


Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

21 - 47 High Street, Feltham, Middlesex, TW13 4UN, UK

 <p>0164</p> <p>Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005</p>	<h3>Industrial Calibration Ltd</h3> <p>Issue No: 023 Issue date: 28 February 2011</p>	
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<p>Calibration performed at the above address only</p>		

DETAIL OF ACCREDITATION

Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC) Expressed as an Expanded Uncertainty ($k = 2$)	Remarks
DC RESISTANCE			
Measurement and generation	0 Ω to 1 M Ω 1 M Ω to 10 M Ω	15 ppm + 0.15 m Ω 40 ppm	
Generation only			
4-wire values	1 Ω 10 Ω 100 Ω 1 k Ω 10 k Ω 100 k Ω 1 M Ω 10 M Ω 100 M Ω	100 ppm 25 ppm 15 ppm 21 ppm 9.0 ppm 12 ppm 22 ppm 44 ppm 210 ppm	
2-wire values	100 Ω 1 k Ω 10 k Ω 100 k Ω 1 M Ω 10 M Ω	310 ppm 120 ppm 24 ppm 25 ppm 30 ppm 41 ppm	
DC VOLTAGE	0 mV to 200 mV 200 mV to 2 V 2 V to 20 V 20 V to 200 V 200 V to 1000 V	15 ppm + 3.0 μ V 7.0 ppm + 3.0 μ V 5.0 ppm + 11 μ V 8.0 ppm + 200 μ V 13 ppm + 1.5 mV	
DC CURRENT			
Measurement and Generation			
Specific Values	10 μ A 100 μ A 1 mA 10 mA 100 mA 1 A	55 ppm 55 ppm 55 ppm 60 ppm 75 ppm 110 ppm	



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DC CURRENT (continued)			
Measurement and Generation			
Other Values	0 μ A to 200 μ A 200 μ A to 2 mA 2 mA to 20 mA 20 mA to 200 mA 200 mA to 2 A 2 A to 10 A 10 A to 20 A 20 A to 50 A	80 ppm + 5.0 nA 80 ppm + 4.0 nA 80 ppm + 50 nA 80 ppm + 2.0 μ A 100 ppm + 25 μ A 0.035 % 0.050 % 0.10 %	
Generation only	0 μ A to 200 μ A 200 μ A to 2 mA 2 mA to 20 mA 20 mA to 200 mA 200 mA to 2 A 2 A to 10 A	45 ppm + 1.0 nA 35 ppm + 10 nA 35 ppm + 100 nA 35 ppm + 1.0 μ A 65 ppm + 10 μ A 140 ppm	
AC VOLTAGE			
Measurement	40 Hz to 4 kHz 10 mV to 200 mV 200 mV to 2 V 2 V to 20 V 20 V to 200 V 200 V to 1000 V 4 kHz to 40 kHz 200 mV to 2 V 2 V to 20 V 40 kHz to 100 kHz 200 mV to 2 V 2 V to 20 V	0.040 % + 5.0 μ V 0.025 % + 30 μ V 0.025 % + 0.30 mV 0.025 % + 3.0 mV 0.030 % + 30 mV 0.040 % + 50 μ V 0.040 % + 0.50 mV 0.04% + 0.5 mV 0.04% + 5 mV	
Generation	10 mV to 20 mV 40 Hz to 10 kHz 10 kHz to 100 kHz 20 mV to 200 mV 40 Hz to 10 kHz 10 kHz to 100 kHz 200 mV to 2 V 40 Hz to 10 kHz 10 kHz to 100 kHz	0.050 % + 5.0 μ V 0.080 % + 5.0 μ V 0.040 % + 5.0 μ V 0.070 % + 5.0 μ V 0.013 % 0.015 %	



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AC VOLTAGE (continued)			
Generation	2 V to 20 V 40 Hz to 10 kHz 10 kHz to 100 kHz	0.013 % 0.017 %	
	20 V to 200 V 40 Hz to 30 kHz	0.013 %	
	200 V to 1000 V 40 Hz to 1 kHz 1 kHz to 10 kHz 10 kHz to 30 kHz	0.013 % 0.014 % 0.017 %	
AC CURRENT	40 Hz to 1 kHz 20 μ A to 200 mA 200 mA to 2 A 2 A to 10 A	0.020 % 0.030 % 0.050 %	400 Hz maximum above 2 A; generation only.
FREQUENCY			
Measurement	0.1 Hz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 1 GHz	2.0 in 10^7 + 30 μ Hz 2.0 in 10^7 2.0 in 10^8	
Generation	1 MHz and 10 MHz	5.0 in 10^{10}	
RISETIME	1 ns to 20 ns	80 ps	For oscilloscope risetime calibration. There may be additional uncertainties relating to the screen resolution of the oscilloscope being calibrated.
CAPACITANCE			
Generation, specific values	At 1 kHz: 100 pF to 1 μ F in decade steps	0.030 % + 0.10 pF	
Generation, other values	At 1 kHz: 1 nF to 1 μ F	0.030 % + 3.0 pF	
INDUCTANCE			
Generation, specific values	At 1 kHz: 100 μ H to 1 H in decade steps	0.020 % + 0.12 μ H	



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TEMPERATURE	20 °C nominal	0.060 °C	For verification of thermocouple indicators and simulators at ambient temperature.
Electrical calibration of temperature indicators			
Indicators for base metal thermocouples	Type Range °C		
	K - 100 to + 1370	0.10 °C	Backing off method
	J - 100 to + 1200	0.10 °C	Backing off method
	T - 100 to + 400	0.10 °C	Backing off method
	E - 100 to + 1000	0.10 °C	Backing off method
	N - 50 to + 1300	0.15 °C	Backing off method
	K - 200 to + 1370	0.20 °C	Cold Junction Compensation
	J - 200 to + 1200	0.20 °C	Cold Junction Compensation
	T - 200 to + 400	0.20 °C	Cold Junction Compensation
Indicators for noble metal thermocouples	Type Range °C		
	R + 100 to + 1750	0.50 °C	Backing off method
	S + 100 to + 1750	0.50 °C	Backing off method
	B + 250 to + 450	1.0 °C	Backing off method
	B + 450 to + 1800	0.60 °C	Backing off method
Indicators for resistance thermometers	Type Range °C		
	PT100 - 200 to + 850	0.020 °C	
END			



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Appendix - Calibration and Measurement Capabilities

Introduction

The definitive statement of the accreditation status of a calibration laboratory is the Accreditation Certificate and the associated Schedule of Accreditation. This Schedule of Accreditation is a critical document, as it defines the measurement capabilities, ranges and boundaries of the calibration activities for which the organisation holds accreditation.

Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMCs)

The capabilities provided by accredited calibration laboratories are described by the Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC), which expresses the lowest uncertainty of measurement that can be achieved during a calibration. If a particular device under calibration itself contributes significantly to the uncertainty (for example, if it has limited resolution or exhibits significant non-repeatability) then the uncertainty quoted on a calibration certificate will be increased to account for such factors. The CIPM-ILAC definition of the CMC is as follows:

A CMC is a calibration and measurement capability available to customers under normal conditions:

- (a) as published in the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB) of the CIPM MRA; or*
- (b) as described in the laboratory's scope of accreditation granted by a signatory to the ILAC Arrangement.*

The CMC is normally used to describe the uncertainty that appears in an accredited calibration laboratory's schedule of accreditation and is the uncertainty for which the laboratory has been accredited using the procedure that was the subject of assessment. The CMC is calculated according to the procedures given in M3003 and is normally stated as an expanded uncertainty at a coverage probability of 95 %, which usually requires the use of a coverage factor of $k = 2$. An accredited laboratory is not permitted to quote an uncertainty that is smaller than the published CMC in certificates issued under its accreditation.

The CMC may be described using various methods in the Schedule of Accreditation:

- As a single value that is valid throughout the range.
- As an explicit function of the measurand or of a parameter (see below).
- As a range of values. The range is stated such that the customer can make a reasonable estimate of the likely uncertainty at any point within the range.
- As a matrix or table where the CMCs depend on the values of the measurand and a further quantity.
- In graphical form, providing there is sufficient resolution on each axis to obtain at least two significant figures for the CMC.

Expression of CMCs - symbols and units

In general, only units of the SI and those units recognised for use with the SI are used to express the values of quantities and of the associated CMCs. Nevertheless, other commonly used units may be used where considered appropriate for the intended audience. For example, the term "ppm" (part per million) is frequently used by manufacturers of test and measurement equipment to specify the performance of their products. Terms like this may be used in Schedules of Accreditation where they are in common use and understood by the users of such equipment, providing their use does not introduce any ambiguity in the capability that is being described.

When the CMC is expressed as an explicit function of the measurand or of a parameter, this often comprises a relative term (e.g., percentage) and an absolute term, i.e. one expressed in the same units as those of the measurand. This form of expression is used to describe the capability that can be achieved over a range of values. Some examples, and an indication of how they are to be interpreted, are shown below.

DC voltage, 100 mV to 1 V: 0.0025 % + 5.0 μ V:

Over the range 100 mV to 1 V, the CMC is 0.0025 % \cdot V + 5.0 μ V, where V is the measured voltage.

Hydraulic pressure, 0.5 MPa to 140 MPa: 0.0036 % + 0.12 ppm/MPa + 4.0 Pa

Over the range 0.5 MPa to 140 MPa, the CMC is 0.0036 % \cdot p + (0.12 \cdot 10⁻⁶ \cdot p \cdot 10⁻⁶) + 4.0 Pa, where p is the measured pressure in Pa.

It should be noted that the percentage symbol (%) simply represents the number 0.01. In cases where the CMC is stated only as a percentage, this is to be interpreted as meaning percentage of the measured value or indication.

Thus, for example, a CMC of 1.5 % means 1.5 \cdot 0.01 \cdot i, where i is the instrument indication.