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CHM 1045 Lab

Water Measurements

1. Introduction

The purpose of this experiment is to use a number of different methods to dispense 10 mL of distilled water into a beaker to find which is the most accurate and precise dispensing method after gathering the data.

1. Procedures
2. Determine the mass of a clean and dry 50 mL. This is “preweighing” the beaker. In order to be more efficient, you may want to determine the mass of five different clean and dry 50 mL beakers prior to starting.
3. Examine the measuring device to determine that the water level is at the appropriate level, either 10 mL or 0 mL depending on the measuring device. If you are not able to get the exact measurement, make the best estimation.
4. Pour the 10 mL of distilled water into the preweighed clean and dry 50 mL beaker. The volume added may be higher or lower than the 10 mL graduation on the beaker. The beaker is simply used to be a serving container so that the mass of water may be determined. Take the beaker to the analytical scale, and record the measurement.
5. Repeat this procedure two more times without drying the beaker.
6. Data/ Results



1. Conclusion

According to the data it seems as the buret is the more accurate and the most precise is the graduated cylinder. The buret has an average water mass is for 9.87 (g), which is the closest to 10 (g). The graduated cylinder has the lowest standard deviation of mass of water is 10.28 (g). This measurement