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Australian Standard 2190—1978

CLINICAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETERS

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

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THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Medical Association

Bureau of Meteorology

Chambers of Commerce (N.S.W., Vic.)

Chief Secretary's Department, Victoria

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

Confederation of Australian Industry

Department of Agriculture, N.S.W.

Department of Science

Government Chemical Laboratories, W.A.

National Measurement Laboratory

National Standards Commission

Railways of Australia Committee

Royal Australian Chemical Institute

Royal Melbourne Hospital

University of Sydney

Victorian State Laboratories

This standard, prepared by Committee CH/1, Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 11 May 1978, and was published on 1 September 1978.

In order to keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvement to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

CLINICAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETERS

AS 2190—1978

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus, under the direction of the Chemical Standards Board. It is a revision of and supersedes AS T33—1966.

The major alteration is the deletion of all reference to the Fahrenheit scale of temperature measurement. A second important change is that specifications for thermometers with 'long' bulbs are no longer included as this type of thermometer is considered too dangerous in use.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard Specification for CLINICAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETERS

1 SCOPE. This specification applies to clinical maximum thermometers graduated in degrees Celsius for the measurement of the temperature of the human body. It deals with both ordinary temperature range and subnormal temperature range thermometers.

Minimum requirements for containers for the thermometers are also specified.

2 TYPES. Thermometers shall be mercury-in-glass, solid-stem or enclosed-scale thermometers, with maximum indicating device.

3 RANGE AND SCALE. The range and scale of the thermometers shall be in accordance with Table 1.

TABLE 1

RANGE AND SCALE OF CLINICAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETERS

Description of thermometer	Temperatures to be included on scale °C	Maximum interval °C
Ordinary range	35 and 42	8
Subnormal range	25 and 40	16

4 MAXIMUM DEVICE. Each thermometer shall have a constricting device in the bore below the lowest graduation such that—

(a) when the thermometer is held in a vertical position with the bulb downward and then allowed to cool from the test temperature to 20°C, it shall satisfy the requirements for accuracy prescribed in Clause 5; and

(b) the mercury shall pass, with adequate shaking (see Note), completely below the lowest graduation line when the thermometer, having been heated to a temperature of at least 40°C, is allowed to cool to a temperature of 20 ± 3°C.

NOTE: This would correspond to spinning the thermometer in a centrifuge with an acceleration of 600 m/s^2 away from the top of the thermometer.

5 DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES. The thermometers shall conform to the mandatory dimensions and tolerances listed in Table 2 and should preferably conform to the recommended dimensions in Table 3.