

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**Beakers**

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/1, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 1 December 1994 and published on 5 April 1995.

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First published as AS 2234—1979.  
Second edition 1995.

## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH/1, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus to supersede the 1979 edition.

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 1979 edition but has been reformatted for clarity and Table 1 has been modified to conform with ISO 3819, *Laboratory glassware—Beakers*. This Standard specifies a larger range of beakers than that given in ISO 3819 and Appendix A retains a test for hydrolytic resistance of glass.

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# STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

### Beakers

**1 SCOPE** This Standard describes two series of glass beakers, with or without pouring lips, for general laboratory use.

**2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS** The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

2162 Code of practice for the use of volumetric glassware

2164 One-mark volumetric flasks

ISO

720 Glass—Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 121 degrees C—Methods of test and classification

**3 TYPES OF BEAKERS** Two types of beakers are specified, viz.—

- (a) low form beaker; and
- (b) tall form beaker.

#### 4 CAPACITIES OF BEAKERS

**4.1 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	

**4.2 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.

#### 5 MATERIAL

**5.1 General** Beakers shall be made of borosilicate glass, with chemical and thermal properties conforming to the limits specified in Clauses 5.2 and 5.3 respectively.

**5.2 Hydrolytic resistance** When the glass is tested in accordance with Appendix A, the amount of alkali extracted, expressed as Na<sub>2</sub>O, shall not be greater than 30 µg/g of glass.