

Australian Standard™

**Laboratory glassware—Straight-bore  
glass stopcocks for general purposes**



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 20 October 2005.

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The following are represented on Committee CH-001:

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Science Industry Australia  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH-001, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus. This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 4785:1997, *Laboratory glassware—Straight-bore glass stopcocks for general purposes*.

The objective of this Standard is to ensure that the series 1 dimensions of stopcocks for general purposes are achieved.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.
- (d) Substitute ‘L’ for ‘l’ and ‘mL’ for ‘ml’ wherever it appears.
- (e) Page 2, Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 *delete* ‘The nominal diameters’ and *replace* with ‘The nominal bore diameters’.
- (f) The Scope recommends that in national standards only one of the two Series of glass straight-bore stopcocks be used. This Australian Standard adopts the Series I dimensions as given in Tables 2 and 3.

The ISO Standards listed as normative references have not been adopted as Australian Standard.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

# Laboratory glassware — Straight-bore glass stopcocks for general purposes

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and dimensions for two series of glass straight-bore stopcocks for general-purpose use. The stopcocks are defined by their nominal (bore) diameter and large end diameter and length of the ground zone. It is recommended that, in national standards, only one of the series should be specified.

NOTE — Annex A lists additional International Standards for other general-purpose laboratory glassware.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference 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 grains at 98°C — Method of test and classification.*

ISO 3585:1991, *Borosilicate glass 3.3 — Properties.*

ISO 4803:1978, *Laboratory glassware — Borosilicate glass tubing.*

## 3 Ground zone

**3.1** The taper of the ground zone shall be such as to give one increment on the diameter for ten increments on the axial length, with a tolerance of  $\pm 0,006$  on the diameter increment i.e. a taper of  $(1 \pm 0,006)/10$ .

### NOTES

1 This tolerance is in agreement with the relevant requirement of ISO 383. Annex B in ISO 383:1976 describes a leakage test with air which may be used to check the tightness of the ground zone.

2 Actual manufacturing techniques normally result in a tighter tolerance than that given above, but owing to the lack of experimental evidence it is not yet possible to reduce the specified value.

**3.2** The centreline average height of the ground surface shall not exceed  $1\ \mu\text{m}$  and should preferably be less than  $0,5\ \mu\text{m}$ .