

Australian Standard[®]

**Dispensing measures—
Pharmaceutical—Glass**

STANDARDS
Australia



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee CH-001, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 23 March 2009.

This Standard was published on 19 May 2009.

The following are represented on Committee CH-001:

- National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
 - National Measurement Institute
 - Pharmaceutical Society of Australia NSW Branch
 - Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia
 - Science Industry Australia
 - The Pharmacy Guild of Australia, NSW Branch
 - The Royal Australian Chemical Institute
 - The University of New South Wales
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 06228.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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**Dispensing measures—
Pharmaceutical—Glass**

Original as AS R23—1959.
Previous edition AS 1952—1986.
Revised edition 2009.
Reissued incorporating Amendment No. 1 (December 2012).

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Published by SAI Global Limited under licence from Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 0 7337 9153 0

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Committee CH-001, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus to supersede AS 1952—1986. Since the various Australian statutory authorities require all registered pharmacists to possess a set of specified pharmaceutical measures at their premises, there was an urgent need to review the standard and to make it possible to implement the statutory requirements that are cited in this Australian Standard.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (December 2012). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

Additional changes pertaining to the checking of performance claims have also been included, and although such additions somewhat lengthen the standard, the tests are relatively simple and ensure that the products comply with what are considered to be basic requirements for their end-use. Allowance has also been made for the incorporation of a Mark that will ensure, at a glance, that measures so marked comply with the requirements of this Standard.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
Dispensing measures—Pharmaceutical—Glass**1 SCOPE**

This Standard specifies requirements for glass conical dispensing measures of capacities 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 mL and glass beaker dispensing measures of capacities 500 and 1000 mL for pharmaceutical purposes.

2 APPLICATION

This Standard is applicable to medicine measures primarily used by the pharmacist in the marketplace although it does take into account requirements for medicine measures that may be subjected to high temperature cleaning and sterilization in hospitals.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

2243 Safety in laboratories
2243.10 Part 10: Storage of chemicals

AS/NZS

2243 Safety in laboratories
2243.1 Part 1: Planning and operational aspects
2243.2 Part 2: Chemical aspects

4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

4.1 Capacity corresponding to any scale mark

The volume of water at 20 °C that will fill the measure to that line with the measure at 20 °C, the measure standing on a level surface and the observer's eye being level with the front scale mark, and the lowest point of the meniscus appearing to touch the top edge of the mark.

4.2 Permanently marked

Markings shall endure for the life of the measure when it is used in the preparation and dispensing of solutions or mixtures of a pharmaceutical nature. This includes reagents for routine analysis of such solutions or mixtures as well as the associated cleaning processes. Such markings may be applied by any suitable process, e.g. moulding, etching, chemical adhesion.

NOTES:

- 1 Although markings defined here are intended to include both the glass-etched type and the pigmented type, the method of test set out in Appendix D is unlikely to be meaningful in relation to the first type of marking as this would require dissolution of the glass surface. However, it is considered to be a minimum requirement that the second type of marking does not show deterioration when exposed to that test (see also Note to Clause 9.8.2).
- 2 Engraving of glass is particularly advised against as it causes local weakening of the glass and facilitates fracturing and breakage of such a measure when it is exposed to mechanical and thermal stresses.