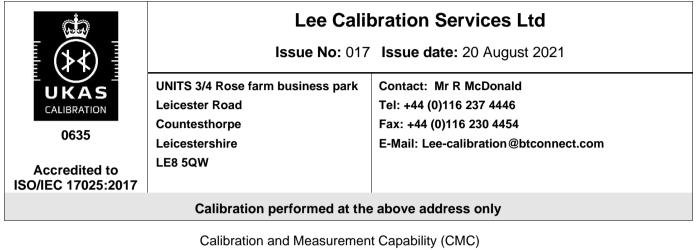
# Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

**United Kingdom Accreditation Service** 

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



Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Expanded measurement Uncertainty (k = 2)	Remarks
I	RANGE IN MILLIMETRES AND U UNLESS OTHE	NCERTAINTY IN MICROMETRE RWISE STATED	ËS
LENGTH Gauge blocks		Class (see footnote)	
Inch (Steel and tungsten carbide)	As BS 4311-1:2007 0.01 in to 0.4 in 0.4 in to 1.0 in Sizes 2.0 in 3.0 in 4.0 in Variation in length of the above gauge blocks	C 3.0 μ in 4.0 μ in 5.0 μ in 6.0 μ in 7.0 μ in 3.0 μ in	CLASS C uncertainties apply to the measurement of length of gauges by comparison with grade K standards of length of a similar material. Class C uncertainties apply to new and used grade 0,1 & 2 gauges to BS 4311-1:2007 and BS EN ISO 3650:1999 Imperial calibrations may be
Millimetre (Steel and tungsten carbide)	As BS EN ISO 3650:1999 0.5 to 10 10 to 25 Sizes 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100 Variation in length of the above gauge blocks	C .080 .10 .12 .15 .18 0.080	given in inch units.
END			



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# Lee Calibration Services Ltd

**Issue No:** 017 Issue date: 20 August 2021

Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

### Calibration performed at main address only

## 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 nonrepeatability) 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] =  $[a^2 + b^2]^{1/2}$