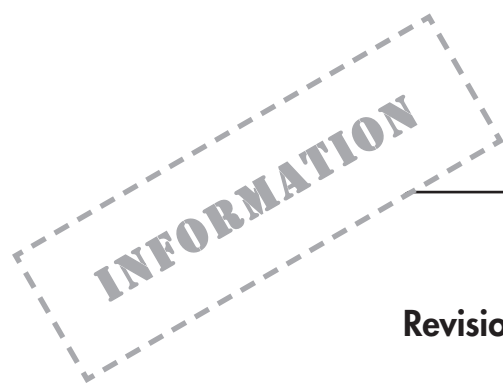


DRAFT
VOCABULARY

TC 1
(Poland)



Revision of V 1

International Vocabulary of Legal Metrology
Vocabulaire international des termes de métrologie légale

Draft submitted for CIML postal ballot on 2012.03.12
Voting closes on 2012.06.09.



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE
DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF LEGAL METROLOGY

OIML TC1

VIML2 3CD: Summary Results of Voting

(as for 04 January 2012)

No.	OIML TC1 P-Members	Voting
1	AUSTRALIA	Information about circumstances that made the voting impossible
2	BELARUS	Yes
3	BRAZIL	Yes
4	BULGARIA	Yes
5	CUBA	No reply
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	Yes
7	FRANCE	Information about circumstances that made the voting impossible
8	GERMANY	Yes
9	JAPAN	Yes
10	KOREA (R.)	No reply
11	NETHERLANDS	Yes
12	POLAND	Yes
13	ROMANIA	Yes
14	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Yes
15	SERBIA	Yes
16	SLOVENIA	Yes
17	UNITED STATES	Yes
Result		76,47 % of the TC1 Members voted “Yes”
Additional information on voting results		0 % of the TC1 Members voted “No” 11,76 % of the TC1 Members sent no reply 11,76 % of the TC1 Members sent information about circumstances that made the voting impossible

Collated comments and project leader observations (N25)

Date: 16 January 2012

Document: **VIML2 3rd Committee Draft (N23)**

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MC ¹	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note/ Example (e.g. Note 1)	Type of com- ment ²	Comment (justification for change) by Member Country or Liaison Organization	Proposed change by the Member Country or Liaison Organization	Project Leader observations on each comment submitted
CH			ed	General remark: Either move terms that address hardware as well under chapter 5, or extend title of chapter 6 to "Hardware and Software in Legal Metrology" (cf. entry 5.04, 5.09)		Noted. It is software that is taken into a special consideration and subject to specific requirements in legal metrology. Hardware is mentioned when necessary at consideration of software. So the entries related to hardware may appear in the chapter entitled "Software ... etc."
RS	0.02	Term	ge	To be deleted.	No need to be repeated in VIML.	Noted. This entry was not objected to during the TC1 meeting. It is true that it is not indispensable to have it in VIML. But it was agreed on that a number of VIM terms will be quoted in Chapter 0 for the reader's convenience. This entry was found necessary as related to: VIML 1.06 legal units of measurement
NL	0.03		gen.	error (of indication) "value of the indication of a measuring instrument minus a reference quantity value" -----	Consider as one term and thus delete the brackets in the term , so reading: "error of indication"	Partly accepted. Term "indication" was transferred to a place directly before "error (of

Explanations

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This template is the OIML TC1 commenting template / version Oct 2008 (N7)

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				<p>error (from V2-200 2.16) “measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value” ----- This 3CD : 0.14 indication “quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system” ----- Since there is a distinction between V2-200 definition 2.16 and this term and while text between brackets could be interpreted as optional it could then result in different definitions for the same term “error” Further when taking into account the definition of “indication” its substitution would lead to: Using V2-200 2.16: <i>“measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value of quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system “</i> Which is not correct Using only 0.03: <i>“value of the quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system of a measuring instrument minus a reference quantity value”</i> Which is better</p>	<p>Further consider deletion of “value of” in the beginning of the definition, resulting in:</p> <p>error of indication</p> <p>indication of a measuring instrument minus a reference quantity value</p> <p>which when substituting the term “indication” by its definition would result in:</p> <p>“quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system of a measuring instrument minus a reference quantity value”</p> <p>which would even be more correct .</p>	<p>indication)”. Thus it was possible to use “indication” in the definition discussed here. As regards the adopted form of the term “error (of indication)” it is one term. Brackets indicate that in a context where there is no risk of confusion it is permissible to use term “error” for short.</p>

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US	0.03			Note that whether 'error' should be defined as a quantity or a quantity value is under discussion in the GUM and VIM committees.	Indicated quantity value minus a reference quantity value	Accepted
RU	0.04	Source	ed	Plural: <u>terms</u> the terms ...or ... are		Noted. In VIM3, 4.26: Note "Usually, the term "maximum ... etc."
NL	0.06		gen.	intrinsic error "error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions" If it were the intension to enable the substitution of term 0.03 while including the part between brackets then this would result in : (value of) the quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system of a measuring instrument minus a reference quantity value of a(the) quantity value determined under reference conditions Which is not completely correct If it were the intension to enable the substitution of term 0.03 excluding the part between brackets then this would result in : measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions Which also is not formulated correct (Although deleted from the V2-200 as source still OIML D11 (2004) could be mentioned	when replaced by: intrinsic error error of indication determined under reference conditions (value of) the quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system of a measuring instrument minus a reference quantity value of the quantity value determined under reference conditions	Noted. There are at least 20 OIML publications where the wording: "error of a measuring instrument" is adopted. Twenty cases compared to the remaining few mean a vast majority. So it seemed appropriate to keep the prevalent version of the term.
CH	0.06		te	Unclear definition. What is meant with "error of a measuring instrument"? The "error of indication" (of a particular value/range/function? An electronic	Delete or specify: Intrinsic measurement error	Noted. The definition of "intrinsic error" appears in the same wording in two

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				error in the hardware of the instrument? An error in the software/firmware? Other error?		OIML documents and twenty three OIML recommendations so it seems that there is a sort of consensus about that. In particular cf. D 31:2008, 3.1.28 Intrinsic error [VIM:1993, 5.24; OIML D 11:2004, 3.7] Error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions.
RS	0.06	No.	ed	Number 0.05 is missing and all other numbering are influenced accordingly.	0.05	Accepted
US	0.06			What are reference conditions?	error of a measuring instrument, determined within a range of defined reference conditions	Noted. "Reference condition" is defined in VIM3 under 4.11. where Note 1 reads: "Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities." In view of that it seems better to keep the definition VIML2, 0.06 unchanged. Besides one has to note that the definition of "intrinsic

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						error” appears in the same wording in two OIML documents and twenty three OIML recommendations so it seems that there is a sort of consensus about that. In particular cf. D 31:2008: 3.1.28 Intrinsic error [VIM:1993, 5.24; OIML D 11:2004, 3.7] Error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions.
RS	0.07	Example	te	EXAMPLE 1 does not make a distinction between change in a measurand by changing the frequency of the measurand itself and influence of frequency change on indication of a measuring instrument.	EXAMPLE 3 should be at the first place as the EXAMPLE 1, moving the EXAMPLE 1 and the EXAMPLE 2 on positions that follow the EXAMPLE 1.	Noted. Entry 0.07 is a quotation from VIM. So it cannot be changed by VIML.
RU	0.07	Source	ed	Example 4: two hyphens in amount-of-substance		Accepted
RU	0.08	Source	ed	Correction: clause 4.9 instead of 8.4		Accepted
NL	0.09	notes and examples	edit.	Although copied from the V2-200 these notes are both introducing confusion Note 2 is rather introduced in order not to conflict with the IEC vocabulary. It is not of additional value in the VIML and the reference to the IEC clause is specified stable only up to the year 2013.	Suggest deleting Note 2 which is not relevant and t	Noted. It should rather be said that the entry in question was “quoted from V 2-200” and not “copied”. So it cannot be modified.
RS	0.09	Note	te	In NOTE 2 the term instrumental measurement uncertainty is not clear whether it is uncertainty of a measuring instrument, or what else.		Noted. Entry 0.09 is a quotation from VIM. The definition of “instrumental

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						measurement uncertainty” is given under 4.24 in VIM3 (V 2-200).
RU	0.13	Source	ed	Correction: clause 3.5 instead of 3.4		Accepted
US	0.14			Note that whether ‘indication’ should be defined as a quantity or a quantity value is under discussion in the GUM and VIM committees.		Noted. This entry is a quotation from VIM3. Please note that in the final draft “indication” was placed before “error of indication”
CH	1.01		ge	Terminologically, “legal metrology” is a subset of “metrology”. If metrology is “science of measurement and its applications”, then “legal metrology” cannot be “practice and process”	Legal metrology: metrology subject to statutory and regulatory structure and enforcement.	Noted. The actual wording was presented in VIML2 2CD with a request for comments. There were no comments and it was accepted by the TC1 meeting.
RS	1.02	Note	ed	Metrological supervision should has to have its own bullet dash or dot.		Accepted
US	1.02				legal acts and secondary legislation that provide the statutory structure to metrology <i>within a jurisdiction</i>	Noted. Law is always operative within a jurisdiction.
NL	1.03		edit.	plural or singular ?		Accepted. Plural
CH	1.04		ge	“National responsible body”: this term has no connection with legal metrology. Amend the term as follows: organization or agency at the national level or in a nation, ... the clause “in a nation” includes the clause “ at the national level”.	“National responsible body for legal metrology”. Delete “at the national level”:	Noted. Term “national responsible body” appears in B 10:2011, “Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations” under

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						3.12. It proves that there is a need of this term in legal metrology.
JP	1.05(2CD) national metrology infrastructur e	Paragraph	ge	"National metrology infrastructure" is an important tem in OIML D1 (Elements for a Law on Metrology). This term shall be redefined in VIML2 and should not be deleted. If it had been decided to delete this term, please explain the reason.	We propose a tentative definition of " <i>national metrology infrastructure</i> " as shown below. <i>"Indispensible components including legislation system, technology, organizations and personnel that enable a nation to implement measurement system based on the measurement law."</i>	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
NL	2.01		edit.	the whole of legal metrology activities suggest slight amendment	the whole area of legal metrology activities	Noted. The meaning of "the whole" is definitely different from "the whole area".
CH	2.01		te	What is the difference between "legal metrology" and the "whole of legal metrology activities"? Drafting "legal metrology regulations" is an activity in legal metrology. Is it a "legal metrological control"?	Legal metrological control: Control activity in the field of legal metrology.	Noted. The definition suggested by the referee is a tautology. As for the actual definition accepted by the TC1 meeting it cannot be admitted to be wrong when all the meanings of "control" are taken into consideration.
CH	2.02		ed	Delete "generic term used to globally designate"... This is an additional comment and not part of the definition:	Legal operations to which measuring instruments may be subjected, e.g. type approval, verification, etc. Rem: is "legal operations" clear enough? Are there "illegal operations"?	Noted. The actual wording was placed in VIML2 2CD and as such accepted by the TC1 meeting. This way of defining terms appears in many

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					Alternative: Operations to which measuring instruments may be subjected in the field of legal metrology, e.g. type approval, verification, etc.	publications, cf. e.g. V 2- 200, 2.5.
NL	2.04		gen.	metrological expertise all the operations for the purpose of examining and....	expertise needed to perform all the operations for the purpose of examining and....	Noted. There are a few meanings of word “expertise”. E.g.: - expert advice or opinion, - skill or knowledge in a particular area, - the knowledge or skill of an expert, - the skill, knowledge, judgment, etc. of an expert. In the VIML1 and the VIML2 drafts it is spoken about “operations” which make a part of legal metrological control. Two of the above mentioned meanings correspond to it.
CH	2.04		te	Expertise ≠ operations The definition should be redrafted. “Metrological expertise” comprises more than “examining and demonstrating the condition of a measuring instrument and to determine its metrological properties”. It contains as well legal regulations,	Metrological expertise: Expertise for the purpose of...	Noted. “Expertise” has a few meanings. In Chapter 2 of the VIML2 3CD, like in earlier drafts, a legal metrology activity as such is meant. Of course

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				knowledge on all the activities where instruments are subject to regulations, and other skills.		“metrological expertise” requires regulation, knowledge etc. just as other legal metrology activities, viz. type evaluation, verification and so on.
US	2.04			We don't feel that “operations” are expertise.	Knowledge and qualifications of an individual necessary to ascertain the condition of a measuring instrument sufficient for court testimony, and for examining and demonstrating the performance versus the relevant statutory requirements.	Noted. In the definition under consideration, term “expertise” is used in the meaning other than the one suggested by the referee. The definition proposed by the referee corresponds with one of three meanings given e.g. by “Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary”.
BR	2.05		te	We understand that type evaluation does not necessarily results in a type approval. The type evaluation report may indicate the refusal for type approval. According to ISO 17000 this procedure would not be a conformity assessment.	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to adopt the actual definition in VIML2 3CD. This definition replaced the older one which was similar to the definition suggested by the referee.
CH	2.05		te	The definition should include a comment that the “conformity assessment” is performed against legal requirements for the instruments under test. (Conformity assessments can be done as well		Noted. Conformity assessment is made to demonstrate that specific requirements are fulfilled.

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				against some technical specifications having nothing to do with legal metrology)		As for the wording of the definition under consideration it was decided by the TC1 meeting to adopt the actual one.
US	2.05			Please cross reference this general definition with definition given in B3	Add Note Note 3 More specific definition of type evaluation can be found in OIML B 3: <i>OIML Certificate System for OIML Type Evaluations of Measuring Instruments</i>	Noted. The definition which is in B 3:2011 comes from VIML1 and it was proposed in VIML2 2CD. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to replace it by the actual definition in VIML2 3CD.
CH	2.07		te	Delete "of a type of measuring instrument" ...	Type approval that imposes one or more specific restrictions such as	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to adopt the actual wording of the definition.
JP	2.08(2CD) examination for conformity with approved type	Paragraph	ge	"Examination" is an important term in conformity assessment. This term should not be deleted and should be defined in Annex 1. In addition, the terms <i>"test, inspection, verification, assessment and evaluation"</i> are frequently used in OIML publications, but small differences in their meanings are not clear. We request adding an explanatory note about the differences among these terms.	Do not delete "examination" and move it to Annex 1. Also, add an explanatory note for <i>"test, inspection, verification, assessment and evaluation."</i>	Noted. Annex A contains the terms quoted after ISO/IEC 17000 only, so no other terms can be transferred up therein. NB. "inspection" is defined there. "Conformity assessment" is defined there too. Definition of "verification" is given in VIM3 (OIML V2 -200: 2008). As for "test",

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						“assessment” (without any attribute) and “evaluation” there are plenty of meanings which has every of these words so it would be very difficult to comment on them in VIML2. Perhaps the referee has some idea or example of such comment and can suggest it.
CH	2.09		ed	Use same wording as in 2.08:	Legal decision cancelling a type approval	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to adopt the actual wording of the definition.
CH	2.10			Is the result of a measuring instrument “... the affixing of a verification mark ... “ or a statement of a metrological authority that the instrument is still complying with the statutory requirements?		Noted. The comment is unclear: it seems that some words are missing therein.
US	2.10			Needs further clarification	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which <i>includes inspection and</i> results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate	Noted. Considering the definition of conformity assessment given under ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 2.1 there is no need to mention “inspection” once again. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to adopt the actual wording of the definition.

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CH	2.11		ge	Is this term essential? Is it not self-explanatory?		Noted. It is necessary because it explains, e.g. to non-metrologists, who may be involved in procedure of installation of a measuring instrument, essential circumstances that may occur before the measuring instrument gets verified.
CH	2.12		ed	simplify	verification of a homogeneous batch of measuring instruments based on the results of examination of a statistically appropriate number of specimens selected at random from an identified homogeneous lot of measuring instruments	Noted. Is the wording proposed by the referee really more simple? The actual wording of the definition contained in VIML2 3CD was decided by the TC1 meeting.
US	2.13			Initial verification has two meanings now. Inspection of production instruments in the factory or warehouse and inspection of newly installed devices. Please add two notes.	Note 1 Verification that production instruments are the approved type in a the factory or warehouse location. Also termed Conformity to Type (CTT). Note 2 Verification of newly installed instruments, where inspection criteria also include installation requirements as well as performance requirements.	Noted. The idea of the definition of the initial verification was to give a distinctive property of it. Such a definition has not been called in question so far and it was adopted by the TC1 meeting.
CH	2.14		ed		any verification of a measuring instrument after an previous initial verification and including:	Noted. Subsequent verification can be repeated: it is not the "second verification" or

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						the “one following the initial verification”
CH	2.16		ed	decision of legal relevance that a measuring instrument → (see 2.09 above)	Legal decision that ...	Noted.
CH	2.18		ed	Simplify as in 2.12		Noted. See 2.12
US	2.18			Need to include prepackages	inspection of a homogeneous batch of measuring instruments or prepackages based on the results of evaluation of a statistically appropriate number of specimens selected at random from an identified lot.	Noted. If “prepackages” were included herein it would imply the need to add a series of other important entries relating to prepackages. So it is better to keep to the version adopted by the TC1 meeting.
CH	2.23		te	Unclear definition. What means “for the purposes for which it was intended”? If a private person wants to measure the energy consumption of an electrical gadget for his own interests and uses for that an electricity meter, is that a “putting into service”, even if no regulations are applicable for this use?		Noted. It seems that the expression “for the purposes for which it was intended” is properly understood by vast majority of users of measuring instruments, so it needs no additional (linguistic?) explanation hereto.
RS	2.23	Term	te	service to be in brackets.	putting into use (service) would be more appropriate and consistent with the definition.	Accepted.
CH	3.01		te	How has the type approval been granted, if not with the certificate?	Compare with 4.13	Noted. The idea of Clause 3 is expressed by its title “Documents and Marks

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						within Legal Metrology". So it would be wrong to omit "type approval certificate".
US	3.01			Please cross reference this general definition with definition given in B3	Add Note Note 1 More specific definition of OIML Basic Certificate of Conformity can be found in OIML B 3 3.12, <i>OIML Certificate System for OIML Type Evaluations of Measuring Instruments</i> .	Noted. This proposal needs clarification. It would be rather confusing for a reader to learn from vocabulary that there is another definition for the same term offered by the same organisation elsewhere. It needs a rationale. Perhaps the referee has a proposal in this regard.
BR	3.02		te	If verification was carried out this means that compliance with statutory requirements was confirmed.	document certifying that the verification of the measuring instrument was carried out.	Noted. The actual wording expresses the fact which is important for users who pay special attention to the legal aspects: verification certificate has to confirm the compliance with the requirements.
CH	3.02		te	Same comment as above		See 3.01
BR	3.05		te	If verification was carried out this means that compliance with statutory requirements was confirmed.	mark applied to a measuring instrument certifying that the verification of the measuring instrument was carried out.	See 3.02
DE	4.00			3.1.49 Sub-assembly [OIML D 11:2004, 3.3] Part of an electronic device employing electronic	To be included in paragraph 4	This term like quite a few other ones had been

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				components and having a recognizable function of its own.		included by TC1 Secretariat in VIML2 2CD but a decision of the TC1 meeting was that this term would be removed from the draft.
NL	4.01		edit.	category of instruments identification or classification of instruments according to ... amend in line with 4.02	identifiable or classifiable group of instruments according to ...	Noted. "Category" needn't necessarily mean a "group". In the VIML draft a meaning of this word was adopted as given in OIML B 3:2011 and B 10- 1:2011.
NL	4.03		gen.	metrologically relevant attribute of any device, instrument, function or software that influences the measurement result or any other primary indication This definition (copied from OIML R 21 2.1.4) cannot be a substitute of the term, while the definition concerns a property of an object and the term concerns a qualification (of the property)	Delete or amend the definition for the term, or amend the term e.g.: restrict definition to: "being of influence to the measurement result or any other primary indication" or add "attribute" to the term.	Noted. This term is being included in the VIML for the first time. It appears in a few OIML publications. Its definition has been adopted in the actual wording by the TC1 meeting. So it plausible to keep it as it is.
RS	4.04	Example	te	Order of typical modules of a weighing instrument should be rearranged so to follow the way from input to the output.		Accepted
NL	4.08		gen.	legally relevant part of a measuring instrument, device or software subject to legal control This definition (copied from OIML R 21 2.1.5)	Delete or amend the definition for the term, or amend the term e.g. restrict definition to: "subject to legal control" or	See 4.03.

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				cannot be a substitute of the term, while the definition concerns an object and the term concerns a qualification in general.	add “ part ” to the term.	
CH	4.08		te	Under 4.03 “metrologically relevant” is said to be an attribute of a device. Here “legally relevant” is said to be a part of a device	→ check terminological coherence.	Accepted
CH	4.14		te	Definition does not respond to “acceptable for verification”	the question is, whether the term is necessary at all. The condition for being “acceptable for verification” could be implemented in a note to 2.10	Note. This term is necessary and it has never been called in question. Besides the proposed list of VIML2 terms had circulated to P- and O- members of the TC1 in 2008 and then after some modifications it was accepted.
CH	4.16		ge	Self-explanatory	Delete	Noted. A few OIML publications (i.e. also a few TCs) give a definition for EUT which proves that they find it necessary.
RU	4.16	Definition	ge	EUT / DUT (device under test)		Noted
CH	5.02		ed	Delete note and define:	value, expressed in units of mass, used for the classification and verification of an instrument weighing instrument.	Noted
US	5.02		ed		NOTE This term applies to the weighing instruments.	Accepted
CH	5.03		te	Replace “capacity” by a more specific term. Calculations are defined with quantities and numbers, not with “capacities”.		Noted. It is no mention of capacity under 5.03

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US	5.03		ed		NOTE This term applies to the weighing instruments.	Accepted
CH	5.04		ed	Replace "result" with "value". (A measurement result includes a measurement uncertainty)		Noted. The suggested modification means that instead of "measurement result" "measurement value" should be used. The latter term is not defined in VIM so it would be unclear to readers.
US	5.04		ed	Add an <i>a</i> after although.	NOTE A printing device is not an indicating device, although <u>a</u> printed measurement result is considered to be an indication.	Accepted
JP	5.04(2CD) adjustment device	Paragraph	te	Because "adjustment device" is also defined in five OIML publications (see G18), this term shall not be deleted. This term shall be redefined using more general expressions applicable to all measuring instruments.	Change the definition as " <i>device incorporated in the meter measuring instrument that only allows shifting of the relative error curve generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors within the maximum permissible errors and to set the weighted mean error at minimum.</i> "	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
JP	5.06(2CD) correction device	Paragraph & NOTE	te	Because "correction device" is also defined in seven OIML publications (see G18), this term shall not be deleted. This term shall be redefined using more general expressions applicable to all measuring instruments.		Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
CH	5.07		te	A "control instrument" may be applied in many other fields as well, not only in mass metrology. To note 2: The term is applicable for many other instruments as well, not only weighing instruments	The term should be specified more precisely.	Noted. As for the first remark – probably yes. But in OIML publications "control instrument" appears as used in

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						weighing, viz. R 134:2003, R 107-1:2007, R 106-1:1997, R 61:2004, R 51-1:2005. And since VIML is a vocabulary and not a dictionary it seems right to keep the definition adopted by the TC1 meeting.
NL	5.08		edit.	<p>associated measuring instrument instrument for measuring certain measurands which are characteristic of the gas (temperature, pressure, calorific value, etc.) and which are used by the calculator with a view to making a correction and/or a conversion</p> <p>To be made more generic by deleting “gas” and more in line with the rest of definitions in this vocabulary e.g. 0.07</p>	<p>instrument for measuring certain influence quantities and characteristics which are used for the purpose of converting and/or correcting the indication</p> <p>Note As example in measuring gas flow this would concern the instruments measuring the temperature, pressure, calorific value, etc.</p>	Noted. This term appears in OIML publication in relation to gas flow measurement. It is a broad field of application so it was considered appropriate to include this term in the VIML. (A similar case is e.g. “verification scale interval”). An attempt to make the definition more general needs examples that would justify the proposed generalization.
CH	5.08		te	Similar retention as for 5.07		Noted
RS	5.08	Definition	te	Word “gas” should be omitted. Other and principal measurands should be differentiated.	instrument for measuring certain other measurands which are characteristic of the principal measurand (temperature, pressure, ...	Accepted
RS	5.08	Note	te	Note should be added.	NOTE In particular this term is applied to	Noted. The associated

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					volume measuring instruments.	measuring instruments may be used at measurement of many measurands indeed so there is no need to favour volume measurement nor to generalize it.
NL	5.09			terminal	suggest to delete (generic self explanatory term)	Noted. The list of VIML terms was accepted by the TC1 meeting and the selection performed in accordance with a decision of the TC1 meeting has not eliminated this term.
CH	5.09		ge	Terminal is a well known technical term defined in computer science and needs no new definition in legal metrology	delete	Noted. As regards the computer science – yes.
CH	5.11		ge	Is it correct that the intrinsic error is not part of the fault?		Noted. Cf. eg. D 11:2004, D 31:2008, R 49-1:2006, R 80-1:2009 and eighteen other Recommendations.
JP	5.11(2CD) calculator	Paragraph	te	Because "calculator" is also defined in eight OIML publications (see G18), this term shall not be deleted. This term shall be redefined using more general expressions applicable to all measuring instruments.		Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
NL	5.12		gen.	significant fault fault greater than the value specified in the relevant recommendation	Suggest to split up in 2 definitions: fault limit value specified in the applicable	Noted. In this case the chosen wording of definition was that

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				With the above definition a significant fault is a Boolean. This term therefore implicitly has no numeric value. It is true or false. "fault limit" could be introduced as term for the numeric value established, above which a fault is considered a significant fault. In some recommendations significant fault is used for both the Boolean statement and the numerical value.	Recommendation delimiting non-significant faults ----- significant fault fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value	appearing most frequently in OIML publication. As for the proposed "fault limit value" it corresponds to so many terms that what was chosen is the expression from D 11:2004 which was found most "flexible". And this version was accepted by the TC1 meeting.
US	5.12		ed	It is not clear what 3.10 refers to, we assume its D11.	Add full reference	Accepted.
NL	5.14			significant durability error	Similar split up as suggested for 5.12 could be considered	Noted. See 5.12.
US	5.14		ed	It is not clear what 3.14 refers to, we assume its D11.	Add full reference	Accepted.
JP	5.14(2CD) meter	Paragraph	te	The term "meter" should not be deleted since it is commonly used in OIML publications. Also the difference between "meter" and "instrument" shall be clarified. Therefore, we recommend defining another term "instrument" in VIML2.	Propose changing the definition of "meter" as " <i>Instrument intended to measure, memorize and display the quantity of product <u>passing through the measuring device expressed in volume or mass</u> <u>or energy of gas passing through the flow measuring device</u> at metering conditions.</i> "	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
NL	5.15		gen.	influence factor influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument specified in the relevant	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument. Notes: (1) These rated operating conditions	Noted. This definition was taken from OIML D 11:2004 and as such was accepted throughout all the VIML2 drafts. Also

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				recommendation The grammar of this definition is weak. "specified" could as well refer to "instrument " or "factor" instead of "conditions" "Operating conditions" is a 2 dimensional array consisting of a number of ranges of values. A specific influence factor concerns only one of these ranges (quantities)	which are to be specified by the manufacturer of the instrument shall meet the requirements of the relevant Recommendation (2) The variation of an indication as a consequence of an influence factor is considered an error and not a fault.	there were no objection as regards it during the TC1 meeting. There are some variants of this definition however for the purposes of legal metrology it seems important that the influence factor be specified in a recommendation. So the actual version seems appropriate.
CH	5.15		te	The "rated operating conditions" are normally not a recommendation, but a technical specification of the instrument. What is a "relevant recommendation"? Who states the recommendation? Who says whether a recommendation is relevant or not?	Delete " ... specified in the relevant operating conditions"	Noted. It would be rather difficult to start answering the question asked here. As regards the term and definition the TC1 shared the conviction of the authors of D31:2008 and other twenty four OIML recommendations. So probably the answers can be easily found in those publications
JP	5.15 (2CD) meter model	Paragraph	ge	We agree the deletion of this term in N20 although it remained in N18.		Noted
CH	5.16		te	Same retention as above.		Noted. The comment seems unclear.
RU	5.18, 5.19	Definition	ge	EUT (ref 4.16)		Noted. EUT has a broader meaning and is used

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						throughout OIML publication.
CH	5.19		ed	" ... over a period of use"	" ... over a defined period of use"	Noted
JP	5.19(2CD) electronic device	Paragraph	te	The term "electronic device" is also defined in 18 OIML publications (see G18) regardless its general meaning in original. Therefore, this term shall not be deleted. We support the policy for this term in 2CD.	Restore the deleted definition in 3CD.	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
JP	6. Software in Legal Metrology	Paragraph	ge	Many technical terms in IT (Information Technology) are included in this chapter. However, we consider some of these terms may not be necessary to VIML. We recommend reviewing the selection of these terms, in particular those for software.		Noted. The selection has been done.
DE	6.00			3.1.7 Commands Commands may be a sequence of electrical (optical, electromagnetic, etc.) signals on input interfaces or codes in data transmission protocols. They can be generated by the software of the measuring instrument / electronic device / sub- assembly (software commands) or generated by the user through the user interface of the measuring instrument (user commands).	To be included in paragraph 6	This term like quite a few other ones had been included by TC1 Secretariat in VIML2 2CD but a decision of the TC1 meeting was that this term would be removed from the draft.
DE	6.00			3.1.8 Communication Exchange of information between two or more units (e.g. software modules, electronic devices, subassemblies, etc.) according to specific rules.	To be included in paragraph 6	This term like quite a few other ones had been included by TC1 Secretariat in VIML2 2CD but a decision of the TC1 meeting was that this term

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						would be removed from the draft.
DE	6.00			3.1.9 Communication interface Electronic, optical, radio or other technical interface that enables information to be passed between components of a measuring instrument (e.g. electronic devices) or sub-assemblies.	To be included in paragraph 6	This term like quite a few other ones had been included by TC1 Secretariat in VIML2 2CD but a decision of the TC1 meeting was that this term would be removed from the draft.
DE	6.00			3.1.27 Interface [ISO 2382-9:1995][5] Shared boundary between two functional units, defined by various characteristics pertaining to the functions, physical interconnections, signal exchanges, and other characteristics of the units, as appropriate.	To be included in paragraph 6	This term had initially been considered as one that should be included in the VIML list of entries. However later, as a result of a discussion, it was acknowledged that this term is well known and widely used so it was not proposed to the VIML2 2CD which was discussed and voted upon by the TC1 meeting.
JP	6.01(2CD) legally relevant software	Paragraph	ge	This term is defined in only four OIML Recommendations. However, it shall not be deleted since this is an important concept of software in legal metrology.	Redefine the term as it was proposed in 2CD.	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2. However two other remain: 4.08 legally relevant and 6.10 legally

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RS	6.05	Note	ed	Number 2. in a NOTE may express the need to divide NOTE in two NOTES	Divide NOTE in two NOTES.	relevant software part Accepted
NL	6.05 / 6.06 /6.07/6.08/6. 10/6.11			cryptographic certificate/cryptographic means/ data domain/ error log/ fixed legally relevant software part/legally relevant software part These definitions at present stated in D31 are not yet implemented in any OIML Recommendation. Even when this would occur it is questionable whether it would be needed to include into the VIML 2 these self explanatory and rather generic software terms, of which the meaning in legal metrology is not different from its use in generic software terminology.	Consider deletion	Noted. The mentioned terms are on the list of VIML terms which was accepted by the TC1.
CH	6.10		ed	Term 6.10 is identical to “fixed” & 6.11	Exchange with 6.11	Accepted
CH	6.11		ed		Exchange with 6.10	Accepted
CH	6.12		te	“sealing” does not apply to software only. (cf. 3.07)	Move under chapter 5	Noted
CH	6.13		te	Idem	Move under chapter 5	Noted
CH	6.14		te	A storage device is always a hardware device (paper, tape, optical device, etc.)	Move under chapter 5	Noted
RS	6.14	Definition	ed	Closing bracket is missing		Accepted
NL	6.14/ 6.15			storage device /user interface Self explanatory	Delete	Noted. These terms have not been called in question so far. So at this stage it does not seem appropriate to delete them. (As regards self explanatory terms a

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						difference has to be noticed between understanding and defining. "Measurement" is for plenty of people self explanatory too.)
CH	6.15		te	User interface is not only software	Move under chapter 5	Noted
JP	7(2CD) Tests in Legal Metrology	Paragraph	ge	A group of terms used for tests (7.01-7.11) are important for legal metrology, and are found in many OIML publications. Therefore, such terms shall not be deleted, and their definitions shall be revised using more general expressions applicable to a wide scope of publications.	Restore the deleted terms 7.01-7.11, and maintain these terms to be used in tests in legal metrology.	Noted. It was decided by the TC1 meeting to remove this term from VIML2.
RS	A1.1	Note	ed	(see Note 1 to 3.3) should be deleted.	Reference to Note(s) in ISO/IEC 17000 should be avoided.	Accepted
RS	A1.1 and 2	Note	ed	Brackets with numbers in Notes , which corresponds to ISO/IEC 17000, have to be removed as it is very confusing with our numbering.	Nonetheless, all numbers mentioned are not cited in the Source column.	Accepted
RS	A1.1 to 12	Definition	ed	Brackets with numbers in Definitions , which corresponds to ISO/IEC 17000, have to be removed as it is very confusing with our numbering.	Nonetheless, all numbers mentioned are not cited in the Source column.	Accepted
US	A1.14			Add note for B10	Note See also 3.14 in OIML B 10 Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations	Noted. The definition in B 3:2011 is identical. It is quoted after ISO 17000: 2004 too. Why should this fact be mentioned in the VIML?
JP	Annex 1	Paragraph	ed	Annex 1 is a dead copy from ISO/IEC 17000.	Correct the citation numbers.	Accepted

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				Therefore, citation numbers (3.1, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3 ...) in definitions and notes shall be corrected.		
RU	entire vocabulary		ed	It is expedient to remove bold type in definitions and notes, if the word is not defined in VIML		Accepted
RU	entire vocabulary		ed	If a section title is repeated on the next pages, it is advisable to add in brackets " continued "		Noted. The actual layout is provisional. The comment will be considered at drawing up of the final version.
DE	ge			We have compared the draft VIML2 with the definition of terms in D31. The definitions included in both documents are the same or identical in content.		Yes. It was tried that the terms defined in other OIML publications be included, if possible, in the VIML2 draft.
DE	ge			But not all definitions included in D31 can be found in VIML2.		That's true. The general idea was to select from the other OIML publications those terms which were found general or useful for different fields within legal metrology.
DE	ge			A few terms used in D31 are very special, therefore there is no need to adopt them for VIML2.		Agree
NL	General		edit.	There appears to be some misunderstanding on the meaning of the term "quantity" which, when converted to some languages, could mean the same as "amount" or "number" and be expressed as a dimensionless figure. In metrology this term "quantity" however is used in	Add the definition of the term "quantity" in the VIML chapter 0 to prevent confusion	Noted. It is true that the meaning of the word "quantity" can be - in some languages - different depending on the context in which it

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				its scientific context and therefore means the physical parameter of which its magnitude is established by the measurement and which has a dimension (e.g. kg;; m; m/s)		appears. The same problem appears - in some languages – as regards the word “magnitude”. So the problem should not be neglected, but on the other hand there still is a discussion about the definition of “quantity” given by VIM3 as well as about some of its components. Considering that as well as the fact that “quantity” is a frequently used term (i.e. rather familiar to its users) it seems better not to include the discussed term to VIML now.
NL	General		gen.	Since the OIML D11 is in revision it is of utmost importance that for a number of terms modifications are performed in parallel This especially concerns the terms: 0.03; 0,06; 5.12; 5.14 and 5.15 Please contact the NL secr. TC 5/SC 1 immediately on any developments on the terms mentioned.		Noted. The revision of D 11:2004 is at an early stage. It would be rather difficult to fit the course of the VIML revision (which is at a final stage) to that of D 11. But the future mutual cooperation is a right idea.
JP	General		ge	In December 2010 after the Warsaw meeting, G18		Noted. We share opinion

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				(Alphabetical list of terms defined in OIML Recommendations and Documents) was published. We would like to know the relationship and/or difference in roles between VIML and G18. G18 is arranged in alphabetical order and convenient to use. It seems more efficient to provide VIML2 by revising the present G18.		of the referee and we do what the referee suggests. Of course it will be appreciated if the referee suggests how to use G 18 otherwise. The difference between G18 and VIML2 seems rather obvious: G 18 provides the reader with the alphabetical list of terms while VIML2 is expected to be a vocabulary. So VIML2 offers alphabetical index too.
JP	General	Paragraph	ge	We consider that several important terms in legal metrology are still missing in VIML2. We propose adding the terms shown in the right column.	We propose to add the following terms. Examination Test Assessment Evaluation Verification Surveillance Market surveillance Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA) Declaration of Mutual Confidence (DoMC)	Noted. It would be rather difficult to extend the list of VIML terms because it was decided at the TC1 meeting which terms should be contained therein. Besides there was the VIML2 WD and then 1CD and 2CD and any proposals as regards the term list could be made before the TC1 meeting. As regards this proposal, it should be noted that "verification"

Explanations

1 Member Country: enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. FR for France

2 Type of comment: **ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial

Note

Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 are compulsory.

Collated comments and project leader observations (N25)

Date: 16 January 2012

 Document: **VIML2 3rd Committee Draft (N23)**

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
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						and "surveillance" <u>are</u> <u>dealt with</u> in the VIML2 3CD. "The same is with "testing" and "test" was omitted as a primary term.
US	general			We think that the document would benefit from adding VIM3 definition for "verification" to section 2.	Add VIM3 definition 2.44	Accepted
JP	General comment		ge	We deeply appreciate the effort by the TC1 secretariat in preparing VIML2 3CD taking account of the discussion at the meeting in Warsaw in September, 2010.		It is very kind of the Japanese referee that he values the efforts of TC1 Secretariat. The Secretariat is grateful for the comments made by the Japanese colleagues which were very helpful.
JP	General comment		ge	Several members, who did not attend the Warsaw meeting, participated in the process of preparing Japan's comments to 3CD. Therefore, we appreciate the secretariat's understanding in advance if we would submit a comment against the decision at that meeting.		Despite some problems which arise when comments are delayed the TC1 Secretariat pays great attention to the views expressed by the referees. And they help us by making us to reflect once again on the proposals contained in the successive VIML drafts.
RU	Title page	Note 1	ed	Delete: , 2.2	Russia VNIIM	Accepted. (Although the text in column (6) seems to be a mistake.)
NL	x.xx			Consider implementing some of the terminology		Noted. The list of VIML

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				used in OIML R46 which is in revision at present. This would be of great help while R 46 has a somewhat different approach to errors and MPE's but in principle is not really conflicting with the general OIML approach. This additional terminology concerns "error shift" which can be considered the difference between the "intrinsic error" and the "error", "base MPE" and "maximum permissible error shift"		terms was accepted by the TC1 meeting and the draft was accepted. The results of R46 revision will be taken into consideration and utilized as appropriate. Anyway thank you for your important remark.

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