

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 4788:2005

01-junij-2005

Laboratorijska steklovina - Graduirani merilni valji (ISO 4788:2005)		
Laboratory glassware - Graduated measuring cylinders (ISO 4788:2005)		
Laborgeräte aus Glas - Messzylinder und Mischzylinder (ISO 4788:2005)		
Verrerie de laboratoire - Eprouvettes graduées cylindriques (ISO 4788:2005)		
Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 4788:2005		
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d86a96d5f894/sist-en-iso-4788-2005		
17.060	Merjenje prostornine, mase, gostote, viskoznosti	Measurement of volume, mass, density, viscosity
71.040.20	Laboratorijska posoda in aparati	Laboratory ware and related apparatus

SIST EN ISO 4788:2005

en,fr,de



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SIST EN ISO 4788:2005

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 4788

May 2005

ICS 17.060

English version

Laboratory glassware - Graduated measuring cylinders (ISO 4788:2005)

Verrerie de laboratoire - Eprouvettes graduées cylindriques (ISO 4788:2005) Laborgeräte aus Glas - Messzylinder und Mischzylinder (ISO 4788:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 April 2005.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 4788:2005 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4788:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48 "Laboratory glassware and related apparatus" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 332 "Laboratory equipment", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4788:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4788:2005 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4788

Second edition 2005-05-01

Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders

Verrerie de laboratoire — Éprouvettes graduées cylindriques

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4788 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory glassware and related apparatus*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Laboratory and volumetric ware*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4788:1980), which has been technically revised to incorporate the following changes tandards.iteh.ai)

- a) three types of graduated measuring cylinders have been specified;
- b) two classes of accuracy have been introduced; d86a96d5f894/sist-en-iso-4788-2005
- c) cylinders of squat form have been added;
- d) marking of cylinders has been changed;
- e) capacity at lowest graduation line for 5 ml and 10 ml cylinders has been increased.

Introduction

The first edition of this International Standard (ISO 4788:1980) was originally written when the use of measuring cylinders was largely limited to the approximate dispensing of reagents in wet chemical analytical procedures; only one grade of accuracy was specified.

More recently, with the increasing demand for accreditation and changing uses to which measuring cylinders are put, a significant demand has emerged worldwide for a more accurate class to complement the originally specified range.

Also, with more work being carried out in laminar-flow cabinets, glove boxes and fume extraction hoods, in which working heights are restricted, a need for short (squat) measuring cylinders has emerged.

This International Standard addresses these two needs, and has been prepared to meet the requirements of ISO 384. This International Standard includes

- a) spouted measuring cylinders of traditional (tall) form, accuracy classes A and B,
- b) stoppered measuring cylinders of traditional (tall) form, accuracy classes A and B, and
- c) spouted measuring cylinders of squat form, accuracy class B. PREVEW

Class A has been considered for the third type (squat cylinders) but discounted because ISO 384 requirements would only be met by cylinders having manufacturing specifications which would be virtually impossible to satisfy.

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Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies dimensions, material and constructional and metrological requirements of graduated measuring cylinders of tall form (Type 1a and Type 1b) and of squat form (Type 2). All types are suitable for general laboratory use.

The specifications in this International Standard are in conformity with the principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware given in ISO 384.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 384:1978, Laboratory glassware -- Principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware

ISO 719, Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 °C11 Method of test and classification

ISO 4787, Laboratory glassware — Volumetric glassware TT Methods for use and testing of capacity

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3 Basis of adjustment

3.1 Unit of volume

The unit of volume shall be the millilitre (ml), which is equivalent to the cubic centimetre (cm³).

3.2 Reference temperature

The standard reference temperature, i.e. the temperature at which the cylinder is intended to contain its nominal capacity, shall be 20 °C.

When the cylinder is required for use in a country which has adopted a standard reference temperature of 27 °C; however, this value shall be substituted for 20 °C.