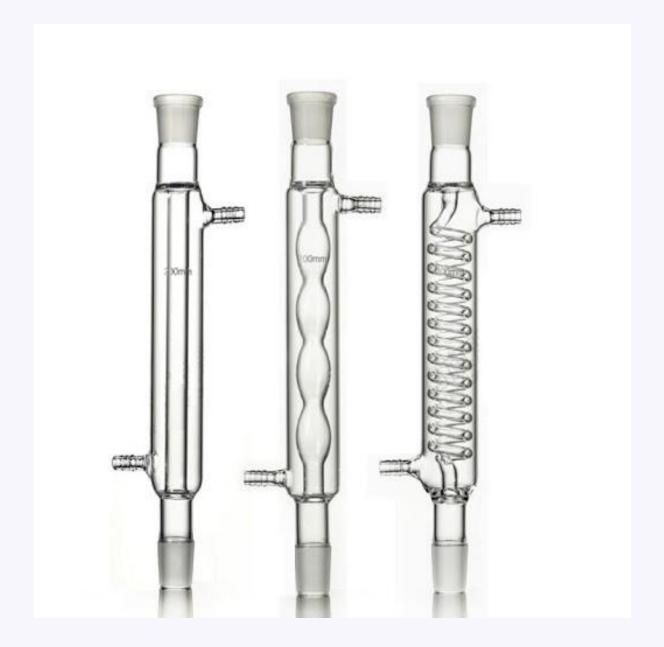


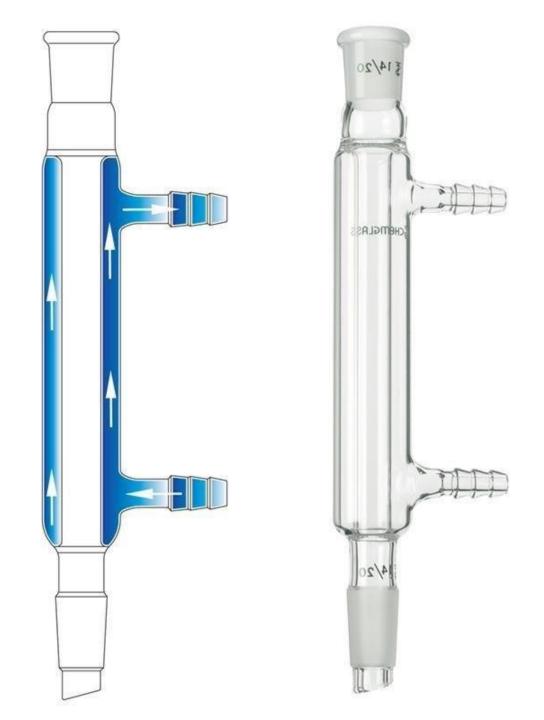


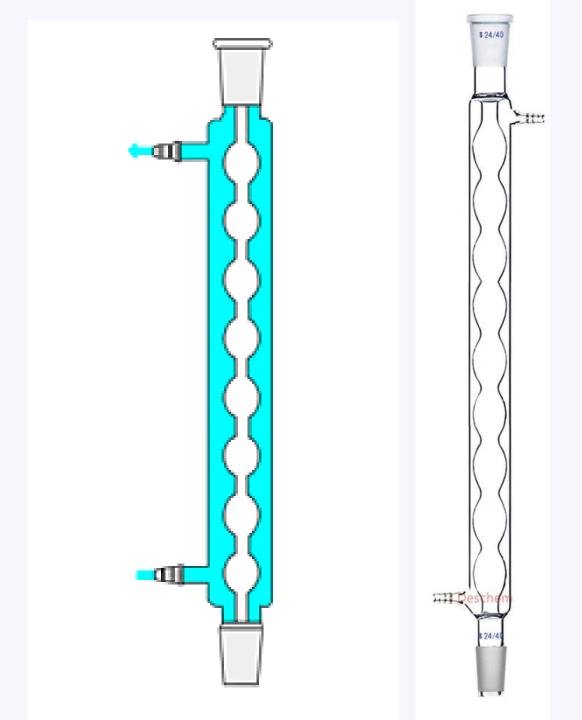


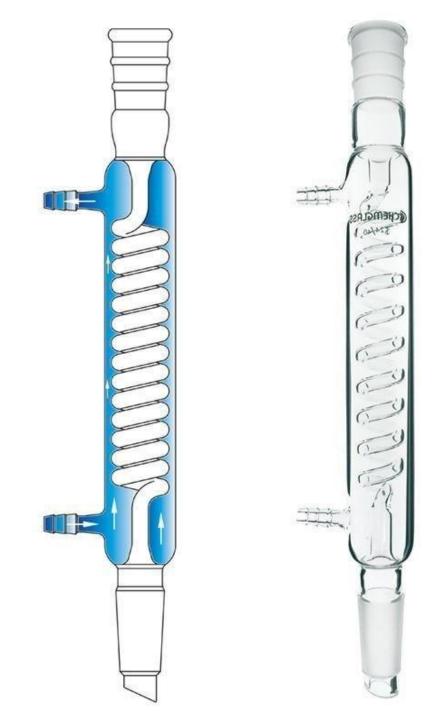






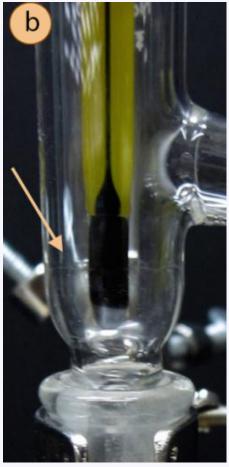




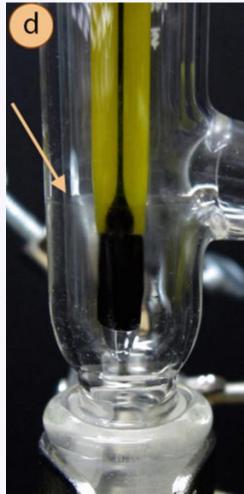




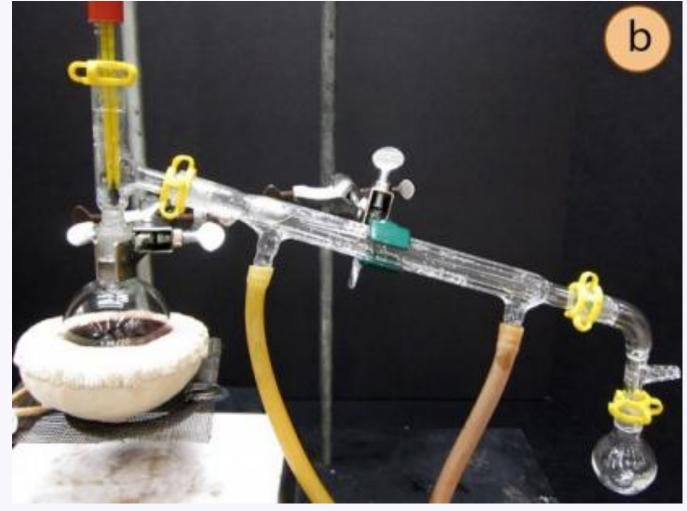


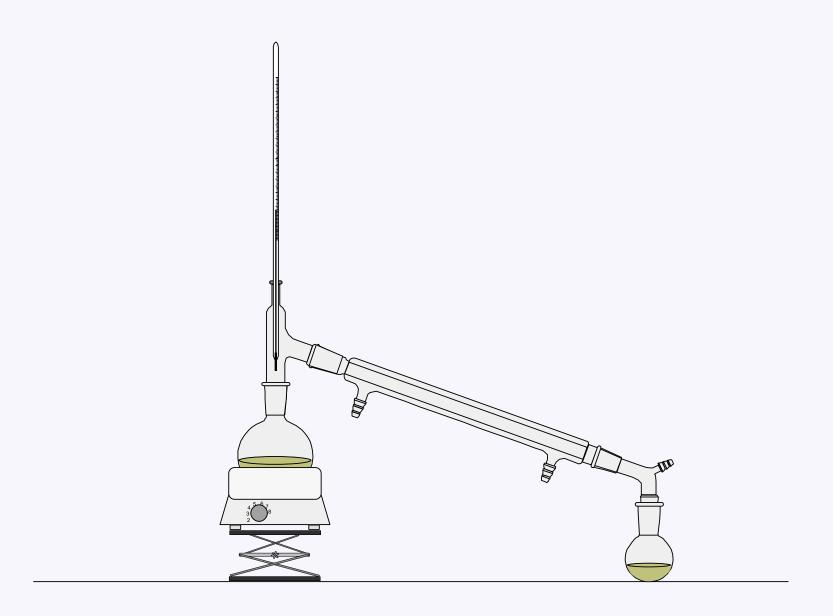


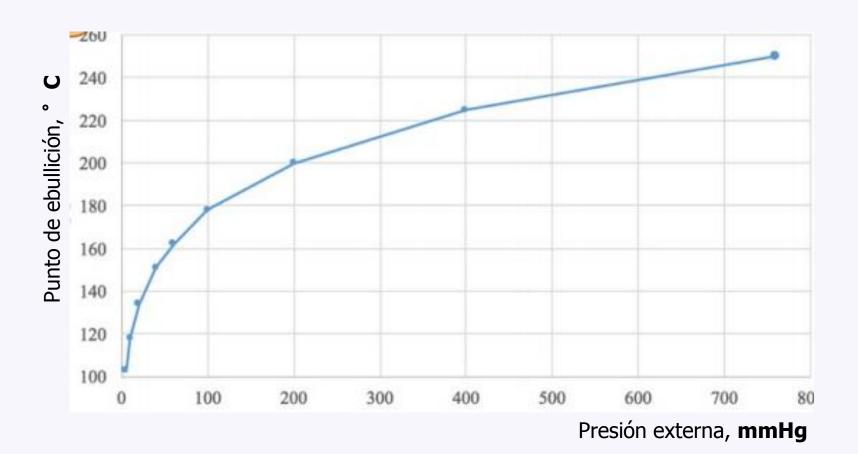


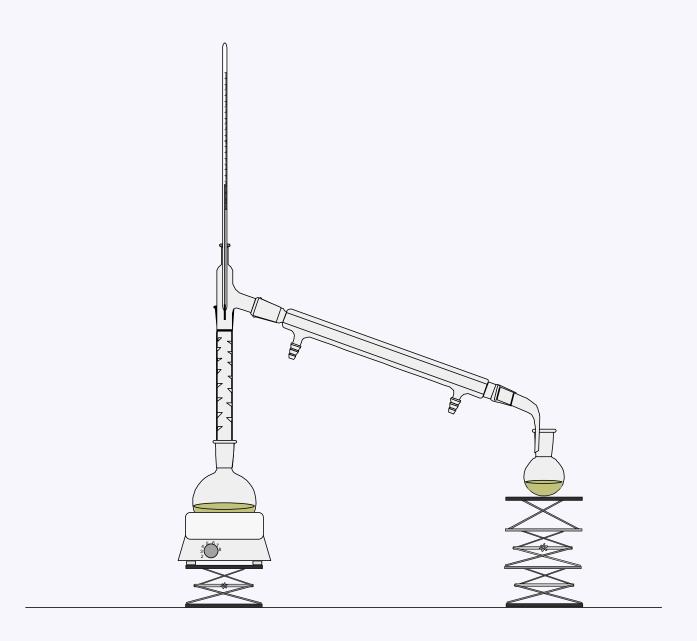






















Compuesto	Punto de ebullición normal °C
Etilbencina	
p – cimeno	

Método	Componentes	%
Solución inicial	Etilbencina p – cimeno	
Destilación simple	Etilbencina p – cimeno	
Columna Vigreux	Etilbencina p – cimeno	
Columna con lana de acero	Etilbencina p – cimeno	
Columna con perlas de vidrio	Etilbencina p – cimeno	

