

**A revolution in checking technology**

## **Terms in Weighing Technology**

### **RESOLUTION**

The resolution specifies the accuracy with which measured values can be read. The resolution is not necessarily the same as the accuracy of a measured value; it is generally better.

### **MEASURING TIME**

Period between the completed placement of the weighing product and the attainment of the final result display.

### **ADJUSTING**

Setting a scale so that the displayed weight of a test piece is the same as its actual value.

### **CALIBRATION**

Comparison between the displayed value and the actual value of a test piece and check to ensure that the displayed value does not exceed the maximum permissible deviation.

### **TARING**

Zeroing the display while the scale is under load (i.e. for neutralising the weight of a container that is to be filled).

### **REPRODUCIBILITY**

The ability of a scale to display consistent results when using a load of identical mass under constant test conditions.

The value used here is the standard deviation or the absolute value of the difference between the largest and smallest values.

### **MEASURING UNCERTAINTY**

The measurement uncertainty specifies the range around the determined measurement result within which the unknown, error-free result lies with a confidence level of typically 99.7%.

The measurement result and the measurement uncertainty are specified as values with a plus/minus uncertainty.

$m = 25 \pm 0.2 \text{ mg}$

### **STANDARD DEVIATION**

Operand for evaluating the reproducibility of a measurement.

It is a dimension for the scatter of the measured values around the actual value.