



NIST OFFICE OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices

as adopted by the 110th
National Council on
Weights and Measures

NIST Handbook **44**
2026



**NIST Handbook
NIST HB 44-2026**

Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices

*as adopted by the
110th National Council on Weights and Measures*

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Howard Lutnick, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Craig Burkhardt, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and Acting NIST Director

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This handbook conforms to the concept of primary use of SI (metric) measurements recommended in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 by citing SI units before U.S. customary units where both units appear together and placing separate sections containing requirements in SI units before corresponding sections containing requirements in U.S. customary units. In some cases, however, trade practice is currently restricted to the use of U.S. customary units; therefore, some requirements in this handbook will continue to specify only U.S. customary units until a broad consensus is achieved on the permitted SI units.

In accord with NIST policy, the “meter” and “liter” spellings are used in this document. However, the “metre” and “litre” spellings are acceptable.

It should be noted that a space has been inserted instead of commas in all numerical values having four digits or more in this document. This follows a growing practice, originating in tabular work, to use spaces to separate large numbers into groups of three digits. This avoids conflict with the practice in many countries to use the comma as a decimal marker.

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Abstract

NIST Handbook 44 includes specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements for weighing and measuring devices. These requirements are intended to encourage the design, installation, testing, and use of weighing and measuring devices that provide for accurate, repeatable measurements; facilitate clear and transparent transactions for buyer and seller; and do not facilitate fraud.

NIST Handbook 44 is adopted by many state, local, and some federal weights and measures authorities to apply to commercial weighing and measuring equipment and associated equipment and for use in applications for law enforcement and the collection of statistical information by government agencies.

NIST has a statutory responsibility for “cooperation with the states in securing uniformity of weights and measures laws and methods of inspection” and publishes this and other NIST Handbooks in partial fulfillment of this responsibility. NIST Handbook 44 was first published in 1949, having been preceded by similar handbooks of various designations and in several forms, beginning in 1918; the handbook is now typically published on an annual basis.

This 2026 edition includes amendments made through the Committee on Specifications and Tolerances of the National Council on Weights and Measures (NCWM) with technical guidance from the Office of Weights and Measures (OWM) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and input from weights and measures officials and industry representatives. These amendments were adopted by the NCWM at its 110th Annual Meeting in July 2025.

Keywords

devices; dry measures; electric vehicle fueling systems; grain analyzers; grain moisture meters; hydrogen gas-measuring devices; liquid-measuring devices; LPG and anhydrous ammonia liquid-measuring; mass flow meters; measure-containers; measuring; measuring systems; meters; multiple dimension measuring devices; odometers; scales; taximeters; timing devices; transportation network measuring systems; vehicle tanks; weighing; weighing systems.

Foreword

NIST Handbook 44 was first published in 1949, having been preceded by similar handbooks of various designations and in several forms, beginning in 1918.

NIST Handbook 44 is typically published in its entirety each year following the Annual Meeting of the National Council on Weights and Measures (NCWM) formerly the National Conference on Weights and Measures. This handbook includes amendments endorsed by the 110th National Council on Weights and Measures during its Annual Meetings in 2025.

This handbook conforms to the concept of primary use of SI (metric) measurements recommended in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 by citing SI units before U.S. customary units where both units appear together and placing separate sections containing requirements in SI units before corresponding sections containing requirements in U.S. customary units. In some cases, however, trade practice is currently restricted to the use of U.S. customary units; therefore, some requirements in this handbook will continue to specify only U.S. customary units until a broad consensus is achieved on the permitted SI units.

In accordance with NIST policy, the meter/liter spellings are used in this document. However, the metre/litre spellings are acceptable and are preferred.

It should be noted that a space has been inserted instead of commas in all numerical values greater than 999 in this document, following a growing practice, originating in tabular work, to use spaces to separate large numbers into groups of three digits. This avoids conflict with the practice in many countries to use the comma as a decimal marker.

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Isabel Chavez Baucom: Data curation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing; **Elizabeth Jane Benham:** Data curation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing; **Jan Konijnenburg:** Data curation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing; **G. Diane Lee:** Writing - Original Draft preparation, Data curation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing; **Katrice A. Lipka:** Supervision; **John T. McGuire:** Data Curation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing; **Loren B. Minnich:** Data curation, Writing - Original Draft preparation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing; **Juana S. Williams:** Data curation, Writing - Original Draft preparation, Writing - Reviewing and Editing.

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2025 Amendments

The following table lists the codes, paragraphs, and pages in which the 110th National Council on Weights and Measures adopted amendments. In the column headed “Action,” changes are noted as “added,” “amended,” “deleted,” or “renumbered.” Each code, section, or paragraph that has been changed will be noted as “Added 2025” or “Amended 2025.”

Section	Code	S&T Item No.	Paragraph	Action	Page
2.20.	Scales	SCL-25.4	S.1.2.2.2. Class III, III L, and IIII Scales	Amended	2-9
			S.1.2.2.2.2. Weight Classifiers	Amended	2-9
			Table S.6.3.b. Notes for Table S.6.3.a. Marking Requirements, Note 4. (b)	Amended	2-25
		SCL-25.2	Table S.6.3.a. Marking Requirements, Minimum Verification Scale Division ($e_{\min}$)	Amended	2-24
		SCL-25.5	T.N.2.4. Multi-Interval and Multiple Range (Variable Division-Value) Scales	Amended	2-44
2.24	Automatic Weighing Systems Code	AWS-24.1	N.1.5. Test Loads	Amended	2-111
			N.1.5.1. Initial Verification	Added	2-111
			Table N.1.5. Test Loads	Amended	2-111
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			N.2. Test Procedures -Weigh-Labelers	Amended	2-112
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			N.3. Test Procedures -Automatic Checkweigher	Deleted	2-113
			Table N.3.2. Number of Sample Weights per Test for Automatic Checkweighers	Amended	2-113
Appendix D.	Definitions	SCL-25.4	weight classifier	Amended	D-38
		SCL-25.2	$e_{\min}$ (minimum verification scale division)	Amended	D-15
			$e_{\min}$ (minimum verification scale Interval)	Added	D-15

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2025 Editorial Changes

Section	Code	Paragraph	Action	Page
2.20.	Scales	S.1.11.1. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using a Removable Digital Storage Device.	Added a designation after the paragraph “(added 2019)” to identify the date it was added to the handbook.	2-14
		<i>Table 3. Parameters for Accuracy Classes</i>	Corrected footnote references for Class III and III L devices under the U.S. Customary Units section of the table. The footnote reference for Class III was changed to “4” from “5”. The footnote reference for Class III L was changed to “2” from “3”.	2-22
		<i>UR.2.10. Primary Indicating Elements Provided by the User.</i>	Changed the title font of UR.2.10. from upright roman type to italic type and corrected the reference to the sub-paragraph of S.1.1.1. from “(c)” to “(d)”.	2-54
2.23.	Weights	S.2.1. Surface.	Removed the second “or” in the second sentence of the paragraph to make the sentence grammatically correct and to read as: “A weight of more than 2 grams or 30 grains shall not have sharp edges, points, or corners.”	2-95
3.31.	Vehicle-Tank Meters	Table 1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Vehicle-Tank Meters Other Than Vehicle-Mounted Milk Meters	Reformatted the overregistration tolerance for Accuracy Class 1.5 Water to be consistent with the other cells in the table.	3-41
Appendix A: Fundamental Considerations	4. Inspection of Commercial Equipment	4.1. Inspection Versus Testing.	Added the word “the” between the words “of” and “value” in the second-to-last sentence to read: “The term testing may then be limited to those operations carried out to determine the accuracy of the value or performance of the equipment under examination by comparison with the actual physical standards of the official.”	A-6

Section	Code	Paragraph	Action	Page
Appendix C: General Tables of Units of Measurement	1. Tables of Metric Units of Measurement		Added terms and numbers to further describe the prefixes for multiples and subdivisions in the first paragraph of “1. Tables of Metric Units of Measurement”.	C-3
			Added four new SI prefixes. Two for forming multiples: ronna and quetta. Two for forming submultiples: ronto and quecto.	C-3
	Entire Appendix C.		Nonbreaking spaces inserted, following the SP 811 SI symbol writing style.	C-3
			Formatting updated following NIST SP 811 section 10.5.3 grouping digits style.	C-3

Introduction

A. Source

The specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements in this handbook comprise all of those adopted by the National Council on Weights and Measures, Inc. (NCWM). Effective August 13, 2024, the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) changed its corporate name to the National Council on Weights and Measures (NCWM). Every effort has been made to incorporate this name change into the NIST Handbooks and other relevant publications. In some instances, the reference will remain as the National Conference on Weights and Measures, indicating that the change was not yet effective. For more information, please visit the **NCWM History** page (www.ncwm.com/history).

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The NCWM is supported by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which provides its Executive Secretary and publishes some of its documents. NIST also develops technical publications for use by weights and measures agencies; these publications may subsequently be endorsed or adopted by NCWM or its members.

All of the specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements given herein are recommended by NCWM for official promulgation in and use by the states in exercising their control of commercial weighing and measuring apparatus. A similar recommendation is made with respect to the local jurisdictions within a state in the absence of the promulgation of specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements at the state level.

(Amended 2015)

B. Purpose

The purpose of these technical requirements is to eliminate from use, weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices that give readings that are false, that are of such construction that they are faulty (that is, that are not reasonably permanent in their adjustment or will not repeat their indications correctly), or that facilitate the perpetration of fraud, without prejudice to apparatus that conforms as closely as practicable to the official standards.

C. Amendments

Proposed amendments to NIST Handbook 44 are deliberated and developed by NCWM's Committee on Specifications and Tolerances before presentation to the general membership for a vote. In some instances, amendments that significantly affect other NIST Handbooks may be processed jointly by two or more committees.

Amendments to the handbooks are made in accordance with NCWM procedures and policies. The process begins at the regional weights and measures association meetings in the fall of each year and culminates at the NCWM Annual Meeting in July. After passing through one or more of the regional associations a proposed amendment is placed on the agenda of the appropriate NCWM committee for consideration at NCWM's Interim Meeting in January, and after final deliberation and possibly further development by the committee, the amendment may be presented to the membership for a vote at the NCWM Annual Meeting in July. NCWM policy provides for exceptions to the process to accommodate urgent or priority items. NIST staff provide technical assistance and advice throughout the process.

The policy is available on the NCWM website at www.ncwm.com. For information on the regional weights and measures associations, visit www.ncwm.com/meetings.

(Amended 2015)

D. System of Paragraph Designation

In order that technical requirements of a similar nature, or those directed to a single characteristic, may be grouped together in an orderly fashion, and to facilitate the location of individual requirements, the paragraphs of each code are divided into sections. Each section is designated by a letter and a name, and each subsection is given a letter-number designation and a side title.

The letter that appears first in a paragraph designation has a specific meaning, as follows:

- G.** The letter G is a prefix and indicates that the requirement is part of the General Code.
- A. Application.** These paragraphs pertain to the application of the requirements of a code.
- S. Specification.** These paragraphs relate to the design of equipment. Specification paragraphs are directed particularly to manufacturers of devices.
- N. Note.** These paragraphs apply to the official testing of devices.
- T. Tolerance.** Tolerances are performance requirements. They fix the limit of allowable error or departure from true performance or value.

Sensitivity. The sensitivity requirements, applicable only to nonautomatic-indicating scales, are performance requirements and are lettered with a “T.”
- UR. User Requirement.** These paragraphs are directed particularly to the owner and operator of a device. User requirements apply to the selection, installation, use, and maintenance of devices.
- D. Definitions of Terms.** A definitions section appears in Appendix D to provide the definition of the terms having a special meaning.

The numerical designation after a letter follows the decimal system of paragraph identification that fixes both the relationship and the limitation of the requirements of the paragraph. For example, in the Scales Code, under Specifications, the following numerical designations occur:

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

- S.1.1. Zero Indication.
 - S.1.1.1. Digital Indicating Elements.
 - S.1.1.2. No-Load Reference Value.
- S.1.2. Value of Scale Units.
 - S.1.2.1. Digital Indicating Scales.
- S.1.3. Graduations.
 - S.1.3.1. Length.
 - S.1.3.2. Width.
 - S.1.3.3. Clear Space Between Graduations.

In this example, paragraphs S.1.1., S.1.2., and S.1.3. are directed and limited to paragraph S.1., which pertains to the design of indicating and recording elements and of recorded representations. Paragraphs S.1.1.1. and S.1.1.2. are directly related to each other, but they are limited to the design of zero indication. Likewise, paragraphs S.1.3.1., S.1.3.2., and S.1.3.3. are directly related to each other, but they are limited to the design of graduations.

This handbook conforms to the concept of primary use of SI (metric) measurements recommended in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 by citing SI metric units before U.S. customary units where both units appear together and placing separate sections containing requirements for metric units before corresponding sections containing requirements for customary units. Occasionally, a paragraph or table carries the suffix “M” because the requirement in SI units is shown as a separate statement, rather than combined with the U.S. customary units. In these few instances, separate requirements were judged to be more easily understood than attempting to combine SI and U.S. customary units in a single paragraph or table. In some cases, however, trade practice is currently restricted to the use of customary units; therefore, some requirements in this handbook will continue to specify only customary units until the Conference achieves a broad consensus on the permitted metric units.

E. Classification of Requirements

The classification of requirements into “retroactive” and “nonretroactive” status is made in order that the requirements may be put into force and effect without unnecessary hardship and without wholesale condemnation of apparatus. Retroactive requirements are enforceable with respect to all equipment and are printed in upright roman type. Nonretroactive requirements are those that, while clearly desirable, are not so vital that they should at once be enforced with respect to all apparatus. Nonretroactive requirements are printed in *italic type*.

It is not expected that, after their promulgation in a given jurisdiction, nonretroactive requirements will always remain nonretroactive. It is entirely proper that a weights and measures official, following a careful analysis of existing conditions, fix reasonable periods for the continuance of the nonretroactive application of particular requirements, after which such requirements will become retroactive. These periods should be long enough to avoid undue hardship to the owners or operators of apparatus and, in the case of some requirements, should approximate the average useful life of the apparatus in question.

In order that all interested parties may have timely and ample notice of impending changes in the status of requirements, the following procedure is suggested for the official who plans to change the classification of requirements. If sufficient data are available to make such action feasible, publish in combination with the codes themselves the date or dates at which nonretroactive requirements are to become retroactive. In other cases, give equally effective notice at the earliest practicable date.

A nonretroactive requirement, in italic type, will indicate the year from which it should be enforced and, in some cases, the date the requirement shall be changed to retroactive status. For example, [*Nonretroactive as of 1978 and to become retroactive on January 1, 1985*]. As a general rule, each nonretroactive requirement is reviewed after it has been in effect for 10 years to determine the appropriateness of its nonretroactive status.

F. Using the Handbook

Handbook 44 is designed to be a working tool for federal, state, and local weights and measures officials, the equipment manufacturers, installers, and service agencies/agents. As noted in Section 1.10. General Code paragraph G-A.1. Commercial and Law-Enforcement Equipment, applicable portions of Handbook 44 may be used by the weights and measures official to test noncommercial weighing and measuring equipment upon request. Additionally, applicable language in Handbook 44 may be cited as a standard in noncommercial applications, for example, when the handbook is referenced or cited as part of a quality system or in multiple-party contract agreements where noncommercial weighing or measuring equipment is used.

The section on Fundamental Considerations (Appendix A) should be studied until its contents are well known. The General Code, with general requirements pertaining to all devices, obviously must be well known to a user of the handbook. The makeup of the specific codes, the order of paragraph presentation, and particularly paragraph designation are worthy of careful study. It is not deemed advisable for a user to attempt to commit to memory tolerances or tolerance tables, even though these are used frequently. For the handbook to serve its purpose, it should be available when any of its requirements are to be applied. Direct reference is the only sure way to apply a requirement properly and to check whether other requirements may be applicable.

This handbook supplies criteria which enable the user to determine the suitability, accuracy, and repetitive consistency of a weighing or measuring device, both in the laboratory and in the field. However, not all code sections can be appropriately applied in both settings. Since some sections are designed to be applied specifically to tests performed under laboratory conditions, it would be impractical or unrealistic to apply them to field tests. Not all tests described in the “Notes” section of the handbook are required to be performed in the field as an official test. An inspector may officially approve or reject a device which has been tested in accordance with those sections applicable to the type of test being conducted.

(Paragraph added 1996)

National Council on Weights and Measures / National Type Evaluation Program

Form 15: Proposal to Amend NIST Handbooks, Guidance Documents, NCWM Bylaws or NCWM Publication 14Email proposals in Microsoft Word format to info@ncwm.com by August 15.

Each regional association will hold hearings on proposals in the fall. See meeting dates at www.ncwm.com/meetings. If any region deems that the item has merit, the region will forward the item to NCWM for national consideration. For more information on the Form 15 process, visit www.ncwm.com/standards-dev.

GENERAL INFORMATION**1. Proposal to:**

___ Laws & Regulations ___ Specifications & Tolerances ___ Professional Development ___ Board of Directors ___ NTEP Committee

2. Submitter's Name:**3. Date:****4. Submitter's Organization:****5. Address:****6. City:****7. State:****8. Zip Code:****9. Country:****10. Phone Number:****11. Fax Number:****12. Email Address:****PROPOSAL INFORMATION**

13. Purpose: Concise statement as to the intent or purpose of this proposal, such as problem being fixed.
(Do not include justification here.)

14. Document to be Amended:

___ Handbook 44 ___ Handbook 130 ___ Handbook 133 ___ NCWM Guidance Document
___ NCWM Bylaws ___ NTEP Administrative Policy

15. Cite portion to be Amended: Submit a separate Form 15 for each code, model law or regulation to be amended.

Section:

Paragraph:

16. Proposal: Use ~~strikeout~~ to show words to be deleted and underline to show new words.
(Do not use track changes.)

17. For Handbook 44 proposals, indicate one of the following:

☐ **Retroactive** (Enforceable with respect to all devices)

☐ **Nonretroactive** (Enforceable on or after the effective date for devices a) manufactured within a state after the effective date, b) both new and used equipment brought into a state after the effective date, c) used in noncommercial applications which are placed into commercial use after the effective date, and d) undergoing type evaluation including devices that have been modified to the extent that a new NTEP Certificate of Conformance is required.)

18. Justification: Include national importance, background on the issue, and reference to supporting data or documents.

19. Possible Opposing Argument's: Demonstrate that you are aware and have considered possible opposition.

20. Requested Action if Considered for NCWM Agenda:

___ Voting Item ___ Developing Item ___ Informational Item ___ Other (Please Describe):

21. List of Attachments:

Submit Form via Email to: info@ncwm.com
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Revised: June 2023

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Section 1.10. General Code

G-A. Application

G-A.1. Commercial and Law-Enforcement Equipment. – These specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements apply as follows:

1. To commercial weighing and measuring equipment; that is:
 - (a) To weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices used or employed:
 - (1) in establishing the size, quantity, extent, area, composition (limited to meat and poultry), constituent values (limited to grain), or measurement of quantities, things, produce, or articles for distribution or consumption, purchased, offered, or submitted for sale, hire, or award;
 - (2) when assessing a fee for the use of the equipment to determine a weight or measure;
 - (3) in determining the basis of an award using count, weight, or measure; or
 - (4) in computing any basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure.
(Amended 2008 and 2022)
 - (b) To any accessory attached to or used in connection with a commercial weighing or measuring device when such accessory is so designed that its operation affects the accuracy of the device.
2. To weighing and measuring equipment in official use for the enforcement of law or the collection of statistical information by government agencies.

(These requirements should be used as a guide by the weights and measures official when, upon request, courtesy examinations of noncommercial equipment are made.)

(Amended 2022)

G-A.2. Code Application. – This General Code shall apply to all classes of devices as covered in the specific codes. The specific code requirements supersede General Code requirements in all cases of conflict.

(Amended 1972)

G-A.3. Special and Unclassified Equipment. – Insofar as they are clearly appropriate, the requirements and provisions of the General Code and of specific codes apply to equipment failing, by reason of special design or otherwise, to fall clearly within one of the particular equipment classes for which separate codes have been established. With respect to such equipment, code requirements and provisions shall be applied with due regard to the design, intended purpose, and conditions of use of the equipment.

G-A.4. Metric Equipment. – Employment of the weights and measures of the metric system is lawful throughout the United States. These specifications, tolerances, and other requirements shall not be understood or construed as in any way prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or use of equipment designed to give results in terms of metric units. The specific provisions of these requirements and the principles upon which the requirements are based shall be applied to metric equipment insofar as appropriate and practicable. The tolerances on metric equipment, when not specified herein, shall be equivalent to those specified for similar equipment constructed or graduated in the U.S. customary system.

G-A.5. Retroactive Requirements. – “Retroactive” requirements are enforceable with respect to all equipment. Retroactive requirements are printed herein in upright roman type.

G-A.6. Nonretroactive Requirements. – “Nonretroactive” requirements are enforceable on or after the effective date for devices:

- (a) manufactured within a state after the effective date;
- (b) both new and used, brought into a state after the effective date;
- (c) used in noncommercial applications which are placed into commercial use after the effective date; and
- (d) undergoing type evaluation, including devices that have been modified to the extent that a new NTEP Certificate of Conformance (CC) is required.

Nonretroactive requirements are not enforceable with respect to devices that are in commercial service in the state as of the effective date or to new equipment in the stock of a manufacturer or a dealer in the state as of the effective date.

[Nonretroactive requirements are printed in italic type.]

(Amended 1989 and 2011)

G-A.7. Effective Enforcement Dates of Code Requirements. – Unless otherwise specified, each new or amended code requirement shall not be subject to enforcement prior to January 1 of the year following the adoption by the National Council on Weights and Measures and publication by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

G-S. Specifications

G-S.1. Identification. – All equipment, except weights and separate parts necessary to the measurement process but not having any metrological effect, shall be clearly and permanently marked for the purposes of identification with the following information:

- (a) the name, initials, or trademark of the manufacturer or distributor;
- (b) a model identifier that positively identifies the pattern or design of the device;
 - (1) *The model identifier shall be prefaced by the word “Model,” “Type,” or “Pattern.” These terms may be followed by the word “Number” or an abbreviation of that word. The abbreviation for the word “Number” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “N” (e.g., No or No.). The abbreviation for the word “Model” shall be “Mod” or “Mod.” Prefix lettering may be initial capitals, all capitals, or all lower case.*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]
 (Added 2000) (Amended 2001)
- (c) *a nonrepetitive serial number, except for equipment with no moving or electronic component parts and software;*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1968]
 (Amended 2003 and 2016)
 - (1) *The serial number shall be prefaced by words, an abbreviation, or a symbol, that clearly identifies the number as the required serial number.*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]
 - (2) *Abbreviations for the word “Serial” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “S,” and abbreviations for the word “Number” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “N” (e.g., S/N, SN, Ser. No., and S. No.).*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2001]

- (d) the current software version or revision identifier for not-built-for-purpose, software-based devices manufactured as of January 1, 2004, and all software-based devices (or equipment) manufactured as of January 1, 2022;

(Added 2003) (Amended 2016)

(1) *The version or revision identifier shall be:*

- i. *prefaced by words, an abbreviation, or a symbol, that clearly identifies the number as the required version or revision.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2007]

(Added 2006)

Note: *If the equipment is capable of displaying the version or revision identifier, but is unable to meet the formatting requirements, through the NTEP type evaluation process, other options may be deemed acceptable and described in the CC.*

(Added 2016)

- ii. *continuously displayed or be accessible via the display. Instructions for displaying the version or revision identifier shall be described in the CC. As an alternative, permanently marking the version or revision identifier shall be acceptable providing the device does not always have an integral interface to communicate the version or revision identifier.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2022]

(Added 2016)

- (2) *Abbreviations for the word “Version” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “V” and may be followed by the word “Number.” Abbreviations for the word “Revision” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “R” and may be followed by the word “Number.” The abbreviation for the word “Number” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “N” (e.g., No or No.). Prefix lettering may be initial capitals, all capitals, or all lowercase.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2007]

(Added 2006) (Amended 2016)

- (e) *a National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Certificate of Conformance (CC) number or a corresponding CC Addendum Number for devices that have a CC.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Added 2001) (Amended 2016)

- (1) *The CC Number or a corresponding CC Addendum Number shall be prefaced by the terms “NTEP CC,” “CC,” or “Approval.” These terms may be followed by the word “Number” or an abbreviation of that word. The abbreviation for the word “Number” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “N” (e.g., No or No.).*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Added 2001) (Amended 2016)

The required information shall be so located that it is readily observable without the necessity of the disassembly of a part requiring the use of any means separate from the device.

(Amended 1985, 1991, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2006, and 2016)

G-S.1.1. Location of Marking Information for Not-Built-For-Purpose, Software-Based Devices. – For not-built-for-purpose, software-based devices either:

- (a) The required information in G-S.1. Identification. (a), (b), (d), and (e) shall be permanently marked or continuously displayed on the device; or
- (b) The Certificate of Conformance (CC) Number shall be:
 - (1) permanently marked on the device;
 - (2) continuously displayed; or
 - (3) accessible through an easily recognized menu and, if necessary, a submenu. Examples of menu and submenu identification include, but are not limited to, “Help,” “System Identification,” “G-S.1. Identification,” or “Weights and Measures Identification.”

Note: For (b), clear instructions for accessing the information required in G-S.1. Identification, (a), (b), and (d) shall be listed on the CC, including information necessary to identify that the software in the device is the same type that was evaluated.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2004]

(Added 2003) (Amended 2006)

G-S.1.2. Devices and Main Elements Remanufactured as of January 1, 2002. – All devices and main elements remanufactured as of January 1, 2002, shall be clearly and permanently marked for the purposes of identification with the following information:

- (a) the name, initials, or trademark of the last remanufacturer or distributor; and
 - (b) the remanufacturer’s or distributor’s model designation, if different than the original model designation.
- (Added 2001) (Amended 2011)

Note: Definitions for “manufactured device,” “repaired device,” and “repaired element” are included (along with definitions for “remanufactured device” and “remanufactured element”) in Appendix D, Definitions.

G-S.2. Facilitation of Fraud. – All equipment and all mechanisms, software, and devices attached to or used in conjunction therewith shall be so designed, constructed, assembled, and installed for use such that they do not facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

(Amended 2007)

G-S.3. Permanence. – All equipment shall be of such materials, design, and construction as to make it probable that, under normal service conditions:

- (a) accuracy will be maintained;
- (b) operating parts will continue to function as intended; and
- (c) adjustments will remain reasonably permanent.

Undue stresses, deflections, or distortions of parts shall not occur to the extent that accuracy or permanence is detrimentally affected.

G-S.4. Interchange or Reversal of Parts. – Parts of a device that may readily be interchanged or reversed in the course of field assembly or of normal usage shall be:

- (a) so constructed that their interchange or reversal will not affect the performance of the device; or
- (b) so marked as to show their proper positions.

G-S.5. Indicating and Recording Elements.

G-S.5.1. General. – All weighing and measuring devices shall be provided with indicating or recording elements appropriate in design and adequate in amount. Primary indications and recorded representations shall be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under any conditions of normal operation of the device.

G-S.5.2. Graduations, Indications, and Recorded Representations.

G-S.5.2.1. Analog Indication and Representation. – Graduations and a suitable indicator shall be provided in connection with indications designed to advance continuously.

G-S.5.2.2. Digital Indication and Representation. – Digital elements shall be so designed that:

- (a) All digital values of like value in a system agree with one another.
- (b) A digital value coincides with its associated analog value to the nearest minimum graduation.
- (c) A digital value “rounds off” to the nearest minimum unit that can be indicated or recorded.
- (d) *A digital zero indication includes the display of a zero for all places that are displayed to the right of the decimal point and at least one place to the left. When no decimal values are displayed, a zero shall be displayed for each place of the displayed scale division.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]

(Amended 1973 and 1985)

G-S.5.2.3. Size and Character. – In any series of graduations, indications, or recorded representations, corresponding graduations and units shall be uniform in size and character. Graduations, indications, or recorded representations that are subordinate to, or of a lesser value than others with which they are associated, shall be appropriately portrayed or designated.

[Made retroactive as of January 1, 1975]

G-S.5.2.4. Values. – If graduations, indications, or recorded representations are intended to have specific values, these shall be adequately defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, symbols, or combinations thereof, uniformly placed with reference to the graduations, indications, or recorded representations and as close thereto as practicable, but not so positioned as to interfere with the accuracy of reading.

G-S.5.2.5. Permanence. – Graduations, indications, or recorded representations and their defining figures, words, and symbols shall be of such character that they will not tend easily to become obliterated or illegible.

G-S.5.3. Values of Graduated Intervals or Increments. – In any series of graduations, indications, or recorded representations, the values of the graduated intervals or increments shall be uniform throughout the series.

G-S.5.3.1. On Devices That Indicate or Record in More Than One Unit. – On devices designed to indicate or record in more than one unit of measurement, the values indicated and recorded shall be identified with an appropriate word, symbol, or abbreviation.

(Amended 1978 and 1986)

G-S.5.4. Repeatability of Indications. – A device shall be capable of repeating, within prescribed tolerances, its indications and recorded representations. This requirement shall be met irrespective of repeated manipulation of any element of the device in a manner approximating normal usage (including displacement of the indicating elements to the full extent allowed by the construction of the device and repeated operation of a locking or relieving mechanism) and of the repeated performance of steps or operations that are embraced in the testing procedure.

G-S.5.5. Money Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any recorded money value and any digital money-value indication on a computing-type weighing or measuring device used in retail trade shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity representation or indication to the nearest 1 cent of money value. This does not apply to auxiliary digital indications intended for the operator's use only, when these indications are obtained from existing analog customer indications that meet this requirement.

(Amended 1973)

G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations. – Insofar as they are appropriate, the requirements for indicating and recording elements shall also apply to recorded representations. All recorded values shall be presented digitally. In applications where recorded representations are required by a specific code, the customer may be given the option of not receiving the recorded representation. Recorded representations referenced in specific codes shall be made available to the customer in hard copy form, unless otherwise specified by the customer. For systems equipped with the capability of issuing an electronic receipt, ticket, or other recorded representation, the customer may be given the option to receive any required information electronically (e.g., via cell phone, computer, etc.) in lieu of or in addition to a hard copy.

(Amended 1975, 2014, and 2023)

G-S.5.6.1. Indicated and Recorded Representation of Units. – Appropriate abbreviations.

- (a) For equipment manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, the appropriate defining symbols are shown in NIST Special Publication SP 811 “Guide for the Use of International System of Units (SI)” and Handbook 44 Appendix C – General Tables of Units of Measurement.

Note: SP 811 can be viewed or downloaded at www.nist.gov/pml/special-publication-811 or by going to www.nist.gov/pml/owm and selecting “Publications,” then selecting “NIST Special Publications,” and then clicking on the link below “**NIST SP 811: Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI)**” showing the year of the current edition.

(Added 2007)

- (b) The appropriate defining symbols on equipment manufactured prior to January 1, 2008, with limited character sets are shown in Table 1. Representation of SI Units on Equipment Manufactured Prior to January 1, 2008, with Limited Character Sets.

(Added 1977) (Amended 2007)

Table 1. Representation of SI Units on Equipment Manufactured Prior to January 1, 2008, with Limited Character Sets				
Name of Unit	International Symbol (common use symbol)	Representation		
		Form I	Form II	
		(double case)	(single case lower)	(single case upper)
Base SI Units				
meter	m	m	m	M
kilogram	kg	kg	kg	KG
Derived SI Units				
newton	N	N	n	N
pascal	Pa	Pa	pa	PA
watt	W	W	w	W
volt	V	V	v	V
degree Celsius	°C	°C	°c	°C
Other Units				
liter	l or L	L	l	L
gram	g	g	g	G
metric ton	t	t	tne	TNE
bar	bar	bar	bar	BAR

(Table Amended 2007)

G-S.5.7. Magnified Graduations and Indications. – All requirements for graduations and indications apply to a series of graduations and an indicator magnified by an optical system or as magnified and projected on a screen.

G-S.6. Marking Operational Controls, Indications, and Features. – All operational controls, indications, and features, including switches, lights, displays, push buttons, and other means, shall be clearly and definitely identified. The use of approved pictograms or symbols shall be acceptable.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1977]

(Amended 1978 and 1995)

G-S.7. Lettering. – All required markings and instructions shall be distinct and easily readable and shall be of such character that they will not tend to become obliterated or illegible.

G-S.8. Provision for Sealing Electronic Adjustable Components. – A device shall be designed with provision(s) for applying a security seal that must be broken, or for using other approved means of providing security (e.g., data change audit trail available at the time of inspection), before any change that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity of the device can be made to any electronic mechanism.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1990]

A device may be fitted with an automatic or a semi-automatic calibration mechanism. This mechanism shall be incorporated inside the device. After sealing, neither the mechanism nor the calibration process shall facilitate fraud. (Added 1985) (Amended 1989 and 1993)

G-S.8.1. Multiple Weighing or Measuring Elements that Share a Common Provision for Sealing. – A change to any metrological parameter (calibration or configuration) of any weighing or measuring element shall be individually identified.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2010]

Note: For devices that utilize an electronic form of sealing, in addition to the requirements in G-S.8.1., any appropriate audit trail requirements in an applicable specific device code also apply. Examples of identification of a change to the metrological parameters of a weighing or measuring element include, but are not limited to:

- (1) a broken, missing, or replaced physical seal on an individual weighing, measuring, or indicating element or active junction box;
- (2) a change in a calibration factor or configuration setting for each weighing or measuring element;
- (3) a display of the date of calibration or configuration event for each weighing or measuring element; or
- (4) counters indicating the number of calibration and/or configuration events for each weighing or measuring element.

(Added 2007)

G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Device. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device*, such as a secure digital (SD) card, USB flash drive, etc., security shall be provided for those parameters using either:

- (1) an event logger in the device; or
- (2) a physical seal that must be broken in order to remove the digital storage device from the device (or system). If security is provided using an event logger, the event logger shall include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. In addition to providing a printed copy of the information, the information may be made available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

* Applies only to removable digital storage devices that must remain in the device or system for it to be operational.

(Added 2019)

G-S.9. Metrologically Significant Software Updates. – A software update that changes the metrologically significant software shall be considered a sealable event.

(Added 2016)

G-N. Notes

G-N.1. Conflict of Laws and Regulations. – If any particular provisions of these specifications, tolerances, and other requirements are found to conflict with existing state laws, or with existing regulations or local ordinances relating to health, safety, or fire prevention, the enforcement of such provisions shall be suspended until conflicting requirements can be harmonized. Such suspension shall not affect the validity or enforcement of the remaining provisions of these specifications, tolerances, and other requirements.

G-N.2. Testing With Nonassociated Equipment. – Tests to determine conditions, such as radio frequency interference (RFI) that may adversely affect the performance of a device shall be conducted with equipment and under conditions that are usual and customary with respect to the location and use of the device.

(Added 1976)

G-N.3. Test Methods. – Permissible test methods for verifying compliance of commercial weighing and measuring systems with the provisions of the General Code and Specific Codes include, but are not limited to, test methods and apparatus that have been approved by the Director as outlined in Appendix A - Fundamental Considerations, Section 3. Testing Apparatus.

(Added 2023)

G-T. Tolerances

G-T.1. Acceptance Tolerances. – Acceptance tolerances shall apply to equipment:

- (a) to be put into commercial use for the first time;
- (b) that has been placed in commercial service within the preceding 30 days and is being officially tested for the first time;
- (c) that has been returned to commercial service following official rejection for failure to conform to performance requirements and is being officially tested for the first time within 30 days after corrective service;
- (d) that is being officially tested for the first time within 30 days after major reconditioning or overhaul; and
- (e) undergoing type evaluation.

(Amended 1989)

G-T.2. Maintenance Tolerances. – Maintenance tolerances shall apply to equipment in actual use, except as provided in G-T.1. Acceptance Tolerances.

G-T.3. Application. – Tolerances “in excess” and tolerances “in deficiency” shall apply to errors in excess and to errors in deficiency, respectively. Tolerances “on overregistration” and tolerances “on underregistration” shall apply to errors in the direction of overregistration and of underregistration, respectively. (Also see Appendix D, Definitions.)

G-T.4. For Intermediate Values. – For a capacity, indication, load, value, etc., intermediate between two capacities, indications, loads, values, etc., listed in a table of tolerances, the tolerances prescribed for the lower capacity, indication, load, value, etc., shall be applied.

G-T.5. Tolerances on Tests When Type 2 Transfer Standards Are Used. – When Type 2 transfer standards are used, the following formula shall be used to compute the tolerance applicable to the device under test:

$$\text{Increased maximum permissible error (mpe)} = (2/3 \times \text{mpe} + U)$$

With an upper limit of $U_{\max} = 2/3 \text{ mpe}$, where mpe is the basic tolerance that applies when using a basic reference standard.

mpe = maximum permissible error

U = uncertainty associated with the Type 2 transfer standard

The increase in the applied tolerance when using a Type 2 transfer standard applies only to the basic tolerances for devices as defined in NIST Handbook 44; that is acceptance, maintenance, and minimum tolerances. Note that the repeatability tolerance and the special test tolerances are NOT increased.

Codes 5.56.(a) Grain Moisture Meters, 5.56.(b) Grain Moisture Meters, and 5.57. Near-Infrared Grain Analyzers are exempt from this requirement because NIST Handbook 159, Examination of Grain Moisture Meters Using Air-Oven Reference Method Transfer Standards has requirements for monitoring and retesting grain samples to ensure adequate stability and the tolerances for the devices under test already incorporate the uncertainty associated with the use of grain samples as transfer standards. Section 2.21. Belt-Conveyor Scale Systems Code is also exempt because relative and absolute tolerances are included in the code.

(Added 2023)

G-UR. User Requirements

G-UR.1. Selection Requirements.

G-UR.1.1. Suitability of Equipment. – Commercial equipment shall be suitable for the service in which it is used with respect to elements of its design, including but not limited to its weighing capacity (for weighing devices), its computing capability (for computing devices), its rate of flow (for liquid-measuring devices), the character, number, size, and location of its indicating or recording elements, and the value of its smallest unit and unit prices.

(Amended 1974)

G-UR.1.2. Environment. – Equipment shall be suitable for the environment in which it is used including, but not limited to, the effects of wind, weather, and RFI.

(Added 1976)

G-UR.1.3. Liquid-Measuring Devices. – To be suitable for its application, the minimum delivery for liquid-measuring devices shall be no less than 100 divisions, except that the minimum delivery for retail analog devices shall be no less than 10 divisions. Maximum division values and tolerances are stated in the specific codes.

(Added 1995)

G-UR.2. Installation Requirements.

G-UR.2.1. Installation. – A device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, including any instructions marked on the device. A device installed in a fixed location shall be installed so that neither its operation nor its performance will be adversely affected by any characteristic of the foundation, supports, or any other detail of the installation.

G-UR.2.1.1. Visibility of Identification. – Equipment shall be installed in such a manner that all required markings are readily observable.

(Added 1978)

G-UR.2.2. Installation of Indicating or Recording Element. – A device shall be so installed that there is no obstruction between a primary indicating or recording element and the weighing or measuring element; otherwise there shall be convenient and permanently installed means for direct communication, oral or visual, between an individual located at a primary indicating or recording element and an individual located at the weighing or measuring element. (Also see G-UR.3.3. Position of Equipment.)

G-UR.2.3. Accessibility for Inspection, Testing, and Sealing Purposes. – A device shall be located, or such facilities for normal access thereto shall be provided, to permit:

- (a) inspecting and testing the device;
- (b) inspecting and applying security seals to the device; and

- (c) readily bringing the testing equipment of the weights and measures official to the device by customary means and in the amount and size deemed necessary by such official for the proper conduct of the test.

Otherwise, it shall be the responsibility of the device owner or operator to supply such special facilities, including such labor as may be needed to inspect, test, and seal the device, and to transport the testing equipment to and from the device, as required by the weights and measures official.

(Amended 1991)

G-UR.3. Use Requirements.

G-UR.3.1. Method of Operation. – Equipment shall be operated only in the manner that is obviously indicated by its construction or that is indicated by instructions on the equipment.

G-UR.3.2. Associated and Nonassociated Equipment. – A device shall meet all performance requirements when associated or nonassociated equipment is operated in its usual and customary manner and location.

(Added 1976)

G-UR.3.3. Position of Equipment. – A device or system equipped with a primary indicating element and used in direct sales, except for prescription scales, shall be positioned so that its indications may be accurately read and the weighing or measuring operation may be observed from some reasonable “customer” and “operator” position. The permissible distance between the equipment and a reasonable customer and operator position shall be determined in each case upon the basis of the individual circumstances, particularly the size and character of the indicating element.

(Amended 1974 and 1998)

G-UR.3.4. Responsibility, Money-Operated Devices. – Money-operated devices, other than parking meters, shall have clearly and conspicuously displayed thereon, or immediately adjacent thereto, adequate information detailing the method for the return of monies paid when the product or service cannot be obtained. This information shall include the name, address, and phone number of the local responsible party for the device. This requirement does not apply to devices at locations where employees are present and responsible for resolving any monetary discrepancies for the customer.

(Amended 1977 and 1993)

G-UR.4. Maintenance Requirements.

G-UR.4.1. Maintenance of Equipment. – All equipment in service and all mechanisms and devices attached thereto or used in connection therewith shall be continuously maintained in proper operating condition throughout the period of such service. Equipment in service at a single place of business shall not be considered “maintained in a proper operating condition” if:

- (a) predominantly, equipment of all types or applications are found to be in error in a direction favorable to the device user; or
- (b) predominantly, equipment of the same type or application is found to be in error in a direction favorable to the device user.

(Amended 1973, 1991, and 2015)

G-UR.4.2. Abnormal Performance. – Unstable indications or other abnormal equipment performance observed during operation shall be corrected and, if necessary, brought to the attention of competent service personnel.

(Added 1976)

G-UR.4.3. Use of Adjustments. – Weighing elements and measuring elements that are adjustable shall be adjusted only to correct those conditions that such elements are designed to control, and shall not be adjusted to

compensate for defective or abnormal installation or accessories or for badly worn or otherwise defective parts of the assembly. Any faulty installation conditions shall be corrected, and any defective parts shall be renewed or suitably repaired, before adjustments are undertaken. Whenever equipment is adjusted, the adjustments shall be so made as to bring performance errors as close as practicable to zero value.

G-UR.4.4. Assistance in Testing Operations. – If the design, construction, or location of any device is such as to require a testing procedure involving special equipment or accessories or an abnormal amount of labor, such equipment, accessories, and labor shall be supplied by the owner or operator of the device as required by the weights and measures official.

G-UR.4.5. Security Seal. – A security seal shall be appropriately affixed to any adjustment mechanism designed to be sealed.

G-UR.4.6. Testing Devices at a Central Location.

- (a) When devices in commercial service require special test facilities, or must be removed from service for testing, or are routinely transported for the purpose of use (e.g., vehicle-mounted devices and devices used in multiple locations), the official with statutory authority may require that the devices be brought to a central location for testing. The dealer or owner of these devices shall provide transportation of the devices to and from the test location.
- (b) When the request for removal and delivery to a central test location involves devices used in submetering (e.g., electric, hydrocarbon vapor, or water meters), the owner or operator shall not interrupt the utility service to the customer or tenant except for the removal and replacement of the device. Provisions shall be made by the owner or operator to minimize inconvenience to the customer or tenant. All replacement or temporary meters shall be tested and sealed by a weights and measures official or bear a current, valid approval seal prior to use.

(Added 1994)

Section 3

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Note: In this section of Handbook 44, the reference temperature for the temperature compensation of refined petroleum products is shown as “15 °C (60 °F).” Although these values are not exact equivalents, they reflect industry usage when the SI and U.S. customary units are used in measurements.

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Section 3.30. Liquid-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to:

- (a) devices used for the measurement of liquids and
- (b) wholesale devices used for the measurement and delivery of agri-chemical liquids such as fertilizers, feeds, herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, and defoliants.
(Added 1985)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) meters mounted on vehicle tanks (Also see Section 3.31. Code for Vehicle-Tank Meters.);
- (b) devices used for dispensing liquefied petroleum gases (Also see Section 3.32. Code for Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices.);
- (c) devices used for dispensing other liquids that do not remain in a liquid state at atmospheric pressures and temperatures;
- (d) water meters;
- (e) devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges; or
- (f) mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Code for Mass Flow Meters.)
(Added 1994)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, liquid-measuring devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Indicating and Recording Elements and Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. General. – A liquid-measuring device:

- (a) shall be equipped with a primary indicating element; and
- (b) may be equipped with a primary recording element.

S.1.2. Units. – A liquid-measuring device shall indicate, and record if the device is equipped to record, its deliveries in liters, gallons, quarts, pints, fluid ounces, or binary-submultiples or decimal subdivisions of the liter or gallon.

(Amended 1987, 1994, and 2006)

S.1.2.1. Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. – Deliveries shall be indicated and recorded, if the device is equipped to record, in liters or gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof.

(Added 1979)

S.1.2.2. Agri-Chemical Liquid Devices.

S.1.2.2.1. Liquid Measure. – Deliveries shall be indicated and recorded in liters or gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof.

S.1.2.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) 0.5 L (0.1 gal) on devices with a maximum rated flow rate of 750 L/min (200 gal/min) or less;
 - (b) 5 L (1 gal) on devices with a maximum rated flow of more than 750 L/min (200 gal/min); or
 - (c) 5 L (1 gal) on meters with a rated maximum flow rate of 375 L/min (100 gal/min) or more used for jet fuel aviation refueling systems.
- (Added 2007)

This requirement does not apply to manually operated devices equipped with stops or stroke-limiting means.
(Amended 1983, 1986, and 2007)

S.1.3. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – It shall not be possible to advance primary indicating and recording elements except by the mechanical operation of the device. Clearing a device by advancing its elements to zero is permitted, but only if:

- (a) once started, the advancement movement cannot be stopped until zero is reached; and
- (b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.

S.1.4. Graduations.

S.1.4.1. Length. – Graduations shall be varied in length so that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.4.2. Width. – In a series of graduations, the width of:

- (a) every graduation shall be at least 0.2 mm (0.008 in) but not greater than the minimum clear interval between graduations; and
- (b) main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations.

S.1.4.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval between graduations shall be not less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of movement of the tip of the index of the indicator as it passes over the graduations;
or
- (b) if the indicator extends over the entire length of the graduations, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.5. Indicators.

S.1.5.1. Symmetry. – The portion of the index of an indicator associated with the graduations shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations.

S.1.5.2. Length.

- (a) If the indicator and the graduations are in different planes, the index of the indicator shall extend to each graduation with which it is to be used.
- (b) If the indicator is in the same plane as the graduations, the distance between the index of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.5.3. Width.

- (a) *The index of an indicator shall not be wider than the width of the narrowest graduation.*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]
(Amended 2000)
- (b) If the index of an indicator extends over the entire length of a graduation, it shall be of uniform width throughout the portion that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.5.4. Clearance. – If the indicator and the graduations are in different planes, the clearance between the index of an indicator and the plane of the graduations shall be no greater than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.5.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practical minimum.

S.1.6. Additional Operating Requirements, Retail Devices (Except Slow-flow Meters).

S.1.6.1. Indication of Delivery. – The device shall automatically show on its face the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered (up to the nominal capacity). However, the following requirements shall apply:

For electronic devices manufactured prior to January 1, 2006, the first 0.03 L (or 0.009 gal) of a delivery and its associated total sales price need not be indicated.

For electronic devices manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, the measurement, indication of delivered quantity, and the indication of total sales price shall be inhibited until the fueling position reaches conditions necessary to ensure that the delivery starts at zero.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2006]

(Added 2005)

(Amended 1982 and 2005)

S.1.6.2. Provisions for Power Loss.

S.1.6.2.1. Transaction Information. – *In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable for at least 15 minutes at the dispenser or at the console if the console is accessible to the customer.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1983]

S.1.6.2.2. User Information. – *The device memory shall retain information on the quantity of fuel dispensed and the sales price totals during power loss.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1983]

S.1.6.3. Return to Zero.

- (a) The primary indicating elements, and primary recording elements if the device is equipped to record, shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. However, a key-lock operated or other

self-operated device may be equipped with cumulative indicating or recording elements, provided that it is also equipped with a zero-return indicating element.

- (b) It shall not be possible to return primary indicating elements, or primary recording elements beyond the correct zero position.

- (c) Primary indicating elements shall not be resettable to zero during a delivery.

(Amended 1972 and 2016)

S.1.6.4. Display of Unit Price and Product Identity.

S.1.6.4.1. Unit Price.

- (a) A computing or money-operated device shall be able to display on each face the unit price at which the device is set to compute or to dispense.

- (b) *Except for dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks), whenever a grade, brand, blend, or mixture is offered for sale from a device at more than one unit price, then all of the unit prices at which that product is offered for sale shall meet the following conditions:*

- (1) *For a system that applies a discount prior to the delivery, all unit prices shall be displayed or shall be capable of being displayed on the dispenser through a deliberate action of the customer prior to the delivery of the product. It is not necessary that all of the unit prices for all grades, brands, blends, or mixtures be simultaneously displayed prior to the delivery of the product.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1991]

- (2) For a system that offers post-delivery discounts on fuel sales, display of pre-delivery unit price information is exempt from (b)(1), provided the system complies with S.1.6.8. Recorded Representations for Transactions Where a Post-Delivery Discount(s) is Provided.

(Added 2012)

Note: When a product is offered at more than one unit price, display of the unit price information may be through the deliberate action of the customer: 1) using controls on the device; 2) through the customer's use of personal or vehicle-mounted electronic equipment communicating with the system; or 3) verbal instructions by the customer.

(Added 2012)

(Amended 1989, 1997, and 2012)

S.1.6.4.2. Product Identity.

- (a) A device shall be able to conspicuously display on each side the identity of the product being dispensed.
- (b) A device designed to dispense more than one grade, brand, blend, or mixture of product also shall be able to display on each side the identity of the grade, brand, blend, or mixture being dispensed.

S.1.6.5. Money-Value Computations.

- (a) *A computing device shall compute the total sales price at any single-purchase unit price (i.e., excluding fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks) for which*

the product being measured is offered for sale at any delivery possible within either the measurement range of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1991]

- (b) The analog sales price indicated for any delivered quantity shall not differ from a mathematically computed price (quantity × unit price = total sales price) by an amount greater than the value in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

(Amended 1984, 1989, and 1993)

S.1.6.5.1. Money-Value Divisions, Analog. – The values of the graduated intervals representing money values on a computing type device shall be no greater than those in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

(Amended 1991)

Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers				
Unit Price		Money-Value Division	Maximum Allowable Variation	
From	To and Including		Design Test	Field Test
0	\$0.25/liter or \$1.00/gallon	1¢	± 1¢	± 1¢
\$0.25/liter or \$1.00/gallon	\$0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	1¢ or 2¢	± 1¢	± 2¢
\$0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	\$2.50/liter or \$10.00/gallon	1¢ or 2¢	± 1¢	± 2¢
		5¢	± 2½¢	± 5¢

S.1.6.5.2. Money-Value Divisions, Digital. – A computing type device with digital indications shall comply with the requirements of paragraph G.S.5.5. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement, and the total price computation shall be based on quantities not exceeding 0.05 L for devices indicating in metric units and 0.01 gal intervals for devices indicating in U.S. customary units.

(Added 1980)

S.1.6.5.3. Auxiliary Elements. – *If a system is equipped with auxiliary indications, all indicated money-value divisions of the auxiliary element shall be identical with those of the primary element.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1985]

S.1.6.5.4. Selection of Unit Price. – A system shall not permit a change to the unit price during delivery of product. When a product or grade is offered for sale at more than one unit price through a computing device, the following conditions shall be met:

- (a) *Except for a system only capable of applying a post-delivery discount(s), the selection of the unit price shall be made prior to delivery through a deliberate action of the customer to select the unit price for the fuel delivery.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1991]

- (b) For a system only capable of applying a post-delivery discount(s), the selection of the unit price shall be made through a deliberate action of the customer to select the unit price for the fuel delivery.

(Added 2012)

Note: When a product is offered at more than one unit price, selection of the unit price may be through the deliberate action of the customer: 1) using controls on the device; 2) through the customer's use of personal or vehicle-mounted electronic equipment communicating with the system; or 3) verbal instructions by the customer.

(Added 2012)

The provisions in (a) and (b) do not apply to dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks).

(Added 1989) (Amended 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, and 2012)

S.1.6.5.5. Display of Quantity and Total Price. – *Except for aviation refueling applications, when a delivery is completed, the total price and quantity for that transaction shall be displayed on the face of the dispenser for at least five minutes or until the next transaction is initiated by using controls on the device or other customer-activated controls.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1994]

(Added 1992) (Amended 1996 and 2007)

S.1.6.5.6. Display of Quantity and Total Price, Aviation Refueling

(a) *The quantity shall be displayed throughout the transaction.*

(b) *The total price shall also be displayed under one of the following conditions:*

- (1) The total price can appear on the face of the dispenser or through a controller adjacent to the device.
- (2) If a device is designed to continuously compute and display the total price, then the total price shall be computed and displayed throughout the transaction for the quantity delivered.

(c) *The total price and quantity shall be displayed for at least five minutes or until the next transaction is initiated by using controls on the device or other customer-activated controls.*

(d) *A receipt shall be available and shall include, at a minimum, the total price, quantity, and unit price.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2008]

(Added 2007) (Amended 2023)

S.1.6.6. Agreement Between Indications.

- (a) When a quantity value indicated or recorded by an auxiliary element is a derived or computed value based on data received from a retail motor fuel dispenser, the value may differ from the quantity value displayed on the dispenser, provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) all total money-values for an individual sale that are indicated or recorded by the system agree; and
- (2) *within each element, the values indicated or recorded meet the formula (quantity × unit price = total sales price) to the closest cent.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1988]

- (b) When a system applies a post-delivery discount(s) to a fuel's unit price through an auxiliary element, the following conditions shall apply for computed values:

(1) the total volume of the delivery shall be in agreement between all elements in the system.

(Added 2012)

(Added 1985) (Amended 1987, 1988, and 2012)

S.1.6.7. Recorded Representations. – Except for fleet sales and other price contract sales and for transactions where a post-delivery discount is provided, a receipt providing the following information shall be available through a built-in or separate recording element for all transactions conducted with point-of-sale systems or devices activated by debit cards, credit cards, and/or cash:

(a) the total volume of the delivery;*

(b) the unit price;*

(c) the total computed price;*

(d) the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number;* and

(e) the dispenser designation by either an alphabetical or numerical description.**

*[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]**[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]

(Added 1985) (Amended 1997, 2012, 2014, 2018 and 2023)

S.1.6.8. Recorded Representations for Transactions Where a Post-Delivery Discount(s) is Provided. – Except for fleet sales and other price contract sales, a receipt providing the following information shall be available through a built-in or separate recording element that is part of the system for transactions involving a post-delivery discount:

(a) the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number;

(b) transaction information as shown on the dispenser at the end of the delivery and prior to any post-delivery discount(s), including the:

(1) total volume of the delivery;

(2) unit price; and

(3) total computed price of the fuel sale.

(c) an itemization of the post-delivery discounts to the unit price; and

(d) the final total price of the fuel sale after all post-delivery discounts are applied.

(e) the dispenser designation by either an alphabetical or numerical description.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]

(Added 2012) (Amended 2014, 2018, and 2023)

S.1.6.9. Lubricant Devices, Travel of Indicator. – The indicator shall move at least 2.5 cm (1 in) in relation to the graduations, if provided, for a delivery of 0.5 L (1 pt).

S.1.6.10. Automatic Timeout – Pay-At-Pump for Retail Devices. – Once a device has been authorized, it must deauthorize within three minutes if not activated. Reauthorization of the device must be performed

before any product can be dispensed. If the time limit to deauthorize the device is programmable, it shall not accept an entry greater than three minutes.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2017]

(Added 2016) (Amended 2019 and 2021)

S.1.7. Additional Operating Requirements, Wholesale Devices Only.

S.1.7.1. Travel of Indicator. – A wholesale device shall be readily operable to deliver accurately any quantity from 200 L (50 gal) to the capacity of the device. If the most sensitive element of the indicating system utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to a delivery of 4 L (1 gal) shall be not less than 5 mm (0.20 in).

(Amended 1987)

S.1.7.2. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money-value on a computing-type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indication or representation to within 1 cent of money-value.

S.2. Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination. – A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Amended 1975 and 2017)

S.2.1.1. Air/Vapor Elimination on Loading Rack Measuring Systems.

(a) A loading rack measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter unless the system is designed or operationally controlled by a means such that air/vapor cannot enter the system.

(b) Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Added 1994) (Amended 2017)

S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries; and
- (c) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

(Amended 1991, 1993, 1995, 2006, and 2019)

S.2.3. Directional Flow Valves. – Valves intended to prevent reversal of flow shall be automatic in operation.

Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	[The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.]* [*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1996]
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). [Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995] The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode. [Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2001]	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. The event logger information shall be available at the time of inspection either as a printed copy or in electronic format. The information may be printed by the device, printed by another on-site device, or transmitted electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 1993) (Amended 1995, 1998, 1999, 2006, 2015, and 2022)

S.2.4. Stop Mechanism.

S.2.4.1. Indication. – The delivery for which the device is set shall be conspicuously indicated.

(Amended 1983)

S.2.4.2. Stroke Limiting Elements. – Stops or other stroke limiting elements subject to direct pressure or impact shall be:

- (a) made secure by positive, nonfrictional engagement of these elements; and

- (b) adjustable to provide for deliveries within tolerances.

(Amended 1983)

S.2.4.3. Setting. – If two or more stops or other elements may be selectively brought into operation to permit predetermined quantities of deliveries:

- (a) the position for the proper setting of each such element shall be accurately defined; and
- (b) any inadvertent displacement from the proper setting shall be obstructed.

(Amended 1983)

S.2.5. Zero-Set-Back Interlock for Retail Devices. – A device shall be constructed so that:

- (a) after a delivery cycle has been completed by moving the starting lever to any position that shuts off the device, an automatic interlock prevents a subsequent delivery until the indicating elements, and recording elements if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions;
- (b) the discharge nozzle cannot be returned to its designed hanging position (that is, any position where the tip of the nozzle is placed in its designed receptacle and the lock can be inserted) until the starting lever is in its designed shut-off position and the zero-set-back interlock has been engaged; and
- (c) in a system with more than one dispenser supplied by a single pump, an effective automatic control valve in each dispenser prevents product from being delivered until the indicating elements on that dispenser are in a correct zero position.

(Amended 1981, 1985, and 2019)

S.2.6. Temperature Determination, Wholesale Devices. – *For test purposes, means shall be provided (e.g., thermometer well) to determine the temperature of the liquid either:*

- (a) *in the liquid chamber of the meter; or*
- (b) *in the meter inlet or discharge line immediately adjacent to the meter.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1985]

(Added 1984) (Amended 1986)

S.2.7. Wholesale Devices Equipped with Automatic Temperature Compensators.

S.2.7.1. Automatic Temperature Compensation. – A device may be equipped with an automatic means for adjusting the indication and registration of the measured volume of product to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

S.2.7.2. Provision for Deactivating. – On a device equipped with an automatic temperature-compensating mechanism that will indicate or record only in terms of gallons compensated to 15 °C (60 °F), provision shall be made for deactivating the automatic temperature-compensating mechanism so that the meter can indicate and record, if it is equipped to record, in terms of the uncompensated volume.

(Amended 1972)

S.2.7.3. Provision for Sealing Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems. – Provision shall be made for applying security seals in such a manner that an automatic temperature-compensating system cannot be disconnected and that no adjustment may be made to the system without breaking the seal.

S.2.7.4. Temperature Determination with Automatic Temperature-Compensation. – *For test purposes, means shall be provided (e.g., thermometer well) to determine the temperature of the liquid either:*

- (a) in the liquid chamber of the meter; or
 - (b) immediately adjacent to the meter in the meter inlet or discharge line.
- (Amended 1987)

S.2.8. Exhaustion of Supply, Lubricant Devices Other than Meter Types. – When the level of the supply of lubricant becomes so low as to compromise the accuracy of measurement, the device shall:

- (a) automatically become inoperable; or
- (b) give a conspicuous and distinct warning.

S.3. Discharge Lines and Valves.

S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid. – No means shall be provided by which any measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the meter or its discharge line. Two or more delivery outlets may be installed only if automatic means are provided to ensure that:

- (a) liquid can flow from only one outlet at a time; and
- (b) the direction of flow for which the mechanism may be set at any time is clearly and conspicuously indicated.

An outlet that may be opened for purging or draining the measuring system or for recirculating, if recirculation is required in order to maintain the product in a deliverable state, shall be permitted only when the system is measuring food products, agri-chemicals, biodiesel, or biodiesel blends. Effective automatic means shall be provided to prevent passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the measuring system and to inhibit meter indications (or advancement of indications) and recorded representations while the outlet is in operation.

(Amended 1991, 1995, 1996, and 2007)

S.3.2. Exceptions. – The provisions of S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid shall not apply to truck refueling devices when diversion of flow to other than the receiving vehicle cannot readily be accomplished and is readily apparent. Allowable deterrents include, but are not limited to, physical barriers to adjacent driveways, visible valves, or lighting systems that indicate which outlets are in operation, and explanatory signs.

(Amended 1982, 1990, 1991, and 2002)

S.3.3. Pump-Discharge Unit. – A pump-discharge unit equipped with a flexible discharge hose shall be of the wet-hose type.

S.3.4. Gravity-Discharge Unit. – On a gravity-discharge unit:

- (a) the discharge hose or equivalent pipe shall be of the dry-hose type with no shutoff valve at its outlet end unless the hose or pipe drains to the same level under all conditions of use;
- (b) the dry-hose shall be sufficiently stiff and only as long as necessary to facilitate drainage;
- (c) an automatic vacuum breaker, or equivalent mechanism, shall be incorporated to prevent siphoning and to ensure rapid and complete drainage; and
- (d) the inlet end of the hose or outlet pipe shall be high enough to ensure complete drainage.

S.3.5. Discharge Hose, Reinforcement. – A discharge hose shall be reinforced so that the performance of the device is not affected by the expansion or contraction of the hose.

S.3.6. Discharge Valve. – A discharge valve may be installed in the discharge line only if the device is of the wet-hose type. Any other shutoff valve on the discharge side of the meter shall be of the automatic or semiautomatic predetermined-stop type or shall be operable only:

- (a) by means of a tool (but not a pin) entirely separate from the device; or
- (b) by mutilation of a security seal with which the valve is sealed open.

S.3.7. Anti-drain Means. – In a wet-hose pressure-type device, means shall be incorporated to prevent the drainage of the discharge hose.

(Amended 1990)

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation on Use. – The limitations on its use shall be clearly and permanently marked on any device intended to measure accurately only:

- (a) products having particular properties;
- (b) under specific installation or operating conditions; or
- (c) when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment.

S.4.2. Air Pressure. – If a device is operated by air pressure, the air pressure gauge shall show, by special graduations or other means, the maximum and minimum working pressures recommended by the manufacturer.

S.4.3. Wholesale Devices.

S.4.3.1. Discharge Rates. – A wholesale device shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates. However, the minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 % of the maximum discharge rate.

S.4.3.2. Temperature Compensation. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensation, the primary indicating elements, recording elements, and recorded representation shall be clearly and conspicuously marked to show that the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

S.4.4. Retail Devices.

S.4.4.1. Discharge Rates. – *On a retail device with a designed maximum discharge rate of 115 L (30 gal) per minute or greater, the maximum and minimum discharge rates shall be marked in accordance with S.4.4.2. Location of Marking Information; Retail Dispensers. The marked minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 % of the marked maximum discharge rate.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1985]

(Added 1984) (Amended 2003 and 2019)

Example: With a marked maximum discharge rate of 230 L/min (60 gpm), the marked minimum discharge rate shall be 45 L/min (12 gpm) or less (e.g., 40 L/min [10 gpm] is acceptable). A marked minimum discharge rate greater than 45 L/min (12 gpm) (e.g., 60 L/min [15 gpm]) is not acceptable.

S.4.4.2. Location of Marking Information for Retail Dispensers. – *The marking information required in the General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification shall appear as follows:*

- (a) *within 60 cm (24 in) to 150 cm (60 in) from the base of the dispenser (for a system in a dispenser);*

- (b) *either internally and/or externally, provided the information is permanent and easily read; and*
- (c) *on a portion of the device that cannot be readily removed or interchanged (i.e., not on a service access panel).*

The use of a dispenser key or tool to access internal marking information is permitted for retail liquid-measuring devices.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Added 2002) (Amended 2004 and 2019)

S.5. Totalizers for Retail Dispensers. – *Retail dispensers shall be equipped with a non-resettable totalizer for the quantity delivered through the metering device.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Added 1993) (Amended 1994 and 2019)

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid.

N.1.1. Type of Liquid. – The liquid used for testing a liquid-measuring device shall be the type the device is used to measure, or another liquid with the same general physical characteristics.

N.1.2. Labeling. – Following the completion of a successful examination of a wholesale device, the weights and measures official should attach a label or tag indicating the type of liquid used during the test.

N.2. Volume Change. – Care shall be taken to minimize changes in volume of the test liquid due to temperature changes and evaporation losses.

N.3. Test Drafts.

N.3.1. Retail Piston-Type and Visible-Type Devices. – Test drafts shall include the full capacity delivery and each intermediate delivery for which the device is designed.

N.3.2. Slow-flow Meters. – Test drafts shall be equal to at least four times the minimum volume that can be measured and indicated through either a visible indication or an audible signal.

N.3.3. Lubricant Devices. – Test drafts shall be 1 L (1 qt). Additional test drafts may include 0.5 L (1 pt), 4 L (4 qt), and 6 L (6 qt).

N.3.4. Other Retail Devices. – On devices with a designed maximum discharge rate of:

- (a) less than 80 L (20 gal) per minute, tests shall include drafts of one or more amounts, including a draft of at least 19 L (5 gal).
- (b) 80 L (20 gal) per minute or greater, tests shall include drafts of one or more amounts, including a draft of at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute at the maximum flow rate of the installation.

(Amended 1984)

N.3.5. Wholesale Devices.

N.3.5.1. Test Drafts. – The delivered quantity shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute at its maximum discharge rate.

(Amended 1987, 1996, and 2023)

N.3.5.2. Small Volume Prover Test. – The total delivered quantity for any required accuracy test shall be representative of at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute of continuous flow at its maximum discharge rate.

(Added 2023)

N.3.5.3. Transfer Standard Meter Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard meter, the minimum quantity for any test draft shall be equal to or greater than the amount delivered in one minute at the flow rate being tested.

(Added 2023) (Amended 2024)

N.4. Testing Procedures.

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The “normal” test of a device shall be made at the maximum discharge flow rate developed under the conditions of installation. Any additional tests conducted at flow rates down to and including one-half of the sum of the maximum discharge flow rate (MDFR) and the rated minimum discharge flow rate (RMDFR) shall be considered normal tests. As a formula, this is stated as:

$$\frac{MDFR + RMDFR}{2} = \text{minimum discharge flow rate for additional tests}$$

(Amended 1991 and 2023)

N.4.1.1. Wholesale Devices Equipped with Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems. – On wholesale devices equipped with automatic temperature-compensating systems, normal tests shall be conducted:

- (a) by comparing the compensated volume indicated or recorded to the actual delivered volume corrected to 15 °C (60 °F); and
- (b) with the temperature-compensating system deactivated, comparing the uncompensated volume indicated or recorded to the actual delivered volume.

The first test shall be performed with the automatic temperature-compensating system operating in the “as found” condition.

On devices that indicate or record both the compensated and uncompensated volume for each delivery, the tests in (a) and (b) may be performed as a single test.

(Amended 1987)

N.4.2. Special Tests. – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a device and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device. Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a special test.

N.4.2.1. Slow-Flow Meters. – A “special” test shall be made at a flow rate:

- (a) not larger than twice the actual minimum flow rate; and
- (b) not smaller than the actual minimum flow rate of the installation.

N.4.2.2. Retail Motor-Fuel Devices and DEF Devices

- (a) Devices without a marked minimum flow rate shall have a “special” test performed at the slower of the following rates:

- (1) 19 L (5 gal) per minute; or

- (2) the minimum discharge rate at which the device will deliver when equipped with an automatic discharge nozzle set at its slowest setting.

- (b) Devices with a marked minimum flow rate shall have a “special” test performed at or near the marked minimum flow rate.

(Added 1984) (Amended 2005 and 2019)

N.4.2.3. Other Retail Devices. – “Special” tests of other retail devices shall be made at the slower of the following rates:

- (a) 50 % of the maximum discharge rate developed under the conditions of installation; or
- (b) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device.

N.4.2.4. Wholesale Devices. – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a measuring system and any special associated or attached elements and accessories. “Special” tests shall include a test at or slightly above the slower of the following rates:

- (a) 20 % of the marked maximum discharge rate; or
- (b) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device.

In no case shall the test be performed at a flow rate less than the minimum discharge rate marked on the device.

(Amended 2014)

N.4.3. Money-Value Computation Tests.

N.4.3.1. Laboratory Tests. – When testing the device in the laboratory:

- (a) compliance with paragraph S.1.6.5. Money-Value Computations shall be determined by using the cone gear as a reference for the total quantity delivered;
- (b) the indicated quantity shall agree with the cone gear representation with the index of the indicator within the width of the graduation; and
- (c) the maximum allowable variation of the indicated sales price shall be as shown in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

(Amended 1984)

N.4.3.2. Field Tests. – In the conduct of field tests to determine compliance with paragraph S.1.6.5. Money-Value Computations, the maximum allowable variation in the indicated sales price shall be as shown in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

(Added 1982) (Amended 1984)

N.4.4. Pour and Drain Times.

N.4.4.1. Pour and Drain Times for Hand-held Test Measures. – Hand-held test measures require a 30-second (± 5 seconds) pour followed by a 10-second drain with the measure held at a 10-degree to 15-degree angle from vertical.

N.4.4.2. Drain Times for Bottom Drain Test Measures or Provers. – Bottom drain field standard provers require a 30-second drain time after main flow cessation.

(Added 2009)

N.4.5. Verification of Linearization Factors. – All enabled linearization factors shall be verified. The verification of enabled linearization factors shall be done through physical testing, or a combination of physical testing and empirical analysis at the discretion of the official with statutory authority.

(Added 2016)

N.4.6. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the flow rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer. For devices with no marked minimum and maximum flow rates, the minimum discharge rates shall be as specified in N.4.2.1. Slow-Flow Meters or N.4.2.2. Retail Motor-Fuel Devices and DEF Devices and the maximum discharge rates shall be the maximum discharge rate developed under the conditions of the installation. For devices equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the results shall be based on the uncompensated (gross) volume (e.g., with the temperature compensator deactivated).

(Amended 2019)

N.5. Temperature Correction on Wholesale Devices. – Corrections shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the differences in liquid temperatures between time of passage through the meter and time of volumetric determination in the prover. When adjustments are necessary, appropriate petroleum measurement tables should be used.

(Amended 1974)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application to Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration, whether or not a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance, acceptance, and special test tolerances shall be as shown in Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Liquid Measuring Devices Covered in NIST Handbook 44, Section 3.30.

Table T.2.
Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Liquid Measuring Devices Covered in
NIST Handbook 44, Section 3.30.

Accuracy Class	Application	Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Special Test Tolerance ¹
0.3	- Petroleum products delivered from large capacity (flow rates greater than 115 L/min or 30 gpm)** devices, including motor-fuel devices - Heated products (other than asphalt) at temperatures greater than 50 °C (122 °F) - Asphalt at temperatures equal to or below 50 °C (122 °F) - All other liquids not shown in the table where the typical delivery is over 200 L (50 gal)	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.5 %
0.3A	- Asphalt at temperatures greater than 50 °C (122 °F)	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.5 %
0.5*	- Petroleum products delivered from small capacity (at 4 L/min (1 gpm) through 115 L/min or 30 gpm)** motor-fuel devices - Agri-chemical liquids - All other applications not shown in the table where the typical delivery is ≤ 200 L (50 gal)	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
1.1	- Petroleum products and other normal liquids from devices with flow rates** less than 1 gpm. - Devices designed to deliver less than 1 gal	0.75 %	1.0 %	1.25 %
* For test drafts ≤ 40 L or 10 gal, the tolerances specified for Accuracy Class 0.5 in the table above do not apply. For these test drafts, the following applies: (a) Maintenance tolerances on normal and special tests shall be 20 mL plus 4 mL per indicated liter or 1 in³ plus 1 in³ per indicated gallon. (b) Acceptance tolerances on normal and special tests shall be one-half the maintenance tolerance values. ¹ Special test tolerances are not applicable to retail motor fuel and retail Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) dispensers. ** Flow rate refers to designed or marked maximum flow rate.				

(Added 2002) (Amended 2006, 2013, and 2022)

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. This tolerance does not apply to the test of the automatic temperature-compensating system. (Also see N.4.6. Repeatability Tests.)

(Added 1992) (Amended 2001, 2002, and 2019)

T.4. Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems. – The difference between the meter errors (expressed as a percentage) determined with and without the automatic temperature-compensating system activated shall not exceed:

- (a) 0.2 % for mechanical automatic temperature-compensating systems; and
- (b) 0.1 % for electronic automatic temperature-compensating systems.

The delivered quantities for each test shall be approximately the same size. The results of each test shall be within the applicable acceptance or maintenance tolerance.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1988]

(Added 1987) (Amended 1992, 1996, and 2002)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements.

UR.1.1. Discharge Hose.

UR.1.1.1. Length. – The length of the discharge hose on a retail motor-fuel device:

- (a) shall be measured from its housing or outlet of the discharge line to the inlet of the discharge nozzle;
- (b) shall be measured with the hose fully extended if it is coiled or otherwise retained or connected inside a housing; and
- (c) shall not exceed 5.5 m (18 ft) unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential to permit deliveries to be made to receiving vehicles or vessels.

An unnecessarily remote location of a device shall not be accepted as justification for an abnormally long hose.
(Amended 1972 and 1987)

UR.1.1.2. Marinas and Airports.

UR.1.1.2.1. Length. – The length of the discharge hose shall be as short as practicable, and shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft) unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential.

UR.1.1.2.2. Protection. – Discharge hoses exceeding 8 m (26 ft) in length shall be adequately protected from weather and other environmental factors when not in use.

(Made retroactive 1974 and Amended 1984)

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Manufacturer's Instructions. – A device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and the installation shall be sufficiently secure and rigid to maintain this condition.

(Added 1987)

UR.2.2. Discharge Rate. – A device shall be installed so that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. Automatic means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation if necessary.

UR.2.3. Suction Head. – A piston-type device shall be installed so that the total effective suction head will not be great enough to cause vaporization of the liquid being dispensed under the highest temperature and lowest barometric pressure likely to occur.

UR.2.4. Diversion of Liquid Flow. – A device equipped with two delivery outlets used exclusively in the fueling of trucks shall be so installed that any diversion of flow to other than the receiving vehicle cannot be readily accomplished and is readily apparent. Allowable deterrents include, but are not limited to, physical barriers to adjacent driveways, visible valves, or lighting systems that indicate which outlets are in operation, and explanatory signs.

(Amended 1991 and 2019)

UR.2.5. Product Storage Identification.

- (a) The fill connection for any petroleum product or other product storage tank or vessel supplying petroleum product or other products shall be permanently, plainly, and visibly marked as to the product contained.
- (b) When the fill connection device is marked by means of a color code, the color code key shall be conspicuously displayed at the place of business.

(Added 1975) (Amended 1976 and 2019)

UR.3. Use of Device.

UR.3.1. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – On any dispenser used in making retail deliveries, the primary indicating element, and recording element if so equipped, shall be returned to zero before each delivery.

Exceptions to this requirement are totalizers on key-lock-operated or other self-operated dispensers and the primary recording element if the device is equipped to record.

UR.3.2. Unit Price and Product Identity.

- (a) The following information shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on the face of a retail dispenser used in direct sale:
 - (1) except for unit prices resulting from any post-delivery discount and dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks), all of the unit prices at which the product is offered for sale; and
 - (2) in the case of a computing type or money-operated type, the unit price at which the dispenser is set to compute.

Provided that the dispenser complies with S.1.6.4.1. Display of Unit Price, it is not necessary that all the unit prices for all grades, brands, blends, or mixtures be simultaneously displayed or posted.

- (b) The following information shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on each side of a retail dispenser used in direct sale:
 - (1) the identity of the product in descriptive commercial terms; and
 - (2) the identity of the grade, brand, blend, or mixture that a multi-product dispenser is set to deliver.

(Amended 1972, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1992, 1993, and 2012)

UR.3.3. Computing Device. – Any computing device used in an application where a product or grade is offered for sale at one or more unit prices shall be used only for sales for which the device computes and displays the sales price for the selected transaction.

(Became retroactive 1999)

(Added 1989) (Amended 1992)

The following exceptions apply:

- (a) Fleet sales and other price contract sales are exempt from this requirement.
- (b) A truck stop dispenser used exclusively for refueling trucks is exempt from this requirement provided that:

- (1) all purchases of fuel are accompanied by a receipt of the transaction containing the applicable price per gallon, the total gallons delivered, and the total price of the sale; and
(Added 1993) (Amended 2023)
- (2) unless a dispenser complies with S.1.6.4.1. Display of Unit Price, the price posted on the dispenser and the price at which the dispenser is set to compute shall be the highest price for any transaction which may be conducted.
(Added 1993)
- (c) A dispenser used in an application where a price per unit discount is offered following the delivery is exempt from this requirement, provided the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) the unit price posted on the dispenser and the unit price at which the dispenser is set to compute prior to the application of any discount shall be the highest unit price for any transaction;
(Amended 2014)
 - (2) all purchases of fuel are accompanied by a receipt recorded by the system. The receipt shall contain:
 - a. the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number;
 - b. transaction information as shown on the dispenser at the end of the delivery and prior to any post-delivery discount including the:
 1. total volume of the delivery;
 2. unit price; and
 3. total computed price of the fuel sale prior to post-delivery discounts being applied.
 - c. an itemization of the post-delivery discounts to the unit price; and
 - d. the final total price of the fuel sale.

(Added 2012) (Amended 2014)

(Added 1989) (Amended 1992, 1993, 2012, 2014, and 2023)

UR.3.4. Recorded Representations. – The total price; the total volume of the delivery; the price per liter or gallon; and a corresponding alpha or numeric dispenser designation* shall be recorded by the device on any recorded representation containing any one of these values and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations. Establishments where no product grades are repeated are exempt from the dispenser designation requirement.

*[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]

(Amended 2001, 2018, 2019, and 2023)

UR.3.5. Steps after Dispensing. – After delivery to a customer from a retail motor-fuel device:

- (a) the starting lever shall be returned to its shutoff position and the zero-set-back interlock engaged; and
- (b) the discharge nozzle shall be returned to its designed hanging position unless the primary indicating elements, and recording elements, if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to a definite zero indication.

UR.3.6. Temperature Compensation, Wholesale.

UR.3.6.1. Automatic.

UR.3.6.1.1. When to be Used. – If a device is equipped with a mechanical automatic temperature compensator, it shall be connected, operable, and in use at all times. An electronic or mechanical automatic temperature-compensating system may not be removed, nor may a compensated device be replaced with an uncompensated device, without the written approval of the responsible weights and measures jurisdiction.

Note: This requirement does not specify the method of sale for product measured through a meter.

(Amended 1989)

UR.3.6.1.2. Invoices.

- (a) A written invoice based on a reading of a device that is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator shall show that the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).
- (b) The invoice issued from an electronic wholesale device equipped with an automatic temperature-compensating system shall also indicate:
 - (1) the API gravity, specific gravity or coefficient of expansion for the product;
 - (2) product temperature; and
 - (3) gross reading.

(Amended 1987)

UR.3.6.2. Nonautomatic.

UR.3.6.2.1. Temperature Determination. – If the volume of the product delivered is adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F), the product temperature shall be taken during the delivery in:

- (a) the liquid chamber of the meter; or
- (b) the meter inlet or discharge line adjacent to the meter; or
- (c) the compartment of the receiving vehicle at the time it is loaded.

UR.3.6.2.2. Invoices. – The accompanying invoice shall indicate that the volume of the product has been adjusted for temperature variations to a volume at 15 °C (60 °F) and shall also state the product temperature used in making the adjustment.

UR.3.6.3. Period of Use. – When fuel is bought or sold on an automatic or non-automatic temperature-compensated basis, it shall be bought or sold using this method over at least a consecutive 12-month period, unless otherwise agreed to by both the buyer and seller in writing.

(Added 2003)

UR.4. Maintenance Requirements.

UR.4.1. Use of Adjustments. – Whenever a device is adjusted, all enabled linearization factors shall be verified to determine that the errors are in tolerance and any adjustments which are made shall be made so as to bring performance errors as close as practicable to zero value. The verification of enabled linearization factors shall be done through physical testing or a combination of testing and empirical analysis.

(Added 2016)

UR.4.2. Security for Retail Motor-Fuel Devices (RMFD). – Any retail motor fuel device capable of conducting customer-initiated electronic financial transactions must be secured to substantially restrict the ability of unauthorized persons to manipulate it to obtain payment information that could be used to commit fraud. The following is a non-exhaustive list of ways that restriction of such manipulation may be accomplished:

- (a) A physical lock, locking device, or a physical securing device that will restrict access to the electronic financial transaction compartment of the RMFD. A lock, locking device, or securing device shall not be manipulated with commonly available tools. A lock shall not allow the use of a universal key. A universal key is a key that is readily available in the market or can be easily purchased in a hardware or common retail store. A single non-universal key for all of the like devices at a retail facility or for all of the like devices at a chain of retail facilities is acceptable; or
- (b) Electronic alarming or disabling of the equipment if unauthorized access is attempted; or
- (c) Advanced payment acceptance technologies that increase protections against the theft of payment information itself or do not allow access to such information in a form that may be used to commit fraud; or
- (d) Another security solution that has been approved by the local or state weights and measures jurisdiction with authority.

(Added 2021)

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Section 3.31. Vehicle-Tank Meters

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to meters mounted on vehicle tanks including those used for the measurement and delivery of petroleum products or agri-chemical liquids such as fertilizers, feeds, pesticides, defoliants, and bulk deliveries of water.

(Amended 1985 and 1995)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to the following devices:

- (a) Devices used for dispensing liquefied petroleum gases, or other liquids that do not remain in a liquid state at atmospheric pressures and temperatures. (Also see Section 3.32. Code for Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices.)
- (b) Devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges.
- (c) Vehicle tanks used as measures. (Also see Section 4.40. Code for Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures.)
- (d) Mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Code for Mass Flow Meters.)
(Added 1994)
- (e) Devices used to measure cryogenic liquids. (Also see Section 3.34. Code for Cryogenic Liquid-Measuring Devices.)
- (f) Devices used to measure carbon dioxide liquids. (Also see Section 3.38. Code for Carbon Dioxide Liquid-Measuring Devices.)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Vehicle-Tank Meters shall meet the requirements of 1.10. General Code requirements.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A meter shall be equipped with a primary indicating element. Except for systems used solely for the sale of aviation fuel into aircraft-related operations, a meter shall be equipped with a primary recording element.

(Amended 1993 and 2023)

S.1.1.2. Units.

- (a) A meter shall indicate, and record if the meter is equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of liters or gallons. Fractional parts of the liter or gallon shall be in terms of either decimal or binary subdivisions.
- (b) When it is an industry practice to purchase and sell milk by weight based upon 1.03 kg/L (8.6 lb/gal), the primary indicating element may indicate in kilograms or pounds and decimal kilograms or pounds. The weight value division shall be a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1, 2, or 5. (Also see Section S.5.5. Conversion Factor.)

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery if the meter is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) 0.5 L (0.1 gal) or 0.5 kg (1 lb) on milk-metering systems;
- (b) 0.5 L (0.1 gal) on meters with a rated maximum flow rate of 750 L/min (200 gal/min) or less;
- (c) 5 L (1 gal) on meters with a rated maximum flow of 375 L/min (100 gal/min) or more used for jet fuel aviation refueling systems; or
(Added 2006)
- (d) 5 L (1 gal) on other meters.

(Amended 1989, 1994, and 2006)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only by the mechanical operation of the meter. However, a meter may be cleared by advancing its elements to zero, but only if:

- (a) the advancing movement, once started, cannot be stopped until zero is reached; or
- (b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.

S.1.1.5. Return to Zero. – Primary indicating elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. Means shall be provided to prevent the return of primary indicating elements, and of primary recording elements if these are returnable to zero, beyond their correct zero position. Primary indicating elements shall not be resettable to zero during a delivery.

(Amended 2016)

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) wide.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 2.5 mm (0.10 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

(Amended 1986)

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of

the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) *the width of the narrowest graduation;* and*
*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]*
 (Amended 2001)

- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.1.3.6. Travel of Indicator. – If the most sensitive element of the primary indicating element utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to the smallest indicated value shall not be less than 5 mm (0.20 in).

S.1.4. Computing-Type Device.

S.1.4.1. Display of Unit Price. – In a device of the computing type, means shall be provided for displaying, in a manner clear to the operator and an observer, the unit price at which the device is set to compute. The unit price is not required to be displayed continuously.
 (Amended 1983 and 2005)

S.1.4.2. Recorded Representations. – If a computing-type device issues a recorded representation which displays the total computed price, the recorded representation shall record the total quantity of the delivery, the appropriate fraction of the quantity, and the price per unit of quantity.
 (Amended 1989 and 2023)

S.1.4.3. Money-Value Computations. – Money-value computations shall be of the full-computing type in which the money-value at a single unit price, or at each of a series of unit prices, shall be computed for every delivery within either the range of measurement of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less. Value graduations shall be supplied and shall be accurately positioned. The value of each graduated interval shall be one cent. On electronic devices with digital indications, the total price may be computed on the basis of the quantity indicated when the value of the smallest division indicated is equal to or less than 0.2 L (0.1 gal) or 0.2 kg (1 lb).
 (Amended 1979 and 1989)

S.1.4.4. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money-value on a computing-type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indication or representation to within one cent of money-value.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination. – A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Amended 1993 and 2017)

S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before a change or an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries; and
- (c) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods Sealing.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

(Amended 2006 and 2019)

Table S.2.2.
Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing

Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.</i>
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password).	<i>An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be</i>

Table S.2.2.
Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing

Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
<i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)</i>

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 2006) (Amended 2016)

S.2.3. Directional Flow Valves. – Valves intended to prevent reversal of flow shall be automatic in operation. However, on equipment used exclusively for fueling aircraft, such valves may be manual in operation.

S.2.4. Zero-Set-Back Interlock, Vehicle-Tank Meters, Electronic. – Except for vehicle-mounted metering systems used solely for the delivery of aviation fuel, a device shall be so constructed that after individual or multiple deliveries at one location have been completed, an automatic interlock system shall engage to prevent a subsequent delivery until the indicating and, if equipped, recording elements have been returned to their zero position. For individual deliveries, if there is no product flow for three minutes the transaction must be completed before additional product flow is allowed. The three-minute timeout shall be a sealable feature of an indicator.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2006]

(Added 2005)

S.2.5. Automatic Temperature Compensation for Refined Petroleum Products.

S.2.5.1. Automatic Temperature Compensation for Refined Petroleum Products. – A device may be equipped with an automatic means for adjusting the indication and registration of the measured volume of product to the volume at 15 °C for liters or the volume at 60 °F for gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof where not prohibited by state law.

S.2.5.2. Provision for Deactivating. – On a device equipped with an automatic temperature-compensating mechanism that will indicate or record only in terms of liters compensated to 15 °C or gallons compensated to 60 °F, provision shall be made for deactivating the automatic temperature-compensating mechanism so the meter can indicate and record, if it is equipped to record, in terms of the uncompensated volume.

S.2.5.3. Gross and Net Indications. – A device equipped with automatic temperature compensation shall indicate or record, if equipped to record, both the gross (uncompensated) and net (compensated) volume for testing purposes. It is not necessary that both net and gross volume be displayed simultaneously.

S.2.5.4. Provision for Sealing Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems. – Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that an automatic temperature-compensating system cannot be disconnected and no adjustment may be made to the system.

S.2.5.5. Temperature Determination with Automatic Temperature Compensation. – For test purposes, means shall be provided (e.g., thermometer well) to determine the temperature of the liquid either:

- (a) in the liquid chamber of the meter; or

- (b) immediately adjacent to the meter in the meter inlet or discharge line.

(Added 2007)

S.2.6. Thermometer Well, Temperature Determination. – For test purposes, means shall be provided (e.g., thermometer well) to determine the temperature of the liquid either in the:

- (a) liquid chamber of the meter; or
- (b) meter inlet or discharge line immediately adjacent to the meter.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2012]

(Added 2011)

S.3. Design of Discharge Lines and Discharge Line Valves.

(Not applicable to milk-metering systems.)

S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid. – No means shall be provided by which any measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the meter or the discharge line thereof. However, two or more delivery outlets may be installed if means are provided to ensure that:

- (a) liquid can flow from only one such outlet at one time; and
- (b) the direction of flow for which the mechanism may be set at any time is definitely and conspicuously indicated.

This paragraph does not apply to the following:

- (1) Equipment used exclusively for fueling aircraft.
- (2) Multiple-product, single-discharge hose metering systems that are equipped with systems designed to flush the discharge hose, provided the flushing system complies with the provisions of paragraph S.3.1.1. Means for Clearing the Discharge Hose of Multiple-Product, Single-Discharge Hose Metering Systems.

(Amended 2018 and 2023)

S.3.1.1. Means for Clearing the Discharge Hose of Multiple-Product, Single-Discharge Hose Metering Systems. – Multiple-product, single-discharge hose metering systems may be equipped with systems specifically designed to facilitate clearing of the discharge hose prior to delivery to avoid product contamination. In such systems, a valve to temporarily divert product from the measuring chamber of the meter to a storage tank shall be installed only if all the following are met:

- (a) the discharge hose remains of the wet-hose type;
- (b) the valve and associated piping are approved by the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the system prior to commercial use;
- (c) the valve is permanently marked with its purpose (e.g., flush valve);
- (d) the valve is installed in a conspicuous manner and as far from the hose reel as practical;
- (e) the system clearly and automatically indicates the direction of product flow during operation of the flush system;

- (f) clear means, such as an indicator light or audible alarm, is used to identify when the valve is in use; and *on both quantity indications and any associated recorded representations* (e.g., using such terms as “flushing mode” or “not for commercial use”);
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]
(Amended 2023)

- (g) *effective, automatic means shall be provided to prevent passage of liquid through any such flush system during normal operation of the measuring system; and*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]
(Amended 2023)

- (h) no hoses or piping are connected to the inlet when it is not in use.
(Added 2018) (Amended 2023)

S.3.2. Pump-Discharge Unit. – On a pump-discharge unit, the discharge hose shall be of the wet-hose type with a shutoff valve at its outlet end. However, a pump-discharge unit may be equipped also with a dry-hose without a shutoff valve at its outlet end, but only if:

- (a) the dry-hose is as short as practicable; and
- (b) there is incorporated in the discharge piping, immediately adjacent to the meter, effective means to ensure that liquid can flow through only one of the discharge hoses at any one time and that the meter and the wet-hose remain full of liquid at all times.

S.3.3. Gravity-Discharge Unit. – On a gravity-discharge unit, the discharge hose or equivalent pipe shall be of the dry-hose type with no shutoff valve at its outlet end. The dry-hose shall be of such stiffness and only of such length as to facilitate its drainage. The inlet end of the hose or of an equivalent outlet pipe shall be of such height as to provide for proper drainage of the hose or pipe. There shall be incorporated an automatic vacuum breaker or equivalent means to prevent siphoning and to ensure the rapid and complete drainage.

S.3.4. Discharge Hose. – A discharge hose shall be adequately reinforced.

S.3.5. Discharge Valve. – A discharge valve may be installed in the discharge line only if the device is of the wet-hose type, in which case such valve shall be at the discharge end of the line. Any other shutoff valve on the discharge side of the meter shall be of the automatic or semiautomatic predetermined-stop type or shall be operable only:

- (a) by means of a tool (but not a pin) entirely separate from the device; or
- (b) by mutilation of a security seal with which the valve is sealed open.

S.3.6. Antidrain Valve. – In a wet-hose, pressure-type device, an effective antidrain valve shall be incorporated in the discharge valve or immediately adjacent thereto. The antidrain valve shall function so as to prevent the drainage of the discharge hose. However, a device used exclusively for fueling and defueling aircraft may be of the pressure type without an antidrain valve.

S.4. Design of Intake Lines (for Milk-Metering Systems).

S.4.1. Diversion of Liquid to be Measured. – No means shall be provided by which any liquid can be diverted from the supply tank to the receiving tank without being measured by the device.

S.4.2. Intake Hose. – The intake hose shall be:

- (a) of the dry-hose type;

- (b) adequately reinforced;
- (c) not more than 6 m (20 ft) in length, unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential to permit pickups from a supply tank; and
- (d) connected to the pump at horizontal or above, to permit complete drainage of the hose.

S.5. Marking Requirements.

S.5.1. Limitation of Use. – If a meter is intended to measure accurately only liquids having particular properties, or to measure accurately only under specific installation or operating conditions, or to measure accurately only when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment, these limitations shall be clearly and permanently stated on the meter.

S.5.2. Discharge Rates. – A meter shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates. However, the minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 % of the maximum discharge rate.

Note: Also see example in Section 3.30. Liquid-Measuring Devices Code, paragraph S.4.4.1. Discharge Rates.
(Added 2003)

S.5.3. Measuring Components, Milk-Metering System. – All components that affect the measurement of milk that are disassembled for cleaning purposes shall be clearly and permanently identified with a common serial number.

S.5.4. Flood Volume, Milk-Metering System. – When applicable, the volume of product necessary to flood the system when dry shall be clearly, conspicuously, and permanently marked on the air eliminator.

S.5.5. Conversion Factor. – When the conversion factor of 1.03 kg/L (8.6 lb/gal) is used to convert the volume of milk to weight, the conversion factor shall be clearly marked on the primary indicating element and recorded on the delivery ticket.
(Added 1989)

S.5.6. Temperature Compensation for Refined Petroleum Products. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the primary indicating elements, recording elements, and recorded representations shall be clearly and conspicuously marked to show the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C for liters or the volume at 60 °F for gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof.
(Added 2007)

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid.

- (a) A measuring system shall be tested with the liquid to be commercially measured or with a liquid of the same general physical characteristics. Following a satisfactory examination, the weights and measures official should attach a seal or tag indicating the product used during the test.
(Amended 1975)
- (b) A milk-measuring system shall be tested with the type of milk to be measured when the accuracy of the system is affected by the characteristics of milk (e.g., positive displacement meters).
(Added 1989)

(Amended 1975 and 1989)

N.2. Evaporation and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum, evaporation losses and volume changes resulting from changes in temperature of the test liquid.

N.3. Test Drafts. – Test drafts shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in 1 minute at its maximum discharge rate.

(Amended 1989 and 2023)

N.3.1. Transfer Standard Meter Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard meter, the minimum quantity for any test draft shall be equal to or greater than the amount delivered in one minute at the flow rate being tested.

(Added 2023) (Amended 2024)

N.4. Testing Procedures.

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The “normal” test of a measuring system shall be made at the maximum discharge rate that may be anticipated under the conditions of the installation. Any additional tests conducted at flow rates down to and including one-half of the sum of the maximum discharge flow rate and the rated minimum discharge flow rate shall be considered normal tests.

(Amended 1992)

N.4.1.1. Milk Measuring System. – The “normal” test shall include a determination of the effectiveness of the air elimination system.

N.4.1.2. Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems for Refined Petroleum Products. – On devices equipped with automatic temperature-compensating systems, normal tests shall be conducted:

- (a) by comparing the compensated volume indicated or recorded to the actual delivered volume corrected to 15 °C for liters or 60 °F for gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof; and
- (b) with the temperature-compensating system deactivated, comparing the uncompensated volume indicated or recorded to the actual delivered volume.

The first test shall be performed with the automatic temperature-compensating system operating in the “as-found” condition. On devices that indicate or record both the compensated and uncompensated volume for each delivery, the tests in (a) and (b) may be performed as a single test.

(Added 2007)

N.4.2. Special Tests (Except Milk-Measuring Systems). – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a measuring system and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device. Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. Normal Tests and N.4.5. Product Depletion Test shall be considered a special test. Special tests of a measuring system shall be made at a minimum discharge rate of 20 % of the marked maximum discharge rate or at the minimum discharge rate marked on the device, whichever is less.

(Amended 1978 and 2005)

N.4.3. Antidrain Valve Test. – The effectiveness of the antidrain valve shall be tested after the pump pressure in the measuring system has been released and a valve between the supply tank and the discharge valve is closed.

N.4.4. System Capacity. – The test of a milk-measuring system shall include the verification of the volume of product necessary to flood the system as marked on the air eliminator.

N.4.5. Product Depletion Test. – Except for vehicle-mounted metering systems used solely for the delivery of aviation fuel, the effectiveness of the vapor eliminator or vapor elimination means shall be tested by dispensing product at the normal flow rate until the product supply is depleted and continuing until the lack of fluid causes

the meter indication to stop completely for at least 10 seconds. If the meter indication fails to stop completely for at least 10 seconds, continue to operate the system for 3 minutes. Finish the test by switching to another compartment with sufficient product to complete the test on a multi-compartment vehicle or by adding sufficient product to complete the test to a single compartment vehicle. When adding product to a single compartment vehicle, allow appropriate time for any entrapped vapor to disperse before continuing the test. Test drafts shall be of the same size and run at approximately the same flow rate.

(Added 2005)

N.4.6. Verification of Linearization Factors. – All enabled linearization factors shall be verified. The verification of enabled linearization factors shall be done through physical testing or a combination of physical testing and empirical analysis at the discretion of the official with statutory authority.

(Added 2016)

N.4.7. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the flow rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer. For devices equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the results shall be based on the uncompensated (gross) volume (e.g., with the temperature compensator deactivated).

(Amended 2019)

N.5. Temperature Correction for Refined Petroleum Products. – Corrections shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the differences in liquid temperatures between the time of passage through the meter and the time of volumetric determination in the prover. When adjustments are necessary, appropriate petroleum measurement tables should be used.

(Added 2007)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application.

T.1.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Vehicle-Tank Meters Other Than Vehicle-Mounted Milk Meters and Table 2. Tolerances for Vehicle-Mounted Milk Meters.

(Amended 1995)

Table 1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Vehicle-Tank Meters Other Than Vehicle-Mounted Milk Meters					
Accuracy Class	Application		Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Special Test Tolerance
0.3	- Petroleum products delivered from large capacity (flow rates over 115 L/min or 30 gpm)** devices, including motor-fuel devices - Heated products (other than asphalt) at temperatures greater than 50 °C (122 °F) - Asphalt at temperatures equal to or below 50 °C (122 °F) - All other liquids not shown in the table where the typical delivery is greater than 200 L (50 gal)		0.15 %	0.3 %	0.45 %
0.3A	- Asphalt at temperatures greater than 50 °C (122 °F)		0.3 %	0.3 %	0.5 %
0.5*	- Petroleum products delivered from small capacity (at 4 L/min (1 gpm) through 115 L/min or 30 gpm)** motor-fuel devices - Agri-chemical liquids - All other applications not shown in the table where the typical delivery is ≤ 200 L (50 gal)		0.3 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
1.1	- Petroleum products and other normal liquids from devices with flow rates** less than 4 L/min (1 gpm) and - Devices designed to deliver less than 4 L (1 gal)		0.75 %	1.0 %	1.25 %
1.5	- Water	Overregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %
		Underregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %	5.0 %
* For 5 gal and 10 gal test drafts, the tolerances specified for Accuracy Class 0.5 in the table above do not apply. For these test drafts, the maintenance tolerances on normal and special tests for 5 gal and 10 gal test drafts are 6 in³ and 11 in³, respectively. Acceptance tolerances on normal and special tests are 3 in³ and 5.5 in³. ** Flow rate refers to designed or marked maximum flow rate.					

(Added 2002) (Amended 2013)

Table 2. Tolerances for Vehicle-Mounted Milk Meters		
Indication (gallons)	Maintenance Tolerance (gallons)	Acceptance Tolerance (gallons)
100	0.5	0.3
200	0.7	0.4
300	0.9	0.5
400	1.1	0.6
500	1.3	0.7
Over 500	Add 0.002 gallon per indicated gallon over 500	Add 0.001 gallon per indicated gallon over 500

(Added 1989)

T.2.1. Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems. – The difference between the meter errors (expressed as a percentage) determined with and without the automatic temperature-compensating system activated shall not exceed:

- (a) 0.2 % for mechanical automatic temperature-compensating systems; and
- (b) 0.1 % for electronic automatic temperature-compensating systems.

The delivered quantities for each test shall be approximately the same size. The results of each test shall be within the applicable acceptance or maintenance tolerance.

(Added 2007) (Amended 2010)

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. (Also see N.4.7. Repeatability Tests.)

(Added 1992) (Amended 2001, 2002, and 2019)

T.4. Product Depletion Test. – The difference between the test result for any normal test and the product depletion test shall not exceed 0.5 % of the volume delivered in one minute at the maximum flow rate marked on the meter for meters rated higher than 380 Lpm (100 gpm) or 0.6 % of the volume delivered in one minute at the maximum flow rate marked on the meter for meters rated 380 Lpm (100 gpm) or lower. Test drafts shall be of the same size and run at approximately the same flow rate.

Note: The result of the product depletion test may fall outside of the applicable test tolerance as specified in Table 1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Vehicle-Tank Meters.

(Amended 2013)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Discharge Rate. – A meter shall be so installed that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. If necessary, means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation, in which case this shall be fully effective and automatic in operation.

UR.1.2. Unit Price. – There shall be displayed on the face of a device of the computing type the unit price at which the device is set to compute.

UR.1.3. Intake Hose. – The intake hose in a milk-metering system shall be installed to permit complete drainage and ensure that all available product is measured following each pickup.

UR.1.4. Liquid Measured. – A vehicle-tank meter shall continue to be used to measure the same liquid or one with the same general physical properties as that used for calibration and weights and measures approval unless the meter is recalibrated with a different product and tested by a registered service agency or a weights and measures official and approved by the weights and measures jurisdiction having statutory authority over the device.

(Added 2003)

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual), and the primary recording elements, when these are returnable to zero, shall be returned to zero immediately

before each delivery is begun and after the pump has been activated and the product to be measured has been supplied to the measuring system.

(Amended 1981)

UR.2.2. Recording Element. – Vehicle-Mounted metering systems shall be equipped with a means to record all sales where product is delivered through the meter and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations. A copy of the ticket issued by the device shall be provided to the customer at the time of delivery or as otherwise specified by the customer.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1994 and 2023)

UR.2.2.1. Exceptions for the Sale of Aviation Fuel. – The provisions of UR.2.2. Recording Element shall not apply to vehicle-mounted metering systems used solely for the delivery of aviation fuel into aircraft and for aircraft-related operations.

(Added 1999)

UR.2.3. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a delivery is begun, and in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

UR.2.4. Credit for Flood Volume. – The volume of product necessary to flood the system as marked on the air eliminator shall be individually recorded on the pickup ticket of each seller affected.

UR.2.5. Automatic Temperature Compensation for Refined Petroleum Products.

UR.2.5.1. When to be Used. – In a state that does not prohibit, by law or regulation, the sale of temperature-compensated product, a device equipped with an activated automatic-temperature compensator shall be connected, operable, and in use at all times. An electronic or mechanical automatic temperature-compensating device or system may not be removed or deactivated, nor may a compensated device be replaced with an uncompensated device or system, without the written approval of the responsible weights and measures jurisdiction.

Note: This requirement does not specify the method of sale for products measured through a meter.

(Amended 2009)

UR.2.5.2. Period of Use. – When fuel is bought or sold on an automatic temperature compensation basis, it shall be bought or sold using this basis over at least a consecutive 12-month period unless otherwise agreed to by both the buyer and seller in writing.

(Added 2009)

UR.2.5.3. Invoices. – An invoice based on a reading of a device that is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator shall show that the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C for liters or the volume at 60 °F for gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof.

(Added 2007)

UR.2.6. Clearing the Discharge Hose.

UR.2.6.1. Clearing the Discharge Hose, General. – A manifold flush or similar system designed to accommodate the flushing of product on single-hose, multiple-product system is not to be used during a commercial transaction. The following restrictions apply:

- (a) The inlet valves for the system are not to be connected to any hose or piping (dust covers are permitted) when not in use.

- (b) When the flushing system is in operation, the discharge hose is only to be connected to the port for the product type being flushed from the discharge line.
- (c) Following the flushing process, indications and recording elements must be reset to zero prior to beginning a commercial delivery.

(Added 2023)

UR.2.6.2. Minimizing Cross Contamination. – When dissimilar products are dispensed through a single meter, the user shall take steps to ensure the system is properly flushed to minimize the potential for cross contamination of product in receiving tanks on subsequent deliveries. Dispensing products having radically different characteristics (e.g., gasoline and diesel fuel) through a single meter delivery system is not recommended.

(Added 2023)

UR.2.6.3. Records. – Whenever, prior to delivery, a different product is pumped through the discharge hose to avoid contamination, a record including the date, time, original product, new product, and gallons pumped shall be maintained. These records shall be kept for a period of 12 months and available for inspection by the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the system.

(Amended 2023)

(Added 2018) (Amended 2023)

UR.3. Maintenance Requirements.

UR.3.1. Use of Adjustments. – Whenever a device is adjusted, all enabled linearization factors shall be verified to determine that the errors are in tolerance and any adjustments which are made shall be made so as to bring performance errors as close as practicable to zero value. The verification of enabled linearization factors shall be done through physical testing or a combination of physical testing and empirical analysis.

(Added 2016)

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Section 3.32. Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used for the measurement of liquefied petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia in the liquid state, whether such devices are installed in a permanent location or mounted on a vehicle. For retail motor-fuel devices, see Appendix D, definition of “liquefied petroleum gas retail motor-fuel device.”
(Amended 2022)

A.2. Devices Used to Measure Other Liquid Products not Covered in Specific Codes. – Insofar as they are clearly appropriate, the requirements and provisions of the code may be applied to devices used for the measurement of other liquids that do not remain in a liquid state at atmospheric pressures and temperatures.

A.3. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Code for Mass Flow Meters.)
(Added 1994)

A.4. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, LPG and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A device shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element.

Note: Vehicle-mounted metering systems shall be equipped with a primary recording element as required by paragraph UR.2.6. Recorded Representations.
(Amended 2023)

S.1.1.2. Units. – A device shall indicate, and record if the device is equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of liters, gallons, quarts, pints, or binary-submultiple or decimal subdivisions of the liter or gallon.
(Amended 1987)

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) 0.5 L (1 pt) on retail devices; or
- (b) 5 L (1 gal) on wholesale devices.

(Amended 1987)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only by the mechanical operation of the device. However, a device may be cleared by advancing its elements to zero, but only if:

- (a) the advancing movement, once started, cannot be stopped until zero is reached; or

- (b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.

S.1.1.5. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money-value on a computing-type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indication or representation to within 1 cent of money-value; except that a stationary retail computing-type device must compute and indicate to the nearest 1 cent of money-value. (Also see Section 1.10. General Code, G-S.5.5. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement.)

(Amended 1984 and 1988)

S.1.1.6. Recorded Representations. – Any recorded representation created by a device of the computing type which includes the total computed price, shall also include thereon the total volume of the delivery in terms of liters or gallons, and the appropriate decimal fraction of the liter or gallon, and the corresponding price per liter or gallon.

(Added 1979) (Amended 1987 and 2023)

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations:

- (a) the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations;
- (b) the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations; and
- (c) graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) *the width of the narrowest graduation*;* and
[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]
(Amended 2001)

- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.1.4. For Retail Devices Only.

S.1.4.1. Indication of Delivery. – A retail device shall automatically show on its face the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered up to the nominal capacity of the device. However, the following requirements shall apply:

- (a) For electronic devices manufactured prior to January 1, 2006, the first 0.03 L (or 0.009 gal) of a delivery and its associated total sales price need not be indicated.
- (b) *For electronic devices manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, the measurement, indication of delivered quantity, and the indication of total sales price shall be inhibited until the fueling position reaches conditions necessary to ensure that the delivery starts at zero.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2006]

(Amended 2016)

S.1.4.2. Return to Zero.

- (a) Primary indicating elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication.
- (b) Primary recording elements on a stationary retail device shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication if the device is equipped to record.
- (c) Means shall be provided to prevent the return of primary indicating elements and of primary recording elements if these are returnable to zero, beyond their correct zero position.
- (d) Primary indicating elements shall not be resettable to zero during a delivery.

(Amended 1990 and 2016)

S.1.5. For Stationary Retail Devices Only.

S.1.5.1. Display of Unit Price and Product Identity. – A device of the computing type shall display on each face the unit price at which the device is set to compute or to deliver, and there shall be conspicuously displayed on each side of the device the identity of the product that is being dispensed.

Except for dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales and other price contract sales, all of the unit prices at which that product is offered for sales shall meet the following conditions:

- (a) *For a system that applies a discount prior to the delivery, all unit prices shall be displayed or shall be capable of being displayed on the dispenser through a deliberate action of the purchaser prior to the delivery of the product. It is not necessary that all of the unit prices be simultaneously displayed prior to the delivery of the product.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

- (b) For a system that offers post-delivery discounts on fuel sales, display of pre-delivery unit price information is exempt from (a) above, provided the system complies with S.1.5.5. Recorded Representations for Transactions Where a Post-Delivery Discount(s) is Provided.

Note: When a product is offered at more than one unit price, display of the unit price information may be through the deliberate action of the customer: 1) using controls on the device; 2) through the customer's use of personal or vehicle-mounted electronic equipment communicating with the system; or 3) verbal instructions by the customer.

(Amended 2016)

S.1.5.2. Money-Value Computations. – A computing device shall compute the total sales price at any single-purchase unit price (excluding fleet sales and other price contract sales) for which the product is offered for sale at any delivery possible within either the measurement range of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less. The analog money-value indication shall not differ from the mathematically computed money-value (quantity $\times$ unit price = sales price), for any delivered quantity, by an amount greater than the values shown in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

(Amended 1995)

Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers				
Unit Price		Money- Value Division	Maximum Allowable Variation	
From	To and Including		Design Test	Field Test
0	\$0.25/liter or \$1.00/gallon	1¢	$\pm 1\text{¢}$	$\pm 1\text{¢}$
\$0.25/liter or \$1.00/gallon	\$0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	1¢ or 2¢	$\pm 1\text{¢}$	$\pm 2\text{¢}$
\$0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	\$2.50/liter or \$10.00/gallon	1¢ or 2¢	$\pm 1\text{¢}$	$\pm 2\text{¢}$
		5¢	$\pm 2\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$	$\pm 5\text{¢}$

S.1.5.2.1. Money-Value Divisions, Analog. – The value of the graduated intervals representing money-values on a computing-type device with analog indications shall be as follows:

- (a) Not more than 1 cent at all unit prices up to and including \$0.25 per liter or \$1.00 per gallon.
- (b) Not more than 2 cents at unit prices greater than \$0.25 per liter or \$1.00 per gallon up to and including \$0.75 per liter or \$3.00 per gallon.
- (c) Not more than 5 cents at all unit prices greater than \$0.75 per liter or \$3.00 per gallon.

(Amended 1984)

S.1.5.2.2. Money-Value Divisions, Digital. – A computing-type device with digital indications shall comply with the requirements of paragraph G.-S.5.5. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement, and the total price computation shall be based on quantities not exceeding 0.01 gal intervals for devices indicating in U.S. customary units and 0.05 L for devices indicating in metric units.

S.1.5.2.3. Money-Value Divisions, Auxiliary Indications. – *In a system equipped with auxiliary indications, all indicated money-value divisions shall be identical.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1985.]

S.1.5.3. Agreement Between Indications.

(a) *When a quantity value indicated or recorded by an auxiliary element is a derived or computed value based on data received from a device, the value may differ from the quantity value displayed on the dispenser, provided that the following conditions are met:*

- (1) *All total values for an individual sale that are indicated or recorded by the system agree, and*
- (2) *Within each element, the values indicated or recorded meet the formula (quantity × unit price = total sale price) to the closest cent.*

(b) *When a system applies a post-delivery discount(s) to a fuel's unit price through an auxiliary element, the total volume of the delivery shall be in agreement between all elements in the system.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2016)

S.1.5.4. Recorded Representations. – Except for fleet sales and other price contract sales and for transactions where a post-delivery discount is provided, a receipt providing the following information shall be available through a built-in or separate recording element for all transactions conducted with point-of-sale systems or devices activated by debit cards, credit cards, and/or cash:

- (a) the total volume of the delivery;
- (b) the unit price;
- (c) the total computed price; and
- (d) the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number.

(Added 2014) (Amended 2016)

S.1.5.5. Recorded Representations for Transactions Where a Post-Delivery Discount(s) is Provided.

– Except for fleet sales and other price contract sales, a recorded representation providing the following information shall be available through a built-in or separate recording element that is part of the system for transactions involving a post-delivery discount:

- (a) the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number;
- (b) transaction information as shown on the dispenser at the end of the delivery and prior to any post-delivery discount(s), including the:
 - (1) total volume of the delivery;
 - (2) unit price; and
 - (3) total computed price of the fuel sale.
- (c) an itemization of the post-delivery discounts to the unit price; and
- (d) the final total price of the fuel sale after all post-delivery discounts are applied.

(Added 2016) (Amended 2023)

S.1.5.6. Transaction Information, Power Loss. – *In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or*

sales price) shall be determinable for at least 15 minutes at the device or another on-site device accessible to the customer.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2017]

(Added 2016)

S.1.5.7. Totalizers for Retail Motor-Fuel Dispensers. – *Retail motor-fuel dispensers shall be equipped with a nonresettable totalizer for the quantity delivered through the metering device.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2017]

(Added 2016)

S.1.6. For Wholesale Devices Only.

S.1.6.1. Travel of Indicator. – A wholesale device shall be readily operable to deliver accurately any quantity from 180 L (50 gal) to the capacity of the device. If the most sensitive element of the indicating system uses an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to a delivery of 4 L (1 gal) shall be not less than 5 mm (0.20 in).

(Amended 1987)

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination. – A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Amended 2016 and 2018)

S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate, when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries; and
- (c) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

(Amended 2006 and 2019)

Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 2006) (Amended 2016)

S.2.3. Directional Flow Valves. – A measuring system shall be equipped with a valve or other effective means, automatic in operation and installed in or adjacent to the measuring element, to prevent reversal of flow of the product being measured.

(Amended 1982)

S.2.4. Maintenance of Liquid State. – A device shall be so designed and installed that the product being measured will remain in a liquid state during the passage through the meter.

S.2.5. Zero-Set-Back Interlock.

S.2.5.1. Zero-Set-Back Interlock, Electronic Stationary Meters (Other than Electronic Stationary Retail Motor-Fuel Dispensers) and Electronic Vehicle-Mounted Meters. – A device shall be constructed so that after an individual delivery or multiple deliveries at one location have been completed, an automatic interlock system shall engage to prevent a subsequent delivery until the indicating element and, if equipped, recording element have been returned to their zero positions.

[Nonretroactive as January 1, 2021]

(Added 2019) (Amended 2021 and 2024)

S.2.5.2. Zero-Set-Back Interlock for Electronic Stationary Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. – A device shall be constructed so that:

- (a) after a delivery cycle has been completed by moving the starting lever to any position that shuts off the device, an automatic interlock prevents a subsequent delivery until the indicating elements and recording elements, if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions;
- (b) the discharge nozzle cannot be returned to its designed hanging position (that is, any position where the tip of the nozzle is placed in its designed receptacle and the lock can be inserted) until the starting lever is in its designed shut-off position and the zero-set-back interlock has been engaged; and
- (c) in a system with more than one dispenser supplied by a single pump, an effective automatic control valve in each dispenser prevents product from being delivered until the indicating elements on that dispenser are in a correct zero position.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2017]

(Added 2016) (Amended 2024)

S.2.6. Automatic Timeout.

S.2.6.1. Electronic Stationary (Other than Stationary Retail Motor-Fuel Dispensers). – For individual deliveries, if there is no product flow for three minutes the transaction must be completed before additional product flow is allowed. The three-minute timeout shall be a sealable feature on an indicator.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]

(Added 2021) (Amended 2023)

S.2.6.2. Automatic Timeout Pay-at-Pump Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. – Once a device has been authorized, it must deauthorize within three minutes if not activated. Reauthorization of the device must be performed before any product can be dispensed. If the time limit to deauthorize the device is programmable, it shall not accept an entry greater than three minutes.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2022]

(Added 2021)

S.2.6.3. Electronic Vehicle-Mounted Meters. – For individual deliveries, if there is no product flow for five minutes the transaction must be completed before additional product flow is allowed. The five-minute timeout shall be a sealable feature on the indicator.

(Added 2023)

S.2.7. Thermometer Well. – For test purposes, means shall be provided to determine the temperature of the liquid either:

- (a) in the liquid chamber of the meter; or
- (b) in the meter inlet or discharge line and immediately adjacent to the meter.

(Amended 1987)

S.2.8. Automatic Temperature Compensation. – A device may be equipped with an adjustable automatic means for adjusting the indication and registration of the measured volume of product to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

S.2.8.1. Provision for Deactivating. – On a device equipped with an automatic temperature-compensating mechanism that will indicate or record only in terms of liters or gallons adjusted to 15 °C (60 °F), provision

shall be made to facilitate the deactivation of the automatic temperature-compensating mechanism so that the meter may indicate, and record if it is equipped to record, in terms of the uncompensated volume.

(Amended 1972)

S.2.8.2. Provision for Sealing. – Provision shall be made for applying security seals in such a manner that an automatic temperature-compensating system cannot be disconnected and that no adjustment may be made to the system.

S.3. Design of Discharge Lines and Discharge Line Valves.

S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid. – No means shall be provided by which any measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the meter or the discharge line therefrom. However, two or more delivery outlets may be permanently installed if means are provided to ensure that:

- (a) liquid can flow from only one such outlet at one time; and
- (b) the direction of flow for which the mechanism may be set at any time is definitely and conspicuously indicated.

In addition, a manually controlled outlet that may be opened for the purpose of emptying a portion of the system to allow for repair and maintenance operations shall be permitted. Effective means shall be provided to prevent the passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the device and to indicate clearly and unmistakably when the valve controls are so set as to permit passage of liquid through such outlet.

(Amended 1975)

S.3.2. Delivery Hose. – The delivery hose of a retail device shall be of the wet-hose type with a shutoff valve at its outlet end.

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation of Use. – If a device is intended to measure accurately only products having particular properties, or to measure accurately only under specific installation or operating conditions, or to measure accurately only when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment, these limitations shall be clearly and permanently stated on the device.

S.4.2. Discharge Rates. – A device shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates. The marked minimum discharge rate shall not exceed:

- (a) 20 L (5 gal) per minute for stationary retail devices; or
- (b) 20 % of the marked maximum discharge rate for other retail devices and for wholesale devices.

(Amended 1987)

Note: Also see example in Section 3.30. Liquid-Measuring Devices Code, paragraph S.4.4.1. Discharge Rates.

(Added 2003)

S.4.3. Location of Marking Information; Retail Motor-Fuel Dispensers. – *The marking information required in General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification shall appear as follows:*

- (a) *within 60 cm (24 in) to 150 cm (60 in) from the base of the dispenser;*
- (b) *either internally and/or externally provided the information is permanent and easily read; and*

- (c) on a portion of the device that cannot be readily removed or interchanged (i.e., not on a service access panel).

The use of a dispenser key or tool to access internal marking information is permitted for retail motor-fuel dispensers.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Added 2006)

S.4.4. Temperature Compensation. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the primary indicating elements, recording elements, and recorded representation shall be clearly and conspicuously marked to show that the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – A device shall be tested with the liquid to be commercially measured or with a liquid of the same general physical characteristics.

N.2. Vaporization and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum, vaporization and volume changes.

N.3. Test Drafts.

N.3.1. Minimum Test. – Test drafts shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute at its normal discharge rate.

(Amended 2023)

N.3.2. Transfer Standard Meter Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard meter, the minimum quantity for any test draft shall be equal to or greater than the amount delivered in one minute at the flow rate being tested.

(Added 2023) (Amended 2024)

(Amended 1982, 2023, and 2024)

N.4. Testing Procedures.

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The “normal” test of a device shall be made at the maximum discharge flow rate developed under the conditions of the installation. Any additional tests conducted at flow rates down to and including one-half the sum of the maximum discharge flow rate and the rated minimum discharge flow rate shall be considered normal tests.

(Amended 1998)

N.4.1.1. Automatic Temperature Compensation. – On devices equipped with automatic temperature-compensating systems, normal tests shall be conducted as follows:

- (a) by comparing the compensated volume indicated or recorded to the actual delivered volume adjusted to 15 °C (60 °F); and
- (b) with the temperature-compensating system deactivated, comparing the uncompensated volume indicated or recorded to the actual delivered volume.

The first test shall be performed with the automatic temperature-compensating system operating in the “as found” condition. On devices that indicate or record both the compensated and uncompensated volume for each delivery, the tests in (a) and (b) may be performed as a single test.

(Amended 1987)

N.4.2. Special Tests. – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a device and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device. Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a special test.

N.4.2.1. For Motor-Fuel Devices. – A motor-fuel device shall be so tested at a minimum discharge rate of:

- (a) 20 L (5 gal) per minute; or
- (b) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device, whichever is less.

N.4.2.2. For Other Retail Devices. – A retail device other than a motor-fuel device shall be tested at a minimum discharge rate of the:

- (a) minimum discharge rate that can be developed under the conditions of installation; or
- (b) minimum discharge rate marked on the device, whichever is greater.

(Amended 1973)

N.4.2.3. For Wholesale Devices. – “Special” tests on a wholesale device shall include a test at, or slightly above, the minimum discharge rate marked on the device. In no case shall the test be performed at a flow rate less than the minimum discharge rate marked on the device.

(Amended 1987 and 2017)

N.4.3. Money-Value Computation Tests.

N.4.3.1. Laboratory Design Evaluation Tests. – In the conduct of laboratory design evaluation tests, compliance with paragraph S.1.5.2. Money-Value Computations shall be determined by using the cone gear as a reference for the total quantity delivered. The indicated delivered quantity shall agree with the cone gear representation with the index of the indicator within the width of the graduation. The maximum allowable variation of the indicated sales price shall be as shown in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

N.4.3.2. Field Tests. – In the conduct of field tests to determine compliance with paragraph S.1.5.2. Money-Value Computations the maximum allowable variation in the indicated sales price shall be as shown in Table 1. Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers.

(Added 1984)

N.4.4. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the discharge rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer. For devices equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, results shall be based on the uncompensated (gross) volume (e.g., with the temperature compensator deactivated).

(Amended 2019)

N.5. Temperature Correction. – Adjustments shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the differences in liquid temperatures between time of passage through the meter and time of volumetric determination in the prover. When adjustments are necessary, appropriate petroleum measurement tables should be used.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application.

T.1.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration, whether or not a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances for normal and special tests shall be as shown in Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for LPG and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices. (Amended 2003)

Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for LPG and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices				
Accuracy Class	Application	Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Special Test Tolerance
1.0	Anhydrous ammonia, LPG (including vehicle-mounted meters)	0.6 %	1.0 %	1.0 %

(Added 2003)

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within applicable tolerance. (Also see N.4.4. Repeatability Tests)

(Added 1992) (Amended 1997, 2001, and 2019)

T.4. Automatic Temperature-Compensating Systems. – The difference between the meter errors (expressed as a percentage) determined with and without the automatic temperature-compensating system activated shall not exceed:

- (a) 1.0 % for mechanical automatic temperature-compensating systems; and
- (b) 0.5 % for electronic automatic temperature-compensating systems.

The delivered quantities for each test shall be approximately the same size. The results of each test shall be within the applicable acceptance or maintenance tolerance.

(Added 1991) (Amended 1992, 1996, and 1997)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Discharge Rate. – A device shall be so installed that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. If necessary, means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation, in which case this shall be fully effective and automatic in operation.

UR.1.2. Length of Discharge Hose. – The length of the discharge hose on a stationary motor-fuel device shall not exceed 5.5 m (18 ft), measured from the outside of the housing of the device to the inlet end of the discharge nozzle, unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential to permit deliveries to be made to receiving vehicles or vessels. Unnecessarily remote location of a device shall not be accepted as justification for an abnormally long hose.

(Amended 1991)

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Return of Indication and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual), and the primary recording elements when these are returnable to zero, shall be returned to zero before each delivery.

UR.2.2. Condition of Fill of Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose shall be completely filled with liquid before the “zero” condition is established prior to the start of a commercial delivery, whether this condition is established by resetting the primary indicating elements to zero indication or by recording the indications of the primary indicating elements. (Also see UR.2.1. Return of Indication and Recording Elements to Zero.)

UR.2.3. Vapor-Return Line. – During any metered delivery of liquefied petroleum gas from a supplier’s tank to a receiving container, a vapor-return line from the receiving container to the supplier’s tank is prohibited except:

- (a) in the case of any receiving container to which normal deliveries cannot be made without the use of such vapor-return line; or
- (b) in the case of any top spray-fill receiving container when the ambient temperature is at or above 32 °C (90 °F).

(Amended 2016)

UR.2.4. Temperature Compensation.

UR.2.4.1. Use of Automatic Temperature Compensators. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, this shall be connected, operable, and in use at all times. Such automatic temperature compensator may not be removed, nor may a compensated device be replaced with an uncompensated device, without the written approval of the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the device.

UR.2.4.2. Temperature Compensated Sale. – All sales of liquefied petroleum gas in a liquid state, when the quantity is determined by an approved measuring system equipped with a temperature-compensating mechanism, or by weight and converted to liters or gallons, or by a calibrated container, shall be in terms of liters or the U.S. gallon of 231 in³ at 15 °C (60 °F).

(Added 1984)

UR.2.4.3. Invoices. – Any invoice based on a reading of a device that is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator or based on a weight converted to gallons, or based on the volume of a calibrated container, shall have shown thereon that the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

(Amended 1984)

UR.2.4.4. Automated Temperature-Compensating Systems. – Means for determining the temperature of measured liquid in an automatic temperature-compensating system shall be so designed and located that, in any “usual and customary” use of the system, the resulting indications and/or recorded representations are within applicable tolerances.

(Added 1987)

UR.2.5. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a delivery is begun, and in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

UR.2.6. Recorded Representations. – Vehicle-mounted metering systems shall be equipped with a means to record all sales where product is delivered through the meter and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded

Representations. A copy of the recorded representation issued by the device shall be provided to the customer at the time of delivery or as otherwise specified by the customer.

(Added 1992) (Amended 2023)

UR.2.7. For Stationary Retail Computing-Type Systems Only, Installed After January 1, 2017.

UR.2.7.1. Unit Price and Product Identity.

- (a) The following information shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on the face of a retail dispenser used in a direct sale:
 - (1) except for unit prices resulting from any post-delivery discount and dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks), all of the unit prices at which the product is offered for sale; and
 - (2) in the case of a computing-type device or money-operated type device, the unit price at which the dispenser is set to compute.

Provided that the dispenser complies with S.1.5.1. Display of Unit Price and Product Identity, it is not necessary that all the unit prices be simultaneously displayed or posted.

- (b) The following information shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on each side of a retail dispenser used in a direct sale:
 - (1) The identity of the product in descriptive commercial terms; and
 - (2) The identity of the grade, brand, blend, or mixture that a multi-product dispenser is set to deliver.

(Added 2016)

UR.2.7.2. Computing Device. – Any computing device used in an application where a product or grade is offered for sale at one or more unit prices shall be used only for sales for which the device computes and displays the sales price for the selected transaction. The following exceptions apply:

- (a) Fleet sales and other price contract sales are exempt from this requirement.
- (b) A truck stop dispenser used exclusively for refueling trucks is exempt from this requirement, provided that:
 - (1) all purchases of fuel are accompanied by a recorded representation of the transaction containing the applicable price per unit of measure, the total quantity delivered, and the total price of the sale; and
 - (2) unless a dispenser complies with S.1.5.1. Display of Unit Price, the price posted on the dispenser and the price at which the dispenser is set to compute shall be the highest price for any transaction which may be conducted.
- (c) A dispenser used in an application where a price per unit discount is offered following the delivery is exempt from this requirement, provided the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) the unit price posted on the dispenser and the unit price at which the dispenser is set to compute shall be the highest unit price for any transaction;
 - (2) all purchases of fuel are accompanied by a receipt recorded by the system for the transaction containing:

- a. the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number;
 - b. transaction information as shown on the dispenser at the end of the delivery and prior to any post-delivery discount including the:
 - 1. total volume of the delivery;
 - 2. unit price; and
 - 3. total computed price of the fuel sale prior to post-delivery discounts being applied.
 - c. an itemization of the post-delivery discounts to the unit price; and
 - d. the final total price of the fuel sale after all post-delivery discounts are applied.
- (Added 2016) (Amended 2023)

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Section 3.33. Hydrocarbon Gas Vapor-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used for the measurement of hydrocarbon gas in the vapor state, such as propane, propylene, butanes, butylenes, ethane, methane, natural gas, and any other hydrocarbon gas/air mix.

(Amended 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1991)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) Liquid-measuring devices used for dispensing liquefied petroleum gases in liquid form. (Also see Section 3.32. Code for Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices.)
- (b) Natural, liquefied petroleum, and manufactured-gas-vapor meters when these are operated in a public utility system.
- (c) Mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Code for Mass Flow Meters.)
(Added 1994)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Hydrocarbon Gas Vapor-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A device shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element.

S.1.1.2. Units. – A volume-measuring device shall indicate, and record if equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of cubic meters or cubic feet, or multiple or decimal subdivisions of cubic meters or cubic feet.

(Amended 1972 and 1991)

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed:

- (a) 1 m^3 ($1\,000 \text{ dm}^3$) (100 ft^3) when the maximum rated gas capacity is less than $280 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ($10\,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$);
- (b) 10 m^3 ($1\,000 \text{ ft}^3$) when the maximum rated gas capacity is $280 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ($10\,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$) up to, but not including, $1\,700 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ($60\,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$); and
- (c) 100 m^3 ($10\,000 \text{ ft}^3$) when the maximum rated gas capacity is $1\,700 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ($60\,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$) or more.

(Amended 1972, 1988, and 1991)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall advance digitally or continuously and be susceptible to advancement only by the mechanical operation of the device.

S.1.1.5. Proving Indicator. – Devices rated less than $280 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ($10\,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$) gas capacity shall be equipped with a proving indicator measuring 0.025 m^3 , 0.05 m^3 , 0.1 m^3 , 0.2 m^3 , or 0.25 m^3 per revolution,

(1 ft³, 2 ft³, 5 ft³, or 10 ft³ per revolution) for testing the meter. Devices with larger capacities shall be equipped as follows:

- (a) Devices rated 280 m³ (10 000 ft³) up to but not including 1 700 m³/h (60 000 ft³/h) gas capacity shall be equipped with a proving indicator measuring not greater than 1 m³ (100 ft³) per revolution.
- (b) Devices rated 1 700 m³/h (60 000 ft³/h) gas capacity or more shall be equipped with a proving indicator measuring not more than 10 m³ (1 000 ft³) per revolution.

The test circle of the proving indicator shall be divided into ten equal parts. Additional subdivisions of one or more of such equal parts may be made.

(Amended 1973 and 1988)

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and in no case should it exceed 1.0 mm (0.04 in) for indicating elements and 0.5 mm (0.02 in) for proving circles.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used.

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than the:

- (a) *width of the narrowest graduation;* and*
*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]*
 (Amended 2001)

- (b) width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Pressure Regulation. – The vapor should be measured at a normal gauge pressure (psig) of:
(Amended 1991)

- (a) 2 740 Pa ± 685 Pa (11 in of water column [0.40 psig] ± 2.75 in of water column [0.10 psig]) for liquefied petroleum gas vapor; or
- (b) 1 744 Pa ± 436 Pa (7 in of water column [0.25 psig] ± 1.75 in of water column [0.06 psig]) for natural and manufactured gas.

When vapor is measured at a pressure other than what is specified above for the specific product, a volume multiplier shall be applied within the meter or to the billing invoice based on the following equation:

$$VPM = \frac{AAP + GP}{AAP + NGP}$$

Where:

- VPM = Volume pressure multiplier
- AAP = Assumed atmospheric pressure in Pa or psia
- GP = Gauge pressure in Pa or psig
- NGP = Normal gauge pressure in Pa or psig

The assumed atmospheric pressure is to be taken from Table 2. Corrections for Altitude, U.S. Customary Units and Table 2M. Corrections for Altitude, Metric Units.

When liquefied petroleum gas vapor is measured at a pressure of 6 900 Pa (1 psig) or more, the delivery pressure shall be maintained within ± 1 725 Pa (± 0.25 psig).

Pressure variations due to regulator lock off shall not increase the operating pressure by more than 25 %.
(Amended 1980, 1984, and 1991)

S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. – For devices or systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for applying security seals in such a manner that no adjustment or interchange can be made of any measurement element.

(Amended 2019)

S.2.3. Maintenance of Vapor State. – A device shall be so designed and installed that the product being measured will remain in a vapor state during passage through the meter.

S.2.4. Automatic Temperature Compensation. – A device may be equipped with an adjustable automatic means for adjusting the indication and registration of the measured volume of vapor product to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

S.3. Design of Discharge Lines.

S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Vapor. – No means shall be provided by which any measured vapor can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the meter or the discharge line therefrom.

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitations of Use. – If a device is intended to measure accurately only products having particular properties, or to measure accurately only under specific installation or operating conditions, or to measure accurately only when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment, these limitations shall be clearly and permanently stated on the device.

S.4.2. Discharge Rates. – A device shall be marked to show its rated gas capacity in cubic meters per hour or cubic feet per hour.

S.4.3. Temperature Compensation. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, this shall be indicated on the badge or immediately adjacent to the badge of the device and on the register.

S.4.4. Badge. – A badge affixed in a prominent position on the front of the device shall show the manufacturer's name, serial number and model number of the device, and capacity rate of the device for the particular products that it was designed to meter as recommended by the manufacturer.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Medium. – The device shall be tested with air or the product to be measured.

(Amended 1991)

N.2. Temperature and Volume Change. – Care should be exercised to reduce to a minimum any volume changes. The temperature of the air, bell-prover oil, and the meters under test should be within 1 °C (2 °F) of one another. The devices should remain in the proving room for at least 16 hours before starting any proving operations to allow the device temperature to approximate the temperature of the proving device.

N.3. Test Drafts. – Except for low-flame tests, test drafts shall be at least equal to one complete revolution of the largest capacity proving indicator and shall in no case be less than 0.05 m³ or 2 ft³. All flow rates shall be controlled by suitable outlet orifices.

(Amended 1973 and 1991)

Table 1.
Capacity of Low-Flow Test Rate Orifices with Respect to Device Capacity

Metric Units		U.S. Customary Units	
Rated Capacity	Low-Flow Test Rate	Rated Capacity	Low-Flow Test Rate
Up to and including 7 m ³ /h	0.007 m ³ /h	Up to and including 250 ft ³ /h	0.25 ft ³ /h
Over 7 m ³ /h up to and including 14 m ³ /h	0.014 m ³ /h	Over 250 ft ³ /h up to and including 500 ft ³ /h	0.50 ft ³ /h
Over 14 m ³ /h	0.1 % of capacity rate	Over 500 ft ³ /h	0.1 % of capacity rate

N.4. Test Procedures. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the proving device reading shall be corrected to 15 °C (60 °F), using an approved table.

(Amended 1972)

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The normal test of a device shall be made at a rate not to exceed the capacity rate given on the badge of the meter.

(Amended 1988)

N.4.1.1. Automatic Temperature Compensation. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the quantity of the test draft indication of the standard shall be corrected to 15 °C (60 °F).

N.4.2. Special Tests. – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a device and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device. Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a special test.

N.4.2.1. Slow Test. – The device shall be tested at a rate not less than 20 % of the marked capacity rate, or (at the check rate) not less than the minimum flow rate if marked on the device, whichever is less.
(Amended 1988)

N.4.2.2. Low-Flame Test. – The device shall be tested at an extremely low-flow rate as given in Table 1. Capacity of Low-Flow Test Rate Orifices with Respect to Device Capacity. The test shall consist of passing air at a pressure of 375 Pa (1.5 in water column) through the meter for not less than 60 minutes. The meter shall continue to advance at the conclusion of the test period.
(Amended 1990 and 1991)

N.4.2.3. Pressure Regulation Test. – On devices operating at a pressure of 6 900 Pa (1 psig) or more, a pressure regulation test shall be made at both the minimum and maximum use load to determine the proper operation of the regulator and the proper sizing of the piping and dispensing equipment. These tests may include a test of 24 hours during which the pressure is recorded.
(Added 1984)

N.4.3. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the minimum discharge rate shall be the minimum flow rate marked on the device or at least 20% of the marked capacity rate, whichever is less, and the maximum discharge rates shall not exceed the capacity rate as marked by the manufacturer.

Note: The repeatability test will not be performed at the low-flame flow rate for these devices as the time required would be unrealistic.
(Amended 2019)

N.5. Temperature Correction. – Corrections shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the difference in air temperatures between time of passage through the device and time of volumetric determination in the proving device.

N.6. Frequency of Test. – A hydrocarbon gas vapor-measuring device shall be tested before installation and allowed to remain in service for 10 years from the time last tested without being retested, unless a test is requested by:

- (a) the purchaser of the product being metered;
- (b) the seller of the product being metered; or
- (c) the weights and measures official.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values on Normal Tests and on Special Tests Other Than Low-Flame Tests. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances for normal and special tests for hydrocarbon gas vapor-measuring devices shall be as shown in Table T.1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Hydrocarbon Gas Vapor-Measuring Devices.
(Amended 1981 and 2003)

Table T.1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Hydrocarbon Gas Vapor-Measuring Devices				
Accuracy Class	Application		Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance
3.0	Gases at low pressure (for example, LPG vapor)	Overregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %
		Underregistration	3.0 %	3.0 %

(Added 2003)

T.2. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 0.9 % and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. Also see N.4.3. Repeatability Tests.

(Added 2002) (Amended 2019)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Capacity Rate. – A device shall be so installed that the actual maximum flow rate will not exceed the capacity rate except for short durations. If necessary, means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation, in which case this shall be fully effective and automatic in operation.

UR.1.2. Leakage. – The metering system shall be installed and maintained as a pressure-tight and leak-free system.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Automatic Temperature Compensation. – A compensated device may not be replaced with an uncompensated device without the written approval of the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the device.

UR.2.2. Invoices. – A customer purchasing hydrocarbon gas measured by a vapor meter shall receive from the seller an invoice for each billing period. The invoice shall clearly and separately show the following:

- The opening and closing meter readings and the dates of those readings.
- The altitude correction factor.
- The total cubic meters (cubic feet) billed, corrected for elevation.
- The charge per cubic meter (cubic foot) after correction for elevation.
- All periodic charges independent of the measured gas, such as meter charges, meter reading fees, service charges or a minimum charge for a minimum number of cubic meters (cubic feet).
- The total charge for the billing period.

If the vapor meter is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, or any other means are used to compensate for temperature, the invoice shall show that the volume has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).

(Amended 1988 and 1991)

UR.2.3. Correction for Elevation. – The metered volume of gas shall be corrected for changes in the atmospheric pressure with respect to elevation to the standard pressure of 101.56 kPa (14.73 psia). The appropriate altitude correction factor from Table 2M. Corrections for Altitude, Metric Units or Table 2. Corrections for Altitude, U.S. Customary Units shall be used. (The table is modified from NBS Handbook 117, Examination of Vapor-Measuring Devices for Liquefied Petroleum Gas.)

Elevation correction factors (ACF) were obtained by using the following equation:

$$ACF = \frac{GP \text{ of gas} + AAP}{\text{base pressure}}$$

Where:

GP	=	gauge pressure
AAP	=	assumed atmospheric pressure
base pressure	=	101.560 kPa = 14.73 psia
2740 Pa	=	11 in of water column = 0.397 psig
1744 Pa	=	7 in of water column = 0.253 psig

(Amended 1988)

UR.2.4. Valves and Test Tee. – All gas meter installations shall be provided with a shut-off valve located adjacent to and on the inlet side of the meter. In the case of a single meter installation utilizing a liquefied petroleum gas tank, the tank service valve may be used in lieu of the shut-off valve. All gas meter installations shall be provided with a test tee located adjacent to and on the outlet side of the meter.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1990]

(Added 1989)

UR.2.5. Use of Auxiliary Heated Vaporizer Systems. – Automatic temperature compensation shall be used on hydrocarbon gas vapor meters equipped with an auxiliary heated vaporizer system unless there is sufficient length of underground piping to provide gas at a uniform temperature to the meter inlet. When required by weights and measures officials, a thermometer well (appropriately protected against freezing) shall be installed immediately up-stream of the meter.

(Added 1990)

Table 2M. Corrections for Altitude, Metric Units							
Elevation (meters)			Altitude Correction Factor		Assumed Atmospheric Pressure	Assumed Atmospheric Pressure Plus Gauge Pressure	
			2.74 kPa Gauge Pressure	1.74 kPa Gauge Pressure	(kPa)	2.74 kPa Gauge Pressure	1.74 kPa Gauge Pressure
	– 50 to	120	1.02	1.01	100.85	103.59	102.58
above	120 to	300	1.00	0.99	98.82	101.56	100.54
above	300 to	470	0.98	0.97	96.79	99.53	98.51
above	470 to	650	0.96	0.95	94.76	97.50	96.48
above	650 to	830	0.94	0.93	92.73	95.47	94.45
above	830 to	1 020	0.92	0.91	90.70	93.44	92.42
above	1 020 to	1 210	0.90	0.89	88.66	91.40	90.39
above	1 210 to	1 400	0.88	0.87	86.63	89.37	88.36
above	1 400 to	1 590	0.86	0.85	84.60	87.34	86.33
above	1 590 to	1 790	0.84	0.83	82.57	85.31	84.29
above	1 790 to	2 000	0.82	0.81	80.54	83.28	82.26
above	2 000 to	2 210	0.80	0.79	78.51	81.25	80.23
above	2 210 to	2 420	0.78	0.77	76.48	79.22	78.20
above	2 420 to	2 640	0.76	0.75	74.45	77.19	76.17
above	2 640 to	2 860	0.74	0.73	72.41	75.15	74.15
above	2 860 to	3 080	0.72	0.71	70.38	73.12	72.12
above	3 080 to	3 320	0.70	0.69	68.35	71.09	70.08
above	3 320 to	3 560	0.68	0.67	66.32	69.06	68.05
above	3 560 to	3 800	0.66	0.65	64.29	67.03	66.01
above	3 800 to	4 050	0.64	0.63	62.26	65.00	63.98
above	4 050 to	4 310	0.62	0.61	60.23	62.97	61.95
above	4 310 to	4 580	0.60	0.59	58.20	60.94	59.92

Table 2.
Corrections for Altitude, U.S. Customary Units

Elevation (feet)	Altitude Correction Factor		Assumed Atmospheric Pressure	Assumed Atmospheric Pressure Plus Gauge Pressure	
	11 inch WC	7 inch WC	(psia)	11 inch WC (psia)	7 inch WC (psia)
– 150 to 400	1.02	1.01	14.64	15.04	14.89
above 400 to 950	1.00	0.99	14.35	14.74	14.60
above 950 to 1 550	0.98	0.97	14.05	14.45	14.30
above 1 550 to 2 100	0.96	0.95	13.76	14.15	14.01
above 2 100 to 2 700	0.94	0.93	13.46	13.86	13.71
above 2 700 to 3 300	0.92	0.91	13.17	13.56	13.42
above 3 300 to 3 950	0.90	0.89	12.87	13.27	13.12
above 3 950 to 4 550	0.88	0.87	12.58	12.97	12.83
above 4 550 to 5 200	0.86	0.85	12.28	12.68	12.53
above 5 200 to 5 850	0.84	0.83	11.99	12.38	12.24
above 5 850 to 6 500	0.82	0.81	11.69	12.09	11.94
above 6 500 to 7 200	0.80	0.79	11.40	11.79	11.65
above 7 200 to 7 900	0.78	0.77	11.10	11.50	11.35
above 7 900 to 8 600	0.76	0.75	10.81	11.20	11.06
above 8 600 to 9 350	0.74	0.73	10.51	10.91	10.76
above 9 350 to 10 100	0.72	0.71	10.22	10.61	10.47
above 10 100 to 10 850	0.70	0.69	9.92	10.32	10.17
above 10 850 to 11 650	0.68	0.67	9.63	10.03	9.88
above 11 650 to 12 450	0.66	0.65	9.33	9.73	9.58
above 12 450 to 13 250	0.64	0.63	9.04	9.44	9.29
above 13 250 to 14 100	0.62	0.61	8.75	9.14	9.00
above 14 100 to 14 950	0.60	0.59	8.45	8.85	8.70

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Section 3.34. Cryogenic Liquid-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used for the measurement of cryogenic liquids such as, but not limited to oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and argon.

(Amended 1986 and 1995)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to the following:

- (a) Devices used for dispensing liquefied petroleum gases (for which see Section 3.32. Code for Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices).
- (b) Devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges.
- (c) Devices used solely for dispensing liquefied natural gas.
- (d) Mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Code for Mass Flow Meters.)

(Added 1994)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Cryogenic Liquid- Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A device shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element.

S.1.1.2. Units. – A device shall indicate and record, if equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of: kilograms or pounds; liters or gallons of liquid at the normal boiling point of the specific cryogenic product; cubic meters (cubic feet) of gas at a normal temperature of 21 °C (70 °F) and an absolute pressure of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psia); or decimal subdivisions or multiples of the measured units cited above.

(Amended 2002)

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery, if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

(a) for small delivery devices:

- (1) 1 L;
- (2) 0.1 gal;
- (3) 1 kg;
- (4) 1 lb;

(5) 0.1 m³ of gas; or

(6) 10 ft³ of gas.

(b) for large delivery devices:

(1) 10 L;

(2) 1 gal;

(3) 10 kg;

(4) 10 lb;

(5) 1 m³ of gas; or

(6) 100 ft³ of gas.

(Amended 2002)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only by the normal operation of the device. However, a device may be cleared by advancing its elements to zero, but only if:

(a) the advancing movement, once started, cannot be stopped until zero is reached; or

(b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.

S.1.1.5. Return to Zero. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. Means shall be provided to prevent the return of primary indicating elements and of primary recording elements beyond their correct zero position.

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be no less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

(a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or

(b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

(Also see S.1.3.6. Travel of Indicator.)

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than the:

- (a) *width of the narrowest graduation; and*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]
(Amended 2001)
- (b) width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

(Amended 2001)

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effect shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.1.3.6. Travel of Indicator. – If the most sensitive element of the primary indicating element uses an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to the smallest indicated value shall be not less than 0.5 mm (0.20 in).

S.1.4. Computing-Type Device.

S.1.4.1. Recorded Representations. – Any recorded representation issued by a device of the computing type which includes the total computed price shall also include the total quantity of the delivery and the price per unit.

(Amended 2023)

S.1.4.2. Money-Value Computations. – Money-value computations shall be of the full-computing type in which the money-value at a single unit price, or at each of a series of unit prices, shall be computed for every delivery within either the range of measurement of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less. Value graduations shall be supplied and shall be accurately positioned. The total price shall be computed on the basis of the quantity indicated when the value of the smallest division indicated is equal to or less than the values specified in S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit.

S.1.4.3. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money-value on a computing type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indication or representation to within 1 cent of money-value.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination. – A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material. (Also see Section T. Tolerances.)

(Amended 2018)

S.2.2. Directional Flow Valves. – A valve or valves or other effective means, automatic in operation, to prevent the reversal of flow shall be installed in or adjacent to the measuring device.

(Amended 1978)

S.2.3. Maintenance of Liquid State. – A device shall be so designed that the product being measured will remain in a liquid state during passage through the device.

S.2.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation. – A device shall be equipped with automatic means for adjusting the indication and/or recorded representation of the measured quantity of the product, to indicate and/or record in terms of: kilograms or pounds; or liters or gallons of liquid at the normal boiling point of the specific cryogenic product; or the equivalent cubic meters (cubic feet) of gas at a normal temperature of 21 °C (70 °F) and an absolute pressure of 101.325 kPa (14.696 lb/in² absolute). *When a compensator system malfunctions, the indicating and recording elements may indicate and record in uncompensated volume if the mode of operation is clearly indicated, e.g., by a marked annunciator, recorded statement, or other obvious means.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1992]*

(Amended 1991 and 2002)

S.2.5. Provision for Sealing. – For devices or systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries;
- (c) any automatic temperature or density compensating system; and
- (d) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, any adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

(Amended 2006 and 2019)

Table S.2.5.
Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing

Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.</i>
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)</i>

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 2006) (Amended 2016)

S.3. Design of Discharge Lines and Discharge Line Valves.

S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid. – No means shall be provided by which any measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the device or the discharge line therefrom, except that a manually controlled outlet that may be opened for purging or draining the measuring system shall be permitted. Effective means shall be provided to prevent the passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the device and to indicate clearly and unmistakably when the valve controls are so set as to permit passage of liquid through such outlet.

S.3.2. Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose of a measuring system shall be of the completely draining dry-hose type.

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation of Use. – If a measuring system is intended to measure accurately only liquids having particular properties, or to measure accurately only under specific installation or operating conditions, or to

measure accurately only when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment, these limitations shall be clearly and permanently marked on the device.

S.4.2. Discharge Rates. – A meter shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates.

S.4.3. Temperature or Density Compensation. – Devices equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator, shall be clearly and conspicuously marked on the primary indicating elements, recording elements, and recorded representations to show that the quantity delivered has been adjusted to the conditions specified in S.2.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – A meter shall be tested with the liquid to be commercially measured except that, in a type evaluation examination, nitrogen may be used.

N.2. Vaporization and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum vaporization and volume changes. When testing by weight, the weigh tank and transfer systems shall be pre-cooled to liquid temperature prior to the start of the test to avoid the venting of vapor from the vessel being weighed.

N.3. Test Drafts.

N.3.1. Gravimetric Test. – Weight test drafts shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in 2 minutes at its maximum discharge rate, and shall in no case be less than 907 kg (2 000 lb).

N.3.2. Transfer Standard Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard, the test draft shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in two minutes at its maximum discharge rate, and shall in no case be less than 180 L (50 gal) or equivalent thereof. When testing uncompensated volumetric meters in a continuous recycle mode, appropriate corrections shall be applied if product conditions are abnormally affected by this test mode.

(Amended 1976)

N.4. Density. – Temperature and pressure of the metered test liquid shall be measured during the test for the determination of density or volume correction factors when applicable. For Liquid Density and Volume Correction Factors (with respect to temperature and pressure) the publications shown in Table N.4. Density or Volume Correction Factors shall apply.

(Amended 1986 and 2004)

Table N.4. Density or Volume Correction Factors	
Cryogenic Liquid	Publication
Argon	Tegeler, Ch., Span, R., Wagner, W. “A New Equation of State for Argon Covering the Fluid Region for Temperatures from the Melting Line to 700 K at Pressures up to 1000 Mpa.” <i>J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data</i> , 28(3):779-850, 1999.
Ethylene	Smukala, J., Span, R., Wagner, W. “New Equation of State for Ethylene Covering the Fluid Region for Temperatures from the Melting Line to 450 k at Pressures up to 300 Mpa.” <i>J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data</i> , 29(5):1053-1122, 2000.
Nitrogen	Span, R., Lemmon, E.W., Jacobsen, R.T, Wagner, W., and Yokozeki, A. “A Reference Thermodynamic Property Formulation for Nitrogen.” <i>J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data</i> , Volume 29, Number 6, pp. 1361-1433, 2000.
Oxygen	Schmidt, R., Wagner, W. “A New Form of the Equation of State for Pure Substances and its Application to Oxygen.” <i>Fluid Phase Equilib.</i> , 19:175-200, 1985.
Hydrogen	Leachman, J. W., Jacobsen, R. T., Lemmon, E.W., and Penoncello, S.G. “Fundamental Equations of State for Parahydrogen, Normal Hydrogen, and Orthohydrogen” <i>J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data</i> , Volume 38, Number 3, pp. 565, 2009.
Note: A complete database program containing all of the most recent equations for calculating density for various cryogenic liquids is available in “NIST Reference Fluid Thermodynamic and Transport Properties Database (REFPROP)” at www.nist.gov/srd . There is a fee for download of this database.	

(Added 2004)

N.5. Testing Procedures.

N.5.1. Normal Tests. – The “normal” tests of a device shall be made over a range of discharge rates that may be anticipated under the conditions of installation.

N.5.2. Special Tests. – Any test except as set forth in N.5.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a “special” test. Tests shall be conducted, if possible, to evaluate any special elements or accessories attached to or associated with the device. A device shall be tested at a minimum discharge rate of:

- (a) 50 % of the maximum discharge rate developed under the conditions of installation, or the minimum discharge rate marked on the device, whichever is less; or
- (b) the lowest discharge rate practicable under conditions of installation.

Special tests may be conducted to develop any characteristics of the device that are not normally anticipated under the conditions of installation.

N.5.3. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the discharge rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer. For devices equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator, results shall be based on either:

- (1) all runs conducted with the compensated (net) volume (e.g., with the temperature or density compensator activated); or

- (2) all runs conducted with the uncompensated (gross) volume (e.g., with the temperature or density compensator deactivated).

(Amended 2019)

N.6. Temperature Correction. – Corrections shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the differences in liquid temperature between time of passage through the meter and time of volumetric determination of test draft.

N.7. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation. – When a device is equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator, the compensator shall be tested by comparing the quantity indicated or recorded by the device (with the compensator connected and operating) with the actual delivered quantity corrected to the normal boiling point of the cryogenic product being measured or to the normal temperature and pressure as applicable.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application.

T.1.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances for normal and special tests shall be as shown in Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Cryogenic Liquid-Measuring Devices.

(Amended 2003)

Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Cryogenic Liquid-Measuring Devices				
Accuracy Class	Application	Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Special Test Tolerance
2.5	Cryogenic products; liquefied compressed gases other than liquid carbon dioxide	1.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %

(Added 2003)

T.3. On Tests Using Type 2 Transfer Standards. – When commercial meters are tested using a Type 2 transfer standard, the tolerance applied to the meter under test shall be calculated using the formula specified Section 1.10. General Code, paragraph G-T.5. Tolerances on Tests When Type 2 Transfer Standards Are Used.

(Added 1976) (Amended 2023)

T.4. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. Also see N.5.3. Repeatability Tests.

(Added 2001) (Amended 2019)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Discharge Rate. – A device shall be so installed that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. If necessary, means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation.

UR.1.2. Length of Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose shall be of such a length and design as to keep vaporization of the liquid to a minimum.

UR.1.3. Maintenance of Liquid State. – A device shall be so installed and operated that the product being measured shall remain in the liquid state during passage through the meter.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual) and the primary recording elements shall be returned to zero immediately before each delivery.

UR.2.2. Condition of Discharge System. – The discharge system, up to the measuring element, shall be precooled to liquid temperatures before a “zero” condition is established prior to the start of a commercial delivery.

UR.2.3. Vapor Return Line. – A vapor return line shall not be used during a metered delivery.

(Amended 1976)

UR.2.4. Drainage of Discharge Line. – On a dry-hose system, upon completion of a delivery, the vendor shall leave the discharge line connected to the receiving container with the valve adjacent to the meter in the closed position and the valve at the discharge line outlet in the open position for a period of at least:

- (a) 1 minute for small delivery devices; and
- (b) 3 minutes for large delivery devices

to allow vaporization of some product in the discharge line to force the remainder of the product in the line to flow into the receiving container.

(Amended 1976)

UR.2.5. Conversion Factors. – Established conversion values (Also see references in Table N.4. Density or Volume Correction Factors.) shall be used whenever metered liquids are to be billed in terms of:

- (a) kilograms or pounds based on a meter indication of liters, gallons, cubic meters of gas, or cubic feet of gas;
- (b) cubic meters or cubic feet of gas based on a meter indication of liters or gallons, kilograms, or pounds; or
- (c) liters or gallons based on a meter indication of kilograms or pounds, cubic meters of gas or cubic feet of gas.

All sales of cryogenics shall be based on either kilograms or pounds, liters or gallons of liquid at Normal Boiling Point (NBP),¹ cubic meters of gas or cubic feet of gas at Normal Temperature and Pressure (NTP)¹.

(Amended 1986)

UR.2.6. Temperature or Density Compensation.

UR.2.6.1. Use of Automatic Temperature or Density Compensators. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator, this shall be connected, operable, and in use at all times. Such automatic temperature or density compensator may not be removed, nor may a compensated device be replaced with an uncompensated device, without the written approval of the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the device.

¹ See Appendix D, Definitions.

UR.2.6.2. Recorded Representations. – Any recorded representation based on a reading of a device that is equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator shall have shown thereon that the quantity delivered has been adjusted to the quantity at the NBP of the specific cryogenic product or the equivalent volume of gas at NTP.

(Amended 2023)

UR.2.6.3. Recorded Representation. – Any recorded representation provided by a device of the computing type which includes the total computed price, the total quantity of the delivery, or the price per unit, shall also include the other two values and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations.

(Amended 2023)

UR.2.6.4. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a delivery is begun, and in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

UR.2.7. Pressure of Tanks with Volumetric Metering Systems without Temperature Compensation. – When the saturation pressure of the product in the vendor's tank exceeds 240 kPa (35 psia), a correction shall be applied to the written invoice or printed ticket using the appropriate tables as listed in Table N.4. Density or Volume Correction Factors; or the saturation pressure shall be reduced to 207 kPa (30 psia) (if this can be safely accomplished) prior to making a delivery.

(Added 1976)

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Section 3.35. Milk Meters

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used for the measurement of milk; generally applicable to, but not limited to, meters used in dairies, milk processing plants, and cheese factories, to measure incoming bulk milk.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Code for Mass Flow Meters.)

(Added 1994)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Milk Meters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A meter shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element.

S.1.1.2. Units.

- (a) A meter shall indicate, and record if the meter is equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of liters or gallons. Fractional parts of the liter shall be in terms of decimal subdivisions. Fractional parts of the gallon shall be in terms of either decimal or binary subdivisions.
- (b) When it is an industry practice to purchase and sell milk by weight based upon 1.03 kg/L (8.6 lb/gal), the primary indicating element may indicate in kilograms or pounds. The weight value division shall be a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1, 2, or 5. Fractional parts of the kilogram or pound shall be in decimal subdivisions. (Also see S.4.5. Conversion Factor.)

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated quantity and recorded quantity, if the meter is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) 0.5 L or 0.5 kg (1 pt or 1 lb) when measuring quantities less than or equal to 4 000 L or 4 000 kg (1 000 gal or 8 600 lb); or
- (b) 5 L or 5 kg (1 gal or 10 lb) when measuring quantities in excess of 4 000 L or 4 000 kg (1 000 gal or 8 600 lb).

(Amended 1989)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only by the mechanical operation of the meter. However, a meter may be cleared by advancing its elements to zero, but only if:

- (a) the advancing movement, once started, cannot be stopped until zero is reached; or
- (b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.

S.1.1.5. Return to Zero. – Primary indicating elements and primary recording elements, if the device is equipped to record, shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. Means shall be provided to prevent the return of the primary indicating elements and the primary recording elements, if the device is so equipped, beyond their correct zero position.

S.1.1.6. Indication of Measurement. – A meter shall be constructed to show automatically its initial zero condition and the volume measured up to the nominal capacity of the device.

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) *the width of the narrowest graduation; and*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]
 (Amended 2001)
- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.1.3.6. Travel of Indicator. – If the most sensitive element of the primary indicating element utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to the smallest indicated value shall be not less than 5 mm (0.20 in).

S.1.4. Computing-Type Devices.

S.1.4.1. Display of Unit Price. – In a device of the computing type, means shall be provided for displaying on the outside of the device, and in close proximity to the display of the total computed price, the price per unit at which the device is set to compute.

S.1.4.2. Recorded Representations. – If a computing-type device issues a recorded representation which includes the total computed price, the recorded representation shall include the total quantity of the delivery, the appropriate fraction of the quantity, and the price per unit of quantity.

(Amended 1989 and 2023)

S.1.4.3. Money-Value Computations. – Money-value computations shall be of the full-computing type in which the money-value at a single unit price, or at each of a series of unit prices, shall be computed for every delivery within either the range of measurement of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less. Value graduations shall be supplied and shall be accurately positioned. The value of each graduated interval shall be 1 cent.

S.1.4.4. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money-value on a computing-type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indicating or representation to within 1 cent of money-value.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination. – A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Amended 2017)

S.2.2. Maintaining Flooded Condition. – The vent on the vapor eliminator shall be positioned or installed in such a manner that the vapor eliminator cannot easily be emptied between uses.

S.2.3. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of any:

- (a) measuring element or indicating element;
- (b) adjustable element for controlling delivery rate, when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries; and
- (c) metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.3. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.**
 [*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Amended 2006 and 2019)

Table S.2.3.
Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing

Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.</i>
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)</i>

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 2006) (Amended 2016)

S.2.4. Directional Flow Valves. – Valves intended to prevent reversal of flow shall be automatic in operation.

S.3. Design of Intake Lines.

S.3.1. Diversion of Liquid to be Measured. – No means shall be provided by which any liquid can be diverted from the supply tank to the receiving tank without being measured by the device. A manually controlled outlet that may be opened for purging or draining the measuring system shall be permitted. Effective means shall be provided to prevent passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the measuring system. (Amended 1994)

S.3.2. Intake Hose. – The intake hose shall be:

- (a) of the dry-hose type;
- (b) adequately reinforced;
- (c) not more than 6 m (20 ft) in length unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential to permit transfer from a supply tank; and

- (d) connected to the pump at horizontal or above to permit complete drainage of the hose.
(Amended 1991)

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation of Use. – If a meter is intended to measure accurately only liquids having particular properties, or to measure accurately only under specific installation or operating conditions, or to measure accurately only when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment, these limitations shall be clearly and permanently stated on the meter.

S.4.2. Discharge Rates. – A meter shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates. The marked minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 % of the marked maximum discharge rate.

Note: Also see example in Section 3.30. Liquid-Measuring Devices Code, paragraph S.4.4.1. Discharge Rates.
(Added 2003)

S.4.3. Measuring Components. – All components that affect the measurement of milk that are disassembled for cleaning purposes shall be clearly and permanently identified with a common serial number.

S.4.4. Flood Volume. – When applicable, the volume of product (to the nearest minimum division of the meter) necessary to flood the system when dry shall be clearly, conspicuously, and permanently marked on the air eliminator.

S.4.5. Conversion Factor. – When the conversion factor of 1.03 kg/L (8.6 lb/gal) is used to convert the volume of milk to weight, the conversion factor shall be clearly marked on the primary indicating element and recorded on the delivery ticket.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid.

- (a) A meter shall be tested with the liquid to be commercially measured or with a liquid of the same general physical characteristics. Following a satisfactory examination, the weights and measures official should attach a seal or tag indicating the product used during the test.
(Amended 1989)

- (b) A milk measuring system shall be tested with the type of milk to be measured when the accuracy of the system is affected by the characteristics of milk (e.g., positive displacement meters).

(Added 1989)

N.2. Evaporation and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum, evaporation losses and volume changes resulting from changes in temperature of the test liquid.

N.2.1. Temperature Correction. – Corrections shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the differences in liquid temperatures between time of passage through the meter and time of volumetric determination in the test measure. When adjustments are necessary, appropriate tables should be used.

N.3. Test Drafts.

N.3.1. Test Drafts. – The delivered quantity shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute at its maximum discharge rate.

(Amended 2023)

N.3.2. Transfer Standard Meter Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard meter, the minimum quantity for any test draft shall be equal to or greater than the amount delivered in one minute at the flow rate being tested.

(Added 2023) (Amended 2024)

(Amended 1989, 2023, and 2024)

N.4. Testing Procedures.

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The “normal” test of a meter shall be made at the maximum discharge rate that may be anticipated under the conditions of the installation. The “normal” test shall include a determination of the effectiveness of the air elimination system.

N.4.2. Special Tests. – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a device and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device. Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a special test.

N.4.3. System Capacity. – The test of a milk-metering system shall include the verification of the volume of product necessary to flood the system as marked on the air eliminator.

N.4.4. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the discharge rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer.

(Amended 2019)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application.

T.1.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Tolerances for Milk Meters.

(Amended 1989)

Table 1. Tolerances for Milk Meters		
Indication	Maintenance	Acceptance
gallons	gallons	gallons
100	0.5	0.3
200	0.7	0.4
300	0.9	0.5
400	1.1	0.6
500	1.3	0.7
Over 500	Add 0.002 gallon per indicated gallon over 500	Add 0.001 gallon per indicated gallon over 500

(Added 1989)

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. Also see N.4.4. Repeatability Tests.

(Added 2002) (Amended 2019)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Plumb and Level Condition. – A device installed in a fixed location shall be installed plumb and level, and the installation shall be sufficiently strong and rigid to maintain this condition.

UR.1.2. Discharge Rate. – A meter shall be so installed that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. If necessary, means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation, in which case this shall be fully effective and automatic in operation.

UR.1.3. Unit Price. – There shall be displayed on the face of a device of the computing type the unit price at which the device is set to compute.

UR.1.4. Intake Hose. – The intake hose shall be so installed as to permit complete drainage and that all available product is measured following each transfer.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual), and the primary recording elements when these are returnable to zero, shall be returned to zero before each transfer.

UR.2.2. Recorded Representations. – Any recorded representation issued by a device of the computing type which includes the total computed price, the total quantity, or the price per unit of quantity, shall also include the other two values and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations.

(Amended 1989 and 2023)

UR.2.3. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a transfer is begun. If the meter is mounted on a vehicle, in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

UR.2.4. Credit for Flood Volume. – The volume of product necessary to flood the system as marked on the air eliminator shall be individually recorded on the ticket of each transfer affected.

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Section 3.36. Water Meters

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used for the measurement of water; generally applicable to, but not limited to, utilities type meters installed in residences or business establishments and meters installed in batching systems.

(Amended 2002)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) water meters mounted on vehicle tanks (for which see Section 3.31. Vehicle-Tank Meters); or
- (b) mass flow meters. (Also see Section 3.37. Mass Flow Meters.)

(Added 1994)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Water Meters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A water meter shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element. Such elements shall be visible at the point of measurement or be stored in non-volatile and non-resettable memory. The display may be remotely located provided it is readily accessible to the customer.

(Amended 2002)

S.1.1.2. Units. – A water meter shall indicate and record, if the device is equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of liters, gallons or cubic feet or binary or decimal subdivisions thereof except batch plant meters, which shall indicate deliveries in terms of liters, gallons or decimal subdivisions of the liter or gallon only.

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery and recorded delivery, if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) 50 L (10 gal or 1 ft³) on utility type meters, sizes 1 in and smaller; or
- (b) 500 L (100 gal or 10 ft³) on utility-type meters, sizes 1½ in and 2 in; or
- (c) 0.2 L (¹/₁₀ gal or ¹/₁₀₀ ft³) on batching meters delivering less than 375 L/min (100 gal/min or 13 ft³/min); or
- (d) 5 L (1 gal or ¹/₁₀ ft³) on batching meters delivering 375 L/min (100 gal/min or 13 ft³/min) or more.

(Amended 2009)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall advance only by the designed operation of the device, as intended by the manufacturer.

(Amended 2021)

S.1.1.5. Return to Zero. – If the meter is so designed that the primary indicating elements are readily returnable to a definite zero indication, means shall be provided to prevent the return of these elements beyond their correct zero position.

S.1.1.6. Proving Indicator. – Utility-type meters shall be equipped with a proving indicator. The individual graduations on a mechanical (analog) proving indicator shall indicate volumes no larger than $\frac{1}{100}$ of the value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery required in S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. For electronic (digital) proving indications, the smallest unit of volume displayed shall be no larger than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery required in S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit.

(Added 2009)

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall not be less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall not be greater than:

- (a) *the width of the narrowest graduation; and*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]
 (Amended 2001)

- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Provision for Sealing. – For devices or systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries; and
- (c) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.1. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.**

**[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2019]*

(Amended 2018 and 2019)

Table S.2.1. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Method of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2019]

(Table Added 2018)

S.2.2. Batching Measuring Systems Only.

S.2.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination, Batching Measuring Systems. – Batching measuring systems shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Amended 2017)

S.2.2.2. Directional Flow Valves. – Valves intended to prevent reversal of flow shall be automatic in operation.

S.2.3. Multi-Jet Meter Identification. – Multi-Jet water meters shall be clearly and permanently marked as such on the device or identified on the Certificate of Conformance.

(Added 2003)

S.3. Markings

S.3.1. Location of Marking Information; Utility Type Meters. – All required markings, including those required by G-S.1. Identification, shall be either on the meter body or primary indicator.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2013]

(Added 2012)

S.3.2. Meter Size and Directional Flow Marking Information. – A water meter shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the following information:

(a) meter size on the indicator face plate; and

(b) water flow direction.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2022]

(Added 2021)

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – A meter shall be tested with water.

N.2. Evaporation and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum, evaporation losses and volume changes resulting from changes to temperature of the test liquid.

N.3. Test Drafts. – Test drafts should be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in two minutes and in no case less than the amount delivered by the device in one minute at the actual maximum flow rate developed by the installation. The test draft sizes shown in Table N.4.1. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Water Meters Normal Tests, shall be followed as closely as possible.

(Amended 2003)

N.4. Testing Procedures.

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The normal test of a meter shall be made at the maximum discharge rate developed by the installation. Meters with maximum gallon per minute ratings higher than the values specified in Table N.4.1. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Water Meters Normal Tests may be tested up to the meter rating, with meter indications no less than those shown.

(Amended 1990, 2002, and 2003)

Table N.4.1. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Water Meters Normal Tests			
Meter Size (inches)	Rate of Flow (gal/min)	Maximum Rate	
		Meter Indication/Test Draft	
		gal	ft ³
Less than $\frac{5}{8}$	8	50	5
$\frac{5}{8}$	15	50	5
$\frac{3}{4}$	25	50	5
1	40	100	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$	80	300	40
2	120	500	40
3	250	500	50
4	350	1 000	100
6	700	1 000	100

(Table Added 2003)

N.4.2. Special Tests. – Special tests to develop the operating characteristics of meters may be made according to the rates and quantities shown in Table N.4.2.a. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Water Meters Special Tests and Table N.4.2.b. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Utility Type Water Meters Special Tests.

(Amended 2003 and 2010)

Table N.4.2.a. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Batching Water Meters Special Tests						
Meter Size (inches)	Intermediate Rate			Minimum Rate		
	Rate of Flow (gal/min)	Meter Indication/Test Draft		Rate of Flow (gal/min)	Meter Indication/Test Draft	
		gal	ft ³		gal	ft ³
Less than or equal to $\frac{5}{8}$	2	10	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1
1	4	10	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	1
$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	50	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	1
2	15	50	5	2	10	1
3	20	50	5	4	10	1
4	40	100	10	7	50	5
6	60	100	10	12	50	5

(Table Added 2003) (Table Amended 2010)

Table N.4.2.b. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Utility Type Water Meters Special Tests						
Meter Size (inches)	Intermediate Rate			Minimum Rate		
	Rate of Flow (gal/min)	Meter Indication/Test Draft		Rate of Flow (gal/min)	Meter Indication/Test Draft	
		gal	ft ³		gal	ft ³
Less than $\frac{5}{8}$	2	10	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1
$\frac{5}{8}$	2	10	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1
$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	2	10	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1
1	4	10	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	1
1½	8	100	10	1½	100	10
2	15	100	10	2	100	10

(Table Added 2010)

N.4.3. Batching Meter Tests. – Tests on batching meters should be conducted at the maximum and intermediate rates only.

N.4.4. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the minimum flow rate shall be at least the minimum rate specified in Table N.4.2.a. Flow Rate and Draft Size for Batching Water Meters Special Tests, and the maximum discharge rates shall not exceed the maximum discharge rate developed under the conditions of the installation.

(Amended 2019)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table T.1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Water Meters.

Table T.1. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Water Meters					
Accuracy Class	Application		Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Tolerance for Special Tests Conducted at the Minimum Flow Rate
1.5	Water, Other Than Multi-Jet Water Meters	Overregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %
		Underregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %	5.0 %
1.5	Water, Multi-Jet Water Meters	Overregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %	3.0 %
		Underregistration	1.5 %	1.5 %	3.0 %

(Table Added 2003)

(Amended 2003)

T.1.1. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate, each test shall be within the applicable tolerances and the range of test results shall not exceed the values shown in Table T.1.1. Repeatability. Also see N.4.4. Repeatability Tests.

(Added 2002) (Amended 2010)

Table T.1.1. Repeatability		
	Batching Meters	Utility-Type Meters
Normal Flow Rates	0.6 %	0.6 %
Intermediate Flow Rates	0.6 %	2.0 %
Minimum Flow Rate	1.3 %	4.0 %

(Table Added 2010)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Batching Meters Only.

UR.1.1. Strainer. – A filter or strainer shall be provided if it is determined that the water contains excessive amounts of foreign material.

UR.1.2. Siphon Breaker. – An automatic siphon breaker or other effective means shall be installed in the discharge piping at the highest point of outlet, in no case below the top of the meter, to prevent siphoning of the meter and permit rapid drainage of the pipe or hose.

UR.1.3. Provision for Testing. – Acceptable provisions for testing shall be incorporated into all meter systems. Such provisions shall include a two-way valve, or manifold valving, and a pipe or hose installed in the discharge line accessible to the proper positioning of the test measure.

UR.2. Accessibility of Customer Indication. – An unobstructed standing space of at least 76 cm (30 in) wide, 91 cm (36 in) deep, and 198 cm (78 in) high shall be maintained in front of an indication intended for use by the customer to allow for reading the indicator. The customer indication shall be readily observable to a person located within the standing space without necessity of a separate tool or device.

(Added 2008)

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Section 3.37. Mass Flow Meters

A. Application

A.1. Liquids. – This code applies to devices that are designed to dynamically measure the mass, or the mass and density of liquids. It also specifies the relevant examinations and tests that are to be conducted.

(Amended 1997)

A.2. Vapor (Gases). – This code applies to devices that are designed to dynamically measure the mass of hydrocarbon gas in the vapor state. Examples of these products are propane, propylene, butanes, butylenes, ethane, methane, natural gas and any other hydrocarbon gas/air mix.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Mass Flow Meters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Indicating and Recording Elements.

S.1.1. Indicating Elements. – A measuring assembly shall include an indicating element. Indications shall be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under normal conditions of operation of the instrument.

S.1.2. Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Dispensers. – Except for fleet sales and other price contract sales, a compressed or liquefied natural gas dispenser used to refuel vehicles shall be of the computing type and shall indicate the quantity, the unit price, and the total price of each delivery. The dispenser shall display the mass measured for each transaction either continuously on an external or internal display accessible during the inspection and test of the dispenser, or display the quantity in mass units by using controls on the device.

(Added 1994) (Amended 2016)

S.1.3. Units.

S.1.3.1. Units of Measurement. – Deliveries shall be indicated and recorded in grams, kilograms, metric tons, pounds, tons, and/or liters, gallons, quarts, pints and decimal subdivisions thereof. The indication of a delivery shall be on the basis of apparent mass versus a density of 8.0 g/cm³. The volume indication shall be based on the mass measurement and an automatic means to determine and correct for changes in product density.

(Amended 1993 and 1997)

S.1.3.1.1. Compressed Natural Gas Used as an Engine Fuel. – When compressed natural gas is dispensed as an engine fuel, the delivered quantity shall be indicated in “gasoline gallon equivalent units (GGE)” or “diesel gallon equivalent units (DGE),” or in mass. (Also see Appendix D. Definitions.)

(Added 1994) (Amended 2016)

S.1.3.1.2. Liquefied Natural Gas Used as an Engine Fuel. – When liquefied natural gas is dispensed as an engine fuel, the delivered quantity shall be indicated in diesel gallon equivalent units (DGE) or in mass. (Also see Appendix D. Definitions.)

(Added 2016)

S.1.3.2. Numerical Value of Quantity-Value Divisions. – The value of a scale interval shall be equal to:

- (a) 1, 2, or 5; or
- (b) a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1, 2, or 5.

S.1.3.3. Maximum Value of Quantity-Value Divisions. –The maximum value of the quantity-value division shall not exceed the following:

- (a) For compressed natural gas dispensed as an engine fuel:
 - (1) 0.001 for gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) units; or
 - (2) 0.001 diesel gallon equivalent (DGE) units; or
 - (3) 0.001 kg or 0.001 lb for mass units.
- (b) For liquefied natural gas dispensed as an engine fuel:
 - (1) 0.001 for diesel gallon equivalent (DGE) units; or
 - (2) 0.001 kg or 0.001 lb for mass units.
- (c) For all other gases or liquids, a maximum value not greater than 0.2 % of the minimum measured quantity.

(Amended 1994, 2019, and 2021)

S.1.3.4. Values Defined. – Indicated values shall be adequately defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, symbols, or combinations thereof. A display of “zero” shall be a zero digit for all displayed digits to the right of the decimal mark and at least one to the left.

S.2. Operating Requirements.

S.2.1. Return to Zero. – Except for measuring assemblies in a pipeline:

- (a) One indicator and the primary recording elements, if the device is equipped to record, shall be provided with a means for readily returning the indication to zero either automatically or manually.
- (b) It shall not be possible to return primary indicating elements, or primary recording elements, beyond the correct zero position.

(Amended 1993)

S.2.2. Indicator Reset Mechanism. – The reset mechanism for the indicating element shall not be operable during a delivery. Once the zeroing operation has begun, it shall not be possible to indicate a value other than the latest measurement, or “zeros” when the zeroing operation has been completed.

S.2.3. Non-resettable Indicator. – An instrument may also be equipped with a non-resettable indicator if the indicated values cannot be construed to be the indicated values of the resettable indicator for a delivered quantity.

S.2.4. Provisions for Power Loss.

S.2.4.1. Transaction Information. – In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable for at least 15 minutes at the dispenser or at the console if the console is accessible to the customer.

(Added 1993)

S.2.4.2. User Information. – The device memory shall retain information on the quantity of fuel dispensed and the sales price totals during power loss.

(Added 1993)

S.2.5. Display of Unit Price and Product Identity.

S.2.5.1. Unit Price. – A computing or money-operated device shall be able to display on each face the unit price at which the device is set to compute or to dispense.

(Added 1993)

S.2.5.2. Product Identity. – A device shall be able to conspicuously display on each side the identity of the product being dispensed.

(Added 1993)

S.2.5.3. Selection of Unit Price. – *Except for dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks), when a product or grade is offered for sale at more than one unit price through a computing device, the selection of the unit price shall be made prior to delivery using controls on the device or other customer-activated controls. A system shall not permit a change to the unit price during delivery of a product.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1998]

(Added 1997)

S.2.5.4. Agreement Between Indications. – *When a quantity value indicated or recorded by an auxiliary element is a derived or computed value based on data received from a retail motor-fuel dispenser, the value may differ from the quantity value displayed on the dispenser, provided the following conditions are met:*

- (a) all total money-values for an individual sale that are indicated or recorded by the system agree; and*
- (b) within each element the values indicated or recorded meet the formula (quantity x unit price = total sales price) to the closest cent.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1998]

(Added 1997)

S.2.6. Money-Value Computations. – A computing device shall compute the total sales price at any single-purchase unit price (i.e., excluding fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks) for which the product being measured is offered for sale at any delivery possible within either the measurement range of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less.

(Added 1993)

S.2.6.1. Auxiliary Elements. – If a system is equipped with auxiliary indications, all indicated money-value and quantity divisions of the auxiliary element shall be identical with those of the primary element.

(Added 1993)

S.2.6.2. Display of Quantity and Total Price. – When a delivery is completed, the total price and quantity for that transaction shall be displayed on the face of the dispenser for at least 5 minutes or until the next transaction is initiated by using controls on the device or other user-activated controls.

(Added 1993)

S.2.7. Recorded Representations, Point-of-Sale Systems. – *The sales information recorded by cash registers when interfaced with a retail motor-fuel dispenser shall contain the following information for products delivered by the dispenser:*

- (a) *the total volume of the delivery;*
- (b) *the unit price;*
- (c) *the total computed price; and*
- (d) *the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]

(Added 1993)

S.2.8. Indication of Delivery. – *The device shall automatically show on its face the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered (up to the nominal capacity). However, the first 0.03 L (0.009 gal) of a delivery and its associated total sales price need not be indicated.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1998]

(Added 1997)

S.2.9. Automatic Timeout – Pay-At-Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. – *Once a retail motor-fuel device has been authorized, it must deauthorize within two minutes if not activated. Reauthorization of the retail motor-fuel device must be performed before product is delivered. If the time limit to deauthorize the retail motor-fuel device is programmable, it shall not accept an entry greater than two minutes.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020]

(Added 2019)

S.3. Measuring Elements and Measuring Systems.

S.3.1. Maximum and Minimum Flow-Rates.

- (a) The ratio of the maximum to minimum flow-rates specified by the manufacturer for devices measuring liquefied gases shall be 5:1 or greater.
- (b) The ratio of the maximum to minimum flow-rates specified by the manufacturer for devices measuring other than liquefied gases shall be 10:1 or greater.

S.3.2. Adjustment Means. – *An assembly shall be provided with the means to change the ratio between the indicated quantity and the quantity of liquid measured by the assembly. A bypass on the measuring assembly shall not be used for these means.*

S.3.2.1. Discontinuous Adjusting Means. – *When the adjusting means changes the ratio between the indicated quantity and the quantity of measured liquid in a discontinuous manner, the consecutive values of the ratio shall not differ by more than 0.1 %.*

S.3.3. Air/Vapor Elimination. – *A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the measurement of air/vapor. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.*

(Amended 1999 and 2017)

S.3.3.1. Air/Vapor Elimination on Loading Rack Liquid Measuring Systems.

- (a) A loading rack measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter unless the system is designed or operationally controlled by a means such that neither air nor vapor can enter the system.

- (b) Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material.

(Added 1995) (Amended 2017)

S.3.4. Maintenance of Liquid State. – A liquid-measuring device shall be installed so that the measured product remains in a liquid state during passage through the instrument.

S.3.5. Provision for Sealing. – For devices or systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that no adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries;
- (c) the zero-adjustment mechanism; and
- (d) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.3.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

(Amended 1992, 1995, 2006, and 2019)

Table S.3.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i>	<i>[The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.]*</i> <i>[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1996]</i>
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]</i> <i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2001]</i>	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 1995) (Amended 1995, 1998, 1999, 2006, and 2016)

S.3.6. Automatic Density Correction.

- (a) An automatic means to determine and correct for changes in product density shall be incorporated in any mass flow metering system that is affected by changes in the density of the product being measured.
- (b) Volume-measuring devices with automatic temperature compensation used to measure natural gas as a motor vehicle engine fuel shall be equipped with an automatic means to determine and correct for changes in product density due to changes in the temperature, pressure, and composition of the product.

(Amended 1994 and 1997)

S.3.7. Pressurizing the Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose for compressed natural gas shall automatically pressurize prior to the device beginning to register the delivery.

(Added 1993)

S.3.8. Zero-Set-Back Interlock, Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. – A device shall be constructed so that:

- (a) after a delivery cycle has been completed by moving the starting lever to any position that shuts off the device, an automatic interlock prevents a subsequent delivery until the indicating elements, and recording elements if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions;
- (b) the discharge nozzle cannot be returned to its designed hanging position (that is, any position where the tip of the nozzle is placed in its designed receptacle and the lock can be inserted) until the starting lever is in its designed shut-off position and the zero-set-back interlock has been engaged; and
- (c) in a system with more than one dispenser supplied by a single pump, an effective automatic control valve in each dispenser prevents product from being delivered until the indicating elements on that dispenser are in a correct zero position.

(Added 1993)

S.4. Discharge Lines and Valves.

S.4.1. Diversion of Measured Product. – No means shall be provided by which any measured product can be diverted from the measuring instrument. However, two or more delivery outlets may be permanently installed and operated simultaneously, provided that any diversion of flow to other than the intended receiving receptacle cannot be readily accomplished or is readily apparent. Such means include physical barriers, visible valves, or indications that make it clear which outlets are in operation, and explanatory signs if deemed necessary.

An outlet that may be opened for purging or draining the measuring system, or for recirculating product if recirculation is required in order to maintain the product in a deliverable state shall be permitted. Effective automatic means shall be provided to prevent the passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the measuring system and to inhibit meter indications (or advancement of indications) and recorded representations while the outlet is in operation.

(Amended 2002 and 2006)

S.4.2. Pump-Discharge Unit. – A pump-discharge unit for liquids equipped with a flexible discharge hose shall be of the wet-hose type.

(Added 1993)

S.4.3. Directional Flow Valves. – If a reversal of flow could result in errors that exceed the tolerance for the minimum measured quantity, a valve or valves or other effective means, automatic in operation (and equipped with a pressure limiting device, if necessary) to prevent the reversal of flow shall be properly installed in the system. (Also see N.1. Minimum Measured Quantity.)

S.4.4. Discharge Valves. – A discharge valve may be installed on a discharge line only if the system is a wet-hose type. Any other shutoff valve on the discharge side of the instrument shall be of the automatic or semiautomatic predetermined-stop type or shall be operable only:

- (a) by means of a tool (but not a pin) entirely separate from the device; or
- (b) by means of a security seal with which the valve is sealed open.

S.4.5. Antidrain Means. – In a wet-hose type device, effective means shall be provided to prevent the drainage of the hose between transactions.

S.4.6. Other Valves. – Check valves and closing mechanisms that are not used to define the measured quantity shall have relief valves (if necessary) to dissipate any abnormally high pressure that may arise in the measuring assembly.

S.5. Markings. – A measuring system shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- (a) pattern approval mark (i.e., type approval number);
- (b) name and address of the manufacturer or his trademark and, if required by the weights and measures authority, the manufacturer's identification mark in addition to the trademark;
- (c) model identifier or product name selected by the manufacturer;
- (d) nonrepetitive serial number;
- (e) *the accuracy class of the meter as specified by the manufacturer consistent with Table T.2. Accuracy Classes for Mass Flow Meter Applications Covered in NIST Handbook 44, Section 3.37 Mass Flow Meters;**
[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]
(Added 1994)
- (f) maximum and minimum flow rates in pounds per unit of time;
- (g) maximum working pressure;
- (h) applicable range of temperature if other than $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- (i) minimum measured quantity; and
- (j) product limitations, if applicable.

S.5.1. Location of Marking Information; Retail Motor-Fuel Dispensers. – *The marking information required in General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification shall appear as follows:*

- (a) *within 60 cm (24 in) to 150 cm (60 in) from the base of the dispenser;*
- (b) *either internally and/or externally provided the information is permanent and easily read; and*
- (c) *on a portion of the device that cannot be readily removed or interchanged (i.e., not on a service access panel).*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

The use of a dispenser key or tool to access internal marking information is permitted for retail liquid and compressed gas-measuring devices.

(Added 2006) (Amended 2019)

S.5.2. Marking of Equivalent Conversion Factors for Compressed Natural Gas. – A device dispensing compressed natural gas shall have either the statement “1 Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE) means 5.660 lb of Compressed Natural Gas” or “1 Diesel Gallon Equivalent (DGE) means 6.384 lb of Compressed Natural Gas” permanently and conspicuously marked on the face of the dispenser according to the method of sale used.

(Added 1994) (Amended 2016)

S.5.3. Marking of Equivalent Conversion Factor for Liquefied Natural Gas. – A device dispensing liquefied natural gas shall have the statement “1 Diesel Gallon Equivalent (DGE) means 6.059 lb of Liquefied Natural Gas” permanently and conspicuously marked on the face of the dispenser according to the method of sale used.

(Added 2016)

S.6. Recording Element. – When an assembly is equipped with means for recording the measured quantity, the following conditions apply:

- (a) the scale interval shall be the same as that of the indicator;
- (b) the value of the recorded quantity shall be the same value as the indicated quantity;
- (c) *the recorded quantity shall also include the mass value if the mass is not the indicated quantity;*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]
- (d) a quantity for a delivery (other than an initial reference value) cannot be recorded until the measurement and delivery has been completed;
- (e) the recording element is returned to zero when the resettable indicator is returned to zero; and
- (f) the recorded values shall meet the requirements applicable to the indicated values.

(Amended 2016 and 2023)

S.6.1. Recorded Representations. – When a quantity is delivered, the recorded representation shall include an identification number, the time and date, and the name of the seller. This information may be printed by the device or pre-printed on the ticket.

(Amended 2023)

S.7. Totalizers for Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. – *Retail motor-fuel dispensers shall be equipped with a nonresettable totalizer for the quantity delivered through the metering device.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1998]

(Added 1997)

N. Notes

N.1. Minimum Measured Quantity. – The minimum measured quantity shall be specified by the manufacturer.

N.2. Test Medium.

N.2.1. Liquid-Measuring Devices. – The device shall be tested with the liquid that the device is intended to measure or another liquid with the same general physical characteristics.

N.2.2. Vapor-Measuring Devices. – The device shall be tested with air or the product to be measured.

N.3. Test Drafts

N.3.1. Minimum Test. – The minimum test shall be one test draft at the maximum flow rate of the installation and one test draft at the minimum flow rate. More tests may be performed at these or other flow rates. (Also see T.3. Repeatability.)

(Amended 2023)

N.3.2. Transfer Standard Meter Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard meter, the minimum quantity for any test draft shall be equal to or greater than the amount delivered in one minute at the flow rate being tested except for tests of the minimum measured quantity specified for the meter.

(Added 2023) (Amended 2024)

N.4. Minimum Measured Quantity. – The device shall be tested for a delivery equal to the declared minimum measured quantity when the device is likely to be used to make deliveries on the order of the minimum measured quantity.

N.5. Motor-Fuel Dispenser. – When a device is intended for use as a liquid motor-fuel dispenser, the type evaluation test shall include a test for accuracy using five starts and stops during a delivery to simulate the operation of the automatic shut-off nozzle. This test may be conducted as part of the normal inspection and test of the meter.

N.6. Testing Procedures.

N.6.1. Normal Tests. – The normal test of a meter shall be made at the maximum discharge rate developed by the installation. Any additional tests conducted at flow rates down to and including the rated minimum discharge flow rate shall be considered normal tests.

(Added 1999)

N.6.2. Special Tests. – “Special” tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a device and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device. Any test except as set forth in N.6.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a special test. Special tests of a measuring system shall be made to develop operating characteristics of the measuring systems during a split compartment delivery. Also see Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Mass Flow Meters.

(Added 1999)

N.6.3. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the discharge rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer.

(Amended 2019)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances, General.

- (a) The tolerances apply equally to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.
- (b) The tolerances apply to all products at all temperatures measured at any flow rate within the rated measuring range of the meter.

(Amended 1999)

T.2. Tolerances. – The tolerances for mass flow meters for specific liquids, gases, and applications are listed in Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Mass Flow Meters.

(Amended 1994 and 1999)

Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Mass Flow Meters				
Accuracy Class	Application or Commodity Being Measured	Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Special Tolerance
0.3	- Large capacity motor-fuel dispensers (maximum discharge flow rates greater than 100 L/min or 25 gal/min) - Heated products (other than asphalt) at temperatures greater than 50 °C (122 °F) - Asphalt at temperatures equal to or below 50 °C (122 °F) - Loading rack meters - Vehicle-tank meters - Home heating oil - Milk and other food products - All other liquid applications not shown in the table where the minimum delivery is at least 700 kg (1 500 lb)	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.5 %
0.3A	- Asphalt at temperatures greater than 50 °C (122 °F)	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.5 %
0.5	- Small capacity (retail) motor-fuel dispensers - Agri-chemical liquids - All other liquid applications not shown in the table where the minimum delivery is less than 700 kg or 1 500 lb	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
1.0	- Anhydrous ammonia - LP Gas (including vehicle-tank meters)	0.6 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
2.0	- Compressed natural gas as a motor-fuel - All other hydrocarbon gases and any other hydrocarbon gas/air mix applications not shown in the table	1.5 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
2.5	- Cryogenic liquid meters - Liquefied compressed gases other than LP Gas	1.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %

(Added 1994) (Amended 1999, 2001, 2013, and 2022)

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. Also see N.6.3 Repeatability Tests.

(Amended 1992, 1994, 2001, and 2019)

T.4. Type Evaluation Examinations for Liquid-Measuring Devices. – For type evaluation examinations, the tolerance values shall apply under the following conditions:

- (a) with any one liquid within the range of liquids;
- (b) at any one liquid temperature and pressure within the operating range of the meter; and
- (c) at all flow rates within the range of flow rates.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1994)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements.

UR.1.1. Discharge Hose-Length. – *The length of the discharge hose on a retail motor-fuel device shall not exceed 4.6 m (15 ft) unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential to permit deliveries to be made to receiving vehicles or vessels.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1998]

(Added 1997)

UR.1.2. Minimum Measured Quantity.

- (a) The minimum measured quantity shall be specified by the manufacturer.
- (b) The minimum measured quantity appropriate for a transaction may be specified by the weights and measures authority. A device may have a minimum measured quantity smaller than that specified by the weights and measures authority; however, the device must perform within the performance requirements for the declared minimum measured quantity.

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Manufacturer's Instructions. – A device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and the installation shall be sufficiently secure and rigid to maintain this condition.

(Added 1997)

UR.2.2. Discharge Rate. – A device shall be installed so that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. Automatic means of flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation if necessary.

(Added 1997)

UR.2.3. Low-Flow Cut-Off Valve. – If a metering system is equipped with a programmable or adjustable “low-flow cut-off” feature:

- (a) the low-flow cut-off value shall not be set at flow rates lower than the minimum operating flow rate specified by the manufacturer on the meter; and
- (b) the system shall be equipped with flow control valves which prevent the flow of product and stop the indicator from registering product flow whenever the product flow rate is less than the low-flow cut-off value.

(Added 1992)

UR.3. Use of Device.

UR.3.1. Unit Price and Product Identity for Retail Dispensers. – The following information shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on the face of a retail dispenser used in direct sale:

- (a) except for dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks), all of the unit prices at which the product is offered for sale; and
- (b) in the case of a computing type or money-operated type, the unit price at which the dispenser is set to compute.

(Added 1993)

UR.3.1.1. Marking of Equivalent Conversion Factors for Compressed Natural Gas. – A device dispensing compressed natural gas shall have either the statement “1 Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE) means 5.660 lb of Compressed Natural Gas” or “1 Diesel Gallon Equivalent (DGE) means 6.384 lb of Compressed Natural Gas” permanently and conspicuously marked on the face of the dispenser according to the method of sale used.

(Added 2016)

UR.3.1.2. Marking of Equivalent Conversion Factor for Liquefied Natural Gas. – A device dispensing liquefied natural gas shall have the statement “1 Diesel Gallon Equivalent (DGE) means 6.059 lb of Liquefied Natural Gas” permanently and conspicuously marked on the face of the dispenser according to the method of sale used.

(Added 2016)

UR.3.2. Vapor-Return Line. – During any metered delivery of liquefied petroleum gas and other liquids from a supplier’s tank to a receiving container, there shall be no vapor-return line from the receiving container to the supplier’s tank:

- (a) in the case of any receiving container to which normal deliveries can be made without the use of such vapor-return line; or
- (b) in the case of any new receiving container when the ambient temperature is below 90 °F.

(Added 1993)

UR.3.3. Recorded Representations for Vehicle Mounted Metering Systems. – Vehicle-mounted metering systems shall be equipped with a means to record all sales where product is delivered through the meter and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations. A copy of the recorded representation issued by the device shall be provided to the customer at the time of delivery or as otherwise specified by the customer.

(Added 1994) (Amended 2023)

UR.3.4. Recorded Representation. – The total price, the total quantity of the delivery, and the price per unit shall be provided on any recorded representation issued by a device of the computing type and containing any one of these values.

(Added 1993) (Amended 2023)

UR.3.5. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a delivery is begun, and in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

(Added 1993)

UR.3.6. Steps After Dispensing. – After delivery to a customer from a retail motor-fuel device:

- (a) the starting lever shall be returned to its shutoff position and the zero-set-back interlock engaged; and
- (b) the discharge nozzle shall be returned to its designed hanging position unless the primary indicating elements, and recording elements, if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to a definite zero indication.

(Added 1993)

UR.3.7. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual), and the primary recording elements when these are returnable to zero, shall be returned to zero immediately before each delivery. Exceptions to this requirement are totalizers on key-lock-operated or other self-operated dispensers and the primary recording element if the device is equipped to record.

(Added 1995) (Amended 1997)

UR.3.8. Return of Product to Storage, Retail Compressed and Liquefied Natural Gas Dispensers. – Provisions at the site shall be made for returning product to storage or disposing of the product in a safe and timely manner during or following testing operations. Such provisions may include return lines, or cylinders adequate in size and number to permit this procedure.

(Added 1998) (Amended 2016)

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Section 3.38. Carbon Dioxide Liquid-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to liquid-measuring devices used for the measurement of liquid carbon dioxide.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Carbon Dioxide Liquid-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.4. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program will accept for type evaluation only those devices that comply with all requirements of this code.

(Added 1998)

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A device shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element.

S.1.1.2. Units. – A device shall indicate and record, if equipped to record, its deliveries in terms of pounds or kilograms or decimal subdivisions or multiples thereof.

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery, if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

(a) for small delivery devices:

(1) 1 kilogram; or

(2) 1 pound

(b) for large delivery devices:

(1) 10 kilograms; or

(2) 10 pounds

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only by the normal operation of the device. However, a device may be cleared by advancing its elements to zero, but only if:

(a) the advancing movement, once started, cannot be stopped until zero is reached; or

(b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.

S.1.1.5. Return to Zero. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. Means shall be provided to prevent the return of primary indicating elements and of primary recording elements beyond their correct zero position.

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations. The width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

(Also see S.1.3.6. Travel of Indicator.)

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be of the same shape as the graduations at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of the indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) *the width of the narrowest graduation; and*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]
 (Amended 2001)
- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.3.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.3.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.1.3.6. Travel of Indicator. – If the most sensitive element of the primary indicating element utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to the smallest indicated value shall be no less than 5 mm (0.20 in).

S.1.4. Computing-Type Devices.

S.1.4.1. Recorded Representations. – Any recorded representation issued by a device of the computing type which includes the total computed price shall also include the total quantity of the delivery, and the price per unit.

(Amended 2023)

S.1.4.2. Money-Value Computations. – Money-value computations shall be of the full-computing type in which the money-value at a single unit price, or at each of a series of unit prices, shall be computed for every delivery within either the range of measurement of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less.

The total price shall be computed on the basis of the quantity indicated when the value of the smallest division indicated is equal to or less than the value specified in S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit.

S.1.4.3. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement. – Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money-value on a computing-type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indication or representation to within 1 cent of money-value.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Air/Vapor Elimination. – A measuring system shall be equipped with an effective air/vapor eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of air/vapor through the meter. Vent lines from the air/vapor eliminator shall be made of appropriate non-collapsible material. (Also see Section T. Tolerances.)

(Amended 2016 and 2018)

S.2.2. Reverse Flow Measurement. – Effective means, automatic in operation, shall be installed to prevent reverse flow measurement.

S.2.3. Maintenance of Liquid State. – A device shall be so designed that the product being measured will remain in a liquid state during passage through the device.

S.2.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation. – A volumetric device shall be equipped with automatic means for adjusting the indication and recorded representation of the measured quantity of the product to indicate or record the quantity of the product measured in terms of pounds.

S.2.5. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or for physically applying a security seal in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any measuring or indicating element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries;
- (c) any automatic temperature or density compensating system; and
- (d) any metrological parameter that will affect the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable any adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.

*Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.5. Provision for Sealing.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

(Amended 2006 and 2019)

Table S.2.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]

(Table Added 2006) (Amended 2016)

S.3. Design of Discharge Lines and Discharge Line Valves.

S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid. – No means shall be provided by which any measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the device or the discharge line therefrom, except that a manually controlled outlet that may be opened for purging or draining the measuring system shall be permitted. Effective means shall be provided to prevent the passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the device and to indicate clearly and unmistakably when the valve controls are so set as to permit passage of liquid through such outlet.

S.3.2. Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose of a measuring system shall be of a wet hose type with a shutoff valve at its outlet end.

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation of Use. – If a measuring system is intended to measure accurately only liquids having particular properties, or to measure accurately only under specific installation or operating conditions, or to measure accurately only when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment, these limitations shall be clearly and permanently marked on the device.

S.4.2. Discharge Rates. – A meter shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates. The marked minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 % of the marked maximum discharge rate.

Note: Also see example in Section 3.30. Liquid-Measuring Devices Code, paragraph S.4.4.1. Discharge Rates.

(Note Added 2003)

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – The test liquid shall be carbon dioxide in a compressed liquid state.

N.2. Vaporization and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce vaporization and volume changes to a minimum. When testing by weight, the weigh tank and transfer systems shall be pre-cooled to liquid temperature prior to the start of the test to avoid the venting of vapor from the vessel being weighed.

N.3. Test Drafts.

N.3.1. Gravimetric Test. – Weight test drafts shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in 2 minutes at its maximum discharge rate.

N.3.2. Transfer Standard Test. – When comparing a meter with a calibrated transfer standard, the test draft shall be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in two minutes at its maximum discharge rate.

N.3.3. Volumetric Prover Test Drafts. – Test drafts shall be equal to at least the amount delivered in one minute at its normal discharge rate.

N.4. Testing Procedures.

N.4.1. Normal Tests. – The “normal” test of a device shall be made at the maximum discharge flow rate developed under the conditions of installation. Any additional tests conducted at flow rates down to and including one-half of the sum of the maximum discharge flow rate and the rated minimum discharge flow rate shall be considered normal tests.

N.4.2. Special Tests. – Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. Normal Tests shall be considered a special test. Tests shall be conducted, if possible, to evaluate any special elements or accessories attached to or associated with the device. A device shall be tested at a minimum discharge rate of:

- (a) not less than the marked minimum discharge rate or 20 % of the maximum rated discharge rate of the device, whichever is less; or
- (b) the lowest discharge rate practicable under the conditions of installation.

“Special” tests may be conducted to develop any characteristics of the device anticipated under the conditions of installation.

N.4.3. Density. – Temperature and pressure of the metered test liquid shall be measured during the test for the determination of density or volume correction when applicable. The appropriate correction values shall apply as specified in Table N.4.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation.

N.4.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation. – If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator, the compensator shall be tested by comparing the quantity indicated or recorded by the device (with the compensator connected and operating) with the actual delivered quantity. The appropriate correction values shall apply as specified in Table N.4.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation.

Table N.4.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation							
Temp °F	Pressure		Liquid Density		Vapor Density		Vapor Displacement %
	PSIA	PSIG	lb/gal	(lb-oz)/gal	lb/cu ft	lb/gal	
– 30.00	177.89	163.19	9.127	9 - 2.0	1.989	0.266	2.9
– 29.75	178.75	164.05	9.122	9 - 2.0	1.999	0.267	2.9
– 29.50	179.62	164.92	9.117	9 - 1.9	2.008	0.268	2.9
– 29.25	180.49	165.79	9.113	9 - 1.8	2.018	0.270	3.0
– 29.00	181.36	166.67	9.108	9 - 1.7	2.028	0.271	3.0
– 28.75	182.24	167.54	9.103	9 - 1.7	2.038	0.272	3.0
– 28.50	183.12	168.42	9.098	9 - 1.6	2.048	0.274	3.0
– 28.25	184.00	169.31	9.094	9 - 1.5	2.058	0.275	3.0
– 28.00	184.89	170.19	9.089	9 - 1.4	2.067	0.276	3.0
– 27.75	185.78	171.08	9.084	9 - 1.3	2.077	0.278	3.1
– 27.50	186.67	171.98	9.080	9 - 1.3	2.087	0.279	3.1
– 27.25	187.57	172.87	9.075	9 - 1.2	2.098	0.280	3.1
– 27.00	188.47	173.77	9.070	9 - 1.1	2.108	0.282	3.1
– 26.75	189.37	174.67	9.065	9 - 1.0	2.118	0.283	3.1
– 26.50	190.28	175.58	9.061	9 - 1.0	2.128	0.284	3.1
– 26.25	191.18	176.49	9.056	9 - 0.9	2.138	0.286	3.2
– 26.00	192.10	177.40	9.051	9 - 0.8	2.148	0.287	3.2
– 25.75	193.01	178.32	9.046	9 - 0.7	2.159	0.289	3.2
– 25.50	193.93	179.23	9.041	9 - 0.7	2.169	0.290	3.2
– 25.25	194.85	180.16	9.037	9 - 0.6	2.179	0.291	3.2
– 25.00	195.78	181.08	9.032	9 - 0.5	2.190	0.293	3.2
– 24.75	196.70	182.01	9.027	9 - 0.4	2.200	0.294	3.3
– 24.50	197.64	182.94	9.022	9 - 0.4	2.211	0.296	3.3
– 24.25	198.57	183.87	9.017	9 - 0.3	2.221	0.297	3.3
– 24.00	199.51	184.81	9.013	9 - 0.2	2.232	0.298	3.3
– 23.75	200.45	185.75	9.008	9 - 0.1	2.243	0.300	3.3
– 23.50	201.39	186.70	9.003	9 - 0.0	2.253	0.301	3.3
– 23.25	202.34	187.64	8.998	9 - 0.0	2.264	0.303	3.4
– 23.00	203.29	188.60	8.993	8 - 15.9	2.275	0.304	3.4
– 22.75	204.25	189.55	8.989	8 - 15.8	2.286	0.306	3.4
– 22.50	205.20	190.51	8.984	8 - 15.7	2.296	0.307	3.4

Table N.4.4.
Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation

Temp °F	Pressure		Liquid Density		Vapor Density		Vapor Displacement %
	PSIA	PSIG	lb/gal	(lb-oz)/gal	lb/cu ft	lb/gal	
– 22.25	206.16	191.47	8.979	8 - 15.7	2.307	0.308	3.4
– 22.00	207.13	192.43	8.974	8 - 15.6	2.318	0.310	3.5
– 21.75	208.09	193.40	8.969	8 - 15.5	2.329	0.311	3.5
– 21.50	209.06	194.37	8.964	8 - 15.4	2.340	0.313	3.5
– 21.25	210.04	195.34	8.959	8 - 15.4	2.351	0.314	3.5
– 21.00	211.02	196.32	8.955	8 - 15.3	2.362	0.316	3.5
– 20.75	212.00	197.30	8.950	8 - 15.2	2.374	0.317	3.5
– 20.50	212.98	198.28	8.945	8 - 15.1	2.385	0.319	3.6
– 20.25	213.97	199.27	8.940	8 - 15.0	2.396	0.320	3.6
– 20.00	214.96	200.26	8.935	8 - 15.0	2.407	0.322	3.6
– 19.75	215.95	201.26	8.930	8 - 14.9	2.419	0.323	3.6
– 19.50	216.95	202.25	8.925	8 - 14.8	2.430	0.325	3.6
– 19.25	217.95	203.25	8.920	8 - 14.7	2.441	0.326	3.7
– 19.00	218.95	204.26	8.915	8 - 14.6	2.453	0.328	3.7
– 18.75	219.96	205.27	8.911	8 - 14.6	2.464	0.329	3.7
– 18.50	220.97	206.28	8.906	8 - 14.5	2.476	0.331	3.7
– 18.25	221.99	207.29	8.901	8 - 14.4	2.488	0.333	3.7
– 18.00	223.01	208.31	8.896	8 - 14.3	2.499	0.334	3.8
– 17.75	224.03	209.33	8.891	8 - 14.3	2.511	0.336	3.8
– 17.50	225.05	210.36	8.886	8 - 14.2	2.523	0.337	3.8
– 17.25	226.08	211.38	8.881	8 - 14.1	2.534	0.339	3.8
– 17.00	227.11	212.42	8.876	8 - 14.0	2.546	0.340	3.8
– 16.75	228.15	213.45	8.871	8 - 13.9	2.558	0.342	3.9
– 16.50	229.18	214.49	8.866	8 - 13.9	2.570	0.344	3.9
– 16.25	230.23	215.53	8.861	8 - 13.8	2.582	0.345	3.9
– 16.00	231.27	216.58	8.856	8 - 13.7	2.594	0.347	3.9
– 15.75	232.32	217.62	8.851	8 - 13.6	2.606	0.348	3.9
– 15.50	233.37	218.68	8.846	8 - 13.5	2.618	0.350	4.0
– 15.25	234.43	219.73	8.841	8 - 13.5	2.630	0.352	4.0
– 15.00	235.49	220.79	8.836	8 - 13.4	2.643	0.353	4.0
– 14.75	236.55	221.86	8.831	8 - 13.3	2.655	0.355	4.0
– 14.50	237.62	222.92	8.826	8 - 13.2	2.667	0.357	4.0
– 14.25	238.69	223.99	8.821	8 - 13.1	2.680	0.358	4.1
– 14.00	239.76	225.07	8.816	8 - 13.1	2.692	0.360	4.1
– 13.75	240.84	226.14	8.811	8 - 13.0	2.704	0.362	4.1

Table N.4.4.
Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation

Temp °F	Pressure		Liquid Density		Vapor Density		Vapor Displacement %
	PSIA	PSIG	lb/gal	(lb-oz)/gal	lb/cu ft	lb/gal	
– 13.50	241.92	227.22	8.806	8 - 12.9	2.717	0.363	4.1
– 13.25	243.00	228.31	8.801	8 - 12.8	2.729	0.365	4.1
– 13.00	244.09	229.39	8.796	8 - 12.7	2.742	0.367	4.2
– 12.75	245.18	230.49	8.791	8 - 12.7	2.755	0.368	4.2
– 12.50	246.28	231.58	8.786	8 - 12.6	2.767	0.370	4.2
– 12.25	247.37	232.68	8.781	8 - 12.5	2.780	0.372	4.2
– 12.00	248.48	233.78	8.776	8 - 12.4	2.793	0.373	4.3
– 11.75	249.58	234.89	8.771	8 - 12.3	2.806	0.375	4.3
– 11.50	250.69	236.00	8.765	8 - 12.2	2.819	0.377	4.3
– 11.25	251.80	237.11	8.760	8 - 12.2	2.832	0.379	4.3
– 11.00	252.92	238.22	8.755	8 - 12.1	2.845	0.380	4.3
– 10.75	254.04	239.34	8.750	8 - 12.0	2.858	0.382	4.4
– 10.50	255.16	240.47	8.745	8 - 11.9	2.871	0.384	4.4
– 10.25	256.29	241.60	8.740	8 - 11.8	2.884	0.386	4.4
– 10.00	257.42	242.73	8.735	8 - 11.8	2.897	0.387	4.4
– 9.75	258.56	243.86	8.730	8 - 11.7	2.911	0.389	4.5
– 9.50	259.70	245.00	8.725	8 - 11.6	2.924	0.391	4.5
– 9.25	260.84	246.14	8.719	8 - 11.5	2.937	0.393	4.5
– 9.00	261.98	247.29	8.714	8 - 11.4	2.951	0.394	4.5
– 8.75	263.13	248.44	8.709	8 - 11.3	2.964	0.396	4.5
– 8.50	264.29	249.59	8.704	8 - 11.3	2.978	0.398	4.6
– 8.25	265.44	250.75	8.699	8 - 11.2	2.991	0.400	4.6
– 8.00	266.60	251.91	8.694	8 - 11.1	3.005	0.402	4.6
– 7.75	267.77	253.07	8.688	8 - 11.0	3.019	0.404	4.6
– 7.50	268.93	254.24	8.683	8 - 10.9	3.032	0.405	4.7
– 7.25	270.11	255.41	8.678	8 - 10.8	3.046	0.407	4.7
– 7.00	271.28	256.59	8.673	8 - 10.8	3.060	0.409	4.7
– 6.75	272.46	257.76	8.668	8 - 10.7	3.074	0.411	4.7
– 6.50	273.64	258.95	8.662	8 - 10.6	3.088	0.413	4.8
– 6.25	274.83	260.13	8.657	8 - 10.5	3.102	0.415	4.8
– 6.00	276.02	261.32	8.652	8 - 10.4	3.116	0.417	4.8
– 5.75	277.21	262.52	8.647	8 - 10.3	3.130	0.418	4.8
– 5.50	278.41	263.72	8.641	8 - 10.3	3.144	0.420	4.9
– 5.25	279.61	264.92	8.636	8 - 10.2	3.159	0.422	4.9
– 5.00	280.82	266.12	8.631	8 - 10.1	3.173	0.424	4.9

Table N.4.4.
Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation

Temp °F	Pressure		Liquid Density		Vapor Density		Vapor Displacement %
	PSIA	PSIG	lb/gal	(lb-oz)/gal	lb/cu ft	lb/gal	
– 4.75	282.03	267.33	8.626	8 - 10.0	3.187	0.426	4.9
– 4.50	283.24	268.55	8.620	8 - 9.9	3.202	0.428	5.0
– 4.25	284.46	269.76	8.615	8 - 9.8	3.216	0.430	5.0
– 4.00	285.68	270.98	8.610	8 - 9.8	3.231	0.432	5.0
– 3.75	286.90	272.21	8.604	8 - 9.7	3.245	0.434	5.0
– 3.50	288.13	273.44	8.599	8 - 9.6	3.260	0.436	5.1
– 3.25	289.37	274.67	8.594	8 - 9.5	3.275	0.438	5.1
– 3.00	290.60	275.91	8.589	8 - 9.4	3.289	0.440	5.1
– 2.75	291.84	277.15	8.583	8 - 9.3	3.304	0.442	5.1
– 2.50	293.09	278.39	8.578	8 - 9.2	3.319	0.444	5.2
– 2.25	294.33	279.64	8.573	8 - 9.2	3.334	0.446	5.2
– 2.00	295.58	280.89	8.567	8 - 9.1	3.349	0.448	5.2
– 1.75	296.84	282.14	8.562	8 - 9.0	3.364	0.450	5.3
– 1.50	298.10	283.40	8.556	8 - 8.9	3.379	0.452	5.3
– 1.25	299.36	284.67	8.551	8 - 8.8	3.395	0.454	5.3
– 1.00	300.63	285.93	8.546	8 - 8.7	3.410	0.456	5.3
– 0.75	301.90	287.21	8.540	8 - 8.6	3.425	0.458	5.4
– 0.50	303.18	288.48	8.535	8 - 8.6	3.440	0.460	5.4
– 0.25	304.46	289.76	8.530	8 - 8.5	3.456	0.462	5.4
0.00	305.74	291.74	8.524	8 - 8.4	3.471	0.464	5.4
0.25	307.03	292.33	8.519	8 - 8.3	3.487	0.466	5.5
0.50	308.32	293.62	8.513	8 - 8.2	3.503	0.468	5.5
0.75	309.61	294.92	8.508	8 - 8.1	3.518	0.470	5.5
1.00	310.91	296.21	8.502	8 - 8.0	3.534	0.472	5.6
1.25	312.21	297.52	8.497	8 - 8.0	3.550	0.475	5.6
1.50	313.52	298.82	8.491	8 - 7.9	3.566	0.477	5.6
1.75	314.83	300.13	8.486	8 - 7.8	3.582	0.479	5.6
2.00	316.15	301.45	8.480	8 - 7.7	3.598	0.481	5.7
2.25	317.46	302.77	8.475	8 - 7.6	3.614	0.483	5.7
2.50	318.79	304.09	8.469	8 - 7.5	3.630	0.485	5.7
2.75	320.11	305.42	8.464	8 - 7.4	3.646	0.487	5.8
3.00	321.45	306.75	8.458	8 - 7.3	3.662	0.490	5.8
3.25	322.78	308.08	8.453	8 - 7.2	3.679	0.492	5.8
3.50	324.12	309.42	8.447	8 - 7.2	3.695	0.494	5.8
3.75	325.46	310.77	8.442	8 - 7.1	3.712	0.496	5.9

Table N.4.4.
Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation

Temp °F	Pressure		Liquid Density		Vapor Density		Vapor Displacement %
	PSIA	PSIG	lb/gal	(lb-oz)/gal	lb/cu ft	lb/gal	
4.00	326.81	312.11	8.436	8 - 7.0	3.728	0.498	5.9
4.25	328.16	313.46	8.431	8 - 6.9	3.745	0.501	5.9
4.50	329.52	314.82	8.425	8 - 6.8	3.761	0.503	6.0
4.75	330.88	316.18	8.420	8 - 6.7	3.778	0.505	6.0
5.00	332.24	317.54	8.414	8 - 6.6	3.795	0.507	6.0
5.25	333.61	318.91	8.408	8 - 6.5	3.812	0.510	6.1
5.50	334.98	320.28	8.403	8 - 6.4	3.829	0.512	6.1
5.75	336.35	321.66	8.397	8 - 6.4	3.846	0.514	6.1
6.00	337.73	323.04	8.392	8 - 6.3	3.863	0.516	6.2
6.25	339.12	324.42	8.386	8 - 6.2	3.880	0.519	6.2
6.50	340.51	325.81	8.380	8 - 6.1	3.897	0.521	6.2
6.75	341.90	327.20	8.375	8 - 6.0	3.915	0.523	6.3
7.00	343.30	328.60	8.369	8 - 5.9	3.932	0.526	6.3
7.25	344.70	330.00	8.363	8 - 5.8	3.949	0.528	6.3
7.50	346.10	331.41	8.358	8 - 5.7	3.967	0.530	6.3
7.75	347.51	332.82	8.352	8 - 5.6	3.984	0.533	6.4
8.00	348.92	334.23	8.346	8 - 5.5	4.002	0.535	6.4
8.25	350.34	335.65	8.341	8 - 5.4	4.020	0.537	6.4
8.50	351.76	337.07	8.335	8 - 5.4	4.038	0.540	6.5
8.75	353.19	338.49	8.335	8 - 5.4	4.038	0.540	6.5
9.00	354.62	339.92	8.323	8 - 5.2	4.073	0.545	6.5
9.25	356.06	341.36	8.318	8 - 5.1	4.091	0.547	6.6
9.50	357.49	342.80	8.312	8 - 5.0	4.110	0.549	6.6
9.75	358.94	344.24	8.306	8 - 4.9	4.128	0.552	6.6
10.00	360.38	345.69	8.300	8 - 4.8	4.146	0.554	6.7
10.25	361.84	347.14	8.295	8 - 4.7	4.164	0.557	6.7
10.50	363.29	348.60	8.289	8 - 4.6	4.183	0.559	6.7
10.75	364.75	350.06	8.283	8 - 4.5	4.201	0.562	6.8
11.00	366.22	351.52	8.277	8 - 4.4	4.220	0.564	6.8
11.25	367.68	352.99	8.271	8 - 4.3	4.238	0.567	6.8
11.50	369.16	354.46	8.266	8 - 4.2	4.257	0.569	6.9
11.75	370.64	355.94	8.260	8 - 4.2	4.276	0.572	6.9
12.00	372.12	357.42	8.254	8 - 4.1	4.295	0.574	7.0
12.25	373.60	358.91	8.248	8 - 4.0	4.314	0.577	7.0
12.50	375.09	360.40	8.242	8 - 3.9	4.333	0.579	7.0

Table N.4.4.
Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation

Temp °F	Pressure		Liquid Density		Vapor Density		Vapor Displacement %
	PSIA	PSIG	lb/gal	(lb-oz)/gal	lb/cu ft	lb/gal	
12.75	376.59	361.89	8.236	8 - 3.8	4.352	0.582	7.1
13.00	378.09	363.39	8.230	8 - 3.7	4.371	0.584	7.1
13.25	379.59	364.89	8.224	8 - 3.6	4.390	0.587	7.1
13.50	381.10	366.40	8.219	8 - 3.5	4.410	0.589	7.2
13.75	382.61	367.91	8.213	8 - 3.4	4.429	0.592	7.2
14.00	384.13	369.43	8.207	8 - 3.3	4.449	0.595	7.2
14.25	385.65	370.95	8.201	8 - 3.2	4.468	0.597	7.3
14.50	387.17	372.48	8.195	8 - 3.1	4.488	0.600	7.3
14.75	388.70	374.01	8.189	8 - 3.0	4.508	0.603	7.4
15.00	390.24	375.54	8.183	8 - 2.9	4.527	0.605	7.4
15.25	391.78	377.08	8.177	8 - 2.8	4.547	0.608	7.4
15.50	393.32	378.62	8.171	8 - 2.7	4.567	0.611	7.5
15.75	394.87	380.17	8.165	8 - 2.6	4.587	0.613	7.5
16.00	396.42	381.72	8.159	8 - 2.5	4.608	0.616	7.5
16.25	397.98	383.28	8.153	8 - 2.4	4.628	0.619	7.6
16.50	399.54	384.84	8.147	8 - 2.3	4.648	0.621	7.6
16.75	401.10	386.41	8.141	8 - 2.2	4.669	0.624	7.7
17.00	402.67	387.98	8.134	8 - 2.2	4.689	0.627	7.7
17.25	404.25	389.55	8.128	8 - 2.1	4.710	0.630	7.7
17.50	405.82	391.13	8.122	8 - 2.0	4.731	0.632	7.8
17.75	407.41	392.71	8.116	8 - 1.9	4.751	0.635	7.8
18.00	409.00	394.30	8.110	8 - 1.8	4.772	0.638	7.9
18.25	410.59	395.89	8.104	8 - 1.7	4.793	0.641	7.9
18.50	412.19	397.49	8.098	8 - 1.6	4.814	0.644	7.9
18.75	413.79	399.09	8.092	8 - 1.5	4.835	0.646	8.0
19.00	415.39	400.70	8.085	8 - 1.4	4.857	0.649	8.0
19.25	417.00	402.31	8.079	8 - 1.3	4.878	0.652	8.1
19.50	418.62	403.92	8.073	8 - 1.2	4.900	0.655	8.1
19.75	420.24	405.54	8.067	8 - 1.1	4.921	0.658	8.2
20.00	421.86	407.17	8.061	8 - 1.0	4.943	0.661	8.2

N.4.5. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the discharge rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by

the manufacturer. For devices equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator, results shall be based on tests with either:

- (1) all runs conducted with the compensated (net) volume (e.g., with the temperature or density compensator activated); or
- (2) all runs conducted with the uncompensated (gross) volume (e.g., with the temperature or density compensator deactivated).

(Amended 2019)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application.

T.1.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances for normal and special tests shall be as shown in Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Carbon Dioxide Liquid-Measuring Devices.

Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Carbon Dioxide Liquid-Measuring Devices				
Accuracy Class	Application	Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance	Special Test Tolerance
2.5	Liquid carbon dioxide	1.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %

(Table Added 2003) (Amended 2003)

T.2.1. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. Also see N.4.5. Repeatability Tests.
(Added 2002) (Amended 2019)

T.3. On Tests Using Type 2 Transfer Standards. – When commercial meters are tested using a Type 2 transfer standard, the tolerance applied to the meter under test shall be calculated using the formula specified in Section 1.10. General Code, paragraph G-T.5. Tolerances on Tests When Type 2 Transfer Standards Are Used.
(Amended 2023)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Discharge Rate. – A device shall be so installed that the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. If necessary, means for flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation.

UR.1.2. Length of Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose shall be of such a length and design as to keep vaporization of the liquid to a minimum.

UR.1.3. Maintenance of Liquid State. – A device shall be so installed and operated that the product being measured shall remain in the liquid state during passage through the meter.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual) and the primary recording elements shall be returned to zero immediately before each delivery.

UR.2.2. Condition of Discharge System. – The discharge hose, up to the valve at the end of the discharge hose, shall be completely filled and pre-cooled to liquid temperatures before a “zero” condition is established and prior to the start of a commercial delivery. Means shall be provided to fill the discharge hose with liquid prior to the start of a delivery.

UR.2.3. Vapor Equalization Line. – A vapor equalization line shall not be used during a metered delivery unless the quantity of vapor displaced from the buyer’s tank to the seller’s tank is deducted from the metered quantity. The appropriate correction values shall apply as specified in Table N.4.4. Automatic Temperature or Density Compensation.

UR.2.4. Temperature or Density Compensation.

UR.2.4.1. Use of Automatic Temperature or Density Compensators. – Devices equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator shall have the compensator connected, operable, and in use at all times. Such automatic temperature or density compensator may not be removed.

UR.2.4.2. Recorded Representations. – Any recorded representation based on a reading of a device that is equipped with an automatic temperature or density compensator shall include that the quantity delivered has been temperature or density compensated.

(Amended 2023)

UR.2.5. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a delivery is begun, and in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

UR.2.6. Sale by Weight. – All quantity determinations shall be made by means of an approved and sealed weighing or measuring device. All sales shall be stated in kilograms or pounds.

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Section 3.39. Hydrogen Gas-Measuring Devices

The status of Section 3.39. Hydrogen Gas-Measuring Devices was changed from “tentative” to “permanent” effective January 1, 2020.

(Added 2010) (Amended 2019)

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices that are used for the measurement of hydrogen gas in the vapor state used as a vehicle fuel.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) Devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges.
- (b) The wholesale delivery of hydrogen gas.
- (c) Devices used for dispensing a hydrogen gas with a hydrogen fuel index lower than 99.97 % and concentrations of specified impurities that exceed level limits in the latest version of SAE International J2719 “Hydrogen Fuel Quality for Fuel Cell Vehicles.”
- (d) Systems that measure pressure, volume, and temperature with a calculating device to determine the mass of gas accumulated in or discharged from a tank of known volume.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Hydrogen Gas-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.4. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) will accept for type evaluation only those devices that comply with all requirements of this code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Indicating and Recording Elements.

S.1.1. Indicating Elements. – A measuring assembly shall include an indicating element that continuously displays measurement results relative to quantity and total price. Indications shall be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under normal conditions of operation of the device.

S.1.2. Vehicle Fuel Dispensers. – A hydrogen gas dispenser used to fuel vehicles shall be of the computing type and shall indicate the mass, the unit price, and the total price of each delivery.

S.1.3. Units.

S.1.3.1. Units of Measurement. – Deliveries shall be indicated and recorded in kilograms and decimal subdivisions thereof.

S.1.3.2. Numerical Value of Quantity-Value Divisions. – The value of an interval (i.e., increment or scale division) shall be equal to:

- (a) 1, 2, or 5; or

- (b) a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1, 2, or 5.

Examples: quantity-value divisions may be 10, 20, 50, 100; or 0.01, 0.02, 0.05; or 0.1, 0.2, or 0.5; etc.

S.1.3.3. Maximum Value of Quantity-Value Divisions. – The maximum value of the quantity-value division shall not be greater than 0.5% of the minimum measured quantity.

S.1.3.4. Values Defined. – Indicated values shall be adequately defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, symbols, or combinations thereof. A display of “zero” shall be a zero digit for all displayed digits to the right of the decimal mark and at least one to the left.

S.1.4. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) 0.001 kg on devices with a marked maximum flow rate of 30 kg/min or less; or
- (b) 0.01 kg on devices with a marked maximum flow rate of more than 30 kg/min.

S.2. Operating Requirements.

S.2.1. Return to Zero.

- (a) The primary indicating and the primary recording elements, if the device is equipped to record, shall be provided with a means for readily returning the indication to zero either automatically or manually.
- (b) It shall not be possible to return primary indicating elements, or primary recording elements, beyond the correct zero position.

S.2.2. Indicator Reset Mechanism. – The reset mechanism for the indicating element shall not be operable during a delivery. Once the zeroing operation has begun, it shall not be possible to indicate a value other than the latest measurement, or “zeros” when the zeroing operation has been completed.

S.2.3. Provision for Power Loss.

S.2.3.1. Transaction Information. – In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable for at least 15 minutes at the dispenser or at the console if the console is accessible to the customer.

S.2.3.2. User Information. – The device memory shall retain information on the quantity of fuel dispensed and the sales price totals during power loss.

S.2.4. Display of Unit Price and Product Identity.

S.2.4.1. Unit Price. – A computing or money-operated device shall be able to display on each face the unit price at which the device is set to compute or to dispense.

S.2.4.2. Product Identity. – A device shall be able to conspicuously display on each side the identity of the product being dispensed.

S.2.4.3. Selection of Unit Price. – When a product is offered for sale at more than one unit price through a computing device, the selection of the unit price shall be made prior to delivery using controls on the device or other customer-activated controls. A system shall not permit a change to the unit price during delivery of a product.

S.2.4.4. Agreement Between Indications. – All quantity, unit price, and total price indications within a measuring system shall agree for each transaction.

S.2.5. Money-Value Computations. – A computing device shall compute the total sales price at any single-purchase unit price for which the product being measured is offered for sale at any delivery possible within either the measurement range of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less.

S.2.5.1. Auxiliary Elements. – If a system is equipped with auxiliary indications, all indicated money value and quantity divisions of the auxiliary element shall be identical with those of the primary element.

S.2.5.2. Display of Quantity and Total Price. – When a delivery is completed, the total price and quantity for that transaction shall be displayed on the face of the dispenser for at least 5 minutes or until the next transaction is initiated by using controls on the device or other user-activated controls.

S.2.6. Recorded Representations, Point of Sale Systems. – A receipt shall be available through a built-in or separate recording element for transactions conducted with point-of-sale systems or devices activated by debit cards, credit cards, and/or cash. The receipt shall contain the following information for products delivered by the dispenser:

- (a) the total mass of the delivery;
- (b) the unit price;
- (c) the total computed price; and
- (d) the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number.

(Amended 2023)

S.2.7. Indication of Delivery. – The device shall automatically show on its face the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered (up to the nominal capacity).

S.2.8. Automatic Timeout – Pay-At-Vehicle Fuel Dispensers. – *Once a vehicle fuel dispenser has been authorized, it must deauthorize within two minutes if not activated. Reauthorization of the vehicle fuel dispenser must be performed before any product is delivered. If the time limit to deauthorize the vehicle fuel dispenser is programmable, it shall not accept an entry greater than two minutes.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020]

(Added 2019)

S.3. Design of Measuring Elements and Measuring Systems.

S.3.1. Maximum and Minimum Flow-Rates. – The ratio of the maximum to minimum flow-rates specified by the manufacturer for devices measuring gases shall be 10:1 or greater.

S.3.2. Adjustment Means. – An assembly shall be provided with means to change the ratio between the indicated quantity and the quantity of gas measured by the assembly. A bypass on the measuring assembly shall not be used for these means.

S.3.2.1. Discontinuous Adjusting Means. – When the adjusting means changes ratio between the indicated quantity and the quantity of measured gas in a discontinuous manner, the consecutive values of the ratio shall not differ by more than 0.1 %.

S.3.3. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as

specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that no adjustment can be made of:

- (a) each individual measurement element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries;
- (c) the zero-adjustment mechanism; and
- (d) any metrological parameter that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity of the device or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal. Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.3.3. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.

(Amended 2019)

Table S.3.3. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Method of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. The information may also be available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

(Amended 2016)

S.3.4. Automatic Density Correction.

- (a) An automatic means to determine and correct for changes in product density shall be incorporated in any hydrogen gas-measuring system where measurements are affected by changes in the density of the product being measured.
- (b) Volume-measuring devices with automatic temperature compensation used to measure hydrogen gas as a vehicle fuel shall be equipped with an automatic means to determine and correct for changes in product density due to changes in the temperature, pressure, and composition of the product.

S.3.5. Pressurizing the Discharge Hose. – The discharge hose for hydrogen gas shall automatically pressurize to a pressure equal to or greater than the receiving vessel prior to the device beginning to register the delivery. The indications shall not advance as a result of the initial pressurization or the purging/bleeding of the discharge hose.

S.3.6. Zero-Set-Back Interlock, Retail Vehicle Fuel Devices.

- (a) A device shall be constructed so that:
 - (1) when the device is shut-off at the end of a delivery an automatic interlock prevents a subsequent delivery until the indicating element and recording elements, if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions; and
 - (2) it shall not be possible to return the discharge nozzle to its start position unless the zero set back interlock is engaged or becomes engaged.
- (b) For systems with more than one:
 - (1) dispenser supplied by a single measuring element, an effective automatic control valve in each dispenser prevents product from being delivered until the indicating elements on that dispenser are in a correct zero position; or
 - (2) hose supplied by a single measuring element, effective automatic means must be provided to prevent product from being delivered until the indicating element(s) corresponding to each hose are in a correct zero position.

S.4. Discharge Lines and Valves.

S.4.1. Diversion of Measured Product. – No means shall be provided by which any measured product can be diverted from the measuring device.

S.4.2. Directional Flow Valves. – If a reversal of flow could result in errors that exceed the tolerance for the minimum measured quantity, a valve or valves or other effective means, automatic in operation (and equipped with a pressure limiting device, if necessary) to prevent the reversal of flow shall be properly installed in the system. (Also see N.1. Minimum Measured Quantity.)

S.4.3. Other Valves. – Check valves and closing mechanisms that are not used to define the measured quantity shall have relief valves (if necessary) to dissipate any abnormally high pressure that may arise in the measuring assembly.

S.5. Markings. – A measuring system shall be conspicuously, legibly, and indelibly marked with the following information:

- (a) pattern approval mark (i.e., type approval number);

- (b) name and address of the manufacturer or his trademark and, if required by the weights and measures authority, the manufacturer's identification mark in addition to the trademark;
- (c) model designation or product name selected by the manufacturer;
- (d) nonrepetitive serial number;
- (e) the accuracy class of the device as specified by the manufacturer consistent with Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Hydrogen-Gas Measuring Devices;
- (f) maximum and minimum flow rates in kilograms per unit of time;
- (g) maximum working pressure;
- (h) applicable range of ambient temperature if other than $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- (i) minimum measured quantity; and
- (j) product limitations (such as fuel quality), if applicable.

S.5.1. Location of Marking Information; Hydrogen-Fuel Dispensers. – The marking information required in General Code, paragraph G S.1. Identification shall appear as follows:

- (a) within 60 cm (24 in) to 150 cm (60 in) from the base of the dispenser;
- (b) either internally and/or externally provided the information is permanent and easily read; and accessible for inspection; and
- (c) on a portion of the device that cannot be readily removed or interchanged (i.e., not on a service access panel).

The use of a dispenser key or tool to access internal marking information is permitted for retail hydrogen-measuring devices.

S.6. Recording Element. – When an assembly is equipped with means for recording the measured quantity, the recorded information must agree with the indications on the dispenser for the transaction and the recorded values shall be clearly defined.

S.6.1. Recorded Representations. – When a quantity is delivered the recorded representation quantity shall include an identification number, the time and date, and the name of the seller.

(Amended 2023)

S.7. Totalizers for Vehicle Fuel Dispensers. – Vehicle fuel dispensers shall be equipped with a nonresettable totalizer for the quantity delivered through each separate measuring device.

S.8. Minimum Measured Quantity. – The minimum measured quantity shall satisfy the conditions of use of the measuring system as follows:

- (a) Measuring systems having a maximum flow rate less than or equal to 4 kg/min shall have a minimum measured quantity not exceeding 0.5 kg.
- (b) Measuring systems having a maximum flow rate greater than 4 kg/min but not greater than 12 kg/min shall have a minimum measured quantity not exceeding 1.0 kg.

N. Notes

N.1. Minimum Measured Quantity. – The minimum measured quantity shall be specified by the manufacturer.

N.2. Test Medium. – The device shall be tested with the product commercially measured except that, in a type evaluation examination, hydrogen gas as specified in NIST Handbook 130 shall be used.

N.3. Test Drafts. – The minimum test shall be one test draft at twice the declared minimum measured quantity and one test draft at approximately five times the minimum measured quantity or 4 kg, whichever is greater. More tests may be performed over the range of normal quantities dispensed. (Also see T.3. Repeatability.)

The test draft shall be made at flows representative of that during normal delivery. The pressure drop between the dispenser and the proving system shall not be greater than that for normal deliveries. The control of the flow (e.g., pipework or valve(s) size, etc.) shall be such that the flow of the measuring system is maintained within the range specified by the manufacturer.

N.4. Tests.

N.4.1. Master Meter (Transfer) Standard Test. – When comparing a measuring system with a calibrated transfer standard, the minimum test shall be one test draft at the declared minimum measured quantity and one test draft at approximately ten times the minimum measured quantity or 1 kg, whichever is greater. More tests may be performed over the range of normal quantities dispensed.

N.4.1.1. Verification of Master Metering Systems. – A master metering system used to verify a hydrogen gas-measuring device shall be verified before and after the verification process. A master metering system used to calibrate a hydrogen gas-measuring device shall be verified before starting the calibration and after the calibration process.

N.4.2. Gravimetric Tests. – The weight of the test drafts shall be equal to at least twice the amount delivered by the device at the declared minimum measured quantity and one test draft at approximately five times the minimum measured quantity or 4 kg, whichever is greater. More tests may be performed over the range of normal quantities dispensed.

N.4.3. PVT Pressure Volume Temperature Test. – The minimum test with a calibrated volumetric standard shall be one test draft at twice the declared minimum measured quantity and one test draft at approximately five times the minimum measured quantity or 4 kg, whichever is greater. More tests may be performed over the range of normal quantities dispensed.

N.5. Minimum Measured Quantity. – The device shall be tested for a delivery equal to the declared minimum measured quantity when the device is likely to be used to make deliveries on the order of the declared minimum measured quantity.

N.6. Testing Procedures.

N.6.1. General. – The device or system shall be tested under normal operating conditions of the dispenser.

The test draft shall be made at flows representative of that during normal delivery. The pressure drop between the dispenser and the proving system shall not be greater than that for normal deliveries. The control of the flow (e.g., pipework or valve(s) size, etc.) shall be such that the flow of the measuring system is maintained within the range specified by the manufacturer.

N.6.2. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability should include a minimum of three consecutive test drafts of approximately the same size and be conducted under controlled conditions where variations in factors are reduced to minimize the effect on the results obtained. When conducting the tests, the discharge rates shall be within the minimum and maximum discharge rates as marked by the manufacturer.

(Amended 2019)

N.7. Density. – Temperature and pressure of hydrogen gas shall be measured during the test for the determination of density or volume correction factors when applicable. For the thermophysical properties of hydrogen the following publications shall apply: for density calculations at temperatures above 255 K and pressures up to 120 MPa, a simple relationship may be used that is given in the publication of Lemmon et al., J. Res. NIST, 2008. Calculations for a wider range of conditions and additional thermophysical properties of hydrogen are available free of charge online at the “NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69” (www.webbook.nist.gov/chemistry), or available for purchase from NIST as the computer program NIST Standard Reference Database 23 “NIST Reference Fluid Thermodynamic and Transport Properties Database (REFPROP): Version 10.0” (www.nist.gov/srd/refprop). These calculations are based on the reference Leachman, J.W., Jacobsen, R.T, Lemmon, E.W., and Penoncello, S.G. “Fundamental Equations of State for Parahydrogen, Normal Hydrogen, and Orthohydrogen” published in the Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data (www.nist.gov/publications/fundamental-equations-state-parahydrogen-normal-hydrogen-and-orthohydrogen?pub_id=832374).

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances, General.

- (a) The tolerances apply equally to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.
- (b) The tolerances apply to all products at all temperatures measured at any flow rate within the rated measuring range of the device.

T.2. Tolerances. – The tolerances for hydrogen gas measuring devices are listed in Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Hydrogen Gas-Measuring Devices. (Proposed tolerance values are based on previous work with compressed gas products and will be confirmed based on performance data evaluated by the U.S. National Work Group.)

Table T.2. Accuracy Classes and Tolerances for Hydrogen Gas-Measuring Devices			
Accuracy Class	Application or Commodity Being Measured	Acceptance Tolerance	Maintenance Tolerance
7.0	Hydrogen gas as a vehicle fuel	5.0 %	7.0 %

(Amended 2016)

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate and draft size, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance. Also see N.6.2. Repeatability Tests.

(Amended 2019)

T.4. Tolerance Application on Test Using Type 2 Transfer Standard Test Method. – When commercial meters are tested using a Type 2 transfer standard, the tolerance applied to the meter under test shall be calculated using the formula specified in Section 1.10. General Code, G-T.5. Tolerances on Tests When Type 2 Transfer Standards Are Used.

(Amended 2023)

T.5. Tolerance Application in Type Evaluation Examinations for Devices. – For type evaluation examinations, the tolerance values shall apply under the following conditions:

- (a) at any temperature and pressure within the operating range of the device, and
- (b) for all quantities greater than the minimum measured quantity.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements.

UR.1.1. Computing-Type Device; Retail Dispenser. – A hydrogen gas dispenser used to refuel vehicles shall be of the computing type and shall indicate the mass, the unit price, and the total price of each delivery.

UR.1.2. Discharge Hose-Length. – The length of the discharge hose on a retail fuel dispenser:

- (a) shall not exceed 4.6 m (15 ft) unless it can be demonstrated that a longer hose is essential to permit deliveries to be made to receiving vehicles or vessels;
- (b) shall be measured from its housing or outlet of the discharge line to the inlet of the discharge nozzle; and
- (c) shall be measured with the hose fully extended if it is coiled or otherwise retained or connected inside a housing.

An unnecessarily remote location of a device shall not be accepted as justification for an abnormally long hose.

UR.1.3. Minimum Measured Quantity.

- (a) The minimum measured quantity shall be specified by the manufacturer.
- (b) The minimum measured quantity appropriate for a transaction may be specified by the weights and measures authority. A device may have a declared minimum measured quantity smaller than that specified by the weights and measures authority; however, the device must perform within the performance requirements for the declared or specified minimum measured quantity up to deliveries at the maximum measurement range.
- (c) The minimum measured quantity shall satisfy the conditions of use of the measuring system as follows:
 - (1) measuring systems having a maximum flow rate less than or equal to 4 kg/min shall have a minimum measured quantity not exceeding 0.5 kg; and
 - (2) measuring systems having a maximum flow rate greater than 4 kg/min but not greater than 12 kg/min shall have a minimum measured quantity not exceeding 1.0 kg.

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Manufacturer's Instructions. – A device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and the installation shall be sufficiently secure and rigid to maintain this condition.

UR.2.2. Discharge Rate. – A device shall be installed so that after initial equalization the actual maximum discharge rate will not exceed the rated maximum discharge rate. Automatic means of flow regulation shall be incorporated in the installation if necessary.

UR.2.3. Low-Flow Cut-Off Valve. – If a measuring system is equipped with a programmable or adjustable "low-flow cut-off" feature:

- (a) the low-flow cut-off value shall not be set at flow rates lower than the minimum operating flow rate specified by the manufacturer on the measuring device; and
- (b) the system shall be equipped with flow control valves which prevent the flow of product and stop the indicator from registering product flow whenever the product flow rate is less than the low-flow cut-off value.

UR.3. Use of Device.

UR.3.1. Unit Price and Product Identity for Retail Dispensers. – The unit price at which the dispenser is set to compute shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on the face of a retail dispenser used in direct sale.

UR.3.2. Vehicle-Mounted Measuring Systems Recording Element.

(Amended 2023)

UR.3.2.1. Recording Element. – Vehicle-mounted measuring systems shall be equipped with a means to record all sales where product is delivered through the device and shall comply with G-S.5.6. Recorded Representations. A copy of the recorded representation issued by the device shall be provided to the customer at the time of delivery or as otherwise specified by the customer.

(Amended 2023)

UR.3.2.2. Ticket in Printing Device. – A ticket shall not be inserted into a device equipped with a ticket printer until immediately before a delivery is begun, and in no case shall a ticket be in the device when the vehicle is in motion while on a public street, highway, or thoroughfare.

UR.3.3. Recorded Representations. – The total price, the total quantity of the delivery, and the price per unit shall be provided on any recorded representation issued by a device of the computing type and containing any one of these values.

(Amended 2023)

UR.3.4. Steps After Dispensing. – After delivery to a customer from a retail dispenser:

- (a) the device shall be shut-off at the end of a delivery, through an automatic interlock that prevents a subsequent delivery until the indicating elements and recording elements, if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions; and
- (b) the discharge nozzle shall not be returned to its start position unless the zero set-back interlock is engaged or becomes engaged by the act of disconnecting the nozzle or the act of returning the discharge nozzle.

UR.3.5. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual), and the primary recording elements shall be returned to zero immediately before each delivery.

UR.3.6. Return of Product to Storage, Retail Hydrogen Gas Dispensers. – Provisions at the site shall be made for returning product to storage or disposing of the product in a safe and timely manner during or following testing operations. Such provisions may include return lines, or cylinders adequate in size and number to permit this procedure.

UR.3.7. Conversion Factors. – Established correction values. (Also see references in N.7. Density.) shall be used whenever measured hydrogen gas is billed. All sales shall be based on kilograms.

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Section 3.40. Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems

Section 3.40. Electric Vehicle-Fueling Systems was added as a “tentative code” in 2015. In July 2022, the status of the code was changed from “tentative” to “permanent” effective January 1, 2023.

(Amended 2022)

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices, accessories, and systems used for the measurement of electricity dispensed in vehicle fuel applications wherein a quantity determination or statement of measure is used wholly or partially as a basis for sale or upon which a charge for service is based.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) The use of any measure or measuring device owned, maintained, and used by a public utility or municipality only in connection with measuring electricity subject to the authority having jurisdiction such as the Public Utilities Commission.
- (b) Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSEs) used solely for dispensing electrical energy in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges or compensation.
- (c) The wholesale delivery of electricity.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Electric Fueling Systems shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.3.1. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) with Integral Time-Measuring Devices. – An EVSE that is used for both the sale of electricity as vehicle fuel and used to measure time during which services (e.g., vehicle parking) are received. These devices shall also meet the requirements of Section 5.55. Timing Devices.

A.4. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) will accept for type evaluation only those EVSEs that comply with all requirements of this code and have received safety certification by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL).

S. Specifications

S.1. Primary Indicating and Recording Elements.

S.1.1. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE). – An EVSE used to charge electric vehicles shall be of the computing type and shall indicate the electrical energy, the unit price, and the total price of each transaction.

- (a) EVSEs capable of applying multiple unit prices over the course of a single transaction shall also be capable of indicating the start and stop time, the total quantity of energy delivered, the unit price, and the total price for the quantity of energy delivered during each discrete phase corresponding to one of the multiple unit prices.
- (b) EVSEs capable of applying additional fees for time-based and other services shall also be capable of indicating the total time measured; the unit price(s) for the additional time-based service(s); the total computed price(s) for the time measured; and the total transaction price, including the total price for the energy and all additional fees.

S.1.2. EVSE Indicating Elements. – An EVSE used to charge electric vehicles shall include an indicating element that accumulates continuously and displays, for a minimum of 15 seconds at the activation by the user

and at the start and end of the transaction, the correct measurement results relative to quantity and total price. Indications shall be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under normal conditions of operation of the device. All indications and representations of electricity sold shall be clearly identified and separate from other time-based fees indicated by an EVSE that is used for both the sale of electricity as vehicle fuel and the sale of other separate time-based services (e.g., vehicle parking).

S.1.2.1. Multiple EVSEs Associated with a Single Indicating Element. – A system with a single indicating element for two or more EVSEs shall be provided with means to display information from the individual EVSE(s) selected or displayed, and shall be provided with an automatic means to indicate clearly and definitely which EVSE is associated with the displayed information.

S.1.3. EVSE Units.

S.1.3.1. EVSE Units of Measurement. – EVSE units used to charge electric vehicles shall be indicated and recorded in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and decimal subdivisions thereof.

(Amended 2022)

S.1.3.2. EVSE Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery by an EVSE, and recorded delivery if the EVSE is equipped to record:

- (a) for AC systems shall not exceed 0.000 1 kWh;
- (b) for DC systems shall not exceed 0.001 kWh; and
- (c) the value of the kWh shall be expressed only as a decimal submultiple of 1 that satisfy (a) and (b).

(Amended 2022)

S.1.3.3. Values Defined. – Indicated values shall be adequately defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, symbols, or combinations thereof. An indication of “zero” shall be a zero digit for all displayed digits to the right of the decimal mark and at least one to the left.

S.2. EVSE Operating Requirements.

S.2.1. EVSE Return to Zero.

- (a) The primary indicating and the primary recording elements of an EVSE used to charge electric vehicles, if the EVSE is equipped to record, shall be provided with a means for readily returning the indication to zero either automatically or manually.
- (b) It shall not be possible to return primary indicating elements, or primary recording elements, beyond the correct zero position.

S.2.2. EVSE Indicator Zero Reset Mechanism. – The reset mechanism for the indicating element of an EVSE used to charge electric vehicles shall not be operable during a transaction. Once the zeroing operation has begun, it shall not be possible to indicate a value other than: the latest measurement; “all zeros;” blank the indication; or provide other indications that cannot be interpreted as a measurement during the zeroing operation.

S.2.3. EVSE Provision for Power Loss.

S.2.3.1. Transaction Information. – In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction (i.e., delivery is complete and payment is settled) in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable through one of the means listed below or the transaction shall be terminated without any charge for the electrical energy transfer to the vehicle:

- (a) at the EVSE;

- (b) at the console, if the console is accessible to the customer;
- (c) via on site internet access; or
- (d) through toll-free phone access.

For EVSEs in parking areas where vehicles are commonly left for extended periods, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss shall be determinable through one of the above means for at least eight hours.

S.2.3.2. Transaction Termination. – In the event of a power loss, either:

- (a) the transaction shall terminate at the time of the power loss; or
- (b) the EVSE may continue charging without additional authorization if the EVSE is able to determine it is connected to the same vehicle before and after the supply power outage.

In either case, there must be a clear indication on the receipt provided to the customer of the interruption, including the date and time of the interruption along with other information required under S.2.6. EVSE Recorded Representations.

S.2.3.3. User Information. – The EVSE memory, or equipment on the network supporting the EVSE, shall retain information on the quantity of fuel dispensed and the sales price totals during power loss.

S.2.4. EVSE Indication of Unit Price and Equipment Capacity and Type of Voltage.

S.2.4.1. Unit Price. – An EVSE shall be able to indicate on each face the unit price at which the EVSE is set to compute or to dispense at any point in time during a transaction.

S.2.4.2. Equipment Capacity and Type of Voltage. – An EVSE shall be able to conspicuously indicate on each face the maximum rate of energy transfer (i.e., maximum power) and the type of current associated with each unit price offered (e.g., 7 kW AC, 25 kW DC, etc.).

S.2.4.3. Selection of Unit Price. – When electrical energy is offered for sale at more than one unit price through an EVSE, the selection of the unit price shall be made prior to delivery through a deliberate action of the purchaser to select the unit price for the fuel delivery. Except when the conditions for variable price structure have been approved by the customer prior to the sale, a system shall not permit a change to the unit price during delivery of electrical energy.

Note: When electrical energy is offered at more than one unit price, selection of the unit price may be through the deliberate action of the purchaser: 1) using controls on the EVSE; 2) through the purchaser's use of personal or vehicle-mounted electronic equipment communicating with the system; or 3) verbal instructions by the customer.

S.2.4.4. Agreement Between Indications. – All quantity, unit price, and total price indications within a measuring system shall agree for each transaction.

S.2.5. EVSE Money-Value Computations. – An EVSE shall compute the total sales price at any single-purchase unit price for which the electrical energy being measured is offered for sale at any delivery possible within either the measurement range of the EVSE or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less.

S.2.5.1. Money-Value Divisions Digital. – An EVSE with digital indications shall comply with the requirements of paragraph G-S.5.5. Money-Values, Mathematical Agreement, and the total price computation at the end of the transaction shall be based on quantities not exceeding 0.01 kWh.

(Amended 2023)

S.2.5.2. Auxiliary Elements. – If a system is equipped with auxiliary indications, all indicated money value and quantity divisions of the auxiliary element shall be identical to those of the primary element.

S.2.6. EVSE Recorded Representations. – A receipt, either printed or electronic, providing the following information shall be available at the completion of all transactions:

- (a) the total quantity of the energy delivered with unit of measure;
- (b) the total computed price of the energy sale;
- (c) the unit price of the energy, and for systems capable of applying multiple unit prices for energy during a single transaction, the following additional information is required:
 - (1) the start and stop time of each phase during which one of the multiple unit prices was applied;
 - (2) the unit price applied during each phase;
 - (3) the total quantity of energy delivered during each phase;
 - (4) the total purchase price for the quantity of energy delivered during each phase;
- (d) the maximum rate of energy transfer (i.e., maximum power) and type of current (e.g., 7 kW AC, 25 kW DC, etc.);
- (e) any additional separate charges included in the transaction (e.g., charges for parking time) including:
 - (1) the time and date when the service begins and the time and date when the service ends; or the total time interval purchased, and the time and date that the service either begins or ends;
 - (2) the unit price applied for the time-based service;
 - (3) the total purchase price for the quantity of time measured during the complete transaction;
- (f) the final total price of the complete transaction including all items;
- (g) the unique EVSE identification number;
- (h) the business name; and
- (i) the business location.

S.2.7. Indication of Delivery. – The EVSE shall automatically show on its face the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered (up to the capacity of the indicating elements).

All DC EVSE placed into service prior to January 1, 2025 are exempt from this requirement until January 1, 2028.

(Amended 2022 and 2024)

S.2.8. Automatic Timeout – Pay-At-EVSE. – *Once an EVSE has been authorized, it must deauthorize within two minutes if not activated. Reauthorization of the EVSE must be performed before any electrical energy is delivered and/or timing charges assessed. If the time limit to deauthorize the EVSE is programmable, it shall not accept an entry greater than two minutes.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020]

(Added 2019)

S.3. Design of Measuring Elements and Measuring Systems.

S.3.1. Metrological Components. – An EVSE measuring system shall be designed and constructed so that metrological components are adequately protected from environmental conditions likely to be detrimental to accuracy. The system shall be designed to prevent undetected access to adjustment mechanisms and terminal blocks by providing for application of a physical security seal or an audit trail.

S.3.2. Terminals. – The terminals of the EVSE system shall be arranged so that the possibility of short circuits while removing or replacing the cover, making connections, or adjusting the system, is minimized.

S.3.3. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that no adjustment can be made of:

- (a) each individual measurement element;
- (b) any adjustable element for controlling voltage or current when such control tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries;
- (c) any adjustment mechanism that corrects or compensates for energy loss between the system and vehicle connection; and
- (d) any metrological parameter that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity of the EVSE or system.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal. Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.3.3. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.

(Amended 2019)

Table S.3.3.
Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing

Categories of Device	Method of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring EVSE or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual EVSEs at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual EVSE, means must be provided to generate a copy of the information through an on-site device; this information may be provided electronically in lieu of or in addition to a hard copy at the time of inspection.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. The event logger information may be provided electronically in lieu of or in addition to a hard copy at the time of inspection, provided the event logger information is retained in the system for future reference. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the EVSE, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

(Amended 2021)

S.3.4. Data Storage and Retrieval.

- (a) EVSE data accumulated and indicated shall be unalterable and accessible.
- (b) Values indicated or stored in memory shall not be affected by electrical, mechanical, or temperature variations, radio-frequency interference, power failure, or any other environmental influences to the extent that accuracy is impaired.
- (c) Memory and/or display shall be recallable for a minimum of three years. A replaceable battery shall not be used for this purpose.

S.3.5. Temperature Range for System Components. – EVSEs shall be accurate and correct over the temperature range of – 40 °C to + 85 °C (– 40 °F to + 185 °F). If the system or any measuring system components are not capable of meeting these requirements, the temperature range over which the system is capable shall be stated on the NTEP CC, marked on the EVSE, and installations shall be limited to the narrower temperature limits.

S.4. Connections.

S.4.1. Diversion of Measured Electricity. – No means shall be provided by which any measured electricity can be diverted from the measuring device.

S.4.1.1. Unauthorized Disconnection. – Means shall be provided to automatically terminate the transaction in the event that there is an unauthorized break in the connection with the vehicle.

S.4.2. Directional Control. – If a reversal of energy flow could result in errors that exceed the tolerance for the minimum measured quantity, effective means, automatic in operation to prevent or account for the reversal of flow shall be properly installed in the system. (See N.1. Minimum Test Draft [Size])

S.5. Markings. – The following identification and marking requirements are in addition to the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification.

S.5.1. Location of Marking Information; EVSE. – The marking information required in General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification shall appear as follows:

- (a) within 60 cm (24 in) to 150 cm (60 in) from ground level; and
- (b) on a portion of the EVSE that cannot be readily removed or interchanged (e.g., not on a service access panel).

S.5.2. EVSE Identification and Marking Requirements. – In addition to all the marking requirements of Section 1.10. General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification, each EVSE shall have the following information conspicuously, legibly, and permanently marked:

- (a) voltage rating;
- (b) maximum current deliverable;
(Amended 2023 and 2024)
- (c) type of current (AC or DC or, if capable of both, both shall be listed);
- (d) minimum measured quantity (MMQ); and
- (e) temperature limits, if narrower than and within – 40 °C to + 85 °C (– 40 °F to + 185 °F).
(Amended 2021)

S.5.2.1. Marking of Accuracy Class, DC EVSEs Placed in Service Prior to 2025. – A DC EVSE that was placed into service prior to 2025 and is subject to the tolerances of T.2.2.(a) is a Class 5 EVSE, and shall be marked with Class 5. The marking shall be conspicuously and legibly displayed in a position plainly visible to a person accessing a charging port of the EVSE. The indicating element may be used for the marking, provided the marking is visible to the customer prior to the beginning of the transaction.

(Added 2024)

(Amended 2024)

S.5.3. Abbreviations and Symbols. – The following abbreviations or symbols may appear on an EVSE system.

- (a) VAC = volts alternating current;
- (b) VDC = volts direct current;
- (c) MDA = maximum deliverable amperes;

(d) kWh = kilowatt hour; and
(Amended 2023)

(e) MCD = maximum current deliverable.
(Added 2024)

S.6. Printer. – When a system is equipped with means for printing the measured quantity, the printed information must agree with the indications on the EVSE for the transaction and the printed values shall be clearly defined.

S.6.1. Printed Receipt. – Any delivered, printed quantity shall include an EVSE identification number that uniquely identifies the EVSE from all other EVSEs within the seller’s facility, the time and date, and the name of the seller. This information may be printed by the EVSE system or pre-printed on the ticket.

S.7. Totalizers for EVSE Systems. – EVSE systems shall be designed with a nonresettable totalizer for the quantity delivered through each separate measuring device. Totalizer information shall be adequately protected and unalterable. Totalizer information shall be provided by the system and readily available on site or via on site internet access.

S.8. Minimum Measured Quantity (MMQ). – The minimum measured quantity shall satisfy the conditions of use of the measuring system as follows:

(a) Measuring systems shall have a minimum measured quantity not exceeding:

- (1) 0.5 kWh for AC EVSE; and
- (2) 1.0 kWh for DC EVSE.

Note: To minimize the duration of required testing, manufacturers may want to consider limiting the declared MMQ to the level of 0.1 kWh for AC EVSE.

(Note Added 2023)

(Amended 2023)

N. Notes

N.1. Minimum Test Draft (Size). – Full and light load tests shall require test of the EVSE System for a delivery of the minimum measured quantity as declared by the manufacturer.

N.2. EVSE System Test Loads. – EVSE measuring system testing shall be accomplished by connecting the test load and test standard at the point where the fixed cord is connected to the vehicle. Losses in the cord between the EVSE under test and the test standard should be automatically corrected for in the EVSE quantity indication for direct comparison to the test standard and also while the EVSE is in normal operation. For EVSEs that require a customer-supplied cord, system testing shall be accomplished by connecting the test load and test standard at the point where the customer’s cord is connected to the EVSE.

N.3. Test of an EVSE System. – The testing methodology compares the total energy delivered in a transaction and the total cost charged as displayed/reported by the EVSE with that measured by the measurement standard. Each test shall be performed for at least the minimum measured quantity (MMQ).

N.3.1. Testing of an AC EVSE. – Accuracy tests shall be performed at the following current levels:

- (a) A point between 4 A and 10 A;
- (b) A point between 40 % and 60 % of the MDA; and

- (c) A point between 70 % and 100 % of the MDA.

(Amended 2024)

N.3.2. Type Evaluation Testing of a DC EVSE. – Tests shall be performed at the following voltage points one between 350 VDC and 450 VDC and if supported by the EVSE a second at between 700 VDC and 900 VDC:

Accuracy tests shall be performed at the following current levels:

- (a) A point between 10 % and 20 % of the MDA, but not less than 30 A;
- (b) A point between 40 % and 60 % of the MDA; and
- (c) A point between 70 % and 100 % of the MDA.

(Amended 2024)

N.3.3. Performance Verification in the Field of a DC EVSE. – Accuracy tests shall be performed at any voltage and the following current levels:

- (a) A point between 10 % and 20 % of the MDA, but not less than 30 A; and
- (b) A point between 25 % and 100 % of the MDA, with the recommendation to test at the maximum power level within that range that is possible using the test load and test standard available.

Note: The test points (a) and (b) above must not be at the same current level. It is recommended that the current levels should be separated to the extent that the test load and test standard will allow.

For DC systems it is anticipated that an electric vehicle may be used as the test load. Under that circumstance, testing at the load presented by the vehicle shall be sufficient for field verification provided that it is greater than 40 % of the MDA and no less than 30 A.

All DC EVSE placed into service prior to January 1, 2025 are exempt from this requirement until January 1, 2028.

(Amended 2022 and 2024)

N.4. Repeatability Tests. – Tests for repeatability shall include a minimum of three consecutive tests at the same load, similar time period, etc., and be conducted under conditions where variations in factors are reduced to minimize the effect on the results obtained.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances, General.

- (a) The tolerances apply equally to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.
- (b) The tolerances apply to all deliveries measured at any load within the rated measuring range of the EVSE.
- (c) Where instrument transformers or other components are used, the provisions of this section shall apply to all system components.

T.2. Accuracy Test Tolerances.

T.2.1. EVSE Accuracy Test Tolerances for AC Systems. – The tolerances for EVSE load tests for AC Systems are:

(a) Acceptance Tolerance: 1.0 %; and

(b) Maintenance Tolerance: 2.0 %.

(Amended 2022 and 2024)

T.2.2. EVSE Accuracy Test Tolerances for DC Systems. – The tolerances for EVSE load tests for DC systems shall be as follows:

(a) For a DC system that was placed in service prior to January 1, 2025, and that is marked Class 5, acceptance and maintenance tolerances are: 5.0 %. This paragraph T.2.2.(a) shall expire on January 1, 2034; after that date, all DC EVSEs shall be subject to the tolerances of paragraph T.2.2.(b).

(b) For any DC system not subject to paragraph T.2.2.(a), tolerances are:

(1) Acceptance Tolerance: 1.0 %; and

(2) Maintenance Tolerance: 2.0 %.

(Added 2024)

All DC EVSE placed into service prior to January 1, 2025 are exempt from this requirement until January 1, 2028.

T.3. Repeatability. – When multiple load tests are conducted at the same load condition, the range of the load test results shall not exceed 25 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance.

T.4. Tolerance Application in Type Evaluation Examinations for EVSEs. – For type evaluation examinations, the acceptance tolerance values shall apply under the following conditions:

(a) at any temperature, voltage, load, and power factor within the operating range of the EVSE;

(b) regardless of the influence factors in effect at the time of the conduct of the examination; and

(c) for all quantities greater than the minimum measured quantity.

UR. User Requirements**UR.1. Selection Requirements.**

UR.1.1. Computing-Type Device, Retail EVSE. – An EVSE used to charge electric vehicles shall be of the computing type and shall indicate the electrical energy, the unit price, and the total price of each delivery.

UR.1.2. Connection Cord-Length. – An adequate means for cord management shall be in use when the cord exceeds 25 ft in length.

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Maximum Deliverable Current. – The marked maximum deliverable current shall not exceed the total capacity in amperes of the EVSE or the thermal overload protectors of the installation site.

UR.2.2. Manufacturer’s Instructions. – An EVSE shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, and the installation shall be sufficiently secure and rigid to maintain this condition.

UR.2.3. Load Range. – An EVSE shall be installed so that the current and voltage will not exceed the rated maximum values over which the EVSE is designed to operate continuously within the specified accuracy. Means to limit current and/or voltage shall be incorporated in the installation if necessary.

UR.2.4. Regulation Conflicts and Permit Compliance. – If any provision of Section UR.2. Installation Requirements is less stringent than that required of a similar installation by the serving utility, the installation shall be in accordance with those requirements of the serving utility.

The installer of any EVSE shall obtain all necessary permits.

UR.2.5. Responsibility, Unattended EVSE. – An unattended EVSE shall have clearly and conspicuously displayed thereon, or immediately adjacent thereto, adequate information detailing the name, address, and phone number of the local responsible party for the device.

UR.3. Use of EVSE.

UR.3.1. Unit Price for Retail EVSE Devices. – The unit price at which the EVSE is set to compute shall be conspicuously displayed or posted on the face of the retail EVSE used in direct sale.

UR.3.2. Return of Indicating and Recording Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements (visual) and the primary recording elements shall be returned to zero immediately before each transaction.

UR.3.3. EVSE Recorded Representations. – A receipt, either printed or electronic, providing the following information shall be available at the completion of all transactions:

- (a) the total quantity of the energy delivered with unit of measure;
- (b) the total computed price of the energy sale;
- (c) the unit price of the energy; and for systems capable of applying multiple unit prices for energy during a single transaction, the following additional information is required:
 - (1) the start and stop time of each phase during which one of the multiple unit prices was applied;
 - (2) the unit price applied during each phase;
 - (3) the total quantity of energy delivered during each phase;
 - (4) the total purchase price for the quantity of energy delivered during each phase;
- (d) the maximum rate of energy transfer (i.e., maximum power) and type of current (e.g., 7 kW AC, 25 kW DC, etc.);
- (e) any additional separate charges included in the transaction (e.g., charges for parking time) including:
 - (1) the time and date when the service begins and the time and date when the service ends; or the total time interval purchased, and the time and date that the service either begins or ends;

- (2) the unit price applied for the time-based service;
- (3) the total purchase price for the quantity of time measured during the complete transaction;
- (f) the final total price of the complete transaction including all items;
- (g) the unique EVSE identification number;
- (h) the business name; and
- (i) the business location.

UR.3.4. EVSE in Operation. – The EVSE shall be permanently, plainly, and visibly identified so that it is clear which EVSE and connector is in operation.

UR.3.5. Steps After Charging. – After delivery to a customer from a retail EVSE:

- (a) the EVSE shall be shut-off at the end of a charge, through an automatic interlock that prevents subsequent charging until the indicating elements and recording elements, if the EVSE is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions; and
- (b) the vehicle connector shall not be returned to its starting position unless the zero set-back interlock is engaged or becomes engaged by the act of disconnecting from the vehicle or the act of returning the connector to the starting position.

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Section 3.41. Non-Utility Electricity-Measuring Systems – Tentative Code

This tentative code has only a trial or experimental status and is not intended to be enforced. The requirements are designed for study prior to the development and adoption of a final code. Officials wanting to conduct an official examination of a Non-Utility Electricity-Measuring System (NUEMS) are advised to see paragraph G A.3. Special and Unclassified Equipment.

(Tentative Code Added 2024)

NUEMS Acronym and Definition: As used throughout this code, a Non-Utility Electricity-Measuring System or “NUEMS” is defined as an electricity measuring system comprised of all the metrologically relevant components required to measure electrical energy, store the result, and report the result used in non-utility sales of electricity wherein the sale is based in whole or in part on one or more measured quantities.

Safety Note: This code does not specifically discuss Safety. It is essential that all personnel working with the devices covered by this code and associated electrical equipment be properly trained and adhere to all applicable safety standards, regulations, and codes. See also General Code Paragraph G-N.1. Conflict of Laws and Regulations.

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to measuring systems used in non-utility sales of electric energy wherein the sale is based in whole or in part on one or more measured quantities.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) The use of any measuring system owned, maintained, and/or used by a utility.
- (b) Measuring systems used solely for delivering electric energy in connection with operations in which the amount delivered does not affect customer charges or compensation.
- (c) Electric vehicle fueling systems. (See 3.40. Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems Code).
- (d) Transactions not subject to weights and measures authority.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Non-Utility Electricity-Measuring Systems shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.4. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) will accept for type evaluation only those measuring systems that have received safety certification by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (also referred to as “NRTL”) and shall issue an NTEP Certificate of Conformance only to those measuring systems that comply with all requirements of this code.

A.5. NUEMS Type Notation. – Code sections and subsections with an [ES] notation apply to External Sensor NUEMS only. Code sections and subsections with a [IS] notation apply to Internal Sensor NUEMS only. Code sections and subsections without [ES] or [IS] notation apply to both NUEMS types.

S. Specifications

S.1. Indicating and Recording Elements.

S.1.1. Units. – Units for any indicated or recorded measurements of active energy shall be in terms of the kilowatt-hours (kWh).

S.1.1.1. Numerical Value of Quantity-Value Divisions. – The value of an increment shall be equal to a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1.

Examples: quantity-value divisions may be 10; or 0.01; or 0.1; etc.

S.1.1.2. Digital Indications. – An indication shall include the display of a number for all places that are displayed to the right of the decimal point and at least one place to the left. Otherwise, leading zeros are not required.

S.1.2. Nominal Capacity. – *A device shall have a minimum capacity indication of five digits of resolution.*
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2025]

S.1.3. NUEMS Indications.

S.1.3.1. Primary Indicating Element. – Each NUEMS shall be equipped with a primary indicating element that includes a display visible and accessible after installation which at a minimum clearly indicates the number of kilowatt-hours measured by the NUEMS.

S.1.3.2. Test Output. – A NUEMS shall have either: (1) a rotating disk indicator; (2) a pulse output (visible or infrared), or (3) an electrical pulse (in the form of a closure relay or an electronic means), which provides a pulse with Kt or Kh Watt-Hours per pulse. The value of Kt or Kh shall be such that the NUEMS's accuracy can be tested in 5 minutes or less for any specific test.

S.1.3.3. Segments. – A segmented digital indicating element shall have an easily accessible provision for checking that all segments are operational.

S.1.3.4. Real-time Indicating Element. – If the indicating element is not on continuously, it shall be accumulated continuously so that real-time measurement is indicated during activation.

S.1.3.5. Multiple Loads, Single Indicating Element. – A primary indicating, or combination indicating-recording element coupled to two or more loads shall be provided with a means to easily, clearly, and definitely display information from a selected load and shall automatically indicate which load is associated with the currently displayed information.

S.1.3.6. NUEMS With a Register Ratio. – For NUEMS with a register ratio, the register ratio shall be indicated on the front of the registers that are not an integral part of the NUEMS nameplate. Means shall be provided for the tenant to read the register.

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements and Measuring Systems.

S.2.1. Metrological Components. – A NUEMS shall be designed and constructed so that metrological components are adequately protected from environmental conditions likely to be detrimental to accuracy based on the specified installation locations for the NUEMS:

S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. – Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that undetected access to metrologically

significant mechanisms and parameters is prevented. Specifically, after sealing no adjustment or change may be made to:

- (a) any measuring element;
- (b) any metrological parameter that affects the metrological integrity of the device or system; and
- (c) any wiring connection which affects the measurement.

When applicable, any adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal. Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing.

Table S.2.2. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing	
Categories of Device	Method of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware.	The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode. The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message or shall not accumulate kWh while in this mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

S.2.3. NUEMS Watthour Registration Retention. – The NUEMS shall retain the total accumulated watthour registration and shall not be affected by electrical, mechanical or temperature variations, radio-frequency interference, power failure, or any other environmental influences to the extent that accuracy is impaired. This also applies to other billable quantities.

S.3. Markings. – The following identification and marking requirements are in addition to the requirements of Section 1.10 General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification.

S.3.1. Location of Marking Information. – The marking information may be placed either internally or externally (as specified in paragraphs S.3.2. Device Identification and Marking Requirements and S.3.3. Device Identification and Marking Requirements – External Sensors and in the associated tables) provided.

- (a) the information is permanent and easily read; and accessible for inspection;
- (b) the information is on a portion of the device that cannot be readily removed or interchanged (e.g., not on a service access panel). A readily removable cover is an acceptable location for the required information provided: (1) the information is permanently marked elsewhere on the device or is readily accessible through other means such as through an electronic marking display; or (2) a unique marking on the removable cover can be matched with what is programmed into or permanently marked on the ES NUEMS body, thus linking that marking (and any other markings) included on the cover with that specific device; and
- (c) accessing the information does not require accessing an area with live exposed voltages greater than 40 V.

The use of a key or tool to access internal marking information is permitted for retail electricity-measuring devices. Where possible, clear covers should be used to enable viewing of internally marked information.

S.3.2. Device Identification and Marking Requirements. – In addition to all the marking requirements of Section 1.10 General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification, each device shall have the following information conspicuously, legibly, and indelibly marked on the nameplate or register.

S.3.2.1. Device Identification and Marking Requirements, Internal Sensor (IS) NUEMS. – Device Identification and Marking Requirements, Internal Sensor (IS) NUEMS. – The following markings shall be physically marked on an Internal Sensor (IS) NUEMS.

- (a) AC voltage range or rating in VAC;
- (b) Watthour constant (K_h) or Watthour test constant (K_t);
- (c) Register ratio (R_r) for NUEMS with a rotating disc and multiplier (if greater than one) preceded by “multiply by” or “mult by”;
- (d) Number of wires (W);
- (e) Form designation (FM) (for A-base and socket NUEMS only); and
- (f) Current Class (CL).

S.3.2.2. Device Identification and Marking Requirements of External Sensor (ES) NUEMS. – In addition to the identification requirements specified in Section 1.10 General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification, External Sensor (ES) NUEMS shall have the following legibly, and indelibly marked on the ES NUEMS body as shown in:

- Tables S.3.2.2.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements for External Sensor (ES) NUEMS; and
- Table S.3.2.2.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.2.2.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensor (ES) NUEMS.

**Table S.3.2.2.a.
Device Identification and Marking Requirements for External Sensor (ES) NUEMS**

	Physical Marking	Electronic Marking Display*, **
Manufacturer or Distributor name, initials, or trademark (1)	R	D
Model Prefix (2)	O	D
Model (3)	R	D
Serial Number Prefix (4)	O	D
Serial Number (5)	R	D
NTEP CC Number with Prefix (6)	R	D
<i>NUEMS Voltage Input Rating (7)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	O	D
<i>Voltage Sensor Rating (8)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	O	D
<i>Voltage Sensor Ratio (9)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	O	D
<i>NUEMS Current Input Rating (10)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	O	D
<i>Sensor Primary Current Rating (11)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	O	D
<i>Sensor True Ratio (12)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	O	D
K _h or K _t (13)	O	D
Sensor Input Polarity (14)	R	--
Bi-directional (15)	O	D
Temperature Range if narrower than –20 °C to + 50 °C (– 4 °F to + 122 °F) (16)	O	D
R Required to be marked on the NUEMS O Required to be marked on the NUEMS only if information is not available on a display D Alternate when information is not marked physically on the NUEMS. If device identification and markings are provided on an electronic marking display, then all fields must be provided. *“Electronic Marking Display” includes, but is not limited to, displays of the required marking information through a NUEMS display or other secondary display connected to the NUEMS. If the information is provided via a secondary display then the display shall be provided by the device owner/operator as specified in UR.2.4.7. Devices for Viewing Marking Information Provided Via an Electronic Marking Display, External Sensor (ES) NUEMS. Also see S.3.4. Electronic Marking Display Security Protocol. **Instructions on how to view required markings shall be marked on the device or provided in the NTEP CC. General: - Numbers appearing in parentheses (e.g., (1)) following each marking requirement above correspond to numbered descriptors in Table S.3.2.2.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.2.2.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensor (ES) NUEMS. - For requirements and details on application, see Table S.3.2.2.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.2.2.a Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensor (ES) NUEMS.		

Table S.3.2.2.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.2.2.a Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensor (ES) NUEMS	
1.	Manufacturer's Identification. Marked per General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
2.	Manufacturer's Model Prefix. For an External Sensor (ES) NUEMS having its NTEP number clearly identified, conspicuously and indelibly marked on the ES NUEMS body, where the NTEP certificate contains the complete marking details (including a description of the location and purpose of specific markings), the associated NUEMS is not required to be physically marked per General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification (b)(1).
3.	Manufacturer's Model Identifier. Also see General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
4.	Serial Number Prefix. For an External Sensor (ES) NUEMS having its NTEP number clearly identified, conspicuously and indelibly marked on the ES NUEMS body, where the NTEP certificate contains the complete marking details (including a description of the location and purpose of specific markings), the associated NUEMS is not required to be physically marked per General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification (c)(1).
5.	Serial Number. Also see General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
6.	NTEP Certificate of Conformance Number and Prefix. Marked per General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
7.	<i>NUEMS Voltage Input Rating (V). The nominal voltage input(s) for the voltage channel of the ES NUEMS body (e.g., 120VAC, 600VAC, 120-480VAC, etc.). Multiple forms of the term such as "Rated Voltage," "Max Voltage," and "Reference Voltage" are permitted.</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>
8.	<i>Voltage Sensor Rating (V_{nom}). The nominal input at the voltage sensor. If a voltage sensor is not used this marking is not required. If a voltage sensor is used, a multiplier can be used in place of V_{nom} and voltage sensor ratio. The Voltage Sensor Rating shall be prefaced with the abbreviation "V_{nom}".</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>
9.	<i>Voltage Sensor Ratio (V_{rat}). Ratio of sensor primary voltage to sensor output voltage. If a voltage sensor is not used this marking is not required. If a voltage sensor is used, a multiplier can be used in place of V_{nom} and voltage sensor ratio. The Voltage Sensor Ratio shall be prefaced with the abbreviation "V_{rat}".</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i> Example of Voltage Sensor Ratio Marking: 480V:120V
10.	<i>NUEMS Current Input Rating (I_{nom}). The nominal current or voltage input for the current channel of the ES NUEMS body. The NUEMS Current Input Rating shall be prefaced with the abbreviation "I_{nom}".</i> <i>The output of the current sensor must match the input configuration of the ES NUEMS body. This is determined by dividing Sensor Primary Current Rating (11) by the True Ratio (12). The computed quotient must match the NUEMS Current Input Rating (10).</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i> Example 1: Sensor Primary Current Rating = 200A True Ratio = 100A:5A Calculation: $(200A) \div (100A/5A) = (200A) \div (20) = 10A$

Example 2: Sensor Primary Current Rating = 200A True Ratio = 400A:0.3V Calculation: $(200A) \div (400A/0.3V) = (200A) * (0.3V/400A) = 60W/400A = 0.15V$ NOTE: W=Watts=Amperes*Volts
11. <i>Sensor Primary Current Rating (SI_{nom}). The nominal current input through the sensor. The Sensor Primary Current Rating shall be prefaced with the abbreviation “SI_{nom}”.</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>
12. <i>Current Sensor Ratio. The ratio of sensor primary amperes to sensor output amperes or volts shall be physically marked on a NUEMS unless it is displayed electronically. This is to be expressed as xxxA:yyyA or xxxA:yyyV. The number of digits is the number needed to express the values. The Current Sensor Ratio must match the marked ratio of the sensor as required in Table S.3.3.a.</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i> Examples of current sensor ratio markings include: 200A:5A 400A:0.3V
13. Kh or Kt. Watthour constant or watthour test constant.
14. Sensor Input Polarity. Sensor input connection with intended polarity shall be physically marked on the NUEMS when direction-sensitive.
15. Bi-Directional. A NUEMS equipped to register the accumulation of energy in both directions (i.e., for delivered and received energy).
16. Temperature Range if Narrower Than $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $+122\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$): If the device is rated for use over a range that is narrower than and within $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $+122\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$), this must be physically and/or electronically marked.

S.3.3. Device Identification and Marking Requirements – External Sensors. – In addition to all the marking requirements of Section 1.10 General Code, paragraph G-S.1. Identification, each external sensor that is non-integral with the ES NUEMS body shall have the following conspicuously, legibly, and indelibly marked as shown in Table S.3.3.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements – External Sensors and in Table S.3.3.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.3.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements – External Sensors.

Table S.3.3.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements – External Sensors		
	Physical Marking on Sensor	Electronic Marking Display*
Manufacturer name, initials, trademark (1)	R	D
Model Prefix (2)	O	D
Model (3)	R	D
Serial Number Prefix “S/N” (4)	O	D
Serial Number (5)	R	D
<i>True Ratio (6)</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i>	R	D
Maximum Primary Current (7)	O	D
Rated Frequency (Hz) (8)	O	D
Maximum Safety Voltage Rating (9)	O	D
Polarity (10)	O	D
R Required to be marked on the device O Required to be marked on the device if information is not available on an electronic marking display D Required when data is displayed on an electronic marking display. *“Electronic Marking Display” includes, but is not limited to, displays of the required marking information through a NUEMS display or other secondary display connected to the NUEMS. If the information is provided via a secondary display then the display shall be provided by the device owner/operator as specified in UR.2.4.7. Devices for Viewing Marking Information Provided Via an Electronic Marking Display, External Sensor (ES) NUEMS. Also see S.3.4. Electronic Marking Display Security Protocol. Notes: - Numbers appearing in parentheses (e.g., (1)) following each marking requirement above correspond to numbered descriptors in Table S.3.3.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.3.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensors. - For requirements and details on application, see Table S.3.3.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.3.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensors.		

Table S.3.3.b. Descriptors for Table S.3.3.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements - External Sensors	
1.	Manufacturer's Identification. Marked per General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
2.	Manufacturer's Model Prefix. The General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification (b)(1) model prefix marking requirement for the sensor(s) may be met with a physical marking. Alternatively, the marking requirement may be satisfied through an electronic display provided that the NUEMS has its NTEP number clearly identified, conspicuously and indelibly marked on the ES NUEMS body, where the NTEP certificate contains the complete marking details (including a description of the location and purpose of specific markings).
3.	Manufacturer's Model. Also see General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
4.	Serial Number Prefix. For a NUEMS having its NTEP number clearly identified, conspicuously and indelibly marked on the sensor(s), where the NTEP certificate contains the complete marking details (including a description of the location and purpose of specific markings), the associated sensor is not required to meet General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification (c)(1).
5.	Serial Number. Also see General Code paragraph G-S.1. Identification.
6.	<i>Voltage Sensor Ratio or Current Sensor Ratio. The ratio, in primary amperes or volts to secondary amperes or volts shall be physically marked on each sensor. This is to be expressed as xxxA:yyyA; or xxxA:yyyV; or xxxV:yyyV. The number of digits is the number needed to express the values.</i> <i>[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2024]</i> Examples of current sensor ratio markings include: 200A:5A 400A:0.3V Examples of voltage sensor ratio markings include: 480V:120V
7.	Maximum Primary Current. The maximum primary current at which the sensor can be safely and accurately operated.
8.	Rated Frequency. A sensor shall be marked with its rated frequency if other than 40Hz to 400Hz.
9.	Maximum Safe Operating Voltage. A sensor shall be marked with a Maximum Safe Operating Voltage if it is less than 600VAC. Example of sensor maximum safe operating voltage ratings: • 250 Vac • 250 VAC • 50 V Note: The maximum safe operating voltage rating marking may not be higher than the voltage to which the device was verified during type evaluation.
10.	Polarity Marking. The sensor shall be marked to indicate proper orientation when the accuracy of the NUEMS is affected by orientation.

S.3.4. Electronic Marking Display Security Protocol. – If an Electronic Marking Display is used as described in Table S.3.2.2.a. and Table S.3.3.a. protocols shall be in place to prevent tampering with the displayed markings and/or data.

S.3.5. Abbreviations and Symbols. – When using abbreviations or symbols on an ES NUEMS body, sensor, or indicator, the following shall be used.

Symbol	Description
AC	Alternating Current (i.e., VAC)
Cl	Class
FM	Form
Hz	Hertz, Frequency or Cycles Per Second
I _{nom}	NUEMS Current Input Rating
K _h	Watt-hour Constant; Revolution or Pulse
K _t	Watt-hour Test Constant
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
R _r	Register Ratio
SI _{nom}	Sensor Primary Current Rating
TA	Test Amperes
V	Volts
V _{nom}	Voltage Sensor Rating
V _{rat}	Voltage Sensor Ratio
W	Wire (example 240V 3W)
Wh	Watt-hour

S.3.6. Abbreviations and Symbols. – These are abbreviations that may occur but are not required to be used or limited to the listed abbreviations.

Symbol	Description
Δ	Delta Power Supply
B	Burden
BIL	Basic Lightning Impulse Insulation Factor
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
Mult By	Multiply By
PD	Printable Data
PTR	Potential Transformer Ratio (Same as VTR)
SD	Soft Data
VTR	Voltage Transformer Ratio
Y	WYE Power Supply

N. Notes

N.1. NUEMS No-Load Test. – A NUEMS no-load test shall be conducted by applying rated voltage to the NUEMS under test and no current load applied. This test shall be conducted during type evaluation and may be conducted during field testing as deemed necessary. The test duration shall be ten minutes.

N.2. NUEMS Starting Load Test. – A NUEMS starting load test shall be conducted by applying rated voltage at a load of 0.25% of the Current Class (CL) or the Sensor Primary Current Rating at unity power factor. The test shall be conducted during type evaluation and may be conducted during field testing as deemed necessary.

N.3. NUEMS Minimum Test Duration. – A NUEMS full load test shall consist of a minimum of 10 Kt or Kh output indications and a light load test shall consist of a minimum of one Kh or Kt output indication.

N.4. NUEMS Test Loads.

- (a) Internal Sensor (IS) NUEMS shall be balanced-load tested, and may be single-element tested, for NUEMS accuracy at full and light loads.
- (b) External Sensor (ES) NUEMS shall be single-element tested for system accuracy at full and light loads. NUEMS testing shall be accomplished by applying the test load to the sensor(s) with the voltage circuits energized. When it is not feasible to test the system by injecting a primary current, testing using customer load shall be sufficient for field verification.
- (c) The reference voltage phases (A, B, or C) at the NUEMS shall be the same phase as the load.

N.5. Test of a NUEMS.

- (a) The test load applied for a full load test shall be 15 % of either the Current Class (CL) or the Sensor Primary Current Rating.
- (b) The test load applied for a light load test shall be conducted at 1.5 % to 3 % of either the Current Class (CL) or the Sensor Primary Current Rating.
- (c) The test load applied for a full load test of a NUEMS for a 0.5 power factor lagging setting shall be 15 % of either the Current Class (CL) or the Sensor Primary Current Rating. This test shall be conducted during type evaluation and may be conducted during in-service (field) or laboratory testing as deemed necessary.
- (d) The test load applied for a light load test for a 0.5 power factor lagging setting shall be conducted at 3 % to 6 % of either the Class (CL) or the Sensor Primary Current Rating. This test shall be conducted during type evaluation and may be conducted during in-service (field) or laboratory testing as deemed necessary.
- (e) All tests shall be made at the rated voltage ± 10 %.

N.6. Repeatability Tests. – When conducted, tests for repeatability shall include a minimum of three consecutive tests at the same load, similar time period, etc. and be conducted under conditions where variations in factors are reduced to minimize the effect on the results obtained.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances, General.

- (a) The tolerances apply equally to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

- (b) The tolerances apply to all electric energy measured at any load within the rated measuring range of the device.
- (c) Where sensors or other components are used, the provisions of this section shall apply to the entire NUEMS.

T.2. No-Load Test. – A NUEMS shall not indicate more than one K_t or K_h .

T.3. NUEMS Starting Load Test. – The K_t or K_h output indications shall continue to advance. The purpose of this section is to verify that the NUEMS accumulates energy at the starting load.

T.4. Load Test Tolerances. – Tolerances for NUEMS shall be as shown in Table T.4. Tolerances for NUEMS. When it is not feasible to test the system by injecting a primary current, tolerances specified under “Tests Conducted at 0.5 Lagging Power Factor” shall apply.

Table T.4. Tolerances for NUEMS		
	Tests Conducted at Unity Power Factor	Tests Conducted at 0.5 Lagging Power Factor
Acceptance Tolerances	1.0 %	2.0 %
Maintenance Tolerance	2.0 %	3.0 %

T.5. Repeatability . – When multiple load tests are conducted at the same load condition, the range of the load test results shall not exceed 25 % of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance and the results of each test shall be within the applicable tolerance.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements.

UR.1.1. Customer Indicating Element, Accessibility. – For systems in which the primary indicating element is not reasonably accessible to the customer, one of the following shall be provided.

- (a) Console display which is accessible to the customer on which the customer can unambiguously select the NUEMS output associated with this load.
- (b) Remote display which is provided to customer as a part of the system.
- (c) At the option of the customer, an application that provides readings in real time.

UR.1.2. NUEMS Required. – When a tenant is not directly served by the serving utility, and charges for electric energy are not included in the fixed periodic rent charges, a dedicated NUEMS that measures only the energy used at the discretion of the tenant shall be used.

UR.1.3. Suitability of Equipment. – A NUEMS shall be suitable for use on its electrical system.

UR.1.3.1. Service Applications. – A NUEMS shall accurately measure all loads 5 percent or greater of the electric service capacity of the tenant. Service capacity shall be determined by the master thermal overload protectors to the tenants’ service or by the rated capacity of the wiring and its circuits used to provide power from the service panel to the tenant.

$$Annual\ Max = \sum_{phases} \left[\frac{Phase\ Voltage * Current\ Class}{1\ 000} \right] * Hours\ per\ Year$$

NOTE: Current Class is equivalent to Sensor Primary Current Rating.

UR.1.3.2. Quantity-Value Division. – The configured quantity-value division shall not exceed the minimum increment to be used in billing.

UR.1.4. Sensors. – Each sensor output shall be correctly matched to the corresponding ES NUEMS body input.

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Manufacturer’s Instructions. – A device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, and the installation shall be sufficiently secure and rigid to maintain this condition.

UR.2.2. Load Range. – A device shall be installed so that the current and voltage will not exceed the maximum continuous ratings of the NUEMS. If necessary, means to limit current and/or voltage shall be incorporated in the installation.

UR.2.3. Regulation Conflicts and Permit Compliance. – If any provision of this section (UR.2. Installation Requirements) is less stringent than that required of a similar installation by the National Electrical Code®, as amended and adopted by the Local Authority having Jurisdiction, the installation shall be in accordance with the National Electric Code.

The installer of any new NUEMS service shall obtain all necessary permits and shall conform to all applicable regulations.

UR.2.4. NUEMS Installation Requirements.

UR.2.4.1. Certification. – It is the responsibility of the owner of a NUEMS to obtain written approval for each metered load service from the serving utility, public utility commission, or other entity with jurisdiction over electric utilities in the location the NUEMS is to be installed.

The required approval shall meet the requirements of that entity and shall identify the address, space, or number, of the premise served by the NUEMS connection; be signed by an agency representative; and shall clearly state the:

- the installation meets all installation and accessibility requirements for similar installation governed by the presiding entity.
- installation is on a tariff schedule that qualifies for electric meter use,
- billing format, rates, and charges conform to all applicable tariff rules,
- date of such determination, and
- designee’s name and title if performed by a designee, and the name and title of the presiding entity authorizing the designee to make the determination.

The approval shall be provided to the local Weights & Measures authority prior to a NUEMS being used for commercial purposes.

UR.2.4.2. NUEMS Test Features. – All NUEMS shall be provided with test features to facilitate common tests methods used in the electrical submetering industry.

UR.2.4.3. Safety Mechanism. – NUEMS installations that are equipped with current sensors with a current output that is not self-limiting shall have a mechanism installed to allow the NUEMS, or its components, to be connected to or removed for safe testing without the risk of dangerous voltages that can result from secondary open circuit current sensors.

UR.2.4.4. Metered Circuits (Submeter Load Service). – For NUEMS with separate line and load service connections, all electricity used by a tenant shall be taken exclusively from the load service of the tenant's NUEMS. This service and its associated NUEMS shall accurately measure the tenant's load and be capable of being used only at the discretion of the tenant.

UR.2.4.5. Dedicated Tenant NUEMS Service. – A NUEMS shall serve only the space, lot, building, room, suite, stall, slip, or any other termed premise occupied and/or used by the tenant.

UR.2.4.6. NUEMS Tenant Premise Identification. – Tenant premise identification shall be clearly and permanently shown on or at the NUEMS, and on all separate components of a NUEMS, including, but not limited to, current sensor(s), modem(s), and transmitter(s) if equipped. Remote indications and all printed indications shall be readily identifiable and readily associated with the tenant's premise. Printed indications shall also include time and date information. For field configured systems the information shall be after actual configuration is established.

UR.2.4.7. Devices for Viewing Marking Information Provided Via an Electronic Marking Display, External Sensor (ES) NUEMS. – When required markings are provided via an electronic display the owner/operator of the NUEMS is responsible for providing means for viewing this information on the site at the time of inspection or on request. See also Table S.3.2.2.a. Device Identification and Marking Requirements for External Sensor (ES) NUEMS.

UR.2.4.8. External Sensors and Test Output. – The NUEMS shall be installed in such a way that the test output and external sensors are both located within proximity of each other which will allow for testing by a single inspector from a reasonable test position.

UR.3. Use of Device.

UR.3.1. Recorded Representations. – A record, either printed or electronic, providing the following information on electrical energy usage shall be available at the end of the billable interval:

- (a) the total quantity of the energy delivered with unit of measure;
- (b) the total computed price of the energy sale;
- (c) the unit price of the energy.

For systems capable of applying multiple unit prices for energy during the billable interval, the following additional information is required:

- (1) A schedule of the rate time periods and the unit price applied for each;
- (2) the total quantity of energy delivered during each;
- (3) the total purchase price for the quantity of energy delivered during each rate time period.

UR.4. Submitting a NUEMS for Testing. – Each NUEMS Submitted for inspection shall have all necessary components assembled, connected, and configured as intended for use. Components may include, but are not limited to, the ES NUEMS body, sensor(s), indicator(s), etc.”.

Appendix D. Definitions

The following definitions are proposed for addition to NIST Handbook 44 Appendix D, Definitions at the time when the status of this Tentative Code is changed from “tentative” to “permanent.” Until such time that the status of the code is designated as “permanent,” these proposed definitions will remain in this section of the Tentative Code.

The specific code to which the definition applies is shown in [brackets] at the end of the definition. Definitions for the General Code [1.10] apply to all codes in Handbook 44.

A

active energy. – The integral of active power with respect to time. Typically measured in units of kilowatt-hours (kWh), or watt-hours.

$$E(T) = \int_0^T v(t) \cdot i(t) \cdot dt$$

Where T is much greater than the period of the AC line frequency. [3.41]

alternating current (AC). – An electric current that reverses direction in a circuit at regular intervals. [3.40, 3.41]

ampere. – The practical unit of electric current. It is the quantity of current caused to flow by a potential difference of one volt through a resistance of one ohm. One ampere is equal to the flow of one coulomb of charge per second. One coulomb is the unit of electric charge equal in magnitude to the charge of 6.24×10^{18} electrons. [3.40, 3.41]

audit trail. – An electronic count and/or information record of the changes to the values of the calibration or configuration parameters of a device. [1.10, 2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993)

B

balanced load. – Balanced load is used to indicate equal currents in all phases and relatively equal voltages between phases and between each phase and neutral (if one exists); with approximately equal watts in each phase of the load. [3.41]

basic lightning impulse insulation level (BIL). – A specific insulation level expressed in kilovolts of the crest value of a standard lightning impulse. (Example: BIL = 10 Kv) [3.41]

bidirectional. – A NUEMS equipped to register the accumulation of energy in both directions (i.e., for delivered and received energy. A bidirectional NUEMS shall fall into at least one of the following categories:

- (a) Single register or net meter that displays the difference between the delivered and received energy; or
- (b) Separate register(s) for delivered or received. [3.41]

burden (B). – The impedance of the circuit connected to the instrument transformer's secondary winding. (Example: B = 21 Ohms Max) [3.41]

C

calibration parameter. – Any adjustable parameter that can affect measurement or performance accuracy and, due to its nature, needs to be updated on an ongoing basis to maintain device accuracy, e.g., span adjustments, linearization factors, and coarse zero adjustments. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993)

configuration parameter. – Any adjustable or selectable parameter for a device feature that can affect the accuracy of a transaction or can significantly increase the potential for fraudulent use of the device and, due to its nature, needs to be updated only during device installation or upon replacement of a component, e.g., division value (increment), sensor range, and units of measurement. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993)

current. – The rate of the flow of electrical charge past any one point in a circuit. The unit of measurement is amperes or coulombs per second. [3.40, 3.41]

current class (CL). – For self-contained meters, the manufacturer's designated maximum rated current a NUEMS can measure continuously without damage and without exceeding limits of accuracy. (Example: CL 200) [3.41]

current sensor. – A device able to measure and output analog or digital representations of one or more currents. Examples of current sensors are current transformers, low-voltage current transducers, and Rogowski coils. [3.41]

E

electronic marking display. – A device used for the electronic visual presentation of marking requirements. [3.41]

element. – A combination of a voltage-sensing unit and a current-sensing unit, which provides an output proportional to the quantities measured. Meters can include multiple elements based on service type. For mechanical meters, this is also referred to as a “stator.” (*OWM is seeking written permission from National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) to reprint . Oral permission was received.*) [3.41]

energy flow. – The flow of energy between line and load terminals (conductors) of a NUEMS. Flow from the line to the load terminals is considered energy delivered. Energy flowing in the opposite direction (i.e., from the load to line terminals) is considered as energy received. [3.41]

equipment, commercial. – Weights, measures, and weighing and measuring devices, instruments, elements, and systems or portion thereof, used or employed in establishing the measurement or in computing any basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure. As used in this definition, measurement includes the determination of size, quantity, value, extent, area, composition (limited to meat and poultry), constituent value (for grain), or measurement of quantities, things, produce, or articles for distribution or consumption, purchased, offered, or submitted for sale, hire, or award. [1.10, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 4.40, 5.51, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58, 5.59]

(Added 2008)

ES NUEMS body. – The element of the NUEMS that calculates the electricity usage using the signals from the external sensor. [3.41]

external sensor. – Any voltage sensor or current sensor not located inside of the meter body NUEMS itself and not inside the sealed enclosure containing the NUEMS. [3.41]

event counter. – A nonresettable counter that increments once each time the mode that permits changes to sealable parameters is entered and one or more changes are made to sealable calibration or configuration parameters of a device. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58]

(Added 1993)

event logger. – A form of audit trail containing a series of records where each record contains the number from the event counter corresponding to the change to a sealable parameter, the identification of the parameter that was changed, the time and date when the parameter was changed, and the new value of the parameter. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58]

(Added 1993)

F

form designation (FM). – An alphanumeric designation denoting the circuit arrangement for which the NUEMS is applicable and its specific terminal arrangement. The same designation is applicable to equivalent NUEMS for all manufacturers. (Example: FM 2S) [3.41]

H

hertz (Hz). – Frequency or cycles per second. One cycle of an alternating current or voltage is one complete set of positive and negative values of the current or voltage. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

I

internal sensor. – Any voltage sensor or current sensor located inside of the meter body NUEMS itself or inside the sealed enclosure containing the NUEMS. [3.41]

K

kilowatt (kW). – A unit of power equal to 1 000 watts. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

kilowatt-hour (kWh). – A unit of energy equal to 1 000 watthours. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

L

line service. – The service terminals or conductors connecting the (NUEMS) to the power source. [3.41]

load service. – The service terminals or conductors connecting the (NUEMS) to the electrical load (e.g., vehicle, tenant, etc.). [3.41]

load, full. – A test condition with rated voltage, current at 100 % of test amps level, and power factor of 1.0. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

load, light. – A test condition with rated voltage, current at 10% of test amps level, and power factor of 1.0. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

M

master meter, electric. – A (NUEMS) owned, maintained, and used for commercial billing purposes by the serving utility. All the electric energy served to a submetered service system is recorded by the master meter. [3.41]

meter, self-contained. – A meter in which the terminals are arranged for connection to the circuit being measured without using external instrument transformers. [3.41]

metrological components. – Elements or features of a measurement device or system that perform the measurement process or that may affect the final quantity determination or resulting price determinations. This includes accessories that can affect the validity of transactions based upon the measurement process. The measurement process includes determination of quantities; the transmission, processing, storage, or other corrections or adjustments of measurement data or values; and the indication or recording of measurement values or other derived values such as price or worth or charges. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

N

nominal current. – The manufacturer’s designated maximum rated current a NUEMS can measure continuously without damage and without exceeding limits of accuracy. [3.41]

nominal voltage. – The manufacturer’s designated maximum rated voltage a NUEMS can measure continuously without damage and without exceeding limits of accuracy. [3.41]

non-integral. – Used to describe external sensors that can be disconnected from the meter body. [3.41]

non-utility electricity measuring system (NUEMS). – An electricity measuring system comprised of all the metrologically relevant components required to measure electrical energy, store the result, and report the result used in non-utility sales of electricity wherein the sale is based in whole or in part on one or more measured. [3.41]

O

ohm. – The practical unit of electric resistance that allows one ampere of current to flow when the impressed potential is one volt. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

P

percent error. – Percent error is calculated as follows:

percent error = (NUEMS reading – standard reading)/standard reading x 100
[3.41]

power factor (PF). – The ratio of “active power” to “apparent power” in an AC circuit. It describes the efficient use of available power. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

primary indicating or recording elements. – The term “primary” is applied to those principal indicating (visual) elements and recording elements that are designed to, or may, be used by the operator in the normal commercial use of a device. The term “primary” is applied to any element or elements that may be the determining factor in arriving at the sale representation when the device is used commercially. (Examples of primary elements are the visual indicators for meters or scales not equipped with ticket printers or other recording elements and both the visual indicators and the ticket printers or other recording elements for meters or scales so equipped.) The term “primary” is not applied to such auxiliary elements as, for example, the totalizing register or predetermined-stop mechanism on a meter or the means for producing a running record of successive weighing operations, these elements being supplementary to those that are the determining factors in sales representations of individual deliveries or weights. (Also see “indicating element” and “recording element.”) [1.10, 3.40, 3.41]

R

reactive power. – For sinusoidal quantities in a two-wire circuit, reactive power is the product of the voltage, the current, and the sine of the phase angle between them, using the current as the reference. [3.41]

register ratio (R_r). – The number of revolutions of the gear meshing with the worm or pinion on the rotor shaft per complete rotation of the fastest (most sensitive) wheel or dial pointer. [3.41]

remote configuration capability. – The ability to adjust a weighing or measuring device or change its sealable parameters from or through some other device that is not itself necessary to the operation of the weighing or measuring device or is not a permanent part of that device. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993)

retail device. – A measuring device primarily used to measure product for the purpose of sale to the end user. [3.30, 3.32, 3.37, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41]

(Amended 1987, 2004, 2019, and 2022)

S

sensor ratio. – The stated ratio of the primary circuit current or voltage compared to the secondary circuit current or voltage. (Example: CSR = 200 : 0.1) [3.41]

serving utility. – The utility distribution company that owns the master meter and sells electric energy to the owner of a submeter system. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

starting load. – The minimum load above which the device will indicate energy flow continuously. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

submeter. – A meter or meter system downstream of the electric master meter. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

T

tenant. – The person or persons served electric energy from a non-utility electricity-measuring system (NUEMS). [3.41]

test amperes (TA). – The full load current (amperage) specified by the device manufacturer for testing and calibration adjustment. (Example: TA 30). [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

thermal overload protector. – A circuit breaker or fuse that automatically limits the maximum current in a circuit. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

U

unit price. – The price at which the product is being sold and expressed in whole units of measurement. [1.10, 2.20, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.37, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41]

(Added 1992)

utility. – A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included.

A list of recognized utilities in the U.S. can be found at the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) at: <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia861> [3.41]

V

volt. – The practical unit of electromotive force. One volt will cause one ampere to flow when impressed across a resistance of one ohm. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

W

watt. – The practical unit of electric power. In an alternating-current circuit (AC), the power in watts is volts times amperes multiplied by the circuit power factor. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

watthour (Wh). – The practical unit of electric energy, which is expended in one hour when the average power consumed during the hour is one watt. [3.40, 3.41]

(Added 2022)

watthour constant (K_h). – The expression of the relationship between the energy applied to the meter and the output indication, expressed as “watthours per revolution” or “watthours per output indication.” [3.41]

watthour test constant (K_t). – The expression of the relationship between the energy applied to the meter and the output indication, expressed as “watthours per output indication,” when the meter is in test mode [3.41]

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Section 4.40. Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to vehicle tanks when these are used as commercial measures.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to the following devices:

- (a) Devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges.
- (b) Meters mounted on vehicle tanks (for which see Section 3.31. Code for Vehicle-Tank Meters).

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Compartments.

S.1.1. Compartment Distortion. – The shell and bulkheads of a vehicle tank shall be so constructed that under any condition of liquid lading they will not become distorted sufficiently to cause a change in the capacity of any compartment (as determined by volumetric test) equal to more than 0.25 L per 750 L (0.5 pt per 200 gal), or fraction thereof, of the nominal compartment capacity, or to more than 0.5 L (1 pt), whichever is greater. (This specification prescribes a limit on permissible distortion only, and is not to be construed as setting up a secondary tolerance on compartment capacities to be added to the values given in tolerance paragraph T.2. Tolerance Values.)

S.1.2. Venting. – During filling operations, effective venting of a compartment shall be provided to permit air to escape from all spaces designed to be filled with liquid and to permit the influx of air to the compartment during the discharge of liquid therefrom. Venting shall prevent any formation of air pockets.

S.1.3. Completeness of Delivery. – A tank shall be so constructed that, when it is standing on a level surface, complete delivery can be made from any compartment through its delivery faucet or valve whether other compartments are full or empty, and whether or not the delivery is through a manifold.

S.1.4. Fill or Inspection Opening. – The fill or inspection opening of a compartment shall be of such size and location that it can readily be determined by visual inspection that the compartment has been properly filled or completely emptied and shall be so positioned with respect to the ends of the compartment that the indicator may be positioned as required. In no case shall the opening, if circular, have a diameter of less than 20 cm (7⁵/₈ in), or, if other than circular, have an effective area of less than 290 cm² (45 in²).

S.1.5. Dome Flange and Baffle Plates. – Any dome flange extending into a compartment shall be provided with sufficient perforations or openings flush with the compartment shell to prevent any trapping of air. All baffle plates in a compartment shall be so cut away at top and bottom, and elsewhere as necessary, as to facilitate loading and unloading.

S.1.6. Compartment and Piping Capacities and Emergency Valve. – If a compartment is equipped with an emergency (or safety) valve, this shall be positioned at the lowest point of outlet from the compartment, and the compartment capacity or capacities shall be construed as excluding the capacity of the piping leading therefrom. However, the capacity of the piping leading from such a compartment shall be separately determined and reported and may be separately marked as specified in S.4. Marking of Compartments.

S.1.6.1. On Vehicle Tanks Equipped for Bottom Loading. – On equipment designed for bottom loading, the compartment capacity shall include the piping of a compartment to the valve located on the upstream side of the manifold and immediately adjacent thereto or, if not manifolded, to the outlet valve, provided that on or immediately adjacent to the marking as specified in S.4. Marking of Compartments the following words or a statement of similar meaning shall be affixed: “Warning: Emergency valves must be opened before checking measurement.”

S.1.7. Expansion Space. – When a compartment is filled to the level of the highest indicator in the compartment, there shall remain an expansion space of at least 0.75 % of the nominal compartment capacity as defined by that indicator.

S.2. Design of Compartment Indicators.

S.2.1. General. – An indicator shall be so designed that it will distinctly and unmistakably define a capacity point of its compartment when liquid is in contact with the lowest portion of the indicator.

S.2.2. Number of Indicators. – In no case shall a compartment be provided with more than five indicators.
(Amended 1972)

S.2.3. Identification of Multiple Indicators. – If a compartment is provided with multiple indicators, each such indicator shall be conspicuously marked with an identifying letter or number.

S.2.4. Location. – An indicator shall be located:

- (a) midway between the sides of its compartment;
- (b) as nearly as practicable midway between the ends of its compartment, and in no case offset by more than 10 % of the compartment space or 15 cm (6 in), whichever is less;
(Amended 1972)
- (c) so that it does not extend into, nor more than 15 cm (6 in) from that section of the compartment defined by a vertical projection of the fill opening;
(Amended 1974)
- (d) at a depth, measuring from the top of the dome opening, not lower than 46 cm (18 in) for fill openings of less than 38 cm (15 in) in diameter, or, if other than circular, an effective area of less than 1130 cm² (175 in²), and not lower than 61 cm (24 in) for larger fill openings; and
- (e) to provide a clearance of not less than 5 cm (2 in) between indicators.

S.2.5. Permanence. – Any indicator that is not intended to remain adjustable and all brackets or supports shall be securely welded in position.

S.2.6. Adjustable Indicators. – Adequate provision shall be made for conveniently affixing a security seal or seals:

- (a) to any indicator intended to remain adjustable, so that no adjustment of the indicator can be made without mutilating or destroying the seal; and
- (b) to any removable part to which an indicator may be attached, so that the part cannot be removed without mutilating or destroying the seal.

S.2.7. Sensitiveness. – The position of any indicator in its compartment shall be such that at the level of the indicator a change of 1.0 mm (0.04 in) in the height of the liquid surface will represent a volume change of not more than the value of the tolerance for the nominal compartment capacity as defined by that indicator.

S.3. Design of Compartment Discharge Manifold. – When two or more compartments discharge through a common manifold or other single outlet, effective means shall be provided to ensure that:

- (a) liquid can flow through the delivery line leading from only one compartment at one time and that flow of liquid from one compartment to any other is automatically prevented; or
- (b) all compartments will discharge simultaneously.

If the discharge valves from two or more compartments are automatically controlled so that they can only be operated together, thus effectively connecting these compartments to one another, such compartments shall, for purposes of this paragraph, be construed to be one compartment.

S.4. Marking of Compartments.

S.4.1. Compartment Identification. – Each compartment of a multiple-compartment tank shall be conspicuously identified by a letter or number marked on the dome or immediately below the fill opening. Such letters or numbers shall be in regular sequence from front to rear, and the delivery faucets or valves shall be marked to correspond with their respective compartments.

S.4.2. Compartment Capacity, Single Indicator. – A compartment provided with a single indicator shall be clearly, permanently, and conspicuously marked with a statement of its capacity as defined by its indicator.

S.4.3. Compartment Capacity, Multiple Indicators. – A compartment provided with two or more indicators shall be clearly, permanently, and conspicuously marked with a statement identifying:

- (a) each indicator by a letter or number; and
- (b) immediately adjacent to each letter or number, the capacity of the compartment as defined by the particular indicator.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – Water or light fuel oil shall be used as the test liquid for a vehicle-tank compartment.

N.2. Evaporation and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum, evaporation losses and volume changes resulting from changes in temperature of the test liquid.

N.3. To Deliver. – A vehicle-tank compartment shall be gauged “to deliver.” If the compartment is gauged by measuring the test liquid into the tank, the inside tank walls shall first be thoroughly wetted.

N.4. Gauging of Compartments. – When a compartment is gauged to determine the proper position for an indicator or to determine what a capacity marking should be, whether on a new vehicle tank or following repairs or modifications that might affect compartment capacities, tolerances are not applicable, and the indicator shall be set and the compartment capacity shall be marked as accurately as practicable.

N.5. Adjustment and Remark. – When a compartment is found upon test to have an error in excess of the applicable tolerance, the capacity of the compartment shall be adjusted to agree with its marked capacity, or its marked capacity shall be changed to agree with its capacity as determined by the test.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application.

T.1.1. To Excess and to Deficiency. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors in excess and in deficiency.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances on Vehicle-Tank Compartments.

Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances on Vehicle-Tank Compartments		
Nominal Capacity of Compartment	Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances	
Gallons	Expressed in Quarts	Expressed in Gallons
200 or less	2	0.5
201 to 400, inclusive	3	0.75
401 to 600, inclusive	4	1.0
601 to 800, inclusive	5	1.25
801 to 1000, inclusive	6	1.50
over 1000	Add 1 quart per 200 gallons or fraction thereof	Add 0.25 gallon per 200 gallons or fraction thereof

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Conditions of Use.

UR.1.1. Filling. – A vehicle shall stand upon a level surface during the filling of a compartment.

UR.1.2. Delivering. – During a delivery, a vehicle shall be so positioned as to assure complete emptying of a compartment. Each compartment shall be used for an individual delivery only; that is, an individual delivery shall consist of the entire contents of a compartment or compartments.

(Amended 1976)

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Section 4.41. Liquid Measures

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to liquid measures; that is, to rigid measures of capacity designed for general and repeated use in the measurement of liquids.

A.2. Exceptions. – The code does not apply to test measures or other volumetric standards.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Liquid Measures shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units.

- (a) The capacity of a liquid measure marked in SI units shall be 0.1 L, 0.2 L, 0.5 L, 1 L, 2 L, 5 L, or a multiple of 5 L, and the measure shall not be subdivided.
- (b) The capacity of a liquid measure marked in U.S. customary units shall be 1 gill, ½ liq pt, 1 liq pt, 1 liq qt, ½ gal, 1¼ gal, 1½ gal, or a multiple of 1 gal, and the measure shall not be subdivided. However, 3 pt and 5 pt brick molds and 2½ gal (10 qt) cans shall be permitted when used exclusively for ice cream.

S.2. Material. – Measures shall be made of metal, glass, earthenware, enameled ware, composition, or similar and suitable material. If made of metal, the thickness of the metal shall not be less than the appropriate value given in Table 1. Minimum Thickness of Metal for Liquid Measures.

Table 1. Minimum Thickness of Metal for Liquid Measures		
Nominal Capacity	Minimum Thickness	
	For Iron or Steel, Plated, or Unplated (inch)	For Copper or Aluminum (inch)
1 pint or less	0.010	0.020
1 quart, ½ gallon, 1 gallon	0.014	0.028
Over 1 gallon	0.016	0.032

S.3. Capacity Point. – The capacity of a measure shall be determined to a definite edge, or to the lowest portion of a plate, bar, or wire, at or near the top of the measure, and shall not include the capacity of any lip or rim that may be provided.

S.4. Reinforcing Rings. – Reinforcing rings, if used, shall be attached to the outside of the measure and shall show no divisions or lines on the inside surface of the measure.

S.5. Discharge. – A measure equipped with a discharge faucet or valve shall be susceptible to complete discharge through the faucet or valve when the measure is standing on a level surface.

S.6. Marking Requirements. – A measure shall be marked on its side with a statement of its capacity. If the capacity is stated in terms of the pint or quart, the word “Liquid” or the abbreviation “Liq” shall be included.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance tolerances in excess and in deficiency shall be as shown in Table 2. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Liquid Measures. Acceptance tolerances shall be one-half the maintenance tolerances.

Table 2. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Liquid Measures				
Nominal Capacity	Tolerance			
	In Excess		In Deficiency	
	fluid drams	cubic inches	fluid drams	cubic inches
½ pt or less	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
1 pt	3.0	0.7	1.5	0.3
1 qt	4.0	0.9	2.0	0.5
½ gal	6.0	1.4	3.0	0.7
	fluid ounces	cubic inches	fluid drams	cubic inches
1 and 1¼ gal	1.0	1.8	4.0	0.9
1½ gal	1.5	2.7	6.0	1.4
	fluid ounces	cubic inches	fluid ounces	cubic inches
2 gal	2.0	3.5	1.0	1.8
3 and 4 gal	4.0	7.0	2.0	3.6
5 gal	6.0	11.0	3.0	5.4
10 gal	10.0	18.0	5.0	9.0

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Section 4.42. Farm Milk Tanks

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to farm milk tanks on the premises of producers when these are used, or are to be used, for the commercial measurement of milk.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to tanks mounted on highway vehicles.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Farm Milk Tanks shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Components. – A farm milk tank, whether stationary or portable, shall be considered suitable for commercial use only when it comprises:

- (a) a vessel, whether or not it is equipped with means for cooling its contents;
- (b) a means for reading the level of liquid in the tank, such as a removable gauge rod or surface gauge; and
- (c) a chart for converting level-of-liquid readings to volume.

Each compartment of a subdivided tank shall, for the purposes of this code, be construed to be a farm milk tank.

S.2. Design of Tank.

S.2.1. Level. – A farm milk tank shall be designed to be in normal operating position when it is in level. The tank shall be so constructed that it will maintain its condition of level under all normal conditions of lading.

S.2.2. Level-Indicating Means. – A tank shall be permanently equipped with sensitive means by which the level of the tank can be determined.

S.2.2.1. On a Stationary Tank. – A stationary tank shall be provided with such level-indicating means as a two-way or circular level, a plumb bob, two-way leveling lugs, or the like; or the top edge or edges of the tank shall be so constructed throughout as to provide an accurate reference for level determinations; provided, that when leveling lugs or the top edge or edges of the tank are used as the reference for level determinations, there shall be supplied with the tank a sensitive spirit level of appropriate dimensions, and the positions where such level is intended to be used shall be permanently marked on the reference surface of the tank; and provided further, that when leveling lugs are used they shall be so designed, constructed, and installed at the factory that any alteration of the original position or condition, such as by hammering or filing, would be difficult and would become obvious. A stationary tank with a nominal capacity of 2 000 L or 500 gal, or greater shall be provided with at least two similar level-indicating means, and these shall be located in opposite and distant positions from each other to facilitate an accurate level determination in both directions of the tank's horizontal plane.

(Amended 1980)

S.2.2.2. On a Portable Tank. – A portable tank shall be provided with either a two-way or a circular level.

S.2.3. Portable Tank. – A portable tank shall be of the center-reading type; that is, it shall be so designed that the gauge rod or surface gauge, when properly positioned for use, will be approximately in the vertical axis of the tank, centrally positioned with respect to the tank walls.

S.2.4. Capacity. – A farm milk tank shall be clearly and permanently marked on a surface visible after installation with its capacity as determined by the manufacturer. The capacity shall not exceed an amount that can be agitated without overflowing and that can be measured accurately with the liquid at rest.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1979]

S.3. Design of Indicating Means.

S.3.1. General. – A tank shall include indicating means and shall be calibrated over the entire range of the volume of the tank from 5 % of capacity or 2 m³ (500 gal) whichever is less, to its maximum capacity.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]

(Added 1985)

S.3.2. Gauge-Rod Bracket or Supports. – If a tank is designed for use with a gauge rod, a substantial and rigid gauge-rod bracket or other suitable supporting elements for positioning the gauge rod shall be provided. A gauge rod and its brackets or other supporting elements shall be so constructed that, whenever the rod is placed in engagement with the bracket or supports and released, the rod will automatically seat itself at a fixed height and in a vertical position. When a gauge rod is properly seated on its brackets or supports, there shall be a clearance of at least 7.5 cm (3 in) between the graduated face of the rod and any tank wall or other surface that it faces.

S.3.3. Gauge Rod. – When properly seated in position, a rod shall not touch the bottom of the tank unless this is required by the design of the supporting elements. The rod shall be graduated throughout an interval corresponding to the volume range within which readings of liquid level are to be made.

S.3.4. Surface-Gauge Bracket or Supports. – If a tank is designed for use with a surface gauge, a substantial and rigid surface-gauge bracket or other suitable supporting elements for positioning the surface gauge shall be provided. A surface gauge and its brackets or other supporting elements shall be so constructed that, whenever the gauge assembly is placed in engagement with the bracket or supports, the indicator, if not permanently mounted on the tank, will automatically seat itself in correct operating position, and the graduated element will be vertically positioned and will be securely held at any height to which it may be manually set.

S.3.5. Surface Gauge. – When properly engaged with its bracket and set to its lowest position, a surface gauge shall not touch the bottom of the tank. The gauge shall be graduated throughout an interval corresponding to the volume range within which readings of liquid level are to be made.

S.3.6. External Gauge Assemblies.

S.3.6.1. Design and Installation. – The gauge assembly shall be designed to meet sanitary requirements and shall be readily accessible for cleaning purposes. The gauge assembly shall be mounted in a vertical position and equipped with a sliding mechanism to assist in determining the liquid level.

S.3.6.2. Gauge Tube. – The gauge tube shall be borosilicate glass or approved rigid plastic or rigidly supported flexible tubing with a uniform internal diameter not less than 2 cm (¾ in). It shall be designed and constructed so that all product in the gauge can be discarded in such a manner that no product in the gauge tube will enter the discharge line or tank.

(Amended 1983)

S.3.6.3. Scale Plate. – The scale plate shall be mounted adjacent to and parallel with the gauge tube and be no more than 7 mm (¼ in) from the tube.

S.3.6.4. Scale Graduations. – The graduation lines shall be clear and easily readable and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs included under S.3.7. Graduations.

S.3.6.5. Venting. – An external gauge tube shall be adequately vented at the top, open to the atmosphere. Any attachment to the gauge tube shall not adversely affect the operation of this vent.

(Added 1984)

(Added 1977)

S.3.7. Graduations.

S.3.7.1. Spacing and Width of Graduations. – On a gauge rod or surface gauge, the spacing of the graduations, center to center, shall be not more than 1.6 mm (0.062 5 in or $\frac{1}{16}$ in) and shall not be less than 0.8 mm (0.031 25 in or $\frac{1}{32}$ in). The graduations shall not be less than 0.12 mm (0.005 in) in width, and the clear interval between adjacent edges of successive graduations shall be not less than 0.4 mm (0.015 625 in or $\frac{1}{64}$ in).

S.3.7.2. Values of Graduations. – On a gauge rod or surface gauge, the graduations may be designated in inches or in centimeters and fractions thereof, or may be identified in a numerical series without reference to inches or centimeters or fractions thereof. In either case, a volume chart shall be provided for each such rod or gauge and each tank with which it is associated, showing values in terms of the graduation on the rod or gauge. If a rod or gauge is associated with but one tank, in lieu of linear or numerical series graduations and volume chart, values in terms of volume of liquid in the tank may be shown directly on the rod or gauge.

S.3.7.3. Value of Graduated Interval. – The value of a graduated interval on a gauge rod or surface gauge (exclusive on the interval from the bottom of the tank to the lowest graduation) shall not exceed:

- (a) 2 L for a tank of a nominal capacity of 1 000 L or less; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal for a tank of a nominal capacity of 250 gal or less;
- (b) 4 L for a tank of a nominal capacity of 1 001 L to 2 000 L, inclusive; 1 gal for a tank of a nominal capacity of 251 gal to 500 gal, inclusive;
- (c) 6 L for a tank of a nominal capacity of 2 001 L to 6 000 L, inclusive; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal for a tank of a nominal capacity of 501 gal to 1 500 gal, inclusive;
- (d) 8 L for a tank of a nominal capacity of 6 001 L to 10 000 L, inclusive; 2 gal for a tank of a nominal capacity of 1 501 gal to 2 500 gal, inclusive; or
- (e) 8 L plus 4 L for each additional 10 000 L or fraction thereof, for tanks of nominal capacity above 10 000 L or 2 gal plus 1 gal for each additional 2 500 gal or fraction thereof, for tanks with nominal capacity above 2 500 gal.

(Amended 1980)

S.3.8. Design of Indicating Means on Tanks with a Capacity Greater than 8 000 Liters or 2 000 Gallons. – Any farm milk tank with a capacity greater than 8 000 L, or 2 000 gal, shall be equipped with an external gauge assembly.

[Nonretroactive and applicable only to tanks manufactured after January 1, 1981]

(Added 1980)

S.4. Design of Volume Chart.

S.4.1. General. – A volume chart shall show volume values only, over the entire range of the volume of the tank from 5 % of capacity or 2 m³ (500 gal) whichever is less, to its maximum capacity.* All letters and figures on the chart shall be distinct and easily readable. The chart shall be substantially constructed, and the face of the chart shall be so protected that its lettering and figures will not tend easily to become obliterated or illegible.

[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]

(Amended 1985)

S.4.2. For a Tank of 1 000 Liters, or 250 Gallons, or Less. – The volume chart for a tank of nominal capacity of 1 000 L, or 250 gal, or less shall show values at least to the nearest 1 L, or ¼ gal.

S.4.3. For a Tank of 1 001 Liters to 2 000 Liters, or 251 Gallons to 500 Gallons. – The volume chart for a tank of nominal capacity of 1 001 L to 2 000 L, or 251 gal to 500 gal, inclusive, shall show values at least to the nearest 2 L, or ½ gal.

S.4.4. For a Tank of Greater than 2 000 Liters, or 500 Gallons. – The volume chart for a tank of nominal capacity of greater than 2 000 L, or 500 gal, shall show values at least to the nearest gallon, or 4 L.

(Amended 1980)

S.5. Gauging.

S.5.1. Level. – A farm milk tank shall be level, as shown by the level-indicating means, during the original gauging operation.

S.5.2. To Deliver. – A farm milk tank shall be originally gauged “to deliver.” If the tank is gauged by measuring the test liquid into the tank, the inside tank walls shall first be thoroughly wetted and the tank shall then be drained for 30 seconds after the main drainage flow has ceased.

S.5.3. Preparation of Volume Chart. – When a tank is gauged for the purposes of preparing a volume chart, tolerances are not applicable, and the chart shall be prepared as accurately as practicable.

S.6. Identification. – A tank and any gauge rod, surface gauge, spirit level, and volume chart intended to be used therewith shall be mutually identified, as by a common serial number, in a prominent and permanent manner.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – Water shall be used as the test liquid for a farm milk tank.

N.2. Evaporation and Volume Change. – Care shall be exercised to reduce to a minimum, evaporation losses and volume changes resulting from changes in temperature of the test liquid.

N.3. To Deliver. – A farm milk tank shall be tested “to deliver.” If the tank is gauged by measuring the test liquid delivered into the tank, the inside tank walls shall first be thoroughly wetted and the tank then shall be drained for 30 seconds after the main drainage flow has ceased.

N.4. Level. – A farm milk tank shall be level, as shown by the level-indicating means, during gauging and testing.

N.5. Test Methods. – Acceptance tests of milk tanks may be of either the prover method or the master meter method provided that the master metering system is capable of operating within 25 % of the applicable tolerance found in T.3. Basic Tolerance Values. Subsequent tests may be of either the prover method or the master meter method provided that the master metering system is capable of operating within 25 % of the applicable tolerance found in T.4. Basic Tolerance Values, Master Meter Method.

N.5.1. Verification of Master Metering Systems. – A master metering system used to gauge a milk tank shall be verified before and after the gauging process. A master metering system used to calibrate a milk tank shall be verified before starting the calibration and re-verified at least every quarter of the tank capacity, or every 2 000 L (500 gal), whichever is greater. The above process of re-verifying the master metering system may be waived if the system is verified using a NIST traceable prover with a minimum of two tests immediately before and one test immediately after the gauging process and that each test result is within 25 % of T.3. Basic Tolerance Values. (Added 2001) (Amended 2012)

N.5.2. Temperature Changes in Water Supply. – When using a master metering system to gauge or calibrate a milk tank, the official shall monitor the temperature of the water before and after changing sources of supply. If the water temperature of the new source changes by more than 2.8 °C (5 °F) from the previous supply, the official shall re-verify the accuracy of the master metering system as soon as possible after the system reaches temperature equilibrium with the new supply source.

(Added 2001)

N.6. Reading the Meniscus. – When a reading or setting is to be obtained from a meniscus formed by milk or other opaque liquid, the index or reading line is the position of the highest point of the center of the meniscus. When calibrating a device with water and the device is to be used with an opaque liquid, the reading should be obtained accordingly; that is, the position of the highest point of the center of the meniscus.

(Added 1984)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Application. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied equally to errors in excess and errors in deficiency.

T.2. Minimum Tolerance Values. – On a particular tank, the maintenance and acceptance tolerance applied shall be not smaller than the volume corresponding to the graduated interval at the point of test draft on the indicating means or 2 L (½ gal), whichever is greater.

(Amended 1980)

T.3. Basic Tolerance Values. – The basic maintenance and acceptance tolerance shall be 0.2 % of the volume of test liquid in the tank at each test draft.

(Amended 1975)

T.4. Basic Tolerance Values, Master Meter Method. – The basic maintenance and acceptance tolerance for tanks tested by the master meter method shall be 0.4 % of the volume of test liquid in the tank at each test draft.

(Added 1975)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation. – A stationary tank shall be rigidly installed in level without the use of removable blocks or shims under the legs. If such tank is not mounted permanently in position, the correct position on the floor for each leg shall be clearly and permanently defined.

UR.2. Level Condition.

UR.2.1. Stationary Tank. – A stationary farm milk tank shall be maintained in level.

UR.2.1.1. Leveling Lugs. – If leveling lugs are provided on a stationary tank, such lugs shall not be hammered or filed to establish or change a level condition of the tank.

UR.2.2. Portable Tank. – On a portable tank, measurement readings shall be made only when the tank is approximately level; that is, when it is not out of level by more than 5 % or approximately three degrees in any direction.

UR.3. Weight Chart. – An auxiliary weight chart may be provided, on which shall be prominently displayed the weight per unit volume value used to derive the weight values from the official volume chart.

UR.4. Use. – A farm milk tank shall not be used to measure quantities greater than an amount that can be agitated without overflowing.

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Section 4.43. Measure-Containers

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to measure-containers, including lids or closures if such are necessary to provide total enclosure of the measured commodity, as follows:

- (a) Retail measure-containers intended to be used only once to determine at the time of retail sale, and from bulk supply, the quantity of commodity on the basis of liquid measure. The retail measure-container serves as the container for the delivery of the commodity.
- (b) Prepackaged measure-containers intended to be used only once to determine in advance of sale the quantity of a commodity (such as ice cream, ice milk, or sherbet) on the basis of liquid measure. The prepackaged measure-container serves as the container for the delivery of the commodity, in either a wholesale or a retail marketing unit.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to rigid containers used for milk, cream, or other fluid dairy products, which are covered by packaging requirements.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Measure-Containers shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – The capacity of a measure-container shall be a multiple of or a binary submultiple of a quart or a liter, and the measure shall not be subdivided. However, for prepackaged measure-containers, any capacity less than $\frac{1}{4}$ L or $\frac{1}{2}$ liq pt shall be permitted.

(Amended 1979)

S.2. Capacity Point. – The capacity of a measure-container shall be sharply defined by:

- (a) the top edge;
- (b) a line near the top edge; or
- (c) the horizontal cross-sectional plane established by the bottom surface of the removable lid or cap when seated in the container.

S.3. Shape. – A measure-container shall be designed as some suitable geometrical shape, and its capacity shall be determined without distortion from its normal assembled shape.

S.4. Marking.

S.4.1. Capacity Point. – If the capacity point of a measure-container is defined by a line, the container shall be marked conspicuously on its side with a suitable statement clearly identifying this line as the capacity point.

S.4.2. Capacity Statement. – A measure-container shall be clearly and conspicuously marked with a statement of its capacity in terms of one of the units prescribed in Section S.1. Units.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – Water shall be used as the test liquid for a measure-container.

N.2. Preparation of Container for Test.

N.2.1. General. – Before an actual test is begun, a measure-container shall, if necessary, be so restrained that it will maintain its normal assembled shape and that its sides will not bulge when it is filled with water.

N.2.2. Restraining Form for Test.

N.2.2.1. For Rectangular Containers of One Liter, One Quarter Less. – Bulging of the sides of a rectangular measure-container of 1 L (1 qt) capacity or less may be controlled by holding against each side of the container, with a cord, rubber bands, or tape, a metal plate or a piece of heavy cardboard slightly smaller than the side of the container.

(Amended 1979)

N.2.2.2. For Rectangular Prepackaged Measure-container of Two Quarts or Two Liters or Greater. – A rectangular prepackaged measure-container of 2 L (2 qt) capacity or greater shall be supported during a test by a rigid restraining form. This form shall restrain not less than the entire area of the central two-thirds of each side of the container, measured from bottom to top. The inside width dimension of any side panel of the restraining form shall be 1.6 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ in) greater than the corresponding outside dimension of the container. (The outside width dimension of any side panel of the container shall be established by adding to the inner side center-of-score to center-of-score dimension two thicknesses of the board used, and the sum thus obtained shall be rounded off to the nearest 0.4 mm ($\frac{1}{64}$ in).)

(Amended 1979)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances on an Individual Measure. – The acceptance tolerances in excess and in deficiency on an individual measure shall be as shown in Table 1. Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Measure-Containers.

T.2. Tolerance on Average Capacity. – The average capacity on a random sample of 10 measures selected from a lot of 25 or more shall be equal to or greater than the nominal capacity.

(Amended 1979)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Limitation of Use. – The use of a measure-container with a rectangular cross section of a capacity of 2 L (2 qt) or greater shall be limited to the packaging, in advance of sale, of ice cream, sherbet, or other similar frozen desserts.

(Amended 1979)

Table 1.
Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Measure-Containers

Nominal Capacity	Tolerance			
	In Excess		In Deficiency	
	milliliters		milliliters	
¼ liter or less	10		5.0	
½ liter	15		7.5	
1 liter	20		10.0	
Over 1 liter	Add per liter 10 milliliters		Add per liter 5.0 milliliters	
	fluid drams	cubic inches	fluid drams	cubic inches
½ pint or less	3	0.6	1.5	0.3
1 pint	4	1.0	2.0	0.5
1 quart	6	1.4	3.0	0.7
2 quarts	9	2.0	4.5	1.0
3 quarts	10	2.4	5.0	1.2
4 quarts	12	2.8	6.0	1.2
Over 4 quarts	Add per quart 3 fluid drams	Add per quart 0.7 cubic inch	Add per quart 1.5 fluid drams	Add per quart 0.35 cubic inch

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Section 4.44. Graduates

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to subdivided glass measures of capacity, either cylindrical or conical in shape.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Graduates shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – Nominal capacities, graduation ranges, values of graduated intervals, and numbered graduations applicable to single-scale graduates and to the appropriate portions of double scale graduates shall be as shown in Table 1. Design Details for Graduates.

Table 1. Design Details for Graduates				
Nominal Capacity	To be Graduated Between		Value of Graduated Intervals	Number at Each Graduation Divisible by
milliliters	milliliters		milliliters	milliliters
5	1 and	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
10	2 and	10	1	2
25	5 and	25	5	5
50	10 and	50	5	10
100	20 and	100	10	20
500	100 and	500	25	50
1 000	200 and	1 000	50	100
minims	minims		minims	minims
60	15 and	60	5	10 ^a
120	30 and	120	10	20 ^b
fluid drams	fluid drams		fluid drams	fluid drams
4	1 and	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
8	2 and	8	1	2
fluid ounces	fluid ounces		fluid ounces	fluid ounces
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ and	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	1 and	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
8	2 and	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
16	4 and	16	1	2
32	8 and	32	2	4
^a And, in addition, at the first (15-minim) graduation.				
^b And, in addition, at the first (30-minim) graduation.				

S.2. Initial Interval. – A graduate shall have an initial interval that is not subdivided, equal to not less than one-fifth and not more than one-fourth of the capacity of the graduate.

S.3. Shape. – A graduate of a capacity of more than 15 mL (4 fl dr) may be of either the cylindrical or circular conical type. A graduate of a capacity of 15 mL (4 fl dr) or less shall be of the single-scale cylindrical type.

S.4. Material. – A graduate shall be made of good-quality, thoroughly annealed, clear, transparent glass, free from bubbles and streaks that might affect the accuracy of measurement. The glass shall be uniform in thickness and shall not be excessively thick.

S.5. Dimensional Proportions.

S.5.1. On a Circular Conical Graduate. – The inside measurement from the bottom of a circular conical graduate to the capacity graduation shall be not less than two times the inside diameter at the capacity graduation. The inside measurement from the bottom of the graduate to the point representing one-fourth of the capacity shall be not less than the inside diameter at that point.

S.5.2. On a Cylindrical Graduate. – The inside measurement from the bottom of a cylindrical graduate to the capacity graduation shall be not less than five times the inside diameter at the capacity graduation.

S.6. Base. – The base of the graduate shall be perpendicular to the vertical axis of the graduate. The diameter of the base shall be of such size that the empty graduate will remain standing on an inclined surface of 25 %, or approximately 15 degrees, from the horizontal.

S.7. Design of Graduations.

S.7.1. General. – Graduations shall be perpendicular to the vertical axis of the graduate and parallel to each other. Graduations shall be continuous, of uniform thickness not greater than 0.4 mm (0.015 in), clearly visible, permanent, and indelible under normal conditions of use.

(Amended 1977)

S.7.2. On a Single-Scale Graduate. – On a single-scale graduate, the main graduations shall completely encircle the graduate and subordinate graduations shall extend at least one-half the distance around the graduate.

S.7.3. On a Double-Scale or a Duplex Graduate. – On a double-scale or duplex graduate, there shall be a clear space between the ends of the main graduations on the two scales, and this space shall be approximately 90 degrees from the lip of the graduate and shall conform to the requirements of Table 2. Clear Space Between Ends of Main Graduations on Double Scale Graduates.

Table 2. Clear Space Between Ends of Main Graduations on Double Scale Graduates	
Inside Diameter of Graduate at the Graduations (inches)	Clear Space Between Ends of Main Graduations (inch)
Less than 1.5	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
1.5 to 3, inclusive	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 3	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$

S.8. Basis of Graduation. – A graduate shall be graduated “to deliver” when the temperature of the graduate is 20 °C (68 °F), and shall be marked accordingly in a permanent and conspicuous manner.

S.9. Marking Requirements. – Each main graduation shall be marked to show its value. Intermediate graduations shall not be marked. Value figures shall be uniformly positioned either directly upon or immediately above the graduations to which they refer. Figures placed upon graduations shall be set in from the ends of the graduations a sufficient distance to allow the ends of the graduations to be used in making a setting.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Liquid. – Water shall be used as the test liquid for graduates.

N.2. Temperature Control. – During the test of a graduate, appropriate precautions shall be exercised to reduce any detrimental temperature effects to the practicable minimum.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances in excess and in deficiency shall be as shown in Table 3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and Deficiency, for Graduates for graduates that are graduated “to contain” or “to deliver.” (The tolerance to be applied at any graduation is determined by the inside diameter of the graduate at the graduation in question.)

Table 3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Graduates					
Inside Diameter of Graduate		Tolerance	Inside Diameter of Graduate		Tolerance
From	To but Not Including		From	To but Not Including	
millimeters		milliliters	inches		minims
0	16	0.1	0	$\frac{9}{16}$	2
16	21	0.2	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	3
21	26	0.4	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	6
26	31	0.6	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10
31	36	0.8	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	15
36	41	1.1	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	20
41	46	1.4	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	30
46	51	1.8	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	40
51	56	2.2	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	50
56	61	2.8	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	65
61	66	3.4	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	80
66	71	4.1	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	95
71	76	4.8	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	110
76	81	5.6	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	130
81	86	6.4	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	150
86	91	7.2			
91	96	8.1			
96	101	9.0			

(Amended 1974)

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Section 4.45. Dry Measures

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to rigid measures of capacity designed for general and repeated use in the measurement of solids, including the capacities of $\frac{1}{2}$ bu or more.

A.2. Exceptions.

- (a) This code does not apply to “standard containers” used for the measurement of fruits and vegetables and as shipping containers thereof.
- (b) This code does not apply to berry baskets and boxes. (Also see Section 4.46. Code for Berry Baskets and Boxes.)
(Added 1976)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Dry Measures shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – The capacity of a measure shall be 1 bu, a multiple of the bushel, or a binary submultiple of the bushel, and the measure shall not be subdivided or double-ended.

S.2. Material. – A dry measure shall be made of any suitable material that will retain its shape during normal usage.

S.3. Shape. – A measure, other than a basket, of a capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ bu or less, shall be cylindrical or conical in shape. The top diameter shall in no case be less than the appropriate minimum diameter shown in Table 1. Minimum Top Diameters for Dry Measure other than Baskets. The bottom of a measure, other than a basket, shall be perpendicular to the vertical axis of the measure and shall be flat, except that a metal bottom may be slightly corrugated. The bottom of a measure shall not be adjustable or movable.

Table 1. Minimum Top Diameters for Dry Measures other than Baskets	
Nominal Capacity	Minimum Top Diameter Inches
1 pint	4
1 quart	$5\frac{3}{8}$
2 quarts	$6\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck	$8\frac{1}{2}$
1 peck	$10\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	$13\frac{3}{4}$

S.3.1. Conical Dry Measure. – If conical, the top diameter shall exceed the bottom diameter by not more than 10 % of the bottom diameter.

S.4. Capacity Point. – The capacity of a measure shall be determined by the top edge of the measure.

S.5. Top Reinforcement. – The top edge of a measure shall be reinforced. On a wooden measure other than a basket, of a capacity of 1 qt or more, this reinforcement shall be in the form of a firmly attached metal band.

S.6. Marking Requirements. – A measure shall be conspicuously marked on its side with a statement of its capacity. If the capacity is stated in terms of the pint or quart, the word “Dry” shall be included. The capacity statement shall be in letters of the following dimensions:

- (a) At least $\frac{1}{2}$ in high and $\frac{1}{4}$ in wide on a measure of any capacity between $\frac{1}{2}$ pt and 1 pk.
- (b) At least 1 in high and $\frac{1}{2}$ in wide on a measure of a capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ bu or more.
- (c) On a measure of a capacity of $\frac{1}{4}$ pt or less, the statement shall be as prominent as practicable, considering the size and design of such measure.

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Medium.

N.1.1. Watertight Dry Measures. – Water shall be used as the testing medium for watertight dry measures.

N.1.2. Non-Watertight Dry Measures. – A dry measure shall be tested either volumetrically using rapeseed as a testing medium or geometrically through inside measurement and calculation.

(Amended 1988)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance tolerances in excess and in deficiency shall be as shown in Table 2. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Dry Measure. Acceptance tolerances shall be one-half the maintenance tolerances.

Table 2. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Dry Measures		
Nominal Capacity	Tolerance	
	In Excess Cubic Inches	In Deficiency Cubic Inches
$\frac{1}{32}$ pint or less	0.1	0.05
$\frac{1}{16}$ pint	0.15	0.1
$\frac{1}{8}$ pint	0.25	0.15
$\frac{1}{4}$ pint	0.5	0.3
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	1.0	0.5
1 pint	2.0	1.0
1 quart	3.0	1.5
2 quarts	5.0	2.5
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck	10.0	5.0
1 peck	16.0	8.0
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	30.0	15.0
1 bushel	50.0	25.0

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Section 4.46. Berry Baskets and Boxes

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to baskets and boxes for berries and small fruits in capacities of 1 dry quart and less.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, berry baskets and boxes shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – The capacity of a berry basket or box shall be ½ dry pint, 1 dry pint, or 1 dry quart.

S.2. Materials. – A berry basket or box shall be made of any suitable materials that will retain its shape during normal filling, storage, and handling.

S.3. Capacity Point. – The capacity of a berry basket or box shall be determined by its top edges.

N. Notes

N.1. Method of Test. – A berry basket or box may be tested either volumetrically, using rape seed as the testing medium, or geometrically through accurate inside dimension measurement and calculation.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances on Individual Measures. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances in excess and deficiency on an individual measure shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances in Excess and in Deficiency.

T.2. Tolerances on Average Capacity. – The average capacity on a random sample of 10 measures selected from a lot of 25 or more shall be equal to or greater than the nominal capacity.

(Amended 1979)

Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances in Excess and in Deficiency		
Nominal Capacity	Tolerance	
	In Excess Cubic Inches	In Deficiency Cubic Inches
½ pint	1	0.5
1 pint	2	1.0
1 quart	3	1.5

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Section 5.50. Fabric-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies only to mechanisms and machines designed to indicate automatically (with or without value-computing capabilities) the length of fabric passed through the measuring elements.

A.2. Devices Used to Measure Other Similar Material in Sheet, Roll, or Bolt Form. – Insofar as they are clearly appropriate, the requirements and provisions of this code apply also to devices designed for the commercial measurement of other material similar to fabrics, in sheet, roll, or bolt form.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Fabric-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – A fabric-measuring device shall indicate lengths as follows:

- (a) For devices indicating in metric units, lengths shall be indicated in terms of 5 cm; 10 cm; 25 cm; or 50 cm and meters.

In addition, lengths may be indicated in terms of any or all of the following subdivisions: millimeters and centimeters.

- (b) For devices indicating in U.S. customary units, lengths shall be indicated in terms of $\frac{1}{8}$ yd; $\frac{1}{4}$ yd; or $\frac{1}{2}$ yd; and yards.

In addition, lengths may be indicated in terms of any or all of the following subdivisions: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd; $\frac{1}{16}$ yd; inches and feet.

Digital indicators may indicate values in decimal fractions.

(Amended 1977)

S.2. Design of Indicating Elements.

S.2.1. Graduations.

S.2.1.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.2.1.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.2.1.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval between graduations shall be at least 6 mm for cm graduations ($\frac{1}{4}$ in for $\frac{1}{8}$ yd graduations), and 3 mm for 20 cm graduations ($\frac{1}{8}$ in for 1 in graduations).

S.2.2. Indicator.

S.2.2.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.2.2.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.2.2.3. Width. – The index of an indicator shall not be wider than the narrowest graduations with which it is used, and shall in no case exceed 0.4 mm (0.015 in).

S.2.2.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.2.2.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.2.3. Money-Value Computations.

S.2.3.1. Full-Computing Type. – In this type, the money value at each of a series of unit prices shall be computed automatically for every length within the range of measurement of the fabric-measuring device. Value graduations shall be provided and shall be accurately positioned. The value of each graduated interval shall be 1 cent at all prices per yard of 30 cents and less, and shall not exceed 2 cents at higher prices per yard. Five-cent intervals may be represented in the two-cent range by special graduations, but these shall not be positioned in the clear intervals between graduations of the regular series.

S.2.3.2. Limited-Computing Type. – In this type, the money value at each of a series of unit prices shall be computed automatically only for lengths corresponding to a definite series of length graduations. There shall be no value graduations. At no position that the chart can assume shall two value figures at the same price per yard be completely and clearly exposed to view at one time. Money values shown shall be mathematically accurate, except that a fraction of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent shall be dropped and the next higher cent shall be shown in the case of a fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent or more. One of the following requirements shall be met:

- (a) There shall be a money-value computation for each length graduation within the range of measurement of the device.
- (b) No money-value computation shall be exposed to view except at such times as the device shows a length indication for which a corresponding series of value indications is computed.
- (c) Each column or row of money-value computations shall be marked to show the length to which the computations correspond, the device shall be marked to show the character and limitations of the computations, and there shall be computations corresponding to at least 10 cm ($\frac{1}{8}$ yd) throughout the range of measurement of the device.

S.2.4. Return to Zero. – Primary indicating elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. Means shall be provided to prevent the return of the indicating elements beyond their correct zero positions.

S.3. Marking Requirements. – If a device will not accurately measure all fabrics, it shall be marked to indicate clearly its limitations.

S.4. Design Accuracy. – Indications of length and money value shall be accurate whether the values of the indications are being increased or decreased.

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Medium. – A fabric-measuring device shall be tested with a suitable testing tape approximately 7.62 cm (3 in) wide and with a graduated length of at least 11 m (12 yd), made from such material and having such surface finish as to provide dimensional stability and reduce slippage to the practicable minimum.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Fabric-Measuring Devices.

Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Fabric-Measuring Devices				
Indication of Device (yards)	Maintenance Tolerance		Acceptance Tolerance	
	On Under- registration (inches)	On Over- registration (inches)	On Under- registration (inches)	On Over- registration (inches)
2 or less	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{32}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{32}$
5	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
6	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
7 and 8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
9	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{16}$
10 and 11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
12 and 13	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$
14 and 15	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Over 15	Add $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per indicated yard	Add $\frac{1}{16}$ inch per indicated yard	Add $\frac{1}{16}$ inch per indicated yard	Add $\frac{1}{32}$ inch per indicated yard

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Installation. – A fabric-measuring device shall be securely supported and firmly fixed in position.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Limitation of Use. – A fabric-measuring device shall be used to measure only those fabrics that it was designed to measure, and in no case shall it be used to measure a fabric that a marking on the device indicates should not be measured.

UR.2.2. Return of Indicating Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements shall be returned to zero before each measurement.

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Section 5.51. Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to mechanisms and machines designed to indicate automatically the length of cordage, rope, wire, cable, or similar flexible material passed through the measuring elements.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall indicate lengths in terms of feet, yards, or meters, or combinations of units of the same measurement system, and shall have minimum increments with values that do not exceed the equivalent of 0.1 meter or 0.1 yard.

(Amended 1989)

S.2. Design of Indicating Elements.

S.2.1. Graduations.

S.2.1.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.2.1.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in), nor more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in), in width.

S.2.1.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval between graduations shall be at least as wide as the widest graduation, and in no case less than 0.8 mm (0.03 in).

S.2.2. Indicator.

S.2.2.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.2.2.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.2.2.3. Width. – The index of an indicator shall not be wider than the narrowest graduations with which it is used, and shall in no case exceed 0.4 mm (0.015 in).

S.2.2.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.2.2.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.2.3. Zero Indication. – Primary indicating elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication.

S.3. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.3.1. Sensitiveness. – If the most sensitive element of the indicating system utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to a measurement of 30 cm (1 ft) shall be not less than 6 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in).

S.3.2. Slippage. – The measuring elements of a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be so designed and constructed as to reduce to the practicable minimum any slippage of material being measured and any lost motion in the measuring mechanism.

S.3.3. Accessibility. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be so constructed that the measuring elements are readily visible and accessible, without disassembly of any supporting frame or section of the main body, for purposes of cleaning or removing any foreign matter carried into the mechanism by the material being measured.

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation of Use. – If a device will measure accurately only certain configurations, diameters, types, or varieties of materials, or with certain accessory equipment, all limitations shall be clearly and permanently stated on the device.

S.4.2. Operating Instructions. – Any necessary operating instructions shall be clearly stated on the device.

S.4.3. Indications. – Indicating elements shall be identified by suitable words or legends so that the values of the indications will be unmistakable.

S.5. Design Accuracy. – Indications of length shall be accurate whether the values of the indications are being increased or decreased.

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Medium. – Wherever feasible, a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be tested with a steel tape not less than 10 mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ in) in width and at least 15 m (50 ft) in length. When a device cannot be tested in this manner because of the design of the device, it shall be tested with a dimensionally stable material appropriately marked and compared at frequent periodic intervals with a steel tape in order to assure that any marked interval is not in error by more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the tolerance of the device at that particular interval.

(Amended 1981)

N.2. Minimum Test. – Tests shall be conducted at a minimum initial increment of 5 m (20 ft) and appropriate increments up to at least 15 m (50 ft).

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices.

Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices		
Indication of Device (feet)	Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances	
	On Underregistration (inches)	On Overregistration (inches)
20	6	3
Over 20 to 30	8	4
Over 30 to 40	10	5
Over 40 to 50	12	6
Over 50	Add 2 inches per indicated 10 feet	Add 1 inch per indicated 10 feet

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Installation. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be securely supported and firmly fixed in position.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Limitation of Use. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be used to measure only those materials that it was designed to measure, and in no case shall it be used to measure a material that a marking on the device indicates should not be measured.

UR.2.2. Return to Zero. – The primary indicating elements of a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be returned to zero before each measurement.

UR.2.3. Operation of Device. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall not be operated in such a manner as to cause slippage or inaccurate measurement.

UR.2.4. Cleanliness. – The measuring elements of a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be kept clean to prevent buildup of dirt and foreign material that would adversely affect the measuring capability of the device.

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Section 5.52. Linear Measures

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to any linear measure or measure of length, whether flexible or inflexible, permanently installed or portable.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Linear Measures shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1.M. Units. – A linear measure may be in total length, and the total length may be subdivided in any or all of the following:

- (a) centimeters and tenths of the centimeter;
- (b) meters; and
- (c) multiples of meters.

A one-meter measure may be graduated, in addition, to show 0.1 m and multiples of 0.1 m subdivisions.

S.1. Units. – A linear measure may be in total length, and the total length may be subdivided in any or all of the following:

- (a) inches and binary submultiples of the inch;
- (b) feet;
- (c) yards and multiples of yards.

A 1-yard measure may be graduated, in addition, to show $\frac{1}{3}$ yd and $\frac{2}{3}$ yd subdivisions. A flexible tape may be graduated in tenths or hundredths of a foot, or both tenths and hundredths of a foot. (Any other subdivisions are allowable only on measures of special purposes and when required for such purposes.)

S.2. Material.

S.2.1. Flexible Tape. – A flexible tape shall be made of metal.

S.2.2. End Measure. – If an end measure is made of material softer than brass, the ends of the measure shall be protected by brass (or other metal at least equally hard) securely attached.

S.3. Finish. – Measures shall be smoothly finished.

S.4. Design.

S.4.1. Rigid Measure. – A rigid measure shall be straight.

S.4.2. Folding Measure. – A folding measure shall open to a definite stop, and when so opened shall be straight.

S.5. Graduations.

S.5.1. General. – Graduations shall be perpendicular to the edge of the measure.

S.5.2. Width. – The width of the graduations on any measure shall not exceed one-half the width of the smallest graduated interval on the measure, and in no case shall be wider than 0.75 mm (0.03 in).

(Amended 1982)

T. Tolerances

T.1. For Measures Except Metal Tapes. – Maintenance tolerances in excess and in deficiency for measures except metal tapes shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Linear Measures Except Metal Tapes. Acceptance tolerances shall be one-half the maintenance tolerances.

Table 1. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Linear Measures Except Metal Tapes	
Nominal Interval from Zero	Tolerance
Feet	Inch
$\frac{1}{2}$ or less	$\frac{1}{64}$
1	$\frac{1}{32}$
2	$\frac{1}{16}$
3	$\frac{3}{32}$
4	$\frac{1}{8}$
5	$\frac{5}{32}$
6	$\frac{3}{16}$

T.2. For Metal Tapes. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances in excess and in deficiency for metal tapes shall be as shown in Table 2. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Metal Tapes. Tapes of 10 m (25 ft) or over shall be tested at a tension resulting from a load of 5 kg (10 lb). Tapes less than 10 m (25 ft) shall be tested at a tension resulting from a load of 2.5 kg (5 lb). However, flexible metal tapes of 10 m (25 ft) or less that are not normally used under tension shall be tested with no tension applied. All tapes shall be supported throughout on a horizontal flat surface whenever tested.

(Amended 1972)

Table 2. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Metal Tapes	
Nominal Interval from Zero	Tolerance
Feet	Inch
6 or less	$\frac{1}{32}$
7 to 30, inclusive	$\frac{1}{16}$
31 to 55, inclusive	$\frac{1}{8}$
56 to 80, inclusive	$\frac{3}{16}$
81 to 100, inclusive	$\frac{1}{4}$

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Section 5.53. Odometers

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to odometers that are used or are to be used to determine the charges for rent or hire of passenger vehicles and trucks and buses. (When official examinations are undertaken on odometers that form the basis for the payment of fees or taxes to, or the preparation of reports for, governmental agencies, and in similar cases, the requirements of this code shall be applied insofar as they are applicable and appropriate to the conditions of such special uses.)

(Amended 1977)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to taximeters (for which see Section 5.54. Code for Taximeters).

(Amended 1977)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Odometers shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating Elements.

S.1.1. General. – The primary indicating element of an odometer may be:

- (a) the distance-traveled portion of the “speedometer” assembly of a motor vehicle;
- (b) a special cable-driven distance-indicating device; or
- (c) a hub odometer attached to the hub of a wheel on a motor vehicle.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.2. Units. – An odometer shall indicate in terms of miles or kilometers.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.3. Minimum Indicated Value. – The value of the interval of indicated distance shall be:

- (a) for odometers indicating in kilometers, 0.1 km; or
- (b) for odometers indicating in miles, 0.1 mi.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.4. Advancement of Indicating Elements. – The most sensitive indicating elements of an odometer may advance continuously or intermittently; all other elements shall advance intermittently. Except when the indications are being returned to zero, the indications of an installed odometer shall be susceptible to advancement only by the rotation of the vehicle wheel or wheels.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.5. Readability. – Distance figures and their background shall be of sharply contrasting colors. Figures indicating tenth units shall be differentiated from other figures with different colors, or with a decimal point, or by other equally effective means. Except during the period of advance of any decade to the next higher indication,

only one figure in each decade shall be exposed to view. Any protective covering intended to be transparent shall be in such condition that it can be made transparent by ordinary cleaning of its exposed surface.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.6. Digital Indications and Representation. – Digital indicating odometers (discontinuous registration) shall “round off” indications to the nearest minimum division or truncate indications to the lower minimum division.

(Added 1990)

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Procedures.

N.1.1. Test Methods. – To determine compliance with distance tolerances, a distance test of an odometer shall be conducted using one or more of the following test methods:

- (a) **Road Test.** – A road test consists of driving the vehicle over a precisely measured road course.
- (b) **Fifth-Wheel Test.** – A fifth-wheel test consists of driving the vehicle over any reasonable road course and determining the distance actually traveled through the use of a mechanism known as a “fifth wheel” that is attached to the vehicle and that independently measures and indicates the distance.
- (c) **Simulated-Road Test.** – A simulated-road test consists of determining the distance traveled by use of a roller device, or by computation from rolling circumference and wheel-turn data.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.2. Test Runs. – Not less than two test runs shall be conducted. Acceleration and deceleration shall be carefully controlled to avoid spinning or skidding the wheels.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.2.1. For Devices Indicating in Miles. – The test runs shall be 2 mi in length, shall start from, and finish at, a dead stop with a minimum of 80 % of the run between 30 mi/h and 45 mi/h.

(Added 1977)

N.1.2.2. For Devices Indicating in Kilometers. – The test runs shall be 3 km in length, shall start from, and finish at, a dead stop with a minimum of 80 % of the run between 50 km/h and 75 km/h.

(Added 1977)

N.1.3. Test Conditions.

N.1.3.1. Tire Stabilization. – Road tests or fifth-wheel tests shall be preceded by a run of at least 8 km or 5 mi, for the purpose of stabilizing tire pressures. Simulated road tests on a roller device shall be made at stable tire pressures.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.3.2. Tire Pressure. – At the completion of the test run or runs, the tires of the vehicle under test shall be checked to determine that the tire pressure is that operating tire pressure posted in the vehicle. If not, the tire pressure should be adjusted to the posted tire pressure and further tests may be conducted to determine the operating characteristics of the odometer.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.3.3. Vehicle Loading.

- (a) **Passenger Load.** – During the distance test of an odometer, the vehicle may carry two persons.
 - (b) **Truck Cargo Load.** – Truck odometers shall be tested by one of the following methods:
 - (1) the truck is loaded with one-half of the maximum cargo load; or
 - (2) unloaded if unloaded test tolerances are applied.
- (Amended 1977 and 1987)

T. Tolerances

T.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Except for unloaded trucks, maintenance and acceptance tolerances on odometers shall be 4 % of the interval under test.
(Amended 1977 and 1987)

T.2.1. Tolerances for Unloaded Trucks. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances on truck odometers shall be 5 % for underregistration and 3 % for overregistration of the interval under test.
(Added 1987)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Inflation of Vehicle Tires. – The operational tire pressure of passenger vehicle and truck tires shall be posted in the vehicle and tires shall be maintained at the posted pressure.
(Amended 1977)

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Section 5.54. Taximeters

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to taximeters; that is, to devices that automatically calculate at a predetermined rate or rates and indicate the charge for hire of a vehicle.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to the following:

- (a) odometers on vehicles that are rented on a distance basis. (Also see Section 5.53. Code for Odometers.)
- (b) devices that only display a flat rate or negotiated rate; or
- (c) Transportation Network Measurement Systems. (Also see Section 5.60. Transportation Network Measurement Systems.)

(Amended 1977, 2016, and 2017)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Taximeters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements.

S.1.1. General. – A taximeter shall be equipped with a primary indicating element.

(Amended 1988 and 2015)

S.1.1.1. Recording Elements. – *A receipt providing information as required in S.1.9. Recorded Representations shall be available from a taximeter or taximeter system through an integral or separate recording element for all transactions conducted.*

[Nonretroactive January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.2. Advancement of Indicating Elements. – Except when a taximeter is being cleared, the primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible of advancement only by the movement of the vehicle or by the time mechanism.

At the conclusion of a transaction (e.g., following the totalizing of all accrued charges and having a customer receipt made available), no other advancement of fare, extras, or other charges shall occur until the taximeter has been cleared.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2017]

Where permitted, a flat rate or negotiated rate shall be displayed in the “fare” indicating mechanism, provided that once a flat rate or negotiated rate is entered the fare may no longer be advanced by movement of the vehicle or the time mechanism.

(Amended 1988 and 2016)

S.1.2.1. Time Mechanism. – Means shall be provided on all taximeters designed to calculate fares based on a combination of time elapsed and distance traveled, to enable the vehicle operator to render the time mechanism either operative or inoperative with respect to the fare-indicating mechanism.

(Added 2017)

S.1.2.2. Distance Mechanism. – Means shall be provided on all taximeters designed to calculate fare based on a combination of time elapsed and/or distance traveled to enable the vehicle operator to render the distance mechanism either operative or inoperative with respect to the fare-indicating mechanism.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020]

(Added 2017) (Amended 2018)

S.1.3. Visibility of Indications.

S.1.3.1. Taximeter Indications. – The indications of fare, including extras, and the mode of operation, such as “time” or “hired,” shall be constantly displayed whenever the meter is in operation. All indications of passenger interest shall be easily read from a distance of 1.2 m (4 ft) under any condition of normal operation. This includes any necessary lighting, shading, or other means necessary to make displayed indications clearly visible to operator and passenger.

(Amended 1977, 1986, 1988, and 2017)

S.1.3.2. Minimum Height of Figures, Words, and Symbols. – The minimum height of the figures used to indicate the fare shall be 10 mm and for extras, 8 mm. The minimum height of the figures, words, or symbols used for other indications, including those used to identify or define, shall be 3.5 mm.

(Added 1986)

S.1.3.3. Passenger’s Indications. – A supplementary indicating element installed in a taxi to provide information regarding the taxi service to the passenger (i.e., Passenger Information Monitor or PIM), shall clearly display the current total of all charges incurred for the transaction. The accruing total of all charges must remain clearly visible on the passenger’s display (unless disabled by the passenger) at all times during the transaction.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015) (Amended 2017)

S.1.3.3.1. Additional Information. – Additional information shall be displayed or made available through a passenger’s indicating element (as described in S.1.3.3. Passenger’s Indications) and shall be current and reflect any charges that have accrued. This additional information shall include:

- (a) an itemized account of all charges incurred including fare, extras, and other additional charges; and
- (b) the rate(s) in use at which any fare is calculated.

Any additional information made available must not obscure the accruing total of charges for the taxi service. This additional information may be made accessible through clearly identified operational controls (e.g., keypad, button, menu, touch-screen).

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.3.3.2. Fare and Extras Charges. – The indication of fare and extras charges on a passenger’s indicating element shall agree with similar indications displayed on all other indicating elements in the system.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.4. Actuation of Fare-Indicating Mechanism. – When a taximeter designed to calculate fares upon the basis of a combination of distance traveled and time elapsed, but not both time and distance used concurrently to calculate fare, is operative with respect to fare indication, the fare-indicating mechanism shall be actuated by the distance mechanism whenever the vehicle is in motion at such a speed that the rate of distance revenue equals or

exceeds the time rate, and may be actuated by the time mechanism whenever the vehicle speed is less than this and when the vehicle is not in motion.

(Amended 1977 and 2017)

S.1.5. Operating Condition.

S.1.5.1. General. – When a taximeter is cleared, the indication “Not Registering,” “Vacant,” or an equivalent expression shall be shown. Whenever a taximeter is set to register charges, it shall indicate “Registering,” “Hired,” or an equivalent expression and the rate at which it is set shall be automatically indicated (Rate 1 or Rate A, for example).

(Amended 1988)

S.1.5.2. Time not Recording. – When a taximeter is set for fare registration with the time mechanism inoperative, it shall indicate “Time Not Recording” or an equivalent expression.

(Amended 1988)

S.1.5.3. Distance Not Recording. – *When a taximeter is set for fare registration with the distance mechanism inoperative, it shall indicate “Distance Not Recording” or an equivalent expression.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020]

(Added 2017) (Amended 2018)

S.1.6. Fare Identification. – Fare indications shall be identified by the word “Fare” or by an equivalent expression. Values shall be defined by suitable words or monetary signs.

S.1.7. Extras. – Extras shall be indicated as a separate item and shall not be included in the fare indication. They shall be identified by the word “Extras” or by an equivalent expression. Values shall be defined by suitable words or monetary signs. Means may be provided to totalize the fare and extras if the totalized amount returns to separate indications of fare and extras within 5 seconds or less.

(Amended 1988)

S.1.7.1. Nonuse of Extras. – If and when taximeter extras are prohibited by legal authority or are discontinued by a vehicle operator, the extras mechanisms shall be rendered inoperable or the extras indications shall be effectively obscured by permanent means.

S.1.8. Protection of Indications. – All indications of fare and extras shall be protected from unauthorized alteration or manipulation.

(Amended 2015)

S.1.9. Recorded Representation. – *A printed or electronic receipt issued from a taximeter, whether through an integral or separate recording element, shall include as a minimum, the following information when processed through the taximeter system:*

(a) *date;*

(b) *unique vehicle identification number, such as the medallion number, taxi number, vehicle identification number (VIN), permit number, or other identifying information as specified by the statutory authority;**

(c) *start and end time of the trip;**

(d) *distance traveled, maximum increment of 0.1 km (0.1 mi);**

(e) *fare in \$;*

- (f) *each rate at which the fare was computed and the associated fare at that rate;**
- (g) *additional charges (in \$) where permitted such as extras, any surcharges, telecommunication charges, and taxes shall be identified and itemized;**
- (h) *total charge for service in \$ (inclusive of fare, extras, and all additional charges);**
- (i) *trip number, if available;***
- (j) *telephone number (or other contract information) for customer assistance;**and*
- (k) *a statement of chargeable time and chargeable distance for taximeters that calculate fare using time and distance concurrently.****

Note: When processed through the taximeter or taximeter system, any adjustments (in \$) to the total charge for service including discounts, credits, and tips shall also be included on the receipt.**

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

*[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2000]

**[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

***[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2018]

(Added 1988) (Amended 1999, 2015, and 2017)

S.1.9.1. Multiple Recorded Representations - Duplicate Receipts. – A recording element may produce a duplicate receipt for the previous transaction provided the information printed is identical to the original with the exception of time issued. The duplicate receipt shall include the words “duplicate” or “copy.” The feature to print a duplicate receipt shall be deactivated at the time the meter is hired for the next fare.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2000]

(Added 1999)

S.1.10. Non-fare Information. – The fare and extras displays may be used to display auxiliary information provided the meter is in the vacant condition and such information is only displayed for 10 seconds, or less. If the information consists of a list of information, the list may be displayed one item after another, provided that each item is displayed for 10 seconds, or less.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]

(Added 2000)

S.2. Basis of Fare Calculations. – A taximeter shall calculate fares only upon the basis of:

- (a) distance traveled;
- (b) time elapsed; or
- (c) a combination of distance traveled and time elapsed.

A taximeter may utilize more than one rate to calculate the fare during a trip. Any change in the applied rate must occur at the completion of the current interval.

(Amended 1977 and 2016)

S.2.1. Initial Time and Distance Intervals. – The time and distance intervals of a taximeter that does not calculate fares based on distance traveled and time elapsed used concurrently shall be directly proportional as expressed in the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Seconds of Initial Time Interval}}{\text{Seconds per Non – Initial Time Interval}} = \frac{\text{Distance of Initial Mileage Interval}}{\text{Distance per Non – Initial Mileage Interval}}$$

(Added 1990) (Amended 2017)

S.3. Design of Operating Control.

S.3.1. Positions of Control. – The several positions of the operating controls shall be clearly defined and shall be so constructed that accidental or inadvertent changing of the operating condition of the taximeter is improbable. Movement of the operating controls to an operating position immediately following movement to the cleared position shall be delayed enough to permit the taximeter to come to a complete rest in the cleared position.

(Amended 1988)

S.3.2. Control for Extras Mechanism. – The knob, handle, or other means provided to actuate the extras mechanism shall be inoperable whenever the taximeter is cleared.

S.4. Interference. – The design of a taximeter shall be such that when a fare is calculated by using time and/or by using distance (but not used concurrently) there will be no interference between the time and the distance portions of the mechanism device at any speed of operation.

(Amended 1977, 1988, and 2017)

S.5. Provision for Security Seals. – Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment or interchange can be made of:

- (a) any metrological parameter affecting the metrological integrity of the taximeter and associated equipment;
or
- (b) any metrological parameter controlled by software residing in the taximeter or an associated external computer network.

When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal. (Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing)

(Amended 1988, 2000, and 2017)

**Table S.5.
Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing**

Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode. The device shall not operate as normal when in the remote configuration mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote access to calibration functions must be at the device and sealed using a physical seal and the device shall include an event logger. An event logger must be used to record changes to configuration parameters made through remote access. The event logger must include event counters (000 to 999 with a minimum count of 1000 events), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed or electronic copy of the information must be available through the device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode. The device shall not operate as normal when in the remote configuration mode.	An event logger must be used to record changes to adjustable parameters that are made through remote access and which is accessible only by authorized persons (using an Internet web browser or other such secure software). The event logger shall include event counters, the date and time of the change, the parameter ID, and the new value of the parameter. A printed or electronic copy of the information must be available through the device. The event loggers shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 change to be stored for each parameter.) The device shall become inoperable when access to the system's metrological parameters is made through unapproved or unauthorized means. The device shall remain inoperable until cleared by the official having statutory authority.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2018]

(Table Added 2017) (Amended 2022)

S.5.1. Taximeter Connected to Networked Systems. – Metrological features that are not located on the taximeter device installed in the vehicle (i.e., accessed through a computer network, server, or “cloud”) shall be secured by means that will:

- (a) protect the integrity of metrological data and algorithms used to compute fares from such data against unauthorized modifications; and

- (b) use software-based access controls or equivalent technological protections that limit access to metrological data and algorithms used to compute fares from such data only to authorized persons.

(Added 2017)

S.5.2. Taximeters Calibrated to Specific Vehicles. – In the case of taximeters where the proper performance and calibration of the device has been verified when used in a specific vehicle and which may be removed from the vehicle (e.g., slide mounting the taximeter), means shall be provided through a physical seal or electronic link between components affecting accuracy or indications of the device to ensure that its performance is not affected and operation is permitted only with those components having the same unique properties.

(Added 2017)

S.6. Power Interruption, Electronic Taximeters.

- (a) After a power interruption of three seconds or less, the fare and extras indications shall return to the previously displayed indications and may be susceptible to advancement without the taximeter being cleared.
- (b) After a power interruption exceeding three seconds, the fare and extras indications shall return to the previously displayed indications and shall not be susceptible to advancement until the taximeter is cleared.

After restoration of power following an interruption exceeding three seconds, the previously displayed fare shall be displayed for a maximum of one minute at which time the fare shall automatically clear and the taximeter shall return to the vacant condition.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]

(Added 1988) (Amended 1989, 1990, and 2000)

S.7. Measurement Signal Loss. – If the measurement signal is interrupted, the taximeter shall be capable of determining any information needed to complete a transaction in progress at the time of signal loss/interruption.

Note: If the meter ceases to increment fare based on distance, the taximeter may continue to increment fare based on elapsed time provided the time mechanism is not affected by signal loss.

(Added 2017)

S.7.1. Intermittent Trip Data Loss. – When the measurement signal is lost intermittently during a trip (e.g., traveling through a tunnel), but recovered prior to the end of the trip, the taximeter shall be capable of calculating an accurate fare in accordance with T.1. Tolerance Values.

(Added 2017)

S.7.2. Significant Trip Data Loss. – When the signal is lost for a significant portion of the trip, the taximeter shall calculate the total charge utilizing recorded time and distance measurements and other charges (e.g., tolls and airport fees), and may also include other means in accordance with the terms of service (or other agreement) the passenger has agreed to.

Note: Significant trip data loss refers to instances when the measurement signal is lost to the extent that the taximeter cannot perform an accurate measurement or when the signal is not regained by the end of the trip.

(Added 2017)

S.8. Anti-Fraud Provisions, Electronic Taximeters. – An electronic taximeter may have provisions to detect and eliminate distance input that is inconsistent with the taximeter's source(s) of distance measurement data. When a taximeter equipped with this feature detects input inconsistent with the distance measurement data source(s):

- (a) the meter shall either filter out the inconsistent distance input signals or cease to increment fare based on distance until the distance input signal is restored to normal operation. If the meter ceases to increment fare based on distance, the taximeter may continue to increment fare based on elapsed time when (1) permitted by the statutory authority; and (2) the time mechanism is not affected by inconsistent signals;

- (b) the taximeter shall provide a visible or audible signal that inconsistent input signals are being detected; and
 - (c) the taximeter shall record the occurrence in an event logger. The event logger shall include an event counter, the date, and the time of at least the last 1000 occurrences.
- (Added 2001) (Amended 2017)

N. Notes

N.1. Distance Tests.

N.1.1. Test Methods. – To determine compliance with distance tolerances, a distance test of a taximeter shall be conducted utilizing one or more of the following test methods:

- (a) **Road Test.** – A road test consists of driving the vehicle over a precisely measured road course.
- (b) **Fifth-Wheel Test.** – A fifth-wheel test consists of driving the vehicle over any reasonable road course and determining the distance actually traveled through the use of a mechanism known as a “fifth wheel” that is attached to the vehicle and independently measures and indicates the distance.
- (c) **Simulated-Road Test.*** – A simulated road test consists of determining the distance traveled by use of a roller device, or by computation from rolling circumference and wheel-turn data.

*Simulated-road testing is not appropriate for taximeters using measurement data from sources other than signal(s) generated by rotation of the wheels of the vehicle.

(Amended 1977 and 2017)

N.1.2. Test Procedures. – The distance test of a taximeter, whether a road test, a simulated-road test, or a fifth-wheel test, shall include at least duplicate runs of sufficient length to cover at least the third money drop or 1 mi, whichever is greater, and shall be at a speed approximating the average speed traveled by the vehicle in normal service. In the case of metric-calibrated taximeters, the test should cover at least the third money drop or 2 km, whichever is greater.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.2.1. Taximeters Using Measurement Data Sources from Other Than Rotation of the Wheels.

N.1.2.1.1. Testing, General. – Testing of taximeters with metrologically significant parameters that do not completely reside within the taximeter device shall include tests performed under variable conditions to verify that any non-compliant issue is generated from a network system rather than a single taximeter device. The variability tests shall include a minimum of three consecutive tests of varying lengths, locations, and/or environment conditions.

(Added 2017)

N.1.2.1.2. Repeatability Testing, Taximeters Using Measurement Data Sources From Other Than Rotation of the Wheels. – Repeatability testing shall be conducted if, during testing, a taximeter registers a distance measurement that does not comply with the tolerance values in T.1.1. Distance Tests. A minimum of three additional tests shall be conducted at the same location and where all test variables are reduced to the greatest extent practicable to verify the system’s ability to repeat transaction indications. Repeatability testing performed in excess of these three additional tests is done at the discretion of the official with statutory authority.

(Added 2017)

N.1.3. Test Conditions.

N.1.3.1. Measurement Data Based on the Rotation of the Vehicle's Wheels. – For taximeters that receive input of measurement data generated (directly or indirectly) from rotation of the vehicle's wheels, the test of the taximeter shall be performed under the following conditions.

(Added 2017)

N.1.3.1.1. Vehicle Lading. – During the distance test of a taximeter, the vehicle shall carry two persons, or in the case of a simulated-road test, 70 kg or 150 lb of test weights may be substituted in lieu of the second person.

N.1.3.1.2. Tire Pressure. – At the completion of test run or runs, the tires of the vehicle under test shall be checked to determine that the tire pressure is that operating tire pressure posted in the vehicle. If not, the tire pressure should be adjusted to the posted tire pressure and further tests may be conducted to determine the operating characteristics of the taximeter.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.3.2. Taximeters Using Other Measurement Data Sources. – Except during type evaluation, all tests shall be performed under conditions that are considered usual and customary for the location(s) where the system is normally operated and as deemed necessary by the statutory authority.

(Added 2017)

N.1.3.2.1. Testing for Environmental Influences. – During type evaluation, the distance test may be performed on a route traveled by the vehicle that exposes the system to conditions possibly contributing to the loss of, or interference with, the signal(s) providing measurement data. This may include:

- (a) objects that may obstruct or reflect signals such as tall buildings/structures, forestation, tunnels, etc.;
- (b) routes that do not follow a straight-line path;
- (c) significant changes in altitude; and
- (d) any other relevant environmental conditions.

(Added 2017)

N.2. Time Test. – If a taximeter is equipped with a timing device through which charges are made for time intervals, the timer shall be tested at the initial interval, four separate subsequent intervals, and an average time test of at least four consecutive subsequent time intervals.

(Amended 1988)

N.3. Interference Test. – For taximeters that calculate fares based on time and/or distance but not simultaneously, a test shall be conducted to determine whether there is interference between the time and distance elements. During the interference test, the vehicle's operating speed shall be 3 km/h or 4 km/h (2 mi/h or 3 mi/h) faster, and then 3 km/h or 4 km/h (2 mi/h or 3 mi/h) slower than the speed at which the basic distance rate equals the basic time rate. The basic rate per hour divided by the basic rate per mile is the speed (km/h or mi/h) at which the basic time rate and basic distance rate are equal.

Note: Performance of the interference test may not be considered appropriate as a field test while travelling in a vehicle equipped with a taximeter. This test may be performed during type evaluation under controlled conditions for practicality and for safety concerns.

(Amended 1988 and 2017)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values.

T.1.1. On Distance Tests. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances for taximeters shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 1 % of the interval under test.
- (b) On Underregistration: 4 % of the interval under test, with an added tolerance of 30 m or 100 ft whenever the initial interval is included in the interval under test.

T.1.2. On Time Tests.

T.1.2.1. On Individual Time Intervals. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances on individual time intervals shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 3 seconds per minute (5 %).
- (b) On Underregistration: 9 seconds per minute (15 %) on the initial interval, and 6 seconds per minute (10 %) on subsequent intervals.

T.1.2.2. On Average Time Interval Computed After the Initial Interval. – Except for the initial interval, maintenance and acceptance tolerances on the average time interval shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 0.2 second per minute (0.33 %).
 - (b) On Underregistration: 3 seconds per minute (5 %).
- (Amended 1991)

T.1.3. On Interference Tests. – For taximeters designed to calculate fares upon the basis of a combination of distance traveled and time elapsed (but not using both simultaneously), the distance registration of a taximeter in the “time on” position shall agree within 1 % of its distance registration in the “time off” position.

(Added 1988) (Amended 2017)

T.2. Tests Using Transfer Standards. – To the basic tolerance values that would otherwise be applied, there shall be added an amount equal to two times the standard deviation of the applicable transfer standard (i.e., fifth-wheel) when compared to the basic reference standard.

(Added 2017)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Inflation of Vehicle Tires. – For taximeters that receive input of measurement data generated (directly or indirectly) from rotation of the vehicle’s wheels, the operational tire pressure of passenger vehicles and truck tires shall be posted in the vehicle and shall be maintained at the posted pressure.

(Amended 1977 and 2017)

UR.2. Position and Illumination of Taximeter. – A taximeter shall be so positioned and illuminated that its indications, operational markings, and controls of passenger interest can be conveniently read by a passenger seated in a position of up to 1.2 m (4 ft) away from the taximeter under any condition of normal operation.

(Amended 1985, 1986, and 2017)

UR.3. Statement of Rates. – The distance and time rates for which a taximeter is set, including the initial distance interval and the initial time interval, the local tax rate, and the schedule of extras when an extras indication is provided shall be conspicuously displayed inside the front and rear passenger compartments. The words “Rate,” “Rates,” or “Rates of Fare” shall precede the rate statement. The rate statement shall be fully informative, self-explanatory, and readily understandable by the ordinary passenger, and shall either be of a permanent character or be protected by glass or other suitable transparent material.

(Amended 1977, 1988, 1990, and 1999)

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Section 5.55. Timing Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used to measure time during which services are being dispensed (such as vehicle parking, laundry drying, and car washing). This code also applies to Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) when used to assess charges for time-based services in addition to those charged for electrical energy. (Amended 2015)

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Timing Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A timing device shall be equipped with a primary indicating element, and may also be equipped with a primary recording element. A timing device incorporated into an Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment system for use in assessing charges for timing separate from charges for electrical energy shall be equipped with the capability to provide a recorded representation of the transaction through a built-in or separate recording element. A readily observable in-service light or other equally effective means that automatically indicates when laundry driers, vacuum cleaners, and car washes are in operation shall be deemed an appropriate primary indicating element.

(Amended 1979 and 2015)

S.1.1.2. Units. – A timing device shall indicate and record, if the device is equipped to record, the time in terms of minutes for time intervals of 60 minutes or less and in hours and minutes for time intervals greater than 60 minutes.

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated time and recorded time, if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the following.

(a) For parking meters:

- (1) one-half hour on parking meters indicating time in excess of two hours; or
- (2) six minutes on parking meters indicating time in excess of one but not greater than two hours.

(b) For an EVSE equipped with an integral time-based feature:

- (1) one minute on an EVSE indicating time not greater than or equal to 60 minutes; or
- (2) hours and minutes on an EVSE indicating time intervals in excess of 60 minutes.

(c) For all other devices five minutes, except those equipped with an in-service light.

(Amended 1975 and 2021)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only during the mechanical operation of the device, except that clocks may be equipped to manually reset the time.

S.1.1.5. Operation of In-Service Indicator Light. – For devices equipped with an in-service indicator light, the indicator shall be operative only during the time the device is in operation.
(Amended 2015)

S.1.1.6. Discontinuous Indicating Parking Meters. – An indication of the time purchased shall be provided at the time the meter is activated in units of no more than one minute for times less than one hour and not more than two minutes for times of one hour or more. Convenient means shall be provided to indicate to the purchaser the unexpired time.
(Added 1975) (Amended 1976)

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 0.75 mm (0.03 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) the width of the widest graduation; and
- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between the graduations.

S.1.3.4. Parallax. – Parallax effect shall be reduced to a practicable minimum.

S.1.4. Recorded Representations.

S.1.4.1. Recorded Representations, Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Timing Devices. – A timing device incorporated into an EVSE for use in assessing charges for timing separate from charges for

electrical energy shall issue a recorded representation itemizing the charges for these services as defined in Section 3.40. Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems.

(Added 2015)

S.1.4.1.1. Duplicate Receipts. – Duplicate receipts are permissible, provided the word “duplicate” or “copy” is included on the receipt.

(Added 2015)

S.1.4.2. Recorded Representations, All Other Timing Devices. – A printed ticket issued or stamped by a timing device shall have printed clearly thereon:

- (a) the time and day when the service ends and the time and day when the service begins, except that a self-service money-operated device that clearly displays the time of day need not record the time and day when the service begins; or
- (b) the time interval purchased, and the time and day that the service either begins or ends.

(Added 2015)

(Amended 1983 and 2015)

S.2. Marking Requirements, Operating Instructions. – Operating instructions shall be clearly stated on the device.

S.3. Interference. – The design of the EVSE shall be such that there will be no interference between the time and electrical energy measurement elements of the system.

(Added 2015)

S.4. Provisions for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means adequate provisions shall be made to provide security for the timing element.

(Added 2015) (Amended 2019)

S.5. Power Interruption. – In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction (i.e., delivery is complete and payment is settled) in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable through one of the means listed below or the transaction shall be terminated without any charge for the electrical energy transfer to the vehicle:

- (a) at the EVSE;
- (b) at the console, if the console is accessible to the customer;
- (c) via on site Internet access; or
- (d) through toll-free phone access.

For EVSEs in parking areas where vehicles are commonly left for extended periods, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss shall be determinable through one of the above means for at least eight hours.

(Added 2015)

S.5.1. Transaction Termination. – In the event of a power loss, either:

- (a) the transaction shall terminate at the time of the power loss; or

- (b) the EVSE may continue charging without additional authorization if the EVSE is able to determine it is connected to the same vehicle before and after the supply power outage.

In either case, there must be a clear indication on the receipt provided to the customer of the interruption, including the date and time of the interruption along with other information required under S.1.4.2. Recorded Representations, All Other Timing Devices.

(Added 2015)

S.5.2. User Information. – The EVSE memory, or equipment on the network supporting the EVSE, shall retain information on the quantity of time and the sales price totals during a power loss.

(Added 2015)

N. Notes

N.1. Test Method. – A timing device shall be tested with a timepiece with an error of not greater than plus or minus 15 seconds per 24-hour period. In the test of timing devices with a nominal capacity of 1 hour or less, stopwatches with a minimum division of not greater than one-fifth second shall be used. In the test of timing devices with a nominal capacity of more than one hour, the value of the minimum division on the timepiece shall be not greater than one second. Time pieces and stopwatches shall be calibrated with standard time signals as described in National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 432, NIST Time and Frequency Dissemination Services, or any superseding publication.

(Amended 1978)

N.2. Broadcast Times and Frequencies. – Time and frequency standards are broadcast by the stations listed in Table N.2. Broadcast Times and Frequencies.

Table N.2.* Broadcast Times and Frequencies			
Station	Location, Latitude, Longitude	Frequency (MHz)	Times of Transmission (UTC)
WWV	Fort Collins, Colorado 40E41' N 105E02' W	2.5 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0	Continuous
WWVH	Kauai, Hawaii 21E59' N 159E46' W	2.5 5.0 10.0 15.0	Continuous
CHU	Ottawa, Canada 45E18' N 75E45' W	3.330 7.335 14.670 14.670	Continuous

*From NIST Special Publication 559, "Time and Frequency Users' Manual," 1990.

(Added 1988)

N.3. Interference Tests, EVSE. – On an EVSE equipped with a timing device used to calculate time-based charges in addition to any charges assessed for electrical energy, a test shall be conducted to ensure that there is no interference between time and electrical energy measuring elements.

(Added 2015)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances for timing devices shall be as follows:

T.1.1. For Timing Devices Other Than Those Specified in T.1.2. For Time Clocks and Time Recorders and T.1.3. On Parking Meters. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be:

(a) On Overregistration: five seconds for any time interval of one minute or more; and
(Amended 1986)

(b) On Underregistration: six seconds per indicated minute.
(Amended 1975 and 1986)

T.1.2. For Time Clocks and Time Recorders. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances on overregistration and underregistration shall be three seconds per hour, but not to exceed one minute per day.
(Amended 1975)

T.1.3. On Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges for Parking. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances are shown in Table T.1.3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges For Parking.
(Amended 2015)

(Amended 2015)

Table T.1.3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges for Parking		
Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances		
Nominal Time Capacity	On Overregistration	On Underregistration
30 minutes or less	No tolerance	10 seconds per minute, but not less than 2 minutes
Over 30 minutes to and including 1 hour	No tolerance	5 minutes plus 4 seconds per minute over 30 minutes
Over 1 hour	No tolerance	7 minutes plus 2 minutes per hour over 1 hour

T.2. Tests Involving Digital Indications or Representations. – To the tolerances that would otherwise be applied, there shall be added an amount equal to one-half the minimum value that can be indicated or recorded.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Statement of Rates. – The following information shall be clearly, prominently, and conspicuously displayed:

(a) the price in terms of money per unit or units of time for the service dispensed; and

(b) for a timing device other than an EVSE, the number of coins the device will accept and be activated by at one time.

(Amended 1976 and 2015)

UR.2. Time Representations. – Any time representation shall be within plus or minus two minutes of the correct time in effect in the area, except on an individual clock used only for “time out”; in addition, the time indication of the “time-out” clock shall be the same as or less than that of the “time-in” clock.

(Amended 1975)

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Section 5.56.(a) Grain Moisture Meters

Section 5.56. was reorganized into two sections beginning with the 1997 Edition of NIST Handbook 44. This Section, 5.56.(a), applies to all NTEP grain moisture meters. It also applies to any grain moisture meter manufactured or placed into service on or after January 1, 1998.

(Code reorganized and renumbered 1996)

A. Application

A.1. General Code. – This code applies to grain moisture meters, that is, devices used to indicate directly the moisture content of cereal grain and oil seeds. The code consists of general requirements applicable to all moisture meters and specific requirements applicable only to certain types of moisture meters. Requirements cited for “test weight per bushel” indications or recorded representations are applicable only to devices incorporating an automatic test weight per bushel measuring feature.

(Amended 2003)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to devices used for in-motion measurement of grain moisture content or seed moisture content.

A.3. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) will accept for type evaluation only those devices that comply with this code. State enforcement will be based upon the effective dates identified with each requirement when specific dates are shown.

(Added 1993)

A.4. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, 5.56.(a) Grain Moisture Meters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating, Recording, and Measuring Elements.

S.1.1. Digital Indications and Recording Elements.

- (a) Meters shall be equipped with a digital indicating element.
- (b) The minimum height for the digits used to display moisture content shall be 10 mm.
- (c) Meters shall be equipped with a communication interface that permits interfacing with a recording element and transmitting the date, grain type, grain moisture results, test weight per volume results, and calibration version identification.
- (d) A digital indicating element shall not display, and a recording element shall not record, any moisture content values or test weight per volume values before the end of the measurement cycle.
- (e) Moisture content results shall be displayed and recorded as percent moisture content, wet basis. Test weight per bushel results shall be displayed and recorded as pounds per bushel. Subdivisions of these units shall be in terms of decimal subdivisions (not fractions).
- (f) A meter shall not display or record any moisture content or test weight per volume values when the moisture content of the grain sample is beyond the operating range of the device, unless the moisture and test weight representations include a clear error indication (and recorded error message with the recorded representation).

- (g) On multi-constituent meters (e.g., meters which also measure grain protein), provision shall be made for displaying and recording the constituent label (such as moisture, protein, etc.) to make it clear which constituent is associated with each of the displayed and recorded values.

(Added 1995)

(Amended 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 2003)

S.1.2. Selecting or Recording Grain or Seed Type and Class. – Provision shall be made for selecting and recording the type and class or multi-class group (as appropriate) of grain or seed to be measured. The means to select the type and class or multi-class group of grain or seed shall be readily visible and the type and class or multi-class group of grain or seed selected shall be clearly and definitely identified. Abbreviations for grain types and multi-class groups indicated on the meter must meet the minimum acceptable abbreviations listed in Table S.1.2. Grain Types and Multi-Class Groups Considered for Type Evaluation and Calibration and Their Minimum Acceptable Abbreviations.

(Amended 1993, 1995, and 2007)

Table S.1.2. Grain Types and Multi-Class Groups Considered for Type Evaluation and Calibration and Their Minimum Acceptable Abbreviations		
Grain Type	Grain Class	Minimum Acceptable Abbreviation
Barley	All-Class Barley*	BARLEY
	Six-Rowed Barley	SRB
	Two-Rowed Barley	TRB
Corn	---	CORN
Grain Sorghum	---	SORG or MILO
Oats	---	OATS
Rice	All-Class Rough Rice*	RGHRICE
	Long Grain Rough Rice	LFRR
	Medium Grain Rough Rice	MGRR
Small Oil Seeds (under consideration)	---	---
Soybeans	---	SOYB
Sunflower seed (Oil)	---	SUNF
Wheat	All-Class Wheat*	WHEAT
	Durum Wheat	DURW
	Hard Red Spring Wheat	HRSW
	Hard Red Winter Wheat	HRWW
	Hard White Wheat	HDWW
	Soft Red Winter Wheat	SRWW
	Soft White Wheat	SWW
	Wheat Excluding Durum*	WHTXDUR
Note: Grain Types marked with an asterisk (*) are “Multi-Class Calibrations.”		

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1998]

(Table Added 1993) (Amended 1995, 1998, and 2007)

S.1.3. Operating Range. – A meter shall automatically and clearly indicate when the operating range of the meter has been exceeded. The operating range shall specify the following:

- (a) **Temperature Range of the Meter.** – The temperature range over which the meter may be used and still comply with the applicable requirements shall be specified. The minimum temperature range shall be 10 °C to 30 °C. No moisture value may be displayed when the temperature range is exceeded. An appropriate message shall be displayed when the temperature of the meter is outside its specified operating range.
- (b) **Temperature Range of each Grain or Seed.** – The temperature range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used shall be specified. The minimum temperature range for each grain shall be 0 °C to 40 °C. No moisture value may be displayed when the temperature range is exceeded. An appropriate error message shall be displayed when the temperature of the grain sample exceeds the specified temperature range for the grain.
- (c) **Moisture Range of the Grain or Seed.** – The moisture range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used shall be specified. Moisture and test weight per bushel values may be displayed when the moisture range is exceeded if accompanied by a clear indication that the moisture range has been exceeded.
(Amended 2003)
- (d) **Maximum Allowable Meter/Grain Temperature Difference.** – The maximum allowable difference in temperature between the meter and the sample for which an accurate moisture determination can be made shall be specified. The minimum temperature difference shall be 10 °C. No moisture value may be displayed when the maximum allowable temperature difference is exceeded. An appropriate error message shall be displayed when the difference in temperature between the meter and the sample exceeds the specified difference.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1995)

S.1.4. Value of Smallest Unit. – The display shall permit moisture value determination to both 0.01 % and 0.1 % resolution. The 0.1 % resolution is for commercial transactions; the 0.01 % resolution is for type evaluation and calibration purposes only, not for commercial purposes. Test weight per bushel values shall be determined to the nearest 0.1 pound per bushel.

(Amended 2003)

S.1.5. Operating Temperature.

- (a) Warm-up period: When a meter is turned on it shall not display or record any usable values until the operating temperature necessary for accurate determination has been attained, or the meter shall bear a conspicuous statement adjacent to the indication stating that the meter shall be turned on for a time period specified by the manufacturer prior to use.
- (b) A meter shall meet the requirements of T.2. Tolerances when operated in the temperature range of 10 °C to 30 °C (50 °F to 86 °F) or within the range specified by the meter manufacturer.
- (c) If the manufacturer specifies a temperature range, the range shall be at least 20 °C (36 °F).

(Added 1993) (Amended 1995 and 1996)

S.2. Design of Grain Moisture Meters.

S.2.1. Minimum Sample Size. – Meters shall be designed to measure the moisture content of representative-size grain samples. The minimum allowable sample size used in analysis shall be 100 g or 400 kernels or seeds, whichever is smaller.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1995)

S.2.2. Electric Power Supply.**S.2.2.1. Power Supply, Voltage and Frequency.**

- (a) A meter that operates using alternating current must perform within the tolerances defined in Section T.2. Tolerances over the line voltage range 100 V to 130 V, or 200 V to 250 V rms as designed, and over the frequency range of 59.5 Hz to 60.5 Hz.
- (b) Battery-operated instruments shall not indicate or record values outside the applicable tolerance limits when battery power output is excessive or deficient.

S.2.2.2. Power Interruption. – A power interruption shall not cause an indicating or recording element to display or record any values outside the applicable tolerance limits.

(Added 1988)

S.2.3. Level Indicating Means. – A meter shall be equipped with a level indicator and leveling adjustments if its performance is changed by an amount greater than the applicable tolerance when the meter is moved from a level position to a position that is out of level in any upright direction by up to 5 % (approximately three degrees). The level-indicating means shall be readable without removing any meter parts requiring a tool.

(Added 1988) (Amended 1994)

S.2.4. Calibration Integrity.

S.2.4.1. Calibration Version. – A meter must be capable of displaying either calibration constants, a unique calibration name, or a unique calibration version number for use in verifying that the latest version of the calibration is being used to make moisture content and test weight per bushel determinations.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1995 and 2003)

S.2.4.2. Calibration Corruption. – If calibration constants are digitally stored in an electronically alterable form, the meter shall be designed to make automatic checks to detect corruption of calibration constants. An error message must be displayed if calibration constants have been electronically altered.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1995)

S.2.4.3. Calibration Transfer. – *The instrument hardware/software design and calibration procedures shall permit calibration development and the transfer of calibrations between instruments of like models without requiring user slope or bias adjustments.*

[Note: Only the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated service agency may make standardization adjustments on moisture meters. This does not preclude the possibility of the operator installing manufacturer-specified calibration constants under the instructions of the manufacturer or its designated service agency.] Standardization adjustments (not to be confused with grain calibrations) are those physical adjustments or software parameters which make meters of like type respond identically to the grain(s) being measured.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1999]

(Added 1994) (Amended 1998)

S.2.5. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies:

An approved means of security shall be provided (as defined in Table S.2.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing for Devices Manufactured Between January 1, 1999 and January 1, 2020 and paragraph S.2.5.1. Sealing

Requirements for Devices Manufactured on or after January 1, 2020) before any change that affects the metrological integrity of the device can be made to any mechanism.

(Amended 2019 and 2021)

Table S.2.5. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing For Devices Manufactured Between January 1, 1999 and January 1, 2020	
Categories of Device	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration capability.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters (000 to 999) and one for configuration parameters (000 to 999). If equipped with event counters, the device must be capable of displaying, or printing through the device or through another on-site device, the contents of the counters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. A device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and shall not be capable of operating in the measure mode while enabled for remote configuration.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be at the device and sealed using a physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters (000 to 999) and one for configuration parameters (000 to 999). If equipped with event counters, the device must be capable of displaying, or printing through the device or through another on-site device, the contents of the counters.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). When accessed for the purpose of modifying sealable parameters, the device shall clearly indicate that it is in the configuration mode and shall not be capable of operating in the measuring mode.	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter (for calibration changes consisting of multiple constants, the calibration version number may be used rather than the calibration constants). A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 25 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)
Category 3a: No remote capability, but operator is able to make changes that affect the metrological integrity of the device (e.g., slope, bias, etc.) in normal operation. *When accessed for the purpose of modifying sealable parameters, the device shall clearly indicate that it is in the configuration mode and shall not be capable of operating in the measuring mode.	Same as Category 3
Category 3b: No remote capability, but access to metrological parameters is controlled through a software switch (e.g., password). *When accessed for the purpose of modifying sealable parameters, the device shall clearly indicate that it is in the configuration mode and shall not be capable of operating in the measuring mode.	Same as Category 3

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1999]

[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2014]

(Amended 1998, 2013, 2019, and 2021)

Note: Zero-setting and test point adjustments are considered to affect metrological characteristics and must be sealed.

(Added 1993) (Amended 1995 and 1997)

S.2.5.1. Sealing Requirements for Devices Manufactured on or after January 1, 2020. – An event logger is required in the device. The event logger must include an event counter (000 to 999); the parameter ID; the date and time of the change; and the new value of the parameter (for calibration changes consisting of multiple constants, the calibration version number may be used rather than the calibration constants).

A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 25 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1 000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1 000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

(Added 2021)

S.2.6. Determination of Quantity and Temperature. – The moisture meter system shall not require the operator to judge the precise volume or weight and temperature needed to make an accurate moisture determination. External grinding, weighing, and temperature measurement operations are not permitted. In addition, if the meter is capable of measuring test weight per bushel, determination of sample volume and weight for this measurement shall be fully automatic *and means shall be provided to ensure that measurements of test weight per volume are not allowed to be displayed or printed when an insufficient sample volume is available to provide an accurate measurement.**

[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2004]

(Added 1994) (Amended 1995 and 2003)

S.3. Accessory Equipment. – When the operating instructions for a moisture meter require accessory equipment separate from and external to the moisture meter, such equipment shall be appropriate and complete for the measurement.

S.4. Operating Instructions and Use Limitations. – The manufacturer shall furnish operating instructions for the device and accessories that include complete information concerning the accuracy, sensitivity, and use of accessory equipment necessary in obtaining a moisture content. Operating instructions shall include the following information:

- (a) name and address or trademark of the manufacturer;
- (b) the type or design of the device with which it is intended to be used;
- (c) date of issue;
- (d) the kinds or classes of grain or seed for which the device is designed to measure moisture content and test weight per bushel; and
(Amended 2003)
- (e) the limitations of use, including but not confined to the moisture measurement range, grain or seed temperature, maximum allowable temperature difference between grain sample and meter, kind or class of grain or seed, moisture meter temperature, voltage and frequency ranges, electromagnetic interferences, and necessary accessory equipment.

(Added 1984)

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Procedures. – Field evaluation of grain moisture meters shall be performed by one of the following methods:

N.1.1. Air Oven Reference Method Transfer Standards. – Official grain samples shall be used as the official transfer standards with moisture content and test weight per bushel values assigned by the reference methods. The reference methods for moisture shall be the oven drying methods as specified by the USDA GIPSA. The test weight per bushel value assigned to a test weight transfer standard shall be the average of 10 test weight per bushel determinations using the quart kettle test weight per bushel apparatus as specified by the USDA GIPSA. Tolerances shall be applied to the average of at least three measurements on each official grain sample. Official grain samples shall be clean and naturally moist, but not tempered (i.e., water not added).

(Amended 1992, 2001, and 2003)

N.1.2. Minimum Test. – A minimum test of a grain moisture meter shall consist of tests using samples (need not exceed three) of each grain or seed type for which the device is used, and for each grain or seed type shall include the following:

- (a) tests of moisture indications, using samples having at least two different moisture content values within the operating range of the device; and
- (b) if applicable, tests of test weight per volume indications, with at least the lowest moisture samples used in (a) above.

(Added 2003)

(Amended 1986, 1989, and 2003)

N.1.3. Meter to Like-Type Meter Method Transfer Standards. – Properly standardized reference meters using National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) approved calibrations shall be used as transfer standards. A reference meter shall be of the same model family, as defined by the NTEP Certificate of Conformance, as the meter under test. Tests shall be conducted side-by-side using, as a comparison medium, grain samples that are clean and naturally moist, but not tempered (i.e., water not added).

(Added 2001) (Amended 2023)

T. Tolerances

T.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerances.

T.2.1. Air Oven Reference Method. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table T.2.1. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances Air Oven Reference Method. Tolerances are expressed as a fraction of the percent moisture content of the official grain sample, together with a minimum tolerance.

(Amended 2001)

Table T.2.1. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances Air Oven Reference Method		
Type of Grain, Class, or Seed	Tolerance	Minimum Tolerance
Corn, oats, rice, sorghum, sunflower	0.05 of the percent moisture content	0.8 % in moisture content
All other cereal grains and oil seeds	0.04 of the percent moisture content	0.7 % in moisture content

(Amended 2001)

T.2.2. Meter to Like-Type Meter Method. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table T.2.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances Meter to Like-Type Meter Method. The tolerances shall apply to all types of grain and seed.

(Added 2001)

Table T.2.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances Meter to Like-Type Meter Method	
Sample Reference Moisture	Tolerance
Up to 22 %	0.5 % in moisture content

(Added 2001)

Note: Like-type as described in paragraph N.1.3. Meter to Like-Type Meter Method Transfer Standards.

(Note Added 2023)

T.3. For Test Weight Per Bushel Indications or Recorded Representations. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances on test weight per bushel indications or recorded representations shall be as shown in Table T.3. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances Test Weight per Bushel. Tolerances are (+) positive or (–) negative with respect to the value assigned to the official grain sample.

(Amended 1992 and 2003)

Table T.3. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances Test Weight per Bushel	
Type of Grain or Seed	Tolerance (Pounds Per Bushel)
Corn, oats	0.8
All wheat classes	0.5
Soybeans, all barley classes, all rice classes, sunflower, sorghum	0.7

(Added 2003)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements.

UR.1.1. Value of the Smallest Unit on Primary Indicating and Recording Elements. – The resolution of the moisture meter display shall be 0.1 % moisture and 0.1 pounds per bushel test weight during commercial use. (Amended 2003)

UR.1.2. See G-UR.1.2. Environment.

UR.2. Installation Requirements. – The grain moisture meter shall be installed in an environment within the range of temperature and/or other environmental factors specified in the operating instructions.

UR.3. Use Requirements.

UR.3.1. Operating Instructions. – The operating instructions for the use of the grain moisture meter shall be readily available to the user, service technician, and weights and measures official at the place of installation. It shall include a list of accessory equipment and the kinds of grain or seed to be measured with the moisture meter. (Amended 1988)

UR.3.2. Other Devices Not Used for Commercial Measurement. – If there are other moisture meters on the premises not used for trade or determining other charges for services, these devices shall be clearly and conspicuously marked “Not for Use in Trade or Commerce.”

UR.3.3. Maintaining Integrity of Grain Samples. – Whenever there is a time lapse (temperature change) between taking the sample and testing the sample, means to prevent condensation of moisture or loss of moisture from grain samples shall be used. For example, a cold grain sample may be kept in a closed container in order to permit the cold grain to come to the operating temperature range of the meter before the grain moisture measurements are made.

UR.3.4. Printed Tickets.

- (a) Printed tickets shall be free from any previous indication of moisture content or type of grain or seed selected.
- (b) The customer shall be given a printed ticket at the time of the transaction or as otherwise specified by the customer. The printed ticket shall include the date, grain type, grain moisture results, test weight per bushel, and calibration version identification. The ticket information shall be generated by the grain moisture meter system.

(Amended 1993, 1995, 2003, and 2013)

UR.3.5. Accessory Devices. – Accessory devices, if necessary in the determination of a moisture content value, shall be in close proximity to the moisture meter and allow immediate use.

UR.3.6. Sampling. – A grain sample shall be obtained by following appropriate sampling methods and equipment. These include, but are not limited to grain probes of appropriate length used at random locations in the bulk, the use of a pelican sampler, or other techniques and equipment giving equivalent results. The grain sample shall be taken such that it is representative of the lot.

UR.3.7. Location. – Also see G-UR.3.3. Position of Equipment.

UR.3.8. Level Condition. – If equipped with a level indicator, a meter shall be maintained in a level condition.
(Added 1988)

UR.3.9. Current Calibration Data. – Grain moisture determinations shall be made using only the most recently published calibration data.
(Added 1988)

UR.3.10. Posting of Meter Operating Range. – The operating range of the grain moisture meter shall be clearly and conspicuously posted in the place of business such that the information is readily visible from a reasonable customer position. The posted information shall include the following:

- (a) The temperature range over which the meter may be used and still comply with the applicable requirements. If the temperature range varies for different grains or seed, the range shall be specified for each.
- (b) The moisture range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used.
- (c) The temperature range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used.
- (d) The maximum allowable difference in temperature that may exist between the meter and the sample for which an accurate moisture determination can be made.

(Added 1988)

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Section 5.56.(b) Grain Moisture Meters

Section 5.56. was reorganized into two sections beginning with the 1997 Edition of NIST Handbook 44. This Section, 5.56.(b), applies to all non-NTEP grain moisture meters manufactured or placed into service before January 1, 1998.

(Code reorganized and renumbered 1996)

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to grain moisture meters; that is, devices used to indicate directly or through conversion and/or correction tables the moisture content of cereal grain and oil seeds. The code consists of general requirements applicable to all moisture meters and specific requirements applicable only to certain types of moisture meters.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to devices used for in-motion measurement of grain moisture content or seed moisture content.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, 5.56.(b) Grain Moisture Meters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements, General. – A meter shall be equipped with a primary indicating element and may also be equipped with a primary recording element. If the meter indicates directly and/or is equipped to record, the meter shall indicate and/or record its measurements in terms of percent moisture content, wet basis. Subdivisions of this unit shall be in terms of decimal subdivisions (not fractions). If the meter indicates in the conventional scale and requires conversion or correction tables, the resulting values after use of such tables shall be in terms of percent moisture content, wet basis. Subdivisions of this unit shall be in terms of decimal subdivisions (not fractions).

S.1.2. Digital Indications.

S.1.2.1. Measurement Completion. – A digital indicating element shall not display any values (either moisture content or conventional scale) before the end of the measurement cycle.

S.1.3. Graduations.

S.1.3.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.3.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of the main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.3.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 0.75 mm (0.03 in) between graduations. If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.4. Indicators.

S.1.4.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.4.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.4.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) the width of the widest graduation; nor
- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations.

When the index of an indicator extends along the entire length of a graduation, that portion of the index of the indicator that may be brought into coincidence with the graduation shall be of the same width as the graduation throughout the length of the index that coincides with the graduation.

S.1.4.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.1.4.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.1.5. Recording Elements.

S.1.5.1. General. – If a meter is equipped with a recording element, it shall record in terms of percent moisture content, wet basis only, and not in terms of conventional scale.

S.1.5.2. Measurement Completion. – A recording element shall not record any values before the end of the measurement cycle.

S.1.5.3. Range of Moisture Content. – A recording element shall not record any values when the moisture content of the grain sample is beyond the operating range of the device.

S.1.6. Design of Direct Reading Grain Moisture Meters.

S.1.6.1. Grain or Seed Kind and Class Selection and Recording. – Provision shall be made for selecting and recording, if equipped to record, the kind and class (as appropriate) of grain or seed to be measured. The means to select the kind and class of grain or seed shall be readily visible and the kind and class of grain or seed selected shall be clearly and definitely identified in letters (such as Wheat or WHT, HRWW, etc.).

S.1.6.2. Operating Range. – *A meter shall automatically and clearly indicate when the operating range of the meter has been exceeded or the manufacturer shall:*

- (a) *clearly and conspicuously mark the operating ranges on the meter; or*
- (b) *furnish the operating ranges of the meter and the means to clearly and conspicuously display this information on or immediately adjacent to the device.*

The operating range shall specify the following:

- (a) *the temperature range over which the meter may be used and still comply with the applicable requirements;*
- (b) *the moisture range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used;*
- (c) *the temperature range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used; and*
- (d) *the maximum allowable difference in temperature between the meter and the sample for which an accurate moisture determination can be made.*

Examples of clearly indicating these conditions include an error indication, flashing the displayed moisture value, or blanking the display.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

(Amended 1986 and 1988)

S.1.6.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the minimum indicated or recorded moisture indication shall not be greater than 0.1 %.

S.1.7. Electric Power Supply.

S.1.7.1. Power Supply, Voltage and Frequency.

- (a) *A meter that operates using alternating current must perform within the tolerances defined in Section T.2. Tolerance Values over the line voltage range 100 V to 130 V, or 200 V to 250 V rms as designed, and over the frequency range of 59.5 Hz to 60.5 Hz.*
- (b) *Battery-operated instruments shall not indicate or record values outside the applicable tolerance limits when battery power output is excessive or deficient.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

S.1.7.2. Power Interruption. – A power interruption shall not cause an indicating or recording element to display or record any values outside the applicable tolerance limits.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

(Added 1988)

S.1.8. Level Indicating Means. – A meter shall be equipped with a level indicator and leveling adjustments if its performance is changed by an amount greater than the applicable tolerance when the meter is moved from a level position to a position that is out of level in any upright direction by up to 5 % (approximately 3 degrees). The level-indicating means shall be readable without removing any meter parts requiring a tool.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

(Added 1988) (Amended 1994)

S.1.9. Operating Temperature.

- (a) *A meter shall not display or record any usable values until the operating temperature necessary for accurate determination has been attained, or the meter shall bear a conspicuous statement adjacent to the indication stating that the meter shall be turned on for a time period specified by the manufacturer prior to use.*
- (b) *A meter shall meet the requirements of T.2. Tolerance Values when operated in the temperature range of 2 °C to 40 °C (35 °F to 104 °F) or within the range specified by the meter manufacturer.*

- (c) *If the manufacturer specifies a temperature range, the range shall be at least 10 °C (20 °F) and shall be marked on the device.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

(Added 1988)

S.2. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.2.1. Design of Zero-Setting and Test Point Mechanisms. – If a grain moisture meter is equipped with a zero setting and/or test point mechanism(s), this (these) mechanism(s) shall be adjustable only with a tool outside and entirely separate from this mechanism or enclosed in a cabinet. This requirement shall not apply to manual operations that the operator must make (following operating instructions) in order to obtain a meter reading on a grain sample.

S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. – Provision shall be made for applying a security seal in a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment can be made to any component of the grain moisture meter that is set by the manufacturer or authorized service representative and not intended to be adjusted by the user.

S.3. Accessory Equipment. – When the operating instructions for a moisture meter require accessory equipment separate from and external to the moisture meter, such equipment shall be appropriate and complete for the measurement.

S.3.1. Grain-Test Scale. – If the moisture meter requires the weighing of the grain sample, the weighing device shall meet the requirements of the General Code and those applicable portions of the Scales Code.

S.3.2. Thermometers or Other Temperature Sensing Equipment.

- (a) The temperature sensing equipment or thermometer shall be designed to be in direct contact with a grain sample in a closed container. It is acceptable to insert thermometer through a small hole in the lid of the container used to hold the grain sample.
- (b) A separate thermometer or other temperature sensing equipment shall have temperature divisions not greater than the temperature increments used by the manufacturer in the correction table.

(Amended 1988)

S.3.3. Conversion and Correction Tables. – Conversion and correction tables, charts, graphs, slide rules, or other apparatus to convert the conventional scale values read from a moisture meter to moisture content values, if such apparatus is required, shall be appropriate and correct for the moisture meter being used and shall be marked with the following information:

- (a) name and address or trademark of the manufacturer;
- (b) the type or design of the device with which it is intended to be used;
- (c) date of issue;
- (d) the kinds or classes of grain or seed for which the device is designed to measure moisture content;
- (e) the limitations of use, including but not confined to the moisture measurement range, grain or seed temperature, kind or class of grain or seed, moisture meter temperature, voltage and frequency ranges, electromagnetic interferences, and necessary accessory equipment; but
- (f) values exceeding any measurement range shall not be included.

(Added 1984)

S.3.4. Operating Instructions and Use Limitations. – Operating instructions shall be furnished by the manufacturer with each device with all of the information required by paragraph S.3.3. Conversion and Correction Tables. Complete information concerning the accuracy, sensitivity, and use of accessory equipment (e.g., test weight per bushel equipment, thermometer, etc.) necessary in obtaining moisture content shall be included.

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Procedures.

N.1.1. Transfer Standards. – Official grain samples shall be used as the official transfer standards with moisture content values assigned by the reference methods. The reference methods shall be the oven drying methods as specified by the USDA GIPSA. Tolerances shall be applied to the average of at least three measurements on each official grain sample. Official grain samples shall be clean and naturally moist, but not tempered (i.e., water not added).

(Amended 1992)

N.1.2. Minimum Test. – A minimum test of a grain moisture meter shall consist of tests with:

- (a) samples (need not exceed three) of each grain or seed for which the device is used; and
- (b) samples having at least two different moisture content values within the operating range of the device.

(Amended 1986 and 1989)

N.1.3. Temperature Measuring Equipment. – The accuracy of accessory temperature measuring equipment shall be determined by comparison with a calibrated temperature sensor, such as a total immersion thermometer with 0.1 °C (0.2 °F) subdivisions, indicating over a range of from 0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104 °F) with a maximum error of ± 0.1 °C (0.2 °F). Tests shall be conducted at two temperatures using liquid baths (e.g., ice water and room temperature water). The two temperatures selected shall not exceed the range of temperatures identified in the moisture meter operating instructions.

(Amended 1988)

T. Tolerances¹

T.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table T.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances for Grain Moisture Meters. Tolerances are expressed as a fraction of the percent moisture content of the official grain sample, together with a minimum tolerance.

Table T.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances for Grain Moisture Meters		
Type of Grain or Seed	Tolerance	Minimum Tolerance
Corn, oats, rice, sorghum, sunflower	0.05 of the percent moisture content	0.8 % in moisture content
All other cereal grains and oil seeds	0.04 of the percent moisture content	0.7 % in moisture content

¹ These tolerances do not apply to tests in which grain moisture meters are the transfer standards.

T.3. For Test Weight Per Bushel Devices. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances on separate test weight per bushel devices used to determine the test weight per bushel of grain samples for the purposes of making density corrections in moisture determination shall be 0.193 kg/hL or 0.15 lb/bu. The test methods used shall be those specified by the USDA GIPSA using a dockage-free sample of dry hard red winter wheat.

(Amended 1992 and 2003)

T.4. Thermometers or Other Temperature-Sensing Equipment. – The tolerance for a separate thermometer or temperature-sensing equipment used to determine the temperature of grain samples for the purpose of making temperature corrections in moisture determinations shall be ± 0.5 °C (1 °F).

(Added 1988)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements.

UR.1.1. Value of the Smallest Unit on Primary Indicating and Recording Elements. – The value of the smallest unit on a moisture meter, whether the moisture meter reads directly in terms of moisture content, or when the conventional scale unit is converted or corrected to moisture content, shall be equal to or less than 0.1 %.

UR.1.2. Environment. – Equipment shall be suitable for the environment in which it is used including, but not limited to, the effects of wind, weather, and RFI.

UR.2. Installation Requirements. – The grain moisture meter shall be installed in an environment within the range of temperature and/or other environmental factors specified:

- (a) in the operating manual; and
- (b) on the conversion or correction tables if such tables are necessary for the operation of the device.

UR.3. Use Requirements.

UR.3.1. Operating Instructions. – The operating instructions for the use of the grain moisture meter shall be readily available to the user, service technician, and weights and measures official at the place of installation. It shall include a list of accessory equipment, conversion and correction charts if any are required to obtain moisture content values, and the kinds of grain or seed to be measured with the moisture meter.

(Amended 1988)

UR.3.2. Other Devices not used for Commercial Measurement. – If there are other moisture meters on the premises not used for trade or determining other charges for services, these devices shall be clearly and conspicuously marked “Not for Use in Trade or Commerce.”

UR.3.3. Maintaining Integrity of Grain Samples. – Whenever there is a time lapse (temperature change) between taking the sample and testing the sample, means to prevent condensation of moisture or loss of moisture from grain samples shall be used. For example, a cold grain sample may be kept in a closed container in order to permit the cold grain to come to the operating temperature range of the meter before the grain moisture measurements are made.

UR.3.4. Printed Tickets. – Printed tickets shall be free from any previous indication of moisture content or type of grain or seed selected.

UR.3.5. Accessory Devices. – Accessory devices, if necessary in the determination of a moisture content value, shall be in close proximity to the moisture meter and allow immediate use.

UR.3.6. Sampling. – A grain sample shall be obtained by following appropriate sampling methods and equipment. These include, but are not limited to, grain probes of appropriate length used at random locations in the bulk, the use of a pelican sampler, or other techniques and equipment giving equivalent results. The grain sample shall be taken such that it is representative of the lot.

UR.3.7. Location. – See G-UR.3.3. Position of Equipment.

UR.3.8. Level Condition. – If equipped with a level indicator, a meter shall be maintained in a level condition.
(Added 1988)

UR.3.9. Operating Limitation. – Unless otherwise specified by the meter manufacturer, moisture determinations shall not be made when the difference in temperatures between the grain sample and the meter exceeds 10 °C (20 °F).

(Added 1988)

UR.3.10. Current Calibration Chart or Data. – Grain moisture determinations shall be made using only the most recently published calibration charts or calibration data.

(Added 1988)

UR.3.11. Posting of Meter Operating Range. – The operating range of the grain moisture meter shall be clearly and conspicuously posted in the place of business such that the information is readily visible from a reasonable customer position. The posted information shall include the following:

- (a) The temperature range over which the meter may be used and still comply with the applicable requirements. If the temperature range varies for different grains or seed, the range shall be specified for each.
- (b) The moisture range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used.
- (c) The temperature range for each grain or seed for which the meter is to be used.
- (d) The maximum allowable difference in temperature that may exist between the meter and the sample for which an accurate moisture determination can be made.

(Added 1988)

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Section 5.57. Near-Infrared Grain Analyzers

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to near-infrared (NIR) grain analyzers; that is, devices used to indicate the constituent values (other than moisture content) of grain using near-infrared reflectance or transmittance technology. These instruments may analyze either whole grain or ground grain samples. The code consists of general requirements applicable to all NIR analyzers and specific requirements applicable only to certain types of NIR analyzers, grain types, or grain constituents. In addition to meeting the requirements of this code, a whole grain NIR analyzer that displays a measured moisture value must also comply with the requirements of the Grain Moisture Meters Code.

(Added 2001)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to devices used for in-motion measurement of grain constituent values.

A.3. Calibrations. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Certificate of Conformance (CC) shall indicate the native moisture basis of each calibration. The “native” moisture basis is the default moisture basis of the sealable constituent calibration (or constituent calibration pair when a non-displayed moisture calibration is also involved). If an NIR analyzer uses a self-generated moisture measurement internally but does NOT display or record a moisture value, the moisture calibration shall be considered to be a part of the constituent calibration. For such calibrations, the CC shall state: “Includes non-displayed moisture calibration.” Changes to any part of such calibrations shall require changes to the CC.

(Added 2001)

A.4. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Near-Infrared Grain Analyzers shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating, Recording, and Measuring Elements.

S.1.1. Digital Indications and Recording Elements.

- (a) *Analyzers shall be equipped with a digital indicating element.*
- (b) *The minimum height for the digits used to display constituent values shall be 10 mm.*
- (c) *Analyzers shall be equipped with a communication interface that permits interfacing with a recording element and transmitting the date, grain type or class, constituent values, the moisture basis for each constituent value (except moisture), and calibration version identification. If the analyzer converts constituent results to a manually entered moisture basis, the “native” concentration and the “native” moisture basis must appear on the printed ticket in addition to the converted results and the manually entered moisture basis.*
- (Amended 2001 and 2003)
- (d) *A digital indicating element shall not display, and a recording element shall not record, any constituent value before the end of the measurement cycle.*
- (e) *Constituent content shall be recorded and displayed as percent of total mass at the specified moisture basis. The moisture basis shall also be recorded and displayed for each constituent content result (except moisture). If a whole grain analyzer that is calibrated to display results on an “as is” moisture basis does NOT display or record a moisture value, it must clearly indicate that results are expressed*

on an “as is” moisture basis. Ground grain analyzers must ALWAYS display and record a moisture measurement for “as is” content results (except moisture).

(Amended 2001 and 2003)

- (f) *An analyzer shall not display or record any constituent value that is beyond the operating range of the device unless the constituent value representation includes a clear error indication (and recorded error message with the recorded representation).*
- (g) *If an NIR analyzer is used to determine a moisture value, either to determine the moisture of an “as is” constituent content measurement or to convert from one moisture basis to another, the moisture measurement must be concurrent with the measurement of other constituents.*
- (h) *If the analyzer incorporates a built-in printer, or if a printer is available as an accessory to the analyzer, the information appearing on the printout shall be arranged in a consistent and unambiguous manner.*

(Added 2003)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Added 2001 and 2003)

S.1.2. Selecting and Recording Grain Class and Constituent. – Provision shall be made for selecting and recording the type or class or multi-class group of grain and the constituent(s) to be measured. The means to select the grain type or class or multi-class group and the constituent(s) shall be readily visible and the type or class or multi-class group of grain and the constituent(s) selected shall be clearly and definitely identified in letters (such as HRWW, HRSW, WHEAT, etc., or PROT, etc.). A symbol to identify the display of the type or class or multi-class group of grain and constituent(s) selected is permitted provided that it is clearly defined adjacent to the display. Minimum acceptable abbreviations are listed in Table S.1.2. Grain Types and Multi-Class Groups Considered for Type Evaluation and Calibration and Their Minimum Acceptable Abbreviations.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

If more than one calibration is included for a given grain type, the calibrations must be clearly distinguished from one another.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2004]

(Amended 2003 and 2007)

Table S.1.2. Grain Types and Multi-Class Groups Considered for Type Evaluation and Calibration and Their Minimum Acceptable Abbreviations		
Grain Type	Grain Class	Minimum Acceptable Abbreviation
Barley	Two-Rowed Barley	TRB
	Six-Rowed Barley	SRB
	All-Class Barley*	BARLEY
Corn	---	CORN
Soybeans	---	SOYB
Wheat	All-Class Wheat*	WHEAT
	Durum Wheat	DURW
	Hard Red Spring Wheat	HRSW
	Hard Red Winter Wheat	HRWW
	Hard White Wheat	HDWW
	Soft Red Winter Wheat	SRWW
	Soft White Wheat	SWW
	Wheat Excluding Durum*	WHTXDUR
Note: Grain Types marked with an asterisk (*) are “Multi-Class Calibrations”		

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Table Amended 2001 and 2007)

S.1.3. Operating Range. – An analyzer shall automatically and clearly indicate when the operating range of the device has been exceeded. The statement of the operating range shall be specified in the operator’s manual and shall operate as follows:

- The ambient temperature range over which the analyzer may be used and still comply with the applicable requirements shall be specified. The minimum temperature range shall be 10 °C to 30 °C. No constituent value may be displayed when the temperature range is exceeded. An appropriate error message shall be displayed when the temperature of the analyzer is outside its specified operating range.
- The constituent range at the moisture basis specified in Table N.1.1. Constant Moisture Basis for Type Evaluation and Field Inspections shall be specified for each grain or seed for which the analyzer is to be used. A constituent value may be displayed when the constituent range is exceeded if accompanied by a clear indication that the constituent range has been exceeded.
(Amended 2001)
- For whole grain analyzers only, the temperature range shall be specified for each grain or seed for which an analyzer is to be used. The minimum temperature range for each grain shall be 10 °C to 30 °C. No constituent value may be displayed when the temperature range is exceeded. An appropriate error message shall be displayed when the temperature of the grain sample exceeds the temperature range for the grain. The requirements of this subsection (c) are not applicable to ground grain analyzers.
- For whole grain analyzers, the maximum allowable difference in temperature between the instrument environment (ambient temperature) and the sample for which an accurate constituent determination can be made shall be specified. The minimum temperature range shall cover at least 10 °C. No constituent value may be displayed when the maximum allowable temperature difference is exceeded. An

appropriate error message shall be displayed when the difference between the ambient temperature and the sample temperature exceeds the specified difference. The requirements of this subsection (d) are not applicable to ground grain analyzers.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.1.4. Operating Temperature.

- (a) *An analyzer shall not display or record any usable values until the internal operating temperature necessary to meet tolerance requirements has been attained, or the analyzer shall bear a conspicuous statement adjacent to the indication stating that the analyzer shall be turned on for a time period specified by the manufacturer prior to use.*
- (b) *If an instrument does not meet tolerance requirements because there is an upper internal operating temperature limit that could be exceeded when operating within the ambient temperature range specified by the manufacturer, then a means of sensing and indicating an over-temperature condition must be provided.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.1.5. Value of Smallest Unit. – *The display shall permit constituent value determination to both 0.01 % and 0.1 % resolution. The 0.1 % resolution is for commercial transactions; the 0.01 % resolution is for calibration purposes only, not for commercial purposes.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.2. Design of NIR Analyzers.

S.2.1. Minimum Sample Size. – *Analyzers shall be designed to measure constituent values of representative size grain samples. The minimum allowable sample size used in analysis shall be 20 g.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.2.2. Electric Power Supply.

S.2.2.1. Power Supply, Voltage and Frequency. – *An analyzer that operates using alternating current must perform within tolerance requirements over the line voltage range 100 V to 130 V and over the frequency range of 59.5 Hz to 60.5 Hz.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.2.2.2. Power Interruption. – *A power interruption shall not cause an indicating or recording element to display or record any values outside the applicable tolerance limits.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.2.3. Level Indicating Means. – *Analyzers shall be equipped with a level indicator and leveling adjustments if its performance is changed by an amount greater than the tolerance requirement when the instrument is moved from a level position into a position that is out of level in any upright direction by up to 5 % (approximately three degrees). The level-indicating means shall be readable without removing any instrument parts requiring a tool.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.2.4. Environmental Conditions. – *Instrument optics and electronics must be protected from exposure to dust by either sealing these areas or by protecting them with a dust filtration system suitable for the removal of air-borne grain dust.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.2.5. Calibration Transfer and Verification.

S.2.5.1. Calibration Transfer. – The instrument hardware/software design and calibration procedures shall permit calibration development and the mathematical transfer of calibrations between instruments of like models.

Note: Only the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated service agency may make calibration transfer or slope adjustments on near-infrared grain analyzers and, except for instrument failure and repair, only during a prescribed period of time during the year. This does not preclude the possibility of the operator installing the manufacturer-specified calibration constants or standardization parameters under the instructions of the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated service agency. Nor does it preclude operator bias adjustments when made under the conditions specified in UR.2.8. Slope and Bias Adjustments.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Note added 1995) (Amended 1995)

S.2.5.2. Calibration Version. – An instrument must be capable of displaying either calibration constants, a unique calibration name, or a unique calibration version number for use in verifying that the latest version of the calibration is being used to make constituent determinations, and that the appropriate instrument settings have been made for the calibration being used.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Amended 2001)

S.2.5.3. Calibration Corruption. – If calibration constants are digitally stored in an electronically alterable form, the analyzer shall be designed to make automatic checks to detect corruption of calibration constants. An error message must be displayed if calibration constants have been electronically altered.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003].

S.2.6. Provision for Sealing. – An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter (for calibration changes consisting of multiple constants, the calibration version number may be used rather than the calibration constants.)

A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 25 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (**Note:** Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Amended 1997)

S.3. Accessory Equipment. – When the operating instructions for an NIR analyzer require accessory equipment separate from and external to the analyzer, such equipment shall be appropriate and complete for the measurement. [Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.3.1. Grinders. – The make and model of grinder used for ground grain NIR analyzers must be specified by the manufacturer and required as auxiliary equipment in the determination of constituent values for applicable grain types.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

S.4. Operating Instructions and Use Limitations. – The manufacturer shall furnish operating instructions for the device and accessories that include complete information concerning the accuracy, sensitivity, and use of accessory equipment necessary in obtaining a constituent value. Operating instructions shall include the following information:

- (a) name and address or trademark of the manufacturer;
- (b) the type or design of the device for which the operating instructions are intended to be used;
- (c) date of issue;

- (d) *the kind or classes of grain or seed for which the device is designed to measure constituent values; and*
- (e) *the limitations of use, including but not limited to constituent range, grain or seed temperature, kind or class of grain or seed, instrument temperature, voltage and frequency ranges, electromagnetic interferences, and necessary accessory equipment.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Procedures.

N.1.1. Field Inspection. – Whole grain samples shall be used as the official field inspection standards. Five samples per grain type or class shall be used to check instrument performance. Each sample will be analyzed once. One of the samples will be analyzed an additional four times to test instrument repeatability. For ground grain instruments, the ground sample will be repacked four times. A new grind is not required. Test results must be converted to the standard moisture bases shown in Table N.1.1. Constant Moisture Basis for Type Evaluation and Field Inspection before applying the tolerances of Table T.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances for NIR Grain Analyzers. Test results on whole grain analyzers that produce results on an “as is” basis without displaying or recording a moisture value shall be converted to the standard moisture bases shown in Table N.1.1. Constant Moisture Basis for Type Evaluation and Field Inspection using sample moisture values determined with the facility’s moisture meter (which must be certified for commercial use).

(Amended 2001)

Table N.1.1. Constant Moisture Basis for Type Evaluation and Field Inspection		
Grain Type or Class	Constituents(s)	Moisture Basis
<i>Durum Wheat, Hard Red Spring Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Hard White Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat</i>	<i>Protein</i>	<i>12 %</i>
<i>Soybeans</i>	<i>Protein Oil</i>	<i>13 %</i>
<i>Two-rowed Barley Six-rowed Barley</i>	<i>Protein</i>	<i>0 % (dry basis)</i>
<i>Corn</i>	<i>Protein Oil Starch</i>	<i>0 % (dry basis)</i>

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Table Added 2001)

Constituent values shall be assigned to test samples by the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA). Tolerances shall be applied to individual sample measurements, the average of individual measurements on each of the five test samples, and the maximum difference (range) in results for five analyses on one of the test samples.

(Amended 2001)

N.1.2. Standard Reference Samples. – Reference samples used for field inspection purposes shall be clean and selected to reasonably represent the constituent range. These samples shall be selected such that the difference between constituent values obtained using the GIPSA standard reference method and an official GIPSA NIR grain analyzer does not exceed one-half of the acceptance tolerance shown in Table T.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances for NIR Grain Analyzers for individual test samples or 0.375 times the acceptance tolerance shown for the average of five samples.

(Amended 2001 and 2003)

T. Tolerances

T.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration and shall be based on constituent values expressed at the moisture bases shown in Table N.1.1. Constant Moisture Basis for Type Evaluation and Field Inspection.

(Amended 2001)

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Acceptance and maintenance tolerances shall be equal. Tolerances for individual samples and the average for five samples are as shown in Table T.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances for NIR Grain Analyzers.

Table T.2. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances for NIR Grain Analyzers				
Type or Class of Grain	Constituent	Individual Samples (percent)	Average for Five Samples (percent)	Range for Five Retests (percent)
Durum Wheat, Hard Red Spring Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Hard White Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat	protein	0.60	0.40	0.40
Soybeans	protein	0.80	0.60	0.60
	oil	0.70	0.50	0.50
Two-rowed Barley Six-rowed Barley	protein	0.70	0.50	0.50
Corn	protein	0.80	0.60	0.60
	oil	0.70	0.50	0.50
	starch	1.00	0.80	0.80

(Amended 2001)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements. – The NIR analyzer shall be installed in an environment within the range of temperature and/or other environmental factors specified in the operating manual.

UR.2. User Requirements.

UR.2.1. Operating Instructions. – The operating instructions for the NIR analyzer shall be readily available to the user, service technician, and weights and measures official at the place of installation. It shall include a list of accessory equipment if any are required to obtain constituent values, and the type or class of grain to be measured with the NIR analyzer. If an NIR analyzer has the capability, the user is permitted to select the moisture basis to be used on any measurement.

(Amended 2001)

UR.2.2. Other Devices Not Used for Commercial Measurement. – If there are other NIR analyzers on the premises not used for trade or determining other charges for services, these devices shall be clearly and conspicuously marked “Not for Use in Trade or Commerce.”

UR.2.3. Printed Tickets.

- (a) *Printed tickets shall be free from any previous indication of constituent or grain type selected. The printed ticket shall indicate constituent values and the moisture basis associated with each constituent value (except moisture). If the analyzer is calibrated to display results on an “as is” moisture basis and does NOT display or record a moisture value, the ticket must clearly indicate that results are expressed on an “as is” moisture basis.*

(Amended 2001)

- (b) *The customer shall be given a printed ticket showing the date, grain type or class, constituent results, and calibration version identification. If the analyzer converts constituent results to a manually entered moisture basis, the “native” concentration and the “native” moisture basis must appear on the printed ticket in addition to the converted results and the manually entered moisture basis. If the manually entered moisture basis is intended to be the moisture value for an “as is” constituent concentration measurement, that moisture value must have been obtained on the same sample and must have been measured on a moisture meter certified for commercial use. The information presented on the ticket shall be arranged in a consistent and unambiguous manner. The ticket shall be generated by the near-infrared grain analyzer system.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2003]

(Amended 2001)

UR.2.4. Grinders. – Place grinders in a separate room from the NIR analyzer to avoid instrument contamination. If a separate room is not available, the grinder may be in the same room with the NIR analyzer provided the grinder is not placed within one meter of the air intake on the NIR.

UR.2.5. Sampling. – Samples shall be obtained by following appropriate sampling methods and equipment. These include, but are not limited to grain probes of appropriate length used at random locations in the bulk, the use of a pelican sampler, or other techniques and equipment giving equivalent results. The sample shall be taken such that it is representative of the lot. If an NIR analyzer permits user entry of the moisture value for an “as is” constituent measurement, that moisture value must have been obtained on the same sample and must have been measured on a moisture meter certified for commercial use.

(Amended 2001)

UR.2.6. Level Condition. – If equipped with a level indicator, an analyzer shall be maintained in a level condition.

UR.2.7. Operating Limitation. – Constituent determinations shall not be made when the difference in temperatures between the grain sample and the instrument environment (ambient temperature) exceeds manufacturer recommendations.

UR.2.8. Slope and Bias Adjustments. – Bias changes shall be made only on the basis of tests run on a current set of Standard Reference Samples (SRS) traceable to GIPSA Master Instruments.¹ A written explanation and record of all calibration changes, including those changes made by a manufacturer or the manufacturer’s designated service agency, shall be maintained. The log shall indicate the date and magnitude of changes in bias and slope constants and the instrument serial number. A Calibration Adjustment Data Sheet for each log entry shall be available for inspection upon request by the field inspector. Data Sheets shall be retained by the user for a period of no less than 18 months following any calibration adjustment. The Data Sheet must show: date of test and adjustment, serial number of the instrument, calibration identification, the nature of the adjustment, the unique identification number and source of sample sets used, and, for each sample in the set, reference values, initial instrument results (except in the cases of instrument failure and repair), and instrument results after calibration adjustment or instrument repair.

(Amended 1995)

¹ Established error must be known.

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Section 5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to dimension and volume measuring devices used for determining the dimensions and/or volume of objects for the purpose of calculating freight, storage, or postal charges based on the dimensions and/or volume occupied by the object. A multiple dimension measuring device:

(a) is generally used to measure hexahedron-shaped objects; and
(Added 2008)

(b) may be used to measure irregularly-shaped objects.
(Added 2008)

(Amended 2008)

A.2. Other Devices Designed to Make Multiple Measurements Automatically to Determine a Volume. – Insofar as they are clearly applicable, the provisions of this code apply also to devices designed to make multiple measurements automatically to determine a volume for other applications as defined by Section 1.10. General Code Paragraph G-A.1. Commercial and Law-Enforcement Equipment.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.4. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

- (a) devices designed to indicate automatically (with or without value-computing capabilities) the length of fabric passed through the measuring elements (also see Section 5.50. for Fabric-Measuring Devices);
- (b) devices designed to indicate automatically the length of cordage, rope, wire, cable, or similar flexible material passed through the measuring elements (also see Section 5.51. for Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices);
or
- (c) any linear measure, measure of length, or devices used to measure individual dimensions for the purpose of assessing a charge per unit of measurement of the individual dimension (also see Section 5.52. for Linear Measures).

A.5. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) will accept for type evaluation only those devices that comply with all requirements of this code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Zero or Ready Indication.

- (a) Provision shall be made to indicate or record either a zero or ready condition.
- (b) A zero or ready condition may be indicated by other than a continuous digital zero indication, provided that an effective automatic means is provided to inhibit a measuring operation when the device is in an out-of-zero or non-ready condition.

S.1.2. Digital Indications. – Indicated and recorded values shall be presented digitally.

S.1.3. Negative Values. – Negative values shall not be indicated or recorded.

(Amended 2021)

S.1.4. Dimensions Indication. – If in normal operation the device indicates or records only volume, a testing mode shall be provided to indicate dimensions for all objects measured.

S.1.5. Value of Dimension/Volume Division Units. – The value of a device division “d” expressed in a unit of dimension shall be presented in a decimal format. The value of “d” for each measurement axis shall be in the same unit of measure and expressed as:

- (a) 1, 2, or 5;
- (b) a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1, 2, or 5; or
- (c) a binary submultiple of a specific U.S. customary unit of measure.

Examples: device divisions may be 0.01, 0.02, 0.05; 0.1, 0.2, or 0.5; 1, 2, or 5; 10, 20, 50, or 100; 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.0625, etc.

(Amended 2016)

S.1.5.1. For Indirect Sales. – In addition to the values specified in S.1.5. Value of Dimension/Volume Division Units, the value of the division may be 0.3 inch and 0.4 inch.

S.1.5.2. Devices Capable of Measuring Irregularly-Shaped Objects. – For devices capable of measuring irregularly shaped objects, the value of the division size (d) shall be the same for the length axis (x) and the width axis (y) and may be different for the height axis (z), provided that electronic rotation of the object to determine the smallest hexahedron is calculated in only a two-dimension horizontal plane, retaining the stable side plane as the bottom of the hexahedron.

(Added 2008)

S.1.6. Customer Indications and Recorded Representations. – Multiple dimension measuring devices or systems must provide information as specified in Table S.1.6. Required Information to be Provided by Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems. As a minimum, all devices or systems must be able to meet either column I or column II in Table S.1.6. Required Information to be Provided by Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems.

(Amended 2004)

Table S.1.6. Required Information to be Provided by Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems				
Information	Column I ¹	Column II ¹		Column III
	Provided by device	Provided by invoice or other means		Provided by invoice or other means as specified in contractual agreement
		Customer present	Customer not present	
1. Device identification ²	D or P	P	P	P or A
2. Error message (when applicable)	D or P	P	N/A	N/A
3. Hexahedron dimensions ³	D or P	P	P	P or A
4. Hexahedron volume (if used) ³	D or P	P	P	P or A
5. Actual weight (if used) ³	D or P	P	P	P or A
6. Dimensional Offset (if used) ³	D or P	N/A	N/A	N/A
7. Hexahedron measurement statement ⁴	D or P or M	P	P	P or G
A = AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST BY CUSTOMER⁵ D = DISPLAYED G = PUBLISHED GUIDELINES OR CONTRACTS M = MARKED N/A = NOT APPLICABLE P = PRINTED or RECORDED IN A MEMORY DEVICE and AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST BY CUSTOMER⁵				
Notes: ¹ As a minimum all devices or systems must be able to meet either column I or column II. ² This is only required in systems where more than one device or measuring element is being used. ³ Some devices or systems may not utilize all of these values; however, as a minimum either hexahedron dimensions or hexahedron volume must be displayed or printed. ⁴ This is an explanation that the dimensions and/or volume shown are those of the smallest hexahedron in which the object that was measured may be enclosed rather than those of the object itself. ⁵ The information “available upon request by customer” shall be retained by the party having issued the invoice for at least 30 calendar days after the date of invoicing.				

(Amended 2004 and 2021)

S.1.7. Minimum Measurement. – Except for entries of dimensional offset, the minimum measurement by a device is 12 d. The manufacturer may specify a longer minimum measurement. For multi-interval devices, this applies only to the first measuring range (or segment) of each measurement axis (length, width, and height).

(Amended) (Amended 2017, and 2021)

S.1.8. Indications Below Minimum and Above Maximum. – When objects are smaller than the minimum dimensions identified in paragraph S.1.7. Minimum Measurement or larger than any of the maximum dimensions plus 9 d, and/or maximum volume marked on the device plus 9 d, or when a combination of dimensions, including dimensional offset, for the object being measured exceeds the measurement capability of the device, the indicating or recording element shall either:

(a) not indicate or record any usable values; or

(b) identify the indicated or recorded representation with an error indication.

(Amended 2004, 2017, and 2021)

S.1.9. Operating Temperature. – An indicating or recording element shall not indicate nor record any usable values until the operating temperature necessary for accurate measuring and a stable zero reference or ready condition has been attained.

S.1.10. Adjustable Components. – Adjustable components shall be held securely in adjustment and, except for a zeroing mechanism (when applicable), shall be located within the housing of the element.

S.1.11. Provision for Sealing. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Devices. For parameters adjusted using other means, the following applies.

- (a) The device or system shall be designed with provision(s) for applying a security seal that must be broken, or for using other approved means of providing security (e.g., data change audit trail available at the time of inspection), before any change that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity can be made to any measuring element.
- (b) Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.1.11. Categories of Devices and Methods of Sealing for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems.

(Amended 2019)

Table S.1.11. Categories of Devices and Methods of Sealing for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems	
Categories of Devices	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. Device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be at the device and sealed using a physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password).	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

S.2. Design of Zero and Dimensional Offset.

S.2.1. Zero or Ready Adjustment. – A device shall be equipped with means by which the zero reference or ready condition can be adjusted, or the zero reference or ready condition shall be automatically maintained. The zero reference or ready control circuits shall be interlocked so that their use is prohibited during measurement operations.

S.2.2. Dimensional Offset. – The dimensional offset shall eliminate the effect of the conveyance method resulting in the measurement of only the object intended to be measured.

(Amended 2021)

S.2.2.1. Maximum Value of Dimensional Offset for Multi-Interval (Variable Division-Value Devices). – A multi-interval device shall not accept any dimensional offset value greater than the maximum capacity of the lowest range of the height axis.

(Added 2016) (Amended 2021)

(Added 2016)

S.3. Systems with Two or More Measuring Elements. – A multiple dimension measuring system with a single indicating or recording element, or a combination indicating-recording element, that is coupled to two or more measuring elements with independent measuring systems, shall be provided with means to prohibit the activation of any measuring element (or elements) not in use, and shall be provided with automatic means to indicate clearly and definitely which measuring element is in use.

Note: This requirement does not apply to individual devices that use multiple emitters/sensors within a device in combination to measure objects in the same measurement field.

(Amended 2004)

S.4. Marking Requirements. – (Also see G-S.1. Identification, G-S.4. Interchange or Reversal of Parts, G-S.5.2.5. Permanence, G-S.6. Marking Operational Controls, Indications, and Features, G-S.7. Lettering, G-UR.2.1.1. Visibility of Identification, and G-UR.3.1. Method of Operation.)

S.4.1. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices, Main Elements, and Components of Measuring Devices. – Multiple dimension measuring devices, main elements of multiple dimension measuring devices when not contained in a single enclosure for the entire dimension/volume measuring device, and other components shall be marked as specified in Table S.4.1.a. Marking Requirements for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems and explained in the accompanying notes, Table S.4.1.b. Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems Notes for Table S.4.1.a.

Table S.4.1.a. Marking Requirements for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems				
To Be Marked With ↓	Multiple Dimension Measuring Equipment			
	Multiple Dimension Measuring Device and Indicating Element in Same Housing	Indicating Element not Permanently Attached to Multiple Dimension Measuring Element	Multiple Dimension Measuring Element Not Permanently Attached to the Indicating Element	Other Equipment (1)
Manufacturer's ID	x	x	x	x
Model Designation	x	x	x	x
Serial Number and Prefix	x	x	x	x (2)
Certificate of Conformance Number (8)	x	x	x	x (8)
Minimum and Maximum Dimensions for Each Axis for Each Range in Each Axis (3)(9)	x	x	x	
Value of Measuring Division, d (for each axis and range) (9)	x	x	x	
Temperature Limits (4)(9)	x	x	x	
Minimum and Maximum speed (5)(9)	x	x	x	
Special Application (6)(9)	x	x	x	
Limitation of Use (7)(9)	x	x	x	

(Amended 2016)

Table S.4.1.b.
Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems Notes for Table S.4.1.a.

1. Necessary to the dimension and/or volume measuring system, but having no effect on the measuring value, e.g., auxiliary remote display, keyboard, etc.
2. Modules without “intelligence” on a modular system (e.g., printer, keyboard module, etc.) are not required to have serial numbers.
3. The minimum and maximum dimensions (using upper or lower case type) shall be marked. For example:
 Length: min _____ max _____
 Width: min _____ max _____
 Height: min _____ max _____
4. Required if the range is other than – 10 °C to 40 °C (14 °F to 104 °F).
5. Multiple dimension measuring devices, which require that the object or device be moved relative to one another, shall be marked with the minimum and maximum speeds at which the device is capable of making measurements that are within the applicable tolerances.
6. A device designed for a special application rather than general use shall be conspicuously marked with suitable words visible to the operator and the customer restricting its use to that application.
7. Materials, shapes, structures, combination of object dimensions, speed, spacing, minimum protrusion size, or object orientations that are inappropriate for the device or those that are appropriate.
8. Required only if a Certificate of Conformance has been issued for the equipment.
9. This marking information may be readily accessible via the display. Instructions for displaying the information shall be described in the NTEP CC.

(Amended 2004, 2008, and 2016)

S.4.2. Location of Marking Information. – The required marking information shall be so located that it is readily observable without the necessity of the disassembly of a part requiring the use of any means separate from the device.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Procedures.

N.1.1. General. – The device shall be tested using test standards and objects of known and stable dimensions.

N.1.2. Position Test. – Measurements are made using different positions of the test object and consistent with the manufacturer’s specified use for the device.

N.1.2.1. Irregularly-Shaped Test Object Placement. – Irregularly-shaped test objects must be measured while placed on a stable side. The rotation of the object to determine the smallest hexahedron should be calculated in a two-dimensional plane, retaining the stable side plane as the bottom of the hexahedron.

(Added 2008)

N.1.3. Disturbance Tests, Field Evaluation. – A disturbance test shall be conducted at a given installation when the presence of disturbances specified in T.6. Disturbances, Field Evaluation has been verified and characterized if those conditions are considered “usual and customary.”

N.1.4. Test Object Size. – Test objects may vary in size from the smallest dimension to the largest dimension marked on the device, and for field verification examinations, shall be an integer multiple of “d.”

N.1.4.1. Test Objects. – Verification of devices may be conducted using appropriate test objects of various sizes and of stable dimensions. Test object dimensions must be known to an expanded uncertainty (coverage factor $k = 2$) of not more than one-third of the applicable device tolerance. The dimensions shall also be checked to the same uncertainty when used at the extreme values of the influence factors.

The dimension of all test objects shall be verified using a reference standard that is traceable to NIST (or equivalent national laboratory) and meet the tolerances expressed in NIST Handbook 44 Fundamental Considerations, paragraph 3.2. (i.e., one-third of the smallest tolerance applied to the device).

(Added 2004)

N.1.4.2. Irregularly-Shaped Test Objects. – For irregularly-shaped test objects, at least one angle shall be obtuse and the smallest dimension for an axis shall be equal to or greater than the minimum dimension for that axis.

(Added 2008)

(Amended 2008 and 2012)

N.1.5. Digital Zero Stability. – A zero indication change test shall be conducted on all devices which show a digital zero. After the removal of any test object, the zero indication shall not change. (Also see G-UR.4.2. Abnormal Performance.)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Design. – The tolerance for a multiple dimension measuring device is a performance requirement independent of the design principle used.

T.2. Tolerance Application.

T.2.1. Type Evaluation. – For type evaluations, the tolerance values apply to tests within the influence factor limits of temperature and power supply voltage specified in T.5.1. Temperature and T.5.2. Power Supply Voltage.

T.2.2. Subsequent Verification. – For subsequent verifications, the tolerance values apply regardless of the influence factors in effect at the time of the verification. (Also see G-N.2. Testing with Nonassociated Equipment.)

T.2.3. Multi-interval (Variable Division-Value) Devices. – When there exist two or more partial measuring ranges (or segments) specified for any of the “dimensioning” axes (length (x), width (y), or height (z)) and the division values corresponding to those partial measuring ranges (or segments) within the same “dimensioning” axis differ, the tolerance values shall be based on the value of the division of the range in use.

(Amended 2016)

T.2.4. Mixed-Interval Devices. – For devices that measure to a different division value in at least one dimensioning axes and all axes are single range, the tolerance values shall be based on the value of the division of the axis in use.

(Added 2016)

T.3. Tolerance Values. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerance values shall be ± 1 division.

T.3.1. For Volumetric Measuring Devices.

(Amended 2004)

T.4. Position Tests. – For a test standard measured several times in different positions by the device all indications shall be within applicable tolerances.

T.5. Influence Factors. – The following factors are applicable to tests conducted under controlled conditions only.

T.5.1. Temperature. – Devices shall satisfy the tolerance requirements under the following temperature conditions.

T.5.1.1. Temperature Limits. – If not marked on the device, the temperature limits shall be $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($14\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $104\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$).

T.5.1.2. Minimum Temperature Range. – If temperature limits are specified for the device, the range shall be at least $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $54\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$.

T.5.1.3. Temperature Effect on Zero Indication. – The zero indication shall not vary by more than one division per $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) change in temperature.

T.5.2. Power Supply Voltage.

T.5.2.1. Alternating Current Power Supply. – Devices that operate using alternating current must perform within the conditions defined in paragraphs T.3. through T.6., inclusive, from -15% to $+10\%$ of the marked nominal line voltage(s) at 60 Hz, or the voltage range marked by the manufacturer, at 60 Hz.
(Added 2004)

T.5.2.2. Direct Current Power Supply. – Devices that operate using direct current shall operate and perform within the applicable tolerance at any voltage level at which the device is capable of displaying metrological registrations.
(Added 2004)

(Amended 2004)

T.6. Disturbances, Field Evaluation. – The following requirements apply to devices when subjected to disturbances which may normally exist in the surrounding environment. These disturbances include radio frequency interference (RFI), electromagnetic interference (EMI), acoustic changes, ambient light emissions, etc. The difference between the measurement indication with the disturbance and the measurement indication without the disturbance shall not exceed one division “d” or the equipment shall:

- (a) blank the indication;
- (b) provide an error message; or
- (c) the indication shall be so completely unstable that it could not be interpreted, or transmitted into memory or to a recording element, as a correct measurement value.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements. – Equipment shall be suitable for the service in which it is used with respect to elements of its design, including but not limited to, its maximum capacity, value of the division, minimum capacity, and computing capability.

UR.1.1. Value of the Indicated and Recorded Division. – The value of the division recorded shall be the same as the division value indicated.

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Supports. – A device that is portable and is being used on a counter, table, or the floor shall be so positioned that it is firmly and securely supported.

UR.2.2. Foundation, Supports, and Clearance. – The foundations and support of a device installed in a fixed location shall be such as to provide strength, rigidity, and permanence of all components, and clearance shall be provided around all live parts to the extent that no contacts may result when the measuring element is empty, nor throughout the performance range of the device such that the operation or performance of the device is adversely affected.

UR.2.3. Protection from Environmental Factors. – The indicating and measuring elements of a device shall be adequately protected from environmental factors such as wind, weather, and RFI that may adversely affect the operation or performance of the device.

UR.3. Use Requirements.

UR.3.1. Minimum and Maximum Measuring Ranges. – A device shall not be used to measure objects smaller than the minimum or larger than the maximum dimensions marked on the device.

UR.3.2. Special Designs. – A multiple dimension measuring device designed and marked for a special application shall not be used for other than its intended purpose.

UR.3.3. Object Placement. – If the object being measured must be transported (e.g., shipped) on a stable side, that irregularly-shaped object must be measured while placed on that stable side. The electronic rotation of the object to determine the smallest hexahedron shall be calculated in a two-dimensional horizontal plane, retaining the stable side plane as the bottom of the hexahedron.

(Added 2008)

(Amended 2008)

UR.4. Maintenance Requirements.

UR.4.1. Zero or Ready Condition. – The zero-setting adjustment of a multiple dimension measuring device shall be maintained so that, with no object in or on the measuring element, the device shall indicate or record a zero or ready condition.

UR.4.2. Level Condition. – If a multiple dimension measuring device is equipped with a level-condition indicator, the device shall be maintained in a level condition.

UR.4.3. Device Modification. – The measuring capabilities of a device shall not be changed from the manufacturer's design unless the modification has been approved by the manufacturer and the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the device.

UR.5. Customer Information Provided. – The user of a multiple dimension measuring device or system shall provide transaction information to the customer as specified in Table UR.5. Customer Information Provided.

(Added 2004)

Table UR.5. Customer Information Provided			
Information	No Contractual Agreement		Contractual Agreement
	Customer Present	Customer not Present	
1. Object identification	N/A	P	P or A
2. Billing method (scale or dimensional weight if used)	D or P	P	P or A
3. Billing rate or rate chart	D or P or A	P or G or A	P or A
4. Dimensional weight (if used)	P	P	P or A
5. Conversion factor (if dimensional weight is used)	D or P or A	P	P or G
6. Dimensional weight statement ¹ (if dimensional weight is used)	D or P	P	P or G
7. Total price	P	P	P or A
A = Available upon Request by Customer² D = Displayed G = Published Guidelines or Contracts M = Marked N/A = Not Applicable P = Printed Notes: ¹ This is an explanation that the dimensional weight is not a true weight but is a calculated value obtained by applying a conversion factor to the hexahedron dimensions or volume of the object. ² The information “available upon request by customer” shall be retained by the party having issued the invoice for at least 30 calendar days after the date of invoicing.			

(Added 2004)

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Section 5.59. Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems and/or Devices

The status of Section 5.59. Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems and/or Devices was changed from “tentative” to “permanent” effective January 1, 2013.

(Added 2005) (Amended 2012)

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to electronic devices or systems for measuring the composition or quality constituents of live animals, livestock and poultry carcasses, and individual cuts of meat or a combination thereof for the purpose of determining value.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.3. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to scales used to weigh live animals, livestock and poultry carcasses, and individual cuts of meat unless the scales are part of an integrated system designed to measure composition or quality constituents. Scales used in integrated systems must also meet NIST Handbook 44, Section 2.20. Scale requirements.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design and Manufacture. – All design and manufacturing specifications shall comply with American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) International Standard F2342 Standard Specification for Design and Construction of Composition or Quality Constituent Measuring Devices or Systems.

N. Notes

N.1. Method of Test. – Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard F2343 Test Method for Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Devices.

N.2. Testing Standards. – ASTM Standard F2343 requires device or system users to maintain accurate reference standards that meet the tolerance expressed in NIST Handbook 44 Fundamental Considerations, paragraph 3.2. Tolerances for Standards (i.e., one-third of the smallest tolerance applied).

N.3. Verification. – Device or system users are required to verify and document the accuracy of a device or system on each production day as specified by ASTM Standard F2341 Standard Practice of User Requirements for Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Devices or Systems.

N.3.1. Official Tests. – Officials are encouraged to periodically witness the required “in house” verification of accuracy. Officials may also conduct official tests using the on-site testing standards or other appropriate standards belonging to the jurisdiction with statutory authority over the device or system.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances on Individual Measurements. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances on an individual measurement shall be as shown in Table T.1. Tolerances.

Table T.1. Tolerances	
Individual linear measurement of a single constituent	± 1 mm (0.039 in)
Measurement of area	± 1.6 cm ² (0.25 in ²)
For measurements of other constituents	As specified in ASTM Standard F2343

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Installation. – All devices and systems shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

UR.2. Maintenance of Equipment.

UR.2.1. Maintenance. – All devices and systems shall be continually maintained in an accurate condition and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and ASTM Standard F2341.

UR.3. Use Requirements.

UR.3.1. Limitation of Use. – All devices and systems shall be used to make measurements in a manner specified by the manufacturer.

UR.4. Testing Standards. – The user of a commercial device shall make available to the official with statutory authority over the device testing standards that meet the tolerance expressed in Fundamental Considerations, paragraph 3.2. Tolerances for Standards (i.e., one-third of the smallest tolerance applied). The accuracy of the testing standards shall be verified annually or on a frequency as required by the official with statutory authority and shall be traceable to the appropriate SI standard.

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Section 5.60. Transportation Network Measurement Systems –Tentative Code

This tentative code has a trial or experimental status and is not intended to be enforced. The requirements are designed for study prior to the development and adoption of a final code. Officials wanting to conduct an official examination of a device or system are advised to see paragraph G-A.3. Special and Unclassified Equipment.

(Tentative Code Added 2017)

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to a transportation network measurement system used in connection with a digital network that determines the actual time elapsed and/or distance travelled during a network-arranged ride to calculate a fare for transportation services.

Note: The fare is calculated by software services residing on the transportation network company servers using data transmitted by the indicating elements present in the vehicle, which are running software applications or services supplied by the transportation network company. The measurement data is generated from sources not physically connected to the vehicle (e.g., a navigation satellite system such as GPS and/or other location services).

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to the following:

- (a) Any system that charges a flat rate or fixed charge, and/or does not use a measurement of actual time elapsed or distance travelled to calculate a fare for transportation services.
- (b) Odometers on vehicles that are rented or hired on a distance basis. (Also see Section 5.53. Odometers.)
- (c) Taximeters. (Also see Section 5.54. Taximeters.)
- (d) Any system where the fare is calculated by equipment located in the vehicle.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, transportation network measurement systems shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Indicating and recording elements shall provide indications and recorded representations that are clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under any conditions of normal operation of the device(s).

All indicating and recording elements used in a transportation network measurement system shall operate correctly while using the online-enabled technology application service provided by the transportation network company.

S.1.1. General Indicating Elements. – A transportation network measurement system shall include, as a minimum:

- (a) an indicating element used by a transportation network company driver that displays information and facilitates the measurements during a network-arranged ride to calculate a fare for transportation services; and
- (b) an indicating element used by a transportation network company rider that displays information that allows the rider to review the current rate(s) for the transportation service and to request a ride.

S.1.2. General Recording Elements. – A transportation network measurement system shall be capable of:

- (a) recording all information necessary to generate a receipt specified in S.1.10. Receipt;
- (b) providing information to transportation network company drivers, including, but not limited to, a summary of rides given as specified in S.1.11. Driver’s Summary; and
- (c) providing a copy of all metrological data required by law to a weights and measures jurisdiction with statutory authority.

S.1.3. Identification. – All transportation network measurement system indicating elements shall display for the purposes of identification the following information:

- (a) the name, initials, or trademark of the transportation network measurement system manufacturer, distributor, or developer; and
- (b) the current version or revision identifier of the software application service provided by the transportation network company running on the indicating elements identified in S.1.1. General Indicating Elements.
 - (1) The version or revision identifier shall be prefaced by words or an abbreviation that clearly identifies the number as the required version or revision.
 - (2) Abbreviations for the word “Version” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “V” and may be followed by the word “Number.” Abbreviations for the word “Revision” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “R” and may be followed by the word “Number.” The abbreviation for the word “Number” shall, as a minimum, begin with the letter “N” (e.g., No or No.).

S.1.4. Location of Identification Information. – The information required by S.1.3. Identification shall be accessible through an easily recognized menu and, if necessary, a submenu or other appropriate means. Examples of menu and submenu identification include, but are not limited to, “Help,” “About,” “System Identification,” “Weights and Measures Identification,” or “Identification.”

S.1.5. Display of Rates and Additional Charges. – The transportation network measurement system shall be designed to make available to transportation network company riders the rate(s) for transportation services before the beginning of a network-arranged ride. The system shall be capable of providing an explanation of the basis for calculating a fare including, if applicable, the base fare, rates for time and distance, and the amount of a booking fee, platform fee, or other similar service fee, before a rider submits the request for a network-arranged ride.

S.1.6. Fare Estimates. – The transportation network measurement system shall be capable of displaying a fare estimate to the transportation network company rider before a request for a network-arranged ride is made.

S.1.7. Actuation of Measurement System. – Following the initiation of a network-arranged ride by the transportation network company driver, and prior to the conclusion of that network-arranged ride, the transportation network measurement system shall only indicate and/or record measurements resulting from the movement of the vehicle or by the time mechanism.

S.1.8. Fare Adjustment. – A transportation network measurement system shall be designed with:

- (a) a “time off” mechanism and a “distance off” mechanism provided for the transportation network system driver to render the measurement of time and distance either operative or inoperative during the ride; or

- (b) *the capability to make post-transaction fare adjustments to reduce the amount of the fare, provided the system creates a record of all location and time data from the time the ride request was accepted by the transportation network company driver.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2018]

S.1.9. Fare Identification and Other Charges.

S.1.9.1. Fare Identification. – Fare indications shall be identified by the word “Fare” or by an equivalent expression when displayed on the transportation network company system receipt required by S.1.10 Receipt. Values shall be defined by suitable words or monetary signs.

S.1.9.2. Other Charges. – Other charges shall be indicated as separate line items when displayed on the receipt required by S.1.10. Receipt. Other charges shall be identified using an appropriate descriptive term, including but not limited to “Booking Fee,” “Tolls,” “Airport Pickup/Drop-off Surcharge” or an equivalent expression. Values shall be defined by suitable words or monetary signs.

S.1.10. Receipt. – A transportation network measurement system shall issue a printed or electronic receipt to a transportation network company rider. This receipt shall include as a minimum the following:

- (a) date of the start of the trip;
- (b) unique identifying information sufficient for the transportation network company to identify the transaction, or other identifying information as specified by the statutory authority;
- (c) start and end time of trip, total time of trip (maximum increment of one second), and if applicable, the total elapsed time during any time-off period;
- (d) distance traveled, maximum increment of 0.01 km or 0.01 mi;
- (e) the associated fare in \$;
- (f) other charges where permitted shall be identified and itemized;
- (g) total charge in \$;
- (h) the start and end addresses or locations of the trip;
- (i) a map showing the route taken; and
- (j) a means to obtain transportation network company rider assistance.

S.1.11. Driver’s Summary. – A transportation network measurement system shall be capable of providing a summary of the driver’s activity regarding network-arranged rides. The summary shall include, but not be limited to, the following information about each ride:

- (a) date and time for start of trip;
- (b) unique identifying information sufficient for the transportation network company to identify the transaction, or other identifying information as specified by the statutory authority;
- (c) total time of trip, maximum increment of one second;
- (d) distance traveled, maximum increment of 0.01 km or 0.01 mi;
- (e) the total fare received;

- (f) other charges where permitted; and
- (g) a means to obtain transportation network company driver assistance.

S.2. Provision for Sealing.

S.2.1. System Security. – Adequate provision shall be made to provide security for a transportation network measurement system. The system shall be designed to:

- (a) protect the integrity of metrological data and algorithms used to compute fares from such data against unauthorized modification using industry-standard technological protection mechanisms such as data encryption; and
- (b) use software-based access controls or equivalent technological protections that limit access to metrological data and algorithms used to compute fares from such data only to authorized persons.

S.2.2. System Audit. – The transportation network measurement system shall be designed in a manner that permits officials having statutory authority to verify compliance with this transportation network measurement system code.

S.2.3. Change Tracking. – Changes made by the manufacturer, distributor, or developer of a transportation network measurement system to any algorithms or code, which have a metrological effect, shall be logged and recorded. The period covered by this change record is not required to exceed one year.

S.3. Provision for Trip Data Loss. – If a portion of the trip data is lost due to power or signal interruption by the transportation network company driver's indicating element, the transportation network measurement system shall be capable of determining the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power or signal loss.

S.3.1. Intermittent Trip Data Loss. – When the location services signal is lost intermittently during a prearranged ride (e.g., traveling through a tunnel), but recovered prior to the end of the ride, the transportation network measurement system shall be capable of calculating an accurate fare in accordance with T.1. Tolerance Values.

S.3.2. Significant Trip Data Loss. – When the location services signal is lost for a significant portion of the network-arranged ride, the transportation network measurement system shall provide for alternative fare structures.

Note: Significant trip data loss refers to instances when the location services signal is lost to the extent the transportation network measurement system is not capable of calculating an accurate fare in accordance with T.1. Tolerance Values using actual time and actual distance, or when the signal is not regained by the end of the ride.

S.3.3. Alternative Fare Structures. – If the transportation network measuring system is not using actual time and actual distance for a particular trip (e.g., zone-based fares, signal loss), that portion of the fare not based on actual time and actual distance is not subject to this code. Charges not based on actual time and actual distance measurements may be based on the terms of service.

N. Notes

N.1. Distance Tests.

N.1.1. Test Methods. – To determine compliance with distance tolerances, distance test(s) of a transportation network measurement system shall be conducted. The distance test(s) shall consist of a road test unless safety or

other practical concerns prohibit road testing. A transfer standard test may be performed in the absence of a road test. At least one test shall be of a length sufficient to exceed the minimum fare.

N.1.1.1. Road Test. – The test consists of operating the conveyance over a precisely measured course calibrated to a traceable linear measure of at least one mile in length

N.1.1.2. Transfer Standard Test. – The test consists of operating the conveyance over an unmeasured course while using a calibrated transfer standard, such as a fifth-wheel, to measure the distance travelled.

Note: Field examinations of transportation network measurement systems need not include testing of all individual devices used as driver/passenger indicating elements in connection with the service provided. It is considered sufficient that a representative sample of various indicating elements be incorporated in testing to verify proper operation of the system.

N.1.2. Test Procedures.

N.1.2.1. Test Length. – All tests must be at least one mile in length. If a measured course or testing equipment is not readily available that will enable a test of a length sufficient to exceed the minimum fare, after completing the testing specified in N.1.1. Test Methods, an additional unmeasured test may be conducted. The purpose of this additional unmeasured test is to verify compliance with S.1.10. Receipt.

N.1.2.2. Additional Tests. – If during testing a transportation network measurement system produces a measurement that does not comply with the tolerance values in T.1.1. Distance Tests, a minimum of three additional tests shall be conducted at the same location where all test variables are reduced to the greatest extent practicable to verify the system's ability to repeat transaction indications. Repeatability testing performed in excess of these three additional tests is done at the discretion of the official with statutory authority.

To verify system-wide noncompliance, tests for variability shall be conducted, including a minimum of three consecutive tests of varying lengths, locations, and/or environmental conditions.

N.1.3. Test Conditions.

N.1.3.1. General. – Except during type evaluation, all tests shall be performed under the conditions that are considered usual and customary within the location(s) where the system is normally operated as deemed necessary by the statutory authority.

N.1.3.2. Roads. – All tests shall be conducted on public roads.

N.1.3.3. Testing for Environmental Influences. – During type evaluation, the distance test may include a route traveled by the vehicle that will expose the system to conditions that could contribute to the loss of, or interference with, the location service's signal. This may include:

- (a) objects that may obstruct or reflect signals such as tall buildings/structures, forestation, tunnels, etc.;
- (b) routes that do not follow a straight-line path;
- (c) significant changes in altitude; and
- (d) any other relevant environmental conditions.

N.2. Time Test. – A transportation network measurement system, which determines time elapsed, shall be tested for compliance with the tolerances values specified in T.1.2. Time Tests, using a certified, traceable standard.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – The tolerances will be as specified in T.1.1. Distance Tests and T.1.2. Time Tests. (The following proposed tolerance values will be confirmed based on performance data evaluated by the NIST U.S. National Work Group on Taximeters before the transportation network measurement systems code becomes a permanent code.)

T.1.1. Distance Tests. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 2.5 %
- (b) On Underregistration: 2.5 %

T.1.2. Time Tests. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 5 seconds or 0.5 %, whichever is greater
- (b) On Underregistration: 5 seconds or 0.5 %, whichever is greater

T.2. Tests Using Transfer Standards. – To the basic tolerance values that would otherwise be applied, there shall be added an amount equal to two times the standard deviation of the applicable transfer standard when compared to a basic reference standard.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. System Indications. – The indicating elements identified in S.1.1. General Indicating Elements shall display indications and information in a manner such that they can be conveniently read by the user of the device, computer, website, or online-enabled technology application service.

UR.1.1. Statement of Rates. – The transportation network company rider shall be able to view the basis for calculating the fare including, if applicable, the base fare, rates for time and distance, and the amount of a booking fee, platform fee, or other similar service fees.

UR.2. Change Tracking. – Upon request by an official having statutory authority, the transportation network company shall provide an explanation of changes that are logged pursuant to S.2.3. Change Tracking requirement during the time period covered by the request. Any such request shall be answered within two business days, unless extended by the official having statutory authority. Records provided pursuant to S.2.3. Change Tracking shall be treated as confidential and proprietary to the extent permitted by any applicable law.

UR.3. System Installation and Operation. – The transportation network company driver shall use the indicating elements identified in S.1.1.(a) General Indicating Elements in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer, distributor, or developer.

UR.4. Fare Estimates. – Estimates for fare charges shall be provided by the transportation network measurement system when requested by the transportation network company rider and following the input of a final destination for the trip being requested. The recipient of the fare estimate shall be able to access information about the fare estimate, including key variables that may lead to discrepancies between actual fare charged and the fare estimate provided as required by law.

UR.5. Determination of Total Charges When Location Service Data Is Lost. – At the conclusion of the trip, the transportation network company shall disclose to the transportation network measurement service rider and driver the manner in which total charges are determined when there is significant data loss from location services.

Appendix D. Definitions

D

digital network. – An online-enabled technology application service, website, or system offered or used by a transportation network company that enables a transportation network company rider to arrange a network-arranged ride with a transportation network company driver. [5.60]

N

network-arranged ride. – The provision of transportation by a transportation network company driver to a transportation network company rider, or other persons selected by the transportation network company rider, arranged through a digital network. [5.60]

T

transportation network company. – An entity that uses a digital network to connect transportation network company riders with transportation network company drivers who provide network-arranged rides, and offers or provides a transportation network measurement system, subject to an agreement or terms of service between the transportation network company and transportation network company rider or driver. [5.60]

transportation network company driver. – An individual authorized by the transportation network company to access the digital network and receive connections to transportation network company riders for the purpose of providing network-arranged rides. [5.60]

transportation network company rider. – An individual who has obtained an account with a transportation network company and uses the transportation network company’s digital network to connect with a transportation network company driver who can offer or provide a network-arranged ride to the transportation network company rider or other persons selected by the transportation network company rider. [5.60]

transportation network measurement system. – The information technology infrastructure and services offered or used by a transportation network company that receives data collected through a digital network and calculates a fare for a network-arranged ride. [5.60]

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Appendix A. Fundamental Considerations Associated with the Enforcement of Handbook 44 Codes

1. Uniformity of Requirements

1.1. National Council Codes. – Weights and measures jurisdictions are urged to promulgate and adhere to the National Council codes, to the end that uniform requirements may be in force throughout the country. This action is recommended even though a particular jurisdiction does not wholly agree with every detail of the National Council codes. Uniformity of specifications and tolerances is an important factor in the manufacture of commercial equipment. Deviations from standard designs to meet the special demands of individual weights and measures jurisdictions are expensive, and any increase in costs of manufacture is, of course, passed on to the purchaser of equipment. On the other hand, if designs can be standardized by the manufacturer to conform to a single set of technical requirements, production costs can be kept down, to the ultimate advantage of the general public. Moreover, it seems entirely logical that equipment that is suitable for commercial use in the “specification” states should be equally suitable for such use in other states.

Another consideration supporting the recommendation for uniformity of requirements among weights and measures jurisdictions is the cumulative and regenerative effect of the widespread enforcement of a single standard of design and performance. The enforcement effort in each jurisdiction can then reinforce the enforcement effort in all other jurisdictions. More effective regulatory control can be realized with less individual effort under a system of uniform requirements than under a system in which even minor deviations from standard practice are introduced by independent state action.

Since the National Council codes represent the majority opinion of a large and representative group of experienced regulatory officials, and since these codes are recognized by equipment manufacturers as their basic guide in the design and construction of commercial weighing and measuring equipment, the acceptance and promulgation of these codes by each state are strongly recommended.

1.2. Form of Promulgation. – A convenient and very effective form of promulgation already successfully used in a considerable number of states is promulgation by citation of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44. It is especially helpful when the citation is so made that, as amendments are adopted from time to time by the National Council on Weights and Measures, these automatically go into effect in the state regulatory authority. For example, the following form of promulgation has been used successfully and is recommended for consideration:

The specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements for weighing and measuring devices as recommended by the National Council on Weights and Measures and published in the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, “Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices,” and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to commercial weighing and measuring devices in the state.

In some states, it is preferred to base technical requirements upon specific action of the state legislature rather than upon an act of promulgation by a state officer. The advantages cited above may be obtained and may yet be surrounded by adequate safeguards to insure proper freedom of action by the state enforcing officer if the legislature adopts the National Council requirements by language somewhat as follows:

The specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements for weighing and measuring devices as recommended by the National Council on Weights and Measures shall be the specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements for weighing and measuring devices of the state except insofar as specifically modified, amended, or rejected by a regulation issued by the state (insert title of enforcing officer).

2. Tolerances for Commercial Equipment

2.1. Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances. – The official tolerances prescribed by a weights and measures jurisdiction for commercial equipment are the limits of inaccuracy officially permissible within that jurisdiction. It is recognized that errorless value or performance of mechanical equipment is unattainable. Tolerances are established, therefore, to fix the range of inaccuracy within which equipment will be officially approved for commercial use. In the case of classes of equipment on which the magnitude of the errors of value or performance may be expected to change as a result of use, two sets of tolerances are established: acceptance tolerances and maintenance tolerances.

Acceptance tolerances are applied to new or newly reconditioned equipment; equipment returned to service following official rejection for failure to conform to performance requirements; or equipment undergoing NTEP evaluation, and are smaller than (usually one-half of) the maintenance tolerances. Maintenance tolerances thus provide an additional range of inaccuracy within which equipment will be approved on subsequent tests, permitting a limited amount of deterioration before the equipment will be officially rejected for inaccuracy and before reconditioning or adjustment will be required. In effect, there is assured a reasonable period of use for equipment after it is placed in service before reconditioning will be officially required. The foregoing comments do not apply, of course, when only a single set of tolerance values is established, as is the case with equipment such as glass milk bottles and graduates, which maintain their original accuracy regardless of use, and measure-containers, which are used only once.

2.2. Theory of Tolerances. – Tolerance values are so fixed that the permissible errors are sufficiently small that there is no serious injury to either the buyer or the seller of commodities, yet not so small as to make manufacturing or maintenance costs of equipment disproportionately high. Obviously, the manufacturer must know what tolerances his equipment is required to meet, so that he can manufacture economically. His equipment must be good enough to satisfy commercial needs but should not be subject to such stringent tolerance values as to make it unreasonably costly, complicated, or delicate.

2.3. Tolerances and Adjustments. – Tolerances are primarily accuracy criteria for use by the regulatory official. However, when equipment is being adjusted for accuracy, either initially or following repair or official rejection, the objective should be to adjust as closely as practicable to zero error. Equipment owners should not take advantage of tolerances by deliberately adjusting their equipment to have a value, or to give performance, at or close to the tolerance limit. Nor should the repair or service personnel bring equipment merely within tolerance range when it is possible to adjust closer to zero error.¹

3. Testing Apparatus

3.1. Adequacy. – Tests can be made properly only if, among other things, adequate testing apparatus is available. Testing apparatus may be considered adequate only when it is properly designed for its intended use, when it is so constructed that it will retain its characteristics for a reasonable period under conditions of normal use, when it is available in denominations appropriate for a proper determination of the value or performance of the commercial equipment under test, and when it is accurately calibrated.

(Amended 2023)

3.1.1. Essential Elements of Traceability. – To ensure that field test standards and test methods provide for measurements that are traceable to the International System of Units (SI), through NIST or other National Metrology Institutes, they must satisfy the “Essential Elements of Traceability.” As explained in NIST IR6969 GMP-13 Good Measurement Practice for Ensuring Metrological Traceability, these elements include the following.

- Realization of SI Units
- Unbroken Chain of Comparisons
- Documented Calibration Program

¹ See General Code, Section 1.10.; User Requirement G-UR.4.3. Use of Adjustments.

- Documented Measurement Uncertainty
- Documented Measurement Procedure
- Accredited Technical Competence
- Measurement Assurance

3.1.2. Specifications for Standards. – Standards shall meet the specifications of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-Series standards or other appropriate designated documentary standards (e.g., ASTM, ASME, etc.). Recommendations regarding the specifications and tolerances for suitable field standards may be obtained from the Office of Weights and Measures of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

3.1.3. Authority for Approving Field Test Standards and/or Equipment. – This section shall not preclude the use of additional field standards and/or equipment, as approved by the Director, for uniform evaluation of device performance. Specific types of field test standards are not required to be identified in a NIST Handbook 44 code in order to be considered suitable. Provided the standards meet the “Essential Elements of Traceability” (described in Section 3.1.1. above) that help ensure the standards are suitable and capable of supporting measurements traceable to the International System of Units (SI) through NIST or other National Metrology Institutes, they need only be approved by the Director.

(Added 2023)

3.2. Tolerances for Standards. – Except for work of relatively high precision, it is recommended that the accuracy of standards used in testing commercial weighing and measuring equipment be established and maintained so that the use of corrections is not necessary. When the standard is used without correction, its combined error and uncertainty must be less than one-third of the applicable device tolerance.

Device testing is complicated to some degree when corrections to standards are applied. When using a correction for a field standard or a transfer standard, the uncertainty associated with the corrected value must be less than one-third of the applicable device tolerance. The reason for this requirement is to give the device being tested as nearly as practicable the full benefit of its own tolerance.

Whenever possible and practical, field standards should be used to test commercial weighing and measuring devices. However, where it is impractical or unduly cumbersome to use field standards, transfer standards may be used. There are two categories of transfer standards. The critical criteria that distinguish between these standards are: (1) the accuracy and uncertainty of the standard; (2) the stability as a standard over a designated period of time (as determined by the Director); and (3) demonstrated validity or performance of the standard over the range of environmental and operational conditions in which the standard can be reasonably anticipated to be used.

A “field standard” is one that meets the one-third requirement mentioned earlier in this section. Additionally, the field standard maintains its validity or stability as a standard over an designated period of time (defined based on data of the standard’s stability by an authorized metrology lab or as specified by the Director) and can be demonstrated to maintain its value as a standard over the range of environmental conditions and the range of operating conditions in which the standard can be reasonably anticipated to be used to test commercial weighing and measuring devices.

Transfer standards do not meet one or more of these critical criteria. One category of transfer standards, which is referred to here as a “Type 1 transfer standard,” is a transfer standard that meets the one-third accuracy requirement for a limited time of use, under a limited range of environmental conditions and/or a limited range of operating conditions. The accuracy of a Type 1 transfer standard may have to be verified through testing each time it is used to verify that the desired accuracy and performance can be achieved when the Type 1 transfer standard is used under the limited environmental and operating conditions. When a Type 1 transfer standard is used, the basic tolerances specified for the commercial weighing and measuring devices are applied as specified in the applicable codes.

The second category of transfer standard, which is referred to here as a “Type 2 transfer standard,” is one that does not meet the one-third requirement. The Type 2 transfer standard must be stable and valid under the environmental or operating conditions in which it can be reasonably anticipated to be used. The performance characteristics must be

confirmed with sufficient data to properly characterize the uncertainty associated with the Type 2 transfer standard. When a Type 2 transfer standard is used, the tolerances applicable to the commercial weighing and measuring device must be increased to recognize the large uncertainty associated with the Type 2 transfer standard. When commercial weighing and measuring devices are tested using a Type 2 transfer standard, the tolerance applied to the commercial weighing and measuring devices meter under test shall be determined as specified in Section 1.10. General Code, G-T.5. Tolerances on Tests When Type 2 Transfer Standards Are Used.

(Added 2023)

3.3. Accuracy of Field Standards. – Prior to the official use of testing apparatus, its accuracy should invariably be verified. Field standards should be calibrated as often as circumstances require. A field standard should be calibrated whenever damage is known or suspected to have occurred or significant repairs have been made. In addition, field standards should be calibrated with sufficient frequency to affirm their continued accuracy, so that the official may always be in an unassailable position with respect to the accuracy of his testing apparatus.

Accurate and dependable results cannot be obtained with faulty or inadequate field standards. If either the service person or official is poorly equipped, their results cannot be expected to check consistently. Disagreements can be avoided and the servicing of commercial equipment can be expedited and improved if service persons and officials give equal attention to the adequacy and maintenance of their testing apparatus.

(Amended 2023)

4. Inspection of Commercial Equipment

4.1. Inspection Versus Testing. – A distinction may be made between the inspection and the testing of commercial equipment that should be useful in differentiating between the two principal groups of official requirements; i.e., specifications and performance requirements. Although the term inspection is frequently loosely used to include everything that the official has to do in connection with commercial equipment, it is useful to limit the scope of that term primarily to examinations made to determine compliance with design, maintenance, and user requirements. The term testing may then be limited to those operations carried out to determine the accuracy of the value or performance of the equipment under examination by comparison with the actual physical standards of the official. These two terms will be used herein in the limited senses defined.

4.2. Necessity for Inspection. – It is not enough merely to determine that the errors of equipment do not exceed the appropriate tolerances. Specification and user requirements are as important as tolerance requirements and should be enforced. Inspection is particularly important and should be carried out with unusual thoroughness whenever the official examines a type of equipment not previously encountered.

This is the way the official learns whether or not the design and construction of the device conform to the specification requirements. But even a device of a type with which the official is thoroughly familiar and that he has previously found to meet specification requirements should not be accepted entirely on faith. Some part may have become damaged, or some detail of design may have been changed by the manufacturer, or the owner or operator may have removed an essential element or made an objectionable addition. Such conditions may be learned only by inspection. Some degree of inspection is therefore an essential part of the official examination of every piece of weighing or measuring equipment.

4.3. Specification Requirements. – A thorough knowledge by the official of the specification requirements is a prerequisite to competent inspection of equipment. The inexperienced official should have his specifications before him when making an inspection and should check the requirements one by one against the equipment itself. Otherwise, some important requirement may be overlooked. As experience is gained, the official will become progressively less dependent on the handbook, until finally observance of faulty conditions becomes almost automatic and the time and effort required to do the inspecting are reduced to a minimum. The printed specifications, however, should always be available for reference to refresh the official's memory or to be displayed to support his decisions, and they are an essential item of his kit.

Specification requirements for a particular class of equipment are not all to be found in the separate code for that class. The requirements of the General Code apply, in general, to all classes of equipment, and these must always be considered in combination with the requirements of the appropriate separate code to arrive at the total of the requirements applicable to a piece of commercial equipment.

4.4. General Considerations. – The simpler the commercial device, the fewer are the specification requirements affecting it, and the more easily and quickly can adequate inspection be made. As mechanical complexity increases, however, inspection becomes increasingly important and more time consuming, because the opportunities for the existence of faulty conditions are multiplied. It is on the relatively complex device, too, that the official must be on the alert to discover any modification that may have been made by an operator that might adversely affect the proper functioning of the device.

It is essential for the officials to familiarize themselves with the design and operating characteristics of the devices that he inspects and tests. Such knowledge can be obtained from the catalogs and advertising literature of device manufacturers, from trained service persons and plant engineers, from observation of the operations performed by service persons when reconditioning equipment in the field, and from a study of the devices themselves.

Inspection should include any auxiliary equipment and general conditions external to the device that may affect its performance characteristics. In order to prolong the life of the equipment and forestall rejection, inspection should also include observation of the general maintenance of the device and of the proper functioning of all required elements. The official should look for worn or weakened mechanical parts, leaks in volumetric equipment, or elements in need of cleaning.

4.5. Misuse of Equipment. – Inspection, coupled with judicious inquiry, will sometimes disclose that equipment is being improperly used, either through ignorance of the proper method of operation or because some other method is preferred by the operator. Equipment should be operated only in the manner that is obviously indicated by its construction or that is indicated by instructions on the equipment, and operation in any other manner should be prohibited.

4.6. Recommendations. – A comprehensive knowledge of each installation will enable the official to make constructive recommendations to the equipment owner regarding proper maintenance of his weighing and measuring devices and the suitability of his equipment for the purposes for which it is being used or for which it is proposed that it be used. Such recommendations are always in order and may be very helpful to an owner. The official will, of course, carefully avoid partiality toward or against equipment of specific makes and will confine his recommendations to points upon which he is qualified, by knowledge and experience, to make suggestions of practical merit.

4.7. Accurate and Correct Equipment. – Finally, the weights and measures official is reminded that commercial equipment may be accurate without being correct. A piece of equipment is accurate when its performance or value (that is, its indications, its deliveries, its recorded representations, or its capacity or actual value, etc., as determined by tests made with suitable standards) conforms to the standard within the applicable tolerances and other performance requirements. Equipment that fails so to conform is inaccurate. A piece of equipment is correct when, in addition to being accurate, it meets all applicable specification requirements. Equipment that fails to meet any of the requirements for correct equipment is incorrect. Only equipment that is correct should be sealed and approved for commercial use.²

5. Correction of Commercial Equipment

5.1. Adjustable Elements. – Many types of weighing and measuring instruments are not susceptible to adjustment for accuracy by means of adjustable elements. Linear measures, liquid measures, graduates, measure-containers, milk and lubricating-oil bottles, farm milk tanks, dry measures, and some of the more simple types of scales are in this category. Other types (for example, taximeters and odometers and some metering devices) may be adjusted in the field, but only by changing certain parts such as gears in gear trains.

² See Section 1.10. General Code and Appendix D. Definitions.

Some types, of which fabric-measuring devices and cordage-measuring devices are examples, are not intended to be adjusted in the field and require reconditioning in shop or factory if inaccurate. Liquid-measuring devices and most scales are equipped with adjustable elements, and some vehicle-tank compartments have adjustable indicators. Field adjustments may readily be made on such equipment. In the discussion that follows, the principles pointed out and the recommendations made apply to adjustments on any commercial equipment, by whatever means accomplished.

5.2. When Corrections Should Be Made. – One of the primary duties of a weights and measures official is to determine whether equipment is suitable for commercial use. If a device conforms to all legal requirements, the official “marks” or “seals” it to indicate approval. If it does not conform to all official requirements, the official is required to take action to ensure that the device is corrected within a reasonable period of time. Devices with performance errors that could result in serious economic injury to either party in a transaction should be prohibited from use immediately and not allowed to be returned to service until necessary corrections have been made. The official should consider the most appropriate action, based on all available information and economic factors.

Some officials contend that it is justifiable for the official to make minor corrections and adjustments if there is no service agency nearby or if the owner or operator depends on this single device and would be “out of business” if the use of the device were prohibited until repairs could be made. Before adjustments are made at the request of the owner or the owner’s representative, the official should be confident that the problem is not due to faulty installation or a defective part, and that the adjustment will correct the problem. The official should never undertake major repairs, or even minor corrections, if services of commercial agencies are readily available. The official should always be mindful of conflicts of interest before attempting to perform any services other than normal device examination and testing duties.

(Amended 1995)

5.3. Gauging. – In the majority of cases, when the weights and measures official tests commercial equipment, he is verifying the accuracy of a value or the accuracy of the performance as previously established either by himself or by someone else. There are times, however, when the test of the official is the initial test on the basis of which the calibration of the device is first determined or its performance first established. The most common example of such gauging is in connection with vehicle tanks the compartments of which are used as measures. Frequently the official makes the first determination on the capacities of the compartments of a vehicle tank, and his test results are used to determine the proper settings of the compartment indicators for the exact compartment capacities desired. Adjustments of the position of an indicator under these circumstances are clearly not the kind of adjustments discussed in the preceding paragraph.

6. Rejection of Commercial Equipment

6.1. Rejection and Condemnation. – The Uniform Weights and Measures Law contains a provision stating that the director shall reject and order to be corrected such physical weights and measures or devices found to be incorrect. Weights and measures and devices that have been rejected, may be seized if not corrected within a reasonable time or if used or disposed of in a manner not specifically authorized. The director shall remove from service and may seize weights and measures found to be incorrect that are not capable of being made correct.

These broad powers should be used by the official with discretion. The director should always keep in mind the property rights of an equipment owner and cooperate in working out arrangements whereby an owner can realize at least something from equipment that has been rejected. In cases of doubt, the official should initially reject rather than condemn outright. Destruction and confiscation of equipment are harsh procedures. Power to seize and destroy is necessary for adequate control of extreme situations, but seizure and destruction should be resorted to only when clearly justified.

On the other hand, rejection is clearly inappropriate for many items of measuring equipment. This is true for most linear measures, many liquid and dry measures, graduates, measure-containers, milk bottles, lubricating-oil bottles, and some scales. When such equipment is “incorrect,” it is either impractical or impossible to adjust or repair it, and the official has no alternative to outright condemnation. When only a few such items are involved, immediate destruction or confiscation is probably the best procedure. If a considerable number of items are involved (as, for example, a stock of measures in the hands of a dealer or a large shipment of bottles), return of these to the manufacturer

for credit or replacement should ordinarily be permitted provided that the official is assured that they will not get into commercial use. In rare instances, confiscation and destruction are justified as a method of control when less harsh methods have failed.

In the case of incorrect mechanisms such as fabric-measuring devices, taximeters, liquid-measuring devices, and most scales, repair of the equipment is usually possible, so rejection is the customary procedure. Seizure may occasionally be justified, but in the large majority of instances this should be unnecessary. Even in the case of worn-out equipment, some salvage is usually possible, and this should be permitted under proper controls.

(Amended 1995)

7. Tagging of Equipment

7.1. Rejected and Condemned. – It will ordinarily be practicable to tag or mark as rejected each item of equipment found to be incorrect and considered susceptible of proper reconditioning. However, it can be considered justifiable not to mark as rejected incorrect devices capable of meeting acceptable performance requirements if they are to be allowed to remain in service for a reasonable time until minor problems are corrected, since marks of rejection may tend to be misleading about a device's ability to produce accurate measurements during the correction period. The tagging of equipment as condemned, or with a similar label to indicate that it is permanently out of service, is not recommended if there is any other way in which the equipment can definitely be put out of service. Equipment that cannot successfully be repaired should be dismantled, removed from the premises, or confiscated by the official rather than merely being tagged as "condemned."

(Amended 1995)

7.2. Nonsealed and Noncommercial. – Rejection is not appropriate if measuring equipment cannot be tested by the official at the time of his regular visit—for example, when there is no gasoline in the supply tank of a gasoline-dispensing device. Some officials affix to such equipment a nonsealed tag stating that the device has not been tested and sealed and that it must not be used commercially until it has been officially tested and approved. This is recommended whenever considerable time will elapse before the device can be tested.

Where the official finds in the same establishment, equipment that is in commercial use and also equipment suitable for commercial use that is not presently in service, but which may be put into service at some future time, he may treat the latter equipment in any of the following ways:

- (a) Test and approve the same as commercial equipment in use.
- (b) Refrain from testing it and remove it from the premises to preclude its use for commercial purposes.
- (c) Mark the equipment nonsealed.

Where the official finds commercial equipment and noncommercial equipment installed or used in close proximity, he may treat the noncommercial equipment in any of the following ways:

- (a) Test and approve the same as commercial equipment.
- (b) Physically separate the two groups of equipment so that misuse of the noncommercial equipment will be prevented.
- (c) Tag it to show that it has not been officially tested and is not to be used commercially.

8. Records of Equipment

8.1. Records, General. - The official will be well advised to keep careful records of equipment that is rejected, so that he may follow up to ensure that the necessary repairs have been made. As soon as practicable following

completion of repairs, the equipment should be retested. Complete records should also be kept of equipment that has been tagged as nonsealed or noncommercial. Such records may be invaluable should it subsequently become necessary to take disciplinary steps because of improper use of such equipment.

9. Sealing of Equipment

9.1. Types of Seals and Their Locations. – Most weights and measures jurisdictions require that all equipment officially approved for commercial use (with certain exceptions to be pointed out later) be suitably marked or sealed to show approval. This is done primarily for the benefit of the public to show that such equipment has been officially examined and approved. The seal of approval should be as conspicuous as circumstances permit and should be of such a character and so applied that it will be reasonably permanent. Uniformity of position of the seal on similar types of equipment is also desirable as a further aid to the public.

The official will need more than one form of seal to meet the requirements of different kinds of equipment. Good quality, weather-resistant, water-adhesive, or pressure-sensitive seals or decalcomania seals are recommended for fabric-measuring devices, liquid-measuring devices, taximeters, and most scales, because of their permanence and good appearance. Steel stamps are most suitable for liquid and dry measures, for some types of linear measures, and for weights. An etched seal, applied with suitable etching ink, is excellent for steel tapes, and greatly preferable to a seal applied with a steel stamp. The only practicable seal for a graduate is one marked with a diamond or carbide pencil, or one etched with glass-marking ink. For a vehicle tank, the official may wish to devise a relatively large seal, perhaps of metal, with provision for stamping data relative to compartment capacities, the whole to be welded or otherwise permanently attached to the shell of the tank. In general, the lead-and-wire seal is not suitable as an approval seal.

9.2. Exceptions. – Commercial equipment such as measure-containers, milk bottles, and lubricating-oil bottles are not tested individually because of the time element involved. Because manufacturing processes for these items are closely controlled, an essentially uniform product is produced by each manufacturer. The official normally tests samples of these items prior to their sale within his jurisdiction and subsequently makes spot checks by testing samples selected at random from new stocks.

Another exception to the general rule for sealing approved equipment is found in certain very small weights whose size precludes satisfactory stamping with a steel die.

10. Rounding Off Numerical Values

10.1. Definition. – To round off or round a numerical value is to change the value of recorded digits to some other value considered more desirable for the purpose at hand by dropping or changing certain figures. For example, if a computed, observed, or accumulated value is 4738, this can be rounded off to the nearest thousand, hundred, or ten, as desired. Such rounded-off values would be, respectively, 5000, 4700, and 4740. Similarly, a value such as 47.382 can be rounded off to two decimal places, to one decimal place, or to the units place. The rounded-off figures in this example would be, respectively, 47.38, 47.4, and 47.

10.2. General Rules. – The general rules for rounding off may be stated briefly as follows:

- (a) When the figure next beyond the last figure or place to be retained is less than 5, the figure in the last place retained is to be kept unchanged. When rounding off 4738 to the nearest hundred, it is noted that the figure 3 (next beyond the last figure to be retained) is less than 5. Thus, the rounded-off value would be 4700. Likewise, 47.382 rounded to two decimal places becomes 47.38.
- (b) When the figure next beyond the last figure or place to be retained is greater than 5, the figure in the last place retained is to be increased by 1. When rounding off 4738 to the nearest thousand, it is noted that the figure 7 (next beyond the last figure to be retained) is greater than 5. Thus, the rounded-off value would be 5000. Likewise, 47.382 rounded to one decimal place becomes 47.4.

- (c) When the figure next beyond the last figure to be retained is 5 followed by any figures other than zero(s), treat as in (b) above; that is, the figure in the last place retained is to be increased by 1. When rounding off 4501 to the nearest thousand, 1 is added to the thousands figure and the result becomes 5000.
- (d) When the figure next beyond the last figure to be retained is 5 and there are no figures, or only zeros, beyond this 5, the figure in the last place to be retained is to be left unchanged if it is even (0, 2, 4, 6, or 8) and is to be increased by 1 if it is odd (1, 3, 5, 7, or 9). This is the odd and even rule, and may be stated as follows: “If odd, then add.” Thus, rounding off to the first decimal place, 47.25 would become 47.2 and 47.15 would become 47.2. Also, rounded to the nearest thousand, 4500 would become 4000 and 1500 would become 2000.

It is important to remember that, when there are two or more figures to the right of the place where the last significant figure of the final result is to be, the entire series of such figures must be rounded off in one step and not in two or more successive rounding steps. [Expressed differently, when two or more such figures are involved, these are not to be rounded off individually, but are to be rounded off as a group.] Thus, when rounding off 47.3499 to the first decimal place, the result becomes 47.3. In arriving at this result, the figures “499” are treated as a group. Since the 4 next beyond the last figure to be retained is less than 5, the “499” is dropped (see subparagraph (a) above). It would be incorrect to round off these figures successively to the left so that 47.3499 would become 47.350 and then 47.35 and then 47.4.

10.3. Rules for Reading of Indications. – An important aspect of rounding off values is the application of these rules to the reading of indications of an indicator-and-graduated-scale combination (where the majority of the indications may be expected to lie somewhere between two graduations) if it is desired to read or record values only to the nearest graduation. Consider a vertical graduated scale and an indicator. Obviously, if the indicator is between two graduations but is closer to one graduation than it is to the other adjacent graduation, the value of the closer graduation is the one to be read or recorded.

In the case where, as nearly as can be determined, the indicator is midway between two graduations, the odd-and-even rule is invoked, and the value to be read or recorded is that of the graduation whose value is even. For example, if the indicator lies exactly midway between two graduations having values of 471 and 472, respectively, the indication should be read or recorded as 472, this being an even value. If midway between graduations having values of 474 and 475, the even value 474 should be read or recorded. Similarly, if the two graduations involved had values of 470 and 475, the even value of 470 should be read or recorded.

A special case not covered by the foregoing paragraph is that of a graduated scale in which successive graduations are numbered by twos, all graduations thus having even values; for example, 470, 472, 474, etc. When, in this case, an indication lies midway between two graduations, the recommended procedure is to depart from the practice of reading or recording only to the value of the nearest graduation and to read or record the intermediate odd value. For example, an indication midway between 470 and 472 should be read as 471.

10.4. Rules for Common Fractions. – When applying the rounding-off rules to common fractions, the principles are to be applied to the numerators of the fractions that have, if necessary, been reduced to a common denominator. The principle of “5s” is changed to the one-half principle; that is, add if more than one-half, drop if less than one-half, and apply the odd-and even rule if exactly one-half.

For example, a series of values might be $1\frac{1}{32}$, $1\frac{2}{32}$, $1\frac{3}{32}$, $1\frac{4}{32}$, $1\frac{5}{32}$, $1\frac{6}{32}$, $1\frac{7}{32}$, $1\frac{8}{32}$, $1\frac{9}{32}$. Assume that these values are to be rounded off to the nearest eighth ($\frac{4}{32}$). Then,

$1\frac{1}{32}$ becomes 1. ($\frac{1}{32}$ is less than half of $\frac{4}{32}$ and accordingly is dropped.)

$1\frac{2}{32}$ becomes 1. ($\frac{2}{32}$ is exactly one-half of $\frac{4}{32}$; it is dropped because it is rounded (down) to the “even” eighth, which in this instance is $\frac{0}{8}$.)

$1\frac{3}{32}$ becomes $1\frac{4}{32}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$. ($\frac{3}{32}$ is more than half of $\frac{4}{32}$, and accordingly is rounded “up” to $\frac{4}{32}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$.)

$1\frac{4}{32}$ remains unchanged, being an exact eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$).

$1^{5/32}$ becomes $1^{4/32}$ or $1^{1/8}$. ($^{5/32}$ is $^{1/32}$ more than an exact $^{1/8}$; $^{1/32}$ is less than half of $^{4/32}$ and accordingly is dropped.)

$1^{6/32}$ becomes $1^{2/8}$ or $1^{1/4}$. ($^{6/32}$ is $^{2/32}$ more than an exact $^{1/8}$; $^{2/32}$ is exactly one-half of $^{4/32}$, and the final fraction is rounded (up) to the “even” eighth, which in this instance is $^{2/8}$.)

$1^{7/32}$ becomes $1^{2/8}$ or $1^{1/4}$. ($^{7/32}$ is $^{3/32}$ more than an exact $^{1/8}$; $^{3/32}$ is more than one-half of $^{4/32}$ and accordingly the final fraction is rounded (up) to $^{2/8}$ or $^{1/4}$.)

$1^{8/32}$ remains unchanged, being an exact eighth ($1^{2/8}$ or $1^{1/4}$.)

$1^{9/32}$ becomes $1^{2/8}$ or $1^{1/4}$. ($^{9/32}$ is $^{1/32}$ more than an exact $^{1/8}$; $^{1/32}$ is less than half of $^{4/32}$ and accordingly is dropped.)

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Appendix B. Units and Systems of Measurement: Their Origin, Development, and Present Status

1. Introduction

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (formerly the National Bureau of Standards) was established by Act of Congress in 1901 to serve as a national scientific laboratory in the physical sciences, and to provide fundamental measurement standards for science and industry. In carrying out these related functions the Institute conducts research and development in many fields of physics, mathematics, chemistry, and engineering. At the time of its founding, the Institute had custody of two primary standards – the meter bar for length and the kilogram cylinder for mass. With the phenomenal growth of science and technology over the past century, the Institute has become a major research institution concerned not only with everyday weights and measures, but also with hundreds of other scientific and engineering standards that are necessary to the industrial progress of the nation. Nevertheless, the country still looks to NIST for information on the units of measurement, particularly their definitions and equivalents.

The subject of measurement systems and units can be treated from several different standpoints. Scientists and engineers are interested in the methods by which precision measurements are made. State weights and measures officials are concerned with laws and regulations that assure equity in the marketplace, protect public health and safety, and with methods for verifying commercial weighing and measuring devices. But a vastly larger group of people is interested in some general knowledge of the origin and development of measurement systems, of the present status of units and standards, and of miscellaneous facts that will be useful in everyday life. This material has been prepared to supply that information on measurement systems and units that experience has shown to be the common subject of inquiry.

2. Units and Systems of Measurement

The expression “weights and measures” is often used to refer to measurements of length, mass, and capacity or volume, thus excluding such quantities as electrical and time measurements and thermometry. This section on units and measurement systems presents some fundamental information to clarify the concepts of this subject and to eliminate erroneous and misleading use of terms.

It is essential that the distinction between the terms “units” and “standards” be established and kept in mind.

A unit is a special quantity in terms of which other quantities are expressed. In general, a unit is fixed by definition and is independent of such physical conditions as temperature. Examples: the meter, the liter, the gram, the yard, the pound, the gallon.

A standard is a physical realization or representation of a unit. In general, it is not entirely independent of physical conditions, and it is a representation of the unit only under specified conditions. For example, a meter standard has a length of one meter when at some definite temperature and supported in a certain manner. If supported in a different manner, it might have to be at a different temperature to have a length of one meter.

2.1. Origin and Early History of Units and Standards.

2.1.1. General Survey of Early History of Measurement Systems. – Weights and measures were among the earliest tools invented by humans. Primitive societies needed rudimentary measures for many tasks: constructing dwellings of an appropriate size and shape, fashioning clothing, or bartering food or raw materials.

Humans understandably turned first to parts of the body and the natural surroundings for measuring instruments. Early Babylonian and Egyptian records and the Bible indicate that length was first measured with the forearm, hand, or finger and that time was measured by the periods of the sun, moon, and other heavenly bodies. When it was necessary to compare the capacities of containers such as gourds or clay or metal vessels, they were filled

with plant seeds which were then counted to measure the volumes. When means for weighing were invented, seeds and stones served as standards. For instance, the “carat,” still used as a unit for gems, was derived from the carob seed.

Our present knowledge of early weights and measures comes from many sources. Archaeologists have recovered some rather early standards and preserved them in museums. The comparison of the dimensions of buildings with the descriptions of contemporary writers is another source of information. An interesting example of this is the comparison of the dimensions of the Greek Parthenon with the description given by Plutarch from which a fairly accurate idea of the size of the Attic foot is obtained. In some cases, we have only plausible theories and we must sometimes select the interpretation to be given to the evidence.

For example, does the fact that the length of the double-cubit of early Babylonia was equal (within two parts per thousand) to the length of the seconds pendulum at Babylon suggest a scientific knowledge of the pendulum at a very early date, or do we merely have a curious coincidence? By studying the evidence given by all available sources, and by correlating the relevant facts, we obtain some idea of the origin and development of the units. We find that they have changed more or less gradually with the passing of time in a complex manner because of a great variety of modifying influences. We find the units modified and grouped into measurement systems: the Babylonian system, the Egyptian system, the Phileterian system of the Ptolemaic age, the Olympic system of Greece, the Roman system, and the British system, to mention only a few.

2.1.2. Origin and Development of Some Common Customary Units. – The origin and development of units of measurement has been investigated in considerable detail and a number of books have been written on the subject. It is only possible to give here, somewhat sketchily, the story about a few units.

Units of length: The cubit was the first recorded unit used by ancient peoples to measure length. There were several cubits of different magnitudes that were used. The common cubit was the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. It was divided into the span of the hand (one-half cubit), the palm or width of the hand (one sixth), and the digit or width of a finger (one twenty-fourth). The Royal or Sacred Cubit, which was 7 palms or 28 digits long, was used in constructing buildings and monuments and in surveying. The inch, foot, and yard evolved from these units through a complicated transformation not yet fully understood. Some believe they evolved from cubic measures; others believe they were simple proportions or multiples of the cubit. In any case, the Greeks and Romans inherited the foot from the Egyptians. The Roman foot was divided into both 12 unciae (inches) and 16 digits. The Romans also introduced the mile of 1 000 paces or double steps, the pace being equal to five Roman feet. The Roman mile of 5 000 feet was introduced into England during the occupation. Queen Elizabeth, who reigned from 1558 to 1603, changed, by statute, the mile to 5 280 feet or 8 furlongs, a furlong being 40 rods of 5½ yards each.

The introduction of the yard as a unit of length came later, but its origin is not definitely known. Some believe the origin was the double cubit, others believe that it originated from cubic measure. Whatever its origin, the early yard was divided by the binary method into 2, 4, 8, and 16 parts called the half-yard, span, finger, and nail. The association of the yard with the “gird” or circumference of a person’s waist or with the distance from the tip of the nose to the end of the thumb of Henry I are probably standardizing actions, since several yards were in use in Great Britain.

The point, which is a unit for measuring print type, is recent. It originated with Pierre Simon Fournier in 1737. It was modified and developed by the Didot brothers, Francois Ambroise and Pierre Francois, in 1755. The point was first used in the United States in 1878 by a Chicago type foundry (Marder, Luse, and Company). Since 1886, a point has been exactly 0.351 459 8 millimeters, or about 1/72 inch.

Units of mass: The grain was the earliest unit of mass and is the smallest unit in the apothecary, avoirdupois, Tower, and Troy systems. The early unit was a grain of wheat or barleycorn used to weigh the precious metals silver and gold. Larger units preserved in stone standards were developed that were used as both units of mass and of monetary currency. The pound was derived from the mina used by ancient civilizations. A smaller unit was the shekel, and a larger unit was the talent. The magnitude of these units varied from place to place. The Babylonians and Sumerians had a system in which there were 60 shekels in a mina and 60 minas in a talent. The Roman talent consisted of 100 libra (pound) which were smaller in magnitude than the mina. The Troy pound

used in England and the United States for monetary purposes, like the Roman pound, was divided into 12 ounces, but the Roman uncia (ounce) was smaller. The carat is a unit for measuring gemstones that had its origin in the carob seed, which later was standardized at $\frac{1}{444}$ ounce and then 0.2 gram.

Goods of commerce were originally traded by number or volume. When weighing of goods began, units of mass based on a volume of grain or water were developed. For example, the talent in some places was approximately equal to the mass of one cubic foot of water. Was this a coincidence or by design? The diverse magnitudes of units having the same name, which still appear today in our dry and liquid measures, could have arisen from the various commodities traded. The larger avoirdupois pound for goods of commerce might have been based on volume of water, which has a higher bulk density than grain. For example, the Egyptian hon was a volume unit about 11 % larger than a cubic palm and corresponded to one mina of water. It was almost identical in volume to the present U.S. pint.

The stone, quarter, hundredweight, and ton were larger units of mass used in Great Britain. Today only the stone continues in customary use for measuring personal body weight. The present stone is 14 pounds, but an earlier unit appears to have been 16 pounds. The other units were multiples of 2, 8, and 160 times the stone, or 28, 112, and 2 240 pounds, respectively. The hundredweight was approximately equal to two talents. In the United States the ton of 2 240 pounds is called the “long ton.” The “short ton” is equal to 2 000 pounds.

Units of time and angle: We can trace the division of the circle into 360 degrees and the day into hours, minutes, and seconds to the Babylonians who had a sexagesimal system of numbers. The 360 degrees may have been related to a year of 360 days.

2.2. The Metric System.

2.2.1. Definition, Origin, and Development. – Metric systems of units have evolved since the adoption of the first well-defined system in France in 1791. During this evolution the use of these systems spread throughout the world, first to the non-English-speaking countries, and more recently to the English-speaking countries. The first metric system was based on the units centimeter, gram, and second (cgs) for the quantities of length, mass, and time. These units were particularly convenient in science and technology. Later metric systems were based on the meter, kilogram, and second (mks) to improve the value of the units for practical applications. The present metric system is the International System of Units (SI). It uses the historical base units of the meter, kilogram and second as well as additional base units for the quantities thermodynamic temperature, electric current, luminous intensity, and amount of substance. The International System of Units is referred to as the modern metric system.

The adoption of the metric system in France was slow, but its desirability as an international system was recognized by geodesists and others. On May 20, 1875, an international treaty known as the International Metric Convention or the Treaty of the Meter was signed by seventeen countries including the United States. This treaty established the following organizations to conduct international activities relating to a uniform system for measurements:

- (1) The General Conference on Weights and Measures (French initials: CGPM), an intergovernmental conference of official delegates of member nations and the supreme authority for all actions;
- (2) The International Committee of Weights and Measures (French initials: CIPM), consisting of selected scientists and metrologists, which prepares and executes the decisions of the CGPM and is responsible for the supervision of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures;
- (3) The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (French initials: BIPM), a permanent laboratory and world center of scientific metrology, the activities of which include the establishment of the basic standards and scales of the principal physical quantities and maintenance of the international prototype standards.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology provides official United States representation in these organizations. The CGPM, the CIPM, and the BIPM have been major factors in the continuing refinement of the metric system on a scientific basis and in the evolution of the International System of Units.

Multiples and submultiples of metric units are related by powers of ten. This relationship is compatible with the decimal system of numbers and it contributes greatly to the convenience of metric units.

2.2.2. International System of Units. – At the end of World War II, a number of different systems of measurement still existed throughout the world. Some of these systems were variations of the metric system, and others were based on the U.S. customary system of the English-speaking countries. It was recognized that additional steps were needed to promote a worldwide measurement system. As a result, the 9th CGPM, in 1948, asked the CIPM to conduct an international study of the measurement needs of the scientific, technical, and educational communities. Based on the findings of this study, the 10th CGPM in 1954 decided that an international system should be derived from six base units to provide for the measurement of temperature and optical radiation in addition to mechanical and electromagnetic quantities. The six base units recommended were the meter, kilogram, second, ampere, Kelvin degree (later renamed the kelvin), and the candela.

In 1960, the 11th CGPM named the system based on the six base quantities the International System of Units, abbreviated SI from the French name: Le Système International d’Unités. In 1971, the 14th CGPM adopted the mole for the quantity of substance as the seventh base unit. The SI, commonly known as the metric system, is now either obligatory or permissible throughout the world.

In 2018, the 26th CGPM approved the most significant change to the SI since its establishment in 1960, which is documented in NIST Special Publication 330.¹ SP 330 itself is based on the definitive international reference known as the BIPM SI Brochure (available at <https://www.bipm.org/en/publications/si-brochure/>). The SI is now established in terms of seven defining constants, some of which are fundamental constants of nature such as the Planck constant and the speed of light in a vacuum. The seven SI base units can be derived from the defining constants.

The definitions for the SI no longer make reference to any artifact standard, material property, or measurement description. These changes enable the realization of all units with an accuracy that is ultimately limited only by the quantum structure of nature and our technical abilities, but not by the definitions themselves.

2.2.3. Units and Standards of the Metric System. – In the early metric system there were two fundamental or base units, the meter and the kilogram, for length and mass. The other units of length and mass, and all units of area, volume, and compound units such as density were derived from these two fundamental units.

The meter was originally intended to be one ten-millionth part of a meridional quadrant of the earth. The Meter of the Archives, the platinum length standard which was the standard for most of the 19th century, at first was supposed to be exactly this fractional part of the quadrant. More refined measurements over the earth’s surface showed that this supposition was not correct. In 1889, a new international metric standard of length, the International Prototype Meter, a graduated line standard of platinum-iridium, was selected from a group of bars because precise measurements found it to have the same length as the Meter of the Archives. The meter was then defined as the distance, under specified conditions, between the lines on the International Prototype Meter without reference to any measurements of the earth or to the Meter of the Archives, which it superseded. Advances in science and technology have made it possible to improve the definition of the meter and reduce the uncertainties associated with artifacts. From 1960 to 1983, the meter was defined as the length equal to 1 650 763.73 wavelengths in a vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the specified energy levels of the krypton 86 atom. Since 1983 the meter has been defined as the length of the path traveled by light in a vacuum during an interval of $\frac{1}{299\,792\,458}$ of a second. With the decision of the 26th CGPM in 2018, the

¹ Newell, David B. and Tiesinga, Eite (2019) The International System of Units (SI). (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 330. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.330-2019>.

wording of the meter definition was revised to include the fixed numerical value of the speed of light and the definition of the second in terms of the hyperfine transition frequency of the cesium 133 atom.

The kilogram, originally defined as the mass of one cubic decimeter of water at the temperature of maximum density, was known as the Kilogram of the Archives. After the International Metric Convention in 1875, in 1889 the definition of the kilogram was simply the mass of the International Prototype Kilogram (IPK), an artifact made of platinum-iridium (it took from 1875 until 1889 to fabricate the IPK). Each country that subscribed to the International Metric Convention was assigned one or more copies of the international standard, known as National Prototype Kilogram. That IPK artifact was the definition of the kilogram from 1889 until the decision of the 26th CGPM in 2018 noted earlier that redefines the SI. The fundamental revision to the SI now defines the kilogram from the fixed value of the Planck constant, along with definitions of the meter and second. The numerical value of the Planck constant is such that at the time of its adoption, the kilogram was equal to the mass of the IPK of 1 kg. Going forward, primary realizations of base units will be determined according to the relevant Consultative Committees published on the BIPM website.²

The liter is a unit of capacity or volume. In 1964, the 12th GCPM redefined the liter as being one cubic decimeter. By its previous definition – the volume occupied, under standard conditions, by a quantity of pure water having a mass of one kilogram – the liter was larger than the cubic decimeter by 28 parts per 1 000 000.

The International System of Units (SI) includes two classes of units:

- (a) base units for length, mass, time, temperature, electric current, luminous intensity, and amount of substance; and
- (b) derived units for all other quantities (e.g., area, volume, force, pressure, power, Celsius temperature) expressed in terms of the seven base units.

For details, see the current edition of NIST Special Publication 330 and NIST Special Publication 811.³

2.2.4. International Bureau of Weights and Measures. – The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) was established at Sèvres, a suburb of Paris, France, by the International Metric Convention of May 20, 1875. The BIPM maintains the former International Prototype Kilogram (IPK), many secondary standards, and equipment for comparing standards and making precision measurements. The Bureau, funded by assessment of the signatory governments, is truly international. In recent years the scope of the work at the Bureau has been considerably broadened. It now carries on researches in the fields of electricity, photometry and radiometry, ionizing radiations, and time and frequency besides its work in mass, length, and thermometry.

2.2.5. Status of the Metric System in the United States. – The use of the metric system in this country was legalized by Act of Congress in 1866 and use is voluntary.⁴ Following the signing of the Convention of the Meter in 1875, the United States acquired national prototype standards for the meter and the kilogram. Up to 2019, mass measurements in the U.S. were traceable to U.S. national prototype kilograms which were in turn traceable to the IKP. From 2019 onward, mass measurements in the U.S. are traceable to Planck’s constant through the

² International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) (2022) Practical realization of the definition of some important units. Available at <https://www.bipm.org/en/publications/mises-en-pratique>.

³ Thompson, Ambler and Taylor, Barry N. (2008) The NIST Guide for the use of the International System of Units (SI). (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 811. <https://www.nist.gov/pml/special-publication-811>.

⁴ Metric Act of 1866 (14 Stat 339) PDF legalized the use of the metric system in the United States. The law was amended by the America Competes Act of 2007 (U.S. Public Law 110-69), replacing the old metric system definition with the International System of Units (SI).

U.S. national prototype kilograms. The prototype meter was subsequently replaced by a *Mise en Pratique*, an internationally approved method to realize the unit, using stabilized lasers.⁵

From 1893 until 1959, the yard was defined as equal exactly to $3600/3937$ meter. In 1959, a small change was made in the definition of the yard to resolve discrepancies both in this country and abroad. Since 1959, the U.S. has defined the yard as equal exactly to 0.914 4 meter; the new yard is shorter than the old yard by exactly two parts in a million.⁶ At the same time, it was decided that any data expressed in feet derived from geodetic surveys within the United States would continue to bear the relationship as defined in 1893 (one foot equals $1200/3937$ meter) until the basic geodetic survey networks of the United States were readjusted. Based on this decision, the 1893 definition of the foot is called the U.S. survey foot, while the foot definition adopted in 1959 is called the international foot.

The intent of the 1959 action was that continued use of the U.S. survey foot would be temporary and that its use would be discontinued once the United States geodetic networks were readjusted. This was completed in 1986; however, use of the U.S. survey foot continued after 1986, creating a situation where it was used simultaneously with the international foot. This concurrent use of two nearly identical definitions of the foot caused confusion and errors. To remedy this situation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and NIST took collaborative action to provide national uniformity in the measurement of length. In 2020, a Federal Register notice was published announcing the final decision to retire the U.S. survey foot with a deprecation date of December 31, 2022.⁷ Beginning on January 1, 2023, the U.S. survey foot should be avoided, except for historic and legacy applications, and will be superseded by the international foot definition (i.e., 1 foot = 0.304 8 meter exactly) in all applications. Prior to this date, except for the mile and square mile, the units cable’s length, chain, fathom, furlong, league, link, rod, pole, perch, acre, and acre-foot were previously only defined in terms of the U.S. survey foot. With this update, relationships are available in terms of the international foot, which can simply be referred to as the “foot.” Either the term “foot” or “international foot” may be used, as required for clarity in technical applications. This is particularly the case for surveying and mapping applications, although over time “foot” will become more prevalent. The preferred measurement unit of length in the United States is the meter (m) and surveyors, map makers, and engineers are encouraged to adopt the SI for their work.

Since 1970, actions have been taken to encourage the use of metric units of measurement in the United States. A brief summary of actions by Congress is provided below as reported in the Federal Register.⁸

Section 403 of Public Law 93-380, the Education Amendment of 1974, states that it is the policy of the United States to encourage educational agencies and institutions to prepare students to use the metric system of measurement as part of the regular education program.⁹ Under both this act and the Metric Conversion Act of 1975¹⁰, the “metric system of measurement” is defined as the International System of Units as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce (Section 4(4)- Public Law 94-168; Section 403(a)(3)- Public Law 93-380). The Secretary has delegated authority under these subsections to the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

⁵ The *mise en pratique* for each SI base unit is prepared by the relevant Consultative Committee and published on the BIPM website, where they may be revised more frequently than the BIPM SI Brochure. Available at <https://www.bipm.org/en/publications/mises-en-pratique>.

⁶ *Federal Register*, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348.

⁷ *Federal Register*, October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698. Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-05/pdf/2020-21902.pdf>.

⁸ *Federal Register*, July 28, 1998, Vol. 63, No. 144, p. 40334.

⁹ Section 403 of Public Law 93 380, the Education Amendment of 1974. Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg484.pdf>.

¹⁰ Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205a et seq.) amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Available at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2020-title15/pdf/USCODE-2020-title15-chap6-subchapII-sec205a.pdf>.

Section 5164 of Public Law 100-418, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, amended Public Law 94-168, The Metric Conversion Act of 1975. In particular, Section 3, The Metric Conversion Act is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 3. It is therefore the declared policy of the United States—

- (1) to designate the metric system of measurement as the preferred system of weights and measures for United States trade and commerce;
- (2) to require that each federal agency, by a date certain and to the extent economically feasible by the end of the fiscal year 1992, use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to U.S. firms, such as when foreign competitors are producing competing products in non-metric units;
- (3) to seek ways to increase understanding of the metric system of measurement through educational information and guidance and in government publications; and
- (4) to permit the continued use of traditional systems of weights and measures in nonbusiness activities.”

The Code of Federal Regulations makes the use of metric units mandatory for agencies of the federal government.¹¹

2.3. British and United States Systems of Measurement. – In the past, the customary system of weights and measures in the British Commonwealth countries and that in the United States were very similar; however, the SI is now the official system of units in the United Kingdom, while both the SI and the U.S. customary units are used in the United States. It is incorrect to use the terms “Imperial” or “British” to describe the U.S. customary system because there are significant differences between many of these traditional measurement systems and the customary units in the U.S. NIST recommends use of the term “U.S. customary system of measurement” to describe the collection of non-SI measurement units currently used in the U.S.¹²

Because references to the units of the old British customary system are still found, the following discussion describes the differences between the U.S. and British customary systems of units.

After 1959, the U.S. and the British inches were defined identically for scientific work and were identical in commercial usage.¹³ A similar situation existed for the U.S. and the British pounds, and many relationships, such as 12 inches = 1 foot, 3 feet = 1 yard, and 1 760 yards = 1 international mile, were the same in both countries; but there were some very important differences.

In the first place, the U.S. customary bushel and the U.S. gallon, and their subdivisions differed from the corresponding British Imperial units. Also the British ton is 2 240 pounds, whereas the ton generally used in the United States is the short ton of 2 000 pounds. The American colonists adopted the English wine gallon of 231 cubic inches. The English of that period used this wine gallon and they also had another gallon, the ale gallon of 282 cubic inches. In 1824, the British abandoned these two gallons when they adopted the British Imperial gallon, which they defined as the volume of 10 pounds of water, at a temperature of 62 °F, which, by calculation, is equivalent to 277.42 cubic inches. At the same time, they redefined the bushel as 8 gallons.

In the customary British system, the units of dry measure are the same as those of liquid measure. In the United States these two are not the same; the gallon and its subdivisions are used in the measurement of liquids and the bushel, with its subdivisions, is used in the measurement of certain dry commodities. The U.S. gallon is divided into four liquid quarts and the U.S. bushel into 32 dry quarts. All the units of capacity or volume mentioned thus far are larger in the

¹¹ *Federal Register*, January 2, 1991, Vol. 56, No. 1, p. 160.

¹² *Federal Register*, October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698.

¹³ *Federal Register*, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348.

customary British system than in the U.S. system. But the British fluid ounce is smaller than the U.S. fluid ounce, because the British quart is divided into 40 fluid ounces whereas the U.S. quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces.

From this we see that in the customary British system an avoirdupois ounce of water at 62 °F has a volume of one fluid ounce, because 10 pounds is equivalent to 160 avoirdupois ounces, and 1 gallon is equivalent to 4 quarts, or 160 fluid ounces. This convenient relation does not exist in the U.S. system because a U.S. gallon of water at 62 °F weighs about $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or $133\frac{1}{3}$ avoirdupois ounces, and the U.S. gallon is equivalent to 4×32 , or 128 fluid ounces.

1 U.S. fluid ounce	= 1.041 British fluid ounces
1 British fluid ounce	= 0.961 U.S. fluid ounce
1 U.S. gallon	= 0.833 British Imperial gallon
1 British Imperial gallon	= 1.201 U.S. gallons

Among other differences between the customary British and the United States measurement systems, we should note that the British government abolished the use of the troy pound on January 6, 1879, retaining only the troy ounce and its subdivisions. The troy pound is still legal in the United States, although it is infrequently used. Although the stone of 14 pounds is in common use for body weight in Britain, it is not used in the United States, although its influence was shown in the practice until World War II of selling flour by the barrel of 196 pounds (14 stone). In the apothecary system of liquid measure the British add a unit, the fluid scruple, equal to one third of a fluid drachm (spelled dram in the United States) between their minim and their fluid drachm. In the United States, the general practice now is to sell dry commodities, such as fruits and vegetables, by mass.

2.4. Subdivision of Units. – In general, units are subdivided by one of three methods: (a) decimal, into tenths; (b) duodecimal, into twelfths; or (c) binary, into halves (twos). Usually the subdivision is continued by using the same method. Each method has its advantages for certain purposes, and it cannot properly be said that any one method is “best” unless the use to which the unit and its subdivisions are to be put is known.

For example, if we are concerned only with measurements of length to moderate precision, it is convenient to measure and to express these lengths in feet, inches, and binary fractions of an inch, thus 9 feet, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. However, if these lengths are to be subsequently used to calculate area or volume, that method of subdivision at once becomes extremely inconvenient. For that reason, surveyors and civil engineers, who are concerned with areas of land, volumes of cuts, fills, excavations, etc., instead of dividing the foot into inches and binary subdivisions of the inch, divide it decimally; that is, into tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of a foot.

The method of subdivision of a unit is thus largely made based on convenience to the user. The fact that units have commonly been subdivided into certain subunits for centuries does not preclude also having another mode of subdivision in some frequently used cases where convenience indicates the value of such other method. Thus, while we usually subdivide the gallon into quarts and pints, most gasoline-measuring pumps, of the price-computing type, are graduated to show tenths, hundredths, or thousandths of a gallon.

Although the mile has for centuries been divided into rods, yards, feet, and inches, the odometer part of an automobile speedometer shows tenths of a mile. Although we divide our dollar into 100 parts, we habitually use and speak of halves and quarters. An illustration of rather complex subdividing is found on the scales used by draftsmen. These scales are of two types: (a) architects, which are commonly graduated with scales in which $\frac{3}{32}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 inches, respectively, represent 1 foot full scale, and also having a scale graduated in the usual manner to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; and (b) engineers, which are commonly subdivided to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 parts to the inch.

The dictum of convenience applies not only to subdivisions of a unit but also to multiples of a unit. Land elevations above sea level are given in feet although the height may be several miles; the height of aircraft above sea level as given by an altimeter is likewise given in feet, no matter how high it may be.

On the other hand, machinists, toolmakers, gauge makers, scientists, and others who are engaged in precision measurements of relatively small distances, even though concerned with measurements of length only, find it convenient to use the inch, instead of the tenth of a foot, but to divide the inch decimally to tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc., even down to millionths of an inch. Verniers, micrometers, and other precision measuring

instruments are usually graduated in this manner. Machinist scales are commonly graduated decimally along one edge and are also graduated along another edge to binary fractions as small as $\frac{1}{64}$ inch. The scales with binary fractions are used only for relatively rough measurements.

It is seldom convenient or advisable to use binary subdivisions of the inch that are smaller than $\frac{1}{64}$. In fact, $\frac{1}{32}$ -, $\frac{1}{16}$ -, or $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch subdivisions are usually preferable for use on a scale to be read with the unaided eye.

2.5. Arithmetical Systems of Numbers. – The subdivision of units of measurement is closely associated with arithmetical systems of numbers. The systems of units used in this country for commercial and scientific work, having many origins as has already been shown, naturally show traces of the various number systems associated with their origins and developments. Thus, (a) the binary subdivision has come down to us from the Hindus, (b) the duodecimal system of fractions from the Romans, (c) the decimal system from the Chinese and Egyptians, some developments having been made by the Hindus, and (d) the sexagesimal system (division by 60) now illustrated in the subdivision of units of angle and of time, from the ancient Babylonians. The use of decimal numbers in measurements is becoming the standard practice.

3. Standards of Length, Mass, and Capacity or Volume

3.1. Standards of Length. – The meter, which is defined in terms of the speed of light in a vacuum, is the unit on which all length measurements are based.

The yard is defined¹⁴ as follows:

1 yard = 0.914 4 meter exactly, and

1 inch = 25.4 millimeters exactly.

3.1.1. Calibration of Length Standards. – NIST calibrates standards of length including gage blocks, line standards, metal tapes, step gages, and a variety of other special length standards. In general, NIST accepts for calibration only apparatus of such material, design, and construction as to ensure accuracy and permanence sufficient to justify calibration by the Institute. NIST performs dimensional calibrations that are described in the online catalog and Special Publication 250 Measurement Services series¹⁵

When carpenter rules, machinist scales, draftsman scales, and the like require calibration, they should be submitted to state or local weights and measures calibration laboratory officials.¹⁶

3.2. Standards of Mass. Mass measurements in the U.S. are traceable to the SI using Planck's constant through the U.S. national prototype kilograms.

In Colonial times, the British standards were considered the primary standards of the United States. Later, the U.S. avoirdupois pound was defined in terms of the Troy Pound of the Mint, which is a brass standard kept at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1911, the Troy Pound of the Mint was superseded, for coinage purposes, by the Troy Pound of the Institute.

The avoirdupois pound is defined in terms of the kilogram by the relation:

¹⁴ *Federal Register*, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348.

¹⁵ NIST Special Publication (SP) 250 Series on Measurement Services. Available at <https://shop.nist.gov/> and <https://www.nist.gov/calibrations/sp-250-publications>.

¹⁶ The current recognition status (NIST Handbook 143) and accreditation status (National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program, NVLAP) of state and local calibration laboratories are available at <https://www.nist.gov/pml/owm/resources/state-laboratories> and measurement service scopes summarized at <https://www.nist.gov/pml/owm/state-calibration-scope>.

1 avoirdupois pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram.¹⁷

These changes in definition have not made any appreciable change in the value of the pound.

The grain is $\frac{1}{7000}$ of the avoirdupois pound and is identical in the avoirdupois, troy, and apothecary systems. The troy ounce and the apothecary ounce differ from the avoirdupois ounce but are equal to each other, and equal to 480 grains. The avoirdupois ounce is equal to 437.5 grains.

3.2.1. Mass and Weight. – The mass of a body is a measure of its inertial property or how much matter it contains. The weight of a body is a measure of the force exerted on it by gravity or the force needed to support it. Gravity on earth gives a body a downward acceleration of about 9.8 m/s^2 . (In common parlance, weight is often used as a synonym for mass in weights and measures.) The incorrect use of weight in place of mass should be phased out, and the term mass used when mass is meant.

Standards of mass are ordinarily calibrated by comparison to a reference standard of mass. If two objects are compared on a balance and give the same balance indication, they have the same “mass” (excluding the effect of air buoyancy). The forces of gravity on the two objects are balanced. Even though the value of the acceleration of gravity, g , is different from location to location, because the two objects of equal mass in the same location (where both masses are acted upon by the same g) will be affected in the same manner and by the same amount by any change in the value of g , the two objects will balance each other under any value of g .

However, on a spring balance the mass of a body is not balanced against the mass of another body. Instead, the gravitational force on the body is balanced by the restoring force of a spring. Therefore, if a very sensitive spring balance is used, the indicated mass of the body would be found to change if the spring balance and the body were moved from one locality to another locality with a different acceleration of gravity. But a spring balance is usually used in one locality and is adjusted or calibrated to indicate mass at that locality.

3.2.2. Effect of Air Buoyancy. – Another point that must be taken into account in the calibration and use of standards of mass is the buoyancy or lifting effect of the air. A body immersed in any fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the force of gravity on the displaced fluid. Two bodies of equal mass, if placed one on each pan of an equal-arm balance, will balance each other in a vacuum. A comparison in a vacuum against a known mass standard gives “true mass.” If compared in air, however, they will not balance each other unless they are of equal volume. If of unequal volume, the larger body will displace the greater volume of air and will be buoyed up by a greater force than will the smaller body, and the larger body will appear to be of less mass than the smaller body.

The greater the difference in volume, and the greater the density of the air in which we make the comparison weighing, the greater will be the apparent difference in mass. For that reason, in assigning a precise numerical value of mass to a standard, it is necessary to base this value on definite values for the air density and the density of the mass standard of reference.

The apparent mass of an object is equal to the mass of just enough reference material of a specified density (at 20°C) that will produce a balance reading equal to that produced by the object if the measurements are done in air with a density of 1.2 mg/cm^3 at 20°C . The original basis for reporting apparent mass is apparent mass versus brass. The apparent mass versus a density of 8.0 g/cm^3 is the more recent definition, and is used extensively throughout the world. The use of apparent mass versus 8.0 g/cm^3 is encouraged over apparent mass versus brass. The difference in these apparent mass systems is insignificant in most commercial weighing applications.

A full discussion of this topic is given in NIST Monograph 133.¹⁸

¹⁷ *Federal Register*, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348.

¹⁸ Pontius, Paul E. (1974) Mass and Mass Values (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Monograph 133. Available at <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/MONO/nbsmonograph133.pdf>.

3.2.3. Calibrations of Mass Standards. – Many mass laboratory and field standards typically used in ordinary trade should be calibrated by state or local weights and measures officials.¹⁹ NIST typically calibrates primary mass standards, but it does not manufacture or sell them. NIST mass calibration services are described in the online catalog and NIST Special Publication 250 series.²⁰

3.3. Standards of Capacity. – Units of capacity or volume, being derived units, are defined in terms of linear units in the United States. Laboratory standards have been constructed and are maintained at NIST. These have validity only by calibration with reference either directly or indirectly to the linear standards. In the past, Congress authorized NIST to distribute capacity standards to the state laboratories. Other capacity standards have been purchased by organizations and verified by calibration for a variety of uses in science, technology, engineering, and commerce.

3.3.1. Calibrations of Capacity Standards. – NIST makes calibrations on capacity or volume standards that are in the customary units of trade; that is, the gallon, its multiples, and submultiples, or in metric units. Further, NIST calibrates precision-grade volumetric glassware which is normally in metric units. NIST makes calibrations in accordance with fee schedules, copies of which may be obtained from NIST.

3.4. Maintenance and Preservation of Fundamental Standard of Mass. – It is a statutory responsibility of NIST to maintain and preserve the national standard of mass and to realize all the other base units. The U.S. Prototype Kilogram maintained at NIST is fully protected by an alarm system. All measurements made with this standard are conducted in special air-conditioned laboratories to which the standard is taken a sufficiently long time before the observations to ensure that the standard will be in a state of equilibrium under standard conditions when the measurements or comparisons are made. Hence, it is not necessary to maintain the standard at standard conditions, but care is taken to prevent large changes of temperature. More important is the care to prevent any damage to the standard because of careless handling.

4. Specialized Use of the Terms “Ton” and “Tonnage”

As weighing and measuring are important factors in our everyday lives, it is quite natural that questions arise about the use of various units and terms and about the magnitude of quantities involved. For example, the words “ton” and “tonnage” are used in widely different senses, and a great deal of confusion has arisen regarding the application of these terms.

The ton is used as a unit of measure in two distinct senses: (1) as a unit of mass, and (2) as a unit of capacity or volume.

In the first sense, the term has the following meanings:

- (a) The short, or net ton of 2 000 pounds.
- (b) The long, gross, or shipper’s ton of 2 240 pounds.
- (c) The metric ton of 1 000 kilograms, or 2 204.6 pounds.

In the second sense (capacity), it is usually restricted to uses relating to ships and has the following meaning:

- (a) The register ton of 100 cubic feet.

¹⁹ The current recognition status (NIST Handbook 143) and accreditation status (National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program, NVLAP) of state and local calibration laboratories are available at <https://www.nist.gov/pml/owm/resources/state-laboratories> and measurement service scopes summarized at <https://www.nist.gov/pml/owm/state-calibration-scope>.

²⁰ NIST Special Publication (SP) 250 Series on Measurement Services. Available at <https://shop.nist.gov/> and <https://www.nist.gov/calibrations/sp-250-publications>.

- (b) The measurement ton of 40 cubic feet.
- (c) The English water ton of 224 British Imperial gallons.

In the United States and Canada the ton (mass) most commonly used is the short ton. In Great Britain, it is the long ton, and in countries using the metric system, it is the metric ton. The register ton and the measurement ton are capacity or volume units used in expressing the tonnage of ships. The English water ton is used, chiefly in Great Britain, in statistics dealing with petroleum products.

There have been many other uses of the term ton such as the timber ton of 40 cubic feet and the wheat ton of 20 bushels, but their uses have been local and the meanings have not been consistent from one place to another.

Properly, the word “tonnage” is used as a noun only in respect to the capacity or volume and dimensions of ships, and to the amount of the ship’s cargo. There are two distinct kinds of tonnage; namely, vessel tonnage and cargo tonnage and each of these is used in various meanings. The several kinds of vessel tonnage are as follows:

Gross tonnage, or gross register tonnage, is the total cubical capacity or volume of a ship expressed in register tons of 100 cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic meters, less such space as hatchways, bakeries, galleys, etc., as are exempted from measurement by different governments. There is some lack of uniformity in the gross tonnages as given by different nations due to lack of agreement on the spaces that are to be exempted. Official merchant marine statistics of most countries are published in terms of the gross register tonnage. Press references to ship tonnage are usually to the gross tonnage.

The net tonnage, or net register tonnage, is the gross tonnage less the different spaces specified by maritime nations in their measurement rules and laws. The spaces deducted are those totally unavailable for carrying cargo, such as the engine room, coal bunkers, crew quarters, chart and instrument room, etc. The net tonnage is used in computing how much cargo that can be loaded on a ship. It is used as the basis for wharfage and other similar charges.

The register under-deck tonnage is the cubical capacity of a ship under her tonnage deck expressed in register tons. In a vessel having more than one deck, the tonnage deck is the second from the keel.

There are several variations of displacement tonnage.

The dead weight tonnage is the difference between the “loaded” and “light” displacement tonnages of a vessel. It is expressed in terms of the long ton of 2 240 pounds, or the metric ton of 2 204.6 pounds, and is the weight of fuel, passengers, and cargo that a vessel can carry when loaded to its maximum draft.

The second variety of tonnage, cargo tonnage, refers to the weight of the particular items making up the cargo. In overseas traffic it is usually expressed in long tons of 2 240 pounds or metric tons of 2 204.6 pounds. The short ton is only occasionally used. Therefore, the cargo tonnage is very distinct from vessel tonnage.

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Appendix C. General Tables of Units of Measurement

These tables have been prepared for the benefit of those requiring tables of units for occasional ready reference. In Section 4 of this Appendix, the tables are carried out to a large number of decimal places and exact values are indicated by underlining. In most of the other tables, only a limited number of decimal places are given, therefore, making the tables better adapted to the average user.

1. Tables of Metric Units of Measurement

In the International System of Units (SI), commonly known as the metric system of measurement, designations of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be arrived at by combining the unit symbol with the prefixes deka, hecto, and kilo meaning, respectively, ten (10), one hundred (100), and one thousand (1 000), and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth (0.1), one-hundredth (0.01), and one-thousandth (0.001). In some of the following metric tables, some such multiples and subdivisions have not been included for the reason that these have limited usage.

In certain cases, particularly in scientific usage, it becomes convenient to provide for multiples larger than one thousand (1 000) and for subdivisions smaller than one-thousandth (0.001). The following prefixes are recognized for this purpose¹:

quetta, (Q),	meaning 10^{30}	deci, (d),	meaning 10^{-1}
ronna, (R),	meaning 10^{27}	centi, (c),	meaning 10^{-2}
yotta, (Y),	meaning 10^{24}	milli, (m),	meaning 10^{-3}
zetta, (Z),	meaning 10^{21}	micro, (μ),	meaning 10^{-6}
exa, (E),	meaning 10^{18}	nano, (n),	meaning 10^{-9}
peta, (P),	meaning 10^{15}	pico, (p),	meaning 10^{-12}
tera, (T),	meaning 10^{12}	femto, (f),	meaning 10^{-15}
giga, (G),	meaning 10^9	atto, (a),	meaning 10^{-18}
mega, (M),	meaning 10^6	zepto, (z),	meaning 10^{-21}
kilo, (k),	meaning 10^3	yocto, (y),	meaning 10^{-24}
hecto, (h),	meaning 10^2	ronto, (r),	meaning 10^{-27}
deka, (da),	meaning 10^1	quecto, (q),	meaning 10^{-30}

For example, a kilometer is 1 000 meters and a millimeter is 0.001 meter.

¹ By action of the 27th General Conference on Weights and Measures (2022), the number of International System of Units (SI) prefixes was expanded from 20 to 24 with the addition of ronna, ronto, quetta, and quecto. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) implemented the update in The International System of Units [Brochure], 9th Edition, version 2.01. For more information see <https://doi.org/10.59161/AUE>.

Units of Length

10 millimeters (mm)	= 1 centimeter (cm)
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm) = 100 millimeters
10 decimeters	= 1 meter (m) = 1 000 millimeters
10 meters	= 1 dekameter (dam)
10 dekameters	= 1 hectometer (hm) = 100 meters
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer (km) = 1 000 meters

Units of Area

100 square millimeters (mm ²)	= 1 square centimeter (cm ²)
100 square centimeters	= 1 square decimeter (dm ²)
100 square decimeters	= 1 square meter (m ²)
100 square meters	= 1 square dekameter (dam ²) = 1 are
100 square dekameters	= 1 square hectometer (hm ²) = 1 hectare (ha)
100 square hectometers	= 1 square kilometer (km ²)

Units of Volume

10 milliliters (mL)	= 1 centiliter (cL)
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dL) = 100 milliliters
10 deciliters	= 1 liter ² (L) = 1 000 milliliters
10 liters	= 1 dekaliter (daL)
10 dekaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hL) = 100 liters
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kL) = 1 000 liters
1 000 cubic millimeters (mm ³)	= 1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)
1 000 cubic centimeters	= 1 cubic decimeter (dm ³)
	= 1 000 000 cubic millimeters
1 000 cubic decimeters	= 1 cubic meter (m ³)
	= 1 000 000 cubic centimeters
	= 1 000 000 000 cubic millimeters

Units of Mass

10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram (cg)
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg) = 100 milligrams
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g) = 1 000 milligrams
10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dag)
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg) = 100 grams
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1 000 grams
1 000 kilograms	= 1 megagram (Mg) or 1 metric ton (t)

² By action of the 12th General Conference on Weights and Measures (1964), the liter is a special name for the cubic decimeter (dm³).

2. Tables of U.S. Customary Units of Measurement^{3, 4}

Units of Length

12 inches (in)	= 1 foot (ft)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd)
16½ feet	= 1 rod (rd), pole, or perch
40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur) = 660 feet
8 furlongs	= 1 mile (mi) ⁵ = 5 280 feet
1 852 meters (m)	= 6 076.115 49 feet (approximately)
	= 1 international nautical mile

Gunter's or Surveyors Chain Units of Measurement

1 link (li)	= 0.66 foot (ft) = 0.04 rod (rd) = 0.01 chain (ch)
1 fathom	= 6 feet
1 rod, perch, or pole	= 25 links = 16.5 feet = 0.25 chain
1 chain	= 66 feet = 4 rods = 100 links
1 furlong (fur)	= 660 feet = 10 chains = 40 rods
1 cable's length	= 720 feet = 120 fathoms
1 mile (mi)	= 5 280 feet = 8 furlongs = 80 chains = 320 rods
1 league	= 15 840 feet = 3 miles

³ This section lists units of measurement traditionally used in the United States. In keeping with the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205a et seq.) as amended by Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the ultimate objective is to make the International System of Units (SI) the primary measurement system used in the United States.

⁴ *Federal Register*, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348. NOTICE: In collaboration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and NIST have taken action to provide national uniformity in the measurement of length. The final decision to retire the U.S. survey foot was published in the *Federal Register*, announcing the deprecation date of December 31, 2022. Beginning on January 1, 2023, the U.S. survey foot should be avoided, except for historic and legacy applications and will be superseded by the international foot definition (i.e., 1 foot = 0.3048 meter exactly) in all applications. Prior to this date, except for the mile and square mile, the cable's length, chain, fathom, furlong, league, link, rod, pole, perch, acre, and acre-foot were previously only defined in terms of the U.S. survey foot. With this update, relationships are available in terms of the international foot, which can simply be referred as the "foot." Either the term "foot" or "international foot" may be used, as required for clarity in technical applications. This is particularly the case for surveying and mapping applications, although over time "foot" will become more prevalent. The preferred measurement unit of length in the United States is the meter (m) and surveyors, map makers, and engineers are encouraged to adopt the SI for their work. For more information see *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698) available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-05/pdf/2020-21902.pdf>.

⁵ Originally referred to as the "statute mile," when Queen Elizabeth I changed the definition of the mile from the Roman mile of 5 000 feet to the statute mile of 5 280 feet. Although the U.S. statute mile was originally based on the U.S. survey foot (1 200/393 7 meter), its definition is now based the international foot (0.304 8 meter), per *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698), which states that definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications. The mile based on the international foot is about 3 millimeters shorter than the mile based on the U.S. survey foot, although both are defined as being equal to 5 280 feet.

Units of Area⁶

1 square foot (ft ²)	=144 square inches (in ²)
1 square yard (yd ²)	= 9 square feet = 1 296 square inches
1 square rod (rd ²), square pole, or square perch	= 272.25 square feet = 0.062 5 square chain (ch ²)
1 square chain	= 4 356 square feet = 16 square rods = 0.1 acre
1 acre (ac)	= 43 560 square feet = 160 square rods
	= 10 square chains
1 square mile (mi ²)	= 27 878 400 square feet = 640 acres
1 square mile (mi ²)	= 27 878 400 square feet = 640 acres

Units of Volume

1 728 cubic inches (in ³)	= 1 cubic foot (ft ³)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (yd ³)

Units of Liquid Volume⁷

4 gills (gi)	= 1 pint (pt) = 28.875 cubic inches (in ³)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal) = 231 cubic inches
	= 8 pints = 32 gills

Apothecaries Units of Liquid Volume

60 minims	= 1 fluid dram (fl dr or <i>f</i> 3)
	= 0.225 6 cubic inch (in ³)
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce (fl oz or <i>f</i> ʒ)
	= 1.804 7 cubic inches
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint (pt)
	= 28.875 cubic inches
	= 128 fluid drams
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches
	= 32 fluid ounces = 256 fluid drams
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal) = 231 cubic inches
	= 128 fluid ounces = 1 024 fluid drams

Units of Dry Volume⁸

2 pints (pt)	= 1 quart (qt) = 67.200 6 cubic inches (in ³)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk) = 537.605 cubic inches
	= 16 pints
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu) = 2 150.42 cubic inches
	= 32 quarts

⁶ Squares and cubes of U.S. customary but not of SI units are sometimes expressed by the use of abbreviations rather than symbols. For example, sq ft is an abbreviation that represents square foot, and cu ft is an abbreviation that represents cubic foot.

⁷ When necessary to distinguish units of liquid measure such as the fluid ounce, liquid pint, or liquid quart from dry measures, the word “liquid” or “fluid,” or the abbreviations “liq” or “fl,” should be used in combination with the unit name or abbreviation.

⁸ When necessary to distinguish dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word “dry” should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

Avoirdupois Units of Mass⁹

[The “grain” is an equivalent quantity in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries units of mass.]

1 μ lb	= 0.000 001 pound (lb)
27 ¹¹ / ₃₂ grains (gr)	= 1 dram (dr)
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz)
	= 437½ grains
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)
	= 256 drams
	= 7 000 grains
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt) ¹⁰
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton (tn) ¹¹
	= 2 000 pounds ⁹

In “gross” or “long” measure, the following values are recognized:

112 pounds (lb)	= 1 gross (or long) hundredweight (cwt) ⁹
20 gross (or long) hundredweights	= 1 gross (or long) ton
	= 2 240 pounds ⁹

Troy Units of Mass

[The “grain” is an equivalent quantity in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries units of mass.]

24 grains (gr)	= 1 pennyweight (dwt)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce troy (oz t) = 480 grains
12 ounces troy	= 1 pound troy (lb t)
	= 240 pennyweights = 5 760 grains

⁸ Use the measurement system name or the abbreviation when necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois dram from the apothecaries dram, or to distinguish the avoirdupois dram or ounce from the fluid dram or ounce, or to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy or apothecaries ounce or pound. When necessary, the word “avoirdupois” or the abbreviation “avdp” should be used in combination with, following the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit. However, if the term “avoirdupois” or “avdp” does not specifically appear in association with a measurement expressed in drams, ounces, or pounds, the value it is understood to represent the avoirdupois unit. The word “troy” or the abbreviation “t” should be used in combination with, following the name or abbreviation of the troy unit. The word “apothecaries” or the abbreviation “ap” should be used in combination with, following the name or abbreviation of the apothecaries unit. For example, “1 pound apothecaries (lb ap),” not “1 apothecaries pound (ap lb).”

¹⁰ When the terms “hundredweight” and “ton” are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2000-pound ton, respectively; these units may be designated “net” or “short” when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

¹¹ As of January 1, 2014, “tn” is the required abbreviation for “short ton.” Devices manufactured between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2013, may use an abbreviation other than “tn” to specify “short ton.”

(Added 2013)

Apothecaries Units of Mass

[The “grain” is an equivalent quantity in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries units of mass.]

20 grains (gr)	= 1 scruple (s ap or ʒ)
3 scruples	= 1 dram apothecaries (dr ap or ʒ)
	= 60 grains
8 drams apothecaries	= 1 ounce apothecaries (oz ap or ʒ)
	= 24 scruples = 480 grains
12 ounces apothecaries	= 1 pound apothecaries (lb ap)
	= 96 drams apothecaries
	= 288 scruples = 5 760 grains

3. Notes on British Units of Measurement

In Great Britain, the yard, the avoirdupois pound, the troy pound, and the apothecaries pound relationships are identical with the units of the same names used in the United States. The tables of British linear measure, troy mass, and apothecaries mass are the same as the corresponding United States tables, except for the British spelling “drachm” in the table of apothecaries mass. The table of British avoirdupois mass is the same as the United States table up to 1 pound; above that point the table reads:

14 pounds	= 1 stone
2 stones	= 1 quarter = 28 pounds
4 quarters	= 1 hundredweight = 112 pounds
20 hundredweight	= 1 ton = 2 240 pounds

The present British gallon and bushel – known as the “Imperial gallon” and “Imperial bushel” – are, respectively, about 20 % and 3 % larger than the United States gallon and bushel. The Imperial gallon is defined as the volume of 10 avoirdupois pounds of water under specified conditions, and the Imperial bushel is defined as 8 Imperial gallons. Also, the subdivision of the Imperial gallon as presented in the table of British apothecaries fluid measure differs in two important respects from the corresponding United States subdivision, in that the Imperial gallon is divided into 160 fluid ounces (whereas the United States gallon is divided into 128 fluid ounces), and a “fluid scruple” is included. The full table of British measures of capacity (which are used alike for liquid and for dry commodities) is as follows:

4 gills	= 1 pint
2 pints	= 1 quart
4 quarts	= 1 gallon
2 gallons	= 1 peck
8 gallons (4 pecks)	= 1 bushel
8 bushels	= 1 quarter

The full table of British apothecaries measure is as follows:

20 minims	= 1 fluid scruple
3 fluid scruples	= 1 fluid drachm
	= 60 minims
8 fluid drachms	= 1 fluid ounce
20 fluid ounces	= 1 pint
8 pints	= 1 gallon (160 fluid ounces)

4. Tables of Units of Measurement

Unit conversion is a multi-step process that involves multiplication or division by a numerical factor; selection of the correct number of significant digits; and rounding. Accurate unit conversions are obtained by selecting an appropriate conversion factor (a ratio which converts one unit of measure into another without changing the quantity), which are supplied in these tables.

Some unit conversions may be exact, without increasing or decreasing the precision of the original quantity. Exact unit conversion factors are underlined in these tables. It is good practice to keep all the digits, especially if other mathematical operations or conversions will follow. Rounding should be the last step of the conversion process and should be performed only once.

To convert a value from one unit of measurement to different unit of measurement follow the steps below.

- Find the table corresponding to the general category of measurement; for example, the table titled “Units of Volume” includes conversion factors for volume measurements.
- Locate the “starting unit” of measurement in the far, left column.
- Proceed horizontally to the right on the same row until you reach the column with the heading of the appropriate “ending unit” of measurement.
- The unit conversion factor is located at the intersection of the row and column.
- Multiply the quantity value of the starting unit of measurement by the conversion factor.
- The result is the equivalent quantity value in the ending unit of measurement.

Units of Length¹²
(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:					
	Inches	Feet	Yards	Miles	Centimeters	Meters
1 inch (in) =	<u>1</u>	0.083 333 33	0.027 777 78	0.000 015 782 83	<u>2.54</u>	<u>0.025 4</u>
1 foot (ft) =	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	0.333 333 3	0.000 189 393 9	<u>30.48</u>	<u>0.304 8</u>
1 yard (yd) =	<u>36</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	0.000 568 181 8	<u>91.44</u>	<u>0.914 4</u>
1 mile (mi) =	<u>63 360</u>	<u>5 280</u>	<u>1 760</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>160 934.4</u>	<u>1 609.344</u>
1 centimeter (cm) =	0.393 700 8	0.032 808 40	0.010 936 13	0.000 006 213 712	<u>1</u>	<u>0.01</u>
1 meter (m) =	39.370 08	3.280 840	1.093 613	0.000 621 371 2	<u>100</u>	<u>1</u>
NOTE: Per Federal Register, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348, the following are exact mathematical relationships: 1 U.S. survey foot = 1 200/393 7 meter (exactly) 1 international foot = 12 × 0.025 4 meter = 0.304 8 (exactly) 1 international foot = 0.999 998 survey foot (exactly) 1 international foot = 0.025 4 × 39.37 U.S. survey foot (exactly) 1 international mile = 0.999 998 survey mile (exactly)						

¹² See Footnote 3.

Units of Length – International Foot and Survey Equivalent Measurements¹³(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:	
	International foot metric equivalent	U.S. survey foot metric equivalent
	Meters	Meters
1 foot =	0.304 8	0.304 800 609 601
1 cable's length =	219.456	219.456 438 913
1 chain (ch) =	20.116 8	20.116 840 234
1 fathom =	1.828 8	1.828 803 658
1 furlong (fur) =	201.168	201.168 402 337
1 league =	4 828.032	4 828.041 656 083
1 link (li) =	0.201 168	0.201 168 402
1 mile =	1 609.344	1 609.347 218 694
1 rod (rd), perch, or pole =	5.029 2	5.029 210 058

Units of Length – Survey Measure(All underlined figures are exact; conversions to meters based on international foot.¹⁴)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:					
	Links	Feet	Rods	Chains	Miles	Meters
1 link (li) =	1	0.66	0.04	0.01	0.000 125	0.201 168
1 foot (ft) =	1.515 151 5	1	0.060 606 06	0.015 151 5	0.000 189 393 9	0.304 8
1 rod (rd), pole, or perch =	25	16.5	1	0.25	0.003 125	5.029 2
1 chain (ch) =	100	66	4	1	0.0125	20.116 8
1 mile (mi) =	8 000	5 280	320	80	1	1 609.344
1 meter (m) =	4.970 970	3.280 840	0.198 838 8	0.049 709 70	0.000 621 371 2	1

¹³ *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Units in this table were historically defined using the U.S. survey foot. They may now be defined using either the international definition of the foot or U.S. survey foot. Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.

¹⁴ See Footnote 3.

Units of Length – Thickness Measurement

(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:		
	Inches	Millimeters	Micrometers
1 mil =	0.001	0.025 4	25.4
NOTE: The unit “mil” is a unit traditionally used by some U.S. industry sectors for the measurement of thickness.			

Units of Area¹⁵

(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Square Inches	Square Feet	Square Yards
1 square inch (in ²) =	1	0.006 944 444	0.000 771 604 9
1 square foot (ft ²) =	144	1	0.111 111 1
1 square yard (yd ²) =	1 296	9	1
1 square mile (mi ²) =	4 014 489 600	27 878 400	3 097 600
1 square centimeter (cm ²) =	0.155 000 3	0.001 076 391	0.000 119 599 0
1 square meter (m ²) =	1 550.003	10.763 91	1.195 990

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Square Miles	Square Centimeters	Square Meters
1 square inch (in ²) =	0.000 000 000 249 097 7	<u>6.451 6</u>	<u>0.000 645 16</u>
1 square foot (ft ²) =	0.000 000 035 870 06	<u>929.030 4</u>	<u>0.092 903 04</u>
1 square yard (yd ²) =	0.000 000 322 830 6	<u>8 361.273 6</u>	<u>0.836 127 36</u>
1 square mile (mi ²) =	<u>1</u>	<u>25 899 881 103.36</u>	<u>2 589 988.110 336</u>
1 square centimeter (cm ²) =	0.000 000 000 038 610 22	<u>1</u>	<u>0.000 1</u>
1 square meter (m ²) =	0.000 000 386 102 2	<u>10 000</u>	<u>1</u>

¹⁵ Area measurements are applied to both regular (e.g., regular polygons such as the square, rectangle, or equilateral triangle, or circle, ellipse, etc.) and irregular geometric shapes. For example, an acre is not necessarily a regular shape, such as a square or rectangle. If an acre is a square, then the length of one side is approximately equal to $\sqrt{43560 \text{ ft}^2} = 208.710 \text{ ft}$.

Units of Area – International Foot and Survey Equivalent Measurements¹⁶(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:	
	International foot metric equivalent	U.S. survey foot metric equivalent
	Square Meters	Square Meters
1 square rod (rd ²), square pole, or square perch =	25.292 852 64	25.292 953 812
1 square chain (ch ²) =	404.685 642 24	404.687 260 987
1 acre (ac) =	4 046.856 422 4	4 046.872 609 874
1 square mile (mi ²) =	2 589 988.110 336	2 589 998.470 319 521

Units of Area – Survey Measure¹⁶(All underlined figures are exact; SI equivalents based on the international foot.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Square Feet	Square Rods	Square Chains	Acres
1 square foot (ft ²) =	1	0.003 673 095	0.000 229 568 4	0.000 022 956 84
1 square rod (rd ²), square pole, or square perch =	272.25	1	0.062 5	0.006 25
1 square chain (ch ²) =	4 356	16	1	0.1
1 acre (ac) =	43 560	160	10	1
1 square mile (mi ²) =	27 878 400	102 400	6 400	640
1 square meter (m ²) =	10.763 91	0.039 536 86	0.002 471 054	0.000 247 105 4
1 hectare (ha) =	107 639.1	395.368 6	24.710 54	2.471 054

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Square Miles	Square Meters	Hectares
1 square foot (ft ²) =	0.000 000 035 870 06	<u>0.092 903 04</u>	<u>0.000 009 290 304</u>
1 square rod (rd ²), square pole, square perch =	<u>0.000 009 765 625</u>	<u>25.292 852 64</u>	<u>0.002 529 285 264</u>
1 square chain (ch ²) =	<u>0.000 156 25</u>	<u>404.685 642 24</u>	<u>0.040 468 564 224</u>
1 acre (ac) =	<u>0.001 562 5</u>	<u>4 046.856 422 4</u>	<u>0.404 685 642 24</u>
1 square mile (mi ²) =	<u>1</u>	<u>2 589 988.110 336</u>	<u>258.998 811 033 6</u>
1 square meter (m ²) =	0.000 000 386 102 2	<u>1</u>	<u>0.000 1</u>
1 hectare (ha) =	0.003 861 022	<u>10 000</u>	<u>1</u>

¹⁶ *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.

Units of Volume¹⁷(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Cubic Inches	Cubic Feet	Cubic Yards
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	1	0.000 578 703 7	0.000 021 433 47
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	1 728	1	0.037 037 04
1 cubic yard (yd ³) =	46 656	27	1
1 cubic centimeter (cm ³) =	0.061 023 74	0.000 035 314 67	0.000 001 307 951
1 cubic decimeter (dm ³) =	61.023 74	0.035 314 67	0.001 307 951
1 cubic meter (m ³) =	61 023.74	35.314 67	1.307 951

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Milliliters (Cubic Centimeters)	Liters (Cubic Decimeters)	Cubic Meters
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	16.387 064	0.016 387 064	0.000 016 387 064
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	28 316.846 592	28.316 846 592	0.028 316 846 592
1 cubic yard (yd ³) =	764 554.857 984	764.554 857 984	0.764 554 857 984
1 cubic centimeter (cm ³) =	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 cubic decimeter (dm ³) =	1 000	1	0.001
1 cubic meter (m ³) =	1 000 000	1 000	1

¹⁷ Volume or capacity measurement units are applied to both regular (e.g., cube, rectangular prism, cylinder, cone, pyramid, sphere, etc.) and irregular geometric objects.

Units of Capacity or Volume – Dry Volume Measure(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Dry Pints	Dry Quarts	Pecks	Bushels
1 dry pint (pt) =	1	0.5	0.062 5	0.015 625
1 dry quart (qt) =	2	1	0.125	0.031 25
1 peck (pk) =	16	8	1	0.25
1 bushel (bu) =	64	32	4	1
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	0.029 761 6	0.014 880 8	0.001 860 10	0.000 465 025
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	51.428 09	25.714 05	3.214 256	0.803 563 95
1 liter (L) =	1.816 166	0.908 083 0	0.113 510 4	0.028 377 59
1 cubic meter (m ³) =	1 816.166	908.083 0	113.510 4	28.377 59

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Cubic Inches	Cubic Feet	Liters	Cubic Meters
1 dry pint (pt) =	33.600 312 5	0.019 444 63	0.550 610 5	0.000 550 610 5
1 dry quart (qt) =	67.200 625	0.038 889 25	1.101 221	0.001 101 221
1 peck (pk) =	537.605	0.311 114	8.809 768	0.008 809 768
1 bushel (bu) =	2 150.42	1.244 456	35.239 070 166 88	0.035 239 070 166 88
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	1	0.000 578 703 7	0.016 387 064	0.000 016 387 064
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	1 728	1	28.316 846 592	0.028 316 846 592
1 liter (L) =	61.023 74	0.035 314 67	1	0.001
1 cubic meter (m ³) =	61 023.74	35.314 67	1 000	1

Units of Capacity or Volume – Liquid Volume Measure(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Minims	Fluid Drams	Fluid Ounces	Gills
1 minim =	1	0.016 666 67	0.002 083 333	0.000 520 833 3
1 fluid dram (fl dr) =	60	1	0.125	0.031 25
1 fluid ounce (fl oz) =	480	8	1	0.25
1 gill (gi) =	1 920	32	4	1
1 liquid pint (pt) =	7 680	128	16	4
1 liquid quart (qt) =	15 360	256	32	8
1 gallon (gal) =	61 440	1 024	128	32
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	265.974 0	4.432 900	0.554 112 6	0.138 528 1
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	459 603.1	7 660.052	957.506 5	239.376 6
1 milliliter (mL) =	16.230 73	0.270 512 2	0.033 814 02	0.008 453 506
1 liter (L) =	16 230.73	270.512 2	33.814 02	8.453 506

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Liquid Pints	Liquid Quarts	Gallons	Cubic Inches
1 minim =	0.000 130 208 3	0.000 065 104 17	0.000 016 276 04	0.003 759 766
1 fluid dram (fl dr) =	0.007 812 5	0.003 906 25	0.000 976 562 5	0.225 585 94
1 fluid ounce (fl oz) =	0.062 5	0.031 25	0.007 812 5	1.804 687 5
1 gill (gi) =	0.25	0.125	0.031 25	7.218 75
1 liquid pint (pt) =	1	0.5	0.125	28.875
1 liquid quart (qt) =	2	1	0.25	57.75
1 gallon (gal) =	8	4	1	231
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	0.034 632 03	0.017 316 02	0.004 329 004	1
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	59.844 16	29.922 08	7.480 519	1 728
1 milliliter (mL) =	0.002 113 376	0.001 056 688	0.000 264 172 1	0.061 023 74
1 liter (L) =	2.113 376	1.056 688	0.264 172 1	61.023 74

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Cubic Feet	Milliliters	Liters
1 minim =	0.000 002 175 790	0.061 611 52	0.000 061 611 52
1 fluid dram (fl dr) =	0.000 130 547 4	3.696 691	0.003 696 691
1 fluid ounce (fl oz) =	0.001 044 379	29.573 53	0.029 573 53
1 gill (gi) =	0.004 177 517	118.294 1	0.118 294 1
1 liquid pint (pt) =	0.016 710 07	473.176 5	0.473 176 5
1 liquid quart (qt) =	0.033 420 14	946.352 9	0.946 352 9
1 gallon (gal) =	0.133 680 6	3 785.411 784	3.785 411 784
1 cubic inch (in ³) =	0.000 578 703 7	16.387 06	0.016 387 06
1 cubic foot (ft ³) =	1	28 316.85	28.316 85
1 milliliter (mL) =	0.000 035 314 67	1	0.001
1 liter (L) =	0.035 314 67	1 000	1

Units of Volume – International Foot and Survey Equivalent Measurements¹⁸
 (All underlined> figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:	
	International foot metric equivalent	U.S. survey foot metric equivalent
	Cubic Meters	Cubic Meters
acre-foot =	1 233.481 837 547 52	1 233.489 238 468 149

¹⁸ *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Units in this table were historically defined using the U.S. survey foot. They may now be defined using either the international definition of the foot or U.S. survey foot. Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.

Units of Mass Not Less Than Avoirdupois Ounces(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Avoirdupois Ounces	Avoirdupois Pounds	Short Hundredweights	Short Tons
1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =	1	0.062 5	0.000 625	0.000 031 25
1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =	16	1	0.01	0.000 5
1 short hundredweight (ctw) =	1 600	100	1	0.05
1 short ton (tn) =	32 000	2 000	20	1
1 long ton =	35 840	2 240	22.4	1.12
1 kilogram (kg) =	35.273 96	2.204 623	0.022 046 23	0.001 102 311
1 metric ton (t) =	35 273.96	2 204.623	22.046 23	1.102 311

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:		
	Long Tons	Kilograms	Metric Tons
1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =	0.000 027 901 79	<u>0.028 349 523 125</u>	<u>0.000 028 349 523 125</u>
1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =	0.000 446 428 6	<u>0.453 592 37</u>	<u>0.000 453 592 37</u>
1 short hundredweight (ctw) =	0.044 642 86	<u>45.359 237</u>	<u>0.045 359 237</u>
1 short ton (tn) =	0.892 857 1	<u>907.184 74</u>	<u>0.907 184 74</u>
1 long ton =	<u>1</u>	<u>1 016.046 908 8</u>	<u>1.016 046 908 8</u>
1 kilogram (kg) =	0.000 984 206 5	<u>1</u>	<u>0.001</u>
1 metric ton (t) =	0.984 206 5	<u>1 000</u>	<u>1</u>

Units of Mass Not Greater Than Pounds and Kilograms(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Grains	Apothecaries Scruples	Pennyweights	Avoirdupois Drams
1 grain (gr) =	1	0.05	0.041 666 67	0.036 571 43
1 apothecaries scruple (dr ap) =	20	1	0.833 333 3	0.731 428 6
1 pennyweight (dwt) =	24	1.2	1	0.877 714 3
1 avoirdupois dram (dr) =	27.343 75	1.367 187 5	1.139 323	1
1 apothecaries dram (dr ap) =	60	3	2.5	2.194 286
1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =	437.5	21.875	18.229 17	16
1 apothecaries ounce (oz) =	480	24	20	17.554 29
1 troy ounce (oz t) =	480	24	20	17.554 29
1 apothecaries pound (lb ap) =	5 760	288	240	210.651 4
1 troy pound (lb t) =	5 760	288	240	210.651 4
1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =	7 000	350	291.666 7	256
1 milligram (mg) =	0.015 432 36	0.000 771 617 9	0.000 643 014 9	0.000 564 383 4
1 gram (g) =	15.432 36	0.771 617 9	0.643 014 9	0.564 383 4
1 kilogram (kg) =	15 432.36	771.617 9	643.014 9	564.383 4

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Apothecaries Drams	Avoirdupois Ounces	Apothecaries or Troy Ounces	Apothecaries or Troy Pounds
1 grain (gr) =	0.016 666 67	0.002 285 714	0.002 083 333	0.000 173 611 1
1 apothecaries scruple (s ap) =	0.333 333 3	0.045 714 29	0.041 666 67	0.003 472 222
1 pennyweight (dwt) =	0.4	0.054 857 14	0.05	0.004 166 667
1 avoirdupois dram (dr) =	0.455 729 2	0.062 5	0.569 661 5	0.004 747 179
1 apothecaries dram (dr ap) =	1	0.137 142 9	0.125	0.010 416 67
1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =	7.291 667	1	0.911 458 3	0.075 954 86
1 apothecaries ounce (oz) =	8	1.097 143	1	0.083 333 333
1 troy ounce (oz t) =	8	1.097 143	1	0.083 333 333
1 apothecaries pound (lb) =	96	13.165 71	12	1
1 troy pound (lb t) =	96	13.165 71	12	1
1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =	116.666 7	16	14.583 33	1.215 278
1 milligram (mg) =	0.000 257 206 0	0.000 035 273 96	0.000 032 150 75	0.000 002 679 229
1 gram (g) =	0.257 206 0	0.035 273 96	0.032 150 75	0.002 679 229
1 kilogram (kg) =	257.206 0	35.273 96	32.150 75	2.679 229

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:			
	Avoirdupois Pounds	Milligrams	Grams	Kilograms
1 grain (gr) =	0.000 142 857 1	64.798 91	0.064 798 91	0.000 064 798 91
1 apothecaries scruple (s ap) =	0.002 857 143	1 295.978 2	1.295 978 2	0.001 295 978 2
1 pennyweight (dwt) =	0.003 428 571	1 555.173 84	1.555 173 84	0.001 555 173 84
1 avoirdupois dram (dr) =	0.003 906 25	1 771.845 195 312 5	1.771 845 195 312 5	0.001 771 845 195 312 5
1 apothecaries dram (dr ap) =	0.008 571 429	3 887.934 6	3.887 934 6	0.003 887 934 6
1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =	0.062 5	28 349.523 125	28.349 523 125	0.028 349 523 125
1 apothecaries ounce (oz ap) =	0.068 571 43	31 103.476 8	31.103 476 8	0.031 103 476 8
1 troy ounce (oz t) =	0.068 571 43	31 103.476 8	31.103 476 8	0.031 103 476 8
1 apothecaries pound (lb ap) =	0.822 857 1	373 241.721 6	373.241 721 6	0.373 241 721 6
1 troy pound (lb t) =	0.822 857 1	373 241.721 6	373.241 721 6	0.373 241 721 6
1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =	1	453 592.37	453.592 37	0.453 592 37
1 milligram (mg) =	0.000 002 204 623	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 gram (g) =	0.002 204 623	1 000	1	0.001
1 kilogram (kg) =	2.204 623	1 000 000	1 000	1

Units of Pressure
(All underlined> figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓	Multiply by the Ending Unit Conversion Factor:					
	Pascal (Pa)	Kilopascal (kPa)	Megapascal (MPa)	Pound-force per square inch (psi) (lbf/in ²)	Millimeter of mercury (mm Hg [0 °C])	Inch of water (in H ₂ O [4 °C])
1 Pa =	1	0.001	0.000 001	0.000 145 037 74	0.007 500 615	0.004 014 742 13
1 kPa =	1 000.0	1	0.001	0.145 037 744	7.500 615 05	4.014 742 133
1 MPa =	1 000 000	1 000	1	145.037 744	7 500.615 05	4 014.742 13
1 psi (lbf/in ²) =	6 894.757	6.894 757	0.006 894 757	1	51.714 918 1	27.680 671 4
1 mmHg (0 °C) =	133.322 4	0.133 322 4	0.000 133 322 4	0.019 336 78	1	0.535 255 057
1 inH ₂ O (4 °C) =	249.082	0.249 082	0.000 249 082	0.036 126 291	1.868 268 198	1

Conversion Equations for Units of Temperature
(Exact)

Units	To Degree Fahrenheit (°F)	To Degree Celsius (°C)	To Kelvin (K)
Degree Fahrenheit (°F)	°F	$\frac{(°F - 32)}{1.8}$	$\frac{(°F - 32)}{1.8} + 273.15$
Degree Celsius (°C)	$(°C \times 1.8) + 32$	°C	$(°C) + 273.15$
Kelvin (K)	$(K - 273.15) \times 1.8 + 32$	$K - 273.15$	K

Instructions for the Conversion Equations for Temperature:

Start at the left column of the table until you reach the row labeled with the starting unit. Then proceed horizontally to the right along that row until you reach the column of the desired unit. The unit conversion factor is located at the intersection of the row and column.

5. Tables of Equivalents¹⁹

In these tables, all SI equivalents that use the foot (or other U.S. Customary units derived from the foot) are based on the international foot.

When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets (thus, [1 hand] . . .), this indicates (1) that the unit is not in general current use in the United States, or (2) that the unit is believed to be based on “custom and usage” rather than on formal authoritative definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded off to the third decimal place except where they are exact, in which cases these exact equivalents are so designated. The equivalents of the imprecise units “tablespoon” and “teaspoon” are rounded to the nearest milliliter.

Units of Length (all SI equivalents that use the foot are based on the international foot definition, 1 foot = 0.3 048 m exactly) (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 cable’s length	<u>120</u> fathoms <u>720</u> feet <u>219.456</u> meters
1 centimeter (cm)	<u>0.01</u> meter 0.393 7 inch
1 chain (ch) (Gunter’s or surveyor’s)	<u>66</u> feet <u>20.116 8</u> meters
1 decimeter (dm)	<u>0.1</u> meter (exactly) 3.937 inches
1 dekameter (dam)	<u>10</u> meters (exactly) 32.808 feet
1 fathom	<u>6 feet</u> (exactly) <u>1.828 8</u> meters (exactly)
1 foot (ft)	<u>12 inches</u> (exactly) <u>0.304 8 meter</u> (exactly)
1 furlong (fur)	<u>10 chains</u> (exactly) <u>660 feet</u> (exactly) <u>1/8</u> mile (exactly) <u>201.168</u> meters (exactly)
[1 hand]	<u>4</u> inches
1 inch (in)	<u>2.54</u> centimeters (exactly)
1 kilometer (km)	<u>1 000</u> meters (exactly) <u>0.621</u> mile
1 league (land)	<u>3</u> miles (exactly) <u>4.828 032</u> kilometers (exactly)

¹⁹ *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.

Units of Length (all SI equivalents that use the foot are based on the international foot definition, 1 foot = 0.3 048 m exactly) (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 link (li) (Gunter’s or surveyor’s)	<u>0.66</u> foot (exactly) <u>0.201 168</u> meter (exactly)
1 meter (m)	<u>0.001</u> kilometer (exactly) 39.37 inches 1.094 yards
1 mil	<u>0.001</u> inch (exactly) <u>0.025 4</u> millimeter (exactly) <u>25.4</u> micrometer (exactly)
1 micrometer (μm) ²⁰	<u>0.001</u> millimeter (exactly) <u>0.000 001</u> meter (exactly) 0.000 039 37 inch
1 mile (mi)	<u>5 280</u> feet (exactly) <u>1.609 344</u> kilometers (exactly)
1 mile (mi) (international nautical) ²¹	<u>1 852</u> meters (exactly) <u>1.852</u> kilometers (exactly) 1.151 miles
1 millimeter (mm)	<u>0.001</u> meter (exactly) <u>0.039 370 1</u> inch (exactly)
1 nanometer (nm)	<u>0.000 000 001</u> meter (exactly) 0.000 000 039 37 inch
1 point	<u>0.013 837</u> inch (exactly) $\frac{1}{72}$ inch (approximately) 0.351 millimeter (“point” is historically used in typography)
1 rod (rd), pole, or perch	<u>16½</u> feet (exactly) <u>5.029 2</u> meters (exactly)
1 yard (yd)	<u>3</u> feet (exactly) <u>0.914 4</u> meter (exactly)

²⁰ The SI symbol for the prefix micro is the Greek letter mu (μ).

²¹ **NIST SP 447**, *Weights and Measures Standards of the United States, A Brief History* (1975). The international nautical mile of 1 852 meters (6 076.115 49 feet) was adopted by the First International Extraordinary Hydrographic Conference, Monaco, 1929, under the name “International nautical mile.” It was later adopted for use in the United States (effective July 1, 1954) by identical directives of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Department of Defense. The value formerly used in the United States was 6 080.20 feet = 1 nautical (geographical or sea) mile.

Units of Area (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 acre (ac)	<u>43 560</u> square feet (exactly) <u>0.404 685 642 24</u> hectare (exactly)
1 are (a)	<u>100</u> square meters (exactly) 119.599 square yards 0.025 acre
1 hectare (ha)	<u>10 000</u> square meters (exactly) <u>0.01</u> square kilometer (exactly) 2.471 acres
[1 section (of land)]	[1 mile square] (approximate)
[1 square (building)]	100 square feet
1 square centimeter (cm ²)	<u>0.000 1</u> square meter (exactly) 0.155 square inch
1 square decimeter (dm ²)	<u>0.01</u> square meter (exactly) 15.500 square inches
1 square foot (ft ²)	<u>144</u> square inches (exactly) <u>929.030 4</u> square centimeters (exactly)
1 square inch (in ²)	0.006 944 444 square feet <u>6 451 6</u> square centimeters (exactly)
1 square kilometer (km ²)	<u>1 000 000</u> square meters (exactly) 247.104 acres 0.386 square mile
1 square meter (m ²)	<u>0.000 001</u> square kilometer (exactly) <u>1 000 000</u> square millimeters (exactly) 1.196 square yards 10.764 square feet
1 square mile (mi ²)	2.589 99 square kilometers 258.999 hectares
1 square millimeter (mm ²)	<u>0.000 001</u> square meter (exactly) 0.002 square inch
1 square rod (rd ²), square pole, or square perch	<u>25.292 852 64</u> square meters (exactly)
1 square yard (yd ²)	<u>0.836 127 36</u> square meter (exactly) <u>9</u> square feet (exactly) <u>1 296</u> square inches (exactly)
[1 township]	[6 miles square] (approximate) [36 sections (of land)] 36 square miles (approximate)

Units of Capacity or Volume (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 barrel (bbl), liquid	31 to 42 gallons ²²
1 barrel (bbl), standard for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, except cranberries	7 056 cubic inches 105 dry quarts 3.281 bushels, struck measure
1 barrel (bbl), standard, cranberry	5 826 cubic inches 86 ⁴⁵ / ₆₄ dry quarts 2.709 bushels, struck measure
1 bushel (bu) (U.S.) struck measure	<u>2 150.42</u> cubic inches (exactly) 35.238 liters
[1 bushel, heaped (U.S.)]	2 747.715 cubic inches 1.278 bushels, struck measure ²³
[1 bushel (bu) (British Imperial) (struck measure)]	1.032 U.S. bushels, struck measure 2 219.36 cubic inches
1 cord (cd) (firewood)	<u>128</u> cubic feet (exactly)
1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)	<u>0.001</u> cubic decimeter (exactly) <u>0.001</u> liter (exactly) <u>1</u> milliliter (exactly) 0.061 cubic inch
1 cubic decimeter (dm ³)	<u>1 000</u> cubic centimeters (exactly) <u>1 000</u> milliliters (exactly) <u>1</u> liter (exactly) 61.024 cubic inches
1 cubic foot (ft ³)	7.481 gallons 28.316 cubic decimeters (liters)
1 cubic inch (in ³)	0.554 fluid ounce (fl oz) (or <i>f 3</i>) 4.433 fluid drams (fl dr) (or <i>f 3</i>) 16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic meter (m ³)	1 000 cubic decimeters 1 000 liters 1.308 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (yd ³)	0.765 cubic meter <u>27</u> cubic feet (exactly)

²² A variety of “barrels” are established by law or industry usage. Consult federal laws and regulations, state laws and regulations, and documentary standards for the industry application to ensure the use of the appropriate barrel definition. For example, federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons; many state laws fix the “barrel for liquids” as 31½ gallons; a 36-gallon barrel has been used for cistern measurement; federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for “proof spirits;” and by custom, 42 gallons comprise a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized “for liquids” by some states.

²³ Frequently recognized as 1¼ bushels, struck measure.

Units of Capacity or Volume (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 cup, measuring	$\underline{8}$ fluid ounces (exactly) 237 milliliters $\underline{\frac{1}{2}}$ liquid pint (exactly)
1 dekaliter (daL)	$\underline{10}$ liters (exactly) 2.642 gallons 1.135 pecks
1 dram, fluid (or liquid) (fl dr) (or <i>f 3</i>) (U.S.)	$\underline{\frac{1}{8}}$ fluid ounce (exactly) 0.226 cubic inch 3.697 milliliters 1.041 British fluid drachms
[1 drachm, fluid (fl dr) (British)]	0.961 U.S. fluid dram 0.217 cubic inch 3.552 milliliters
1 gallon (gal) (U.S.)	$\underline{231}$ cubic inches (exactly) 3.785 liters 0.833 British gallon $\underline{128}$ U.S. fluid ounces (exactly)
[1 gallon (gal) (British Imperial)]	277.42 cubic inches 1.201 U.S. gallons 4.546 liters $\underline{160}$ British fluid ounces (exactly)
1 gill (gi)	7.219 cubic inches $\underline{4}$ fluid ounces (exactly) 0.118 liter
1 hectoliter (hL)	100 liters 26.418 gallons 2.838 bushels
1 liter (L)	$\underline{1}$ cubic decimeter (exactly) $\underline{1\,000}$ milliliters (exactly) 1.057 liquid quarts 0.908 dry quart 61.024 cubic inches
1 milliliter (mL)	$\underline{0.001}$ cubic decimeter (exactly) $\underline{0.001}$ liter (exactly) 0.271 fluid dram 16.231 minims 0.061 cubic inch
1 ounce, fluid (or liquid) (fl oz) (or <i>f 3</i>) (U.S.)	1.805 cubic inches 29.573 milliliters 1.041 British fluid ounces

Units of Capacity or Volume (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
[1 ounce, fluid (fl oz) (British)]	0.961 U.S. fluid ounce 1.734 cubic inches 28.412 milliliters
1 peck (pk)	8.810 liters
1 pint (pt), dry	33.600 cubic inches 0.551 liter
1 pint (pt), liquid	<u>28.875</u> cubic inches (exactly) 0.473 liter
1 quart (qt), dry (U.S.)	67.201 cubic inches 1.101 liters 0.969 British quart
1 quart (qt), liquid (U.S.)	<u>57.75</u> cubic inches (exactly) 0.946 liter 0.833 British quart
[1 quart (qt) (British)]	69.354 cubic inches 1.032 U.S. dry quarts 1.201 U.S. liquid quarts
1 tablespoon, measuring	<u>3</u> teaspoons (exactly) 15 milliliters 4 fluid drams <u>½</u> fluid ounce (exactly)
1 teaspoon, measuring	<u>½</u> tablespoon (exactly) 5 milliliters 1½ fluid drams ²⁴
1 water ton (English)	270.91 U.S. gallons <u>224</u> British Imperial gallons (exactly)

²⁴ The equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1½ fluid drams” has been found by NIST to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of “measuring” and silver teaspoons than the equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram,” which is given by a number of dictionaries.

Units of Mass (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 assay ton (AT) ²⁵	29.167 grams
1 carat (c) ²⁶	<u>200</u> milligrams (exactly) 3.086 grains
1 dram apothecaries (dr ap or ℥)	<u>60</u> grains (exactly) 3.888 grams
1 dram avoirdupois (dr)	27 ¹¹ / ₃₂ (= 27.344) grains 1.772 grams
1 gamma (γ)	<u>1</u> microgram (exactly)
1 grain (gr)	<u>64.798 91</u> milligrams (exactly)
1 gram (g)	<u>0.001</u> kilogram (exactly) 15.432 grains 0.035 ounce, avoirdupois
1 hundredweight, gross or long ²⁷ (gross cwt)	<u>112</u> pounds (exactly) 50.802 kilograms
1 hundredweight, gross or short (cwt or net cwt)	<u>100</u> pounds (exactly) 45.359 kilograms
1 kilogram (kg)	<u>1 000</u> grams (exactly) 2.205 pounds
1 microgram (μg) ²⁸	<u>0.000 001</u> gram (exactly)
1 milligram (mg)	<u>0.001</u> gram (exactly) 0.015 grain <u>0.005</u> carat (exactly)
1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz)	<u>437.5</u> grains (exactly) 0.911 troy or apothecaries ounce 28.350 grams
1 ounce, troy or apothecaries (oz t or oz ap or ℥)	<u>480</u> grains (exactly) 1.097 avoirdupois ounces 31.103 grams
1 ounce, troy (oz t)	<u>480</u> grains (exactly) 1.097 avoirdupois ounces 31.103 grams

²⁵ Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the troy ounce; hence the mass in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.

²⁶ NIST Circular 43 (1913) The Metric Carat. As of July 1, 1913, the international metric carat was recognized as 200 milligrams for diamonds and other precious stones and expressed as decimal fractions. A carat is further divided where 1 carat equals 100 points. Available at <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/circ/nbscircular43.pdf>.

²⁷ The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a very limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. The units are the same as the British “ton” and the “hundredweights.”

²⁸ The SI symbol for the prefix micro is the Greek letter mu (μ).

Units of Mass (All <u>underlined</u> figures are exact.)	
1 ounce, apothecaries (oz ap or ℥)	<u>480</u> grains (exactly) 1.097 avoirdupois ounces 31.103 grams
1 pennyweight (dwt)	1.555 grams
1 point	<u>0.01</u> carat (exactly) <u>2</u> milligrams (exactly) (“point” is historically used in the jewelry industry to describe gemstones)
1 pound, avoirdupois (lb)	<u>7 000</u> grains (exactly) 1.215 troy or apothecaries pounds <u>453.592 37</u> grams (exactly)
1 micropound (μlb) ²⁹	<u>0.000 001</u> pound (exactly)
1 pound, troy (lb t)	<u>5 760</u> grains (exactly) 0.823 avoirdupois pound 373.242 grams
1 pound, apothecaries (lb ap)	<u>5 760</u> grains (exactly) 0.823 avoirdupois pound 373.242 grams
1 scruple (s ap or ℥)	<u>20</u> grains (exactly) 1.296 grams
1 ton, gross or long ²⁹	<u>2 240</u> pounds (exactly) <u>1.12</u> net tons (exactly) 1.016 metric tons
1 ton, metric (t)	2 204.623 pounds 0.984 gross ton 1.102 net tons
1 ton, net or short (tn) ³⁰	<u>2 000</u> pounds (exactly) 0.893 gross ton 0.907 metric ton

²⁹ The SI symbol for the prefix micro is the Greek letter mu (μ). This is an example where SI writing style is applied to a non-SI unit abbreviation. The Greek letter mu prefix is used in combination with the abbreviation for pound (lb).

³⁰ As of January 1, 2014, “tn” is the required abbreviation for “short ton.” Devices manufactured between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2013, may use an abbreviation other than “tn” to specify “short ton.”

(Added 2013)

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Appendix D. Definitions

The specific code to which the definition applies is shown in [brackets] at the end of the definition. Definitions for the General Code [1.10] apply to all codes in Handbook 44.

A

absolute value. – The absolute value of a number is the magnitude of that number without considering the positive or negative sign. [2.20]

acceptance test. – The first official test of a farm milk tank, at a particular location, in which the tank is accepted as correct. This test applies to newly constructed tanks, relocated used tanks, and recalibrated tanks. [4.42]

accurate. – A piece of equipment is “accurate” when its performance or value – that is, its indications, its deliveries, its recorded representations, or its capacity or actual value, etc., as determined by tests made with suitable standards - conforms to the standard within the applicable tolerances and other performance requirements. Equipment that fails so to conform is “inaccurate.” (Also see “correct.”) [Appendix A]

all-class. – A description of a multi-class calibration that includes all the classes of a grain type. [5.56(a), 5.57]
(Added 2007)

alternating current (AC). – An electric current that reverses direction in a circuit at regular intervals. [3.40]
(Added 2022)

ampere. – The practical unit of electric current. It is the quantity of current caused to flow by a potential difference of one volt through a resistance of one ohm. One ampere (A) is equal to the flow of one coulomb of charge per second. One coulomb (C) is the unit of electric charge equal in magnitude to the charge of 6.24×10^{18} electrons. [3.40]
(Added 2022)

analog or digital recorder. – An element used with a belt-conveyor scale that continuously records the rate-of-flow of bulk material over the scale (formerly referred to as a chart recorder). [2.21]
(Amended 1989)

analog type. – A system of indication or recording in which values are presented as a series of graduations in combination with an indicator, or in which the most sensitive element of an indicating system moves continuously during the operation of the device. [1.10]

animal scale. – A scale designed for weighing single heads of livestock. [2.20]
(Amended 1987)

apparent mass versus 8.0 g/cm^3 . – The apparent mass of an object versus 8.0 g/cm^3 is the mass of material of density 8.0 g/cm^3 that produces exactly the same balance reading as the object when the comparison is made in air with a density of 1.2 mg/cm^3 at 20°C . [3.37]

approval seal. – A label, tag, stamped or etched impression, or the like, indicating official approval of a device. (Also see “security seal.”) [1.10]

assumed atmospheric pressure. – The average atmospheric pressure agreed to exist at the meter at various ranges of elevation, irrespective of variations in atmospheric pressure from time to time. [3.33]

audit trail. – An electronic count and/or information record of the changes to the values of the calibration or configuration parameters of a device. [1.10, 2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

automatic bulk weighing system. – A weighing system adapted to the automatic weighing of bulk commodities in successive drafts of predetermined amounts, automatically recording the no-load and loaded weight values and accumulating the net weight of each draft. [2.22]

automatic checkweigher. – An automatic weighing system that does not require the intervention of an operator during the weighing process and used to subdivide items of different weights into one or more subgroups, such as identifying packages that have acceptable or unacceptable fill levels according to the value of the difference between their weight and a pre-determined set point. These systems may be used to fill standard packages for compliance with net weight requirements. [2.24]

(Amended 2004)

automatic gravimetric filling machine (instrument). – A filling machine or instrument that fills containers or packages with predetermined and virtually constant mass of product from bulk by automatic weighing, and which comprises essentially an automatic feeding device or devices associated with one or more weighing unit and the appropriate discharge devices. [2.24]

(Added 2004)

automatic-indicating scale. – One on which the weights of applied loads of various magnitudes are automatically indicated throughout all or a portion of the weighing range of the scale. (A scale that automatically weighs out commodity in predetermined drafts, such as an automatic hopper scale, a packaging scale, and the like, is not an “automatic-indicating” scale.) [2.20, 2.22]

automatic temperature or density compensation. – The use of integrated or ancillary equipment to obtain from the output of a volumetric meter an equivalent mass, or an equivalent liquid volume at the assigned reference temperature below and a pressure of 14.696 lb/in² absolute.

Cryogenic liquids	21 °C (70 °F) [3.34]
Hydrocarbon gas vapor	15 °C (60 °F) [3.33]
Hydrogen gas	21 °C (70 °F) [3.39]
Liquid carbon dioxide	21 °C (70 °F) [3.38]
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and Anhydrous ammonia	15 °C (60 °F) [3.32]
Petroleum liquid fuels and lubricants	15 °C (60 °F) [3.30]

(Amended 2019)

automatic weighing system (AWS). – An automatic weighing system is a weighing device that, in combination with other hardware and/or software components, automatically weighs discrete items and that does not require the intervention of an operator during the weighing process. Examples include, but are not limited to, weigh-labelers and checkweighers. [2.24]

(Amended 2004)

automatic zero-setting mechanism (AZSM). – See “automatic zero-setting mechanism” under “zero-setting mechanism.” [2.22]

(Amended 2010)

automatic zero-setting mechanism (belt-conveyor scale). – A zero setting device that operates automatically without intervention of the operator after the belt has been running empty. [2.21]

(Added 2002)

automatic zero-tracking (AZT) mechanism. – Automatic means provided to maintain the zero-balance indication, within specified limits, without the intervention of an operator. [2.20, 2.22, 2.24]

(Amended 2010)

auxiliary indication. – a means to increase the displayed resolution of a weighing device, such as a rider or vernier on an analog device, or a differentiated least significant digit to the right of the decimal point on a digital device. [2.20]

(Added 2024)

auxiliary indicator. – Any indicator other than the master weight totalizer that indicates the weight of material determined by the scale. [2.21]

axle-load scale. – A scale permanently installed in a fixed location, having a load-receiving element specially adapted to determine the combined load of all wheels (1) on a single axle or (2) on a tandem axle of a highway vehicle. [2.20]

B

badge. – A metal plate affixed to the meter by the manufacturer showing the manufacturer’s name, serial number and model number of the meter, and its rated capacity. [3.33]

balance, zero-load. – See “zero-load balance.” [2.20]

balance indicator. – A combination of elements, one or both of which will oscillate with respect to the other, for indicating the balance condition of a nonautomatic indicating scale. The combination may consist of two indicating edges, lines, or points, or a single edge, line, or point and a graduated scale. [2.20]

balancing mechanism. – A mechanism (including a balance ball) that is designed for adjusting a scale to an accurate zero-load balance condition. [2.20]

base pressure. – The absolute pressure used in defining the gas measurement unit to be used, and is the gauge pressure at the meter plus an agreed atmospheric pressure. [3.33]

basic distance rate. – The charge for distance for all intervals except the initial interval. [5.54]

basic time rate. – The charge for time for all intervals except the initial interval. [5.54]

basic tolerances. – Tolerances on under-registration and on over-registration, or in excess and in deficiency, that are established by a particular code for a particular device under all normal tests, whether maintenance or acceptance. Basic tolerances include minimum tolerance values when these are specified. Special tolerances, identified as such and pertaining to special tests, are not basic tolerances. [2.20, 2.22., 3.34, 3.38, 4.42, 5.54]

batching system. – One in which raw materials are proportioned in pre-determined quantities by weight and/or liquid measure for inclusion in a finished product. [2.22, 3.36]

(Added 2018)

batching meter. – A device used for the purpose of measuring quantities of water to be used in a batching operation. [3.36]

beam. – See “weighbeam.” [2.20]

beam scale. – One on which the weights of loads of various magnitudes are indicated solely by means of one or more weighbeam bars either alone or in combination with counterpoise weights. [2.20]

bell prover. – A calibrated cylindrical metal tank of the annular type with a scale thereon that, in the downward travel in a surrounding tank containing a sealing medium, displaces air through the meter being proved or calibrated. [3.33]

belt-conveyor. – An endless moving belt for transporting material from place to place. [2.21]

belt-conveyor scale. – A device that employs a weighing element in contact with a belt to sense the weight of the material being conveyed and the speed (travel) of the material, and integrates these values to produce total delivered weight. [2.21]

belt-conveyor scale systems area. – The scale system area refers to the scale suspension, weigh idlers attached to the scale suspension, 5 approach (–) idlers, and 5 retreat (+) idlers. [2.21]

(Added 2001)

belt load. – The weight of the material carried by the conveyor belt, expressed in terms of weight units per unit of length (e.g., pounds per foot, kilograms per meter). Also called “belt loading.” [2.21]

(Added 2013)

belt revolution. – The amount of conveyor belt movement or travel that is equivalent to the total length of the conveyor belt. Also referred to as “belt circuit.” [2.21]

(Added 2013)

billed weight. – The weight used in the computation of the freight, postal, or storage charge, whether actual weight or dimensional weight. [5.58]

binary submultiples. – Fractional parts obtained by successively dividing by the number two. Thus, one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixteenth, and so on, are binary submultiples. [1.10]

built-for-purpose device. – Any main device or element which was manufactured with the intent that it be used as, or part of, a weighing or measuring device or system. [1.10]

(Added 2003)

C

calibration parameter. – Any adjustable parameter that can affect measurement or performance accuracy and, due to its nature, needs to be updated on an ongoing basis to maintain device accuracy (e.g., span adjustments, linearization factors, and coarse zero adjustments). [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58.]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2016, 2019, and 2022)

carbon dioxide liquid-measuring device. – A system including a mechanism or machine of (a) the meter or (b) a weighing type of device mounted on a vehicle designed to measure and deliver liquid carbon dioxide. Means may be provided to indicate automatically, for one of a series of unit prices, the total money value of the quantity measured. [3.38]

car-wash timer. – A timer used in conjunction with a coin-operated device to measure the time during which car-wash water, cleaning solutions, or waxing solutions are dispensed. [5.55]

center-reading tank. – One so designed that the gauge rod or surface gauge, when properly positioned for use, will be approximately in the vertical axis of the tank, centrally positioned with respect to the tank walls. [4.43]

cereal grain and oil seeds. – Agricultural commodities including, but not limited to, corn, wheat, oats, barley, flax, rice, sorghum, soybeans, peanuts, dry beans, safflower, sunflower, fescue seed, etc. [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

Certificate of Conformance (CC), Active. – A document issued based on testing by a Participating Laboratory, which the certificate holder maintains in active status under the National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP). The document constitutes evidence of conformance of a type with the requirements of this document, NIST Handbook 44, “Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices,” and the test procedures contained in NCWM Publication 14. By maintaining the Certificate in active status, the Certificate holder declares the intent to continue to manufacture or remanufacture the device consistent with the type and in conformance with the applicable requirements. A device is traceable to an active CC if: (a) it is of the same type identified on the Certificate, and (b) it was manufactured during the period that the Certificate was maintained in active status. For manufacturers of grain moisture meters, maintenance of active status also involves annual participation in the NTEP Laboratory On-going Calibration Program, OCP (Phase II). (Added 2024)

Certificate of Conformance (CC), Inactive. – A document issued based on testing by a Participating Laboratory, which was previously active, but the device, measurement system, instrument or element is no longer being manufactured for commercial applications. However, devices, measurement systems, instruments or elements already manufactured, installed or in inventory may be used, sold, repaired, and resold under inactive CCs. (Added 2024)

chart recorder. – See analog or digital recorder. (Amended 1989)

check rate. – A rate of flow usually 20 % of the capacity rate. [3.33]

checkweighing scale. – One used to verify predetermined weight within prescribed limits. [2.24]

class of grain. – Hard Red Winter Wheat as distinguished from Hard Red Spring Wheat as distinguished from Soft Red Winter Wheat, etc. [5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57]

clear interval between graduations. – The distance between adjacent edges of successive graduations in a series of graduations. If the graduations are “staggered,” the interval shall be measured, if necessary, between a graduation and an extension of the adjacent graduation. (Also see “minimum clear interval.”) [1.10]

cleared. – A taximeter is “cleared” when it is inoperative with respect to all fare indication, when no indication of fare or extras is shown and when all parts are in those positions in which they are designed to be when the vehicle on which the taximeter is installed is not engaged by a passenger. [5.54]

cold-tire pressure. – The pressure in a tire at ambient temperature. [5.53, 5.54]

commercial equipment. – See “equipment.” (Added 2008)

computing scale. – One that indicates the money values of amounts of commodity weighed, at predetermined unit prices, throughout all or part of the weighing range of the scale. [2.20]

computing type or computing type device. – A device designed to indicate, in addition to weight or measure, the total money value of product weighed or measured, for one of a series of unit prices. [1.10]

concave curve. – A change in the angle of inclination of a belt conveyor where the center of the curve is above the conveyor. [2.21]

concentrated load capacity (CLC) (also referred to as Dual Tandem Axle Capacity [DTAC]). – A capacity rating of a vehicle or axle-load scale, specified by the manufacturer, defining the maximum load applied by a group of two axles with a centerline spaced four feet apart and an axle width of eight feet for which the weighbridge is designed. The concentrated load capacity rating is for both test and use. [2.20]

(Added 1988) (Amended 1991, 1994, and 2003)

configuration parameter. – Any adjustable or selectable parameter for a device feature that can affect the accuracy of a transaction or can significantly increase the potential for fraudulent use of the device and, due to its nature, needs to be updated only during device installation or upon replacement of a component (e.g., division value (increment), sensor range, and units of measurement). [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

consecutive-car test train. – A train consisting of cars weighed on a reference scale, then coupled consecutively and run over the coupled-in-motion railway track scale under test. [2.20]

(Added 1990)

construction materials hopper scale. – A scale adapted to weighing construction materials such as sand, gravel, cement, and hot oil. [2.20]

contract sale. – A sale where a written agreement exists, prior to the point of sale, in which both buyer and seller have accepted pricing conditions of the sale. Examples include, but are not limited to: e-commerce, club sales, or pre-purchase agreements. Any devices used in the determination of quantity must comply with NIST Handbook 44. [3.30, 3.32, 3.37]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2002)

conventional scale. – If the use of conversion tables is necessary to obtain a moisture content value, the moisture meter indicating scale is called “conventional scale.” The values indicated by the scale are dimensionless. [5.56(b)]

conversion table. – Any table, graph, slide rule, or other external device used to determine the moisture content from the value indicated by the moisture meter. [5.56(b)]

convex curve. – A change in the angle of inclination of a belt conveyor where the center of the curve is below the conveyor. [2.21]

conveyor stringers. – Support members for the conveyor on which the scale and idlers are mounted. [2.21]

correct. – A piece of equipment is “correct” when, in addition to being accurate, it meets all applicable specification requirements. Equipment that fails to meet any of the requirements for correct equipment is “incorrect.” (Also see “accurate.”) [Appendix A]

correction table. – Any table, graph, slide rule, or other external device used to determine the moisture content from the value indicated by the moisture meter when the indicated value is altered by a parameter not automatically corrected for in the moisture meter (for example, temperature or test weight). [5.56(b)]

counterbalance weight(s). – One intended for application near the butt of a weighbeam for zero-load balancing purposes. [2.20]

counterpoise weight(s). – A slotted or “hanger” weight intended for application near the tip of the weighbeam of a scale having a multiple greater than one. [2.20]

coupled-in-motion railroad weighing system. – A device and related installation characteristics consisting of (1) the associated approach trackage, (2) the scale (i.e., the weighing element, the load-receiving element, and the indicating element with its software), and (3) the exit trackage, which permit the weighing of railroad cars coupled in motion. [2.20, 2.23]

(Added 1992)

crane scale. – One with a nominal capacity of 5 000 pounds or more designed to weigh loads while they are suspended freely from an overhead, track-mounted crane. [2.20]

creep. – A continuous apparent measurement of energy indicated by a system with operating voltage applied and no power consumed (load terminals open circuited). [3.40]

(Added 2022)

cryogenic liquid-measuring device. – A system including a liquid-measuring element designed to measure and deliver cryogenic liquids in the liquid state. [3.34]

(Amended 1986 and 2003)

cryogenic liquids. – Fluids whose normal boiling point is below 120 kelvin ($-243\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). [3.34]

cubic foot, gas. – The amount of a cryogenic liquid in the gaseous state at a temperature of $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ and under a pressure of 14.696 lb/in^2 absolute that occupies one cubic foot (1 ft^3). (See NTP.) [3.34]

current. – The rate of the flow of electrical charge past any one point in a circuit. The unit of measurement is amperes (A) or coulombs (C) per second. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

D

“d,” dimension division value. – The smallest increment that the device displays for any axis and length of object in that axis. [5.58]

d, value scale division. – See “scale division, value of (d).” [2.20, 2.22]

D_{max} (maximum load of the measuring range). – Largest value of a quantity (mass) which is applied to a load cell during test or use. This value shall not be greater than E_{max} . [2.20]

(Added 2005)

D_{min} (minimum load of the measuring range). – Smallest value of a quantity (mass) which is applied to a load cell during test or use. This value shall not be less than E_{min} . [2.20]

(Added 2006)

data acquisition time (DAT). – The total time an object is completely on a load-receiving element while it is being weighed in motion. An object is completely on a load-receiving element from the time the trailing edge of an object to be weighed first moves onto the load-receiving element up to the time the leading edge of the object first moves off the load-receiving element. This time duration is affected by the length of the load-receiving element, speed of the object to be weighed, and the length of the object to be weighed. [2.20]

(Added 2021)

dairy-product-test scale. – A scale used in determining the moisture content of butter and/or cheese or in determining the butterfat content of milk, cream, or butter. [2.20]

decimal submultiples. – Parts obtained by successively dividing by the number 10. Thus 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, and so on are decimal submultiples. [1.10]

decreasing-load test. – A test for automatic-indicating scales only, wherein the performance of the scale is tested as the load is reduced. [2.20, 2.22]
(Amended 1987)

deficiency. – See “excess and deficiency.” [1.10]

diesel gallon equivalent (DGE). – Diesel gallon equivalent (DGE) means 6.384 pounds of compressed natural gas or 6.059 pounds of liquefied natural gas. [3.37]
(Added 2016)

digital type. – A system of indication or recording of the selector type or one that advances intermittently in which all values are presented digitally, or in numbers. In a digital indicating or recording element, or in digital representation, there are no graduations. [1.10]

dimensional offset. – The effect of eliminating the conveyance material on a measurement made by a multiple dimension measuring device resulting in only the object intended to be measured being measured. [5.58.]
(Added 2021)

dimensional weight (or dim, weight). – A value computed by dividing the object’s volume by a conversion factor; it may be used for the calculation of charges when the value is greater than the actual weight. [5.58]
(Added 2004)

direct current (DC). – An electric current that flows in one direction. [3.40]
(Added 2022)

direct sale. – A sale in which both parties in the transaction are present when the quantity is being determined. An unattended automated or customer-operated weighing or measuring system is considered to represent the device/business owner in transactions involving an unattended device. [1.10]
(Amended 1993)

discharge hose. – A flexible hose connected to the discharge outlet of a measuring device or its discharge line. [3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39]
(Added 1987) (Amended 2019)

discharge line. – A rigid pipe connected to the outlet of a measuring device. [3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.37, 3.39]
(Added 1987) (Amended 2019)

discrimination (of an automatic-indicating scale). – The value of the test load on the load-receiving element of the scale that will produce a specified minimum change of the indicated or recorded value on the scale. [2.20, 2.22]

dispenser. – See motor-fuel device. [3.30, 3.37]

distributed-car test train. – A train consisting of cars weighed first on a reference scale, cars coupled consecutively in groups at different locations within the train, then run over the coupled-in-motion railway track scale under test. The groups are typically placed at the front, middle, and rear of the train. [2.20]
(Added 1990)

dry hose. – A discharge hose intended to be completely drained at the end of each delivery of product. (Also see “dry-hose type.”) [3.30, 3.31]
(Amended 2002)

dry-hose type. – A type of device in which it is intended that the discharge hose be completely drained following the mechanical operations involved in each delivery. (Also see “dry hose.”) [3.30, 3.31, 3.34, 3.35]

dynamic monorail weighing system. – A weighing system which employs hardware or software to compensate for dynamic effects from the load or the system that do not exist in static weighing, in order to provide a stable indication. Dynamic factors may include shock or impact loading, system vibrations, oscillations, etc., and can occur even when the load is not moving across the load-receiving element. [2.20]

(Added 1999)

E

e, value of verification scale interval. – See “verification scale interval, value of (e).” [2.20]

E_{max} (maximum capacity). – Largest value of a quantity (mass) which may be applied to a load cell without exceeding the mpe. [2.20]

(Added 2005)

E_{min} (minimum dead load). – Smallest value of a quantity (mass) which may be applied to a load cell during test or use without exceeding the mpe. [2.20]

(Added 2006)

e_{min} (minimum verification scale division). – The smallest scale division for which a weighing element complies with the applicable requirements. [2.24]

(Added 1997) (Amended 2025)

e_{min} (minimum verification scale interval). – The smallest verification scale interval for which a weighing element complies with the applicable requirements. [2.20]

(Added 2025)

electric vehicle, plug-in. – A vehicle that employs electrical energy as a primary or secondary mode of propulsion. Plug-in electric vehicles may be all-electric vehicles (EVs) or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs). All-electric vehicles are powered by an electric motor and battery at all times. All-electric vehicles may also be called battery-electric vehicles (BEVs). Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles employ both an electric motor and an internal combustion engine that consumes either conventional or alternative fuel or a fuel cell. In a parallel type hybrid-electric vehicle, either the electric motor or the engine may propel the vehicle. In a series type hybrid-electric vehicle, the engine or fuel cell generates electricity that is then used by the electric motor to propel the vehicle. EVs, BEVs, and PHEVs are capable of receiving and storing electricity via connection to an external electrical supply. Not all hybrid-electric vehicles are of the plug-in type. Hybrid-electric vehicles that do not have the capability to receive electrical energy from an external supply (HEVs) generate electrical energy onboard with the internal combustion engine, regenerative braking, or both. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE). – A device or system designed and used specifically to transfer electrical energy to an electric vehicle, either as charge transferred via physical or wireless connection, by loading a fully charged battery, or by other means. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

electricity as vehicle fuel. – Electrical energy transferred to and/or stored onboard an electric vehicle primarily for the purpose of propulsion. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

electronic link. – An electronic connection between the weighing/load-receiving or other sensing element and indicating element where one recognizes the other and neither can be replaced without calibration. [2.20]

(Added 2001)

element. – A portion of a weighing or measuring device or system which performs a specific function and can be separated, evaluated separately, and is subject to specified full or partial error limits.

(Added 2002)

energy. – The integral of active power with respect to time. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

energy flow. – The flow of energy between line and load terminals (conductors) of an electricity system. Flow from the line to the load terminals is considered energy delivered. Energy flowing in the opposite direction (i.e., from the load to line terminals) is considered as energy received. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

equal-arm scale. – A scale having only a single lever with equal arms (that is, with a multiple of one), equipped with two similar or dissimilar load-receiving elements (pan, plate, platter, scoop, or the like), one intended to receive material being weighed and the other intended to receive weights. There may or may not be a weighbeam. [2.20]

equipment, commercial. – Weights, measures, and weighing and measuring devices, instruments, elements, and systems or portion thereof, used or employed in establishing the measurement or in computing any basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure. As used in this definition, measurement includes the determination of size, quantity, value, extent, area, composition (limited to meat and poultry), constituent value (for grain), or measurement of quantities, things, produce, or articles for distribution or consumption, purchased, offered, or submitted for sale, hire, or award. [1.10, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 4.40, 5.51, 5.56.(a), 5.56.(b), 5.57, 5.58, 5.59]

(Added 2008) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

event counter. – A non-resettable counter that increments once each time the mode that permits changes to sealable parameters is entered and one or more changes are made to sealable calibration or configuration parameters of a device. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

event logger. – A form of audit trail containing a series of records where each record contains the number from the event counter corresponding to the change to a sealable parameter, the identification of the parameter that was changed, the time and date when the parameter was changed, and the new value of the parameter. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

EVSE field reference standard. – A portable apparatus that is traceable to NIST and is used as a standard to test EVSEs in commercial applications. This instrument is also known as a portable standard or working standard. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

excess and deficiency. – When an instrument or device is of such a character that it has a value of its own that can be determined, its error is said to be “in excess” or “in deficiency,” depending upon whether its actual value is, respectively, greater or less than its nominal value. (Also see “nominal.”) Examples of instruments having errors “in excess” are: a linear measure that is too long; a liquid measure that is too large; and a weight that is “heavy.” Examples

of instruments having errors “in deficiency” are: a lubricating-oil bottle that is too small; a vehicle tank compartment that is too small; and a weight that is “light.” [1.10]

extended display mode. – A means to temporarily change the scale division (d) to a value less than the verification scale interval (e), following a manual command. [2.20]

(Added 2024)

extras. – Charges to be paid by a passenger in addition to the fare, including any charge at a flat rate for the transportation of passengers in excess of a stated number and any charge for the transportation of baggage. [5.54]

F

face. – That side of a taximeter on which passenger charges are indicated. [5.54]

face. – That portion of a computing-type pump or dispenser which displays the actual computation of price per unit, delivered quantity, and total sale price. In the case of some electronic displays, this may not be an integral part of the pump or dispenser. [3.30, 3.32, 3.37, 3.39, and 3.40]

(Added 1987) (Amended 2022)

fare. – That portion of the charge for the hire of a vehicle that is automatically calculated by a taximeter through the operation of the distance and/or time mechanism. [5.54]

farm milk tank. – A unit for measuring milk or other fluid dairy product, comprising a combination of (1) a stationary or portable tank, whether or not equipped with means for cooling its contents, (2) means for reading the level of liquid in the tank, such as a removable gauge rod or a surface gauge, and (3) a chart for converting level-of-liquid readings to volume; or such a unit in which readings are made on a gauge rod or surface gauge directly in terms of volume. Each compartment of a subdivided tank shall, for purposes of this code, be construed to be a “farm milk tank.” [4.43]

feeding mechanism. – The means for depositing material to be weighed on the belt conveyor. [2.21]

ft³/h. – Cubic feet per hour. [3.33]

fifth wheel. – A commercially-available distance-measuring device which, after calibration, is recommended for use as a field transfer standard for testing the accuracy of taximeters and odometers on rented vehicles. [5.53, 5.54]

fifth-wheel test. – A distance test similar to a road test, except that the distance traveled by the vehicle under test is determined by a mechanism known as a “fifth wheel” that is attached to the vehicle and that independently measures and indicates the distance. [5.53, 5.54]

flat rate. – A rate selection that when applied results in the indication of a fixed (non-incrementing) amount for passenger charges. This rate shall be included on the statement of established rates that is required to be posted in the vehicle. [5.54.]

(Added 2016)

fractional bar. – A weighbeam bar of relatively small capacity for obtaining indications intermediate between notches or graduations on a main or tare bar. [2.20]

G

gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE). – Gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) means 5.660 pounds of compressed natural gas. [3.37]

(Added 1994) (Amended 2016)

gauge pressure. – The difference between the pressure at the meter and the atmospheric pressure (psi). [3.33]

gauge rod. – A graduated, “dip-stick” type of measuring rod designed to be partially immersed in the liquid and to be read at the point where the liquid surface crosses the rod. [4.42]

gauging. – The process of determining and assigning volumetric values to specific graduations on the gauge or gauge rod that serve as the basis for the tank volume chart. [4.42]

graduated interval. – The distance from the center of one graduation to the center of the next graduation in a series of graduations. (Also see “value of minimum graduated interval.”) [1.10]

graduation. – A defining line or one of the lines defining the subdivisions of a graduated series. The term includes such special forms as raised or indented or scored reference “lines” and special characters such as dots. (Also see “main graduation” and “subordinate graduation.”) [1.10]

grain class. – Different grains within the same grain type. For example, there are six classes for the grain type “wheat:” Durum Wheat, Hard Red Spring Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Hard White Wheat, and Soft White Wheat. [5.56(a), 5.57]

(Added 2007)

grain hopper scale. – One adapted to the weighing of individual loads of varying amounts of grain. [2.20]

grain moisture meter. – Any device indicating either directly or through conversion tables and/or correction tables the moisture content of cereal grains and oil seeds. Also termed “moisture meter.” [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

grain sample. – That portion of grain or seed taken from a bulk quantity of grain or seed to be bought or sold and used to determine the moisture content of the bulk. [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

grain-test scale. – A scale adapted to weighing grain samples used in determining moisture content, dockage, weight per unit volume, etc. [2.20]

grain type. – See “kind of grain.” [5.56(a), 5.57]

(Added 2007)

gravity discharge. – A type of device designed for discharge by gravity. [3.30, 3.31]

H

head pulley. – The pulley at the discharge end of the belt conveyor. The power drive to drive the belt is generally applied to the head pulley. [2.21]

hertz (Hz). – Frequency or cycles per second. One cycle of an alternating current or voltage is one complete set of positive and negative values of the current or voltage. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

hexahedron. – A geometric solid (i.e., box) with six rectangular or square plane surfaces. [5.58]

(Added 2008)

hired. – A taximeter is “hired” when it is operative with respect to all applicable indications of fare or extras. The indications of fare include time and distance where applicable unless qualified by another indication of “Time Not Recording” or an equivalent expression. [5.54]

hopper scale. – A scale designed for weighing bulk commodities whose load-receiving element is a tank, box, or hopper mounted on a weighing element. (Also see “automatic hopper scale,” “grain hopper scale,” and “construction materials hopper scale.”) [2.20]

I

idlers or idler rollers. – Freely turning cylinders mounted on a frame to support the conveyor belt. For a flat belt, the idlers consist of one or more horizontal cylinders transverse to the direction of belt travel. For a troughed belt, the idlers consist of one or more horizontal cylinders and one or more cylinders at an angle to the horizontal to lift the sides of the belt to form a trough. [2.21]

idler space. – The center-to-center distance between idler rollers measured parallel to the belt. [2.21]

increasing-load test. – The normal basic performance test for a scale in which observations are made as increments of test load are successively added to the load-receiving element of the scale. [2.20, 2.22]

increment. – The value of the smallest change in value that can be indicated or recorded by a digital device in normal operation. [1.10]

index of an indicator. – The particular portion of an indicator that is directly utilized in making a reading. [1.10]

indicating element. – An element incorporated in a weighing or measuring device by means of which its performance relative to quantity or money value is “read” from the device itself as, for example, an index-and-graduated-scale combination, a weighbeam-and-poise combination, a digital indicator, and the like. (Also see “primary indicating or recording element.”) [1.10]

indicator, balance. – See “balance indicator.” [2.20]

initial distance or time interval. – The interval corresponding to the initial money drop. [5.54]

initial zero-setting mechanism. – See “initial zero-setting mechanism” under “zero-setting mechanism.” [2.20]
(Added 1990)

in-service light indicator. – A light used to indicate that a timing device is in operation. [5.55]

integrator. – A device used with a belt-conveyor scale that combines conveyor belt load (e.g., lb/ft) and belt travel (e.g., feet) to produce a total weight of material passing over the belt-conveyor scale. An integrator may be a separate, detached mechanism or may be a component within a totalizing device. (Also see “master weight totalizer.”) [2.21]
(Added 2013)

interval, clear, between graduations. – See “clear interval between graduations.” [1.10]

interval, graduated. – See “graduated interval.” [1.10]

irregularly-shaped object. – Any object that is not a hexahedron shape. [5.58]
(Added 2008)

J

jewelers’ scale. – One adapted to weighing gems and precious metals. [2.20]

K

kilowatt (kW). – A unit of power equal to 1 000 watts (W). [3.40]

(Added 2022)

kilowatt-hour (kWh). – A unit of energy equal to 1 000 watthours (Wh). [3.40]

(Added 2022)

kind of grain. – Corn as distinguished from soybeans as distinguished from wheat, etc. [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

L

label. – A printed ticket, to be attached to a package, produced by a printer that is a part of a prepackaging scale or that is an auxiliary device. [2.20]

large-delivery device. – Devices used primarily for single deliveries greater than 200 gallons, 2 000 liters, 20 000 cubic feet, 2 000 kilograms, or 2 000 pounds. [3.34, 3.38]

laundry-drier timer. – A timer used in conjunction with a coin-operated device to measure the period of time that a laundry drier is in operation. [5.55]

liquefied petroleum gas. – A petroleum product composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures thereof: propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes. [3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.37]

liquefied petroleum gas liquid-measuring device. – A system including a mechanism or machine of the meter type designed to measure and deliver liquefied petroleum gas in the liquid state by a definite quantity, whether installed in a permanent location or mounted on a vehicle. Means may or may not be provided to indicate automatically, for one of a series of unit prices, the total money value of the liquid measured. [3.32]

(Amended 1987)

liquefied petroleum gas retail motor-fuel device. – A device designed for the measurement and delivery of liquefied petroleum gas used as a fuel for internal combustion engines in vehicles bearing a state or federal license plate for use on public roads. The term means the same as “retail motor-fuel dispenser” and “retail motor-fuel device” as it appears in section 3.32 LPG and Anhydrous Ammonia Liquid-Measuring Devices. [3.32]

(Added 2022)

liquefied petroleum gas vapor-measuring device. – A system including a mechanism or device of the meter type, equipped with a totalizing index, designed to measure and deliver liquefied petroleum gas in the vapor state by definite volumes, and generally installed in a permanent location. The meters are similar in construction and operation to the conventional natural- and manufactured-gas meters. [3.33]

liquid fuel. – Any liquid used for fuel purposes, that is, as a fuel, including motor-fuel. [3.30, 3.31]

liquid-fuel device. – A device designed for the measurement and delivery of liquid fuels. [3.30]

liquid-measuring device. – A mechanism or machine designed to measure and deliver liquid by definite volume. Means may or may not be provided to indicate automatically, for one of a series of unit prices, the total money value of the liquid measured, or to make deliveries corresponding to specific money values at a definite unit price. [3.30]

liquid volume correction factor. – A correction factor used to adjust the liquid volume of a cryogenic product at the time of measurement to the liquid volume at NBP. [3.34]

livestock scale. – A scale equipped with stock racks and gates and adapted to weighing livestock standing on the scale platform. [2.20]

(Amended 1989)

load, full. – A test condition with rated voltage, current at 100 % of test amps level, and power factor of 1.0. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

load, light. – A test condition with rated voltage, current at 10 % of test amps level, and power factor of 1.0. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

load cell. – A device, whether electric, hydraulic, or pneumatic, that produces a signal (change in output) proportional to the load applied. [2.20, 2.21, 2.23]

load cell verification interval (v). – The load cell interval, expressed in units of mass, used in the test of the load cell for accuracy classification. [2.20, 2.21]

(Added 1996)

loading point. – A location on a conveyor where the material is received by the belt. The location of the discharge from a hopper, chute, or pre-feed device used to supply material to a conveyor. [2.21]

(Amended 2013)

load-receiving element. – That element of a scale that is designed to receive the load to be weighed; for example, platform, deck, rail, hopper, platter, plate, scoop. [2.20, 2.21, 2.23]

location services. – Any of the various technologies used to determine the geographical location of a receiving unit in or physically attached to a vehicle. These technologies may include but are not limited to: global positioning services; cellular networks; or wi-fi networks. [5.54]

(Added 2017)

low-flame test. – A test simulating extremely low-flow rates such as caused by pilot lights. [3.33]

lubricant device. – A device designed for the measurement and delivery of liquid lubricants, including, but not limited to, heavy gear lubricants and automatic transmission fluids (automotive). [3.30]

M

m³/h. – Cubic meters per hour. [3.33]

main bar. – A principal weighbeam bar, usually of relatively large capacity as compared with other bars of the same weighbeam. (On an automatic-indicating scale equipped with a weighbeam, the main weighbeam bar is frequently called the “capacity bar.”) [2.20]

main graduation. – A graduation defining the primary or principal subdivisions of a graduated series. (Also see “graduation.”) [1.10]

main-weighbeam elements. – The combination of a main bar and its fractional bar, or a main bar alone if no fractional bar is associated with it. [2.20]

manual zero-setting mechanism. – See “manual zero-setting mechanism” under “zero-setting mechanism.” [2.20]

manufactured device. – Any commercial weighing or measuring device shipped as new from the original equipment manufacturer. [1.10]

(Amended 2001)

mass flow meter. – A device that measures the mass of a product flowing through the system. The mass measurement may be determined directly from the effects of mass on the sensing unit or may be inferred by measuring the properties of the product, such as the volume, density, temperature, or pressure, and displaying the quantity in mass units. [3.37]

master meter, electric. – An electric watthour meter owned, maintained, and used for commercial billing purposes by the serving utility. All the electric energy served to a submetered service system is recorded by the master meter. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

master meter test method. – A method of testing milk tanks that utilizes an approved master meter system for measuring test liquid removed from or introduced into the tank. [4.42]

master weight totalizer. – A primary indicating element used with a belt-conveyor scale that incorporates the function of an integrator to indicate the totalized weight of material passed over the scale. (Also see “integrator.”) [2.21]

(Amended 2013)

material test. – The test of a belt-conveyor scale using material (preferably that for which the device is normally used) that has been weighed to an accuracy of 0.1 %. [2.21]

(Amended 1989)

maximum capacity. – The largest load that may be accurately weighed. [2.20, 2.24]

(Added 1999)

maximum cargo load. – The maximum cargo load for trucks is the difference between the manufacturer’s rated gross vehicle weight and the actual weight of the vehicle having no cargo load. [5.53]

maximum current deliverable (MCD). – The maximum current that the EVSE can deliver as installed under optimum conditions. [3.40]

(Added 2024)

maximum deliverable amperage (MDA). – The maximum current available from the EVSE at the time of the test as determined by the Control Pilot Pulse Width Modulation signal or via digital communication between the EVSE and EV or test equipment. [3.40]

(Added 2024)

measurement field. – A region of space or the measurement pattern produced by the measuring instrument in which objects are placed or passed through, either singly or in groups, when being measured by a single device. [5.58]

measuring element. – That portion of a complete multiple dimension measuring device that does not include the indicating element. [5.58]

meter, electricity. – An electric watthour meter. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

meter register. – An observation index for the cumulative reading of the gas flow through the meter. In addition, there are one or two proving circles in which one revolution of the test hand represents $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, or 10 cubic feet, or 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, or 0.25 cubic meter, depending on meter size. If two proving circles are present, the circle representing the smallest volume per revolution is referred to as the “leak-test circle.” [3.33]

metrological components. – Elements or features of a measurement device or system that perform the measurement process or that may affect the final quantity determination or resulting price determinations. This includes accessories that can affect the validity of transactions based upon the measurement process. The measurement process includes determination of quantities; the transmission, processing, storage, or other corrections or adjustments of measurement data or values; and the indication or recording of measurement values or other derived values such as price or worth or charges. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

metrological integrity (of a device). – The design, features, operation, installation, or use of a device that facilitates (1) the accuracy and validity of a measurement or transaction, (2) compliance of the device with weights and measures requirements, or (3) the suitability of the device for a given application. [1.10, 2.20]

(Added 1993)

minimum capacity. – The smallest load that may be accurately weighed. The weighing results may be subject to excessive error if used below this value. [2.20, 2.24]

(Added 1999)

minimum clear interval. – The shortest distance between adjacent graduations when the graduations are not parallel. (Also see “clear interval.”) [3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.38, 5.50, 5.51, 5.56(b)]

minimum delivery. – The least amount of weight that is to be delivered as a single weight by a belt-conveyor scale system in normal use. [2.21]

minimum load cell verification interval. – See $v_{\min}$

minimum measured quantity (MMQ). – The smallest quantity delivered for which the measurement is to within the applicable tolerances for that system. [3.37, 3.39, 3.40]

(Added 2019) (Amended 2022)

minimum tolerance. – Minimum tolerances are the smallest tolerance values that can be applied to a scale. Minimum tolerances are determined on the basis of the value of the minimum graduated interval or the nominal or reading face capacity of the scale. (Also see definition for basic tolerances.) [2.20, 2.22, 2.24]

minimum totaled load. – The least amount of weight for which the scale is considered to be performing accurately. [2.21]

moisture content (wet basis). – The mass of water in a grain or seed sample (determined by the reference method) divided by the mass of the grain or seed sample expressed as a percentage (%). [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

money drop. – An increment of fare indication. The “initial money drop” is the first increment of fare indication following activation of the taximeter. [5.54]

money-operated type. – A device designed to be released for service by the insertion of money, or to be actuated by the insertion of money to make deliveries of product. [1.10]

motor-fuel. – Liquid used as fuel for internal-combustion engines. [3.30]

motor-fuel device or motor-fuel dispenser or retail motor-fuel device. – A device designed for the measurement and delivery of liquids used as fuel for internal-combustion engines. The term “motor-fuel dispenser” means the same as “motor-fuel device;” the term “retail motor-fuel device” applies to a unique category of device. (Also see definitions of “retail device” and “liquefied petroleum gas retail motor-fuel device.”) [3.30 and 3.37]

(Amended 2022)

multi-class. – A description of a grouping of grain classes, from the same grain type, in one calibration. A multi-class grain calibration may include (1) all the classes of a grain type (all-class calibration), or (2) some of the classes of a grain type within the calibration. [5.56(a), 5.57.]

(Added 2007)

multi-interval scale. – A scale having one weighing range which is divided into partial weighing ranges (segments), each with different scale intervals, with each partial weighing range (segment) determined automatically according to the load applied, both on increasing and decreasing loads. [2.20]

(Added 1995)

multi-jet water meter. – A water meter in which the moving element takes the form of a multiblade rotor mounted on a vertical spindle within a cylindrical measuring chamber. The liquid enters the measuring chamber through several tangential orifices around the circumference and leaves the measuring chamber through another set of tangential orifices placed at a different level in the measuring chamber. These meters register by recording the revolutions of a rotor set in motion by the force of flowing water striking the blades. [3.36]

(Added 2003)

multiple. – An integral multiple; that is, a result obtained by multiplying by a whole number. (Also see “multiple of a scale.”) [1.10]

multiple cell application load cell. – A load cell intended for use in a weighing system which incorporates more than one load cell. A multiple cell application load cell is designated with the letter “M” or the term “Multiple.” (Also see “single cell application load cell.”) [2.20]

(Added 1999)

multiple range scale. – A scale having two or more weighing ranges with different maximum capacities and different scale intervals for the same load receptor, each range extending from zero to its maximum capacity. [2.20]

(Added 1995)

multiple of a scale. – In general, the multiplying power of the entire system of levers or other basic weighing elements. (On a beam scale, the multiple of the scale is the number of pounds on the load-receiving element that will be counterpoised by one pound applied to the tip pivot of the weighbeam.) [2.20]

multi-revolution scale. – An automatic-indicating scale having a nominal capacity that is a multiple of the reading-face capacity and that is achieved by more than one complete revolution of the indicator. [2.20]

multiple-tariff taximeter. – One that may be set to calculate fares at any one of two or more rates. [5.54]

N

nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL). – A laboratory that conducts testing and certification that is recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). [3.40]

(Added 2022)

National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP). – A program administered by NCWM. It is a program of cooperation between the NCWM, NIST, other federal agencies, the states, and the private sector for determining, on a uniform

basis, conformance of a type with the relevant provisions of NIST Handbook 44 “Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices,” and NCWM, Publication 14, “National Type Evaluation Program, Technical Policy, Checklists, and Test Procedures.”

(Added 2024)

NBP. – Normal Boiling Point of a cryogenic liquid at 14.696 lb/in² absolute. [3.34]

NTP. – Normal Temperature and Pressure of a cryogen at a temperature of 21 °C (70 °F) and a pressure of 101.325 kPa (14.696 lb/in² absolute). [3.34]

NTP density and volume correction factor. – A correction factor used to adjust the liquid volume of a cryogenic product at the time of measurement to the gas equivalent at NTP. [3.34]

natural gas. – A gaseous fuel, composed primarily of methane, that is suitable for compression and dispensing into a fuel storage container(s) for use as an engine fuel. [3.37]

(Added 1994)

negotiated rate. – A rate selection that, when applied, results in a fixed (non-incrementing) amount for passenger charges and is based on a value that has been agreed upon by the operator and passenger. [5.54]

(Added 2016)

n_{max} (maximum number of scale divisions). – The maximum number of scale divisions for which a main element or load cell complies with the applicable requirements. The maximum number of scale divisions permitted for an installation is limited to the lowest n_{max} marked on the scale indicating element, weighing element, or load cell. [2.21, 2.24]

(Added 1997) (Amended 2024)

n_{max} (maximum number of verification scale intervals). – The maximum number of verification scale intervals for which a main element or load cell complies with the applicable requirements. The maximum number of verification scale intervals permitted for an installation is limited to the lowest n_{max} marked on the scale indicating element, weighing element, or load cell. [2.20]

(Added 2024)

no-load reference value. – A positive weight value indication with no load in the load-receiving element (hopper) of the scale. (Used with automatic bulk-weighing systems and certain single-draft, manually-operated receiving hopper scales installed below grade and used to receive grain.) [2.20]

nominal. – Refers to “intended” or “named” or “stated,” as opposed to “actual.” For example, the “nominal” value of something is the value that it is supposed or intended to have, the value that it is claimed or stated to have, or the value by which it is commonly known. Thus, “1-pound weight,” “1-gallon measure,” “1-yard indication,” and “500-pound scale” are statements of nominal values; corresponding actual values may be greater or lesser. (Also see nominal capacity of a scale.) [1.10]

nominal capacity. – The nominal capacity of a scale is (a) the largest weight indication that can be obtained by the use of all of the reading or recording elements in combination, including the amount represented by any removable weights furnished or ordinarily furnished with the scale, but excluding the amount represented by any extra removable weights not ordinarily furnished with the scale, and excluding also the capacity of any auxiliary weighing attachment not contemplated by the original design of the scale, and excluding any fractional bar with a capacity less than 2½ % of the sum of the capacities of the remaining reading elements, or (b) the capacity marked on the scale by the manufacturer, whichever is less. (Also see “nominal capacity, batching scale”; “nominal capacity, hopper scale.”) [2.20]

nominal capacity, batching scale. – The nominal capacity of a batching scale is the capacity as marked on the scale by the scale manufacturer, or the sum of the products of the volume of each of the individual hoppers, in terms of cubic feet, times the weight per cubic foot of the heaviest material weighed in each hopper, whichever is less. [2.20]

nominal capacity, hopper scale. – The nominal capacity of a hopper scale is the capacity as marked on the scale by the scale manufacturer, or the product of the volume of the hopper in bushels or cubic feet times the maximum weight per bushel or cubic foot, as the case may be, of the commodity normally weighed, whichever is less. [2.20]

non-automatic checkweigher. – A weighing instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process, used to subdivide items of different weights into one or more subgroups, such as identifying packages that have acceptable or unacceptable fill levels according to the value of the difference between their weight and a pre-determined set point. [2.24]

Notes: Determining the weighing result includes any intelligent action of the operator that affects the result, such as deciding and taking an action when an indication is stable or adjusting the weight of the weighed load.

Deciding the weighing result is acceptable means making a decision regarding the acceptance of each weighing result on observing the indication or releasing a print-out. The weighing process allows the operator to take an action which influences the weighing result in the case where the weighing result is not acceptable.

(Added 2004)

non-automatic weighing instrument. – A weighing instrument or system that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to determine the weighing result or to decide that it is acceptable. [2.20, 2.24]

Notes: Determining the weighing result includes any intelligent action of the operator that affects the result, such as deciding and taking an action when an indication is stable or adjusting the weight of the weighed load.

Deciding the weighing result is acceptable means making a decision regarding the acceptance of each weighing result on observing the indication or releasing a print-out. The weighing process allows the operator to take an action which influences the weighing result in the case where the weighing result is not acceptable.

(Added 2004) (Amended 2005)

non-resettable totalizer. – An element interfaced with the measuring or weighing element that indicates the cumulative registration of the measured quantity with no means to return to zero. [3.30, 3.37, 3.39, 3.40]

(Added 2019) (Amended 2022)

nonretroactive. – “Nonretroactive” requirements are enforceable after the effective date for:

1. D-devices manufactured within a state after the effective date;
2. D-both new and used devices brought into a state after the effective date; and
3. D-devices used in noncommercial applications which are placed into commercial use after the effective date.

Nonretroactive requirements are not enforceable with respect to devices that are in commercial service in the state as of the effective date or to new equipment in the stock of a manufacturer or a dealer in the state as of the effective date. (*Nonretroactive requirements are printed in italic type.*) [1.10]

(Amended 1989)

nose-iron. – A slide-mounted, manually-adjustable pivot assembly for changing the multiple of a lever. [2.20]

notes. – A section included in each of a number of codes, containing instructions, pertinent directives, and other specific information pertaining to the testing of devices. Notes are primarily directed to weights and measures officials.

O

odometer. – A device that automatically indicates the total distance traveled by a vehicle. For the purpose of this code, this definition includes hub odometers, cable-driven odometers, and the distance-indicating or odometer portions of “speedometer” assemblies for automotive vehicles. [5.53]

official grain samples. – Grain or seed used by the official as the official transfer standard from the reference standard method to test the accuracy and precision of grain moisture meters. [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

official with statutory authority. – The representative of the jurisdiction(s) responsible for certifying the accuracy of the device. [2.20, 2.21, 2.22]

(Added 1991)

ohm (Ω). – The practical unit of electric resistance that allows one ampere of current to flow when the impressed potential is one volt. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

operating tire pressure. – The pressure in a tire immediately after a vehicle has been driven for at least 5 miles or 8 kilometers. [5.53, 5.54]

over-and-under indicator. – An automatic-indicating element incorporated in or attached to a scale and comprising an indicator and a graduated scale with a central or intermediate “zero” graduation and a limited range of weight graduations on either side of the zero graduation, for indicating weights greater than and less than the predetermined values for which other elements of the scale may be set. (A scale having an over-and-under indicator is classed as an automatic-indicating scale.) [2.20]

overregistration and underregistration. – When an instrument or device is of such a character that it indicates or records values as a result of its operation, its error is said to be in the direction of overregistration or underregistration, depending upon whether the indications are, respectively, greater or less than they should be. Examples of devices having errors of “overregistration” are: a fabric-measuring device that indicates more than the true length of material passed through it; and a liquid-measuring device that indicates more than the true amount of the liquid delivered by the device. Examples of devices having errors of “underregistration” are: a meter that indicates less than the true amount of product that it delivers; and a weighing scale that indicates or records less than the true weight of the applied load. [1.10]

P

parallax. – The apparent displacement, or apparent difference in height or width, of a graduation or other object with respect to a fixed reference, as viewed from different points. [1.10]

parking meter. – A coin-operated device for measuring parking time for vehicles. [5.55]

passenger vehicles. – Vehicles such as automobiles, recreational vehicles, limousines, ambulances, and hearses. [5.53]

percent registration. – Percent registration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Percent Registration} = \frac{\text{Wh measured by EVSE}}{\text{Wh measured by STANDARD}} \times 100$$

[3.40]

(Added 2022)

performance requirements. – Performance requirements include all tolerance requirements and, in the case of nonautomatic-indicating scales, sensitivity requirements (SR). (Also see definitions for “tolerance” and “sensitivity requirement.”) [1.10]

point-based railroad weighing systems. – An in-motion-railroad weighing system designed to weigh wheel(s) of a railway car when centered on the load sensor within a weighing zone typically of 2 inches or less. The weight of the wheels are added to obtain the total weight of the cars and train which are used for any transaction. [2.20]

(Added 2021)

point-of-sale system. – An assembly of elements including a weighing or measuring element, an indicating element, and a recording element (and may also be equipped with a “scanner”) used to complete a direct sales transaction. The system components, when operated together, must be capable of the following:

1. determining the weight or measure of a product or service offered;
2. calculating a charge for the product or service based on the weight or measure and an established price/rate structure;
3. determining a total cost that includes all associated charges involved with the transaction; and
4. providing a sales receipt.

[2.20, 3.30, 3.32, 3.37, 3.39]

(Added 1986) (Amended 1997, 2015, and 2019)

poise. – A movable weight mounted upon or suspended from a weighbeam bar and used in combination with graduations, and frequently with notches, on the bar to indicate weight values. (A suspended poise is commonly called a “hanging poise.”) [2.20]

postal scale. – A scale (usually a computing scale) designed for use to determine shipping weight or delivery charges for letters or parcels delivered by the U.S. Postal Service or private shipping companies. A weight classifier may be used as a postal scale. [2.20]

(Added 1987)

power factor (PF). – The ratio of “active power” to “apparent power” in an AC circuit. It describes the efficient use of available power. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

prepackaging scale. – A computing scale specially designed for putting up packages of random weights in advance of sale. [2.20]

prescription scale. – A scale or balance adapted to weighing the ingredients of medicinal and other formulas prescribed by physicians and others and used or intended to be used in the ordinary trade of pharmacists. [2.20]

pressure type (device). – A type of device designed for operation with the liquid under artificially produced pressure. [3.30, 3.31]

primary indicating or recording elements. – The term “primary” is applied to those principal indicating (visual) elements and recording elements that are designed to, or may, be used by the operator in the normal commercial use of a device. The term “primary” is applied to any element or elements that may be the determining factor in arriving at the sale representation when the device is used commercially. (Examples of primary elements are the visual indicators for meters or scales not equipped with ticket printers or other recording elements and both the visual indicators and the ticket printers or other recording elements for meters or scales so equipped.) The term “primary” is not applied to such auxiliary elements as, for example, the totalizing register or predetermined-stop mechanism on a meter or the means for producing a running record of successive weighing operations, these elements being

supplementary to those that are the determining factors in sales representations of individual deliveries or weights. (Also see “indicating element” and “recording element.”) [1.10, 3.40]

(Amended 2022)

prover method. – A method of testing milk tanks that utilizes approved volumetric prover(s) for measuring the test liquid removed from or introduced into the tank. [4.42]

prover oil. – A light oil of low vapor pressure used as a sealing medium in bell provers, cubic-foot bottles, and portable cubic-foot standards. [3.33]

proving indicator. – The test hand or pointer of the proving or leak-test circle on the meter register or index. [3.33, 3.36.]

R

“r” factor. – A computation for determining the suitability of a vehicle scale for weighing vehicles with varying axle configurations. The factor was derived by dividing the weights in FHWA Federal Highway Bridge Gross Weight Table B by 34 000 lbs. (The resultant factors are contained in Table UR.3.2.1.) [2.20]

radio frequency interference (RFI). – Radio frequency interference is a type of electrical disturbance that, when introduced into electronic and electrical circuits, may cause deviations from the normally expected performance. [1.10]

random error(s). – The sample standard deviation of the error (indicated values) for a number of consecutive automatic weighings of a load, or loads, passed over the load receptor, shall be expressed mathematically as:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{or} \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} \right)}$$

where: x = error of a load indication
 n = the number of loads

[2.24]

ranges, weight. – See “weight ranges.” [2.20]

rated capacity. – The rate of flow in cubic meters per hour of a hydrocarbon gas vapor-measuring device as recommended by the manufacturer. This rate of flow should cause a pressure drop across the meter not exceeding ½-inch water column. [3.33]

rated scale capacity. – That value representing the weight that can be delivered by the device in one hour. [2.21]

ratio test. – A test to determine the accuracy with which the actual multiple of a scale agrees with its designed multiple. This test is used for scales employing counterpoise weights and is made with standard test weights substituted in all cases for the weights commercially used on the scale. (It is appropriate to use this test for some scales not employing counterpoise weights.) [2.20]

reading face. – That portion of an automatic-indicating weighing or measuring device that gives a visible indication of the quantity weighed or measured. A reading face may include an indicator and a series of graduations or may present values digitally, and may also provide money-value indications. [1.10, 2.20]

(Amended 2005)

reading-face capacity. – The largest value that may be indicated on the reading face, exclusive of the application or addition of any supplemental or accessory elements. [1.10]

recorded representation. – The printed, embossed, electronic, or other representation that is recorded as a quantity, unit price, total price, product identify, or other information required by a weighing or measuring device. [1.10, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.24, 2.25, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 5.54, 5.55, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58, 5.60]

(Amended 2023)

recorded representation, EVSE. – The printed, electronically recorded, or other representation that retains a copy of the quantity and any other required information generated by a weighing or measuring device. [3.40]

(Added 2022) (Amended 2023)

recording element. – An element incorporated in a weighing or measuring device by means of which the device's performance relative to quantity or money value is permanently recorded on a tape, ticket, card, or the like, in the form of a printed, stamped, punched, or perforated representation or recorded electronically in instances where that option is permitted by specific code. [1.10, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.24, 2.25, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 5.54, 5.55, 5.56(a), 5.56(b), 5.57, 5.58, 5.60]

(Amended 2023)

recording element, EVSE. – An element incorporated, connected to, or associated with a weighing or measuring device by means of which its performance relative to quantity or money value is permanently recorded in a printed or electronic form. [3.40]

(Added 2022) (Amended 2023)

recording scale. – One on which the weights of applied loads may be permanently recorded on a tape, ticket, card, or the like in the form of a printed, stamped, punched, or perforated representation. [2.20]

reference weight car. – A railcar that has been statically weighed for temporary use as a mass standard over a short period of time, typically the time required to test one scale.

Note: A test weight car that is representative of the types of cars typically weighed on the scale under test may be used wherever reference weight cars are specified. [2.20]

(Added 1991) (Amended 2012)

reference vehicle. – A vehicle with an associated load, including the driver, that has been statically weighed for temporary use as a field standard, typically the time required to test on weigh-in-motion vehicle scale. [2.20]

(Added 2021)

remanufactured device. – A device that is disassembled, checked for wear, parts replaced or fixed, reassembled and made to operate like a new device of the same type. [1.10]

(Added 2001)

remanufactured element. – An element that is disassembled, checked for wear, parts replaced or fixed, reassembled and made to operate like a new element of the same type. [1.10]

(Added 2001)

remote configuration capability. – The ability to adjust a weighing or measuring device or change its sealable parameters from or through some other device that is not itself necessary to the operation of the weighing or measuring device or is not a permanent part of that device. [2.20, 2.21, 2.24, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 5.54, 5.56(a), 5.58]

(Added 1993) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

repaired device. – A device to which work is performed that brings the device back into proper operating condition. [1.10]

(Added 2001)

repaired element. – An element to which work is performed that brings the element back into proper operating condition. [1.10]

(Added 2001)

retail device. – A measuring device primarily used to measure product for the purpose of sale to the end user. [3.30, 3.32, 3.37, 3.39, 3.40]

(Amended 1987, 2004, 2019, and 2022)

retroactive. – “Retroactive” requirements are enforceable with respect to all equipment. Retroactive requirements are printed herein in upright roman type. (Also see “nonretroactive.”) [1.10]

road test. – A distance test, over a measured course, of a complete taximeter assembly when installed on a vehicle, the mechanism being actuated as a result of vehicle travel. [5.53, 5.54]

rolling circumference. – The rolling circumference is the straight-line distance traveled per revolution of the wheel (or wheels) that actuates the taximeter or odometer. If more than one wheel actuates the taximeter or odometer, the rolling circumference is the average distance traveled per revolution of the actuating wheels. [5.53, 5.54]

S

scale. – See specific type of scale. [2.20]

scale area, belt-conveyor. – See belt-conveyor scale systems area. [2.21]

(Added 2001)

scale division, number of (n). – See “verification scale interval, number of (n).” [2.20]

(Amended 2024)

scale division, value of (d). – The value of the scale division, expressed in units of mass, is the smallest subdivision of the scale for analog indication or the difference between two consecutively indicated or printed values for digital indication or printing. (Also see “verification scale division.”) [2.20, 2.22]

scale section. – A part of a vehicle, axle-load, livestock, or railway track scale consisting of two main load supports, usually transverse to the direction in which the load is applied. [2.20]

seal. – See “approval seal,” “security seal.” [1.10]

section capacity. – The section capacity of a scale is the maximum live load that may be divided equally on the load pivots or load cells of a section. [2.20]

(Added 2001)

section test. – A shift test in which the test load is applied over individual sections of the scale. This test is conducted to disclose the weighing performance of individual sections, since scale capacity test loads are not always available and loads weighed are not always distributed evenly over all main load supports. [2.20]

security means. – A method used to prevent access by other than qualified personnel, or to indicate that access has been made to certain parts of a scale that affect the performance of the device. [2.21]

security seal. – A uniquely identifiable physical seal, such as a lead-and-wire seal or other type of locking seal, a pressure-sensitive seal sufficiently permanent to reveal its removal, or similar apparatus attached to a weighing or measuring device for protection against or indication of access to adjustment. (Also see “approval seal.”) [1.10]

(Amended 1994)

selector-type. – A system of indication or recording in which the mechanism selects, by means of a ratchet-and-pawl combination or by other means, one or the other of any two successive values that can be indicated or recorded. [1.10]

semi-automatic zero-setting mechanism. – See “semi-automatic zero-setting mechanism” under “zero-setting mechanism.” [2.20]

sensitivity (of a nonautomatic-indicating scale). – The value of the test load on the load-receiving element of the scale that will produce a specified minimum change in the position of rest of the indicating element or elements of the scale. [2.20]

sensitivity requirement (SR). – A performance requirement for a non automatic-indicating scale; specifically, the minimum change in the position of rest of the indicating element or elements of the scale in response to the increase or decrease, by a specified amount, of the test load on the load-receiving element of the scale. [2.20]

serving utility. – The utility distribution company that owns the master meter and sells electric energy to the owner of a submeter system. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

shift test. – A test intended to disclose the weighing performance of a scale under off-center loading. [2.20]

side. – That portion of a pump or dispenser which faces the consumer during the normal delivery of product. [3.30]

(Added 1987)

simulated-road test. – A distance test during which the taximeter or odometer may be actuated by some means other than road travel. The distance traveled is either measured by a properly calibrated roller device or computed from rolling circumference and wheel-turn data. [5.53, 5.54]

simulated test. – A test using artificial means of loading the scale to determine the performance of a belt-conveyor scale. [2.21]

single cell application load cell. – A load cell intended for use in a weighing system which incorporates one or more load cells. A single cell application load cell is designated with the letter “S” or the term “Single.” (Also see “multiple cell application load cell.”) [2.20]

(Added 1999)

single-tariff taximeter. – One that calculates fares at a single rate only. [5.54]

skirting. – Stationary side boards or sections of belt conveyor attached to the conveyor support frame or other stationary support to prevent the bulk material from falling off the side of the belt. [2.21]

slow-flow meter. – A retail device designed for the measurement, at very slow rates (less than 40 L (10 gal) per hour), of liquid fuels at individual domestic installations. [3.30]

small-delivery device. – Any device other than a large-delivery device. [3.34, 3.38]

span (structural). – The distance between adjoining sections of a scale. [2.20]

(Added 1988)

specification. – A requirement usually dealing with the design, construction, or marking of a weighing or measuring device. Specifications are directed primarily to the manufacturers of devices. [1.10]

standard, field. – A physical artifact, static or dynamic measurement devices, such as scales, meters, etc., or a reference material that (a) meets the requirements of the Fundamental Considerations, Section 3.2., (b) is stable (accurate and repeatable) over a designated period of time of use (as determined by the Director), (c) is valid (with

corrections that may be applied) over the range of environmental and operational parameters in which the commercial measuring devices to be tested can be reasonably anticipated to be used, and (d) is traceable to the reference or working standards through comparisons, using acceptable laboratory procedures. [1.10]

(Added 2023)

standard, transfer, Type 1 and Type 2. – A physical artifact, static or dynamic measurement devices, such as scales, meters, etc., or a reference material that is demonstrated to be stable (accurate and repeatable) under the limited environmental and operational conditions and time during which the transfer standard is used. A Type 1 transfer standard is a transfer standard that meets the one-third accuracy requirement over a limited range of environmental conditions and/or a limited range of operating conditions and time in which it is used. A Type 2 transfer standard is one that does not meet the one-third requirement and may not be stable or valid over an extended time period or over wide ranges of environmental or operating conditions. [1.10]

(Added 2023)

starting load. – The minimum load above which the device will indicate energy flow continuously. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

static monorail weighing system. – A weighing system in which the load being applied is stationary during the weighing operation. [2.20]

(Added 1999)

strain-load test. – The test of a scale beginning with the scale under load and applying known test weights to determine accuracy over a portion of the weighing range. The scale errors for a strain-load test are the errors observed for the known test loads only. The tolerances to be applied are based on the known test load used for each error that is determined. [2.20, 2.22]

submeter. – A meter or meter system downstream of the electric master meter. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

subordinate graduation. – Any graduation other than a main graduation. (Also see “graduation.”) [1.10]

subsequent distance or time intervals. – The intervals corresponding to money drops following the initial money drop. [5.54]

substitution test. – A scale testing process used to quantify the weight of material or objects for use as a known test load. [2.20]

(Added 2003)

substitution test load. – The sum of the combination of field standard test weights and any other applied load used in the conduct of a test using substitution test methods. [2.20]

(Added 2003)

surface gauge. – A combination of (1) a stationary indicator, and (2) a movable, graduated element designed to be brought into contact with the surface of the liquid from above. [4.42]

systematic (average) error ($\bar{x}$) . – The mean value of the error (of indication) for a number of consecutive automatic weighings of a load, or loads, passed over the load-receiving element (e.g., weigh-table), shall be expressed mathematically as:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where: x = error of a load indication
 n = the number of loads

[2.24]

T

tail pulley. – The pulley at the opposite end of the conveyor from the head pulley. [2.21]

take-up. – A device to provide sufficient tension in a conveyor belt so that the belt will be positively driven by the drive pulley. – A counter-weighted take-up consists of a pulley free to move in either the vertical or horizontal direction with dead weights applied to the pulley shaft to provide the tension required. [2.21]

tare mechanism. – A mechanism (including a tare bar) designed for determining or balancing out the weight of packaging material, containers, vehicles, or other materials that are not intended to be included in net weight determinations. [2.20]

tare-weighbeam elements. – The combination of a tare bar and its fractional bar, or a tare bar alone if no fractional bar is associated with it. [2.20]

taximeter. – A device that automatically calculates, at a predetermined rate or rates, and indicates the charge for hire of a vehicle. [5.54]

test accuracy – in-service. – The device accuracy determined by a test made during the period that the system is in service. It may be made on the customer's premises without removing the system from its mounting or by removing the EVSE for testing either on the premises or in a laboratory or shop. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

test amperes (TA). – The full load current (amperage) specified by the EVSE manufacturer for testing and calibration adjustment. (Example: TA 30). [3.40]

(Added 2022)

test chain. – A device used for simulated tests consisting of a series of rollers or wheels linked together in such a manner as to assure uniformity of weight and freedom of motion to reduce wear, with consequent loss of weight, to a minimum. [2.21]

test liquid. – The liquid used during the test of a device. [3.30, 3.31, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38]

test object. – An object whose dimensions are verified by appropriate reference standards and intended to verify compliance of the device under test with certain metrological requirements. [5.58]

test puck. – A metal, plastic, or other suitable object that remains stable for the duration of the test, used as a test load to simulate a package. Pucks can be made in a variety of dimensions and have different weights to represent a wide range of package sizes. Metal versions may be covered with rubber cushions to eliminate the possibility of damage to weighing and handling equipment. The puck mass is adjusted to an accuracy specified in N.1.2. Accuracy of Test Pucks or Packages. [2.24]

(Amended 2004)

test train. – A train consisting of or including reference weight cars and used to test coupled-in-motion railway track scales. The reference weight cars may be placed consecutively or distributed in different places within a train. [2.25]
(Added 1990) (Amended 1991)

test weight car. – A railroad car designed to be a stable mass standard to test railway track scales. The test weight car may be one of the following types: a self-contained composite car, a self-propelled car, or a standard rail car. [2.20]
(Added 1991)

testing. – An operation consisting of a series of volumetric determinations made to verify the accuracy of the volume chart that was developed by gauging. [4.42]

thermal overload protector. – A circuit breaker or fuse that automatically limits the maximum current in a circuit. [3.40]
(Added 2022)

time recorder. – A clock-operated mechanism designed to record the time of day. Examples of time recorders are those used in parking garages to record the “in” and “out” time of day for parked vehicles. [5.55]

timing device. – A device used to measure the time during which a particular paid-for service is dispensed. Examples of timing devices are laundry driers, car-wash timers, parking meters, and parking-garage clocks and recorders. [5.55]

tolerance. – A value fixing the limit of allowable error or departure from true performance or value. (Also see “basic tolerances.”) [1.10]

training idlers. – Idlers of special design or mounting intended to shift the belt sideways on the conveyor to assure the belt is centered on the conveying idlers. [2.21]

tripper. – A device for unloading a belt conveyor at a point between the loading point and the head pulley. [2.21]

U

uncoupled-in-motion railroad weighing system. – A device and related installation characteristics consisting of (1) the associated approach trackage, (2) the scale (i.e., the weighing element, the load-receiving element, and the indicating element with its software), and (3) the exit trackage, which permit the weighing of railroad cars uncoupled in motion. [2.20]
(Added 1993)

underregistration. – See “overregistration” and “underregistration.” [1.10]

unit price. – The price at which the product is being sold and expressed in whole units of measurement. [1.10, 2.20, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.37, 3.39, 3.40]
(Added 1992) (Amended 2019 and 2022)

unit train. – A unit train is defined as a number of contiguous cars carrying a single commodity from one consignor to one consignee. The number of cars is determined by agreement among the consignor, consignee, and the operating railroad. [2.20]

unit weight. – One contained within the housing of an automatic-indicating scale and mechanically applied to and removed from the mechanism. The application of a unit weight will increase the range of automatic indication, normally in increments equal to the reading-face capacity. [2.20]

user requirement. – A requirement dealing with the selection, installation, use, or maintenance of a weighing or measuring device. User requirements are directed primarily to the users of devices. (Also see Introduction, Section D.) [1.10]

usual and customary. – Commonly or ordinarily found in practice or in the normal course of events and in accordance with established practices. [1.10]

utility-type water meter. – A device used for the measurement of water, generally applicable to meters installed in residences or business establishments, excluding batching meters. [3.36]

(Added 2011)

V

value of minimum graduated interval. – (1) The value represented by the interval from the center of one graduation to the center of the succeeding graduation. (2) The increment between successive recorded values. (Also see “graduated interval.”) [1.10]

vapor equalization credit. – The quantity deducted from the metered quantity of liquid carbon dioxide when a vapor equalizing line is used to facilitate the transfer of liquid during a metered delivery. [3.38]

vapor equalization line. – A hose or pipe connected from the vapor space of the seller’s tank to the vapor space of the buyer’s tank that is used to equalize the pressure during a delivery. [3.38]

vehicle connector. – A device that by insertion into a vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of providing power and information exchange, with means for attachment of an electric vehicle cable. This device is a part of the vehicle coupler. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

vehicle coupler. – A means enabling the connection, at will, of an electric vehicle cable to the equipment. It consists of a vehicle connector and a vehicle inlet. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

vehicle inlet. – The part incorporated in, or fixed to the vehicle, which receives power from a vehicle connector. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

vehicle on-board weighing system. – A weighing system designed as an integral part of or attached to the frame, chassis, lifting mechanism, or bed of a vehicle, trailer, industrial truck, industrial tractor, or forklift truck. [2.20]

(Amended 1993)

vehicle scale. – A scale (including weigh-in-motion vehicle scales) adapted to weighing highway, farm, or other large industrial vehicles (except railroad freight cars), loaded or unloaded. [2.20]

(Amended 2021)

verification scale interval, value of (e). – A value, expressed in units of weight (mass) and specified by the manufacturer of a device, by which the tolerance values and the accuracy class applicable to the device are determined. The verification scale interval is applied to all scales, in particular to ungraduated devices since they have no graduations. [2.20]

(Amended 2024)

verification scale interval, number of (n). – The capacity divided by the value of the verification scale interval. [2.20]

$$n = \frac{\text{Capacity}}{e}$$

(Added 2024)

visible type. – A type of device in which the measurement takes place in a see-through glass measuring chamber. [3.30]

v_{min} (minimum load cell verification interval). – The smallest load cell verification interval, *expressed in units of mass** into which the load cell measuring range can be divided. [2.20, 2.24]

[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2001]

(Added 1996) (Amended 1999)

volt. – The practical unit of electromotive force. One volt will cause one ampere to flow when impressed across a resistance of one ohm. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

W

watt (W). – The practical unit of electric power. In an alternating-current (AC) circuit, the power in watts is volts times amperes multiplied by the circuit power factor. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

watthour (Wh). – The practical unit of electric energy that is expended in one hour when the average power consumed during the hour is one watt. [3.40]

(Added 2022)

weighbeam. – An element comprising one or more bars, equipped with movable poises or means for applying counterpoise weights or both. [2.20]

weigh-belt system. – A type of belt-conveyor scale system designed by the manufacturer as a self-contained conveyor system and that is installed as a unit. A unit is comprised of integral components and, at minimum, includes a: conveyor belt; belt drive; conveyor frame; and weighing system. A weigh-belt system may operate at single or multiple flow rates and may use variable-speed belt drives. [2.21]

(Added 2015)

weighing element. – That portion of a scale that supports the load-receiving element and transmits to the indicating element a signal or force resulting from the load applied to the load-receiving element. [2.20, 2.21, 2.22]

(Added 1988)

weigh-in-motion (WIM) vehicle scale. – A vehicle scale adapted to weighing vehicles as they travel across the scale without stopping. [2.20]

(Added 2021)

weigh-labeler. – An automatic weighing system that determines the weight of a package and prints a label or other document bearing a weight declaration for each discrete item (usually a label also includes unit and total price declarations). Weigh-labelers are sometimes used to weigh and label standard and random packages (also called “Prepackaging Scales”). [2.24]

(Amended 2004)

weigh module. – The portion of a load-receiving element supported by two sections. The length of a module is the distance to which load can be applied. [2.20]

(Added 2013)

weighment. – A single complete weighing operation. [2.20, 2.21]

(Added 1986)

weight, unit. – See “unit weight.” [2.20]

weight classifier. – A digital scale that rounds weight values up to the next verification scale interval (e). [2.20]

(Added 1987) (Amended 2024 and 2025)

weight ranges. – Electrical or electro-mechanical elements incorporated in an automatic indicating scale through the application of which the range of automatic indication of the scale is increased, normally in increments equal to the reading-face capacity. [2.20]

wet basis. – See “moisture content (wet basis).” [5.56(a), 5.56(b)]

wet hose. – A discharge hose intended to be full of product at all times. (Also see “wet-hose type.”) [3.30, 3.31, 3.38, 3.39]

(Amended 2002 and 2019)

wet-hose type. – A type of device designed to be operated with the discharge hose full of product at all times. (Also see “wet hose.”) [3.30, 3.32, 3.34, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39]

(Amended 2002 and 2019)

wheel-load weighers. – Compact, self-contained, portable weighing elements specially adapted to determining the wheel loads or axle loads of vehicles on highways for the enforcement of highway weight laws only. [2.20]

wholesale device. – Any device other than a retail device. (Also see “retail device.”) [3.30, 3.32]

wing pulley. – A pulley made of widely spaced metal bars in order to set up a vibration to shake loose material off the underside (return side) of the belt. [2.21]

Z

zero-load balance. – A correct weight indication or representation of zero when there is no load on the load-receiving element. (Also see “zero-load balance for an automatic-indicating scale,” “zero-load balance for a nonautomatic-indicating scale,” “zero-load balance for a recording scale.”) [2.20]

zero-load balance, automatic-indicating scale. – A condition in which the indicator is at rest at, or oscillates through approximately equal arcs on either side of, the zero graduation. [2.20]

zero-load balance, nonautomatic-indicating scale. – A condition in which (a) the weighbeam is at rest at, or oscillates through approximately equal arcs above and below, the center of a trig loop; (b) the weighbeam or lever system is at rest at, or oscillates through approximately equal arcs above and below, a horizontal position or a position midway between limiting stops; or (c) the indicator of a balance indicator is at rest at, or oscillates through approximately equal arcs on either side of, the zero graduation. [2.20]

zero-load balance for a recording scale. – A condition in which the scale will record a representation of zero load. [2.20]

zero-load reference (belt-conveyor scales). – A zero-load reference value represents no load on a moving conveyor belt. This value can be either; a number representing the electronic load cell output, a percentage of full scale capacity, or other reference value that accurately represents the no load condition of a moving conveyor belt. The no load reference value can only be updated after the completion of a zero load test.[2.21]

(Added 2002)

zero-setting mechanism. – Means provided to attain a zero balance indication with no load on the load-receiving element. The types of zero-setting mechanisms are: [2.20, 2.22, 2.24]

automatic zero-setting mechanism (AZSM). – Automatic means provided to set the zero-balance indication without the intervention of an operator. [2.22]

(Added 2010)

automatic zero-tracking (AZT) mechanism. – See “automatic zero-tracking (AZT) mechanism.” (NOTE: AZT maintains zero with specified limits. “Zero-setting sets/establishes zero with limits based on scale capacity.”) [2.20, 2.22, 2.24]

initial zero-setting mechanism. – Automatic means provided to set the indication to zero at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use. [2.20]

(Added 1990)

manual zero-setting mechanism. – Nonautomatic means provided to attain a zero balance indication by the direct operation of a control. [2.20]

semiautomatic zero-setting mechanism. – Automatic means provided to attain a direct zero balance indication requiring a single initiation by an operator. [2.20]

(Amended 2010)

zero-setting mechanism (belt-conveyor scale). – A mechanism enabling zero totalization to be obtained over a whole number of belt revolutions. [2.21, 2.23]

(Added 2002)

zero-tracking mechanism. – See “automatic zero-tracking mechanism” under “zero-setting mechanism.” [2.20, 2.22, 2.24]

zone of uncertainty. – The zone between adjacent increments on a digital device in which the value of either of the adjacent increments may be displayed. [2.20]

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