

## Section 4.44. Graduates

### A. Application

**A.1.** This code applies to subdivided glass measures of capacity, either cylindrical or conical in shape.

**A.2.** See also Section 1.10. General Code requirements.

### S. Specifications

**S.1. Units.** – Nominal capacities, graduation ranges, values of graduated intervals, and numbered graduations applicable to single-scale graduates and to the appropriate portions of double scale graduates shall be as shown in Table 1. Design Details for Graduates.

<b>Table 1. Design Details for Graduates</b>			
<b>Nominal Capacity</b>	<b>To be Graduated Between</b>	<b>Value of Graduated Intervals</b>	<b>Number at Each Graduation Divisible by</b>
<b>milliliters</b>	<b>Milliliters</b>	<b>milliliters</b>	<b>milliliters</b>
5	1 and 5	½	1
10	2 and 10	1	2
25	5 and 25	5	5
50	10 and 50	5	10
100	20 and 100	10	20
500	100 and 500	25	50
1000	200 and 1000	50	100
<b>minims</b>	<b>Minims</b>	<b>minims</b>	<b>minims</b>
60	15 and 60	5	10 <sup>a</sup>
120	30 and 120	10	20 <sup>b</sup>
<b>fluid drams</b>	<b>fluid drams</b>	<b>fluid drams</b>	<b>fluid drams</b>
4	1 and 4	½	1
8	2 and 8	1	2
<b>fluid ounces</b>	<b>fluid ounces</b>	<b>fluid ounces</b>	<b>fluid ounces</b>
2	½ and 2	¼	½
4	1 and 4	½	1
8	2 and 8	½	1
16	4 and 16	1	2
32	8 and 32	2	4
<sup>a</sup> And, in addition, at the first (15-minim) graduation. <sup>b</sup> And, in addition, at the first (30-minim) graduation.			

**S.2. Initial Interval.** – A graduate shall have an initial interval that is not subdivided, equal to not less than one-fifth and not more than one-fourth of the capacity of the graduate.

**S.3. Shape.** – A graduate of a capacity of more than 15 mL (4 fl dr) may be of either the cylindrical or circular conical type. A graduate of a capacity of 15 mL (4 fl dr) or less shall be of the single-scale cylindrical type.

**S.4. Material.** – A graduate shall be made of good-quality, thoroughly annealed, clear, transparent glass, free from bubbles and streaks that might affect the accuracy of measurement. The glass shall be uniform in thickness and shall not be excessively thick.

**S.5. Dimensional Proportions.**

**S.5.1. On a Circular Conical Graduate.** – The inside measurement from the bottom of a circular conical graduate to the capacity graduation shall be not less than two times the inside diameter at the capacity graduation. The inside measurement from the bottom of the graduate to the point representing one-fourth of the capacity shall be not less than the inside diameter at that point.

**S.5.2. On a Cylindrical Graduate.** – The inside measurement from the bottom of a cylindrical graduate to the capacity graduation shall be not less than five times the inside diameter at the capacity graduation.

**S.6. Base.** – The base of the graduate shall be perpendicular to the vertical axis of the graduate. The diameter of the base shall be of such size that the empty graduate will remain standing on an inclined surface of 25 %, or approximately 15 degrees, from the horizontal.

**S.7. Design of Graduations.**

**S.7.1. General.** – Graduations shall be perpendicular to the vertical axis of the graduate and parallel to each other. Graduations shall be continuous, of uniform thickness not greater than 0.4 mm (0.015 in), clearly visible, permanent, and indelible under normal conditions of use.

(Amended 1977)

**S.7.2. On a Single-Scale Graduate.** – On a single-scale graduate, the main graduations shall completely encircle the graduate and subordinate graduations shall extend at least one-half the distance around the graduate.

**S.7.3. On a Double-Scale or a Duplex Graduate.** – On a double-scale or duplex graduate, there shall be a clear space between the ends of the main graduations on the two scales, and this space shall be approximately 90 degrees from the lip of the graduate and shall conform to the requirements of Table 2. Clear Space Between Ends of Main Graduations on Double Scale Graduates.

<b>Table 2. Clear Space Between Ends of Main Graduations on Double Scale Graduates</b>	
<b>Inside Diameter of Graduate at the Graduations (inches)</b>	<b>Clear Space Between Ends of Main Graduations (inch)</b>
Less than 1.5	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
1.5 to 3, inclusive	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 3	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$

**S.8. Basis of Graduation.** – A graduate shall be graduated “to deliver” when the temperature of the graduate is 20 °C (68 °F), and shall be marked accordingly in a permanent and conspicuous manner.

**S.9. Marking Requirements.** – Each main graduation shall be marked to show its value. Intermediate graduations shall not be marked. Value figures shall be uniformly positioned either directly upon or immediately above the graduations to which they refer. Figures placed upon graduations shall be set in from the ends of the graduations a sufficient distance to allow the ends of the graduations to be used in making a setting.

**N. Notes**

**N.1. Test Liquid.** – Water shall be used as the test liquid for graduates.

**N.2. Temperature Control.** – During the test of a graduate, appropriate precautions shall be exercised to reduce any detrimental temperature effects to the practicable minimum.

### T. Tolerances

**T.1.** Maintenance and acceptance tolerances in excess and in deficiency shall be as shown in Table 3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and Deficiency, for Graduates for graduates that are graduated “to contain” or “to deliver.” (The tolerance to be applied at any graduation is determined by the inside diameter of the graduate at the graduation in question.)

<b>Table 3.</b> <b>Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Graduates</b>					
<b>Inside Diameter of Graduate</b>		<b>Tolerance</b>	<b>Inside Diameter of Graduate</b>		<b>Tolerance</b>
<b>From</b>	<b>to but not including</b>		<b>From</b>	<b>to but not including</b>	
<b>millimeters</b>		<b>milliliters</b>	<b>inches</b>		<b>minims</b>
0	16	0.1	0	$\frac{9}{16}$	2
16	21	0.2	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	3
21	26	0.4	$\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	6
26	31	0.6	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	10
31	36	0.8	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	15
36	41	1.1	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	20
41	46	1.4	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	30
46	51	1.8	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	40
51	56	2.2	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	50
56	61	2.8	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	65
61	66	3.4	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	80
66	71	4.1	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{5}{16}$	95
71	76	4.8	$3\frac{5}{16}$	$3\frac{9}{16}$	110
76	81	5.6	$3\frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	130
81	86	6.4	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	150
86	91	7.2			
91	96	8.1			
96	101	9.0			

(Amended 1974)

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