

Specification for Dental mercury

The European Standard EN 21560:1991 has the status of a British Standard

UDC 616.314-74:615.465:669.791.5

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Health Care Standards Committee (HCC/-) to Technical Committee HCC/53, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Dental Hospitals of the United Kingdom
- British Dental Association
- British Dental Trade Association
- British Endodontic Society
- British Society for Restorative Dentistry
- Dental Materials Panel
- Department of Health and Social Security
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Department of Trade and Industry (National Physical Laboratory)
- Ministry of Defence
- Society of University Dental Instructors

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Health Care Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 December 1986

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference HCC/53
Draft for comment 83/54640 DC

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Amendments issued since publication

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National foreword

This revision of this British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Health Care Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 1560:1985 “*Dental mercury*”, which was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, Dentistry, and was published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It supersedes BS 4227:1967, which is withdrawn.

In 1991 the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) accepted ISO 1560:1985 as European Standard EN 21560:1991.

The main change between this revision and the 1967 edition is the elimination of the requirement for non-volatile residue after evaporation. The reason for this is explained in clause 0.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L” for litre (and in its submultiples) rather than “l”.

Wherever the words “International Standard” or “revision of ISO 1560:1975” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard”.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 4793:1980	BS 1752:1983 <i>Specification for laboratory sintered or fritted filters including porosity grading</i> (Identical)

The Technical Committee has reviewed the proposed provisions of ISO 3696, to which reference is made in the text, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

A related British Standard for ISO 3696 is BS 3978:1966 “*Water for laboratory use*”.

As there is a national symbol for use in compliance with 5.2 d) (see additional information) the reference to ISO 3864 does not apply to this British Standard.

Additional information. In connection with 5.2 d), the appropriate symbol to use in the United Kingdom is shown below and should be reproduced in black on an orange background.



NOTE The symbol to use in the United Kingdom for transport by road is that for toxic hazard. The symbol is shown below and should be reproduced in black on a white background and displayed on the outermost layer of packaging to be handled during conveyance.