## 19.62Measuring Instruments, Appliances2(9.62)計量器・用器)

3 Change the following paragraph as fol-4 lows:

5 **Balances and weights** (1) Chemical balances—Bal-6 ances readable to the digit of 0.1 mg.

7 (2) Semimicrobalances—Balances readable to the digit 8 of  $10 \mu g$ .

9 (3) Microbalances—Balances readable to the digit of 1 10  $\mu$ g.

11 (4) Ultramicrobalances—Balances readable to the digit 12 of 0.1  $\mu$ g.

13 (5) Balances should be calibrated to ensure traceability

to the International System of Units (SI). In addition, theyshould have performance that meet the following require-

16 ments.

17 Requirements for Repeatability (Intra-assay precision)

18 Using the standard deviation s of the indicated value of a 19 balance obtained by loading and unloading a weight 10 or 20 more times, confirm the estimated minimum weight using equation (1). Also, using the standard deviation s, confirm 21 that the precision of the minimum weighed amount obtained 22 23 from equation (2) is 0.10% or less. The smallest net weight is the actual lower limit of the weighing which can ensure 24 25 repeatability (intra-assay precision) in consideration of the minimum weight. 26

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 $\frac{2\times s}{m_{\rm snw}} \times 100 \leq 0.10 \quad (2)$ 

29  $m_{\min}$ : The minimum weight estimated

30 s: Standard deviation of the indicated value of the balance

 $m_{\min} = 2000 \times s$  (1)

- 31 in 10 or more repeated weighings
- 32  $m_{\rm snw}$ : Smallest net weight

However, if  $s < 0.41 \times d$ , where *d* is the readability (scale interval) of the balance, replace *s* by 0.41  $\times d$ .

The minimum weight is confirmed as the temporary instru-35 mental performance value of a balance, and should be 36 37 checked periodically since it varies depending on the condi-38 tions when weighing is performed. When checking, the mass 39 of the weight should be about 5% of the balance's capacity 40 and 100 mg or more. The balance's capacity is the maximum 41 mass that can be weighed on the balance. 42 Requirements for accuracy (trueness)

43 Accuracy (trueness) includes sensitivity error, linearity er-

44 ror, and eccentricity error. Among them, regarding the accu-

45 racy of sensitivity, the error obtained by the following equa-

46 tion from the indicated value of a balance obtained by loading

47 and unloading a weight once and the mass value of the weight48 should be less than or equal to 0.05%.

$$\frac{\left|I-m\right|}{m} \times 100 \leq 0.05$$

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*I*: The indication of the balance for one weighing of the test load

*m*: Nominal weight of the test load (or its conventional mass)

54 Use the test load with the mass which is about the upper 55 limit of weighing or from 5% to 100% of the balance's ca-56 pacity.

57 (6) Exception for confirmation of eccentricity errors,
58 weights used to confirm the accuracy (trueness) of a balance
59 must be calibrated to ensure traceability to the International

- 60 System of Units (SI). In addition, they must have the accu-
- 61 racy class that meets the requirements for use.