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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005

# Piston-operated volumetric apparatus - Part 7: Non-gravimetric methods for the assessment of equipment performance (ISO 8655-7:2005)

## I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:*

EN ISO 8655-7:2005/AC:2009

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*This document replaces:*

*This document is based on:*  
EN ISO 8655-7:2005

*Published:*  
1 September, 2005

This document was published  
under the authority of the NSAI  
and comes into effect on:  
16 November, 2005

ICS number:

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I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 8655-7:2005/AC**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

February 2009

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

Février 2009

Februar 2009

ICS 17.060

English version  
Version Française  
Deutsche Fassung

Piston-operated volumetric apparatus - Part 7: Non-gravimetric methods for the assessment of equipment performance (ISO 8655-7:2005/Cor 1:2008)

Appareils volumétriques à piston - Partie 7:  
Méthodes non gravimétriques pour  
l'estimation de la performance  
d'équipement (ISO 8655-7:2005/Cor  
1:2008)

Volumenmessgeräte mit Hubkolben - Teil  
7: Nicht-gravimetrische Prüfverfahren zur  
Bewertung der Geräteeigenschaften (ISO  
8655-7:2005/Cor 1:2008)

This corrigendum becomes effective on 18 February 2009 for incorporation in the three official language versions of the EN.

Ce corrigendum prendra effet le 18 février 2009 pour incorporation dans les trois versions linguistiques officielles de la EN.

Die Berichtigung tritt am 18. Februar 2009 zur Einarbeitung in die drei offiziellen Sprachfassungen der EN in Kraft.



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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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**EN ISO 8655-7:2005/AC:2009 (E)** **I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005**

**Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 8655-7:2005/Cor.1:2008 has been approved by CEN as a European Corrigendum without any modification.



**I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005**  
**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 8655-7:2005**  
**TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1**

Published 2008-12-15

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

## **Piston-operated volumetric apparatus —**

**Part 7:**

## **Non-gravimetric methods for the assessment of equipment performance**

### **TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1**

*Appareils volumétriques à piston —*

*Partie 7: Méthodes non gravimétriques pour l'estimation de la performance d'équipement*

*RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1*

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO 8655-7:2002 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory equipment*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Laboratory and volumetric ware*.

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*Page 5, 8.1*

At the end of the first sentence, add the following text:

“(or 27 °C in the case where the piston-operated volumetric apparatus under test has been adjusted for this standard reference temperature).”

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I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 8655-7**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2005

ICS 17.060

English Version

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Volumenmessgeräte mit Hubkolben - Teil 7: Nicht-  
gravimetrische Prüfverfahren zur Bewertung der  
Geräteigenschaften (ISO 8655-7:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 August 2005.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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## **I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005**

### **EN ISO 8655-7:2005 (E)**

## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 8655-7:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48 "Laboratory glassware and related apparatus" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 332 "Laboratory equipment", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2006.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

## **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 8655-7:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8655-7:2005 without any modifications.



I.S. EN ISO 8655-7:2005

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**8655-7**

First edition  
2005-09-01

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## **Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 7: Non-gravimetric methods for the assessment of equipment performance**

*Appareils volumétriques à piston —*

*Partie 7: Méthodes non gravimétriques pour l'estimation de la  
performance d'équipement*



Reference number  
ISO 8655-7:2005(E)

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**ISO 8655-7:2005(E)**

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Published in Switzerland

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8655-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory glassware and related apparatus*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Laboratory and volumetric ware*.

ISO 8655 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus*:

- *Part 1: Terminology, general requirements and user recommendations*
- *Part 2: Piston pipettes*
- *Part 3: Piston burettes*
- *Part 4: Dilutors*
- *Part 5: Dispensers*
- *Part 6: Gravimetric methods for the determination of measurement error*
- *Part 7: Non-gravimetric methods for the assessment of equipment performance*

## Introduction

The ISO 8655 series was developed in order to specify the differing types of piston-operated volumetric apparatus and to provide a reference method and alternative test methods for verifying their characteristics covering the volume range typically from:

- the smallest hand-held pipetting devices, e.g. 1 µl, up to
- the largest laboratory bench-standing volume dispensing instruments, e.g. 100 ml.

ISO 8655-1 provides general requirements and terminology. The detailed volumetric ranges for each type of apparatus specified in the ISO 8655 series are indicated in the appropriate tables of maximum permissible error, i.e. for piston pipettes (ISO 8655-2), for piston burettes (ISO 8655-3), for dilutors (ISO 8655-4) and for dispensers (ISO 8655-5).

ISO 8655-6 is the reference method for type testing and conformity testing. It is gravimetric and contains precise instructions designed to limit variation in procedure and thereby the potential for sources of error – a necessity for type and conformity testing.

The photometric and titrimetric methods described in this part of ISO 8655, are deliberately given as outline methods (see examples in the informative annexes), so that individual laboratories having their own equipment available, and working to different uncertainty requirements, may adapt either these methods, or the gravimetric method, accordingly. If the laboratories operate under ISO 9000 series regimes, or have accreditation to ISO 17025, the individually-adapted methods are usually validated to give results equivalent to those given by the gravimetric method specified in ISO 8655-6.

This part of ISO 8655 is applicable to the following types of testing:

- of piston-operated volumetric apparatus for purposes other than type testing or the conformity testing which is required prior to declarations or certification of conformity;
- in user locations, where there may be no suitable balance or facilities to perform the reference method given in ISO 8655-6, but which may have at their disposal a suitable photometer or automatic titrator.

As users have expressed the wish to have alternative tests available, the following observations are given to help them select the most appropriate test methods for their purposes.

- a) **Gravimetric method:** Uncertainty values can increase at volumes significantly below 1 µl, due to increasing balance uncertainty, especially in low humidity areas (where there is increased risk of evaporation) and due to the effects of static electricity. These effects are compensated for through the careful design of the test method specified in ISO 8655-6, which applies to the volume ranges specified in ISO 8655-2 to ISO 8655-5.
- b) **Photometric method:** This may be the method of choice for laboratories having a UV/VIS photometer of suitable wavelength and bandwidth. Uncertainty with this method tends to become lower as test volumes decrease and can be further reduced if the volumes used in dilution steps for the preparation of comparative standards use larger capacity Class A glassware (e.g. 100 ml of chromophore solution diluted to 1 000 ml can lead to lower uncertainty than 10 ml diluted to 100 ml).
- c) **Titrimetric method:** This may be the method of choice of a laboratory already having a titrator with the properties specified in 6.2 and C.4.1. in Annex C. The method is most suited to the testing of piston-operated volumetric apparatus working in the volume range above 500 µl. Again, uncertainty can be reduced if larger capacity Class A volumetric apparatus and larger weights of solid reagents are used to prepare standard solutions.

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If any of these methods is adapted, the expanded uncertainty of measurement needs to be calculated to enable comparison with the reference method. In any case, users will determine that the uncertainty of the chosen method is suitable for their intended purpose.

The tests specified in the ISO 8655 series are intended to be carried out by trained personnel.

# Piston-operated volumetric apparatus —

## Part 7:

## Non-gravimetric methods for the assessment of equipment performance

**WARNING —** The use of this part of ISO 8655 may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this part of ISO 8655 to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8655 specifies the photometric and titrimetric determination of errors of measurement of piston-operated volumetric apparatus. The tests are applicable to complete systems comprising the basic apparatus and all parts selected for use with the apparatus, disposable or reusable, involved in the measurement by delivery process.

These non-gravimetric test methods can be applied

- as aids to quality assurance by the supplier,
- as routine quality assurance and routine calibrations by the user, and
- as routine and post-repair testing.

The methods described in this part of ISO 8655 are not applicable as alternatives to the gravimetric reference test methods specified in ISO 8655-6, which gives the only method suitable as a basis for supplier's declarations or independent certification of conformity.

NOTE 1 Metrological requirements for piston-operated volumetric apparatus, especially maximum permissible errors, are specified in ISO 8655-2 to ISO 8655-5.

NOTE 2 For conformity tests or type tests for declaration and certification of conformity, see the gravimetric reference test methods in ISO 8655-6.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

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