

48

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
3585**

Second edition
1991-06-15

Borosilicate glass 3.3 — Properties

Verre borosilicaté 3.3 — Propriétés



Reference number
ISO 3585:1991(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 3585 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory glassware and related apparatus*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3585:1976), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

© ISO 1991

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

It is the purpose of this International Standard to define and facilitate the identification of a type of glass appropriate for laboratory glassware, glass plant, pipeline and fittings.

The design of glass components is dependent on the coefficient of mean linear thermal expansion and the ultimate tensile strength. Utilization requires not only a product design which is satisfactory within temperature and pressure limitations, but one which will also satisfy certain criteria for chemical resistance.

Therefore, the glass, as distinct from the components made from it, shall satisfy certain specified requirements. However, it is accepted that methods of working the glass to achieve the various forms required in practice can affect the properties of the glass.

The glass used for this application, referred to as "borosilicate glass 3.3", is resistant to both heat and chemicals. Its heat resistance characteristics are defined by the nominal values given for physical properties. Its chemical resistance characteristics are specified within stated limits, using standard test methods to which reference is made in this International Standard.

The glass is deemed to be satisfactory for the construction of laboratory glassware, glass plant, pipeline and fittings, while for the glass components themselves, the relevant clauses of International Standards should be consulted.

Where nominal properties are given, they relate, unless otherwise specified, to the range of temperatures between 20 °C and 300 °C. However, this does not imply that products manufactured from this glass can necessarily be used freely within this range, nor that they cannot be used outside this range.

iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.itih.ai>)
Document Preview

[ISO 3585:1991](#)

<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/f50dd859-b40c-4d76-84f2-8dc24bc22d28/iso-3585-1991>