

# Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

## United Kingdom Accreditation Service

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

 <b>9176</b>  Accredited to <b>ISO/IEC 17025:2017</b>	<b>Research and Medical Services Limited</b> <b>trading as RMS</b>  Issue No: 011    Issue date: 18 March 2024	
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<b>Calibration performed by the Organisations at the locations specified below</b>		

### Locations covered by the organisation and their relevant activities

#### Site Locations:

Location details	Activity	Location code
The location must be suitable for the nature of the particular calibrations undertaken and will be the subject of contract review arrangements between the laboratory and the customer.	Centrifuge calibration: Temperature, Rotational Velocity and Timers	S



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Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC)

Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Expanded Measurement Uncertainty ( $k = 2$ )	Remarks	Location Code
<b>CALIBRATION OF CENTRIFUGES</b>				
Rotational velocity	500 rpm to 1000 rpm 1000 rpm to 10 000 rpm 10 000 rpm to 25 000 rpm	4.1 rpm 7.1 rpm 15 rpm	Calibration with a digital tachometer	S
<b>Temperature</b>	-5 °C to +40 °C	2.3 °C	Measured at the internal temperature sensor	S
<b>Time interval</b>	1 minute to 30 minute	0.80 s	Calibration with a reference timer	S
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 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:  $Q[a, b] = [a^2 + b^2]^{1/2}$