

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**12772**

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## **Laboratory glassware — Disposable microhaematocrit capillary tubes**

*Verrerie de laboratoire — Tubes capillaires microhématocrites à usage  
unique*



Reference number  
ISO 12772:1997(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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.

This International Standard ISO 12772 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory glassware and related apparatus*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Volumetric instruments*.

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes D and E are for information only.

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# Laboratory glassware — Disposable microhaematocrit capillary tubes

## 1 Scope

This International Standard provides details for two types of disposable glass capillary tubes, suitable for the microhaematocrit test and other analytical tests which include a separation of plasma and cells. The details specified are in conformity with ISO 8417, to the greatest possible extent.

**WARNING** — Capillary tubes can break during the analytical test procedure, resulting in broken sharp glass, blood spillage and aerosols. Appropriate precautions shall be taken to avoid dangerous infections.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through references in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 719:1985, *Glass - Hydrolytic resistance of glass drains at 98 °C - Method of test and classification*.

ISO 8417:—<sup>1</sup>, *Laboratory volumetric instruments - Principles of design and construction of disposable volumetric articles*.

## 3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

**3.1 disposable:** Adjective used to describe microhaematocrit capillary tubes which are intended to be used once only and then discarded.

NOTE — Such capillary tubes will only be expected to provide their specified performance during the original operation.

## 4 Classification

This International Standard describes two types of disposable glass capillary tubes as follows:

- Type I: coated with anti-coagulant
- Type II: uncoated

NOTE — Ammonium heparin, lithium heparin and sodium heparin are the preferred anti-coagulants for the microhaematocrit test. Salts of EDTA<sup>2)</sup> and fluorides (usually sodium or potassium) may be used when capillary tubes are needed for special purposes.

<sup>1)</sup> To be published.

<sup>2)</sup> EDTA is an abbreviation for ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid