

**Laboratooriumi klaasnõud. Skaalaga
mõõtesilindrid**

Laboratory glassware - Graduated measuring cylinders

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 4788:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 4788:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 22.06.2005 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 01.05.2005.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 4788:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 4788:2005.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 22.06.2005 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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ICS 17.060

Võtmesõnad: klaasnõud, mõõtmine

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Aru 10 Tallinn 10317 Eesti; www.evs.ee; Telefon: 605 5050; E-post: info@evs.ee

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English version

Laboratory glassware - Graduated measuring cylinders (ISO
4788:2005)

Verrerie de laboratoire - Epruvettes graduées cylindriques
(ISO 4788:2005)

Laborgeräte aus Glas - Messzylinder und Mischzylinder
(ISO 4788:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 April 2005.

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Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4788:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48 "Laboratory glassware and related apparatus" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 332 "Laboratory equipment", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2005.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4788:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4788:2005 without any modifications.

**Laboratory glassware — Graduated
measuring cylinders**

Verrerie de laboratoire — Éprouvettes graduées cylindriques



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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4788 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory glassware and related apparatus*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Laboratory and volumetric ware*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4788:1980), which has been technically revised to incorporate the following changes:

- a) three types of graduated measuring cylinders have been specified;
- b) two classes of accuracy have been introduced;
- c) cylinders of squat form have been added;
- d) marking of cylinders has been changed;
- e) capacity at lowest graduation line for 5 ml and 10 ml cylinders has been increased.

Introduction

The first edition of this International Standard (ISO 4788:1980) was originally written when the use of measuring cylinders was largely limited to the approximate dispensing of reagents in wet chemical analytical procedures; only one grade of accuracy was specified.

More recently, with the increasing demand for accreditation and changing uses to which measuring cylinders are put, a significant demand has emerged worldwide for a more accurate class to complement the originally specified range.

Also, with more work being carried out in laminar-flow cabinets, glove boxes and fume extraction hoods, in which working heights are restricted, a need for short (squat) measuring cylinders has emerged.

This International Standard addresses these two needs, and has been prepared to meet the requirements of ISO 384. This International Standard includes

- a) spouted measuring cylinders of traditional (tall) form, accuracy classes A and B,
- b) stoppered measuring cylinders of traditional (tall) form, accuracy classes A and B, and
- c) spouted measuring cylinders of squat form, accuracy class B.

Class A has been considered for the third type (squat cylinders) but discounted because ISO 384 requirements would only be met by cylinders having manufacturing specifications which would be virtually impossible to satisfy.

Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies dimensions, material and constructional and metrological requirements of graduated measuring cylinders of tall form (Type 1a and Type 1b) and of squat form (Type 2). All types are suitable for general laboratory use.

The specifications in this International Standard are in conformity with the principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware given in ISO 384.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 384:1978, *Laboratory glassware — Principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware*

ISO 719, *Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 °C — Method of test and classification*

ISO 4787, *Laboratory glassware — Volumetric glassware — Methods for use and testing of capacity*

3 Basis of adjustment

3.1 Unit of volume

The unit of volume shall be the millilitre (ml), which is equivalent to the cubic centimetre (cm³).

3.2 Reference temperature

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

When the cylinder is required for use in a country which has adopted a standard reference temperature of 27 °C; however, this value shall be substituted for 20 °C.