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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Laboratory glassware -- Pycnometers
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Calibration basis
 - 3.1 Volume units
 - 3.2 Reference temperature
- 4 Types and sizes Series

Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 3507:1999 "Laboratory glassware densitometer" (in English).

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

This standard is managed by the National Standardization Technical Committee chemicals dangerous (SAC/TC251) and focal points.

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China, Shenzhen CIQ.

Involved in the drafting of the standard units. People's Republic of China Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, China National Light Industry Product Quality Supervision and Inspection glass center.

1 Scope

This standard specifies when a series of laboratory density meter for routine measurement of liquid density should have the condition.

Specific density meter or other general condition is not used for special products used under densitometer is not included in this standard. This is used to define these densitometer sufficient information should be included in the detailed description or describe their use of relevant international standards.

Appendix A content of a suitable adjustment Reye (Reischauer) densitometer neck level level devices.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms of dated references, all subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to study under this agreement is standard Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

ISO 383 Laboratory glassware --- interchangeable conical ground joints ISO 384. 1978 Design and construction principles of laboratory glassware --- measured volume of glassware ISO 386 laboratory glass liquid thermometer --- design, construction and use of the principle ISO 719 glass, glass grains at 98 °C hydrolysis resistance --- Test method and classification ISO 3585 3.3 Characteristics of borosilicate glass ---

3.1 Volume units

The standard unit of volume used in milliliters (mL), and the cubic centimeter (cm³) is equivalent to use.

NOTE: milliliter (mL) The term is often used as cubic centimeters (cm³) using a special name. According to the resolution of the Twelfth General Conference on Weights and Measures, in general, in the country when international standards glassware volume involved, the use of reference ml of the term, this standard is also used in ml.

3.2 Reference temperature

If labeled with the effective volume of the densitometer it should also be marked with a check to determine the effective volume of the temperature. Under normal circumstances, the standard basis Reference temperature should be 20 °C.

When using a density meter in the tropics, the ambient temperature is higher than 20 °C, these areas do not want to use the standard reference temperature of 20 °C, which when recommended 27 °C.

4 Types and sizes Series

Below the two tube density meters and four kinds of bottle type density meter is described in detail, such as illustrations listed in Table 1 and Figures 1 to 6. Article 1 and 2 is tubular, is floating densitometer. 3,4,5, and 6 for the bottle-shaped, freestanding flat densitometer.

Article 1,3,4 and 2 densitometer (if covered), used in a volatile liquid. Class 5 densitometer used in strong goo.

Various types of density meter size range as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 densitometer type and size

Category name Nominal volume/mL

1 Li Boshi (Lipkin) 12510

2 Steinmann (Sprengel) 51025

3 Galeazzi (Gay-Lussac) 125102550100 GB/T 21785-2008/ISO 3507:1999