Australian Standard™

Laboratory glassware—Beakers

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 2234—1995, *Beakers*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a specification for glass beakers required for general use in laboratories. This edition is essentially the same as the 1995 edition but has been reformatted for clarity and Table 1 has been modified to conform with ISO 3819:1985, *Laboratory glassware—Beakers*. This Standard specifies a larger range of beakers than that given in ISO 3819:1985 and Appendix A retains a test for hydrolytic resistance of glass.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies two series of glass beakers, with or without pouring lips, for general laboratory use.

The two series are as follows:

(a) Low form beakers.

(b) Tall form beakers.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
2162 Verification and use of volumetric apparatus
2162.1 Part 1: General—Volumetric glassware

2164 Laboratory glassware—One-mark volumetric flasks

ISO
720 Glass—Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 121°C—Method of test and classification

3 CAPACITIES OF BEAKERS

3.1 Nominal capacities

The nominal capacities, in millilitres, of the beakers covered by this Standard are as follows:

(a) *Low form beakers:*

5	100	500	1500
10	150	600	2000
25	250	800	3000
50	400	1000	5000

(b) *Tall form beakers:*

50	250	600	3000
100	400	1000	
150	500	2000	

3.2 Overflow capacity

The capacity at which a beaker overflows shall be—

(a) not less than the nominal capacity, plus 10 percent; and

(b) at a level not less than 10 mm above the level of the nominal capacity.

