PYREX®

Frequently Asked Questions

PYREX®
A Corning Brand

1. **What is the difference between PYREX® and pyrex?**

   PYREX refers to Corning's trademarked borosilicate glass, while "pyrex" is often used generically to refer to any type of heat-resistant glass. However, PYREX is written in all capital letters to denote Corning's trademark.

2. **Does Corning still sell cookware?**

   No, Corning ceased manufacturing cookware in 1998. The PYREX brand now primarily focuses on producing laboratory glassware and related products.

3. **Is PYREX made to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards?**

   Yes, PYREX glassware is manufactured to rigorous standards, including those set by ASTM, to ensure its quality and reliability.

4. **What is borosilicate glass, and why is it ideal for labware?**

   Borosilicate glass is a type of glass known for its heat and chemical resistance. It is ideal for laboratory products due to its ability to withstand extreme temperatures and its resistance to chemical corrosion.

5. **How much heat can PYREX glass withstand?**

   PYREX glass is designed to withstand rapid temperature changes making it highly resistant to damages.

   PYREX beakers, Erlenmeyer flasks, round bottom, and flat bottom boiling flasks can all be heated by a hot plate, flame, oven, microwave, or heating mantle repeatedly to 230°C.

   PYREX media storage bottles, jars, carboys, and solution bottles are all made of thick glass and should not be heated by direct contact like a hot plate or flame.

6. **What is the thermal shock limit for PYREX glassware?**

   The maximum allowable difference in temperature between the temperature of the glass and the air, liquid or solid in contact with the glass is 160°C for a 3.2 mm thick sample.

7. **Can you reuse PYREX labware?**

   Yes, PYREX laboratory glassware can be reused if it is properly cleaned and not damaged. It is commonly reused in laboratory settings due to its durability and resistance to corrosion. It is important to check all glassware for cracks, scratches, chips or hazing before reusing it. Do not use any glassware with cracks, scratches, chips or hazing as it will weaken it and it may break.

8. **What is the maximum temperature for volumetric ware?**

   To ensure continued accuracy, volumetric ware should not be brought to temperatures above 150°C. Temperatures above this limit will permanently affect the accuracy of the item.

9. **What is the difference between TC and TD?**

   TC and TD are terms used to describe calibrated volumetric ware. TC indicates a “To Contain” vessel that is calibrated for fluid held within it. TD indicates a “To Deliver” vessel that is calibrated for fluid that is dispensed or delivered. A TD device differs from TC in that it considers the amount of water required to wet the inner surface of the vessel.

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