

# Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

## United Kingdom Accreditation Service

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

 <b>UKAS</b> CALIBRATION  9385  Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017	<b>Deva Medical Electronics Limited</b>	
	Issue No: 008 Issue date: 18 August 2021	
1 Chandlers Court Picow Farm Road Runcorn Cheshire WA7 4UH	Contact: Keith W Saxon Tel: +44 (0) 1928 567571 Fax: +44 (0) 1928 580788 E-Mail: calibration@deva-medical.com Website: www.deva-medical.com	
Calibration performed by the Organisation at the locations specified		

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

#### Laboratory locations:

Location details	Activity	Location code
<b>Address:</b> 1 Chandlers Court Picow Farm Road Runcorn Cheshire WA7 4UH  <b>Local contact:</b> Keith W Saxon	Temperature Electrical simulation of Temperature	P

#### Site activities performed away from the locations listed above:

Location details	Activity	Location code
Customer Premises*, e.g. Hospitals, Laboratories, and Manufacturing Plants etc	Temperature- Chambers Rotational Speed 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>TEMPERATURE</b>				
Temperature indicators, recorders and controllers with sensors	-40 °C to 100 °C	0.059 °C	Within dry block media	P
Temperature controlled media preparators, incubators, sterilizers, ovens, fridges, Refrigerators, freezers, environmental cabinets, enclosures and liquid baths	-86 °C to 40 °C	0.31 °C	Single and multipoint time dependent temperature profiling, also referred to as spatial temperature surveying or mapping	S
Air Temperature Dataloggers	-40 °C to +100 °C	0.24 °C	Calibrations may be undertaken on devices with an electrical output and on data recorders suitable for calibration in a chamber.	P
<b>TIME INTERVAL</b>				
Timers	60 s to 5400 s	1.6 s	Comparison with digital stopwatch	S
<b>ROTATIONAL SPEED</b>				
Centrifuges	500 rpm to 100000 rpm	1.3 rpm	Comparison with digital tachometer	S
<b>ELECTRICAL</b>				
Temperature by electrical simulation- resistance	-80 °C to 100 °C	0.082 °C	Comparison with a reference resistance box	P
Temperature by electrical simulation- Thermocouple	-80 °C to 100 °C	0.24 °C	Including reference junction compensation	P

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:  $Q[a, b] = [a^2 + b^2]^{1/2}$