Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

2 Pine Trees, Chertsey Lane, Staines-upon-Thames, TW18 3HR, UK

0239

Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

Hexagon Metrology Ltd

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Calibration performed by the Organisation at the locations specified below

Locations covered by the organisation and their relevant activities

Location details		Activity	Location code
Michigan Drive Tongwell Milton Keynes MK15 8HT, UK	Chris Allison	Dimensional	A
Customers premises	Chris Allison	Dimensional	B

Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC)

Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Expanded Measurement Uncertainty (k=2)	Remarks	Location Code
RANGE IN MILLIMETRES AND UNCERTAINTY IN MICROMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED				
MEASURING INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINES				
Performance verification of co-ordinate measuring machines	ISO 10360-2:2009 - CMM's used for measuring linear dimensions 0 to 1500 (longest diagonal using end standards)	0.20 + (0.40 x length in m)		B
	ISO 10360-5:2010 - single stylus probing test 10 to 50 (test sphere diameter)	0.12		B
	ISO 10360-5:2020 - Single stylus probing test: 10 to 50 (test sphere diameter)			B
	PForm.Sph.1×25:SS:Tact PSize.Sph.1×25:SS:Tact	0.076 0.274 Test length uncertainties		
Performance verification of Articulated arm coordinate measuring machines	ISO10360-12:2016		Model Arm series RA8 (6 & 7 axis)	
	EUNI - 1.2 m arms	$U = \sqrt{2.1^2 + (3.4 \cdot L)^2}\ \mu m$		
	2.0 m to 4.5 m arms	$U = \sqrt{3.9^2 + (3.4 \cdot L)^2}\ \mu m$ where L is the length in metres		
	PFORM (10 to 51 mm diameter)	1.2		
	PSIZE (10 to 51 mm diameter)	1.7		
	LDIA (to 51 mm diameter)	1.2		
Performance verification of the articulated location value of optical distance sensors attached to articulated arm coordinate measuring machines	LDIA (using a test sphere).	1.2	Based on ISO10360-8:2013 Annex D RS5 or RS6 or AS1	A

Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Expanded Measurement Uncertainty (k=2)	Remarks	Location Code
MEASURING INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINES (cont'd)				
Laser Tracker	Spatial length to retro reflector 0 to 2550	0.018 mm	Procedure SP1-POR-PR-003 Limited to Laser Trackers manufactured by Leica and within the confines of the ranges and uncertainties given in this schedule. Using a 2550 mm Invar Scale Bar, Frequency counter and Rubidium frequency standard	A
	Scale of absolute distance meter (frequency) - 25 MHz	0.75 Hz		
	ADM Zero Point Offset	0.007 mm		
Laser Tracker + T-Probe	Spatial length with tactile probe 0 to 2000 2 000 to 6 000 6 000 to 10 000	 0.016 mm 0.027 mm 0.037 mm	Using a 2550 mm Invar Scale Bar	A
Laser Tracker and scanners manufactured by Leica	Spatial length with optical probe (Scanning) 0 to 2 000 2 000 to 6 000 6 000 to 10 000	 0.020 mm 0.020 mm 0.021 mm	Using a 2550 mm Invar Scale Bar White Scan Sphere for. Leica scanner	A
Environmental monitoring station in support of laser tracker calibrations	Ambient laboratory conditions. (One discrete measurement at current conditions) • temperature • pressure • humidity	 0.06 °C 0.7 hPa 2.3 % r.H.	Meteo station for AT series, Procedure SP1-POR-PR-003	A
END				

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 measurement uncertainty 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 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 measurement uncertainty is calculated according to the procedures given in the GUM 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 measurement uncertainty in certificates issued under its accreditation.

Expression of CMCs - symbols and units

It should be noted that the percentage symbol (%) represents the number 0.01. In cases where the measurement uncertainty is stated as a percentage, this is to be interpreted as meaning percentage of the measurand.
Thus, for example, a measurement uncertainty of 1.5 % means $1.5 \times 0.01 \times q$, where q is the quantity value.

The notation Q[a, b] stands for the root-sum-square of the terms between brackets: $Q[a, b] = [a^2 + b^2]^{1/2}$