INTERNATIONAL **STANDARD** Glass containers — To. Récipients en verre — Tolérances Oriso Odsa. Toos

ISO 9058

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Foreword

John Standard Standard ISO 9058 was prepared 50/TC 63, Glass containers.

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Glass containers — Tolerances

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies tolerances for glass containers of circular cross-section and nominal capacity from 50 ml to 5 000 ml.

NOTE 1 This International Standard is based on CETIE $^{1)}$ data sheet DT 2 (1987) and EC Council Directive 75/107/EEC.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7348:1992, Glass containers—Manufacture—Vocabulary.

ISO 9009:1991, Glass containers — Height and nonparallelism of finish with reference to container base — Test methods.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 7348 and ISO 9009 and the following definition apply.

3.1 leading body diameter: The greatest horizontal cross-sectional dimension of a container.

4 Tolerances

4.1 Capacity tolerance

The actual capacity error (tolerance) shall be in accordance with the values specified in table 1.

Table 1

Nominal capacity, $V_{\rm n}$	Maximum permissible error of the actual capacity	
#//e ml	% of V_{n}	ml
$50 < V_{\rm n} < 100$		3
$100 < V_{\rm n} \le 200$	3	
$200 < V_{\rm n} < 300$		6
$300 < V_{\rm n} < 500$	2	
$500 < V_{\rm n} \leqslant 1000$		10
1 000 $< V_{\rm n} \leqslant$ 5 000	1	

NOTE – The maximum permissible error in the brimful capacity shall be the same as the maximum permissible error in the corresponding nominal capacity.

4.2 Nominal height tolerance, $T_{\rm H}$

The nominal height tolerance, in millimetres, shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$T_{\rm H} = \pm (0.6 + 0.004II)$$

where H is the nominal height, in millimetres.

¹⁾ International Technical Centre for Bottling.

4.3 Nominal leading body diameter tolerance, $T_{\rm D}$

The nominal leading body diameter tolerance, in millimetres, shall be calculated using the following

$$T_{\rm D} = \pm (0.5 + 0.012D)$$

where D is the nominal leading body diameter, in millimetres.

4.4 Verticality tolerance, T_{V} (vertical axis deviation tolerance)

The verticality tolerance, in millimetres, shall be calculated using the following formulae:

a) for a nominal height H < 220 mm

$$T_{V} = 1.3 + 0.005H$$

b) for a nominal height $H \ge 220 \text{ mm}$

$$T_V = 0.3 + 0.01II$$

where H is in millimetres.

4.5 Tolerance on non-parallelism of finish with reference to container base

The tolerance on non-parallelism of finish with reference to container base (or the slope of finish) shall be in accordance with the values specified in table 2.

Table 2 Dimensions in millimetres

ality tolerance, $T_{\rm V}$ (vertical axis plerance) lity tolerance, in millimetres, shall be sing the following formulae:	Nominal diameter of finish	Tolerance on non-parallelism of finish with reference to container base
any the following formulae:	Less than or equal to 20	0,45
ninal height H $<$ 220 mm	More than 20 up to 30	0,6
1,3 + 0,005//	More than 30 up to 40 More than 40 up to 50	0,7 0,8
ninal height $H\geqslant 220~\mathrm{mm}$	0,	0,9
0.3 + 0.01//	More than 60	1
in millimetres.	ise full.	
ninal height $II > 220 \text{ mm}$ $0,3 + 0,01II$ in millimetres. STANDARDOSSO.COM. Click to V		

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