

Australian Standard[®]

Laboratory glassware—Burettes

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Laboratory glassware—Burettes

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH/1, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus, to supersede the 1978 edition of AS 2165 *Burettes and bulb burettes*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a specification for glass burettes required for general use in laboratories.

This Standard differs from the previous edition in that bulb burettes have been omitted. Burette dimensions given in ISO 385-1 *Laboratory glassware—Burettes*, Part 1: *General requirements*, and delivery times specified in ISO 385-2, *Laboratory glassware—Burettes*, Part 2: *Burettes for which no waiting time is specified*, have been adopted. To assist Australian manufacturers, the main requirements of the previous edition of AS 2165 have not been changed.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Laboratory glassware—Burettes

1 SCOPE This Standard provides requirements for burettes suitable for general laboratory purposes.

2 REFERENCES The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

2162 Code of practice for the use of volumetric glassware

ISO

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

3 DEFINITIONS For the purposes of this Standard the definitions below apply.

3.1 Capacity—the capacity corresponding to any graduation line is the volume of water at 20°C, expressed in millilitres, delivered by the burette at 20°C when emptied from the zero line to that graduation line, the outflow being unrestricted until making the final setting and no period being allowed for drainage before the burette is read.

3.2 Delivery time—the time occupied by the descent of the water meniscus from the zero line to the lowest graduation line, the tap being fully open.

3.3 Reference temperature—the standard temperature of 20°C at which the burette is intended to deliver its nominal volume (nominal capacity).

3.4 Unit of volume—the cubic centimetre (cm³), for which the name millilitre (mL) may be used.

NOTE: The term millilitre (mL) is commonly used as a special name for the cubic centimetre (cm³).

4 NOMINAL CAPACITIES AND TOLERANCES ON CAPACITIES

4.1 Nominal capacities Burettes shall have the nominal capacities shown in Table 1.

4.2 Tolerances on capacities The tolerances on the capacities of the burettes are given in Table 1.

5 CONSTRUCTION

5.1 Material Burettes shall be constructed of glass of suitable chemical and physical properties. They shall be free from any defects that would adversely affect their performance.

Rubber or other coloured tubing may be used for special purposes provided that the other requirements of this specification can be satisfactorily met.

Tubing having a white enamel back with a central coloured stripe may be used for Class B burettes, graduated in accordance with Clause 6.3.2. The stripe shall be diametrically opposite the scale of the burette.

5.2 Dimensions

5.2.1 Mandatory dimension The mandatory dimension for the burette is the scale length, which shall comply with the values given in Table 2.