

DOWNLOAD PDF EXAMINATION PROCEDURE OUTLINES FOR COMMERCIAL WEIGHING AND MEASURING DEVICES

Chapter 1 : NAC: CHAPTER - WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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Some of these includes, adhesion to a flexible substrate, deterioration in an air oven, chemical resistance, oil resistance, hardness, identification by infrared, and many more. Please see the list below for specific elastomer tests or contact us for more information. Due to copyright restrictions, Polyhedron Laboratories cannot make available copies of standards. Standards can be found and are available at www.astm.org. Adhesion to a Flexible Substrate ASTM D 1001 Testing Standard Test Methods for Rubber Property—Adhesion to Flexible Substrate These test procedures deal with the determination of the adhesion strength between plies of fabric bonded with rubber or the adhesion of the rubber layer in items made from rubber, then attached to other material. These test methods apply when the adhered surfaces are uniformly circular or approximately planar as in hose, belting, rubber-covered sheet metal, or tire carcasses. Procedure A is the method for a rubber part assembled in between two parallel metal plates. Procedure B is the routine for perpendicular stripping of a test-rubber part assembled to a single metal plate. Procedure C is used to measure the adhesion of rubber to metal with a conical sample. Procedure D involves the adhesion test post-vulcanization PV bonding of rubber to metal. Procedure E is the routine for perpendicular stripping of a test rubber tank lining assembled to a single metal plate. Procedure F involves a rubber part assembled in between two parallel convex-shaped metal plates. Procedure G is used to measure bond durability for rubber-to-metal bonded components with a double shear cylindrical sample. Procedure H is used in measuring of bond durability for rubber-to-metal bonded parts with a quadruple shear cylinder sample. Many of these test routines can be used for the analysis of synthetic and natural crude rubbers. This test routine can be used to evaluate rubber compounds on a laboratory comparison basis. It is designed for testing samples cut from fabric coated with vulcanized rubber, samples of vulcanized rubber cut from standard sheets, or finished articles of commerce. The test method applies to the rubber used in seals, vibration dampers, and machinery mountings. Method B involves the testing involving compression set under constant force in air. Compression Deflection ASTM D 1002 Testing Standard Test Methods for Rubber Properties in Compression These test procedures outline the test methods for determining the compression-deflection characteristics of rubber compounds other than those usually classified as sponge rubber and hard rubber. Types A and D. The procedure for determining indentation hardness of substances classified as vulcanized thermoset rubber, thermoplastic elastomers, cellular materials, elastomeric materials, gel-like materials, and some plastics are also described. This isolation prevents cross contamination of compounds due to loss of volatile materials for example, antioxidants and their subsequent migration into other rubber compounds. The absorption of such volatile materials can influence the rate of degradation of rubber compounds. Identification by Infrared ASTM D 1004 Testing Standard Test Methods for Rubber—Identification by Infrared Spectrophotometry These test procedures are based on the infrared examination of films and pyrolysis products pyrolyzates can be used for rubber identification. Additionally, these test routines apply to rubbers in the raw state and, when compounded, both in the uncured and cured state. There are two procedures — Test Procedure A covers dumbbell and straight section samples, while Test Procedure B covers cut ring samples. Many of these test methods apply to the analysis of synthetic and natural rubbers.

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Chapter 2 : Inspections - Measurement Canada

This handbook contains examination procedure outlines (EPOs) for the field evaluation of commercial weighing and measuring devices. It includes inspection and test procedures with code references to NIST Handbook 44 - Specifications, Tolerance, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices, Edition.

Weighing and Measuring Devices [-] Chapter 5 added by Stats. As used in this chapter the following terms mean: Devices used in a determination upon which a charge for service is based include, but are not limited to, taximeters, odometers, timing devices, parcel scales, shipping scales, and scales used in the payment of agricultural workers. SB Effective January 1, The secretary by rules and regulations shall provide for submission for approval of types or designs of weights, measures, or weighing, measuring, or counting instruments or devices, used for commercial purposes, and shall issue certificates of approval of such types or designs as he or she shall find to meet the requirements of this code and the tolerances and specifications thereunder. It shall be unlawful to sell or use for commercial purposes any weight or measure, or any weighing, measuring, or counting instrument or device, of a type or design that has not first been so approved by the department; provided, however, that any such weight, measure, instrument, or device in use for commercial purposes prior to the effective date of this act may be continued in use unless and until condemned under the provisions of this code. The secretary may initiate proceedings pursuant to Chapter 5 commencing with Section of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code to determine whether the approval should be revoked or modified, and to determine the period of time that the owner or user of any accurate device for which type approval has been revoked or modified may continue to use that device for commercial purposes, pending the replacement or modification of the device. The secretary may enter into an agreement with the National Type Evaluation Program, a certification program of the National Conference on Weights and Measures, and other weights and measures jurisdictions, to accept the certifications of each other for prototype examination purposes. The secretary shall charge and collect an application fee and reasonable deposit from persons submitting devices for approval as required by Section Costs incurred by the department that exceed the deposit shall be charged and collected upon completion of all prototype-approval testing. The fees shall be based upon the following criteria: AB Effective July 26, Any instrument or device which has been seized by the sealer pursuant to this section shall be subject to disposition as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction upon petition for a disposition order by the owner or by any person claiming an interest in the seized instrument or device. If no disposition order is issued within four years after the date of the seizure, that instrument or device shall be defaced, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by the sealer. The sealer shall, immediately following the defacing, destruction, or disposal of that instrument or device, notify, in writing, the board of supervisors of the county in which the sealer is serving of that fact together with the name and address of the owner or user of the instrument or device. Except as provided in Section and, with respect to odometers, as is provided in Section Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an odometer that has been tested by the manufacturer may be used commercially without further test during the remainder of the inspection period adopted by the secretary for odometers, but shall not be used commercially thereafter until it has been sealed by a sealer. Notwithstanding other provisions of this division, a sealer shall not be required to inspect, test or seal any scales or other weighing or measuring instruments to be sold for use or being used for commercial purposes and so located that the testing standards, in the amount deemed necessary for the proper testing, cannot be brought to the instrument to be tested by customary means, whenever the owner or user thereof has not rendered the instrument in question more readily available for the purpose of permitting an accurate test to be made before the end of six months after notice in writing from the sealer requiring that better means of accessibility be provided for testing such instrument. Notwithstanding any other requirements or provisions of this division, a sealer may permit the use of an unsealed device pending repairs if the device is in error only to the disadvantage of the user and if the user is always the seller. Such an

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unsealed device shall be repaired within 30 days. Any weighing or measuring instrument, which, after being sold and before being used for weighing or measuring, it is necessary to assemble or set up, may be sold without first being tested and sealed but shall be tested and sealed before being used. Upon a written request of any resident of a county, there appearing reasonable ground therefor, the sealer shall test or cause to be tested, as soon thereafter as is practicable, the weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments used for commercial purposes by the person designated in that request. Upon the written request of any person who intends to use or sell for commercial purposes any weight or measure, or weighing or measuring instrument in any county, the sealer for such county shall test or cause to be tested, as soon thereafter as is practicable, the weight or measure, or weighing or measuring instrument referred to in the request. Such written request shall not relieve the person making it from any violation of the provisions of this division or of the responsibility for using or selling any incorrect or unsealed weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument. Whenever a sealer examines any weight or measure or weighing, measuring, or counting instrument used for commercial purposes, and finds it to be correct, he or she shall seal or mark the weight, measure, or instrument with an appropriate device approved by the department, placed so as to provide optimum visibility to the customer, showing that the weight, measure, or instrument was inspected and indicating the date of the inspection. Any weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments which have been seized by the sealer under the provisions of this section shall be subject to such disposition as shall be ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction upon petition for a disposition order by the owner or by any person claiming an interest in such seized equipment. If no such disposition order is issued within four years after the date of seizure, such equipment shall be defaced and destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the sealer. The sealer shall, immediately following the defacing, destruction or disposal of such weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments, furnish the board of supervisors of the county in which the sealer is serving, with a list of the items so disposed of together with the name and address of the owner or user of each thereof. Except as provided in Section , any person who removes or obliterates any tag or device placed upon any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument by a sealer is guilty of a misdemeanor. AB Effective January 1, 2001.

However, the use of any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument used by a public utility in connection with measuring gas, electricity, water, steam, or communication service subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission is exempt from this chapter. Any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument tested and found correct by any sealer may be used within this state without any further test for such period as is authorized in the regulations adopted by the secretary pursuant to Section . If tested and sealed and certified to as correct by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument may be sold without being first tested and sealed by a sealer. In either case, it shall be subject to inspection and testing notwithstanding that it has been tested and sealed either by a sealer or by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this division, any weight or measure, or weighing or measuring instrument, found correct or corrected by a registered service agency, as defined in Section , authorized pursuant to Section , may be used commercially pending reinspection by a sealer. When the sale of any commodity is based upon a quantity representation either furnished by the purchaser or obtained through the use of equipment supplied by the purchaser, the purchaser shall in no case buy the commodity according to any quantity which is less than the true quantity of the commodity or compute the purchase price of the commodity according to a price per unit of measure that is less than the highest applicable price per unit of measure that is represented by the purchaser to the seller for the commodity, or, where applicable, less than a price per unit that is established by law, in statute, or by regulation. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. Any sealing or testing of any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument by any employee of the department authorized for the purpose shall have the same force and effect as a sealing or testing by a sealer or his deputy. No sealer shall sell or be interested directly or indirectly in the sale of any weighing or measuring instrument, nor shall he accept a fee, compensation, or gratuity of any kind for adjusting or repairing any weighing or measuring instrument. It shall

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be unlawful for any person to locate or position any scale used in connection with the auctioning of livestock so that its indications are not readily and clearly readable to the buyer and seller, unless a state certificate of weights and measures, made at the time of weighing, attesting to the weight of the livestock, is issued upon request to the buyer and seller. Every owner of a coin-operated person weigher shall place on such weigher, in a prominent position, in letters at least three-sixteenths inches in height and in bold type, the following statement:

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Chapter 3 : Chapter RCW: WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

This handbook contains Examination Procedure Outlines (EPOs) for the field examination of commercial weighing and measuring devices. It includes inspection and test procedures, with code references to National Institute of.

Motor truck and hopper test truck The fees for mileage, travel and per diem will be prorated among persons requiring tests of devices in the same area if all the devices can be tested during the same trip. Only the fee prescribed by NAC The amount of charges for: Failure to pay a fee required pursuant to this section within 30 days after receipt of the bill for the fee is a violation of this section. Certificate of conformance required before using certain types of devices and accessories for commercial or governmental purpose; exceptions. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, before use for a commercial or governmental purpose, a type of: The State Sealer of Consumer Equitability will authorize the use of a type which has not been issued a certificate of conformance if the type: As used in this section: Added to NAC by St. Notice of warning; civil penalties. If the Division determines that a first violation was unintentional, the Division will issue a notice of warning to the person who committed the violation, without imposing a civil penalty. The notice of warning must be in writing and set forth: Failure to remedy the violation by the time set forth in the notice constitutes a second violation. Prerequisites; inspection of devices; failure of inspection; period of validity of license. To obtain a license to use a weighing or measuring device as commercial weighing and measuring equipment, an applicant must provide to the Division information concerning the device, including: Except as otherwise provided in this section, upon receiving the information pursuant to subsection 1 about a weighing or measuring device, the Division will, as soon as practicable, inspect the device. If the Division determines that the device meets all the applicable standards and the applicant has paid the applicable fees, the Division will issue a license for the device to be used as commercial weighing and measuring equipment. The Division may waive the initial inspection of a weighing or measuring device required pursuant to subsection 2 if the Division determines that the device was adjusted after installation by a person who is registered with the Division pursuant to NRS If the Division waives the initial test, the Division will: If a weighing or measuring device fails an inspection conducted pursuant to subsection 3, the Division will immediately suspend the license issued for the device. If, during the period for which the license was issued, the device: A license issued for a weighing or measuring device to be used as commercial weighing and measuring equipment is valid from October 1 or the date on which it is issued, whichever is later, until the next following September If a weighing or measuring device used as commercial weighing and measuring equipment was approved by the Department for use on or after July 1, , but before January 27, , a license shall be deemed to have been issued for the device by the Division pursuant to this section, effective on the date on which the device was approved for commercial use. Notice; payment of fee; inspection of device; failure of inspection. On or before August 1 of each year, the Division will send a notice of renewal for each license then in force that has been issued by the Division for a weighing or measuring device to be used as commercial weighing and measuring equipment. If a license that is suspended as of the date the Division sends the notices of renewal is subsequently reinstated, the Division will, at the time of the reinstatement of the license, provide a notice of renewal to the holder of the license. The notice of renewal must include the amount of the renewal fee which must be paid on or before September 30 of that year. If the renewal fee is paid timely, the Division will: If, at the inspection conducted pursuant to subsection 2, a weighing and measuring device fails to meet the applicable standards, the Division will immediately suspend the license issued for the device to be used as commercial weighing and measuring equipment. If, during the period for which the renewal was issued, the device: The fee for the annual licensing of a device is:

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Chapter 6 : RCW Commercial use of instrument or deviceâ€”Registrationâ€”Fees.

Examination procedure outlines for commercial weighing and measuring devices a manual for weights and measures officials. Gaithersburg, MD: Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Technology Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology ; For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.

Chapter 7 : Codes Display Text

iii FOREWORD. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Handbook (HB) , "Examination Procedure Outlines (EPOs) For Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices," was first published in by the National Bureau of.