Australian Standard™

Laboratory glassware—
Measuring cylinders

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 15 November 2002 and published on 11 December 2002.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH-001, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus to supersede AS 2163—1995, *Laboratory glassware—Measuring cylinders*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a specification for graduated measuring cylinders required for general use in laboratories.

This revision applies to only those measuring cylinders considered as Class B in the 1995 edition of the Standard, and the specified dimensions also conform with ISO 4788:1980, *Laboratory glassware—Graduated measuring cylinders*.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Laboratory glassware—Measuring cylinders

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out requirements for unstoppered and stoppered measuring cylinders suitable for general laboratory purposes.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT

The following document is referred to in this Standard:

ISO
384 Laboratory glassware—Principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware

3 DEFINITION

For the purpose of this Standard the definition below applies.

3.1 Capacity

The capacity corresponding to any graduation line is the volume of water at 20°C, expressed in millilitres, contained by the cylinder at 20°C when filled to that graduation line.

4 BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT

4.1 Unit of volume

The term 'millilitre' (mL) is used in accordance with the International System of Units (SI).

4.2 Reference temperature

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

5 CLASS OF ACCURACY

One class of accuracy only is specified, the accuracy being lower than that associated with items of volumetric glassware intended for analytical use.

6 TYPES

Cylinders shall be provided either with a pouring spout (see Figure 1(a)), or with a ground neck (see Figure 1(b)) and a suitably fitting stopper.

The tolerances on the capacities of measuring cylinders shall be as given in Table 1.

7 CONSTRUCTION

7.1 Material

The cylinder should be made of clear glass. It shall be well annealed and as free as possible from striae and other visible defects. Amber or other coloured glass may be used for special purposes.

