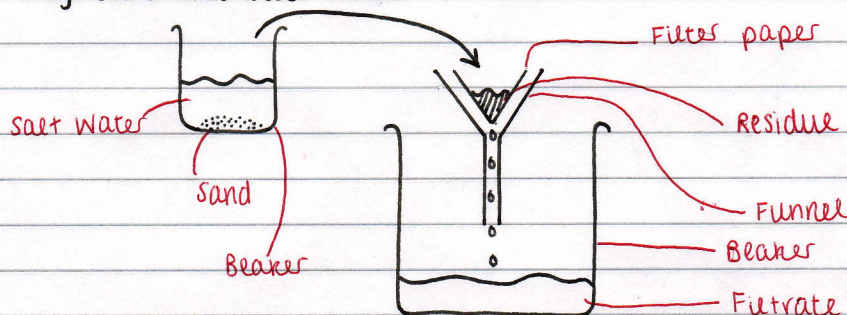


1. Filtration

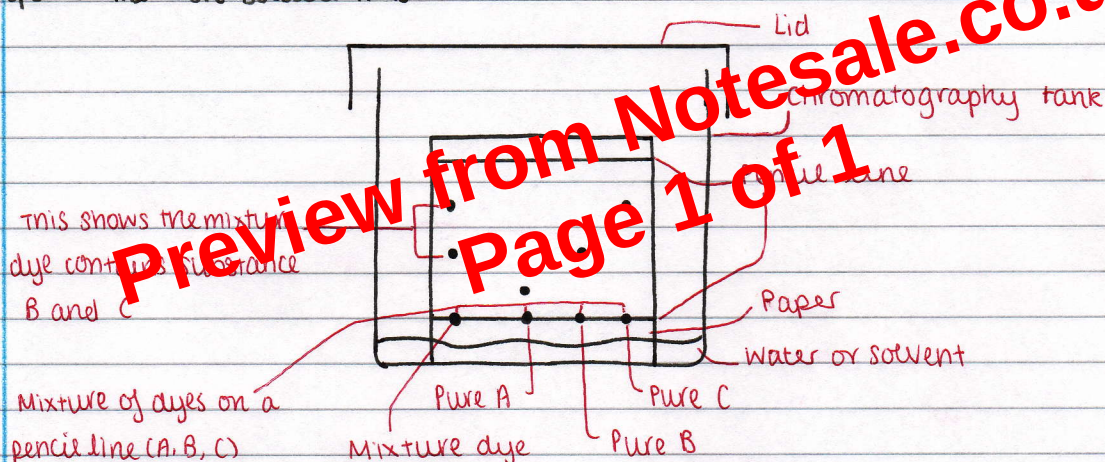
Separates an insoluble solid from a liquid. The solid will then be named the residue, whilst the solution becomes the filtrate.

e.g. Sand and salt water



2. Chromatography

Separates soluble dyes or inks (in mixtures). A pencil line is drawn, and spots of ink or dye is drawn on it. The chromatography paper is then put into the chromatography tank, and it is lowered into some water or solvent. The water or solvent travels up through the paper, taking some of the coloured substances with it. As the water or solvent continues to travel up the paper, the different substances spread apart. A pure substance will produce one spot, and the higher the spot is, the more soluble it is.



3. Simple distillation

Separates liquid from a solution. When the solution is heated, the liquid with the lower boiling point evaporates and its vapours rise, passing into a water-cooled condenser, where it condenses and drips into a beaker.

e.g. Water from copper (II) sulfate solution

