

This Standard is confirmed.
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Specification for glass dispensing measures for pharmaceutical purposes

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Laboratory Apparatus Standards Committee (LBC/-) to Technical Committee LBC/3, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Laboratory Ware Association
- Corporation of London Weights and Measures Department
- Department of Health and Social Security
- Department of Trade and Industry (National Weights and Measures Laboratory)
- Guild of Hospital Pharmacists
- Institute of Trading Standards Administration
- National Pharmaceutical Association
- Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee
- Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
- Royal Society of Chemistry

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Laboratory Apparatus Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 30 January 1987

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Laboratory Apparatus Standards Committee. It was first published in 1953 and was revised in 1969. This revision supersedes the 1969 edition, which is withdrawn.

BS 1922:1987+A2:2011 supersedes BS 1922+A1:2004, which is withdrawn.

That start and finish of text introduced or altered by Amendments No. 1 and No. 2 are indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A2**. Minor editorial changes are not tagged.

Dispensing measures falling within the legal category “measures for use for trade” are within the scope of the Weights and Measures Regulations: they are thus required to be tested, passed for use in trade and stamped by an Inspector of Weights and Measures employed by a local authority, before they can be used for trade. When these regulations were amended in 1995, they aligned the limits of error of capacity for pharmaceutical measures for dispensing purposes with those given in this British Standard or BS 604, as appropriate to their design.

In British Standards it is the convention to use the symbol “mL” for the millilitre. However conical measures made to this British Standard may also be required to carry a stamp of Government approval, for which purpose only the symbol “ml” is approved. Thus the symbol “ml” is used throughout this British Standard.

The principal differences between BS 1922:1969 and this edition are:

- a) the introduction of a 500 ml conical measure;
- b) the elimination of subjective requirements;
- c) changes in the limits of errors for both the conical and beaker measures;
- d) the introduction of a method of measuring capacity;
- e) changes to the numbering and graduations on all measures;
- f) the introduction of a requirement for the minimum diameter of the foot and the overall height of the beaker measures.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 13 and a back cover.

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Section 1. General

1.1 Scope

This British Standard specifies requirements for eight graduated glass conical measures and two graduated glass beaker measures suitable for pharmaceutical dispensing purposes.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

1.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this British Standard the following definitions apply.

1.2.1

standard reference temperature

the temperature at which the measure is intended to contain its nominal capacity (nominal volume)

1.2.2

capacity

$\overline{A}_1$ the actual volume, expressed in millilitres, of water at the standard reference temperature, contained by the measure at any graduation line, when the meniscus is read against the centre of an evenly illuminated matt-white background at least 600 mm square and not more than 200 mm from the measure, which stands on a level non-reflecting surface in an evenly illuminated environment, when the observer's eye is level with the graduation line and when the lowest point of the meniscus appears to touch the top edge of that line $\overline{A}_1$

1.3 Basis of adjustment

1.3.1 Unit of volume

The unit of volume shall be the millilitre (ml).

NOTE The millilitre is commonly used as the special name for the cubic centimetre, in accordance with the International System of Units (SI).

1.3.2 Reference temperature

The standard reference temperature shall be 20 °C.

1.4 Construction

1.4.1 Material

The measures shall be manufactured from colourless soda-lime-silica or borosilicate glass complying with class 3 or better of BS 3473-2.

NOTE The measures should be reasonably free from visible defects and internal stress.

1.4.2 Pouring lip

Each measure shall be provided with a pouring lip. The form of the lip shall be such that, when the measure is first filled with water to the highest graduation line, the stream poured from the lip falls clear of the outside of the measure.

1.4.3 Base

Each measure shall be provided with a base on which it shall stand vertically without rocking when placed on a horizontal surface. The size of the base shall be such that the measure, when empty, will stand without toppling on a plane inclined at 15° to the horizontal.

1.4.4 Shape of bottom

The bottom of the measuring space shall $\overline{A}_2$ Text has been deleted. $\overline{A}_2$ merge smoothly into the sides of the measure.

1.5 Position of scales

The scale shall be vertical with the pouring lip of the measure facing to the right.

1.6 Inscriptions

The following inscriptions shall be permanently and legibly marked on all measures:

- a) the symbol “ml”;
- b) the maker’s and/or vendor’s name or mark;
- c) the number of this British Standard, i.e. BS 1922¹⁾.

¹⁾ Marking BS 1922 on or in relation to a product is a claim by the manufacturer that the product has been manufactured to the requirements of the standard. The accuracy of such a claim is therefore solely the manufacturer’s responsibility. Enquiries as to the availability of third party certification should be addressed to the appropriate certification body.