

# SCL-25.1

UR.3.1. Recommended Minimum Load  
Table 8 Recommended Minimum Load

## Why d, Not e!?!?



# SCL-25.1

## UR.3.1. Recommended Minimum Load Table 8 Recommended Minimum Load

G-S.5.2.2.(c) - A digital value “rounds off” to the nearest minimum unit that can be indicated or recorded.

For example, a digital scale with 1 lb scale divisions (d) will round as much as 0.5 lb.

An item that weighs 6.4 lb, when weighed on that scale, would round down to 6 lb (-0.4 lb).

An item that weighs 6.5 lb, when weighed on that scale, would round up to 7 lb (+0.5 lb).



# SCL-25.1

## UR.3.1. Recommended Minimum Load

**UR.3.1. Recommended Minimum Load.** – A recommended minimum load is specified in Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load since the use of a device to weigh light loads is likely to result in relatively large errors.

### 4.4 Relative Error at Low Load Values

At low load values, the **uncertainty** of the indicated reading may produce a large relative error\*

\*Excerpt from a report titled “PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR WEIGHING DEVICE TOLERANCES” by the SMA Expanded Tolerance Subcommittee, March 5, 1981 (1981 NCWM Annual Report)



# SCL-25.1

Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load  
Uncertainty  
e vs d

RML = 20	e	d	Max Rounded Value d (MRV)	uncertainty MRV ÷ RML (RML 20 d)	uncertainty MRV ÷ RML (RML 20 e)
e > d	1	0.1	0.05	2.50%	Inequitable 0.25%
e = d	1	1	0.5	2.50%	2.50%

$$\frac{0.05}{20 \times 0.1} = \frac{0.05}{2} = 0.025 \times 100 = 2.50 \%$$

$$\frac{0.05}{20 \times 1} = \frac{0.05}{20} = 0.0025 \times 100 = 0.25 \%$$

$$\frac{0.5}{20 \times 1} = \frac{0.5}{20} = 0.025 \times 100 = 2.50 \%$$



# SCL-25.1 Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load

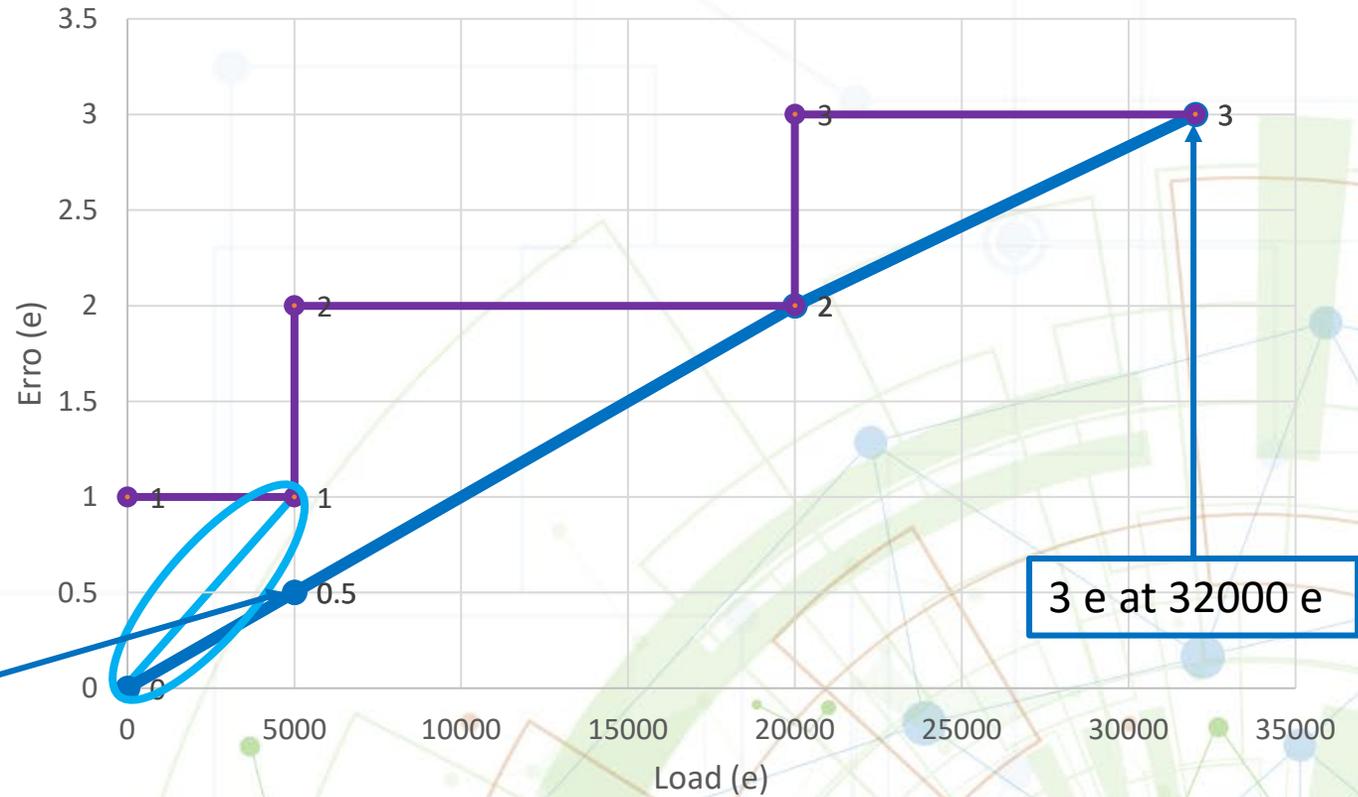
## Effect of Tolerance

$320 \text{ g } e = 0.01 \text{ g } d = 0.001 \text{ g } (n=32000)$

Class II Tolerance (e)		
1	2	3
Test Load (e)		
0 – 5 000	5 001 – 20 000	20 001+

**50.00[5] g**

Error at 5000 e  $\approx 0.5 \text{ e}$   
 5000 e = 50 g  
 0.5 e = 0.005 g



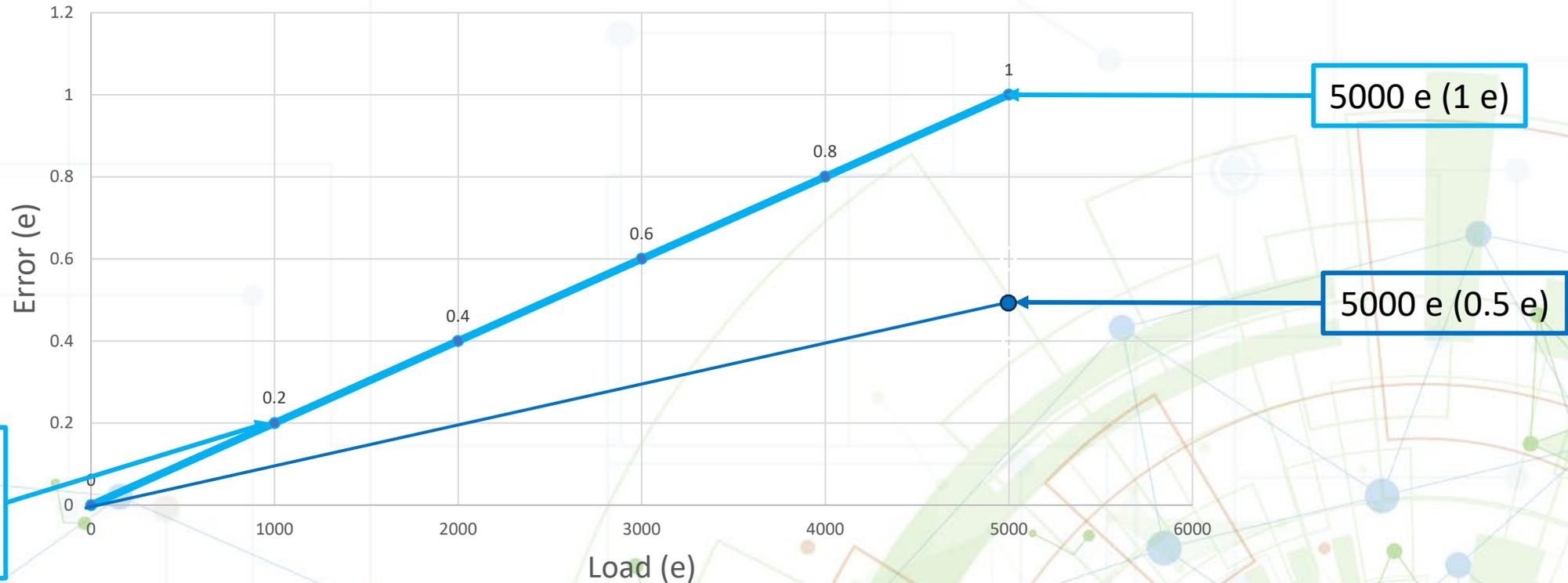
3 e at 32000 e



# SCL-25.1 Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load

## Effect of Tolerance

$320 \text{ g e} = 0.01 \text{ g d} = 0.001 \text{ g (n=32000)}$



**10.00[2] g**

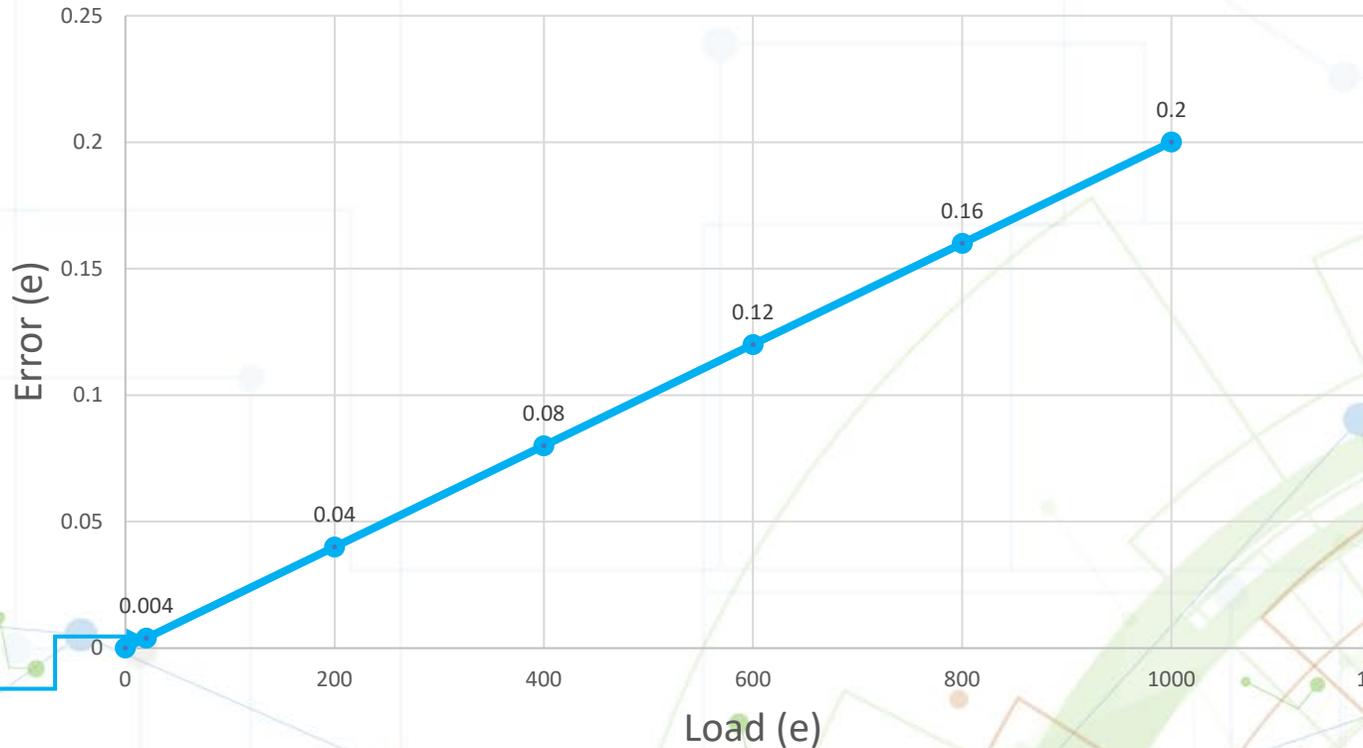
Error at 1000 e  $\approx$  0.2 e  
1000 e = 10 g  
0.2 e = 0.002 g



# SCL-25.1 Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load

## Effect of Tolerance

$$320 \text{ g e} = 0.01 \text{ g d} = 0.001 \text{ g}$$



0.20[0]04 g

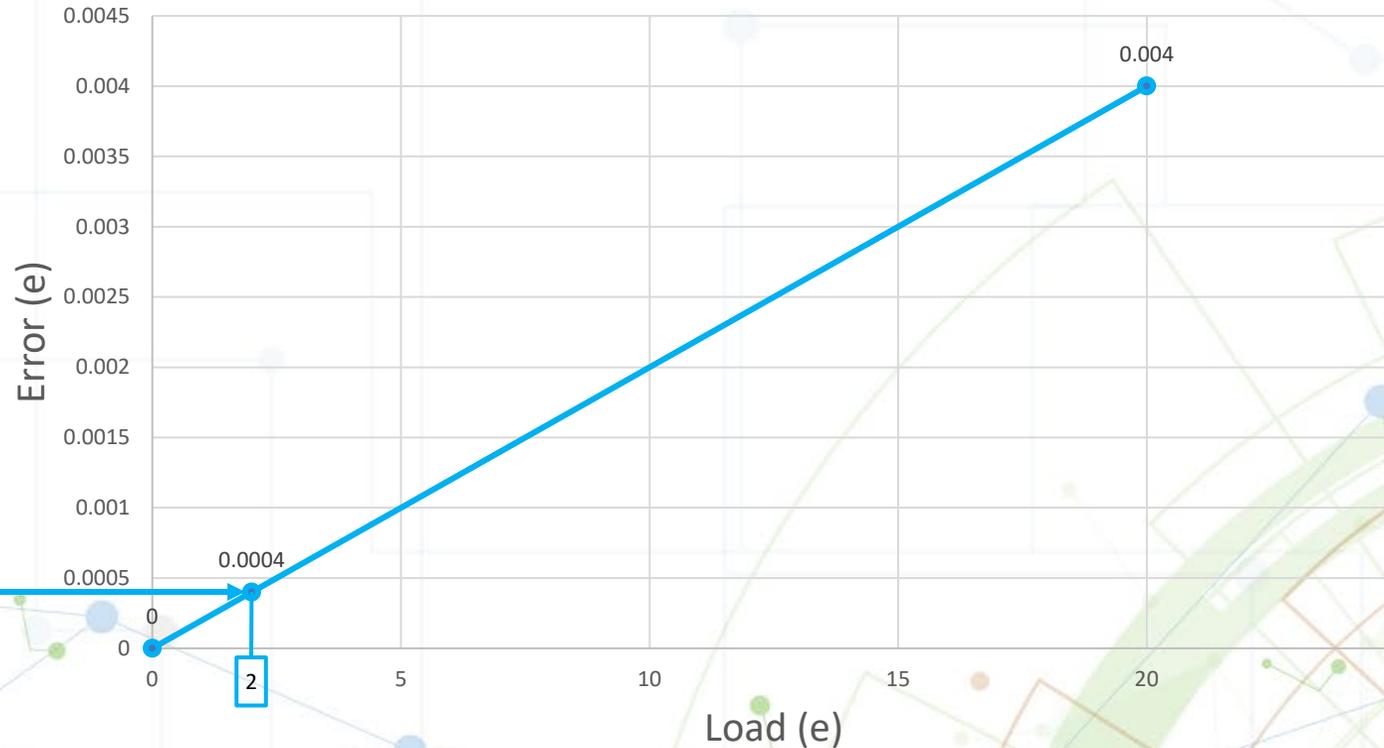
Error at 20 e  $\approx$  0.004 e  
20 e = 0.2 g  
0.004 e = 0.00004 g



# SCL-25.1 Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load

## Effect of Tolerance

$$320 \text{ g e} = 0.01 \text{ g d} = 0.001 \text{ g}$$



0.02[0]004 g

Error at 2 e (20 d)  $\approx$  0.0004 e

2 e = 0.02 g

0.0004 e = 0.000004 g



# SCL-25.1 Table 8. Recommended Minimum Load

## Uncertainty and the Effect of Tolerance

- Table 8 was adopted to minimize the uncertainty associated with rounding of the scale division
- If the Recommended Minimum Load (RML) is based on  $e$ , the standard applied to scales with  $e > d$  would be inequitable (0.25 % vs 2.50 %)
- The linearity of errors results in insignificant errors at the lower weighing range ( $\approx 0$ )
- Referencing  $d$  in Table 8 is technically correct.

