

INFORMATION

New Draft Recommendation: R 35-2

Material measures of length for general use.

Part 2: Test methods

Draft submitted for CIML postal ballot on 2011.01.18.

Voting closes on 2011.04.18.

*The final Draft will be submitted for approval
to the CIML at its 46th Meeting*



**Comments on Second Committee Draft Revision of OIML R35 Part 2 2CD
- Material Measures of Length (Paragraph Order)**

	<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Document Clause</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Secretariats Reply</u>
			Australia	No comments.	
			Austria	No comments.	
			Belarus	No comments.	
			Belgium	No comments.	
			Brazil	No comments.	
			Bulgaria	No comments.	
			China	No comments.	
			Cuba	No comments.	
			Czech Republic	No comments.	
			Denmark	No comments.	
			Egypt	No comments.	
			Finland	No comments.	
			France	No comments.	
			Germany	10.1	
			Hungary	No comments.	
			Indonesia	No comments.	
			Iran	No comments.	
			Ireland	No comments.	

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			Japan	7.2.3, 7.2.4, 9.2	
			Korea, Republic of	No comments.	
			Netherlands	8.11	
			Norway	No comments.	
			Poland	No comments.	
			Romania	No comments.	
			Russian Federation	No comments.	
			Saudi Arabia	No comments.	
			Serbia	No comments.	
			Slovakia	No comments.	
			Slovenia	No comments.	
			Spain	No comments.	
			Sweden	No comments.	
			Switzerland	No comments.	
			UK		
			USA	No comments.	
		General	South Africa	The words “calibrate” and “calibration” are used in a few places (e.g. 7.3) to describe the testing or verification action. It would be preferred if these actions were not referred to as calibration as there is a different connotation and the tests will result in a certificate of conformity (type approval) or a	Agree/done

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				verification certificate and not a calibration certificate. Obviously where “calibrated” refers to test equipment this is acceptable.	
		2	South Africa	Not sure of the acceptability of referring to outdated versions of VIM and VIML but both have later editions with different numbering of the terms referenced.	Updated
		6.2.2 2) a)	South Africa	Not clear what “for higher accuracies temperature correction tables must be available” means. 1. What is regarded as higher accuracies and who decides? 2. Are the correction tables supplied by the manufacturer for type approval and verification only or must these tables be supplied with each measure for cases where it is used outside its nominal temperature $\pm 8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$? 3. If supplied by the manufacturer for use in legal measurements is it necessary to verify the accuracy of the tables as they will influence the result? 4. I don’t see a reference to this in Part 1 and if it is a requirement it should be there.	The reference to higher accuracies has been removed. The requirement is for the maximum permissible error to meet the $\pm 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ criterion. If the change in temperature is greater than this it is the responsibility of the user/tester to apply corrections.
		6.2.3 1)	South Africa	Suggest changing the words “shall be” to “are”.	Done
		6.2.7 6)	South Africa	Suggest removing this verification as it is not a requirement of Clause 11 of Part 1. It is however covered in Clause 27.2.2 in Part 1 and tested in detail in clause 7.8.2 of this part.	Agree/done
		6.2.9 5)	South Africa	In the opening sentence after the word “case” add “that is designed to be part of the range of the scale” to avoid ambiguity. Part 1 permits a line type measure and has no requirement for such measures in a case to have a sliding hook or tongue unless the case is designed to be part of the measuring range.	Agree/done
		6.2.12 7)	South Africa	Part 1 also makes provision for Class 1.	Done

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		6.2.12 12)	South Africa	The clause number 12) should be 8).	Done
		6.2.13 13)	South Africa	The clause number 13) should be 7).	Done
		6.2.16 14)	South Africa	The clause number 14) is incorrect It is appreciated that this requirement is in 21.2.3 of Part 1 but this seems incorrect. Measures that are allowed to have dimensions marked on the case as part of the range of the scale have a specific requirement allowing for this and may be end measures only. The measures in question under this section do not have a requirement permitting them to be graduated in this manner and are not allowed to be end measures so this verification should not apply as it is superfluous.	Agree. This clause in Part 2 has been removed; clause 21.2.3 of Part 1 should be removed at the next revision.
		6.2.18 2)	South Africa	Not entirely correct as the sinker attachment requirement in 6.2.17 5) is different when an electronic sensing device is fitted and this should be mentioned.	Done
		6.2.18 10) & 11)	South Africa	The clause numbering 10) and 11) should be 4) and 5) respectively.	Done
		6.2.20 7)	South Africa	It is appreciated that this requirement is in 25.2.4 of Part 1 but this seems incorrect. Measures that are allowed to have dimensions marked on the case as part of the range of the scale have a specific requirement allowing for this. The measures in question under this section do not have a requirement permitting them to be graduated in this manner so this verification should not apply as it is superfluous.	Agree. This clause in Part 2 has been removed; clause 25.2.4 of Part 1 should be removed at the next revision.
		7.3.2 d) Note	South Africa	Is this an informative note or is it intended to be a requirement? If a requirement it should be included in Part 1. If it is in Part 1 please include a reference. If only informative it will not be enforceable.	It is informative.
		7.2.3.2	Japan	"...they may be handled with clean chamois leather gloves" should be replaced with "...they may be handled with clean gloves made of chamois leather or	Accepted

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				other appropriate material". (Reason) It is not necessary to restrict the material of gloves to chamois leather provided that gloves are clean. We suggest allowing the use of clean gloves made of other materials in addition to those made of chamois leather and introducing gloves made of chamois leather as an example of appropriate ones.	
		7.2.4.2	Japan	We suggest deleting 2). (Reason) In dynamical terms, the method to suspend a weight of the same weight from each of both ends of the measure produces the same effect as that produced by the specified method. We, therefore, believe that it is not necessary to restrict the method to the specified one.	Agree. The tensioning method has been removed.
		7.4	South Africa	The changes in red under "Length measuring test" mention "6.2", should this not be "6.1"?	Agree, the measurements should be recorded in 6.1.
		8.11	Netherlands	"U" should be in Italics (like in the other rows)	Accepted
		9.1	South Africa	Delete the "s" from the word "measures" and change the word "meters" to "measures".	Done
		9.2	Japan	We suggest deleting 9.2. (Reason) Even if the tests are carried out in any sequence other than the one shown in Table 10, individual tests do not affect result of other tests. We, therefore, believe that it is not necessary to specify the sequence of the tests.	The requirement for a defined sequence has been deleted.
		10.1	Germany	Tests for initial verification:	A table for the test results is shown in 2.1 in Part 3. Entering the inspection level, lot size, etc, leads the user to identify and

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				This chapter is written in quite a sophisticated manner and may not be understandable for somebody normally carrying out initial verification. For this reason it would be helpful to list the result of the tests e.g. in the form of a table. A reference to the ISO 2859 would be better for the case of initial verification.	enter the acceptance and rejection numbers. A reference to ISO 2859 has been added to the bibliography.
	42	10.1	UK	MF: ISO 2859 should be ISO 2859-1	Accepted
		11.2.2	South Africa	The word “subsequent” is used whereas the word “periodic” is used in clause 12.3 of Part 1. Although “subsequent” is preferred we suggest changing it to “periodic” to be consistent with Part 1.	Accepted