

# GUIDE

## OIML G 18

Edition 202X (E)

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Alphabetical list of terms defined in  
OIML Recommendations and Documents

Liste alphabétique des termes définis dans les  
Recommandations et les Documents OIML

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## Foreword

The International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML) is a worldwide, intergovernmental organisation whose primary aim is to harmonize the regulations and metrological controls applied by the national metrological services, or related organisations, of its Member States. The main categories of OIML publications are:

- **International Recommendations (OIML R)**, which are model regulations that establish the metrological characteristics required of certain measuring instruments and which specify methods and equipment for checking their conformity. OIML Member States shall implement these Recommendations to the greatest possible extent;
- **International Documents (OIML D)**, which are informative in nature and which are intended to harmonize and improve work in the field of legal metrology;
- **International Guides (OIML G)**, which are also informative in nature and which are intended to give guidelines for the application of certain requirements to legal metrology; and
- **International Basic Publications (OIML B)**, which define the operating rules of the various OIML structures and systems.

OIML Draft Recommendations, Documents and Guides are developed by Project Groups linked to Technical Committees or Subcommittees which comprise representatives from OIML Member States. Certain international and regional institutions also participate on a consultation basis. Cooperative agreements have been established between the OIML and certain institutions, such as ISO and the IEC, with the objective of avoiding contradictory requirements. Consequently, manufacturers and users of measuring instruments, test laboratories, etc. may simultaneously apply OIML publications and those of other institutions.

International Recommendations, Documents, Guides and Basic Publications are published in English (E) and translated into French (F) and are subject to periodic revision.

Additionally, the OIML publishes or participates in the publication of **Vocabularies (OIML V)** and periodically commissions legal metrology experts to write **Expert Reports (OIML E)**. Expert Reports are intended to provide information and advice, and are written solely from the viewpoint of their author, without the involvement of a Technical Committee or Subcommittee, nor that of the CIML. Thus, they do not necessarily represent the views of the OIML.

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## Explanatory note

This Guide lists the terms and their definitions as they have been included in the “Terminology” sections of current<sup>1</sup> OIML Recommendations and Documents in alphabetical order.

Each entry in the Guide has its own identification number (ID). A given identification number (ID) corresponds to a unique combination: term, definition, title of OIML publication (understood as a Recommendation or a Document) and year of issue (edition) of this publication.

It is primarily intended as an aid to Project Group Conveners when developing terminology in drafting OIML publications under their responsibility. Annex A *Drafting and presentation of terms and definitions* in OIML B 6-2:2023 *Directives for OIML technical work, Part 2: Guide to the drafting and presentation of OIML publications* contains the rules to be applied by Project Group Conveners when developing terminology.

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<sup>1</sup> Closing date: 202Y-MM-DD

**1. List of terms and its definitions**

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1.		according to 2.6 of R 84:2003	the three types of resistance thermometers have the designations, nominal values of relative resistance $W_{100}^1$ , and tolerance classes specified in Table 1 <sup>2</sup>		02836
2.	absolute error	according to T.22.1 of R 125:1998	the result of a measurement minus the (conventional) true value of the measurand [VIM:1993, 3.10]		01638
3.	absolute error of measurement	according to T.7 of R 101:1991	the difference between the indication of the instrument to be verified and that of the standard instrument, for the same pressure		01209
4.	absolute error of measurement	according to 2.5 of R 109:1993	the difference between the indication of the instrument to be verified and that of the standard instrument for the same pressure		01415
5.	absolute error of measurement	according to T.2.4 of R 140:2007	result of a measurement minus a true value of the measurand (VIM:2007, 2.16)	<i>Note:</i> Since a true value cannot be determined, in practice a conventional true value is used.	02070

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<sup>2</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
6.	absolute error of measurement	according to 2.15 of R 143:2009	result of measurement minus the reference value of the measurand		02141
7.	absorbance	according to 3.1 of R 100-1:2013	logarithm of the ratio of incident to transmitted radiant power, which is dependent on the path length and the concentration of the absorbing substance		02511
8.	absorbance ( $A = \lg(1/\tau)$ )	according to 2.5 of R 135:2004	logarithm to base ten of the reciprocal of the transmittance [ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 5]	<i>Note:</i> Absorbance has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1).	01844
9.	absorbed braking power	according to 3.8 of R 128:2000	the absorbed braking power is the mechanical input power of the ergometer at the crankshaft and is measured and displayed by the test equipment		01699
10.	absorbed dose working range	according to 3.14 of R 131:2001	set of values of absorbed dose for which the error of the dosimetry system is intended to lie within specified limits		01755
11.	absorbed dose working range	according to 3.14 of R 132:2001	set of values of absorbed dose for which the error of the dosimetry system is intended to lie within specified limits		01771
12.	absorbed dose, $D$	according to 4.7 of R 127:1999	the quotient of $d\bar{e}$ by $dm$ , where $d\bar{e}$ is the incremental mean energy imparted by ionizing		01681

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			radiation to a quantity of matter of mass $dm$ . The unit for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy), where $1 \text{ Gy} = 1 \text{ J/kg}$		
13.	absorbed dose, $D$	according to 3.6 of R 131:2001	quotient of $d\bar{e}$ by $dm$ , where $d\bar{e}$ is the incremental mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a quantity of matter of mass $dm$ . The unit for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy), where $1 \text{ Gy} = 1 \text{ J/kg}$		01747
14.	absorbed dose, $D$	according to 3.6 of R 132:2001	quotient of $d\bar{e}$ by $dm$ , where $d\bar{e}$ is the incremental mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a quantity of matter of mass $dm$ . The unit for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy), where $1 \text{ Gy} = 1 \text{ J/kg}$		01763
15.	absorbed-dose working range	according to 4.15 of R 127:1999	the set of values of absorbed dose for which the error of the dosimetry system is intended to lie within specified limits		01689
16.	absorption	according to 2.1 of R 135:2004	transformation of radiant energy to a different form of energy by interaction with matter [ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 7]		01840
17.	acceptance of a measuring instrument	according to 1.2.4 of D 20:1988	the decision and act of giving legal character to a measuring instrument after its initial verification		00138



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			or of reconfirming or restoring its legal character after a subsequent verification		
18.	accreditation	according to 1.1.1 of R 147:2016	third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks [ISO/IEC 17000:2004; 5.6] [1]		02817
19.	accreditation	according to 3.1.1 of D 34:2019	third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks (from ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 5.6 [2] and VIML, a.19 [3])		02837
20.	accreditation body	according to 3.1 of D 10:2022	authoritative body that performs accreditation (ISO/IEC 17000, 4.7)	<i>Note:</i> The authority of an accreditation body can be derived from government, public authorities, contracts, market acceptance or scheme owners.	02838
21.	accredited calibration laboratory	according to 3.34 of D 5:2022	laboratory that performs calibration of measuring instruments and that is formally recognized by an accreditation authority and that is competent to		02839

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			carry out the calibration (e.g. competence in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 [2])		
22.	accredited laboratory	according to 1.1.10 of D 19:1988	a testing laboratory to which accreditation has been granted		00134
23.	accuracy	according to 3.1 of D 22:1991	the closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the conventional true value of the measurand		00146
24.	accuracy; measurement accuracy [VIM 2.13]	according to 3.6 of R 142-1:2025,	closeness of agreement between a measured quantity value and a true quantity value of the measurand	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The concept of ‘measurement accuracy’ is not a quantity and is not given a numerical quantity value. A measurement is said to be more accurate when it offers a smaller measurement error.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “measurement accuracy” should not be used for measurement trueness and the term “measurement precision” should not be used for “measurement accuracy”, which, however, is related to both concepts.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> ‘Measurement accuracy’ is sometimes understood as closeness of agreement between</p>	03705

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				measured quantity values that are being attributed to the measurand.	
25.	accuracy measurement accuracy	according to 2.1.2 of R 59-1:2016	closeness of agreement between a measured quantity value and a true quantity value of the measurand [VIM, 2.13]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The concept of ‘measurement accuracy’ is not a quantity and is not given a numerical quantity value. A measurement is said to be more accurate when it offers a smaller measurement error.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “measurement accuracy” should not be used for measurement trueness and the term “measurement precision” should not be used for “measurement accuracy”, which, however, is related to both concepts.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> ‘Measurement accuracy’ is sometimes understood as closeness of agreement between measured quantity values that are being attributed to the measurand.</p>	02443
26.	accuracy	according to 3.1 of R 123:1997	closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and a true value of the measurand		01605

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
27.	accuracy measurement accuracy {accuracy of measurement}	according to 2.1 of R 146-1:2016	{closeness of agreement between a measured quantity value and a true quantity value of a measurand [VIM, 2.13]}	<p>{NOTE 1 The concept ‘measurement accuracy’ is not a quantity and is not given a numerical quantity value. A measurement is said to be more accurate when it offers a smaller measurement error.</p> <p>NOTE 2 The term “measurement accuracy” should not be used for measurement trueness and the term “measurement precision” should not be used for ‘measurement accuracy’, which, however, is related to both these concepts.</p> <p>NOTE 3 ‘Measurement accuracy’ is sometimes understood as closeness of agreement between measured quantity values that are being attributed to the measurand.}</p>	02782
28.	accuracy class	according to 2.2.28 of R 46-1:2012	class of measuring instruments or measuring systems that meet stated metrological requirements that are intended to keep measurement errors or instrumental measurement uncertainties within specified limits under specified operating conditions	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, the stated metrological requirements for accuracy class include permissible responses to disturbances.	02327

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			[OIML V2-200:2012, 4.25]		
29.	accuracy class	according to 3.8 of R 65:2006	class of measuring instrument that meets certain metrological requirements that are intended to keep errors within specified limits		00825
30.	accuracy class	according to 2.4.6 R 110:1994	class of pressure balances that meet certain metrological requirements intended to keep errors within specified limits		01434
31.	accuracy class	according to 2.1 of R 111-1:2004	class designation of a weight or weight set which meets certain metrological requirements intended to maintain the mass values within specified limits		01441
32.	accuracy class	according to 3.10 of R 133:2002	class of liquid-in-glass thermometers that meet certain metrological requirements intended to keep errors within specified limits		01783
33.	accuracy class	according to 3.2.9 of R 137:2012	class of measuring instruments or measuring systems that meet stated metrological requirements that are intended to keep measurement errors or instrumental uncertainties within specified limits under specified operating conditions [VIM, 4.25]		02665

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
34.	accuracy of a grain moisture calibration calibration accuracy	according to 2.3.1 of R 59-1:2016	performance characteristic of a calibration assessed at reference conditions	<i>Additional note:</i> The assessment requires calculation of $\bar{y}$ , the bias over a set of test samples or the ‘calibration bias’, and the standard deviation of the difference (SDD) between the meter and the reference method for each of the 2 % moisture intervals which is the standard deviation of measurement errors from the same sample set. Refer to R 59-2, A.1.2 for the calculation of $\bar{y}$ and <i>SDD</i> from measured values. The limiting values for $\bar{y}$ and <i>SDD</i> in column 2, Table 4.4.1 shall be observed in order to deem a calibration as sufficiently accurate.	02466
35.	accuracy of a grain protein calibration calibration accuracy	according to 2.2.1 of R 146-1:2016	performance characteristic of a calibration assessed at reference conditions	<i>Note:</i> The assessment requires calculation of , the bias over a set of test samples or the ‘calibration bias’, and the standard error of prediction (SEP) which is the standard deviation of measurement errors from the same sample set.	02799

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				Refer to R 146-2, Annex A, A.7.1 for the calculation of $\bar{y}$ and SEP from measured values. The limiting values for $\bar{y}$ and SEP in 4.5, Table 4 shall be observed in order to deem a calibration as sufficiently accurate.	
36.	across-the road speed meter	according to 3.4.11 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter with compensation for cosine error using a measured value of the measurement angle, a configured value of the expected measurement angle or combination of the two	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A variation of measurement angle can lead to negative or positive residual cosine error for this class of speed meters.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A speed meter that is installed above the road and compensates for cosine error is also referred to as across-the road speed meter, for simplicity.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Typical examples are most Doppler-radar based speed meters, 2D and 3D laser scanners and image-based speed meters.</p>	03736

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
37.	active energy	according to 2.16 of R 46-1:2012	active power integrated over time	<p><i>Note 1:</i></p> $E(T) = \int_0^T p(t) \cdot dt = \int_0^T u(t) \cdot i(t) \cdot dt$ <p>where:  <i>E</i> is the active energy. Other symbols are as defined in 0</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Active energy is usually expressed in kWh or MWh. Refer to 3.1 for requirements on units of measurement.</p>	02315
38.	active power	according to 2.2.15 of R 46-1:2012	rate at which energy is transported	<p><i>Note:</i> In an electrical system active power is measured as the time mean of the instantaneous power, which is calculated at each instant as the product of voltage and current:</p> $p(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t)$ <p>where:  <i>u</i> is the instantaneous voltage,  <i>i</i> is the instantaneous current,  <i>p</i> is the instantaneous power.</p> <p>At sinusoidal conditions active power is the product of the r.m.s. values of current and</p>	02314



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				voltage and the cosine of the phase angle between them, calculated for each phase. It is usually expressed in kW: $P = U_{r.m.s} \cdot I_{r.m.s} \cdot \cos \Phi$	
39.	actual quantity	according to 2.1.1 of R 87:2016	amount of product that a prepackage contains as determined by measurement	<i>Note:</i> The actual quantity in a prepackage “i” is designated by the symbol $Q_i$ or $q_i$ .	02491
40.	actual scale division	according to T.3.3.1 of R 51-1:2006	value expressed in units of mass of: - the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or - the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication		00636
41.	actual scale interval, $d$	according to T.3.2.2 of R 76-1:2006	value, expressed in units of mass of: - the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or - the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication		00948

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
42.	actual volume $V_a$	according to 3.2.1 of R 49-1:2024	total volume of water passing through the meter, disregarding the time taken	<p><i>Note 1:</i> This is the measurand.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The actual volume is calculated from a reference volume as determined by a suitable measurement standard, taking into account differences in metering conditions, as appropriate.</p>	02393
43.	additional device	according to 2.4 of R 80-1:2009,	<p>part or device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement</p> <p>Examples of additional devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ manifold;</li> <li>▪ sampling device;</li> <li>▪ gas indicator;</li> <li>▪ sight glass;</li> <li>▪ filter, pump;</li> <li>▪ gas elimination device;</li> <li>▪ device used for the transfer point;</li> <li>▪ anti-swirl device;</li> <li>▪ branches or bypasses;</li> <li>▪ valves, hoses.</li> </ul>		02243
44.	Additional device	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017	Part or device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended		02840

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			<p>to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement.</p> <p>Examples of additional devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ manifold;</li> <li>▪ sampling device;</li> <li>▪ gas indicator;</li> <li>▪ sight glass;</li> <li>▪ filter, pump;</li> <li>▪ gas elimination device;</li> <li>▪ device used for the transfer point;</li> <li>▪ anti-swirl device;</li> <li>▪ branches or bypasses;</li> <li>▪ valves, hoses.</li> </ul>		
45.	additional device	according to T.a.2 of R 117-1:2019	part or device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement	<p><i>Note:</i> Main additional devices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gas elimination device;</li> <li>• gas indicator;</li> <li>• sight glass;</li> <li>• filter;</li> <li>• pump;</li> <li>• device used for the transfer point;</li> <li>• anti-swirl device;</li> <li>• branches or bypasses; and</li> <li>• valves, hoses.</li> </ul>	02841

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
46.	additional device	according to T.9.2 of R 125:1998	a device other than an ancillary device, required to ensure the correct metrological performance of the system, e.g. valves allowing verification of pressure transducers, atmospheric pressure balancing pipes between pressure transducers, etc.		01625
47.	additional device	according to 3.2.7 of R 139-1:2018 – Reconfirmed 2022	part or a device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement	<i>Note:</i> Main additional devices are: a) filter; b) device used for the transfer point; c) anti-swirl device; d) branches or bypasses; e) valves, hoses, and in general, all the gaseous piping.	02727

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
48.	additional device	according to T.1.6 of R 140:2007	<p>element or device, other than ancillary, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement.</p> <p>Examples of additional devices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- filter;</li> <li>- flow conditioning device;</li> <li>- branch or by-pass line;</li> <li>- valves;</li> <li>- pressure reduction devices located upstream or downstream of the meter;</li> <li>- sampling systems;</li> <li>- piping.</li> </ul>		02046
49.	additional test report	according to G.3-2 of D 30:2020	report issued by a testing laboratory that includes the results of additional tests and examinations, additional to those in the OIML Recommendation, accepted in the scope of a Declaration	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Additional test reports are issued under the OIML-CS for results of tests and examinations of additional national requirements.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In the event that several testing laboratories are involved in the additional tests and examinations, each testing laboratory issues an additional test report corresponding to those tests and examinations it performs.</p>	02842

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
50.	adjustable water meter	according to 3.1.26 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>water meter</i> (3.1.1) that is connected to or incorporates an adjustment and/or <i>correction device</i> (3.1.7)		03702
51.	adjusting rail	according to 3.5 of R 93:1999	movable rail or bar used as the reference axis for spectacles during measurement, which is aligned perpendicularly to the optical axis of the focimeter and parallel to the 0° – 180° axis direction	Also called the lens table or frame rest.	01128
52.	adjustment [VIM 3.11]	according to 3.5 of R 142-1:2025	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured		03706
53.	adjustment	according to 2.1.1 of R 59-1:2016	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured [VIM, 3.11]	<i>Additional note:</i> A change in the value of any of a device's sealable calibration parameters or sealable configuration parameters.	02442
54.	adjustment	according to 2.7 of R 143:2009	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured		02129

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			[VIM:2007, 3.11]		
55.	adjustment	according to T.2.7 of R 144-1:2013	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured [VIM, 3.11] [1]		02758

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
56.	adjustment	according to 2.1 of R 146-1:2016	{adjustment of a measuring system adjustment set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured [VIM, 3.11]}	<p>{NOTE 1 Types of adjustment of a measuring system include zero adjustment of a measuring system, offset adjustment, and span adjustment (sometimes called gain adjustment).</p> <p>NOTE 2 Adjustment of a measuring system should not be confused with calibration, which is a prerequisite for adjustment.</p> <p>NOTE 3 After an adjustment of a measuring system, the measuring system must usually be recalibrated.}</p> <p>For protein measuring instruments, alignment with the reference method is typically accomplished through a bias adjustment to the calibration equation.</p> <p>Other mechanisms that require a higher level of expertise (e.g. adjustment of the calibration equation slope, modification of hardware/ software components or settings) may be less accessible due to increased security requirements.</p>	02783



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
57.	adjustment (of a measuring instrument)	according to 3.5 of R 99-1:2008	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured [VIM:2007, 3.11]		02337
58.	adjustment device	according to 2.1.18 of R 46-1:2012	device or function incorporated in the meter that allows the error curve to be shifted with a view to bringing errors (of indication) within the maximum permissible errors		02297
59.	adjustment device	according to 3.1.6 of R 49-1:2024	part of the meter that allows an adjustment of the meter such that the error curve of the meter is generally shifted parallel to itself to fit in the envelope of the <i>maximum permissible error(s)</i> (3.2.5)	<i>Note:</i> For the definition of the term “adjustment of a measuring system”, see ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM), 3.11 [1].	02345
60.	adjustment device	according to T.a.3 of R 117-1:2019	device incorporated in the meter, that only allows shifting of the error curve generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors within the maximum permissible errors. This device may be either mechanical or electronic		02843
61.	adjustment device	according to 3.2.10 of R 139-1:2018 – Reconfirmed 2022	device incorporated in the meter, that only allows shifting of the error curve generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors within the maximum permissible errors		02844

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
62.	adjustment device	according to T.1.11.1 of R 140:2007	device incorporated in the meter 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 et the weighted mean error (see T.2.20) at minimum		02051
63.	adjustment interval for a calorific value determining device	according to T.2.22 of R 140:2007	time interval or number of measurements between two necessary adjustments of a calorific value determining device		02091
64.	adjustment means	according to 2.7.2 of R 143:2009	means allowing the adjustment of the gas analytical system by the user		02131
65.	adjustment means	according to 2.7.2 of R 144-1:2013	means allowing the adjustment of the gas analytical system by the user		02760
66.	adjustment of a measuring system adjustment	according to 3.2 of D 10:2022	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured (VIM:2007,3.11)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Types of adjustment of a measuring system include zero adjustment of a measuring system, offset adjustment, and span adjustment (sometimes called gain adjustment).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Adjustment of a measuring system should not be confused with calibration, which is a prerequisite for adjustment.</p>	02845

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<i>Note 3:</i> After an adjustment of a measuring system, the measuring system must usually be recalibrated.	
67.	adjustment of a measuring system	according to 3.1.2 of R 126-1:2021	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured (OIML V 2-200, 3.11) [2]		02846
68.	adjustment range	according to T.2.10.3 of R 51-1:2006	range of weight values close to a set point outside which the weighing results may be subject to excessive relative error		00606
69.	aiming device	according to 3.4.12 of R 91-1:2025	Device to orient the speed meter such that the azimuth and/or elevation are correct		03737
70.	aircraft hydrant measuring system	according to T.a.4 of R 117-1:2019	mobile measuring system intended for fueling aircraft, supplied from hydrant pits		02847
71.	aircraft fueling tanker measuring system	according to T.a.5 of R 117-1:2019	mobile measuring system intended for refueling aircraft, supplied from a tank mounted on the vehicle		02848

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
72.	air-enclosed integrated system	according to T.2.6 of R 107-1:2007	instrument fitted with the appropriate safety and dust control features		01340
73.	alanine dosimeter	according to 3.2 of R 132:2001	specified quantity of alanine in a defined physical form in which ionizing radiation produces an identifiable EPR signal that can be related to absorbed dose		01759
74.	alanine EPR dosimetry system	according to 3.1 of R 132:2001	system used for determining absorbed dose consisting of alanine dosimeters and an EPR spectrometer.		01758
75.	alcoholic strength by mass	according to (?5) of R 22:1973	The “alcoholic strength by mass” of a mixture of water and alcohol is the ratio of the mass of alcohol contained in the mixture to the total mass of the mixture.		02849
76.	alcoholic strength by volume	according to (?5) of R 22:1973	The “alcoholic strength by volume” of a mixture of water and alcohol is the ratio of the volume of alcohol, measured at 20 °C, contained in the mixture to the total volume of the mixture, measured at the same temperature.		02850
77.	along-the road speed meter	according to 3.4.10 of R 91-1:2025	speed meter without compensation for cosine error	<i>Note 1:</i> A variation of measurement angle will always lead to negative cosine error (i.e. in favour of the accused driver) for this class of speed meters.	03738

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<i>Note 2:</i> Typical examples are hand-held LIDAR speed meters and fixed-distance speed meters.	
78.	alveolar air	according to 3.2.5 of R 126-1:2021	air contained in the pulmonary alveoli where the gaseous exchange takes place between the blood and the gas contained within the alveoli		02851
79.	ambient pressure	according to T.3 of R 101:1991	the pressure of the environment of the instrument, at the place and time of the measurements. The ambient pressure may be atmospheric pressure, or it may have a value near to that of the atmospheric pressure when measurements are carried out in an enclosed, sealed space		01205
80.	ambient pressure	according to 2.3 of R 109:1993	the pressure of the environment of the instrument at the time and place of the measurements. The ambient pressure may be atmospheric pressure, or it may have a value near to that of atmospheric pressure when measurements are carried out in an enclosed, sealed space		01413
81.	amount of substance concentration ( <i>c</i> )	according to 2.7 of R 135:2004	amount of substance of the compound dissolved, divided by the volume of the solution [Adapted from ISO 6286, Table 2, No. 21.2]	<i>Note:</i> The coherent SI unit is the mole per cubic metre (mol/m <sup>3</sup> ), but the mole per litre (mol/l, mol/L) or its subunits are often preferred.	01846

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
82.	analog data processing device	according to T.2.7.3 of R 51-1:2006	electronic device of an instrument that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a analog data processing digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00587
83.	analog data processing device	according to T.2.2.3 of R 76-1 2006	electronic device of an instrument that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00899
84.	analog data processing device	according to T.2.7.3 of R 107-1:2007	electronic device that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		01344
85.	analog data processing device	according to 3.3.11.3 of R 61-1:2017	electronic device of an instrument that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data,		03655

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it		
86.	analog indication	according to T.4.1.1 of R 51-1:2006	indication enabling the evaluation of the equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		00650
87.	analog indication	according to 3.5.1.3 of R 61-1:2017	indication allowing the evaluation of an equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		02852
88.	analog indication	according to T.5.1.2 of R 76-1:2006	indication enabling the evaluation of the equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		00964
89.	analog indication	according to T.4.2.1 of R 107-1:2007	indication allowing the determination of equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		01377
90.	analogue data processing module	according to 0.2.6.2 of R 106-1:2011	module that performs the analogue-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load sensor, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it		02546

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
91.	analogue data processing device (ADC)	according to 2.2.8.3 of R 150-1:2020	electronic device that performs the analogue-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the force receptor, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it		02853
92.	analogue focimeter	according to 3.2 of R 93:1999	focimeter with a continuous scale		01125
93.	analogue indication	according to 0.4.2.2 of R 106-1:2011	measurement results are displayed by an analogue measuring instrument in a form which is a continuous function of the measurand [VIM, 4.10]		02604
94.	analogue-active load cell	according to 3.1.3.2 of R 60-1:2021	load cell which is capable of performing the functions as described under "analogue-passive" load cell (3.1.3.1) and which also utilizes active electronics	<p><i>Note:</i> This type of load cell may utilise the active electronics for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gaining an electronic representation of the measurand value,</li> <li>• active temperature compensation, and</li> <li>• similar function being of influence to the measurand value.</li> </ul>	02854



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
95.	analogue-passive load cell	according to 3.1.3.1 of R 60-1:2021	load cell from which the output provides either measurable data or direct information representing the measurand value	<i>Note:</i> The ratio between output and input may be adjustable and this type of load cell may utilise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive electronics (e.g. strain gauges), and</li> <li>passive temperature compensation elements.</li> </ul>	02855
96.	analogue indication	according to T.2.4.1 of R 136-1:2004	the output or display is indicated by an index and graduated scale, one of which is fixed and the position of the other is a continuous function of the particular quantity being measured		01893
97.	analysis wavelength	according to 4.4 of R 127:1999	wavelength used in a read-out instrument for measuring the optical absorbance of a radiochromic film dosimeter		01678
98.	analysis wavelength, $\lambda$	according to 3.4 of R 131:2001	wavelength used in a spectrophotometer for measuring the optical absorbance of a PMMA dosimeter		01742
99.	anatomical dead space	according to 3.2.7 of R 126-1:2021	dead space in that portion of respiratory system which is external to the alveoli and includes the air-conveying ducts from the mouth to the terminal bronchiols	<i>Note:</i> The volume of dead space varies between individuals. (Cited from Webster's Medical Dictionary, online version: <a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/medical">www.merriam-webster.com/medical</a> ).	02856

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
100.	ancillary device	according to 2.1.19 of R 46-1:2012	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results [OIML V1:2013, 5.06]	<i>Note:</i> An ancillary device is not part of the basic metrology function of a meter.	02298
101.	ancillary device	according to 3.1.8 of R 49-1:2024	device intended to perform a specific function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measured values	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For the definition of “measures value”, see ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM), 2.10 [1].</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The main ancillary device are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) zero-setting device;</li> <li>b) price-indicationg device;</li> <li>c) repeating indicating device;</li> <li>d) printing device;</li> <li>e) memory device;</li> <li>f) traffi control device;</li> <li>g) pre-setting device;</li> <li>h) self-service device;</li> <li>i) flow sensor movement detector (for detecting movement of the flow sensor before is clearly visible on the indicationg device;</li> <li>j) remote or automatic reading device (which may</li> </ul>	02347

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>be incorporated permanently or added temporarily).</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Depending on national legislation, ancillary devices may be subject to legal metrological control.</p>	
102.	ancillary device	according to 2.3 of R 80-1:2009,	<p>device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results</p> <p>Examples of ancillary devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ zero setting device;</li> <li>▪ repeating indicating device;</li> <li>▪ printing device;</li> <li>▪ memory device;</li> <li>▪ price indicating device;</li> <li>▪ conversion device.</li> </ul>		02242
103.	Ancillary device	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017	<p>Device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results.</p> <p>Examples of ancillary devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ zero setting device;</li> <li>▪ repeating indicating device;</li> <li>▪ printing device;</li> <li>▪ memory device;</li> </ul>		02857

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ price indicating device;</li> <li>▪ conversion device.</li> </ul>		
104.	ancillary device	according to 3.9 of R 81:1998	a device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, memorizing, transmitting or displaying the measurement result. Examples are a printing device or a remote indicator.		01018
105.	ancillary device	according to 3.3 of R 85-1 & 2:2008	<p>device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ repeating indicating device;</li> <li>▪ printing device;</li> <li>▪ memory device;</li> <li>▪ conversion device.</li> </ul>	<i>Note:</i> For the purpose of this Recommendation ancillary equipment, in so far as it is subject to metrological control, is considered to be part of the ALG.	02301
106.	ancillary device	according to T.a.6 of R 117-1:2019	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results	<p><i>Note:</i> Main ancillary devices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zero-setting device;</li> <li>• repeating indicating device;</li> <li>• printing device;</li> <li>• memory device,</li> <li>• price indicating device;</li> <li>• totalizing indicating device;</li> </ul>	02858

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correction device;</li> <li>• conversion device;</li> <li>• pre-setting device;</li> <li>• self-service device.</li> </ul>	
107.	ancillary device	according to T.9.1 of R 125:1998	a device associated with the instrument which is intended to perform a specific function, e.g. a repeat indication device, ticket printer, card reader, data input terminal, etc.		01624
108.	ancillary device	according to 2.1.5 of R 129-1:2020	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results [VIML 5.06]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> An ancillary device may or may not be subject to legal metrological control according to its function in the measuring system or to national regulations.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Main ancillary devices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zero-setting device;</li> <li>• repeating indicating device;</li> <li>• printing device;</li> <li>• memory device,</li> <li>• price indicating device;</li> <li>• totalising indicating device;</li> <li>• pre-setting device;</li> </ul>	02859

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>self-service device.</li> </ul>	
109.	ancillary device	according to 3.1.8 of R 137:2012	<p>device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results</p> <p>The main ancillary devices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>repeating indicating device,</li> <li>printing device,</li> <li>memory device, and</li> <li>communication device.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> An ancillary device is not necessarily subject to metrological control.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> An ancillary device may be integrated in the gas meter.</p>	02653
110.	ancillary device	according to 3.2.6 of R 139-1:2018 – Reconfirmed 2022	<p>device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results</p> <p>[OIML V1:2013, 5.06]</p>	<p><i>Note 1</i> An ancillary device may or may not be subject to legal metrology control according to its function in the measuring system or to national regulations.</p> <p><i>Note 2</i> Main ancillary devices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) zero-setting device;</li> <li>b) repeating indicating device;</li> <li>c) printing device;</li> <li>d) memory device;</li> <li>e) price indicating device;</li> <li>f) totalizing indicating device;</li> </ul>	02860

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				g) presetting device; h) self-service device.	
111.	ancillary device	according to T.1.5 of R 140:2007	device, other than the main indicating device, connected to a calculator, intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results  Main ancillary devices are: - repeating indicating device; - printing device; - memory device; - totalizing indicating device; - conversion device.	<i>Note 1:</i> An ancillary device may or may not be subject to legal metrology control according to its function in the measuring system or to national regulations.  <i>Note 2:</i> An ancillary device may be integrated into the calculator, into the meter, or constitutes peripheral equipment linked to the calculator by means of an interface.	02045
112.	ancillary device	according to 2.2.6 of R 35-1:2007	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying results		00372
113.	angle $\alpha$	according to 3.7 of R 128:2000	the angle $\alpha$ is the angle between the saddle-height adjustment direction (seat tube) and the vertical (see Fig. 1) <sup>2</sup>		01698

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<sup>2</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
114.	angle measurement	according to 3.4.8 of R 91-1:2025	measurement of the horizontal component of the measurement angle	<i>Note:</i> The measurement of the vertical component of the measurement angle is referred to as <i>vertical angle measurement</i> .	03738
115.	appeal	according to 3.9 of D 37:2022	No OIML guidance		02861
116.	application of a measuring instrument	according to 1.2.5 of D 20:1988	for a particular copy of a pattern, the identification, by reference to all possible variables and constraints, of all measurements for which it may hypothetically be used and of all the sets of conditions under which these measurements can legally be made		00139
117.	apportioning factor ( $p_{LC}$ )	according to 3.7.2 of R 60-1:2021	the value of a dimensionless fraction expressed as a decimal (for example, 0.7) representing that portion of an error observed in the (weighing) instrument which attributed to the load cell alone	<i>Note:</i> This value is used in determining the MPE (see 3.7.10).	02862
118.	apron	according to 0.2.3 of R 106-1:2011	part of the rails that is not the load receptor but which is located on either end of the load receptor and which serves as approach rails		02539
119.	apron	according to T.1.6.1 of R 134:2003	part of the weigh zone that is not the load receptor but which is located on either end of the load receptor		01790



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
120.	area of leather	according to T.1.7 of R 136-1:2004	measurement of the extent of the surface of a leather material held or supported to ensure that the material is presented for measurement in a form that removes the three dimensional characteristics of the material		01886
121.	arched chute	according to 2.2.1.1 of R 150-1:2020	part of the force receptor intended to bend and orient the mass flow		02863
122.	arched chute type totalising weighing instrument	according to 2.1.4 of R 150-1:2020	weigher designed such that it causes a vertical flow of bulk product to effect a centripetal force proportionally to the mass of the product passing along the circular arched surface of force receptor (2.2.1)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Not all chuteweighters meet the definition stated in this Recommendation.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Arched chute weighers are designed such that a vertical flow of bulk products uses the action of gravity to effect a centripetal force proportional to the mass of the product.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> the force receptore of an arched chute weigher is equipped with a circular arched surface.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> arched chute weighers that horizontal flows, using only centripetal force, are not covered by definition of a weighing instrument in 2.1.1</p>	02864

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				and therefore are not covered by this Recommendation.	
123.	associated measuring device	according to T.a.7 of R 117-1:2019	device, connected to the calculator, the correction device or the conversion device, and converting, during the measurement, the characteristic quantities (temperature, pressure, density, viscosity, etc.) of the liquid into signals destined for the calculator, with a view to making a correction and/or a conversion. It includes an associated measuring sensor and an associated measuring transduce		02865
124.	associated measuring instrument	according to 3.1.11 of R 49-1:2024	instrument connected to the <i>calculator</i> (3.1.4) or the <i>correction device</i> (3.1.7) for measuring a quantity, characteristic of water, with a view to making a correction and/or a conversion		02379
125.	associated measuring instrument	according to 3.1.9 of R 137:2012	instrument connected to the calculator or the correction device for measuring certain gas properties, for the purpose of making a correction		02654
126.	associated measuring instrument	according to 3.2.11 of R 139-1:2022	instrument for the measurement of a quantity, other than the measurand, the value of which is used to correct or convert a measurement result [OIML V1:2013, 5.09]	<i>Note:</i> Within the scope of this Recommendation, this concerns the instrument which is connected to the calculator or the correction device, for measuring certain quantity	02866

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				values which are characteristic of the gas, with a view to making a correction.	
127.	associated measuring instrument	according to T.1.9 of R 140:2007	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		02049
128.	associated measuring sensor	according to T.a.8 of R 117-1:2019	part of the associated measuring device, directly affected by the measurand, which converts the characteristic quantity (temperature, pressure, density, viscosity, etc.) of the liquid into a measurement signal (resistance, electrical current, frequency, etc.) destined for the associated measuring transducer		02867
129.	associated measuring transducer (see also T.t.1)	according to T.a.9 of R 117-1:2019	part of the associated measuring device that provides an output quantity for the calculator, the correction device or the conversion device, and having a determined relationship to the input quantity		02868
130.	astigmatic power lens	according to 3.10 of R 93:1999	lens bringing a paraxial pencil of parallel rays to two separate line foci mutually at right angles and hence, unlike a spherical lens, having two principal powers	<i>Note:</i> One of these powers may be zero, with the corresponding focal line at infinity. Lenses referred to as toric lenses,	01135

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				sphero-cylindrical lenses and cylinder lenses are all astigmatic.	
131.	atomizer	according to 3.2 of R 100-1:2013	device for converting the analyte into atomic vapor		02512
132.	attended post-payment (or post-payment)	according to 3.3.6 of R 139-1:2022	type of payment in attended service mode requiring payment for the delivered quantity after the delivery but before the customer leaves the site of the delivery		02869
133.	attended service mode	according to T.s.4.1 of R 117-1:2019	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the supplier is present and controls the authorisation for the delivery		02870
134.	attended service mode	according to 3.3.3 of R 139-1:2022	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the supplier is present and controls the authorization for the delivery	<p><i>Note 1:</i> In attended service mode, the settlement of the transaction takes place before the customer leaves the site of the delivery.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A transaction is settled when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) as regards the amount of the transaction. This may be a payment, signing a</p>	02871

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example the employee in a filling station or the driver of a truck).</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> In attended service mode the measurement operation ends at the moment settlement of the transaction takes place.</p>	
135.	audit	according to 2.15 of D 27:2001	<p>systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled</p> <p>[ISO 9000:2000, 3.9.1]</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> Internal audits, sometimes called “first-party audits”, are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization itself for internal purposes and can form the basis of an organization’s self- declaration of conformity. External audits include what are generally termed “second-” or “third-party audits”.</p> <p>Second-party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization,</p>	00177

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>such as customers, or by other persons on their behalf.</p> <p>Third-party audits are conducted by external independent organizations. Such organizations provide certification or registration of conformity with requirements such as those of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001:1996.</p> <p>When quality and environmental management systems are audited together, this is termed a “combined audit”.</p> <p>When two or more auditing organizations cooperate to audit a single auditee jointly, this is termed “joint audit”.</p>	
136.	audit trail [OIML D 31, 3.1.1]	according to 3.23 of R 142-1:2025	continuous data file containing a time stamped information record of events, e.g. changes in the values of the parameters of a measuring instrument or software updates, or other activities that are legally relevant and which may influence the metrological		03707

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
137.	audit trail	according to 3.2.1 of D 31:2023	continuous data file containing a time stamped information record of events, e.g. changes in the values of the parameters of a measuring instrument or software updates, or other activities that are legally relevant and which are critical for the metrological characteristics  adapted from [OIML V 1:2022, 6.05]	<i>Note:</i> Regarding examples for events logged in an audit trial, see 3.2.20	02872
138.	audit trail	according to 2.2.1 of R 59-1:2016	continuous data file containing a time stamped information record of events, e.g. changes in the values of parameters of a device or software updates, or other activities that are legally relevant and which may influence the metrological characteristics  [OIML D 31, 3.1.2]		02458
139.	audit trail	according to 3.1.8 of R 61-1:2017	continuous data file containing a time stamped information record of events, e.g. changes in the values of parameters of a device or software updates, or other activities that are legally relevant and which may influence the metrological characteristics  (OIML D 31)		03656
140.	audit trail	according to 0.3.11 of R 106-1:2011	electronic count and/or information record of the changes to the values of the legally relevant parameters of a device		02599

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
141.	audit trail	according to T.4.5.9 of R 107-1:2007	historical record (or continuous data file) of the instrument data, adjustments and weighing operations. Checks can be made to ensure that adjustments and weighings have been carried out in accordance with the appropriate parts of this Recommendation. Every log entry has a unique time and date stamp		01395
142.	audit trail	according to T.1.18 of R 140:2007	set of electronic and/or paper records that provide for a complete examination of measured variables, parameter settings and calculation results to check the accuracy of a measurement and any necessary corrections	<i>Note:</i> The required records may include volumes at metering conditions, pressures, temperatures and calorific values, conversion equation specification and parameters, volumes and energy at base conditions, calibration datum, and alarm logs.	02061
143.	audit trail	according to 2.1.9 and 2.1.12 of R 150-1:2020	continuous data file containing a time stamped information record of events, e.g. changes in the values of the parameters of a device or software updates, or other activities that are legally relevant and which may influence the metrological characteristics [VIML:2013, 6.05] [2]		02873
144.	auscultatory method	according to 2.12 of R 16-1:2002	technique whereby sounds (known as Korotkoff sounds) are heard over an occluded artery as the		00317



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			occluding pressure is slowly released, the appearance of sounds coinciding with the systolic blood pressure and the disappearance of sounds with the diastolic blood pressure in adults. In children under age of 13, “k4” (i.e. 4th phase Korotkoff sound) may be appropriate		
145.	auscultatory method	according to 2.16 of R 16-2:2002	Technique whereby sounds (known as Korotkoff sounds) are heard over an occluded artery as the occluding pressure is slowly released, the appearance of sounds coinciding with the systolic blood pressure and the disappearance of sounds with the diastolic blood pressure. In children under the age of 13, “k4” (i.e. 4th phase Korotkoff sound) may be appropriate.		00336
146.	auscultatory method	according to 2.1 of R 148-1:2020	method whereby sounds (known as Korotkoff sounds) are heard or detected (e.g. by a microphone) over an occluded artery as the occluding pressure is slowly released, the appearance of sounds coinciding with the systolic blood pressure and the disappearance of sounds with the diastolic blood pressure		02874
147.	auscultatory method	according to 2.1 of R 149-1:2020	method whereby sounds (known as Korotkoff sounds) are heard or detected (e.g. by a microphone) over an occluded artery as the occluding pressure is slowly released, the appearance of sounds coinciding with the systolic		02875

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			blood pressure and the disappearance of sounds with the diastolic blood pressure		
148.	authentication	according to 3.2.2 of D 31:2023	checking of the declared or alleged identity of a user, process, or measuring instrument	<i>Note:</i> This may be necessary when checking that downloaded software originates from the owner of the certificate.	02876
149.	authentication	according to 3.3.2 of R 126-1:2021	checking of the declared or alleged identity of a user, process, or measuring instrument (OIML D 31, 3.1.2) [5]	<i>Note:</i> This may be necessary when checking that downloaded software originates from the owner of the certificate.	02877
150.	authenticity	according to 3.2.3 of D 31:2023	result of the process of authentication (passed or failed)		02878
151.	authenticity	according to 3.3.1 of R 126-1:2021	result of the process of authentication (passed or failed) (OIML D 31, 3.1.3) [5]		02879
152.	authority	according to 2.15 of D 9:2004	public (government or local government) body authorized by law on a national level to be responsible for metrological supervision as a whole or in part		00197

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
153.	authority	according to 2.15 of D 16:2011	central or local governmental body, or non-governmental body empowered by government to perform public tasks		02268
154.	authorisation of a measuring system	according to T.a.10 of R 117-1:2019	operation that brings the measuring system into a condition suitable for the commencement of the delivery		02880
155.	authorization of a measuring system	according to 3.3.8 of R 139-1:2022	operation that brings the measuring system into a condition suitable for the commencement of the delivery		02881
156.	authorized manufacturer	according to 2.17 of D 27:2001	organization that has been authorized by the national responsible body to provide a declaration of conformity of a manufactured measuring instrument to legal requirements	<i>Note:</i> This term may also apply to distributors, importers, assemblers, installers, repackagers, relabelers, etc. that have responsibility for assuring the quality and performance of a measuring instrument prior to its being placed in service (see ISO/IEC Guide 22 [4]).	00179
157.	authorised person	according to T.a.11 of R 117-1:2019	person that is allowed to perform specified activities on legally controlled measuring systems or components, under applicable national laws		02882

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
158.	authorized private body	according to 2.21 of D 9:2004	private body authorized (licensed) to perform certain activities in legal metrology beyond the scope of metrological supervision (especially activities of metrological control: certification of a measuring instrument, initial and subsequent verification of a measuring instrument, metrological control of a prepackage)	<i>Note:</i> Prior to authorization, their technical competence is normally demonstrated by an approval of their quality system through accreditation or any equivalent type of assessment.	00203
159.	automatic adjustment facility	according to 3.9 of R 99-1:2008	facility performing the adjustment of the instrument as programmed without the intervention of the user, to initiate the adjustment or its magnitude		02341
160.	automatic adjustment means	according to 2.7.4 of R 143:2009	means performing the adjustment of the gas analytical system as programmed without the intervention of the user, to initiate the adjustment or regulate the measurement signal		02133
161.	automatic adjustment means	according to 2.7.4 of R 144-1:2013	means which perform the adjustment of the gas analytical system as programmed without the intervention of the user, to initiate the adjustment or regulate the measurement signal		02762
162.	automatic catchweighing instrument (catchweigher)	according to T.1.3 of R 51-1:2006	automatic weighing instrument that weighs pre-assembled discrete loads or single loads of loose material		00561

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
163.	automatic checking facility	according to 3.19.1 of D 11:2013	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		02236
164.	automatic checking facility	according to 3.5.5 of R 49-1:2024	<i>checking facility</i> (3.5.4) that operates without the intervention of an operator [SORUCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.19.1.] [8]		02438
165.	automatic checking facility	according to 2.57 of R 80-1:2009,	checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		02296
166.	Automatic checking facility	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator.		02883
167.	automatic checking facility	according to 3.11 of R 85-1:2008	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		02309
168.	automatic checking facility	according to 3.30 of R 99-1:2008	checking facility that operates without the intervention of the user [Adapted from OIML D11:2004, 3.18.1.]		02364
169.	automatic checking facility	according to T.3.11 of R 107-1:2007	facility, operating without the intervention of an operator, which is incorporated in an instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon [OIML D11: 2004, 3.18 and 3.18.1]	<i>Note:</i> An automatic checking facility performs securing and monitoring activities.	01373

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
170.	automatic checking facility	according to T.c.2.1 of R 117-1:2019	checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		02884
171.	automatic checking facility	according to T.34.1 of R 125:1998	a checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		01654
172.	automatic checking facility	according to 3.2.15 of R 139-1:2022	checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator [OIML D11:2013, 3.19.1]		02885
173.	automatic checking facility	according to T.4.3 of R 140:2007	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		02101
174.	automatic checking facility	according to A.1.5 of R 60:2021 - Annexes	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator (OIML D11, 3.19.1.)		02886
175.	automatic gravimetric filling instrument (AGFI)	according to 3.2.2 of R 61-1:2017	automatic weighing instrument intended to fill containers with a predetermined and virtually constant mass of product from bulk (including liquid material) by automatic weighing, and which comprises essentially automatic feeding device(s) associated with weighing module(s) and the appropriate control and discharge devices. Types of AGFI include those described in 3.2.2.1–3.2.2.2		02887

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
176.	automatic instrument	according to 2.1.7 of R 129-1:2020	instrument that measures without the intervention of an operator		02888
177.	automatic instrument for weighing road vehicles in motion	according to T.1.3 of R 134:2006	Automatic weighing instrument, having a load receptor (T.2.3) and aprons (T.2.2.1), that determines the vehicle mass (T.3.1.5), axle loads (T.3.1.8), and if applicable the axle-group loads (T.3.1.11) of a road vehicle while the vehicle is crossing over the load receptor of the weighing instrument.		02889
178.	automatic level gauge (ALG)	according to 3.11 of R 71:2008	instrument intended to measure automatically and display the level of the liquid contained in a tank with respect to a fixed reference.  An automatic level gauge includes at least a liquid level sensor, a transducer, and an indicating device	<i>Note:</i> See OIML Recommendation R 85-1/2 for general requirements.	02235
179.	automatic level gauge (ALG)	according to 3.1 of R 85-1:2008	instrument intended to measure automatically and display the level of the liquid contained in a tank with respect to a fixed reference  An automatic level gauge includes at least a liquid level sensor, a transducer, and an indicating device.		02299
180.	automatic measurement	according to 3.1.10 of R 91-1:2025	speed measurement triggered by the traffic situation without user interaction		03740

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
181.	automatic measuring instrument	according to T.1.3 of R 136-1:2004	instrument that measures without the intervention of an operator and follows a pre-determined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		01882
182.	automatic operation	according to T.3.4.4 of R 51-1:2006	the instrument weighs without the intervention of the operator and follows a pre-determined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument .The instrument may either weigh statically or dynamically in automatic operation		00644
183.	automatic rail-weighbridge	according to 0.1.4 of R 106-1:2011	automatic weighing instrument having one or more load receptor(s), inclusive of rails for conveying railway vehicles, that determines the mass of wagons and/or the whole train by weighing them in motion		02525
184.	automatic refractometer (type I refractometers	according to 3.2 of R 142-1:2025	instruments in which the test sample is supplied to the device automatically, the indication being displayed or printed	<p>Note: Type I refractometers shall be equipped with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an automatic temperature correction device;</li> <li>• a primary indicating device (“primary” means a device that can be seen by all interested parties simultaneously);</li> <li>• a zero-setting device or a device for calibration</li> </ul>	03708



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				(adjustment) at another scale point; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a zero-checking device;</li> <li>• an automatic cleaning device.</li> </ul>	
185.	automatic refractometer	according to 2.3 of R 108:1993	automatic refractometers are instruments in which the liquid sample is supplied to the device automatically, the indication being displayed or printed		01508
186.	automatic weighing instrument	according to 2.1.2 of R 50-1:2014	an instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		02890
187.	automatic weighing instrument	according to T.1.2 of R 51-1:2006	instrument that weighs and follows a pre-determined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		00560
188.	automatic weighing instrument	according to 3.2.1 of R 61-1:2017	weighing instrument that operates without the intervention of an operator and following a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic for the instrument		02891
189.	automatic weighing instrument	according to 0.1.2 of R 106-1:2011	instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and that follows a predetermined		02523

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		
190.	automatic weighing instrument	according to T.1.2 of R 107-1:2007	instrument that weighs and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		01315
191.	automatic weighing instrument	according to T.1.2 of R 134-1:2006	an instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		02892
192.	automatic weighing instrument	according to 2.1.2 of R 150-1:2020	weighing instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic for the instrument		02893
193.	automatic weighing range	according to T.3.3 of R 107-1:2007	range from minimum capacity to maximum capacity		01361
194.	automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.10.8.3 of R 51-1:2006	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		00614
195.	automatic zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6.3 of R 50-1:2014	a zero-setting device that operates automatically without the intervention of the operator after the belt has been operating empty		02827

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
196.	automatic zero-setting device	according to 3.3.4.3 of R 61-1:2017	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		02894
197.	automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.7.2.3 of R 76-1:2006	device for automatically setting the indication to zero without the intervention of an operator		00922
198.	automatic zero-setting device	according to 0.2.10.3 of R 106-1:2011	zero-setting device that operates automatically and without the intervention of an operator		02563
199.	automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.4.3 of R 107-1:2007	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		01336
200.	automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.10.4 of R 134:2006	zero-setting device that operates automatically and without the intervention of an operator		02895
201.	automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.5.1 of R 136-1:2004	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		01896
202.	automatic zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6.3 of R 150-1:2020	zero-setting device that operates automatically without the intervention of the operator		02896

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
203.	auxiliary battery	according to 3.25 of D 11:2013	battery that is mounted in, or connected to, an instrument that can be powered by the mains power as well, and capable of supplying power to the complete instrument for a reasonable period of time.		02250
204.	auxiliary battery	according to 2.3.3 of R 59-1:2016	battery that is (a) mounted in, or connected to, an instrument that can also be powered by the mains power, and (b) capable of completely powering the instrument for a reasonable period of time.		02468
205.	auxiliary battery	according to A.1.15 of R 60:2021 - Annexes	battery that is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mounted in, or connected to, an instrument that can also be powered by the mains power as well, and</li> <li>• capable of supplying powering to the complete instrument for a reasonable period of time.</li> </ul> (OIML D 11, 3.25)		02897
206.	auxiliary battery	according to 3.33 of R 142-1:2025	battery that is (a) mounted in, or connected to, an instrument that can also be powered by the mains power, and (b) capable of completely powering the instrument for a reasonable period of time.		03709

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
207.	auxiliary flow	according to 3.6 of R 116:2006	flow of argon gas between the intermediate and center (injector) tubes of an ICP torch that is used to adjust the position of the plasma optimally above the load coil		01519
208.	auxiliary scale	according to 3.6 of R 133:2002	short, optional scale, either at the lower end or the upper of the thermometer, that contains a reference point, usually the ice point (0 °C)		01779
209.	auxiliary verification device	according to T.2.7.7 of R 76-1:2006	device permitting separate verification of one or more main devices of an instrument		00930
210.	average error	according to 2.1.2.1 of R 87:2016	sum of individual prepackage errors considering their arithmetic signs divided by the number of prepackages in the inspection lot or sample	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The average error for all prepackages in a sample with sample size <math>n</math> is designated by the symbol <math>e_{ave}</math>.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The average error for all prepackages in an inspection lot with <math>N</math> prepackages is designated by the symbol <math>E_{ave}</math>.</p>	02492

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
211.	average error shift	according to 2.3.2 of R 59-1:2016	algebraic mean of error shift values calculated from samples of the same grain type with different moisture levels. The resulting 'average' value is indicative of the average variation over the encompassed measurement range, as opposed to the variation in measured values at one point of the range	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, reference to a resulting 'mean' value is reserved for the mean of replicated measurements, i.e. the mean of measured values on the same test sample (usually taken under repeatability conditions).	02467
212.	average error shift	according to 2.2.2 of R 146-1:2016	algebraic mean of error shift values calculated from samples of the same grain type with different protein (PMB) levels	<i>Note:</i> The resulting 'average' value is indicative of the average variation over the encompassed measurement range, as opposed to the variation in measured values at one point of the range.  In this Recommendation, reference to a resulting 'mean' value is reserved for the mean of replicated measurements, i.e. the mean of measured values on the same test sample (usually taken under repeatability conditions).	02800
213.	average error shift	according to 3.32 of R 142-1:2025	the resulting 'average' value is indicative of average variation over the encompassed measurement range, as opposed to the variation in measured values at one point of the range		03710

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
214.	average number of loads per fill	according to 3.4.10 of R 61-1:2017	half the sum of the maximum and minimum number of loads per fill that can be set by the operator or, in cases where the number of loads per fill is not directly determined by the operator, either the mean of the actual number of loads per fill (if known) in a period of normal operation, or the optimum number of loads per fill, as may be specified by the manufacturer for the type of product which is to be weighed		02898
215.	average speed meter	according to 3.3.4 of R 91-1:2025	fixed-distance speed meter with closest detection fields separated by more than 50 m	<i>Note:</i> Average speed meter are also referred to as <i>section speed meters</i> .	03741
216.	axle	according to 0.3.1.7 of R 106-1:2011	comprises two wheel assemblies with centers of rotation lying approximately on a common axis extending the full width of the wagon and oriented transversely to the nominal direction of travel of the wagon		02578
217.	axle load	according to 0.3.1.9 of R 106-1:2011	fraction of the wagon mass that rests via the axle on the load receptor at the time of weighing		02580
218.	axle partial weighing	according to 0.3.1.2.1 of R 106-1:2011	weighing a wagon for each axle weight on the same load receptor	the results are automatically added to indicate the wagon weight	02567

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
219.	azimuth angle of speed meter	according to 3.4.3 of R 91-1:2025	horizontal angle between the course of the road and the centre line of speed meter (see Figure 2) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Note:</i> In order documents, the azimuth angle of speed meter is sometimes called the horizontal alignment angle.	03742
220.	back vertex power	according to 3.7.1 of R 93:1999,	reciprocal of the paraxial value of the back vertex focal length measured in metres		01131
221.	Background	according to 3.9 of R 123:1997,	Signal produced in the detector resulting from the detection of X-rays other than X-rays from the analyzed element and from any noise produced elsewhere in the XRF spectrometer.		02899
222.	back-up battery	according to 3.39 of R 99-1:2008,	battery that is intended to power specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply (for example: to preserve stored data) [OIML D 11:2004, 3.24]		02375
223.	back-up battery	according to 2.3.4 of R 59-1:2016,	battery intended to power specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply. Example: to preserve stored data		02469

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<sup>3</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
224.	back-up battery	according to 3.26 of D 11:2013,	battery that is intended to maintain power supply for specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply <i>Example:</i> To preserve stored data.		02251
225.	back-up battery	according to A.1.16 of R 60:2021 - Annexes,	battery that is intended to maintain power supply for specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply <i>Example:</i> To preserve stored data. (OIML D 11, 3.26)		02900
226.	back-up battery	according to 3.34 of R 142-1:2025	battery that is intended to maintain power supply for specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply. <i>Example:</i> To preserve stored data.		03711
227.	baffle	according to 2.22 of R 80-1:2009,	Internal device of the tank or compartment, e.g. a partition wall or obstacle inside the tank, intended to damp the movement of liquid during transport and to increase the mechanical stability of the tank		02261
228.	baffle	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	Internal device of the tank or compartment, e.g. a partition wall or obstacle inside the tank, intended to damp the movement of liquid during transport and to increase the mechanical stability of the tank		02901

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
229.	balance	according to 2.2 of R 111-1:2004,	<p>instrument indicating apparent mass that is sensitive to the following forces:</p> <p>Gravity.</p> $\vec{F}_g = m \times g$ <p>Air buoyancy equal to the weight of the displaced air.</p> $\vec{F}_b = V \times \rho_a \times g = \frac{m}{\rho} \rho_a \times g$ <p>Vertical component of the magnetic interaction between the weight and the balance and/or the environment.</p> $F_z = \mu_0 \iiint_V (M + \chi H) \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dV$ <p><math>H</math> and <math>M</math> are vectors; <math>z</math> is the vertical Cartesian coordinate.</p> <p>If magnetic effects are negligible, i.e. the permanent magnetization (<math>M</math>) of the weight and the magnetic susceptibility (<math>\chi</math>) are sufficiently small, and the balance is calibrated with reference weights of well known mass, the balance can be used to indicate the conventional mass, <math>m_c</math>, of a body under conventionally chosen conditions.</p>		01442

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
230.	balancing by weights	according to T.5.1.1 of R 76-1:2006,	value of metrologically controlled weights that balances the load (taking into account the reduction ratio of the load)		00963
231.	bank	according to 3.4.5 of R 139-1:2022,	reservoir or set of reservoirs connected together, which form(s) part of a multi-segment gas storage system and for which the segments operate at different pressure levels from one another in refueling systems fitted with or using a sequential control device (see 3.4.6)		02902
232.	base conditions	according to T.32 of R 125:1998,	the specified conditions to which a measured quantity is converted, e.g. base temperature and base pressure	<i>Note:</i> The values chosen as base conditions should preferably be 15 °C or 20 °C and 101 325 Pa.	01651
233.	base conditions	according to 2.41 of R 80-1:2009,	specified conditions under which the measured volume of liquid is converted (example: temperature, density, pressure).		02280
234.	base conditions	according to T.c.3.1 of R 117-1:2019,	specified values of the conditions to which the measured quantity of liquid is converted (example: base temperature and base pressure of the liquid)	<i>Note:</i> Metering and base conditions (which refer only to the volume of liquid to be measured or indicated) should not be confused with the "rated operating conditions" and "reference conditions" which apply to influence quantities.	02903

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
235.	base conditions	according to T.1.14 R 140:2007,	specified conditions to which the measured quantities of gas are converted	<i>Note:</i> The terms “reference conditions” are frequently used instead of “base conditions”.	02057
236.	base conditions	according to 3.17 of R 81:1998,	the specified conditions of temperature and pressure to which the measured volume is converted	<i>Note:</i> Although the term “reference conditions” is often used instead of “base conditions”, metering and base conditions (that refer only to the volume of the liquid to be measured or indicated), should not be confused with the “rated operating conditions” and “reference conditions” that apply to influence quantities.	1026
237.	base conditions	according to 3.2.19 of R 137:2012,	conditions to which the measured volume of gas is converted (examples: base temperature and base pressure)	<i>Note:</i> Operating and base conditions relate to the volume of gas to be measured or indicated only and should not be confused with “rated operating conditions” and “reference conditions” (VIM 4.9 and 4.11) which refer to influence quantities.	02675

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
238.	base maximum permissible error mpe	according to 2.2.19 of R 46-1:2012,	extreme value of the error of indication of a meter, permitted by this Recommendation, when the current and power factor are varied within the intervals given by the rated operating conditions, and when the meter is otherwise operated at reference conditions	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, the maximum permissible error is a combination of the base maximum permissible error and the maximum permissible error shift as described in Annex B.	02318
239.	base temperature coefficient of the lamp	according to 2.9 of R 48:2004,	dimensionless quantity numerically equal to a change in the radiance temperature of the tungsten ribbon (in °C) under changes in the base temperature by 1 °C at constant lamp current		00409
240.	base volume	according to 3.1 of D 36:2020,	constant reference volume that corresponds to the displacement of a full stroke of the displacer in the calibrated section	<i>Note:</i> A base volume is usually equivalent to the volume of the calibrated section.	02904
241.	basic handle position H	according to 3.5 of R 128:2000,	the basic handle position H is defined by the vertical distance CH from the center C of the foot crank bearing to the handle connection point and by the horizontal distance SH from the saddle position S to the handle connection point (see Fig. 1)		01696
242.	basic saddle position S	according to 3.4 of R 28:2000,	the basic saddle position S is defined by the vertical distance CS from the center C of the foot crank bearing to the surface of the saddle and by the angle $\alpha$ (see Fig. 1)		01695

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
243.	basis moisture content; moisture basis (MB)	according to 2.2.11 of R 146-1:2016,	basis moisture concentration, expressed as a percentage by mass, specified by the national responsible body for reporting protein content of the particular grain type	<i>Note:</i> When the specified MB is 0 %, the reported protein content is at 'dry basis'.	02809
244.	BBR own thermometer	according to 2.2.8 of R 147:2016,	built-in sensor connected to an internal or external device having an output signal (showing the device or the interface or the transmitter transforming a signal of the sensor into a normal electric signal) correlated with the temperature of the BBR radiation		02829
245.	beam width	according to 3.3.6 of R 91-1:2025,	angular span of a radiation beam in the horizontal plane	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The angular span of a radiation beam in the vertical plane is referred to as vertical beam width</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The beam width of a Doppler-radar based speed meter is commonly measured between half-maximum-power points (or -3dB points) on each side of the main lobe.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Beam widths can be expressed in angles or metres (at a specified distance). Angles are typically given in degrees (e.g. for Doppler-radar based speed meters) or in milliradians (mrad;</p>	03743

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				e.g. for hand-held LIDAR speed meters). Figure 1 shows an example <sup>4</sup> .	
246.	Beer's factor ( $K\varepsilon = \varepsilon b = Ac/c$ )	according to 2.19 of R 135:2004,	characteristic partial internal absorbance divided by the amount of substance concentration of the analyte. The Beer's factor is constant for specified experimental conditions	<i>Note 1:</i> The coherent SI unit is the cubic metre per mole ( $\text{m}^3/\text{mol}$ ) but often the litre per mole ( $\text{l/mol}$ , $\text{L/mol}$ ) is preferred. <i>Note 2:</i> For conditions of validity see 2.9.	01858
247.	being in service (use)	according to 2.24 of D 16:2011,	operational life cycle of a measuring instrument after its putting into service, i.e. a measuring instrument in use, after repair, relocated, or rebuilt that may be resold		02277
248.	being in service (use)	according to 2.25 of D 9:2004,	operational life cycle of a measuring instrument after its putting into service, i.e. a measuring instrument in use, after repair, relocated, or rebuilt that may be resold		00207

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<sup>4</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
249.	being in service (use)	according to 3.1.9 of R 126-1:2021,	operational life cycle of a measuring instrument after its putting into service, i.e. a measuring instrument in use, after repair, relocated, or rebuilt that may be resold (OIML D 9, 2.25)		02905
250.	belt conveyor	according to 2.2.2 of R 50-1:2014,	equipment for conveying the product by means of a belt (e.g. by resting on rollers or idlers turning about their axis or by other devices)		02906
251.	bi-directional (energy) flow	according to 2.2.34 of R 46-1:2012,	capability of the meter to measure energy flow in both directions (positive and negative)		02333
252.	blackbody radiator (BBR)	according to 3.1 of R 147:2016,	source of thermal radiation with an effective emissivity $\varepsilon$ close to 1 (as a rule, $\varepsilon \geq 0.95$ for radiators with a radiating cavity, and $\varepsilon \geq 0.9$ for the radiators with an extended flat surface) {Description of the category of instrument}		02835
253.	bladder	according to 2.1 of R 16-1:2002,	inflatable component of the cuff		00306
254.	bladder	according to 2.1 of R 16-2:2002,	inflatable component of the cuff		00321



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
255.	bladder	according to 2.2 of R 148-1:2020,	inflatable component of the cuff		02907
256.	bladder	according to 2.2 of R 149-1:2020,	inflatable component of the cuff		02908
257.	blank reference solution	according to 3.3.1 of R 100-1:2013,	solution used to set the zero absorbance on the spectrometer and that normally consists of a pure solvent such as de-ionized water		02513
258.	blank solution reference solution	according to 2.13 of R 135:2004,	solution similar to the sample solution but which does not contain the analyte <i>Example:</i> Solvent.		01852
259.	blank test solution	according to 3.3.2 of R 100-1:2013,	solution that contains all the chemicals except for the element to be determined in the same concentration as required for the preparation of a reference standard solution of that element		02514
260.	blank test solution	according to 3.8 of R 116:2006,	solution that is prepared in the same way as the sample solution but does not contain the element or elements to be determined		01521

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
261.	blend dispenser	according to T.b.1 of R 117-1:2019,	fuel dispenser providing mixtures of various grades of a single product or blends of more than one product through a single nozzle; examples include gasoline (a multigrade-dispenser) and mixtures of gasoline and lubricating oil (a gasoline-oil-dispenser)	<i>Note:</i> Additive injection can be considered to be a type of gasoline-oil-dispenser.	02909
262.	blind test object (or blind material sample)	according to 1.2.8 of D 20:1988,	an unknown test object (or material sample) submitted for measurement to an organization in connection with an assessment of that organization's measurement capabilities		00142
263.	bogie	according to 0.3.1.8 of R 106-1:2011,	set of two or more axles included in a defined group at each end of a wagon and their respective interspaces		02579
264.	bogie load	according to 0.3.1.11 of R 106-1:2011,	sum of all axle loads in a defined bogie; a fraction of the wagon mass imposed on the static bogie from the effect of gravity at the time of weighing		02582
265.	bogie partial weighing	according to 0.3.1.2.2 of R 106-1:2011,	weighing a wagon for each bogie weight on the same load receptor	<i>Note:</i> The results are automatically added to indicate the wagon weight.	02568

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
266.	bottom loading	according to 2.37 of R 80-1:2009,	loading of a measuring compartment from the bottom through a standardized dry adapter (e.g. an API adapter) and the bottom valve that is integrated into the bottom of the measuring compartment and opened for this purpose		02276
267.	bottom loading	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	loading of a measuring compartment from the bottom through a standardized dry adapter (e.g. an API adapter) and the bottom valve that is integrated into the bottom of the measuring compartment and opened for this purpose		02910
268.	breath alcohol analyzer	according to 2.1 of R 126:2012,	instrument that measures and displays the breath alcohol mass concentration of exhaled human breath within specified error limits		02627
269.	brim capacity, $V_r$	according to 2.7 of R 138:2007,	volume that the vessel is meant to contain when filled to the brim		01984
270.	built-for-purpose device	according to 3.2.4 of D 31:2023	device constructed for the specific purpose of metrological task	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Built-for-purpose device include devices that may not incorporate an operating system.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> If an operating system is present, it is not directly accessible.</p>	02911

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
271.	built-in manifold	according to 2.34 of R 80-1:2009,	collecting line connected via diverting valves to the discharge pipes of the measuring compartments and allowing delivery from any one or several compartments via a common pipework. A compartment connected to a built-in manifold has two possible outlets: its own outlet valve and its own diverting valve		02273
272.	built-in manifold	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	collecting line connected via diverting valves to the discharge pipes of the measuring compartments and allowing delivery from any one or several compartments via a common pipework. A compartment connected to a built-in manifold has two possible outlets: its own outlet valve and its own diverting valve		02912
273.	bulb	according to 3.2 of R 133:2002,	reservoir for the thermometer liquid		01775
274.	bunker fuel	according to T.b.2 of R 117-1:2019	Fuel with a dynamic viscosity of over 20 mPa·s at metering conditions, used for the propulsion of vessels		02913
275.	calculated net value	according to of R 76-1:2006,	value of the difference between a measured weight value (gross or net) and a preset tare value		00971

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
276.	calculated net value	according to T.3.2.4.2 of R 51-:2006,	value of the difference between a gross or net weight value and a preset tare value		00632
277.	calculated weight value	according to T.5.3.3 of R 76-1:2006,	calculated sum or difference of more than one measured weight value and/or calculated net value		00972
278.	calculator	according to T.c.1 of R 117-1:2017,	part of the meter that receives the output signals from the measuring device(s) and, possibly also from associated measuring devices, processes them and, as required, stores the results in memory until they are used.	<i>Note:</i> In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with ancillary devices	02914
279.	calculator	according to 3.4.3 of R 75-1:2002,	a sub-assembly which receives signals from the flow sensor and the temperature sensors and calculates and indicates the quantity of heat exchanged		00849
280.	calculator	according to 3.1.4 of R 49-1:2024,	part of the meter that transforms the output signals from the <i>measurement transducer(s)</i> (3.1.2) and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments and stores the results in memory until they are used	<i>Note 1:</i> The gearing is considered to be the calculator in a mechanical meter. <i>Note 2:</i> The calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with ancillary devices.	02343

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
281.	calculator	according to R 139-1:2014, 3.2.4	association of metering calculator and operational calculator	<i>Note:</i> The metering calculator and the operational calculator may be two separate elements or they may form a single unit. Only where there is a particular need to dissociate the two kinds of calculators is the association of both functions called the calculator in this Recommendation.	02722
282.	calculator	according to 3.1.5 of R 137:2012,	part of the gas meter which receives the output signals from the measuring transducer(s) and, possibly, associated measuring instruments, transforms them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with ancillary devices		02650

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
283.	calculator	according to T.1.3 of R 140:2007,	part of the measuring system that receives the output signals from the flow measuring device(s) or from another calculator and possibly from the associated measuring instruments, transforms them, and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of transmitting and receiving data from peripheral equipment	<i>Note:</i> A measuring system may have one, two or more calculators, for instance a mechanical calculator to produce the volume at metering conditions and which transmits the value to a mechanical indicating device, an electronic calculator which also calculates the volume at metering conditions, associated with an electronic indicating device, and another one to calculate the converted value	02043
284.	calculator	according to 3.7 of R 81:1998,	a part of the meter that receives the output signal from the transducer(s), transforms it and, if appropriate, stores in memory the results until they are used. Additionally, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with the peripheral equipment		01016
285.	calculator	according to 3.7 of R 85-1:2008,	part of the ALG that receives the output signals from the transducer and, if applicable, from ancillary devices and/or other devices, processes them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with other devices		02305

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
286.	calculator	according to 3.2.4 of R 139-1:2022,	association of metering calculator and operational calculator	<i>Note:</i> The metering calculator and the operational calculator may be two separate elements or they may form a single unit. Only where there is a particular need to dissociate the two kinds of calculators is the association of both functions called the calculator in this Recommendation.	02915
287.	calibrated tank	according to T.3 of R 125:1998,	a container which is calibrated and for which the results are given in a tank calibration table. This table is used in conjunction with the mass measurement transducer to determine the mass contained in the tank		01617
288.	calibration	according to T.11 of R 95:1990,	a set of operations to determine the capacities of a tank at various filling level		01147
289.	calibration	according to 2.37 of R 135:2004,	set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of quantities indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standards [VIM, 6.11]	<i>Note 1:</i> The result of a calibration permits either the assignment of values of measurands to the indications or the determination of corrections with respect to indications.	01876



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p><i>Note 2:</i> A calibration may also determine other metrological properties such as the effect of influence quantities.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The result of a calibration may be recorded in a document, sometimes called a calibration certificate or a calibration report.</p>	
290.	calibration	according to 1.1.2 of R 147:2016,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication [OIML V2-200:2012, 2.39]		02818
291.	calibration	according to 3.1.3 of D 1:2012,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication		02203

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			[VIM 2.39]		
292.	calibration	according to 3.1.3 of R 59-1:2016,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication [VIM 2.39]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A calibration may be expressed by a statement, calibration function, calibration diagram, calibration curve, or calibration table. In some cases, it may consist of an additive or multiplicative correction of the indication with associated measurement uncertainty.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Calibration should not be confused with adjustment of a measuring system, often mistakenly called “self-calibration”, nor with verification of calibration.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Often, the first step alone in the above definition is perceived as being calibration.</p>	02444
293.	calibration	according to 2.4.7 of R 110:1994,	set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between the values of pressure indicated by a pressure balance and the corresponding values of pressure realized by a reference standard		01435

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
294.	calibration	according to 3.1 of R 71:2008,	set of operations carried out to establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between the liquid level in the tank and the volume of that liquid		02225
295.	calibration	according to 3.2 of D 22:1991,	the set of operations which establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system and the corresponding known values of a measurand		00147
296.	calibration	according to 2.3 of R 111-1:2004,	set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of quantities indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standards	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The result of a calibration permits either assignment of values of measurands to the indications or the determination of corrections with respect to indications.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A calibration may also determine other metrological properties such as the effect of influence quantities.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The result of a calibration may be recorded in a document, sometimes called calibration certificate or calibration report</p>	01443

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
297.	calibration	according to 3.16 of R 113:1994,	the set of operations that establishes, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring system and the corresponding known values of the measurand		01503
298.	calibration	according to 3.1.3 of R 126-1:2021,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication (OIML V 2-200, 2.39)		02916
299.	calibration	according to 3.2 of D 5:2022,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication	For notes see [VIM, 2.39]	02917
300.	calibration	according to 3.3 of D 10:2022,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding	<i>Note 1:</i> A calibration may be expressed by a statement, calibration function, calibration diagram, calibration curve, or	02918

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication	calibration table. In some cases, it may consist of an additive or multiplicative correction of the indication with associated measurement uncertainty.  <i>Note 2:</i> Calibration should not be confused with adjustment of a measuring system, often mistakenly called “self-calibration”, nor with verification of calibration.  <i>Note 3:</i> Often, the first step alone in the above definition is perceived as being calibration.	
301.	calibration [VIM 2.39]	according to 3.7 of R 142-1:2025,	operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication	<i>Note 1:</i> A calibration may be expressed by a statement, calibration function, calibration diagram, calibration curve, or calibration table. In some cases, it may consist of an additive or multiplicative correction of the indication with associated measurement uncertainty.  <i>Note 2:</i> Calibration should not be confused with adjustment of a measuring system, often mistakenly called “self-	03712

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				calibration”, nor with verification of calibration. <i>Note 3:</i> Often, the first step alone in the above definition is perceived as being calibration.	
302.	calibration and measurement capability (CMC)	according to 3.3 of D 10:2022,	calibration and measurement capability available to customers under normal conditions: a) as published in the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB) of the CIPM MRA (International Committee for Weights and Measures Mutual Recognition Arrangement); or b) as described in the laboratory’s scope of accreditation granted by a signatory to the ILAC Arrangement  (CIPM MRA-G-13)		02919
303.	calibration certificate (report)	according to 2.3.1 of R 111-1:2004,	certificate issued only by authorized or accredited laboratories that record the results of a calibration		01444
304.	calibration curve	according to 3.9 of R 131:2001,	graphical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01750

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
305.	calibration curve	according to 3.9 of R 132:2001,	graphical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01766
306.	calibration curve	according to 4.10 of R 127:1999,	graphical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01684
307.	calibration equation calibration	according to 2.2.3 of R 146-1:2016,	set of calibration coefficients for one type of grain to convert raw instrument data into a protein content measurement	<i>Note:</i> Both these terms are used in the same context as ‘calibration function’ in Note 1 of VIM 2.39.	02801
308.	calibration equation; calibration	according to 2.3.5 of R 59-1:2016,	set of calibration coefficients for one type of grain to convert raw instrument data into a moisture content measurement	<i>Note:</i> Both these terms are used in the same context as ‘calibration function’ in Note 1 of VIM 2.39.	02470
309.	calibration facility	according to 3.8 of R 131:2001,	combination of either a photon or an electron source and associated instrumentation that provides uniform and reproducible absorbed dose, or absorbed dose rates, at specified locations within a specific material. The absorbed dose shall be traceable to national or international standards		01749

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
310.	calibration facility	according to 3.8 of R 132:2001,	combination of either a photon or an electron source and associated instrumentation that provides uniform and reproducible absorbed dose, or absorbed dose rates, at specified locations within a specific material. The absorbed dose shall be traceable to national or international standards		01765
311.	calibration facility	according to 4.9 of R 127:1999,	combination of an ionizing radiation source and associated instrumentation that provide uniform and reproducible absorbed dose, or absorbed dose rates, at specified locations within a specific material. The absorbed dose shall be traceable to national or international standards.		01683
312.	calibration hierarchy	according to 3.6 of D 5:2022,	sequence of calibrations from a reference to the final measuring system, where the outcome of each calibration depends on the outcome of the previous calibration	Fore notes see [VIM, 2.40]	02920
313.	calibration gas mixture (CGM)	according to 2.24 of R 144-1:2013,	stable gas mixture of known concentration (volume fraction) of a component being determined and used for periodic calibration and adjustment of the gas analyzer, as well as for tests of its metrological characteristics for compliance with the requirements of normative documents		02779



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
314.	calibration gas mixture (CGM)	according to 2.25 of R 143:2009,	stable gas mixture of known SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (volume fraction) used for periodic calibration and adjustment of the gas analyzer, as well as for tests of its metrological characteristics for compliance with the requirements of normative documents		02151
315.	calibration of the cell	according to 1.4 of R 56:1981,	determination of the cell-constant by means of the absolute or comparison methods		00701
316.	calibration solution standard solution	according to 2.14 of R 135:2004,	solution of known concentration of the analyte providing the independent variable of the calibration function		01853
317.	calibration table	according to T.12 of R 95:1990,	the expression, in the form of a table, of the mathematical function $V(h)$ that represents the relation between the height $h$ (independent variable) and the volume $V$ (dependent variable) when the ship is on an even keel and has no list		01148
318.	calibration table	according to 3.13 of R 71:2008,	expression in the form of a table, of the mathematical function $V(h)$ which represents the relation between the height $h$ (independent variable) and the volume $V$ (dependent variable)		02237

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
319.	calibration temperature characteristic of the lamp	according to 2.3 of R 48:2004,	relationship between the values of the radiance temperature of the tungsten ribbon and the values of the current in its circuit		00403
320.	calibrated section	according to 3.2 of D 36:2020,	specified section in prover defined with a pipe (or culinder) and displacer(s) that has a constant cross-sectional area	<i>Note:</i> The volume inside a calibrated section, when it has been accurately determined in advance, may be used to define the base volume of the pipe prover.	02921
321.	calorific value determining device (CVDD)	according to T.1.17 of R 140:2007,	associated measuring instrument for obtaining the calorific value of gas		02060
322.	capacity (contained in a standard graduated flask)	according to 2.1.1 of R 43:1981,	the capacity « contained » in a standard graduated flask, corresponding to a scale mark (designated capacity « In »), is equal to the volume of water which the flask contains at the reference temperature, when filled to this scale mark	<i>Note:</i> The expression « filled to this scale mark », means that the meniscus formed by the water in the neck of the flask, is so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus, when viewed in this plane.	00398

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
323.	capacity (delivered by a standard graduated flask)	according to 2.1.2 of R 43:1981,	the capacity « delivered » by a standard graduated flask, corresponding to a scale mark (designated capacity « Ex »), is equal to the volume of water delivered by the flask at the reference temperature, when filled to this scale mark and then emptied (see method described in appendix A, point A.3.2.)	<i>Note:</i> The expression « filled to this scale mark », means that the meniscus formed by the water in the neck of the flask, is so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus, when viewed in this plane.	00399
324.	capacity (of a burette)	according to 2.1 of R 41:1981,	the capacity corresponding to any scale mark is equal to the volume of water, at the reference temperature, delivered by the burette at this temperature when it is emptied from the zero mark to this scale mark, the outflow being unrestricted until the meniscus is set on this scale mark, no period being allowed for drainage of liquid adhering to the walls before making the final setting	<i>Note:</i> The meniscus formed by the water in the burette, must be so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus when viewed in this plane.	00395
325.	capacity (of a pipette)	according to 2.1 of R 40:1981,	the capacity corresponding to any scale mark, is equal to the volume of water at the reference temperature, delivered by the pipette at this temperature when it is emptied as specified in the appendix, point A.3., after filling it to the scale mark	<i>Note:</i> The meniscus formed by the water in the pipette, must be so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus, when viewed in this plane.	00391

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
326.	capacity serving measures	according to 2.2 of R 138:2007,	measures which are filled as required and used for the retail sale of drinks sold by volume. They are divided into two categories: transfer measures used solely for decanting specific volumes of beverages and drinking measures used also for the consumption of specific volumes of beverages		01979
327.	carrier flow	according to 3.5 of R 116:2006,	flow of argon gas directed through the nebulizer for transporting the aerosol sample through the injector and into the plasma		01518
328.	carrier gas	according to 3.1 of R 82:2006,	gas introduced in order to transport a sample for analytical purposes. In gas chromatography it is the gas which is passed continuously through the column and whose passage promotes the elution of the components of the sample. The carrier gas, together with the portions of the sample present in this phase, constitute the mobile phase		01045
329.	carrier gas	according to 3.1 of R 83:2006,	gas introduced in order to transport a sample for analytical purposes. In gas chromatography it is the gas which is passed continuously through the column and whose passage promotes the elution of the components of the sample. The carrier gas, together with the portions of the sample present in this phase, constitute the mobile phase		01061

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
330.	carrying rollers	according to 2.2.2.1 of R 50:2014,	arrangements (commonly idlers) by which the conveyor belt is supported as it approaches and departs the load receptor		02922
331.	cartridge meter	according to 3.1.20 of R 49-1:2024,	type of meter that is fitted into a closed conduit by means of an intermediate fitting called a connection interface	<i>Note:</i> The inlet and outlet passages of the meter and the connection interface are either concentric or axial as specified in (see OIML R 49-4), [5].	02388
332.	cartridge meter connection interface	according to 3.1.21 of R 49-1:2024,	pipe fitting specific to the connection of an axial or concentric <i>cartridge meter</i> (3.1.20)		02389
333.	casks and barrels	according to 2.4 of R 38:2007,	containers used for commercial transactions of liquids when they are filled to their nominal volume. To simplify the text, casks and barrels are referred to hereafter by the name “casks” only		01981

334.	catalytic activity	according to 2.24 of R 135:2004,	property of a component corresponding to the catalyzed substance rate of conversion of a specified chemical reaction in a specified measurement system	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The coherent SI unit is the mole per second (mol/s), also called the “katal” (kat).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Throughout this Recommendation the component” is an enzyme.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The quantity “catalytic activity” relates to an amount of active enzyme, not its concentration (see 2.25).</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> The measurement procedure employing defined indicator substance is an essential element for the definition of the measurand.</p> <p><i>Note 5:</i> In many instances, instead of the conversion rate of the substrate ascribed in the short name of the enzyme analyte, e.g. “creatine kinase”, the conversion rate of an indicator substance as substrate of a combined reaction, e.g. NADH, is measured. Then the measurand should be defined as “catalytic activity of the enzyme as measured by the conversion rate of an indicator substance in a specified system according to a given measurement procedure”, e.g. “catalytic activity of creatine</p>	01863
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				kinase as measured by the rate of conversion of NADH in the IFCC reference procedure in human serum". [ISO 18153, clause 3.2]	
335.	catalytic activity concentration; catalytic concentration	according to 2.25 of R 135:2004,	catalytic activity of a component divided by the volume of the original system	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The derived coherent SI unit is the mole per second per cubic metre (<math>\text{mol}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^3)</math>), also called <math>\text{kat}/\text{m}^3</math>. In laboratory medicine the mole per second per litre (<math>\text{mol}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{L})</math>) is also frequently used.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Throughout this Recommendation the component" is an enzyme and the "original system" can be, e.g., the plasma of a blood sample. [ISO/DIS 18153, clause 3.3]</p>	01864
336.	cell constant	according to 1.3 of R 56:1981,	quantity characterizing a container of a given form and dimensions, for a given position of the level of liquid with respect to the electrodes (geometrical characteristic of the cell).		00700

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
337.	centration error of the instrument	according to 3.11 of R 93:1999,	residual prismatic error of the instrument with no lens in place		01136
338.	centre line	according to 3.4.1 of R 91-1:2025,	line starting from the speed meter lying in the centre of the region monitored by the speed meter (see Figure 2) <sup>5</sup>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For a speed meter with a fixed beam, the centre line is in the centre of the beam.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> For a speed meter with a scanning beam, the centre line is in the centre of the scanning region.</p>	03744
339.	certificate of conformity	according to 2.4 of R 111-1:2004,	document provided by the national responsible body indicating confidence that an identified weight or weight set, or samples thereof, is in conformity with the relevant requirements of this Recommendation	<i>Note:</i> see OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments	01445
340.	certification	according to 1.1.3 of R 147:2016,	third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying a formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks [ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 5.5]		02819

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<sup>5</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
341.	certification	according to 3.1.2 of D 34:2019,	third-party attestation related to products, processes, systems or person (from ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 5.5 and VIML, A.18)]		02923
342.	certification body	according to 3.5 of D 10:2022,	third-party conformity assessment body operating certification schemes	<i>Note:</i> A certification body can be non-governmental or governmental (with or without a regulatory authority).	02924
343.	certified reference material	according to 3.3 of D 22:1991,	a reference material one or more properties of whose property values are certified by a technically valid procedure, accompanied by or traceable to a certificate or other documentation which is issued by a certifying body		00148
344.	certified reference material	according to 3.21 of D 5:2022,	reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures  For examples and notes see [VIM, 5.14].		02962

345.	certified reference material CRM	according to 3.6 of D 10:2022,	<p>reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Human serum with assigned quantity value for the concentration of cholesterol and associated measurement uncertainty stated in an accompanying certificate, used as a calibrator or measurement trueness control material.</p> <p>(VIM3, 5.14)</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> ‘Documentation’ is given in the form of a ‘certificate’ (see ISO Guide 31:2000).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Procedures for the production and certification of certified reference materials are given, e.g. in ISO Guide 34 and ISO Guide 35.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In this definition, “uncertainty” covers both ‘measurement uncertainty’ and ‘uncertainty associated with the value of a nominal property’, such as for identity and sequence. “Traceability” covers both ‘metrological traceability of a quantity value’ and ‘traceability of a nominal property value’.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> Specified quantity values of certified reference materials require metrological traceability with associated measurement uncertainty (Accred. Qual. Assur.:2006).</p> <p><i>Note 5:</i> ISO/REMCO has an analogous definition (Accred. Qual. Assur.:2006) but uses the modifiers “metrological” and “metrologically” to refer to both quantity and nominal property</p>	02925
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
346.	certified reference material (CRM)	according to 2.2 of D 18:2008,	reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures [VIM:2007, 5.14]		02153

347.	certified reference material (CRM)	according to 2.1. of R 146-1:2016,	<p>{reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures</p> <p>[VIM 5.14]}</p>	<p>{EXAMPLE Human serum with assigned quantity value for the concentration of cholesterol and associated measurement uncertainty stated in an accompanying certificate, used as a calibrator or measurement trueness control material.</p> <p>NOTE 1 ‘Documentation’ is given in the form of a ‘certificate’ (see ISO Guide 31:2000).</p> <p>NOTE 2 Procedures for the production and certification of certified reference materials are given, e.g. in ISO Guide 34 and ISO Guide 35. 5.14 (6.14)</p> <p>NOTE 3 In this definition, “uncertainty” covers both ‘measurement uncertainty’ and ‘uncertainty associated with the value of a nominal property’, such as for identity and sequence. “Traceability” covers both ‘metrological traceability of a quantity value’ and ‘traceability of a nominal property value’.</p> <p>NOTE 4 Specified quantity values of certified reference materials require metrological traceability with associated</p>	02784
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>measurement uncertainty (Accred. Qual. Assur.:2006)[45].</p> <p>NOTE 5 ISO/REMCO has an analogous definition (Accred. Qual. Assur.:2006)[45] but uses the modifiers “metrological” and “metrologically” to refer to both quantity and nominal property}</p> <p>Refer to Annex B for guidelines on producing whole-grain CRMs. Further general information is in OIML D 18:2008}.</p>	
348.	certified reference material; (CRM) [VIM 5.14]	according to 38 of R 142-1:2025,	reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures		02122
349.	certified reference material CRM	according to 2.1.4 of R 59-1:2016,	reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures [VIM 5.14]		02445

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
350.	certified reference material or absorbance	according to 2.17 of R 135:2004,	reference material, accompanied by a certificate, the spectral absorbance of which is certified by a procedure which establishes metrological traceability to a national or international standard of absorbance, and for which each certified quantity value is accompanied by a measurement uncertainty at a stated level of confidence [adapted from ISO Guide 30 and VIM, clauses 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.14]		01856
351.	change of initial position	according to T of R 53:1982,	displacement of the initial position after the elastic sensing element has been submitted to nominal pressure, to overload pressure, or to another pressure over a certain period of time		00688
352.	characteristic concentration characteristic mass	according to 3.5 of R 100-1:2013,	concentration or mass of an element which produces a change from the blank test solution of 0.004 4 absorbance units (1 % absorption) at the wavelength of the absorption line employed	<i>Note:</i> Historically, sensitivity has been used for this term in this field.	02516

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
353.	characteristic partial internal absorbance $A_C$ ( $A_C = \lg(\Phi_R / \Phi_S) = \varepsilon bc$ )	according to 2.18 of R 135:2004,	fraction of the absorbance of the solution on which the measurement is made due to a specified component	<p><i>Note:</i> The characteristic partial internal absorbance has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1).</p> <p>The absorbance of the optical cell containing this solution is corrected for. Conditions for validity: see 2.9.</p> <p>Adapted from ISO 6286, Table 2, Nos. 19 and 20.</p>	01857
354.	check standard	according to 2.5 of R 111-1:2004,	standard that is used in a statistical control process to provide a “check” to ensure that standards, measurement processes and results are within acceptable statistical limits		01446
355.					
356.	checking facility	according to T.34 of R 125:1998,	a facility that is incorporated in a measuring system and enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<p><i>Note:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous or acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).</p>	01653

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
357.	checking facility	according to T.c.2 of R 117-1:2019,	<p>facility incorporated in a measuring system which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• checks for the presence of a necessary device,</li> <li>• enables an incorrectness in the generation, transmission, processing and/or indication of a measurement data to be detected and acted upon, and</li> <li>• enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon</li> </ul>		02926



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
358.	checking facility	according to 2.2.32 of R 46-1:2012,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<p><i>Note 1:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).</p> <p>[OIML V 1:2013, 5.07]</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> For the application of this Recommendation, the term “measuring instrument” means: electricity meter and the action following the detection of a significant fault should be either to stop measuring and record the time and duration of the stop, or record the time and duration of the fault and the amount of energy measured during the fault.</p> <p><i>Note 3</i> Faults that are detected and acted upon by means of a checking facility shall not be considered as significant faults.</p>	02331

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
359.	checking facility	according to 2.56 of R 80-1:2009,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note:</i> "Acted upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02295
360.	checking facility	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note:</i> "Acted upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02927

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
361.	checking facility	according to 3.5.4 of R 49-1:2024,	<p>facility that is incorporated in a meter and which enables significant <i>fault(s)</i> (3.2.8) to be detected and acted upon</p> <p>[SOURCE: OIML D11:2013, 3.19, [8], , modified — “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”; “Note 3” added]</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Typically, checking facilities detect and act upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- incorrect function of specific device of the meter, and/or</li> <li>- disturbed communication between specific devices of the meter.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note 2:</i> “Act upon” refers to any adequate response by measuring instrument (for example: a luminous signal, an acoustic signal, interruption or blocking of the measurement process, etc.).</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The checking of a transmission device aims to verify whether all the information which is transmitted (and only that information) is fully received by the receiving equipment.</p>	02437

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
362.	checking facility	according to 3.2.5 of D 31:2023,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant defect to be detected and acted upon adapted from [OIML V 1:2023, 5.07 ]	<i>Note 1:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02928
363.	checking facility	according to 2.3.6 of R 59-1:2016,	facility incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02471
364.	checking facility	according to 3.2.14 of R 139-1:2022,	facility, incorporated in a measuring instrument (or system), which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>incorrect functioning of a specific device of the measuring instrument or system, and/or</li> <li>disturbed communication between specific devices of the measuring instrument or system</li> </ul> [OIML V1:2013, 5.07]	<i>Note:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (for example a luminous signal, an acoustic signal, interruption or blocking of the measurement process, etc.).	02929
365.	checking facility	according to 2.21 of R 144-1:2013,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon		02776

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
366.	checking facility	according to T.4.2 of R 140:2007,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring system and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note:</i> The checking of a transmission device aims at verifying that all the information which is transmitted (and only that information) is fully received by the receiving equipment.	02100
367.	checking facility	according to 2.22 of R 143:2009,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note 1:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.). <i>Note 2:</i> (OIML D 11:2004, 3.18 [1])	02148

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
368.	checking facility	according to 3.19 of D 11:2013,	facility incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Typically, checking facilities detect and act upon incorrect functioning of a specific device of the measuring instrument, and/or disturbed communication between specific devices of the measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> <i>Note 2:</i> “Act upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (for example: a luminous signal, an acoustic signal, interruption or blocking of the measurement process, etc.).</p>	02235
369.	checking facility	according to 3.29 of R 99-1:2008,	facility that is incorporated in the instrument and that enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<p><i>Note:</i> “Acted upon” means any adequate response by the instrument (luminous or acoustic signal, blocking of process, etc.);</p> <p>Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.</p>	02363

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
370.	checking facility	according to 3.10 of R 85-1:2008,	facility incorporated in an electronic automatic level gauge that enables: - significant faults; and/or - incorrect functioning of a specific device of the ALG; and/or - disturbed communication between specific devices of the ALG to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note 1:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the ALG (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02308
371.	checking facility	according to A.1.4 of R 60:2021 - Annexes	facility incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon (OIML D11, 3.3)		02930

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
372.	checking facility	according to 3.2.11 of R 126-1:2021	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant defects to be detected and acted upon (adapted from OIML V 1, 5.07)	<p><i>Note:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.) These significant defects could be for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• events that otherwise will result in significant faults, and/or</li> <li>• incorrect functioning of a specific device of the measuring instrument, and/or</li> <li>• disturbed communication between specific devices of the measuring instrument.</li> </ul>	02931
373.	checking facility	according to 3.22 of R 142-1:2025	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	<p><i>Note:</i> “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).</p>	03713
374.	checking facility (OIML V 1 [1], 5.07)	according to 3.1.8 of R 91-1:2025	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon		03745



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
375.	checkweigher	according to T.1.3.1 of R 51-1:2006,	catchweigher that sub-divides prepackages of different mass into two or more sub-groups according to the value of the difference between their mass and the nominal set point		00562
376.	chromatogram	according to 2.13 of R 112:1994,	a record of the detector output signal versus time that has specific peaks associated with measured components of a sample		01485
377.	chromatogram	according to 3.14 of R 113:1994,	a record of the detector output signal versus time that has peaks corresponding to components of a sample		01501
378.	chromatogram	according to 3.14 of R 82:2006,	record of the detector output signal versus time that has peaks corresponding to specific components of the sample		01058
379.	chronotachograph	according to 1.3 of R 55:1981,	instrument designed to indicate and record instantaneous vehicle speed, the distance covered by the vehicle, and possibly other parameters of the journey (points 2.4.2. and 2.5.1.)		00692
380.	clinical electrical thermometer	according to 2.1 of R 114:1995,	a clinical electrical thermometer, as covered by this Recommendation, is a contact thermometer comprising a temperature probe and an indicating unit, and that is designed to measure human or animal body temperature		01505

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
381.	clinical electrical thermometer	according to 2.1 of R 115:1995,	a clinical electrical thermometer, as covered by this Recommendation, is a contact thermometer comprising a temperature probe and an indicating unit, and that is designed to measure human or animal body temperature		01509
382.	cloud	according to 3.2.6 of D 31:2023	servers that are accessed over the internet or another network, and the software and databases that run on those servers	<i>Note:</i> Cloud servers may not be physically accessible to all parties and may be located in a different country, Their physical location may not be known and not fixed.	03688
383.	coefficient $w$ of the vehicle	according to 1.5 of R 55:1981,	characteristic quantity showing the type (revolutions of the driving shaft or impulses) and number of signals emitted by the device provided on the vehicle, for connection to the odometer or chronotachograph, when the vehicle covers a distance of 1 km. The coefficient $w$ must be expressed in the same units as constant $k$ . The coefficient $w$ varies according to vehicle load, and the dimensions, pressure and degree of wear of the tyres. It must be determined under standard test conditions (point 4.2.4.).		00694

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
384.	collector (manifold)	according to 2.33 of R 80-1:2009,	collecting line connected via valves to the outlets of the measuring compartments and allowing delivery from any one or several compartments via common pipework		02272
385.	collector (manifold)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	collecting line connected via valves to the outlets of the measuring compartments and allowing delivery from any one or several compartments via common pipework		02932
386.	column	according to 2.2 of R 112:1994,	a tube that contains the stationary phase through which the mobile phase flows		01474
387.	column	according to 3.2 of R 113:1994,	a tube that contains the stationary phase through which the gaseous mobile phase flows		01489
388.	column	according to 3.3 of R 82:2006,	tube within the gas chromatograph that contains the stationary phase and through which the gaseous mobile phase flows		01047
389.	column	according to 3.5 of R 83:2006,	tube within the gas chromatograph that contains the stationary phase and through which the gaseous mobile phase flows		01065

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
390.	combination meter	according to 3.1.16 of R 49-1:2024,	meter comprising one large meter, one small meter, and a changeover device that, depending on the magnitude of the <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) passing through the meter, automatically directs the flow through either the small or the large meter, or both	<i>Note:</i> The meter reading is obtained from two independent totalizers, or from one totalizer which adds up the values from both water meters	02384
391.	combination meter changeover flow rate $Q_x$	according to 3.3.6 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) at which the flow in the larger meter stops with decreasing flow rate ( $Q_{x1}$ ) or starts with increasing flow rate ( $Q_{x2}$ )		02412
392.	combined instrument	according to 3.2 of R 75-1:2002,	a heat meter which has separable sub-assemblies as defined in 3.4		00844
393.	combined meter	according to 3.1.15 of R 49-1:2024,	meter whose <i>measurement transducer</i> (3.1.2), <i>calculator</i> (3.1.4), and <i>indicating device</i> (3.1.5) are separable		02383
394.	combined standard measurement uncertainty combined standard uncertainty	according to 3.7 of D 10:2022,	standard measurement uncertainty that is obtained using the individual standard measurement uncertainties associated with the input quantities in measurement model (VIM3, 2.31)	<i>Note:</i> In the case of correlations of input quantities in measurement model, covariances must also be taken into account when calculating the combined standard measurement uncertainty; see also GUM:1995, 2.3.4.	02933

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
395.	communication interface	according to 3.2.7 of D 31:20238,	part of an instrument that enables information to be passed between measuring instruments, components of measuring instruments or other external systems	<i>Note 1:</i> Communication interfaces can utilize wired, optical, radio, etc. communication and they are usually designed to use a specific protocol.  <i>Note 2:</i> This definition does not include communication between software modules.	02934
396.	communication interface	according to 0.2.7.1 of R 106-1:2011,	electronic, optical, radio or other hardware and software interface that enables information to be automatically passed between instruments and modules		02550
397.	comparison	according to 2.6 of R 111-1:2004,	method of measurement based on comparing the value of a quantity to be measured with a known value of the same quantity		01447
398.	cmplaint	according to 3.10 of D 37:2022	No OIML guidance		02935
399.	complementary displaying device	according to T.2.5.3 R 76-1:2006,	adjustable device by means of which it is possible to estimate, in units of mass, the value corresponding to the distance between a scale mark and the displaying component		00915

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
400.	complete instrument	according to 3.1 of R 75-1:2002,	a heat meter which does not have separable subassemblies as defined in 3.4.		00843
401.	complete meter	according to 3.1.14 of R 49-1:2013,	meter whose <i>measurement transducer</i> (3.1.2), <i>calculator</i> (3.1.4), and <i>indicating device</i> (3.1.5) are not separable		02382
402.	complete verification	according to 2.7 of D 15:1986,	a subsequent verification of a measuring instrument for which the full examination of the instrument, as for initial verification, is required [VML 2.4.4].		00264
403.	component	according to 3.2.8 of D 31:2023	identifiable hardware part of an instrument that performe a specific function or funtctions, and that can be separately evaluated according to specific metrological and technical performance requirements as specified in the relevant Recommendation		03689
404.	composite measure	according to 2.2.3of R 35-1:2007,	length measure which has one of the principal scale marks formed by an end surface or edge and the other by a line, hole or mark		00369
405.	compressed gaseous fuel measuring systems for vehicles	according to 3.2.8 of R 139-1:2022,	measuring system intended for the refueling of motor vehicles with compressed gaseous fuel	<i>Note:</i> Hereafter such a system is referred to as a “measuring system”.	02936

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
406.	compressibility factor	according to T.1.21 of R 140:2007,	parameter which indicates the deviation from the ideal gas	(see ISO 12213-1)	02064
407.	compression loading	according to 3.2.1.1. of R 60-1:2021,	applying a compressive force to the load cell		02937
408.	computer terminal	according to T.2.7.6 of R 51-1:2006,	digital device that has one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument, and a display to provide the weighing results transmitted via the digital interface of a weighing module or an analog data processing device		00590
409.	cosine error	according to 3.4.9 of R 91-1:2025,	measurement error due to a measurement angle which differs from the configured value, the nominal value or the value measured by the instrument	<i>Note:</i> The name of this term comes from the fact that the component of the velocity vector parallel to the line connecting the speed meter and the vehicle is given by $v_m = v \cdot \cos(\alpha)$ , where the measurement angle $\alpha$ has in general a horizontal and a vertical component.	03746
410.	concentric meter	according to 3.1.18 of R 49-1:2024,	type of meter that is fitted into a closed conduit by means of a manifold	<i>Note:</i> The inlet and outlet passages of the meter and the manifold are coaxial at the interface between them.	02386

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
411.	concentric meter manifold	according to 3.1.19 of R 49-1:2024,	pipe fitting specific to the connection of a <i>concentric meter</i> (3.1.18)		02387
412.	condenser tank	according to T.g.1.4 of R 117-1:2019,	in pressurized liquefied gas measuring systems, a gas elimination device mainly consisting of a closed tank used to collect the gases contained in the liquid to be measured and to condense them before measuring		02938
413.	conditioning	according to 3.4.10 of R 49-1:2024,	exposure of the <i>equipment under test</i> (3.1.17) to an environmental condition ( <i>influence factor</i> (3.4.2) or <i>disturbance</i> (3.4.3) in order to determine the effect of such a condition on it		02430
414.	conductance cell	according to 1.2 of R 56:1981,	container intended for measurement of conductance		00699
415.	conformity assessment	according to 3.1.3 of D 34:2019,	demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person or body are fulfilled (from ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 2.1 and VIML, A.1)		02939
416.	conformity assessment body	according to 3.8 of D 10:2022,	body that performs conformity assessment activities, excluding accreditation (ISO/IEC 17000, 4.6)		02940



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
417.	conformity assessment of a measuring instrument	according to 2.8 of D 16:2011,	testing and evaluation of measuring instruments to ascertain whether or not a single instrument, an instrument lot or a production series of instruments comply with all statutory requirements applicable to this instrument type [VIML 2.11]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Conformity assessment does not only concern metrological requirements but may also cover requirements relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ safety;</li> <li>▪ EMC;</li> <li>▪ software identification;</li> <li>▪ ease of use;</li> <li>▪ marking, etc.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Conformity assessment of a measuring instrument is hereafter referred to as “conformity assessment”.</p>	02261
418.	conformity assessment of a measuring instrument	according to 2.9 of D 9:2004,	testing and evaluation of a measuring instrument to ascertain whether or not a single instrument, an instrument lot or a production series of instruments comply with all statutory requirements applicable to this instrument type [VIML 2.11]	<p><i>Note:</i> Conformity assessment does not only concern metrological requirements but may also cover requirements relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ safety;</li> <li>▪ EMC;</li> <li>▪ software identification;</li> <li>▪ ease of use;</li> <li>▪ marking;</li> <li>▪ etc.</li> </ul>	00191

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
419.	conformity to type (CTT)	according to 3.1.4 of D 34:2019,	conformity assessment procedure focused on the assessment of measuring instruments to give assurance that manufactured (or production) instruments meet approved type	<i>Note:</i> The concept of CTT as considered in this Dokumnet refers to a systematic pre-market conformity assessment procedure applicable to measuring instruments. It should not be confused with ‘market surveillance’ activities, which are sometimes performed as part of a systematic program but often are performed ad-hoc by public authorities based on risk assessment and market intelligence, e.g. user complaints. ‘Market surveillance’ is further discussed in Annex 7.	02941
420.	conformity to type (CTT) program	according to 3.1.5 of D 34:2019,	Entity of national or regional framework for implementing the concept of CTT		02942
421.	connection interface for meters with exchangeable metrological modules	according to 3.1.24 of R 49-1:2024,	pipe fitting specific to the connection of exchangeable metrological modules		02392

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
422.	constant $k$ of odometer or chronotachograph	according to 1.4 of R 55:1981,	characteristic quantity showing the type (revolutions of the driving shaft or impulses) and number of signals which the odometer or chronotachograph must receive so that the indicated and/or recorded distance increases by 1 km. The constant $k$ may be expressed in revolutions per kilometre, rev/km, or impulses per kilometre, imp/km		00693
423.	construction	according to 2.2 of R 150-1:2020,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument.	02943

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
424.	construction	according to T.2 of R 51-1:2006,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism, a key or software initiating an operation. The device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument	00577
425.	construction	according to 3.3 of R 61-1:2017,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> In OIML R 61 the term “device” is applied to any part of the AGFI which uses any means to perform one or more specific functions irrespective of the physical realization e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of the AGFI.	02944

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
426.	construction	according to T.2 of R 107-1:2007,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument.	01323
427.	construction of an instrument	according to T.2 of R 76-1:2006,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed, irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation. The device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument.	00892
428.	consumer	according to 2.18 of D 16:2011,	each natural or legal person who acquires or buys products to use them (in some countries this applies only to individuals)		02271

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
429.	consumer	according to 2.19 of D 9:2004,	each individual or business acquiring or purchasing products with a view to using them. (In some countries this applies only to individuals)		00201
430.	continuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument (belt weigher)	according to 2.1.3 of R 50-1:2014,	automatic weighing instrument for continuously weighing a bulk product for example on a conveyor belt, without interrupting the movement of the conveyor belt	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation a continuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument of the conveyor belt type is called a “belt weigher”.	02945
431.	continuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument	according to 2.1.3 of R 150-1:2020,	automatic weighing instrument for continuously totalizing the weight of the particles of a bulk product		02946
432.	contraction chamber	according to 3.3 of R 133:2002,	enlargement of the capillary that is located below the main scale or between the main scale and auxiliary scale and that serves to reduce the length of the thermometer or to prevent contraction of the liquid column into the bulb		01776
433.	control charts for an instrument	according to 3.4 of D 22:1991,	graphical plots of test results from the same or similar samples or processes with respect to time or a sequence of such measurements, together with the limits within which the measurement values are expected to lie, when the instrument is in a state of statistical control		00149

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
434.	control device	according to 3.3.1.3 of R 61-1:2017,	device that controls the operation of the feeding process and that may incorporate software functions		02947
435.	control indicating device	according to T.4.3.4 of R 107-1:2007,	device indicating the value of the load on the load receptor and enabling the use of the instrument as a control instrument to weigh discrete loads for control purposes		01384
436.	control instrument	according to 0.1.11 of R 106-1:2011,	weighing instrument used to determine the mass of a reference wagon by static weighing		02532
437.	control instrument	according to T.1.5 of R 107-1:2007,	weighing instrument used to determine the conventional true value of the mass of the test loads during material tests	<i>Note:</i> Control instruments used for testing may be: separate from the instrument being tested; or integral, when a non-automatic (static) weighing mode is provided by the instrument being tested, which allows the weighing cycle to be interrupted (see 6.3).	01319

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
438.	control instrument	according to T.1.4 of R 134:2006,	weighing instrument used to determine the static reference vehicle mass of the reference vehicles and the static single-axle loads of a two-axle rigid reference vehicle. The control instruments used as a reference instrument during testing may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• separate from the instrument being tested; or</li> <li>• integral, when a static weighing mode is provided by the instrument being tested.</li> </ul>		02948
439.	control instrument	according to T.1.7 of R 51-1:2006,	weighing instrument used to determine the conventional true value of the mass of the test load(s). Control instruments used for testing may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• separate from the instrument being tested; or</li> <li>• integral, when a static weighing mode is provided by the instrument being tested</li> </ul>		00570
440.	control instrument	according to 3.3.11.8 of R 61- 1:2017,	weighing instrument used to determine the conventional value of the mass of the test load(s) [VIML, 5.08 [2]]		02949
441.	control instrument	according to 2.1.10 of R 150- 1:2020,	weighing instrument used to determine the conventional value of the mass of the test load(s) [VIML:2013, 5.08] [2]		02950



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
442.	control method	according to 2.1.6 of R 50-1:2014,	method used to determine the mass of the product used as the test load during product tests	<i>Note:</i> This will generally involve the use of a weighing instrument, referred to as the control instrument (see 2.1.10).	02951
443.	control method	according to 2.1.6 of R 150-1:2020,	method used to determine the mass of the product used as the test load during product tests	<i>Note:</i> This will generally involve the use of a weighing instrument, referred to as the control instrument (see 2.1.10).	02952
444.	control scale interval, $d$	according to T.3.1.2 of R 107-1:2007,	scale interval of a control indicating device		01359
445.	control value	according to 2.3.9 of R 50-1:2014,	the value, in units of mass, that is indicated by the totalization indicating device when a known additional mass has been simulated or deposited on the load receptor with the empty belt running for a prescribed number of complete revolutions		02953
446.	control value	according to 2.3.7 of R 150-1:2020,	value, in units of mass, that is indicated by the totalization indicating device when a known additional mass has been actually or by simulation introduced on the (empty) force receptor		02954

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
447.	controlled weighing area	according to 0.2.1 of R 106-1:2011,	place specified for the operation of an instrument for weighing railway vehicles in motion which is in conformity with the requirements of this Recommendation		02537
448.	conventional linear characteristic	according to T of R 53:1982,	characteristic reflecting the direct proportionality between displacement and pressure, the initial and final points of which coincide with the corresponding points of the forward elastic characteristic		00682
449.	conventional mass	according to 2.7 of R 111-1:2004,	Conventional value of the result of weighing in air, in accordance with OIML D 28 <i>Conventional value of the result of weighing in air</i> [3]. For a weight taken at a reference temperature ( $t_{\text{ref}}$ ) of 20 °C, the conventional mass is the mass of a reference weight of a density ( $\rho_{\text{ref}}$ ) of 8 000 kg m <sup>-3</sup> which it balances in air of a reference density ( $\rho_0$ ) of 1.2 kg m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Note:</i> Also called the conventional value of mass.	01448

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
450.	conventional true capacity	according to 2.6 of R 138:2007,	for measuring container bottles and casks: contained volume of water at a reference temperature with an uncertainty appropriate for the given purpose.  For capacity serving measures: delivered volume of water at a reference temperature with an uncertainty appropriate for the given purpose. This volume is measured after prior wetting of the interior of the vessel and draining for 30 seconds		01983
451.	conventional true quantity value	according to 3.15 of R 99-1:2008,	quantity value attributed by agreement to a quantity for a given purpose [VIM:2007, 2.12]		02348
452.	conventional true value	according to 3.5 of D 22:1991,	a value of quantity which, for a given purpose, may be substituted for the true value		00150
453.	conventional true value	according to 4.12 of R 075-1:2002,	value of a quantity which, for the purpose of this Recommendation, is considered as a true value	<i>Note:</i> A conventional true value is, in general, regarded as sufficiently close to the true value for the difference to be insignificant for the given purpose.	00868

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
454.	conventional true value (of a quantity)	according to 0.1.12 of R 106-1:2011,	value attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, sometimes by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose [VIM 1.20]		02533
455.	conventional true value (of a quantity)	according to T.2.3 of R 140:2007,	value attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, sometimes by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose [VIM:2007, 2.12]		02069
456.	conventional true value (of a quantity)	according to T.1.6 of R 107-1:2007,	value attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose [VIM:1993, 1.20]		01320
457.	conventional true value (of a quantity)	according to T.1.8 of R 51-1:2006,	value attributed to a particular quantity (mass of a body) and accepted, by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose [VIM:1993, 1.20]		00571
458.	conventional true value (of a quantity)	according to T.1.9 of R 136-1:2004,	value attributed to a particular quantity (e.g. area of leather) and accepted, by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose [VIM:1993, 1.20]		01888

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
459.	conventional true value of pressure	according to 2.4.2 of R 110:1994,	a pressure value that is considered sufficiently close to the corresponding true value to be substituted for that value for purpose of the evaluation of errors		01430
460.	conversion device	according to T.c.4 of R 117-1:2019,	<p>device, which automatically converts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the volume measured at metering conditions into a volume at base conditions, or</li> <li>• the volume measured at metering conditions into a mass, or</li> <li>• the measured mass into a volume at metering conditions, or</li> <li>• the measured mass into a volume at base conditions, or</li> <li>• the volume at metering conditions or the measured mass of a mixture of pure ethanol (ethyl alcohol) and water into a volume or the mass of pure ethanol contained in that mixture,</li> </ul> <p>by taking account of the characteristics of the liquid (temperature, pressure, density, relative density, etc.) measured using associated measuring devices, or stored in a memory</p>		02955

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
461.	conversion device	according to 3.11 of R 81:1998,	a device that automatically converts the volume measured at metering conditions into a volume at base conditions or into a mass, by taking account of the characteristics of the measured liquid (temperature, pressure, density, relative density, etc.) using associated measuring instruments, or associated values stored in a memory. The quotient of the volume at base conditions, or of the mass, to the volume at metering conditions is referred to as the “conversion factor”		01020
462.	conversion device	according to T.1.12 of R 140:2007,	(-)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> In this Recommendation the wording “conversion device” covers conversion devices as such, as well as the conversion function in a calculator.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A calculator, a correction device and a conversion device may be combined in a single unit.</p>	02053
463.	conversion equation	according to 2.1.1.3 of R 110:1994,	an equation that relates the generated pressure and the mass of the used weights, taking into account the other input quantities		01420
464.	conversion factor	according to T.c.5 of R 117-1:2019,	ratio of the converted quantity to the quantity at metering conditions		02956

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
465.	conversion factor ( $F$ )	according to 2.3.8 of R 129-1:2020,	factor applied to the volume or dimensions of an object to determine its dimensional weight		02957
466.	conveyor	according to 2.2.2 of R 129-1:2020,	equipment for transporting the product to and from the chut weigher, (e.g. a conveyor belt, auger (screw type conveyer) or other product feed mechanism)		02958
467.	coolant flow	according to 3.7 of R 116:2006,	flow of argon gas between the outer and intermediate tubes of an ICP torch at a rate depending on the torch design to maintain the plasma in the center of the torch and to prevent overheating the tube		01520

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
468.	copy of a pattern	according to 1.2.1 of D 20:1988,	an individual instrument which conforms, within specified limits, to a given pattern in all respects.	<p><i>Note:</i> The word « pattern » has been commonly used to refer to the definitive model of a measuring instrument as well as to the class of instruments that conform to it. The instruments produced by the manufacturer to replicate the pattern constitute a different class. The question of whether an instrument of the class conforms to the pattern is normally the subject of initial verification.</p> <p>Pattern approval not only implies the recognition that the pattern conforms to requirements but, generally, also relates to the instruments of the class produced by the manufacturer; it usually conveys that these may be sold as legal for use and submitted for initial verification</p>	00135



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
469.	copy of a pattern	according to 1.1.3 of D 19:1988,	an individual instrument which conforms, within specified limits, to a given pattern in all respects	<i>Note:</i> The word « pattern » has been commonly used to refer to the definitive model of a measuring instrument as well as to the class of instruments that conform to it. The instruments produced by the manufacturer to replicate the pattern constitute a different class. The question of whether an instrument of this class conforms to the pattern is normally the subject of initial verification. Pattern approval not only implies the recognition that the pattern conforms to requirements but, generally, also relates to the instruments of the class produced by the manufacturer; it usually conveys that these may be sold as legal for use and submitted for initial verification.	00127

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
470.	correction device	according to T.c.6 of R 117-1:2019,	device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the measured quantity at the time of measurement, by taking into account the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the liquid to be measured (viscosity, temperature, pressure, etc.) and the pre-established calibration curves.	<i>Note:</i> The characteristics of the liquid shall either be measured using associated measuring devices, or stored in a memory in the instrument	02959
471.	correction device	according to T.1.11.2 of R 140:2007,	device connected to or incorporated in the meter/and or a calculator for automatically correcting the volume at metering conditions, by taking into account the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the gas to be measured (temperature, pressure, gas composition, etc.) and by also taking into account pre-established calibration curves	<i>Note:</i> The characteristics of the gas may either be measured using associated measuring instruments, or stored in a memory in the instrument.	02052
472.	correction device	according to 3.3.1.3.4 of R 61-1:2017,	device which automatically corrects the setting of the AGFI		02960
473.	correction device	according to 3.1.7 of R 49-1:2024,	device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatic correction of the volume of water at <i>metering conditions</i> (3.2.11), by taking into account the <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) and/or the characteristics of the water to be measured and the pre-established calibration curves	<i>Note:</i> For the definition of the term “correction”, see ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V2-200:2012 (VIM), 2.53, [1].	02346

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
474.	correction device	according to 3.1.7 of R 137:2012,	device intended for correction of known errors as a function of e.g. flow rate, Reynolds number (curve linearization), or density, pressure and/or temperature		02652
475.	correction device	according to 3.2.14 of R 139-1:2022,	device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the mass, by taking into account the flow rate and/or the characteristics of the gas to be measured (viscosity, temperature, pressure, etc.) and the pre-established calibration curves		02961
476.	correction device	according to 3.10 of R 81:1998,	a device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the volume in metering conditions, by taking account of the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the liquid to be measured (viscosity, temperature, pressure, etc.) and pre-established calibration curves. The characteristics of the liquid may either be measured using associated measuring instruments, or stored in a memory within the instrument		01019
477.	correction factor	according to T.1.10 of R 140:2007,	numerical factor (single constant or coming from a mathematical function " $f(q)$ ") by which the uncorrected result is multiplied to compensate for the estimated systematic error  [adapted from VIM:2007, 2.53]		02050

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
478.	correction sensor	according to 3.6 of R 85-1:2008,	sensor that measures a relevant property of the liquid and/or the medium above the liquid level for the purpose of applying a correction to the liquid level measurement		02304
479.	counter	according to T.2.10.4 of R 51-1:2006,	device counting the number of loads which have moved on to the load receptor (movement counter) or indicating the number of the loads in each of the sub-groups (division counter)		00607
480.	coupled wagon	according to 0.1.9 of R 106-1:2011,	wagon joined with other wagons		02530
481.	coupled wagon weighing	according to 0.3.1.3.2 R 106-1:2011,	determining the individual wagon mass of a train of coupled wagons		02571
482.	coverage factor	according to 3.23 of R 99-1:2008,	number larger than one by which a combined standard measurement uncertainty is multiplied to obtain an expanded measurement uncertainty	<i>Note 1:</i> A coverage factor is usually symbolized by the letter k (see also GUM, 2.3.6). <i>Note 2:</i> [VIM:2007, 2.38]	02357
483.	creep	according to 3.7.1 of R 60-1:2021,	change in load cell output occurring with time while under constant load and with all environmental conditions and other variables also remaining constant		02963

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
484.	critical points	according to T.3.2.6 of R 51-1:2006,	test load values at which the maximum permissible error changes		00635
485.	cross float sensitivity	according to 2.4.8 of R 110:1994,	for a pressure balance tested by comparison against a standard pressure balance, the minimum change in load that results in a detectable change in the equilibrium of both the tested and the standard pressure balances		01436
486.	cryogenic liquid	according to 3.1 of R 81:1998,	a fluid with a boiling point of less than 120 K (–153 °C) under atmospheric pressure conditions, which has been liquefied by refrigeration		01010
487.	cryptographic certificate	according to 3.2.9 of D 31:2023,	dataset containing the public key belonging to a measuring instrument or a person plus a unique identification of the subject, e.g. serial number of the measuring instrument or name or Personal Identification Number (PIN) of the person, plus a date of expiry, plus a trusted party signature	<i>Note:</i> The trusted party signature binds the public key to the unique identification of the subject.	02964

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
488.	cryptographic means	according to 2.2.1 of R 59-1:2016,	encryption of data by the sender (storing or transmitting program) and description by the receiver (reading program) with the purpose of hiding information from unauthorized persons. Electronic signing of data with the purpose of enabling the receiver or user of the data to verify the origin of the data, i.e. to prove their authenticity [OIML D31, 3.1.11]		02459
489.	cryptographic means	according to 2.2.4 of R 146-1:2016,	encryption of data by the sender (storing or transmitting program) and decryption by the receiver (reading program) with the purpose of hiding information from unauthorized persons  electronic signing of data with the purpose of enabling the receiver or user of the data to verify the origin of the data, i.e. to prove their authenticity	[further information in OIML D 31:2008, 3.1.11]	02802
490.	cryptographic means	according to 3.2.10 of D 31:2023,	means such as encryption and decryption with the purpose of providing confidentiality, or hashes and signatures (see 3.2.14) to ensure integrity and authenticity		02965
491.	cryptographic means	according to 3.3.3 of R 126-1:2021,	means such as encryption/decryption with the purpose of hiding information from unauthorized persons, or hashes and signatures to ensure integrity and authenticity (OIML D 31, 3.1.8)		02966

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
492.	cryptographic means [OIML D 31, 3.1.8]	according to 3.24 of R 142-1:2025,	means such as encryption/decryption with the purpose of hiding information from unauthorized persons (see OIML D31, 3.1.13), or hashes and signatures to ensure integrity and authenticity		03714
493.	cuff	according to 2.3 of R 16-1:2002,	component of the sphygmomanometer, comprising a bladder and a sleeve, which is wrapped around the limb of the patient		00308
494.	cuff	according to 2.3 of R 16-2:2002,	component of the sphygmomanometer, comprising a bladder and a sleeve, which is wrapped around the limb of the patient		00323
495.	cuff	according to 2.3 of R 148-1:2020,	component of the non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometer, comprising a bladder and a sleeve, which is wrapped around the limb of the patient	<i>Note:</i> A cuff might comprise a bladder and inelastic part that encloses the bladder, or have an integral bladder (i.e. the cuff including the bladder are fixed together or are one piece).	02967
496.	cuff	according to 2.3 of R 149-1:2020,	component of the non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometer, comprising a bladder and a sleeve, which is wrapped around the limb of the patient	<i>Note:</i> A cuff might comprise a bladder and inelastic part that encloses the bladder, or have an integral bladder (i.e. the cuff including the bladder are fixed together or are one piece).	02968

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
497.	cumulative weighing instrument	according to 3.2.2.2 of R 61-1:2017,	AGFI comprising one weighing module with the facility to apply more than one weighing cycle for the composition of the desired fill		02969
498.	current ( $I$ )	according to 2.2.1 of R 46-1:2012,	value of the electrical current flowing through the meter	<i>Note:</i> The term “current” in this Recommendation indicates r.m.s. (root mean square) values unless otherwise specified	02300
499.	current circuit	according to of R 46-1:2012,	internal connections of the meter and part of the measuring element through which flows the current of the circuit to which the meter is connected [IEC 62052-11:2003, 3.2.6]		02289
500.	customer	according to 3.24 of R 10-1:2004,	manufacturer and/or an authorized representative who submits an application for type evaluation of a measuring instrument to an Issuing Authority participating in a DoMC in order to receive a Test Report and OIML Certificate for that instrument type		00115
501.	cut-off point	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	level at which the level gauge sensor is able to measure the minimum filling height at the maximum inclination of the tank	<i>Note:</i> Below this level a measurement of the filling height cannot be guaranteed.	02970



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
502.	cyclic volume of a gas meter (positive displacement gas meters only)	according to 3.2.3 of R 137:2012,	volume of gas corresponding to one full revolution of the moving part(s) inside the meter (working cycle)		02659
503.	damping tube	according to 2.29 of R 80-1:2009,	mechanical device (usually in the form of a tube with holes) intended to minimize or eliminate the effect of surface waves on the level measurement and to protect the level sensor against mechanical damage		02268
504.	damping tube	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017	mechanical device (usually in the form of a tube with holes) intended to minimize or eliminate the effect of surface waves on the level measurement and to protect the level sensor against mechanical damage		0203
505.	data domain	according to 3.2.11 of D 31:2023,	location in memory that each program needs for processing data	<i>Note:</i> Data domains may belong to one <i>software module</i> only, or to several.	02972
506.	data storage device	according to 0.2.9 of R 106-1:2011,	storage device used for keeping weighing data ready after completion of the measurement for subsequent indication, data transfer, totalizing, etc.		02559

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
507.	data storage device	according to T.2.7.8.5 of R 51-1:2006,	internal memory storage of the instrument or external (removable) storage device used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement		00596
508.	data storage device	according to T.2.7.8.5 of R 21-1:2006,	storage on the instrument or external storage device used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement for subsequent legally relevant purposes		00357
509.	data storage device	according to T.2.8 of R 107-1:2007,	storage device used for keeping weighing data ready after completion of the weighing for later legally relevant purposes		01353
510.	data storage device	according to T.2.8 of R 107-1:2007,	storage device used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement for later legally relevant purposes (e.g. the conclusion of commercial transaction)		02976
511.	data storage device	according to 3.3.7 of R 61-1:2017,	storage device used for keeping weighing data ready after completion of the measurement for subsequent indication, data transfer, totalizing, etc.		03657

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
512.	datum point	according to T.6 of R 125:1998,	the datum point constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference). It is the intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the datum plate, or with the bottom, inside surface of the tank if a datum plate is not provided		01620
513.	dead anatomical volume	according to 2.7 of R 126:2012,	conducting area of gas flow known as the area of conduction without significant exchange of a defined volume. This volume varies between individuals		02633
514.	dead stock	according to T.14 of R 95:1990,	the volume of the liquid contained in the bottom of the tank up to the dipping datum point, when the ship is on an even keel and has no list		01150
515.	deadwood	according to T.10 of R 95:1990,	the fittings of a tank and parts of the structure of the ship inside the tank, the volume of which must be added to or subtracted from the capacity of the tank in order to obtain the volume of liquid contained, when using the geometric method of calibration		01146

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
516.	deadwood	according to 3.12 of R 71:2008,	tank fittings, structure, piping and other equipment which affects the capacity of a tank. Deadwood is referred to as “positive deadwood” when the capacity of the fitting adds to the effective capacity of the tank, or “negative deadwood” when the volume of the fitting displaces liquid and reduces the effective capacity		02236
517.	Declaration	according to G.3-2 of D 30:2020	Document that is signed by OIML Issuing Authorities, Utilizers and Associates accepting to abide by the rules of OIML-CS. The scope of certification and/or acceptance of OIML type evaluation reports issued with an OIML Certificate under Scheme A or B are detailed in separate annexes which part of Declaration		02973
518.	declaration of conformity	according to 2.18 of D 27:2001,	statement provided under the sole responsibility of an authorized manufacturer, having a validated quality management system, that a measuring instrument meets the legal metrological requirements for initial verification according to its approved type, if required	<i>Note:</i> Legal requirements may be issued as laws or regulations or in documentary standards (norms) referenced in them.	00180
519.	deflation valve	according to 2.13 of R 16-1:2002,	valve for controlled exhaust of the pneumatic system during measurement		00318
520.	deflation valve	according to 2.4 of R 148-1:2020	valve for controlled exhaust of the pneumatic system during measurement		02974

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
521.	deflation valve	according to 2.4 of R 149-1:2020	valve for controlled exhaust of the pneumatic system during measurement		02975
522.	delivery time	according to 2.3 of R 40:1981,	is the time required for the free descent of the water meniscus, from the highest scale mark to the point at which the meniscus appears to stop at the tip		00394
523.	delivery time	according to 2.3 of R 41:1981,	is the time required for the free descent of the water meniscus, from the zero mark to the lowest numbered scale mark, with the stopcock fully open and with no restriction of flow		00397
524.	demountable contact sensor	according to 2.2.6 R 147:2016,	contact thermometric sensor which can be removed from the BBR without dismantling it for the purpose of a separate calibration and/or verification		02827
525.	density of a body	according to 2.8 R 111-1:2004,	Mass divided by volume, given by the formula $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$		01449
526.	design compliance	according to 1.1 of R 145-1:2015,	compliance of a tonometer according to the design and construction of the manufacturer		02780

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
527.	detection field	according to 3.3.10 of R 91-1:2025,	section on the road containing all possible locations of a detection point (considering the possible variation of the location of the detection point)		03747
528.	detection limit	according to 3.2 of R 123:1997,	<p>concentration of an element which provides an output signal equivalent to three times the standard deviation of the background. It is the minimum quantity of an element that can be detected. For this Recommendation, it may be derived from the statistical variation in the background using the following equation:</p> $D = 3 (B/t)^{1/2}/S$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>D</math> = detection limit (unit of concentration);</p> <p><math>B</math> = background (counts per second);</p> <p><math>t</math> = measurement time (seconds);</p> <p><math>S</math> = sensitivity (counts per second per unit of concentration).</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> When applied in a measurement method or for an analysis, the limit of quantitation of the instrument is an important parameter. It is defined as being a value equal to 10 times the standard deviation of the background and also would include the variations associated with sampling and analysis</p>	01606

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
529.	detection limit	according to 3.6 of D 22:1991,	the concentration of a substance that will yield a mean output signal equal to three times the mean short term noise level, as determined on a statistical basis	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The detection limit is sometimes defined as an output signal equal to some other multiple (e.g., two or ten) of the noise level [2]. The noise level is the random background output signal of an instrument when sampling a blank or clean filtered air.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In this Document, the concentration of an airborne pollutant in either a gas or vapor phase is most often expressed in terms of the volume fraction of the pollutant in air: parts-per-million (ppm) <math>[v/v (10^{-6})]</math>. Conditions of temperature and pressure shall be specified for conversions to units of mass per unit volume (usually <math>mg/m^3</math>). Standard conditions may be specified, and for temperature may be 0 °C or 20 °C and for pressure one atmosphere or 101 325 Pa.</p>	00151

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
530.	detection limit	according to 3.9 of R 83:2006,	minimum amount of a specific compound which, when injected into the gas chromatograph, produces a signal-to-noise ratio of at least 3 for a characteristic base peak of that compound depending on the mode of ionization and over a specified mass range	<i>Note:</i> Some compounds do not give a molecular ion, but all amenable compounds have a base peak in their spectra; the base peak is the most intense or abundant ion in a mass spectrum.	01069
531.	detection limit	according to 3.9 of R 113:1994,	the smallest quantity of a sample component which yields a detector output signal that is three times greater than the short- term noise.	<i>Note:</i> This term is also referred to as «minimum detectability» or «minimum detectable limit (MDL)» in references and manufacturer's literature. The detection limit is sometimes defined as the output signal equal to some other multiple (for example, two or ten) of the noise level and may depend somewhat on whether the gas chromatograph is being used for quantitative or qualitative analysis	01496



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
532.	detection limit	according to 3.11 of R 116:2006,	concentration of an element that provides an output signal equivalent to three times the standard deviation of the mean of the output signal of a blank solution and is the minimum quantity measured before it can be concluded that an element has been detected	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, this term refers to the determination of an element in a reference solution free of interfering elements. The baseline noise is established by measuring the output signal of several aliquots of the blank test solution.	01524
533.	detection limit	according to 3.11 of R 82:2006,	mass flow rate (for mass flow rate dependent detectors) or concentration (for concentration-dependent detectors) yielding a signal equal to three times the short-term noise level as determined on a statistical basis	<i>Note:</i> This term is also referred to as “minimum detectability”, or “minimum detectable limit (MDL)”, in some references and manufacturer's literature. It is sometimes defined as an output signal equal to some other multiple (two or ten) of the noise level and depends somewhat on whether the gas chromatograph is used for quantitative or qualitative analysis.	01055

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
534.	detection limit for the instrument	according to 2.9 of R 112:1994,	the concentration of the sample component of interest that gives a detector output signal equal to three times the short-term noise	<i>Note:</i> This term is also referred to as «minimum detectability» in some references and manufacturer's literature. It is sometimes defined as an output signal equal to some other multiple (for example, two or ten) of the noise.	01481
535.	detection point	according to 3.3.9 of R 91-1:2025,	point on the road at which passing vehicles are detected		03748
536.	detector	according to 3.3 of R 123:1997,	device that converts the energy absorbed from the X-rays emitted by a sample into electric signals		01607
537.	detector	according to 2.7 of R 112:1994,	the device that responds to the presence of sample components eluting from the column		01479
538.	detector	according to 3.7 of R 113:1994,	a device that responds to sample components in the eluate of the column		01494
539.	detector	according to 3.7 of R 83:2006,	device that can respond to eluted sample components in the carrier gas emerging from the gas chromatographic column and that is contained within the mass spectrometer in a GC/MS system		01067

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
540.	detector	according to 3.8 of R 82:2006,	device that can respond to eluted sample components in the carrier gas emerging from the column		01052
541.	detector	according to 3.10 of R 116:2006,	device that responds to light signals passing through the exit slit of the polychromator or scanning monochromator of the ICP system		01523
542.	detector	according to 3.3 of D 36:2020,	contact sensor or non-contact (optical or mechanical) sensor that is used to detect the position of the displacer	<i>Note:</i> A mechanical detector using a cantilever is often employed in certain pipe provers. The lever is pushed by the displacer and actuates an electrical switch installed outside the pipe wall. A linear encoder is used for a piston prover to transmit a pulse signal that is proportional to the displacement of the displacer.	02977
543.	device	according to T.9 of R 125:1998,	a part of an instrument that performs a specific function. It is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested		02623

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
544.	device	according to T.2 of R 136-1:2004,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of a measuring instrument.	02978
545.	device	according to 2.2.1 of R 21:2007,	in this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument		00344
546.	device	according to 3.2.1 of R 139-1:2022,	distinctive part of a measuring instrument or measuring system performing a specific task	Note 1: A device can either be a physical part or concern a function (for instance in the software).  Note 2: A “facility” can also be regarded as a device in accordance with this definition (see also note 4.2.4).	02979

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
547.	device	according to 2.1.2 of R 129-1:2020,	identifiable instrument or part of an instrument or of a family of instruments that performs a specific function or functions [OIML D11, 3.3 [5]]	<i>Note:</i> A device may be a stand-alone and complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).	02980
548.	device	according to 3.3 of D 11:2013,	identifiable instrument or part of an instrument or of a family of instruments that performs a specific function or functions	<i>Note:</i> A device may be a stand-alone and complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).	02217
549.	device	according to 3.3.2.1 of R 61-1:2017,	identifiable instrument or part of an instrument or of a family of instruments that performs a specific function or functions	<i>Note:</i> A device may be a stand-alone and complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).	03658
550.	device	according to A.1.3 of R 60:2021 - Annexes,	identifiable instrument or part of an instrument or of a family of instruments that performs a specific function or functions (OIML D 11, 3.3.)		02981

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
551.	device for interpolation of reading (vernier or nonius)	according to T.2.5.2 of R 76-1:2006,	device connected to the displaying component and sub-dividing the scale of an instrument, without special adjustment		00914
552.	device specific parameter	according to T.2.7.8.3 of R 51-2006,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Such parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.). They are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument. They may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable parameters) by an authorized person		00594

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
553.	device specific parameter	according to T.2.8.4 of R 76-1:2006,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Device-specific parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustment or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.). They are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument. Device-specific parameters may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable parameters) by an authorized person		00935
554.	device-specific parameter	according to 2.2.8.3 of R 21:2007,	legally relevant parameter that depends on the individual taximeter. Such parameters comprise adjustment and configuration parameters. They are adjustable or selectable only in a service mode of the taximeter and may be classified as those that should be secured and those that may be accessed (settable parameters)		00353

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
555.	device-specific parameter	according to T.2.7.7.4 of R 107-1:2007,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Device specific parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustments or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.). They are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument. Device specific parameters may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable) by an authorized person		01351
556.	device-specific parameter	according to 0.2.8.4 of R 106-1:2011,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument such parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.)  they are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument and may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable parameters) by an authorized person		02556



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
557.	device-specific parameter	according to 3.3.6.4 of R 61-1:2017,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument (VIML, 4.12)		03659
558.	device-specific parameter	according to 3.2.12 of D 31:2023,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument, component and/or module(s) subject to legal control adapted from [OIML V 1:2022, 4.12]	<i>Note 1:</i> Device-specific parameters comprise adjustment parameters (e.g. span adjustment or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum value, minimum value, units of measurement, etc.)  <i>Note 2:</i> See also 6.2.3.4.	02982
559.	device-specific parameter	according to 2.2.9.4 of R 150-1:2020	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument [VIML:2013, 4.12]	<i>Note:</i> Device-specific parameters comprise adjustment parameters (e.g. span adjustment or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum value, minimum value, units of measurement, etc.)	02983

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
560.	diastolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.4 of R 16-1:2002,	minimum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00309
561.	diastolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.4 of R 16-2:2002,	minimum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00324
562.	diastolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.5 of R 148-1:2020,	minimum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	02984
563.	diastolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.5 of R 149-1:2020,	minimum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	02985
564.	digital data processing device	according to T.2.2.4 of R 76-1:2006,	electronic device of an instrument that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00900

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
565.	digital data processing device	according to T.2.7.4 of R 51-1:2006,	electronic device of an instrument that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00588
566.	digital data processing device	according to T.2.7.4 of R 107-1:2007,	electronic device of an instrument that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		01345
567.	digital data processing device	according to 3.3.11.4 of R 61-1:2017,	electronic device that processes digital data		03660
568.	digital data processing device	according to 2.2.8.4 of R 150-1:2020,	electronic device that processes digital data		02986
569.	digital data processing module	according to 0.2.6.3 of R 106-1:2011,	module that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it		02547
570.	digital data processing unit	according to 3.2.13 of D 31:2023	part of measuring instrument which only receives digital input data and generates digital output data		03690

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
571.	digital device	according to T.2.2.4 of R 107-1:2007,	electronic device that only performs digital functions and that provides a digitized output or display. <i>Examples:</i> Printer, remote display, terminal, data storage device, personal computer		01331
572.	digital device	according to T.2.3.4 of R 76-1:2006,	electronic device that only performs digital functions and provides a digitized output or display <i>Examples:</i> Printer, primary or secondary display, keyboard, terminal, data storage device, personal computer.		00907
573.	digital device	according to 2.2.4 of R 150-1:2020,	device that provides a digitised output or display <i>Examples:</i> Printer, remote display, terminal, data storage device, personal computer		02987

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
574.	digital display	according to T.2.2.6 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>a digital display can be realized as a primary display or as a secondary display:</p> <p>a) primary display: Either incorporated in the indicator housing or in the terminal housing or realized as a display in a separate housing (i.e. terminal without keys), e.g. for use in combination with a weighing module.</p> <p>b) secondary display: Additional peripheral device (optional) which repeats the weighing result and any other primary indication, or provides further, non-metrological information</p>	<i>Note:</i> The terms “primary display” and “secondary display” should not be confused with the terms “primary indication” and “secondary indication” (T.1.3.1 and T.1.3.2)	00902
575.	digital display	according to T.2.7.7 of R 51-1:2006,	either incorporated in the indicator housing or in the computer terminal housing or realized as a display in a separate housing (i.e. terminal without keys), e.g. for use in combination with a weighing module		00591

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
576.	digital display (device)	according to 3.5.1.5 of R 61-1:2017,	output device that allows actual information to be visualized in volatile digital format	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A digital display may concern a primary display or a secondary display.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The terms “primary display” and “secondary display” should not be confused with the terms “primary indication” and “secondary indication” (3.5.1.1. and 3.5.1.2).</p>	03661
577.	digital display	according to 2.2.8.7 of R 150-1:2020,	output device visualizing actual information in volatile digital format	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A digital display may be a primary display or secondary display.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The terms “primary display” and “secondary display” should not be confused with the terms “primary indication” and “secondary indication” (see 2.4.1.1. and 2.4.1.2).</p>	02988
578.	digital focimeter	according to 3.3 of R 93:1999,	focimeter which displays measured values rounded to the nearest incremental value		01126

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
579.	digital indication	according to 0.4.2.1 of R 106-1:2011,	measurement results are displayed by a digital measuring instrument in a digitized form [VIM 4.11]		02603
580.	digital indication	according to 3.5.1.4. of R 61-1:2017,	indication in which the scale marks comprise a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to fractions of a scale interval		02989
581.	digital indication	according to T.4.2.2 of R 107-1:2007,	indication providing the weighing results in a digitized form		01378
582.	digital indication	according to T.2.4.2 of R 136-1:2004,	the output or display is indicated by a sequence of aligned digits that do not permit interpolation to a fraction of the scale interval		01894
583.	digital indication	according to T.4.4.2 of R 51-1:2006,	indication in which the scale marks are composed of a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to fractions of the scale interval		00651
584.	digital indication	according to T.5.1.3 of R 76-1:2006,	indication in which the scale marks are composed of a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to fractions of the scale interval		00965

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
585.	digital indication	according to T.4.1 of R 134:2003,	indication in which the scale marks are a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to a fraction of the scale interval		01820
586.	digital load cell	according to 3.1.3.3 of R 60-1:2021,	analogue-active load cell which includes an analogue to digital conversion device providing a representation of the measurand value in some digital format		02990
587.	digital load cell equipped with further data processing	according to 3.1.3.4 of R 60-1:2021,	analogue-active load cell which includes an analogue to digital conversion device providing a representation of the measurand value in some digital format and includes further digital processing (e.g.scaling) (Figure 2, A-F)		02991



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
588.	digital signature	according to 3.2.14 of D 31:2023	software means which is added to software or data with the purpose to verify the origin of software or data, i.e., to prove their authenticity, or to check that the software or data are unchanged, i.e., to prove their integrity	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For digital signing, a public key system is used in general, i.e., a part of keys where only one needs to be kept private/secret; the other may be public.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The private key is used when software or data are secured. The public key is used when software or data are verified before use.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The verifying instance may require a cryptographic certificate of the securing instance (see 3.2.9) to be sure of the authenticity of the public key.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> A digital signature provides nonrepudiation: the signee cannot deny signing the software or data.</p>	03691
589.	dimensional weight (Dim Wt or DW)	according to 2.2.7 of R 129-1:2020,	calculated value obtained by applying a conversion factor to the object's dimensional volume (see 2.2.4) or measured dimensions (see 2.2.3)		02992

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
590.	dimensional volume (Dim Vol or DV)	according to 2.2.4 of R 129-1:2020,	volume of smallest rectangular box which fully encloses the object, and is the product of the indicated values of length ( $L$ ), width ( $W$ ) and height ( $H$ ) ( $DV = L \times W \times H$ )		02993
591.	dip	according to 3.19 of R 85-1:2008,	vertical distance between the dipping datum point and the liquid level	<i>Note:</i> The term “innage” is synonymous.	02317
592.	dip plate	according to 3.14 of R 85-1:2008,	horizontal plate located along the vertical axis descending from the upper reference point, providing a fixed contact surface from which manual liquid depth measurements are made	<i>Note:</i> The term “datum plate” is synonymous.	02312
593.	dipping datum plate	according to 3.5 of R 71:2008,	horizontal plate located along the vertical axis descending from the upper reference point, providing a fixed contact surface from which manual liquid depth measurements are made	<i>Note:</i> The term “datum plate” is synonymous.	02229
594.	dipping datum point	according to T.5 of R 95:1990,	the intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the dip plate, or with the bottom surface of the tank if a dip plate is not provided. It constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference for innage height)		01141

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
595.	dipping datum point	according to 3.16 of R 85-1:2008,	intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the dip plate, or with the bottom surface of the tank if a dip plate is not provided. It constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference or dipping reference point)		02314
596.	dipping datum point	according to 3.6 of R 71:2008,	intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the dipping datum plate, or with the bottom surface of the tank if a dipping datum plate is not provided. It constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference or dipping reference point)		02230
597.	dipping tape	according to 3.15 of R 71:2008,	material measure of length for measuring the liquid level	<i>Note:</i> See OIML Recommendation R 35-1 for general requirements.	02239
598.	direct connected meter	according to 2.1.5 of R 46-1:2012,	meter intended for use by direct connection to the circuit(s) being measured, without the use of external device(s) such as instrument transformer(s)		02284
599.	direct discharger	according to 2.35 of R 80-1:2009,	tanker discharged by gravity, each individual measuring compartment having its own outlet. Frequently, the loading adapter is used as the outlet		02274

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
600.	direct discharger	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	tanker discharged by gravity, each individual measuring compartment having its own outlet. Frequently, the loading adapter is used as the outlet		02994
601.	direct method (verification)	according to 2.9 of R 39:2006,	process for verifying that individual components of the Rockwell hardness machine are operating within maximum permissible errors by directly measuring specified parameters		00387
602.	direct selling to the public	according to T.d.2 of R 117-1:2019,	sales transaction in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the measurement result serves as the basis for the price to pay, and</li> <li>at least one of the parties involved in the transaction related to the measurement is a consumer or any other party requiring a similar level of protection, and</li> <li>all the parties in the transaction accept the measurement result obtained at that time and place</li> </ul>	(note in Annex B)	02995
603.	direct selling to the public	according to 3.35 of R 81:1998,	a transaction (selling or buying) of quantities of liquids whose settlement is associated with indications provided by a measuring system, any of the parties having access to the place of measurement and one of them being a consumer		01044

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
604.	discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument (totalizing hopper weigher)	according to T.1.4 of R 107-1:2007,	automatic weighing instrument that weighs a bulk product by dividing it into discrete loads, determining the mass of each discrete load in sequence, summing the weighing results and delivering the discrete loads to bulk	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation a discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument is called an “instrument”.	01317
605.	discrimination	according to 3.34 of R 85-1:2008,	largest change in a stimulus that produces no detectable change in the response of a measuring instrument, the change in the stimulus taking place slowly and monotonically		02332
606.	discrimination	according to 0.3.10 of R 106-1:2011,	ability of an instrument to react to small variations of load		02598
607.	discrimination	according to T.4.2 of R 76-1:2006,	ability of an instrument to react to small variations of load. The discrimination threshold, for a given load, is the value of the smallest additional load that, when gently deposited on or removed from the load receptor, causes a perceptible change in the indication		00958
608.	discrimination	according to 2.3.2 of R 150-1:2020	ability of an instrument to react to small variations of load.		02996
609.	discrimination threshold	according to 2.2.1 of R 110:1994,	the smallest change in the measured pressure that produces a perceptible change in the response of the pressure balance		01425

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
610.	displacement simulation device	according to 2.1.11 of R 50-1:2014,	device used in simulation tests on continuously totalizing weigher without its conveyor and intended to simulate displacement of the belt by activating the displacement transducer in a similar manner to how it would operate with the conveyor (e.g. by use of puls generator or motor to simulate rotation of wheel which incorporates the displacement transducer)		02997
611.	displacement transducer	according to 2.2.10.2 of R 50-1:2014,	device on the conveyor providing information either corresponding to the displacement of a defined length of the belt or proportional to the speed of the belt		02998
612.	displacer	according to 3.4 of D 36:2020	object (usually a sphere or piston) that travels along with the liquid flowing through the prover and that is used to define the calibrated section		02999
613.	displaying component	according to T.2.4.1 of R 76-1:2006,	component that displays the equilibrium and/or the result. On an instrument with one position of equilibrium it displays only the equilibrium. On an instrument with several positions of equilibrium it displays both the equilibrium and the result		00911
614.	displaying device (of a weighing instrument)	according to T.2.4 of R 76-1:2006,	device providing the weighing result in visual form		00910

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
615.	displaying device (of a weighing instrument)	according to T.2.6 of R 51-1:2006,	device providing the weighing result in visual form		00583
616.	distance measurement transducer	according to 2.2.4 of R 21:2007,	device installed in a taxi that converts the distance to be measured into pulses or digital data which are passed to the taximeter		00347
617.	distortion factor ( $d$ )	according to 2.2.13 of R 46-1:2012,	ratio of the r.m.s. value of the harmonic content to the r.m.s. value of the fundamental term	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The harmonic content is obtained e.g. by subtracting from a non-sinusoidal alternating quantity its fundamental term.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The distortion factor is usually expressed as a percentage. It is equivalent to THD, total harmonic distortion.</p>	02312
618.	disturbance	according to T.d.3 of R 117-1:2007,	influence quantity having a value outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system (for electronic measuring systems only).	<p><i>Note 1:</i> If the rated operating conditions are not specified for an influence quantity, it is a disturbance.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A systematic influence by design or by installation (e.g. systematic air inlet) cannot be considered as a disturbance.</p>	03000

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
619.	disturbance	according to 2.47 of R 80-1:2009,	influence quantity whose value lies within the limits defined by the relevant requirements, but outside the established rated operating conditions for the tank		02286
620.	disturbance	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	influence quantity whose value lies within the limits defined by the relevant requirements, but outside the established rated operating conditions for the tank		03001
621.	disturbance	according to 5 of R 124:1997,	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in the appropriate International Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument [D11 clause T.12.2].	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	01610
622.	disturbance	according to 3.8.1 of R 60-1:2021,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in the relevant Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument [VIML 5.19]		03002
623.	disturbance	according to 0.5.1.2 of R 106-1:2011,	influence quantity having a value that falls within the limits specified in this Recommendation but that falls outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		02618



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
624.	disturbance	according to T.5.1.2 of R 134:2003,	influence quantity having a value that falls within the limits specified in this Recommendation but that falls outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		01830
625.	disturbance	according to T.5.1.2 of R 51-1:2006,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		00666
626.	disturbance	according to T.5.1.2 of R 107-1:2007,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.13.2]		01398
627.	disturbance	according to T.5.1.2 of R 136-1:2004,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		01917
628.	disturbance	according to 3.6.1.2 of R 61-1:2017,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in OIML R 61 but outside the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument. (VIML, 5.19)		03003

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
629.	disturbance	according to 2.5.1.12 of R 50-1:2014,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument [OIML D 11, 3.13.2]		03004
630.	disturbance	according to T.6.1.2 of R 76-1:2006,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00988
631.	disturbance	according to 3.15.2 of D 11:2013,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in the applicable Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument [VIML 5.19]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> These limits to be specified in the applicable Recommendation shall be based on the probability of occurrence of the disturbing phenomenon within the environment of the measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A disturbance typically is of stochastic nature.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In case the listed rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument do not include a range for the specific influence quantity, the influence quantity is qualified as being a disturbance.</p>	02231

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
632.	disturbance	according to 3.4.2 of R 137:2012,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the gas meter [OIML D11, 3.13.2]	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	02691
633.	disturbance	according to 2.3.3 of R 35-1:2007,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00376
634.	disturbance	according to 3.4.3 of R 139-1:2022,	influence quantity having a value ranging within the limits specified in the relevant Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [OIML V 1:2013, 5.19]		03007
635.	disturbance	according to 3.4.3 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>influence quantity</i> (3.4.1) having a value within the limits specified in “this part of ISO 4064/OIML R 49”, but outside the specified <i>rated operating conditions</i> (3.4.4) of the meter [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.15.2, [8] modified — “this part of ISO 4064/OIML R49” replaces “the applicable International Recommendation”; “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”; original notes removed; “Note 1” added]	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if the rated operating conditions for that influence quantity are not specified.	02423

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
636.	disturbance	according to 1.19 of R 144-1:2013,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [VIML:2012 (V 1), 5.16] [25]		02774
637.	disturbance	according to 3.1.10 of R 126-1:2021,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument [OIML V 1, 5.19]	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if the rated operating conditions for that influence quantity are not specified.	03005
638.	disturbance	according to 2.20 of R 143:2009,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument	(OIML D 11:2004, 13.2)	02146
639.	disturbance	according to T.29.2 of R 125:1998,	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	01648

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
640.	disturbance	according to T.3.3 of R 140:2007,	influence quantity outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	02094
641.	disturbance	according to 3.25 of R 85-1:2008,	influence quantity having a value within specified limits, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the ALG		02323
642.	disturbance	according to 3.27 of R 81:1998,	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system.		01036
643.	disturbance	according to 3.27 of R 99-1:2008,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument [Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.13.2]		02361
644.	disturbance	according to 4.8 of R 75-1:2002,	influence quantity having a value outside the rated operating conditions		00858

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
645.	disturbance	according to 2.29.2 of R 129-1:2020,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	03006
646.	disturbance	according to 2.2.25 of R 46-1:2012,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [OIML V1:2013, 5.19]	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if the rated operating conditions for that influence quantity are not specified.	02324
647.	disturbance	according to 2.5.1.2 of R 150-1:2020,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [VIML:2013, 5.19]		03008
648.	disturbance (OIML V 1 [1], 5.19)	according to 3.5.9 of R 91-1:2025,	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in Part 2 of this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is a disturbance if the rated operating conditions for that influence quantity are not specified.	03749
649.	documentation for a standard	according to 2.1 of D 8:2004,	set of documents concerning the choice, recognition, use and conservation of a particular standard		00221

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
650.	documented provisions	according to T.1.20 of R 140:2007,	provisions established by the user of a measuring system in order to give confidence to the National Authority that operations are performed according to metrological expectations when they are not performed using associated measuring instruments subject to control and/or secured communications	Documented provisions may be part of a quality assurance system.	02063
651.	Doppler-radar based speed meter	according to 3.3.1 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter emitting microwave radiation and detecting the Doppler shift of the radiation reflected by moving objects		03750
652.	dosimeter batch	according to 3.3 of R 131:2001,	quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material having a uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled and consistent conditions, and assigned a unique identification code		01741
653.	dosimeter batch	according to 4.3 of R 127:1999,	quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material having a uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled and consistent conditions, and assigned a unique identification code		01677

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
654.	dosimeter batch	according to 3.5 of R 132:2001,	quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material having a uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled and consistent conditions, and assigned a unique identification code		01762
655.	double-blind test object (or double-blind material sample)	according to 1.2.9 of D 20:1988,	A blind test object (or material sample) under the additional condition that the personnel of the organization whose capabilities are being assessed are kept unaware that the test object (or material sample) is, in fact, a blind test object (or blind material sample)		00143
656.	drift	according to 3.2.13 of R 126-1:2021,	continuous or incremental change over time in indication, due to changes in metrological properties of a measuring instrument (adapted from OIML V 2-200, 4.21)		03009
657.	drift	according to T.2.18 of R 140:2007,	slow change in a metrological characteristic of a measuring instrument [VIM:1993, 5.16]		02087
658.	durability	according to 2.32 of R 135:2004,	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a stated period of use [OIML D 11, 3.17]		01871



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
659.	durability	according to 2.53 of R 80-1:2009,	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02292
660.	durability	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		03011
661.	durability	according to 0.3.6 of R 106-1:2011,	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02594
662.	durability	according to 3.2.10 of R 137:2012,	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML D11, 3.17]		02666
663.	durability	according to 3.2.10 of R 49-1:2024,	ability of a meter to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.18, [8] modified — “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”]		02402
664.	durability	according to 3.1.13 of R 139-1:2022,	ability of the measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML V1:2013, 5.15]		03012
665.	durability	according to 3.2.15 of D 31:2023,	ability of the measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML V 1:2022, 5.15]		03010

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
666.	durability	according to T.2.21 of R 140:2007,	capability of an electronic part of the measuring system to keep its performance characteristics over a period of use		02090
667.	durability	according to 3.18 of D 11:2013,	ability of the measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [VIML 5.15]		02234
668.	durability	according to 3.27 of R 85-1:2008,	ability of the ALG to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02325
669.	durability	according to T.4.4 of R 76-1:2006,	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00960
670.	durability	according to T.3.6 of R 134:2006,	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		03013
671.	durability	according to T.3.7 of R 51-1:2006,	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00649
672.	durability	according to T.3.10 of R 107-1:2007,	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.17]		01372

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
673.	durability	according to 2.2.29 of R 46-1:2012,	ability of the measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML V1:2013, 5.15]		02328
674.	durability	according to 2.3.7 of R 150-1:2020,	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [VIML:2013, 5.15]		03014
675.	durability	according to 3.1.1 of R 60-1:2021,	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [VIML, 5.15]		03015
676.	durability error (OIML V 1 [1], 5.16)	according to 3.5.5 of R 91-1:2025,	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument		03751
677.	durability error	according to 2.33 of R 135:2004,	difference between the intrinsic error over a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [OIML D 11, 3.11]		01872
678.	durability error	according to 4.9.4 of R 75-1:2002,	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error		00862

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
679.	durability error	according to T.5.5.7 of R 76-1:2006,	difference between the intrinsic error over a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of an instrument		00983
680.	durability error	according to 3.1.14 of R 139-1:2022,	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the <i>initial intrinsic error</i> [OIML V1:2013, 5.11] of a measuring instrument [OIML V1:2013, 5.16]		03016
681.	durability error	according to 3.13 of D 11:2013,	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [VIML 5.16]		02227
682.	durability error	according to 2.4.5.7 of R 150-1:2020	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [VIML:2013, 5.16]		03017
683.	durability error	according to 3.7.3 of R 60-1:2021	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [VIML 5.16]		03018

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
684.	durability for electronic devices	according to T.d.4 of R 117-1:2019,	capability of the electronic devices of a measuring system to keep their performance characteristics over a period of use		03019
685.	durability protection facility	according to 2.35 of R 135:2004,	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables the detection of and action upon significant durability errors		01874
686.	durability protection facility	according to 3.20 of D 11:2013,	facility incorporated in a measuring instrument that enables significant durability errors to be detected and acted upon	<i>Note:</i> “Act upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02240
687.	durability test	according to 3.21.5 of D 11:2013,	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [VIML 5.22]		02246
688.	durability test	according to 3.4.7 of R 49-1:2024,	test intended to verify whether the <i>equipment under test</i> (3.1.17) is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.21.5] [8].		02427

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
689.	durability test	according to T.7.4 of R 50-1:2014,	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML D 11, 3.20.4]		03020
690.	durability test	according to 2.6.3 of R 150-1:2020	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [VIML:2013, 5.22]		03021
691.	dynamic module of legally relevant software	according to 3.2.16 of D 31:2023	software module whose functional behaviour depends on predefined device-specific parameters that may change over time during use	<i>Note:</i> Such dynamic modules may incorporate or utilise machine learning or artificial intelligence characteristics and processes.	03692
692.	dynamic range	according to 3.11 of R 113:1994,	the range of mass flow rates or concentrations of the sample component of interest over which an incremental change produces a measurable change in the detector output signal. Its upper limit is the highest mass flow rate or concentration at which a further increase in either flow rate or concentration will not give an observable increase in detector output signal. It is expressed as the ratio of its upper limit to the detection limit		01498

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
693.	dynamic range of a detector	according to 3.7 of D 22:1991,	the range of concentrations over which a detectable change in output signal is produced by an incremental change in concentration of a substance. The lower limit is given by the detection limit, and the upper limit occurs at the point of detector saturation. The value of the dynamic range is expressed by the ratio of the upper to the lower limit and is larger than or equal to the linear range		00152
694.	dynamic range of a detector	according to 2.11 of R 112:1994,	the range of concentrations or mass flow rates of a sample component over which a change in sample amount produces a measurable change in the detector signal output. Its value is the ratio of the upper limit of detection to the detection limit		01483
695.	dynamic setting	according to T.2.11 of R 51-1:2006,	adjustment intended to eliminate the difference between the static load value and the dynamic load value		00621
696.	dynamic vehicle tyre force	according to T.3.1.13 of R 134:2006,	component of the time-varying force applied perpendicularly to the road surface by the tyre(s) on a wheel of a moving vehicle. In addition to the action of gravity, this force can also include dynamic effects of influences on the moving vehicle		03022

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
697.	effective area	according to 2.1.2 of R 110:199,	the area determined for a given piston-cylinder assembly which is used in the conversion equation for the calculation of the measured pressure		01421
698.	effective emissivity	according to 2.2.12 of R 147:2016,	apparent emissivity of a blackbody cavity or a surface of a flat-plate blackbody radiator. This should take into account the intrinsic emissivity of the surface, the geometrical factor, the temperature distribution, and the ambient thermal radiation		02833
699.	ego speed	according to 3.2.1 of R 91-1:2025,	speed (relative to the road surface) of the speed meter during a measurement		03752
700.	ego speed meter	according to 3.2.2 of R 91-1:2025,	instrument measuring the speed of the vehicle in which the moving speed meter is installed		03753
701.	elastic characteristic	according to T.6 of R 53:1982,	relation between the displacement of the reference point and pressure		00679
702.	electricity meter	according to 2.1.1 of R 46-1:2012,	instrument intended to measure electrical energy continuously by integrating power with respect to time and to store the result	<i>Note:</i> It is recognized that “continuously” may also cover meters with a sampling rate sufficiently high to fulfil the requirements of this Recommendation.	02280



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
703.	electro-mechanical blood pressure measuring system	according to 2.11 of R 16-2:2002,	component that transforms pressure signals into electrical signals		00332
704.	electromechanical meter	according to 2.1.7 of R 46-1:2012,	meter in which currents in fixed coils react with the currents induced in the conducting moving element, generally (a) disk(s), which causes their movement proportional to the energy to be measured [IEC 62052-11:2003, 3.1.1]		02286
705.	electro-mechanical pressure transducer	according to 2.12 of R 16-2:2002,	system that consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least one cuff, which is connected to the pneumatic system;</li> <li>- at least one electro-mechanical transducer to measure cuff pressure;</li> <li>- at least one measured value display; and if needed,</li> <li>- signal inputs and outputs</li> </ul>		00331
706.	electronequilibrium	according to 3.7 of R 131:2001,	condition that exists in a material under ionizing irradiation whereby the energies, number, and direction of the secondary electrons induced by the radiation are uniform throughout the volume of interest. Thus, for such a volume, the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons entering is equal to the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons leaving that volume		01748

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
707.	electronequilibrium	according to 3.7 of R 132:2001,	condition that exists in a material under ionizing irradiation whereby the energies, number, and direction of the secondary electrons induced by the radiation are uniform throughout the volume of interest. Thus, for such a volume, the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons entering is equal to the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons leaving that volume		01764
708.	electronequilibrium	according to 4.8 of R 127:1999,	condition that exists in material under ionizing irradiation whereby the energies, number, and direction of secondary electrons induced by the radiation are uniform throughout the volume of interest. Thus, for such a volume, the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons entering is equal to the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons leaving that volume		01682
709.	electronic automatic level gauge	according to 3.2 of R 85-1:2008,	automatic level gauge using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices		02300
710.	electronic component	according to T.21 of R 125:1998,	smallest physical entity in an electronic device which uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors or electron conduction in gases or in a vacuum		01637

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
711.	electronic component	according to T.2.2.2 of R 134:2003,	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum		01795
712.	electronic component	according to 0.2.5.2 of R 106-1:2011,	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases, or in a vacuum		02543
713.	electronic component	according to T.2.2.3 of R 107-1:2007,	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum  <i>Examples:</i> Electronic tubes, transistors, integrated circuits. [See 3.4 of OIML D 11] [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.4]		01330
714.	electronic component	according to T.2.3.3 of R 76-1:2006,	the smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases or in a vacuum  <i>Examples:</i> Electronic tube, transistor, integrated circuit. [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.4]		00906
715.	electronic component	according to 2.2.3.3 of R 50-1:2014,	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum		03023

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
716.	electronic component	according to 3.5.3 of R 137:2012,	smallest physical entity in an electronic device used to affect electrons and/or their associated fields in their movement through a medium or vacuum		02699
717.	electronic component	according to 3.5.3 of R 49-1:2024,	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum		02436
718.	electronic component	according to T.2.8.3 of R 51-1:2006,	smallest physical entity, which uses electron or gap conduction in semi-conductors, or conduction by means of electrons or ions in gases or in a vacuum <i>Examples:</i> Electronic tube, transistor,integrated circuit.		00600
719.	electronic component	according to T.2.3 of R 136-1:2004,	the smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases or in a vacuum		01891
720.	electronic component	according to 4.15 of R 75-1:2002,	smallest physical entity which uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases, or in a vacuum		00871

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
721.	electronic device	according to T.19 of R 125:1998,	a device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested	<i>Note:</i> An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete measuring instrument or part of a measuring instrument.	01635
722.	electronic device	according to T.2.3.1 of R 76-1:2006,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.2]	<i>Note:</i> An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete instrument (e.g. an instrument for direct sales to the public), a module (e.g. indicator, analog data processing device, weighing module) or a peripheral device (e.g. printer, secondary display).	00904

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
723.	electronic device	according to 2.2.3.1 of R 50-1:2014,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently and the note with	<p><i>Note 1:</i> An electronic device may be a complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> An electronic device may be a module in the sense that this term is used in OIML B 3 OIML Basic Certificate System for Measuring Instruments</p>	03024
724.	electronic device	according to 0.2.5.1 of R 106-1:2011,	device comprising electronic sub-assemblies and performing one or more specific functions, usually manufactured as a separate unit and capable of being independently tested		02542
725.	electronic device	according to 3.5.1 of R 49-1:2024,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function, usually manufactured as a separate unit and capable of being tested independently	<i>Note:</i> An electronic device may be a complete meter or a part of a meter, e.g. as defined in 3.1.1 to 3.1.5 and 3.1.8.	02434

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
726.	electronic device	according to T.2.8.1 of R 51-1:2006,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.2]	<i>Note:</i> An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete instrument (e.g. an instrument for direct sales to the public), a module (e.g. indicator, analog data processing device, weighing module) or a peripheral device (e.g. printer, secondary display).	00598
727.	electronic device	according to 3.5.2 of R 137:2012,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently (OIML D 11, 3.2)		02698
728.	electronic device	according to T.4.1 of R 140:2007,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently	<i>Note:</i> The electronic parts of CVDDs are not tested separately. A measuring system including at least one electronic device subject to legal control is called an electronic measuring system.	02099

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
729.	electronic device	according to T.2.4.1 of R 134:2006,	device comprised of electronic sub-assemblies and that performs a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested		03025
730.	electronic device	according to T.2.2 of R 136-1:2004,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested (e.g. an instrument comprising of photocells for detecting leather or a camera for image scanning and providing area measurement with digital indication)		01890
731.	electronic device	according to T.2.21 of R 107-1:2007,	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.2]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> An electronic device may be a complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> An electronic device can be a module in the sense that this term is used in OIML Publication B 3 “OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments”</p>	01328



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
732.	electronic device	according to 4.14 of R 75-1:2002,	device employing electronic components and performing a specific function		00870
733.	electronic gas meter	according to 3.5.1 of R 137:2012,	gas meter equipped with electronic devices	<i>Note:</i> For the purposes of this Recommendation ancillary equipment, as far as it is subject to metrological control, is considered part of the gas meter, unless the ancillary equipment is approved and verified separately.	02697
734.	electronic instrument	according to 0.2.5 of R 106-1:2011,	instrument equipped with one or more electronic devices		02541
735.	electronic instrument	according to T.1.2.6 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices [OIML D 11]		03026
736.	electronic instrument	according to T.2.2 of R 107-1:2007,	instrument equipped with electronic devices		01327
737.	electronic instrument	according to 2.2.3 of R 50-1:2014,	an instrument equipped with electronic devices		00482

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
738.	electronic instrument	according to T.2.4 of R 134:2006,	instrument equipped with electronic devices		03027
739.	electronic instrument	according to T.1.4 of R 136-1:2004,	instrument equipped with electronic devices		01883
740.	electronic instrument	according to T.1.6 of R 51-1:2006,	an instrument equipped with electronic devices		00569
741.	electronic mass measuring instrument	according to T.18 of R 125:1998,	a mass measuring instrument equipped with electronic devices		01634
742.	electronic measuring instrument	according to 3.2.17 of D 31:2023,	measuring instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic parts	<i>Note:</i> For the purpose of this Document, auxiliary equipment, provided that it is subject to legal metrological control, is considered to be part of the measuring instrument. [OIML D 11:2013, 3.1]	03028
743.	electronic measuring instrument	according to 3.1 of D 11:2013,	instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices	<i>Note:</i> For the purpose of this Document, auxiliary equipment, provided that it is subject to metrological control, is considered to be a part of the measuring instrument.	02215

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
744.	electronic measuring instrument	according to 2.2.3 of R 150-1:2020,	instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices [OIML D 11:2013, 3.1]		03029
745.	electronic measuring instrument	according to A.1.1 of R 60:2021 - Annexes,	instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices		03030
746.	electronic part	according to 2.5 of R 80-1:2009,	any device, component or measuring element containing electronics		02244
747.	electronic part	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	any device, component or measuring element containing electronics		03031

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
748.	electronic signature	according to 3.1.13 of D 31:2019,	software means which is added to software or data with the purpose to verify the origin of software or data, i.e to prove their authenticity, or to chek that the software or data are unchanged, i.e.to prove their integrity	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For electronic signing, a public key system uded in general, i.e. a pair of keys where only one needs to be kept secret; the other may be public.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The secret key is used when software or data are secured. The public key ise used when software or data are verified before use.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The veryfing instance may require a cryptographic certufucate of the securing instance (see 3.1.7) to be sure of the authenticity of the public key.</p>	03032
749.	electronic sub-assembly	according to T.20 R 125:1998,	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		01636
750.	electronic sub-assembly	according to T.2.4.2 of R 134:2006,	part of an electronic device comprized of electronic components and that has a recognizable function of its own		03033

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
751.	electronic sub-assembly	according to T.2.2.2 of R 107-1:2007,	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own <i>Examples:</i> A/D converter, display. [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.3]		01329
752.	electronic sub-assembly	according to T.2.3.2 of R 76-1:2006,	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own <i>Examples:</i> A/D converter, display [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.3]		00905
753.	electronic sub-assembly	according to 2.2.3.2 of R 50-1:2014,	a part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		03034
754.	electronic sub-assembly	according to 3.5.2 of R 49-1:2013,	part of an <i>electronic device</i> (3.5.1), employing <i>electronic component(s)</i> (3.5.3) and having a recognizable function of its own		02435
755.	electronic sub-assembly	according to T.2.8.2 of R 51-1:2006,	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own <i>Examples:</i> A/D converter, display. [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.3]		00599

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
756.	elevation angle of speed meter	according to 3.4.4 of R 91-1:2025,	vertical angle between the road surface and the centre line of the speed meter (see Figure 2) <sup>6</sup>	<i>Note:</i> In other documents, the elevation angle of speed meter is sometimes called the vertical alignment angle.	03754
757.	elution	according to 2.6 of R 112:1994,	the removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase		01478
758.	elution	according to 3.6 of R 83:2006,	removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase in the gas chromatographic column		01066
759.	elution	according to 3.6 of R 113:1994,	the removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase		01493
760.	elution	according to 3.7 of R 82:2006,	removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase in the gas chromatographic column		01051
761.	emissivity	according to 2.2.11 of R 147:2016,	ratio of the radiance of a substance to the radiance of a blackbody at the same temperature as that of the substance		02832

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<sup>6</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
762.	empty hose (dry hose)	according to 2.31 of R 80-1:2009,	hose and/or pipework containing liquid products only during a transaction and usually being completely evacuated before the transaction is terminated. It is connected downstream of the transfer point (the transfer point is located upstream of the delivery hose or downstream of the receiving hose)		02270
763.	empty hose (dry hose)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017	hose and/or pipework containing liquid products only during a transaction and usually being completely evacuated before the transaction is terminated. It is connected downstream of the transfer point (the transfer point is located upstream of the delivery hose or downstream of the receiving hose)		03035
764.	empty hose measuring system	according to T.e.1 of R 117-1:2019,	measuring systems in which the transfer point is located upstream of the delivery hose in measuring systems designed to deliver product (and downstream of the receiving hose in measuring systems designed to receive product)		03036
765.	empty-hose type or dry hose	according to 3.12 of R 81:1998,	a type of system in which the discharge hose is drained after each delivery		01021

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
766.	enabling/inhibiting sealable hardware	according to 2.3.7 of R 59-1:2016,	physically sealable hardware, such as a two-position switch, located on a remotely configurable device, that enables and inhibits the capability to receive adjustment values or changes to sealable configuration parameters from a remote device		02472
767.	enabling/inhibiting sealable hardware	according to 3.35 of R 142-1:2025,	physically sealable hardware, such as a two-position switch, located on a remotely configurable device, that enables and inhibits the capability to receive adjustment values or changes to sealable configuration parameters from a remote device		03715
768.	end expiratory breath	according to 3.2.6 of R 126-1:2021,	air considered sufficiently representative of alveolar air (as opposed to anatomical dead space)		03037
769.	end measure	according to 2.2.1 of R 35:2007,	length measure which has the principal scale marks formed by two end surfaces or edges of the measure		00367
770.	end user	according to 2.20 of D 9:2004,	business or individual that acquires a measuring instrument with the intention of using it himself or herself and not reselling it		00202
771.	end user (of a measuring instrument)	according to 2.19 of D 16:2011,	legal person who acquires a measuring instrument with the intention to use it and not to sell it		02272



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
772.	endurance	according to T.e.2 of R 117-1:2019,	capability of the measuring system to keep its performance characteristics over a period of use		03038
773.	endurance test	according to T.e.3 of R 117-1:2019,	test intended to verify whether the meter or the measuring system is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		03039
774.	endurance test	according to 3.7 of R 140:2007,	test intended to verify whether the metering module is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02098
775.	energy conversion device	according to T.1.12.2 of R 140:2007,	device which automatically multiplies the volume at base conditions or the mass by the representative calorific value of the gas		02055
776.	energy resolution	according to 3.6 of R 123:1997,	A parameter used as a measure of the ability of a detector to distinguish between two adjacent energy peaks arising from elements in a sample.	<i>Note:</i> For this Recommendation, it is expressed as the full width at half maximum height of the manganese K-alpha line (5.9 keV) in units of energy or in percent as related to the energy of the peak.	03040
777.	enforcement	according to 2.7 of D 9:2004,	function of metrological supervision consisting in taking the appropriate legal actions against offenders for any violation established during the investigation		00189

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
778.	enforcement mode	according to 3.1.4 of R 91-1:2025,	mode of operation in which speed measurements for traffic enforcement cases are carried out	<i>Note:</i> The enforcement mode is the preferred mode for metrological control.	03755
779.	EPR spectroscopy	according to 3.3 of R 132:2001,	measurement of resonant absorption of electromagnetic energy, resulting from the transition of unpaired electrons between different energy levels, upon application of usually microwave frequency energy to a paramagnetic substance in the presence of a magnetic field		01760
780.	EPR spectrum	according to 3.4 of R 132:2001,	first derivative of the electron paramagnetic absorption spectrum with respect to the magnetic field		01761
781.	equipment under test (EUT)	according to 3.1.10 of R 137:2012,	(part of the) gas meter and/or associated devices which is exposed to one of the tests		02655
782.	equipment under test (EUT)	according to 3.5 of R 75-1:2002,	a sub-assembly, a combination of subassemblies or a complete meter subject to a test		00850
783.	equipment under test EUT	according to 3.1.17 of R 49-1:2013,	<i>complete meter</i> (3.1.14), sub-assembly or <i>ancillary device</i> (3.1.8) that is subjected to a test		02385

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
784.	ergometers for foot crank work (foot crank ergometers)	according to 3.1 of R 128:2000,	foot crank ergometers are devices that are equipped with a pedal arrangement, a braking device and an indicating device. They are used for the defined and reproducible physical stressing of subjects (patients)		01692
785.	error	according to 3.2.4 of R 49-1:2024,	<p>measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value</p> <p>[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/ OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM), 2.16 [1], modified – ‘error’ replaces “measurement error”: original notes removed: “Note 1 added, “Note 2” added.]</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For the application of this part of ISO 4064/OIML R 49, the indicated volume is considered as the measured quantity value and the actual volume as the reference quantity value. The difference between indicated volume and actual volume is referred to as: error (of indication).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In this Recommendation, the error (of indication) is expressed as a percentage of the actual volume, and is equal to:</p> $\frac{(V_i - V_a)}{V_a} \times 100 \%$	02396

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
786.	error	according to 3.2.4 of R 137:2012,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value (VIM 2.16)	<i>Note:</i> The presented VIM definition of (measurement) error is often interpreted as the definition for an absolute error. However, when expressing a parameter as a percentage or in dB this definition could also be applied to a relative error. Since in all cases in this document the errors are expressed in relative values it was decided that a separate definition for a relative error is not needed.	02660
787.	error	according to 2.13 of R 144-1:2013,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value [VIM, 2.16] [1])		02768
788.	error	according to 2.13 of R 143:2009,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value [VIM:2007, 2.16]		02139

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
789.	error (of a measuring instrument)	according to 2.27 of R 135:2004,	difference between the indication of a measuring instrument (here a spectrophotometer) and a true value of the corresponding input quantity	<i>Note:</i> Since a true value is indeterminable by nature, a conventional true value, i.e. an assigned value or best estimate of the value is used in practice. For a material measure, the indication is the value assigned to it. [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20]	01866
790.	error (of indication)	according to T.4.2.1 of R 134:2006,	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass [VIM 5.20]		03041
791.	error (of indication)	according to T.4.3.1 of R 51-1:2006,	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass [VIM:1993, 5.20]		00654
792.	error (of indication)	according to 0.4.4.1 of R 106-1:2011,	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the corresponding input quantity [VIM 5.20]		02607
793.	error (of indication)	according to T.4.5.1 of R 107-1:2007,	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass		01387

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
794.	error (of indication)	according to T.5.5.1 of R 76-1:2006,	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the corresponding mass [adapted from VIM:1993, 1993, 3.10]		00977
795.	error of indication	according to 3.2.18 of D 31:2023,	indication minus a reference quantity value [ OIML V 1:2022, 0.04 ]	<i>Note:</i> This reference value is sometimes referred to as a (conventional) true quantity value. See, however also OIML V 2-200:2012. 2.12, Note 1)	03042
796.	error (of indication)	according to T.e.4.1 of R 117-1:2019,	indicated quantity value minus the reference (true) quantity value		03043
797.	error (of indication)	according to T.4.1 of R 136-1:2004,	indication of a measuring instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the area [VIM:1993, 5.20]		01904
798.	error (of indication)	according to 2.4.5 of R 50-1:2014	indication minus a reference quantity value	<i>Note:</i> This reference value is sometimes referred to as a (conventional) true quantity value. [VIML, 4.06]	03044
799.	error (of indication)	according to 3.28 of R 85-1:2008,	indication of an ALG minus a true value of the corresponding input quantity		02326

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
800.	error shift	according to 3.36 of R 142-1:2025,	with reference to a certified measurement standard: difference between the mean error of indication while on or more influence quantities are varied within the rated operating condition and the mean intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	Note: If certified measurement standard is not used, the error shift is the difference between two measured values: the indication under rated operating conditions and the mean indication at reference conditions prior to test.	02118
801.	error of indication	according to 3.6 of D 11:2013,	indication minus a reference quantity value [VIML 0.04]		02220
802.	error of indication	according to 2.3.1 of R 129-1:2020,	indicated value minus a reference quantity value [VIML, 0.04]		03045
803.	error of indication	according to 2.4.5 of R 150-1:2020,	indication minus a reference quantity value	<i>Note:</i> This reference value is sometimes referred to as a (conventional) true quantity value. [VIML:2013, 0.04]	03046
804.	error of indication	according to 3.1.4 of R 139-1:2022,	indication minus a reference quantity value [OIML V 2-200:2012. 4.1] [OIML V 1:2013, 0.04]		03047

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
805.	error of indication / measurement error (OIML V 1 [1], 0.04)	according to 3.5.1 of R 91-1:2025,	indication minus a reference quantity value		03756
806.	error (of indication) of a measuring instrument	according to 4.9.1 of R 75-1:2002,	indication of the measuring instrument minus the conventional true value of the corresponding input quantity [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20].		00859
807.	error (of measurement)	according to 3.17 of R 99-1:2008,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value [VIM:2007, 2.16]		02351
808.	error log	according to 3.2.19 of D 31:2023,	continuous data file containing an information record of failures or significant defects that have an influence on the legally relevant characteristics of the measuring instrument		03048
809.	error log	according to 3.3.4 of R 126-1:2021,	continuous data file containing an information record of failures or significant defects that have an influence on the metrological characteristics of the measuring instrument (OIML D 31, 3.1.15)		03049



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
810.	error of a line measure	according to 2.3 of R 98:1991,	the algebraic difference between the nominal value of the length of the line measure and its conventional true value		01153
811.	error of indicated volume	according to 2.11 of R 80-1:2009,	difference between the indicated volume ( $V_i$ ) of the tank or compartment and the true volume ( $V_t$ )		02250
812.	error of indicated volume	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	difference between the indicated volume ( $V_i$ ) of the tank or compartment and the true volume ( $V_t$ )		03050
813.	error of the pressure measurement	according to 2.4.4 of R 110:1994,	the result of a pressure measurement minus the (conventional) true value of the measured pressure		01432
814.	error shift	according to 2.2.5 of R 146-1:2016,	<p>difference between the mean error of indication while one or more influence quantities are varied within the rated operating conditions and the mean intrinsic error of a measuring instrument with reference to a certified measurement standard</p> <p>Refer to Table 2 <sup>7</sup> for the relevant measured values in the calculation of errors.</p>	<i>Note:</i> If a certified measurement standard is not used, the error shift is the difference between two measured values: the indication under rated operating conditions and the mean indication at reference conditions prior to test.	02803

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<sup>7</sup> see Annex A of OIML G18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
815.	error shift	according to 2.3.8 of R 59-1:2016,	with reference to a certified measurement standard: difference between the mean error of indication while one or more influence quantities are varied within the rated operating conditions and the mean intrinsic error of a measuring instrument. See 4.4.1 for the error shifts associated with grain moisture meter testing	<i>Note:</i> If a certified measurement standard is not used, the error shift is the difference between two measured values: the indication under rated operating conditions and the mean indication at reference conditions prior to test.	02473
816.	evaluator	according to 3-G.3-2 of D 29:2008,	person on the staff of the certification body who is in charge of the type evaluation of a measuring instrument		02156
817.	event	according to 3.2.20 of D 31:2023,	action in which a modification of a measuring instrument parameter, adjustment factor or update of software module is made [OIML V 1:2022, 6.06]	<i>Note:</i> For purpose of this Document, events are considered changes in the value of the legally relevant parameters, or a modification or update of legally relevant software, or other activities that are legally relevant and which may influence the metrological data and/or characteristics.	03051
818.	event counter	according to 3.2.21 of D 31:2023,	non-resettable counter that increments each time an event occurs		03052

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
819.	event-counter	according to 2.2.3 of R 21:2007,	non-resettable counter device that increments each time device-specific parameters (2.2.8.3) are changed. The reference number of the counter at the time of initial or subsequent verification is fixed and secured by appropriate hardware or software means		00346
820.	evidence file	according to 3.1.2 of R 91-1:2025,	electronic file containing all relevant data related to a speed measurement		03757
821.	evidential breath alcohol analyser (EBA)	according to 3.2.1 of R 126-1:2021,	instrument the measures and displays the breath alcohol mass concentration of exhaled human breath within specified error limits		03053
822.	examination of a measuring instrument	according to 2.4 of D 15:1986,	All the operations carried out with a view to establishing that the measuring instrument conforms either to the requirements of the regulations for verification or to the recommendations of a standard or to technical specifications [VML 2.3]		00261
823.	exchangeable metrological module	according to 3.1.23 of R 49-1:2024,	self-contained module comprising a <i>measurement transducer</i> (3.1.2), a <i>calculator</i> (3.1.4) and an <i>indicating device</i> (3.1.5)		02391

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
824.	executable code	according to 3.2.22 of D 31:2023,	digital information installed in the measuring instrument or component (EPROM, hard disk, etc.)	<i>Note:</i> This code interpreted by the central processing unit (CPU) of the measuring instrument and converted into certain logical, arithmetical, decoding or data transporting operations.	03054
825.	expanded (measurement) uncertainty	according to 3.22 of R 99-1:2008,	product of a combined standard measurement uncertainty and a factor larger than the number one [VIM:2007, 2.35]		02356

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
826.	expanded measurement uncertainty expanded uncertainty	according to 3.4 of D 5:2022,	product of a combined standard measurement uncertainty and a factor larger than the number one [VIM, 2.35]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The factor depends upon the type of probability distribution of the output quantity in measurement model and on the selected coverage probability.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “factor” in this definition refers to a coverage factor.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Expanded measurement uncertainty is termed “overall uncertainty” in paragraph 5 of Recommendation INC-1 (1980) (see the GUM) and simply “uncertainty” in IEC documents.</p>	03055
827.	expanded uncertainty	according to 3.7.4 of R 60-1:2021,	quantity defining an interval about the result of a measurement that may be expected to encompass a large fraction of the distribution of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand.(OIML G 1-100 <i>Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement</i> )		03056

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
828.	expansion chamber	according to 3.4 of R 133:2002,	enlargement at the upper end of the capillary to provide protection against possible bulb distension or breakage as a result of excessive liquid and gas pressures when a thermometer is exposed to a temperature greater than its working range		01777
829.	expansion volume	according to 2.8 of R 80-1:2009,	difference between total and nominal capacity		02247
830.	expansion volume	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	difference between total and nominal capacity		03057
831.	experimental standard deviation	according to 3.1.17 of R 126-1:2021,	<p>for a series of n measurements of the same measurand, the quantity <math>s(q_k)</math> characterising the dispersion of the results and given by the formula:</p> $s(q_k) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (q_j - \bar{q})^2}{n - 1}}$ <p>with: <math>q_k</math> being the result of the <math>k^{\text{th}}</math> measurement and <math>\bar{q}</math> being the arithmetic mean of the n results considered.</p>		03058
832.	extended displaying device	according to T.2.9.2 of R 51-1:2006,	device temporarily changing the actual scale interval, $d$ , to a value less than the verification scale interval, $e$ , following a manual command		00917

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
833.	extended displaying device	according to T.2.6 of R 76-1:2006,	device temporarily changing the actual scale interval, $d$ , to a value less than the verification scale interval, $e$ , following a manual command		00603
834.	extension interval of self-indication	according to T.3.1 of R 76-1:2006,.	value by which it is possible to extend the range of self-indication within the weighing range		00944
835.	external floating roof	according to T.11 of R 125:1998,	a tank roof which forms part of the external surfaces of the tank but which floats freely on the surface of the liquid, except at low levels when the weight of the roof is taken on its supports on the tank bottom		01627
836.	false radiation fraction	according to 2.23 of R 135:2004,	fraction of the signal recorded by the detector for radiation of all wavelengths outside the 1.01-fold of the one-hundredth value width out of the total signal at a particular wavelength setting	<p><i>Note:</i> The false radiation fraction has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1).</p> <p>Radiation entering the spectrophotometer from the outside through leaks is not included by this concept.</p> <p>Adapted from [5], clause 5.3.</p>	01862

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
837.	family	according to T.3.5 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>identifiable group of weighing instruments or modules belonging to the same manufactured type that have the same design features and metrological principles for measurement (for example the same type of indicator, the same type of design of load cell and load transmitting device) but which may differ in some metrological and technical performance characteristics (e.g. Max, Min, <i>e</i>, <i>d</i>, accuracy class, etc.). The concept of a “family” primarily aims to reduce the testing required at type examination. It does not preclude the possibility of listing more than one family in one Certificate</p> <p>[adapted from OIML B 3: 2003, 2.3]</p>		00956



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
838.	family of gas meters	according to 3.1.11 of R 137:2012,	<p>group of gas meters of different sizes and/or different flow rates, in which all the meters shall have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the same manufacturer,</li> <li>• geometric similarity of the measuring part,</li> <li>• the same metering principle,</li> <li>• roughly the same ratios <math>Q_{\max}/Q_{\min}</math> and <math>Q_{\max}/Q_t</math>,</li> <li>• the same accuracy class,</li> <li>• the same electronic device (see 0) for each meter size and using the same metrological software routines (if applicable) for those components that are critical to the performance of the meter,</li> <li>• a similar standard of design and component assembly, and</li> <li>• the same materials for those components that are critical to the performance of the meter.</li> </ul>		02656

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
839.	family of measuring instruments	according to 2.3.11 of R 150-1:2020	identifiable group of measuring instruments belonging to the same manufactures type within the same category that have the same design features and metrological principles for measurement (for example the same type of indicator, the same type of design of force receptor and force transmitting device) but which may differ in some metrological and technical performance characteristic (e.g. Max, Min, <i>d</i> , accuracy calss, etc.)  [Adapted from VIML:2013, 4.02 – examples added]	<i>Note:</i> The concept of family primarily aims to reduce the test effort during type examination. It does not preclude the possibility of listing more than one family in one certificate.	03399
840.	fast response meter	according to 4.2 of R 75-1:2002,	meter suitable for heat-exchange circuits with rapid dynamic variations in the exchanged heat		00852
841.	fault	according to T.27 of R 125:1998,	the difference between the error indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	Principally a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in, or flowing through, an electronic measuring instrument.	01644

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
842.	fault	according to 2.2.30 of R 46-1:2012,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through a measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that a "fault" is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.</p> <p>[OIML D11:2004, 3.9]</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In this Recommendation, the above definition does not apply to the term 'earth fault', in which the word 'fault' has its usual dictionary meaning.</p>	02329
843.	fault	according to 3.32 of R 85-1:2008,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of an ALG	principally a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an ALG.	02330

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
844.	fault	according to 2.48 of R 80-1:2009,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation, a "fault" is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance in %.</p>	02287
845.	fault	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation, a "fault" is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance in %.</p>	03059
846.	fault	according to 4.10.1 of R 75-1:2002,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of the instrument		00864

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
847.	fault	according to 2.2.3 of R 59-1:2016,	[with reference to a certified measurement standard]: difference between the error of indication [during or after exposure to a disturbance] and the mean intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [OIML D 11, 3.10]		02460
848.	fault	according to T.4.2.4 of R 134:2003,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a weighing instrument	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation a “fault” is a numerical value.</p>	01824
849.	fault	according to 3.7.5 of R 60-1:2021,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of measuring instrument [VIML 5.12]	(For notes, refer to the VIML)	03060

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
850.	fault	according to 3.5.2.5 of R 61-1:2017,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument  [VIML, 5.12]	<i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.  <i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that a “fault” is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.	03061
851.	fault	according to 0.4.4.5 of R 106-1:2011,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a weighing instrument	<i>Note:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument. In this Recommendation, a "fault" is a numerical value.	02611

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
852.	fault	according to T.4.5.5 of R 107-1:2007,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of an instrument [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.9]	<i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.  <i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation a “fault” is a numerical value.	01391
853.	fault	according to T.5.5.5 of R 76-1:2006,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of an instrument	<i>Note:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.	00981

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
854.	fault	according to 2.2.6 of R 146-1:2016,	difference between the error of indication (during or after exposure to a disturbance) and the mean intrinsic error of a measuring instrument with reference to a certified measurement standard [OIML D 11:2013, 3.9]	<p>OIML D 11:2013 Notes</p> <p>1 Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p>2 From the definition it follows that a ‘fault’ is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value.</p> <p>Note: Refer to Table 3<sup>8</sup> for the relevant measured values in the calculation of errors.</p> <p>Note: If a certified measurement standard is not used, a fault is the difference between a single indication during or after a disturbance and the mean indication at reference conditions prior to test.</p>	02804

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<sup>8</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
855.	fault	according to 3.2.7 of R 137:2012,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [OIML D11, 3.9]	<i>Note 1:</i> In practice this is the difference between the error of the meter observed during or after a test, and the error of the meter prior to this test, performed under reference conditions.  <i>Note 2:</i> “measuring instrument” is to be interpreted as a “gas meter” within the scope of this Recommendation.	02663
856.	fault	according to 3.2.8 of R 49-1:2024,	difference between the <i>error</i> (3.2.4) (of indication) and the <i>intrinsic error</i> (3.2.6) of a meter [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.10 [8], , modified — “of indication” placed in parentheses; “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”; original notes removed]		02400
857.	fault	according to T.4.3.8 of R 51-1:2006,	difference between the error of indication of an instrument and the intrinsic error	<i>Note:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.	00661

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
858.	fault	according to 3.1.10 of R 139-1:2022,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [OIML V1:2013, 5.12]		03067
859.	fault	according to 2.16 of R 144-1:2013,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of the measuring instrument [VIML 2012 (V 1), 5.11] [25]	<i>Note:</i> Random errors presenting momentary variations in the indication but which cannot be interpreted, recorded or transmitted as measuring results are considered to be insignificant faults.	02771
860.	fault	according to T.2.16 of R 140:2007,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system or of its constituent elements		02082
861.	fault	according to 2.17 of R 143:2009,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of measuring instrument	<i>Note 1:</i> Random errors presenting momentary variations in the indication but which cannot be interpreted, recorded or transmitted as measuring results are considered to be insignificant faults.  <i>Note 2:</i> [OIML D 11:2004, 3.9]	02143

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
862.	fault	according to 2.27 of R 129-1:2020,	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [VIML 5.12]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in, or flowing through, an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition, it folloes that a “fault” is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for as a percentage.</p>	03062
863.	fault	according to 2.29 of R 135:2004,	difference between the error and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument (here a spectrophotometer) [OIML D 11, 3.9]		01868
864.	fault	according to 3.20 of R 99-1:2008,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of the instrument [OIML D 11:2004, 3.9]		02354
865.	fault	according to 3.23 of R 81:1998,	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system		01032

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
866.	fault	according to 2.4.5.3 of R 50-1:2014,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [OIML D 11, 3.7]		03063
867.	fault	according to T.4.5 of R 136-1:2004,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument  Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument. In this Recommendation a “fault” is a numerical value.		01908
868.	fault	according to 3.10 of D 11:2013,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [VIML 5.12]	<i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.  <i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows that in this Document, a “fault” is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.	02224

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
869.	fault	according to 3.2.23 of D 31:2023,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [OIML V 1:202, 5.12]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows a “fault” is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.</p>	03064
870.	fault	according to 2.4.5.3 of R 150-1:2020	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument [VIML:2013, 5.12]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows a “fault” is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.</p>	03065
871.	fault	according to 3.1.11 of R 126-1:2020	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument (OIML V1, 5.12)		03066

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
872.	fault [OIML D 11, 3.10]	according to 3.25 of R 142-1:2025	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> From the definition it follows a “fault” is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.</p>	03716
873.	fault (OIML V 1 [1], 5.12)	according to 3.5.6 of R 91-1:2025,	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument		03758
874.	fault detection output	according to 2.4.5 of R 60-1:2021,	electrical representation issued by the load cell indicating that a fault condition exists		03068
875.	fault limit	according to 3.1.11 of R 60-1:2021,	value specified in this Recommendation delimiting non-significant faults [OIML V1:2013, 5.13]		03069
876.	fault limit	according to 3.11 of D 11:2013,	value specified in the applicable Recommendation delimiting non-significant faults [VIML 5.13]		02225

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
877.	fault limit	according to 3.5.2.6 of R 61-1:2017,	value specified in the applicable Recommendation delimiting non-significant faults (VIML, 5.13)		03662
878.	fault limit	according to 2.3.6 of R 129-1:2020,	value delimiting non-significant faults [VIML 5.13]		03070
879.	fault limit	according to 2.4.5.7 of R 150-1:2020,	value specified (in this Recommendation) delimiting non-significant faults [VIML:2013, 5.13]		03071
880.	fault limit	according to 3.1.12 of R 126-1:2021,	value specified in this Recommendation delimiting non-significant faults [OIML V1, 5.12]		03072
881.	feed control device	according to 3.3.1.2 of R 61-1:2017,	device which regulates the rate of feed of the feeding device		03073
882.	feeding device	according to 3.3.1.3 of R 61-1:2017	device which provides a supply of product from bulk to the weighing module that may operate in one or more stages		03074
883.	field of view	according to 2.7 of R 141:2008,	solid angle within which the thermogram is formed		02111

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
884.	field surveillance (“in-service surveillance”)	according to 2.27 of D 9:2004,	form of metrological supervision aimed at establishing that a measuring instrument in use in the field complies with the statutory requirements	Note on the relation between market and field surveillance:  Where a conformity assessment of a measuring instrument indicates that the findings can be directly related to the responsibilities of manufacturers or their representatives, the matter should be dealt with by market surveillance.	00209
885.	fill	according to 3.7.7 of R 61-1:2017,	one load, or several loads combined, that make up the predetermined mass		03075
886.	fill setting device	according to 3.3.1.3.2 of R 61-1:2017	device which allows the setting of the preset value of the fill		03076
887.	filling orifice	according to 2.10 R 138:2007,	opening in the cask wall defined by its section and the thickness of the cask walls		01987
888.	filter	according to T.f.2 of R 117-1:2019,	device suitable for protecting the meter and additional devices from being damaged by foreign particles		03077
889.	filter unit	according to 3.3 of R 99-1:2008,	device that removes particles from the exhaust gas sample		02335



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
890.	final feed cut-off device	according to 3.3.1.3.3 of R 61-1:2017,	device which controls the cut-off of the final feed so that the average value of the mass of the fills corresponds to the preset value and may include a correction device for the material feed into the weighing module		03078
891.	final feed time	according to 3.4.6 of R 61-1:2017,	time taken to complete the last stage of delivery of the product to a load receptor		03079
892.	final position	according to R 53:1982,	position of the reference point at a pressure equal to the nominal pressure		00687
893.	final weight value	according to 0.3.8 of R 106-1:2011,	weight value that is achieved when the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no environmental influences or disturbances affecting the indication	<i>Note:</i> This definition is only applicable to static weighing and not to weighing-in-motion.	02596
894.	final weight value	according to T.3.2.4.3 of R 51-1:2006,	weight value that is achieved when the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no disturbances affecting the indication		00633
895.	final weight value	according to T.3.4 of R 107-1:2007,	weight value that is achieved when an automatic operation is ended and the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no disturbances affecting the indication	<i>Note:</i> This definition is only applicable to static weighing and not to dynamic weighing.	01366

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
896.	final weight value	according to T.4.6 of R 076-1:2006,	weight value that is achieved when the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no disturbances affecting the indication		00962
897.	first element of an indicating device	according to T.f.3 of R 117-1:2019,	element which, in an indicating device comprising several elements, carries the graduated scale with the smallest scale interval		03080
898.	first element of an indicating device	according to 3.2.12 of R 49-1:2024,	element which, in an <i>indicating device</i> (3.1.5) comprising several elements, carries the graduated scale with the verification scale interval		02404
899.	fixed beam	according to 3.3.7 of R 91-1:2025,	radiation beam emitted in a fixed angle from the speed meter		03759
900.	fixed-distance speed meter	according to 3.3.3 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter emitting pulsed or modulated radiation and detecting the range (distance) from the radiation reflected by objects	<i>Note:</i> 2D and 3D laser scanners and hand-held LIDAR speed meters are examples belonging to this category. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing method that determines target range and speed based on the time-of-flight of laser light pulses reflected off a target.	03760

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
901.	fixed speed meter	according to 3.2.8 of R 91-1:2025,	stationary speed meter, permanently installed in a cabinet, on a fixed pole or a similar fixed stand		03761
902.	flowrate indicating device	according to 2.4.2.2 of R 50-1:2014,	a device that indicates the instantaneous flowrate either as the mass of the product conveyed in unit time or as a percentage of the maximum flowrate		03081
903.	flow measuring device	according to T.1.2 of R 140:2007,	part of the meter that converts the volume or mass flow of the gas to be measured into signals for the calculator. It includes the sensor and the measuring transducer		02040
904.	flow rate $Q$	according to 3.3.1 of R 49-1:2024,	$Q = dV/dt$ where $V$ is <i>actual volume</i> (3.2.1) and $t$ is time taken for this volume to pass through the meter	<i>Note:</i> ISO 4006:1991 [3] 4.1.2 prefers the use of the symbol $q_v$ for this quantity, but $Q$ is used in this Recommendation as it is well established in the industry.	02407
905.	flow rate, $Q$	according to 3.3.1 of R 137:2012,	quotient of the actual quantity of gas passing through the gas meter and the time taken for this quantity to pass through the gas meter		02679
906.	flow sensor	according to 3.4.1 of R 75-1:2002,	a sub-assembly through which the heat-conveying liquid flows, at either the flow or return of a heat exchange circuit, and which emits a signal, which is a function of the volume or the mass or the volumetric or mass flow rate		00847

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
907.	flowrate regulating device	according to 2.2.8 of R 50-1:2014,	a device intended to ensure a programmed flowrate		03082
908.	focimeter	according to 3.1 of R 93:1999,	instrument that is used to measure vertex powers and prismatic effects of spectacle and contact lenses, to orientate and mark uncut lenses, and to verify the correct mounting of lenses in spectacle frames		01124
909.	foot crank ergometers with controlled braking power	according to 3.2 of R 128:2000,	foot crank ergometers with controlled braking power are ergometers whose input power at the crankshaft is independent of the rotational frequency within a specified working range		01693
910.	foot crank ergometers with controlled braking torque	according to 3.3 of R 128:2000,	foot crank ergometers with controlled braking torque are ergometers whose braking torque is independent of the rotational frequency. Their input power at the crankshaft is proportional to the rotational frequency		01694
911.	foot crank length $L$	according to 3.6 of R 128:2000,	the foot crank length $L$ is the length between the center C of the crank bearing and the center of the pedal shaft (see Fig. 1)		01697
912.	force measuring instrument	according to 3.3 of R 65:2006,	instrument that measures the force applied by the force generating device of a material testing machine		00820

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
913.	force receptor	according to 2.2.1. of R 150-1:2020	part of the arched chut weigher intended to sense the force induced by the mass flow		03083
914.	force simulation platform	according to 2.2.1.2 of R 150-1:2020	platform designed to be loaded with standard weights for the purpose of simulating a force on the force receptor		03084
915.	force transducer	according to 2.2.8.1 of R 150-1:2020	part of the force receptor, that converts the measured induced force into a different measurement quantity (output)		03085
916.	forward elastic characteristic	according to T of R 53:1982,	relation between the displacement of the reference point and pressure, when the pressure increases		00680
917.	free rotation time of the piston	according to 2.1.5 of R 110:1994,	the time during which the piston rotates freely after spinning to a specified rotation rate, until it stops		01424
918.	free trade area	according to 2.14 of D 9:2004,	area in which two or more countries have harmonized legislation or established some other legal means, on a national basis, to facilitate free cross-border movement of products and services that are affected by legal metrological control	<i>Note:</i> Such harmonized legislation may rely on conformity assessment procedures where, apart from public authorities, first party bodies (manufacturers) and other private bodies, carry out certain functions as third parties.	00196

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
919.	free trade area	according to 2.14 of D 16:2011,	area where two or more countries have harmonized legislation in place, on a national basis, to facilitate free cross-border movement of products and services that affect legal metrological control	<i>Note:</i> Such harmonized legislation may rely on conformity assessment procedures where, apart from public authorities, first party bodies (manufacturers) and other private bodies as third parties, carry out certain functions.	02267
920.	frequency ( <i>f</i> )	according to 2.2.8 of R 46-1:2012,	frequency of the voltage (and current) supplied to the meter		02307
921.	front vertex power	according to 3.7.2 of R 93:1999,	reciprocal of the paraxial value of the front vertex focal length measured in metres		01132
922.	fuel dispenser	according to T.f.4 of R 117-1:2019,	measuring system intended for the refuelling of motor vehicles, small boats and small aircraft		03086
923.	full draught weighing	according to T.3.1.1 of R 134:2003,	determination of the mass of a vehicle that is entirely supported on the load receptor(s)		01804
924.	full hose (wet hose)	according to 2.32 of R 80-1:2009,	hose and/or pipework filled with liquid product prior to and after a transaction. In this case the transfer point is located close to the outlet of the full hose (the transfer point consists of a closing device located in the delivery or receiving line).		02271

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
925.	full hose (wet hose)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	hose and/or pipework filled with liquid product prior to and after a transaction. In this case the transfer point is located close to the outlet of the full hose (the transfer point consists of a closing device located in the delivery or receiving line).		03087
926.	full hose measuring system	according to T.f.5 of R 117-1:2019,	measuring system in which the transfer point consists of a closing device located at or near the end of the delivery hose in measuring systems designed to deliver product (or near the beginning of the receiving hose in a measuring system designed to receive product)		03088
927.	full-draught weighing	according to 0.3.1.1 of R 106-1:2011,	determining the mass of a wagon that is entirely supported on the load receptor(s)		02565

928.	gas analytical system	according to 2.1 of R 144-1:2013,	assembly to carry out specified gas analytical measurements [ISO 7504:2001] [16]	<p><i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, a gas analytical system means a system that continuously measures the volume fraction of CO (carbon monoxide), NO (nitrogen monoxide), NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide), or sum of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), or measures only CO or only NO and NO<sub>2</sub>, or NO<sub>x</sub> by analyzing the gas samples taken directly from the smokestack or gas pipe in industry. This system includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a means for sampling and sample preparation (in the case of extractive sampling),</li> <li>▪ a gas analyzer,</li> <li>▪ a means for adjusting zero (gas analyzer),</li> <li>▪ a means for adjusting the gas analyzer using a calibration gas mixture,</li> <li>▪ a means for the accumulation, processing and storage of measurement results,</li> <li>▪ a means for the control and adjustment of the main components of the system,</li> <li>▪ an interface to connect devices measuring the gas</li> </ul>	02752
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				flow parameters of exhaust emissions, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ gas and electric lines of communication.</li> </ul>	
929.	gas analytical system	according to 2.1 of R 143:2009,	assembly to carry out specified gas analytical measurements	<p><i>Note 1:</i> In this Recommendation a gas analytical system means a system that continuously measures the volume fraction of sulfur dioxide by analyzing the gas samples taken directly from the pipe or gas duct of an industrial enterprise, which includes a means for sampling and sample preparation (in the case of extractive sampling), a gas analyzer, means for accumulation, processing and storage of measurement results, means for control and adjustment of the main components of the system, an interface to connect devices measuring the gas flow parameters of exhaust emissions, and gas and electric lines of communication.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> [ISO 7504:2001]</p>	02123

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
930.	gas analyzer	according to 2.4 of R 144-1:2013,	assembly which enables qualitative and/or quantitative determinations (measurements) of substances content on the basis of their chemical or physical properties [ISO 7504: 2001] [16]	<i>Note:</i> A gas analyzer measures all components covered by this Recommendation (CO, NO, NO <sub>2</sub> , or NO <sub>x</sub> ), or measures only CO, or only NO and NO <sub>2</sub> , or NO <sub>x</sub> .	02755
931.	gas analyzer	according to 2.4 of R 143:2009,	assembly which enables qualitative and/or quantitative determinations (measurements) of substances on the basis of their chemical or physical properties [ISO 7504: 2001]		02126
932.	gas elimination device	according to T.g.1 of R 117-1:2019,	device used to remove any air, gas, or vapor contained in the liquid	<i>Note:</i> There are several different types of gas elimination devices, including gas separators, gas extractors, and special gas extractors	03089
933.	gas extractor	according to T.g.1.2 of R 117-1:2019,	gas elimination device used to extract air or gases accumulated in the supply line of the meter in the form of pockets that are no more than slightly mixed with the liquid		03090

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
934.	gas handling system	according to 3.4 of R 99-1:2008,	all instrument components, from the sampling probe to the gas sample outlet, through which the exhaust gas sample is conveyed by the pump		02336
935.	gas handling system	according to 2.6 of R 144-1:2013,	all components of the gas analytical system, from the sampling probe to the tube of the gas sample outlet, through which the gas samples, including the Calibration Gas Mixture (hereafter termed “CGM”) and the zero gas, are conveyed by the pump		02757
936.	gas handling system	according to 2.6 of R 143:2009,	all components of the gas analytical system, from the sampling probe to the tube of the gas sample outlet, through which the gas samples, including the Calibration Gas Mixture (hereafter termed “CGM”) and the zero gas, are conveyed by the pump		02128
937.	gas indicator	according to T.g.2 of R 117-1:2019,	device that allows easy detection of any air or gas bubbles that may be present in the liquid flow		03091
938.	gas meter	according to 3.1.1 of R 137:2012,	instrument intended to measure, memorize and display the quantity of gas passing the flow sensor		02646
939.	gas sample	according to 2.22 of R 144-1:2013,	gas taken from the pipe or gas duct of the stationary source of emissions, conveyed to the gas analyzer for analysis		02777

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
940.	gas sample	according to 2.23 of R 143:2009,	gas taken from the pipe or gas duct of the stationary source of emissions, conveyed to the gas analyzer for analysis		02149
941.	gas separator	according to T.g.1.1 of R 117-1:2019,	gas elimination device used for continuously separate and remove any mixed air or gases contained in the liquid		03092
942.	gauge hatch	according to T.3 of R 95:1990,	an opening in the upper part of the tank to allow the height of the liquid level in the tank to be measured		01139
943.	gauge hatch (dip-hatch)	according to 3.3 of R 71:2008,	opening in the top of a tank through which dipping and sampling operations are carried out		02227
944.	gauge mark	according to 2.9 of R 138:2007,	mark, generally a line that indicates the nominal capacity $V_n$		01986
945.	gauge pressure	according to T.1 of R 101:1991,	a pressure greater than ambient pressure, the latter being considered as the datum point		01203
946.	gauge pressure	according to 2.1 of R 109:1993,	a pressure greater than ambient pressure		01411
947.	gauge reference length	according to 3.18 of R 85-1:2008,	distance between the dipping datum point and the zero point of the ALG		02316

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
948.	general totalization indicating device	according to 2.4.2.4 of R 50-1:2014,	a device that indicates the overall total of the mass of all the loads conveyed		03093
949.	general totalization indicating device	according to 2.4.2.4 of R 150-1:2020	device that indicates the overall total of the mass of all the loads conveyed		03398
950.	grading instrument	according to T.1.2.13 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument which assigns a weighing result to a predetermined range of mass to determine a tariff or toll		00888
951.	grading instrument	according to T.1.5 of R 51-1:2006,	instrument which assigns a weighing result to a predetermined range of mass to determine a tariff or toll <i>Examples:</i> postal scales, garbage weighers.		00568
952.	graduated instrument	according to T.1.2.1 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument allowing the direct reading of the complete or partial weighing result		00876
953.	graduated zone	according to T.13 of R 95:1990,	the range of volumes between the dead stock and the total capacity		01149

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
954.	grain	according to 2.2.7 of R 146-1:2016,	for the purpose of this Recommendation, the term “grain” is taken to mean those cereal grains and oilseeds listed in column 1 of Table 4 with samples that comply with any limits specified by the national responsible body for the sample temperature (see 4.3)		02805
955.	grain	according to 2.3.9 of R 59-1:2016,	for the purpose of this Recommendation grain means oil seeds, pulses and cereal grains		02474
956.	gross mass	according to T.14 of R 125:1998,	the gross mass is the mass of the liquid determined by the measuring instrument (measured mass) as well as the mass of the liquid below the transducer and includes water and sediment entrained in the liquid. It does not include the mass of vapor above the liquid, the mass of the floating roof (if fitted), nor the mass of the free bottom sediment and water		01630
957.	gross value, G or B	according to T.3.2.1 of R 51-1:2006,	indication of the weight value of a load on an instrument, with no tare or preset tare device in operation		00628
958.	gross value, G or B	according to T.5.2.1 of R 76-1:2006,	indication of the weight value of a load on an instrument, with no tare or preset tare device in operation		00967

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
959.	gross) calorific value	according to T.1.15 of R 140:2007,	amount of heat which would be released by the complete combustion in air of a specified quantity of gas, in such a way that the pressure at which the reaction takes place remains constant, and all the products of combustion are returned to the same specified temperature as that of the reactants, all of these products being in the gaseous state except for water formed by combustion, which is condensed to the liquid state at this specified temperature	<p><i>Note 1:</i> In the following parts of this Recommendation, calorific value is used for gross calorific value.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The condensation enthalpy and combustion enthalpy depend directly upon the temperature and pressure; consequently the energy at base conditions is considered.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The calorific value should be determined on a mass or volumetric basis.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> (adapted from ISO 6976)</p>	02058
960.	hand refractometer	according to 2.2 of R 108:1993,	hand refractometers and Abbe refractometers are instruments in which the liquid sample is applied manually to the measuring surface, the indication being read from a scale		01407
961.	hand-held instrument	according to 3.36 of R 099-1:2008,	type of instrument that is designed for hand-held transportation with its standard accessories by one person, and that rests on a suitable surface during use		02372

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
962.	harmonic	according to 2.2.10 of R 46-1:2012,	part of a signal that has a frequency that is an integer multiple of the fundamental frequency of the signal	<i>Note:</i> The fundamental frequency is generally the nominal frequency ( $f_{\text{nom}}$ )	02309
963.	harmonic number	according to 2.2.12 of R 46-1:2012,	integer number used to identify a harmonic	<i>Note:</i> The harmonic number is the ratio of the frequency of a harmonic to the fundamental frequency of the signal.	02311
964.	hash algorithm	according to 3.3.12 of R 91-1:2025,	function that converts a data string into a numeric string output of fixed length	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Hash algorithms are designed to be collision-resistant, meaning that there is a very low probability that the same string would be created for different data.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Hash algorithms are used for software identification, authentication of measurements, protection of settings etc.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Typical hash algorithms are SHA-2 (256-bit hash) or stronger.</p>	03762



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
965.	hash function	according to 3.2.24 of D 31:2023,	(mathematical) function which maps data of arbitrary size into data of fixed size called a digest adapted from [ISO/IEC 9594-8:2017] [3]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A “good” hash function is such that the results of applying the function to a (large) set of values in the domain will be evenly distributed (and apparently at random) over the range.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A cryptographic hash function has three additional properties: collision-resistance, preimage resistance, and second preimage resistance, where preimage resistance refers to the inability (computational infeasibility) to reconstruct a preimage or message digest.</p>	03094
966.	hash function	according to 3.3.5 of R 126-1:2021,	(mathematical) function which maps values from a large (possibly very large) domain into a smaller range (OIMLD 31, 3.1.20)	<i>Note:</i> A “good” hash function is such that the results of applying the function to a (large) set of values in the domain will be evenly distributed (and apparently at random) over the range.	03095

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
967.	hazardous waste site	according to 3.8 of D 22:1991,	a location containing hazardous chemical wastes that can affect or have the potential to affect a larger surrounding area. This applies to any site of uncontrolled hazardous waste dumping, a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility, or a location of accidental hazardous or toxic chemical spills or fires		00153

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
968.	hectolitre mass (of a given batch of grain)	according to 1.1 of R 15:1974,	the mass of that amount of grain required to fill a specified receptacle	<p>This property depends not only on the intrinsic quality of the grain in question, but also on its moisture content, the capacity, shape and dimensions of the receptacle used to measure its volume, and the way in which the receptacle is filled.</p> <p>It is therefore determined: from the mass of grain in a specified condition which is required to fill a receptacle of 20 litres and of specified shape and dimensions, the receptacle being filled with the grain under specified conditions.</p> <p>The hectolitre mass is then obtained by dividing the mass of the grain in kilograms by the volume of the receptacle in hectolitres ; it is thus expressed in kilograms per hectolitre.</p>	00304
969.	height ( $H$ )	according to 2.1.1.3 of R 129-1:2020,	linear measures dimension that is oriented 90 degrees relative to the length and width		03096

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
970.	height of speed meter	according to 3.4.6 of R 91-1:2025,	vertical distance from the reference point of the speed meter to the road surface	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Figure 2<sup>9</sup> shows an illustration of several alignment parameters of speed meters.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The reference point on the example speed meter is marked as a circle. The centre line does not necessarily start from the reference point.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The position of the reference point is determined by the manufacturer. The reference point of this illustration is an example.</p>	03763
971.	hierarchy scheme	according to 3.28 of D 5:2022,	descriptive and graphical specification of metrological traceability chain for a given type of measuring instrument which serves to evidence their metrological traceability		03097
972.	humidity symbol	according to 2.2.2 of R 60-1:2021,	symbol assigned to a load cell that indicates the conditions of humidity under which the load cell has been tested		03098

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<sup>9</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
973.	hybrid instrument	according to 3.3 of R 75-1:2002,	a heat meter - often called a “compact” instrument - which for the purpose of type approval and verification, can be treated as a combined instrument as defined in 3.2. However, after verification, its subassemblies shall be treated as inseparable		00845
974.	hysteresis	according to T of R 53:1982,	T difference between the values of displacement of the reference point for a given value of pressure, obtained for decreasing and increasing pressures		00683
975.	hysteresis error	according to T.8 of R 101:1991,	the difference between the indications of the instrument when the same pressure (except pressures at the lower and upper limits of the measuring range) is reached by increasing or decreasing the pressure		01210
976.	hysteresis error	according to 3.7.7 of R 60-1:2021,	difference in load cell output readings for the same applied force between reading obtained by increasing the load from minimum load ( $D_{\min}$ ) and the other by decreasing the load from maximum load ( $D_{\max}$ )		03099

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
977.	hysteresis error	according to 2.6 of R 109:1993,	the difference between the indication of the instrument when the same pressure (except pressures at the lower and upper limits of the measuring range) is reached by increasing or decreasing the pressure		01416
978.	<b>image-based speed meter</b>	according to 3.3.5 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter incorporating one or more video or photo cameras and determining the speed of the vehicles by image processing		03764
979.	impartiality	according to 3.8 of D 37:2022,	No OIML guidance		03172
980.	impartiality and independence	according to 4.1 of D 37:2022,	No OIML guidance		03173
981.	inadequate prepackage	according to 2.1.3 of R 87:2016,	prepackage containing an actual quantity (see 2.1.1) that is less than the nominal quantity (see 2.1.7)	<i>Note:</i> An inadequate prepackage is sometimes also referred to as a non-conforming prepackage.	02496
982.	incident flux ( $\Phi_0$ )	according to 2.2 of R 135:2004,	radiant luminous flux of the radiation striking an external surface of the medium	<i>Note 1:</i> ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 1. <i>Note 2:</i> The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01841

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
983.	inclination sensor	according to 2.26 of R 80-1:2009,	measuring device for the pitch and roll angles		02265
984.	inclination sensor	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	measuring device for the pitch and roll angles		03100
985.	inclusive of conveyor	according to 2.2.1.2 of R 50-1:2014,	a load receptor that includes an entire conveyor		03101
986.	indicated quantity	according to T.q.1.2 of R 117-1:2019,	total volume or mass indicated by the meter		03102
987.	indicated value (of a quantity)	according to 3.2.2 of R 137:2012,	value $Y_i$ of a quantity, as indicated by the meter		02658
988.	indicated volume $V_i$	according to 3.2.2 of R 49-1:2024,	volume of water indicated by the meter, corresponding to the actual volume		02394
989.	indicated volume, $V_i$	according to 2.10 of R 80-1:2009,	value of volume provided by the volume measuring system		02249
990.	indicated volume, $V_i$	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	value of volume provided by the volume measuring syste		03103

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
991.	indicating device	according to T.i.1 of R 117-1:2019,	part of the meter that displays the measurement results (see also Annex B)		03105
992.	indicating device	according to 3.1.5 of R 49-1:2024,	part of the meter that provides an indication corresponding to the volume of water passing through the meter	<i>Note 1:</i> For the definition of the term “indication”, see ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V2-200:2012 (VIM), 4.1 [1].  <i>Note 2:</i> In this Recommendation, the volume of water passing through the meter refers to accumulated volume.	02344
993.	indicating device	according to 2.2.5 of R 35-1:2007,	part of the measure which displays the measurement result either continuously or on demand. An electronic indicating device shall comprise of a sensor, transducer, calculator and indicator		00371
994.	indicating device	according to 3.2.5 of R 139-1:2022,	part of the measuring instrument (meter) which displays the measurement results, either continuously or on demand [OIML V 1:2013, 5.04]	<i>Note:</i> A printing device is not an indicating device, although a printed measurement result is considered to be an indication.	03104
995.	indicating device	according to T.2.3 of R 134:2003,	part of the instrument that displays the value of a weighing result in units of mass		01796



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
996.	indicating device	according to T.1.4 of R 140:2007,	part of a measuring instrument that displays the measurement results		02044
997.	indicating device	according to T.2.4 of R 136-1:2004,	part of the measuring device that displays the value of a measuring result in units of area		01892
998.	indicating device	according to 3.8 of R 81:1998,	a part of the meter that is capable of displaying continuously the measurement results	<i>Note:</i> A printing device that provides an indication at the end of the measurement is not an indicating device.	01017
999.	indicating device	according to 3.8 of R 85-1:2008,	part of the ALG that displays or prints the measuring result	<i>Note:</i> For the application of this Recommendation the meaning of “indicating device” is broader than the general meaning in other OIML Recommendations (a printing device is considered as such).	02306

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1000.	indicating device (of a weighing instrument)	according to 3.3.3 of R 61-1:2017,	<p>part of the load measuring device that displays the value of a weighing result in units of mass and may additionally e.g., display the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• differences between mass of a load and some reference value,</li> <li>• value of the mass of the fill(s) and /or related quantities,</li> <li>• parameters of a number of consecutive weighings</li> </ul>		03106
1001.	indicating measuring instrument	according to 3.13 of D 5-1:2022,	<p>measuring instrument providing an output signal carrying information about the value of the quantity being measured</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Voltmeter, micrometer, thermometer, electronic balance.</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> An indicating measuring instrument may provide a record of its indication.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> An output signal may be presented in visual or acoustic for. It may also be transmitted to one more other devices.</p>	03107
1002.	indicating device with a differentiated scale division	according to T.2.9.1 of R 51-1:2006,	digital indicating device of which the last figure after the decimal sign is clearly differentiated from the other figures		00602
1003.	indicating device with a differentiated scale division	according to T.2.5.4 of R 76-1:2006,	digital indicating device of which the last figure after the decimal sign is clearly differentiated from other figures		00916

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1004.	indicating device, display	according to 2.1.12 of R 46-1:2012,	part of the meter that displays the measurement results either continuously or on demand	<i>Note:</i> An indicating device may also be used to display other relevant information.	02291
1005.	indicating or displaying device	according to 3.1.6 of R 137:2012,	part of the gas meter which displays the measurement results, either continuously or on demand	<i>Note:</i> A printing device, which provides an indication at the end of the measurement, is not an indicating device.	02651
1006.	indicating unit	according to 2.3 of R 115:1995,	an indicating unit is the component of a thermometer that processes the output signal of the temperature sensor and displays the measured temperature		01511
1007.	indicating unit	according to 2.4 of R 114:1995,	an indicating unit is the component of a thermometer that processes the output signal of the temperature sensor and displays the measured temperature		01508

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1008.	indication	according to 0.4.1 of R 106-1:2011,	quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system [VIM 4.1]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> An indication may be presented in visual or acoustic form or may be transferred to another device. An indication is often given by the position of a pointer on the display for analog outputs, a displayed or printed number for digital outputs, a code pattern for code outputs, or an assigned quantity value for material measures.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> An indication and a corresponding value of the quantity being measured are not necessarily values of quantities of the same kind.</p>	02600
1009.	indication	according to 3.1.1 of R 39-1:2022,	quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system [OIML V 2-200:2012, 4.1; OIML V 1:2013, 0.03]		03108
1010.	indication	according to 3.5 of D 11:2013,	quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system [VIM 4.1][VIML 0.03]		02219
1011.	indication	according to 2.1.11 of R 129-1:2020,	quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system [VIM 4.1]		03109

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1012.	indication (of a measuring instrument)	according to T.4.1 of R 107-1:2007,	value of a quantity provided by a measuring instrument [VIM: 1993, 3.2]	<i>Note:</i> “Indication”, “indicate” or “indicating” include both displaying, and/or printing.	01374
1013.	indication by adding mass values and calculating pressure	according to 2.3.2 of R 110:1994,	the indication obtained by adding the mass values of the loaded weights and making the relevant calculation of the value of the measured pressure		01428
1014.	indication by adding pressure values	according to 2.3.1 of R 110:1994,	the indication obtained by adding the pressure values stated on the loaded weights		01427
1015.	indication of an instrument	according to T.1.10 of R 51-1:2006,	value of a quantity provided by a measuring instrument		00573
1016.	indications of an instrument	according to T.1.3 of R 76-1:2006,	value of a quantity provided by a measuring instrument	<i>Note:</i> “Indication”, “indicate” or “indicating” includes both displaying and/or printing.	00889
1017.	indication of a measuring instrument	according to 3.5.1 of R 61-1:2017,	quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or measuring system (VIM, 4.1)	<i>Note:</i> “Indication”, “indicate” or “indicating” include both displaying, and/or printing.	03663

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1018.	indication of a measuring instrument	according to 2.4.1 of R 150-1:2020,	quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or measuring system [VIML:2013, 0.03]	<i>Note:</i> “Indication”, “indicate” or “indicating” include both displaying, and/or printing.	03112
1019.	indicator	according to T.8 of R 125:1998,	a device which displays the mass calculated by the processor and other quantities. It may or may not be part of the processor		01622
1020.	indicator	according to T.2.2.2 of R 76-1:2006,	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, and which further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		00898
1021.	indicator	according to T.2.7.2 of R 51-1:2006,	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, and which further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		00586
1022.	indicator	according to T.2.7.2 of R 107-1:2007,	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, and that further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		01343

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1023.	indicator	according to 0.2.6.4 of R 106-1:2011,	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analogue-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and displays the weighing result		02548
1024.	indicator	according to 3.3.11.2 of R 61-1:2017,	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analogue-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and displays the weighing result		03664
1025.	indicator	according to 2.1.4 of R 129-1:2020,	device that displays the measures dimension and any associated quantities		03110
1026.	indicator	according to 2.2.8.5 of R 150-1:2020,	electronic device that may perform the analogue-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the force receptor, and further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		03111
1027.	indirect method (verification)	according to 2.10 of R 39:2006,	process for verifying that the hardness measuring performance of the Rockwell hardness machine is within maximum permissible errors by conducting hardness measurements using reference test blocks		00388

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1028.	individual prepackage error	according to 2.1.2.2 of R 87:2016,	difference between the actual quantity of product in a prepackage and the nominal quantity of that prepackage	<i>Note:</i> The individual prepackage error for a prepackage “i” is designated by the symbol $E_i$ or $e_i$ and can be calculated by $E_i = Q_i - Q_{nom}$ or by $e_i = q_i - Q_{nom}$ where $Q_{nom}$ is the nominal quantity.	02493
1029.	infeed device	according to 2.2.12 of R 150-1:2020,	device which provides a supply of product from bulk to the weighing module that may operate in one or more stages		03113
1030.	infeed mass flowrate	according to 2.3.5.3 of R 150-1:2020,	mass flowrate of product from a preceding feeding device onto force receptor		03114
1031.	influence factor	according to T.i.3 of R 117-1:2019,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system, as specified in this Recommendation		01578
1032.	influence factor	according to 2.52 of R 80-1:2009,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions specified in 5.1.1.		02291
1033.	influence factor	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions specified in 5.1.1.		03116



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1034.	influence factor	according to 4 of R 124:1997,	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument specified in the appropriate International Recommendation (D 11 clause T.12.1)		01609
1035.	influence factor	according to T.5.1.1 of R 51-1:2006,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00665
1036.	influence factor	according to 3.6.1.1 of R 61-1:2017	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument (VIML, 5.18)		03117
1037.	influence factor	according to 0.5.1.1 of R 106-1:2011,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		02617
1038.	influence factor	according to T.5.1.1 of R 107-1:2007,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.13.1]		01397
1039.	influence factor	according to T.5.1.1 of R 134:2006,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		01829

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1040.	influence factor	according to T.5.1.1 of R 136-1:2004,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		01916
1041.	influence factor	mass flowrate 2.5.1.1 of R 50-1:2014,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument [OIML D 11, 3.13.1] [4]	<i>Note:</i> The variation of an indication as a consequence of an influence factor is considered an error and not a fault.	03115
1042.	influence factor	according to T.6.1.1 of R 76-1:2006,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00987
1043.	influence factor	according to 3.15.1 of D 11:2013,	influence quantity having a value which ranges within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [VIML 5.18]	<i>Note 1:</i> The rated operating conditions shall be in conformity with the applicable requirements specified in the applicable Recommendation.  <i>Note 2:</i> The variation of an indication as a consequence of an influence factor is considered an error and not a fault.	02230

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1044.	influence factor	according to 3.8.2 R 60-1:2021,	influence quantity having a value which ranges within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [VIML 5.17]	(For notes, refer to the VIML)	03118
1045.	influence factor	according to 2.3.2 of R 35-1:2007,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00375
1046.	influence factor	according to 3.4.2 of R 139-1:2022,	influence quantity having a value which ranges within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [OIML V 1:2013,5.18]		03119
1047.	influence factor	according to 3.4.2 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>influence quantity</i> (3.4.1) having a value within the <i>rated operating condition(s)</i> (3.4.4) of a meter specified in this part of ISO 4064/OIML R 49 [SOURCE: OIML D11:2013, 3.15.1, [8] modified — “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”; “specified in this part of ISO 4064/OIML R49” is added; original notes removed.]		02422
1048.	influence factor	according to T.29.1 of R 125:1998,	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument specified in this Recommendation		01647

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1049.	influence factor	according to T.3.2 of R 140:2007,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system as specified in this Recommendation		02093
1050.	influence factor	according to 3.24 of R 85-1:2008,	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the ALG		02322
1051.	influence factor	according to 3.26 of R 81:1998,	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system, as specified in this Recommendation		01035
1052.	influence factor	according to 3.26 of R 99-1:2008,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the instrument [Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.13.1]		02360
1053.	influence factor	according to 4.7 of R 75-1:2002,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions		00857
1054.	influence factor	according to 2.3.9 of R 129-1:2020,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument, specified in this Recommendation		03120
1055.	influence factor	according to 2.2.24 of R 46-1:2012,	influence quantity having a value which ranges within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument [OIML V1:2013, 5.18]		02323

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1056.	influence factor	according to 2.5.1.1 of R 150-1:2020,	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument	<i>Note:</i> The variation of an indication as a consequence of an influence factor is considered an error and not a fault.  [Adapted from VIML:2013, 5.18 – part of note omitted]	03121
1057.	influence factor (OIML V 1 [1], 5.18)	according to 3.5.8 of R 91-1:2025,	influence quantity having a value which ranges within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument		03765
1058.	influence quantity	according to T.29 of R 125:1998,	a quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring instrument  (VIM:1993, 2.7)		01646
1059.	influence quantity	according to 2.46 of R 80-1:2009,	quantity which is not the object of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the Tank		02285
1060.	influence quantity	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	quantity which is not the object of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the Tank		03122

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1061.	influence quantity	according to 3 of R 124:1997,	a quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring instrument  (VIM:1993, clause 2.7 or D 11 clause T.12)		01608
1062.	influence quantity	according to 0.5.1 of R 106-1:2011,	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement		02616
1063.	influence quantity	according to 2.3.1 of R 35-1:2007,	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the values of the measurand or the indication of the instrument		00374
1064.	influence quantity	according to 3.4.1 of R 49-1:2024,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result  [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V2-200:2012 (VIM) 2.52 [1],.modified – original examples and notes removed; “EXAMPLE” added]  EXAMPLE: The ambient temperature of the meter is an influence quantity, whereas the temperature of the water passing through the meter affects the measurand.		02421

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1065.	influence quantity	according to 3.4.1 of R 137:2012,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but that affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result (VIM 2.52)		02690
1066.	influence quantity	according to 3.4.1 of R 139-1:2022,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.52] [OIML V 1:2013, 0.07]		03123
1067.	influence quantity	according to 3.8.3 of R 60-1:2021,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM 2.52]	(For examples and notes, refer to the VIM [2])	03124
1068.	influence quantity	according to T.3.1 of R 140:2007,	quantity that is not the measurand but which affects the result of the measurement [VIM:1993, 2.7]		02092

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1069.	influence quantity	according to 3.6.1 of R 61-1:2017,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result (VIM 2.52)		03125
1070.	influence quantity	according to T.5.1 of R 51-1:2006,	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement [VIM:1993,2.7]		00664
1071.	influence quantity	according to T.5.1 of R 107-1:2007,	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement [VIM: 1993, 2.10]	<i>Note:</i> An influence quantity does not affect the actual mass of the load being weighed, but affects the value (weighing result) indicated by the instrument.	01396
1072.	influence quantity	according to T.5.1 of R 134:2003,	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the instrument		01828
1073.	influence quantity	according to T.5.1 of R 136-1:2004,	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measurement instrument [VIM:1993,2.7]		01915



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1074.	influence quantity	according to 2.5.1 of R 50-1:2014,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but that affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM, 2.52]		03126
1075.	influence quantity	according to T.6.1 of R 76-1:2006,	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the values of the measurand or the indication of the Instrument		00986
1076.	influence quantity	according to 2.17 of R 144-1:2013,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but that affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM, 2.52] [1]		02772
1077.	influence quantity	according to T.i.2 of R 117-1:2007,	quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring system		03127
1078.	influence quantity	according to 2.18 of R 143:2009,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but that affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM:2007, 2.5]		02144

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1079.	influence quantity	according to 2.3.8 of R 129-1:2020,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM 2.52]		03128
1080.	influence quantity	according to 3.15 of D 11:2013,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM 2.52][VIML 0.07]	<p><i>Note:</i> An influence quantity is not related to the measurand but is a quantity that affects the result of the measurement as indicated by the equipment under test (EUT).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> The temperature of a measuring instrument is an influence quantity, but the temperature of the measured object (used as a reference for determining the fault or the error) is not. This influence of the environment on this measured object may need to be taken into consideration as a contributor in the definition of the measurand.</p>	02229
1081.	influence quantity	according to 3.23 of R 85-1:2008,	quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the ALG		02321

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1082.	influence quantity	according to 3.24 of R 99-1:2008,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM:2007, 2.52]		02358
1083.	influence quantity	according to 3.25 of R 81:1998,	a quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but that can influence the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring system (VIM:1993, 2.7).		01034
1084.	influence quantity	according to 4.6 of R 75-1:2002,	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement [VIM:1993, 2.7]		00856

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1085.	influence quantity	according to 2.2.23 of R 46-1:2012,	quantity that, in direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [OIML V2:200:2012, 2.52]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The concept of influence quantity is understood to include values associated with measurement standards, reference materials and reference data upon which the result of a measurement may depend, as well as phenomena such as short-term measuring instrument fluctuations and quantities such as ambient temperature, barometric pressure and humidity.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In the GUM [5], the concept ‘influence quantity’ is defined as in the second edition of the VIM, covering not only the quantities affecting the measuring system, as in the definition above, but also those quantities that affect the quantities actually measured. Also, in the GUM this concept is not restricted to direct measurements. [OIML V2-200:2012, 2.52, Note 2]</p>	02322

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1086.	influence quantity	according to 2.5.1 of R 150-1:2020,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result [VIM 2.52]		03129
1087.	influence quantity (OIML V 1 [1], 0.07)	according to 3.5.7 of R 91-1:2025,	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result	<i>Note:</i> For speed meters the following quantities are examples of influence quantities: ambient temperature, measurement angle, acceleration of measured vehicle, distance and speed of other vehicles on the same or neighbouring lanes.	03766
1088.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.24 of R 125:1998,	the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests		01641
1089.	initial intrinsic error	according to 2.55 of R 80-1:2009,	intrinsic error as determined prior to each performance tests		02294
1090.	initial intrinsic error	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	intrinsic error as determined prior to each performance tests		03130
1091.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.5.2.3 of R 61-1:2017,	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations (VIML, 5.11)		03131

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1092.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.4.2.3 of R 134:2006,	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		03132
1093.	initial intrinsic error	according to 0.4.4.3 of R 106-1:2011,	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		02609
1094.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.5.5.3 of R 76-1:2006,	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to the performance and span stability tests		00979
1095.	initial intrinsic error	according to 4.9.3 of R 75-1:2002,	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability tests		00861
1096.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.4.3.4 of R 51-1:2006,	intrinsic error of an instrument, as determined prior to the performance and span stability tests		00657
1097.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.4.5.4 of R 107-1:2007,	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to the performance and span stability test		01390
1098.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.2.7 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>intrinsic error</i> (3.2.6) of a meter as determined prior to <i>performance test(s)</i> (3.4.6) and <i>durability</i> (3.2.10) evaluations  [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.9, [8], modified — “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”]		02399

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1099.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.2.15 of R 140:2007,	intrinsic error as determined prior to all performance tests		02081
1100.	initial intrinsic error	according to 2.3.3 of R 129-1:2020,	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests [VIML 5.11]		03133
1101.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.5.3 of R 50-1:2014,	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations [OIML D 11, 3.8]		03134
1102.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.21 of R 81:1998,	intrinsic error as determined prior to any of the performance tests		01030
1103.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.31 of R 85-1:2008,	error of an ALG as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		02329
1104.	initial intrinsic error	according to T.e.4.6 of R 117-1:2019,	intrinsic error as determined prior to all performance tests		03135
1105.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.9 of D 11:2013,	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		02223

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1106.	initial intrinsic error	according to 2.2.21 of R 46-1:2012,	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations [OIML V1:2013, 5.11]		02321
1107.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.7.8 of R 60-1:2021	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations [VIML 5.11]		03136
1108.	initial intrinsic error	according to 3.1.16 of R 126-1:2021	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations [VIML:2013, 5.11]		03137
1109.	initial intrinsic error	according to 2.4.5.2 of R 150-1:2020	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		03148
1110.	initial intrinsic error (OIML V 1 [1], 5.11)	according to 3.5.4 of R 91-1:2025	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		03767
1111.	initial position	according to T of R 53:1982,	position of the reference point at a pressure equal to zero		00686



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1112.	initial verification	according to 2.18.1 of R 111-1:2004,	series of tests and visual examinations carried out before the equipment/weight is put into service to determine whether a weight or weight set has been manufactured to replicate a given type and conforms to that type and to regulations, and that its metrological characteristics lie within the limits required for initial verification of copies of that type. If the weights or weight set pass all the tests and examinations, it is given legal character by its acceptance as evidenced by stamping and/or the issuing of a certificate of verification  (Adapted from OIML D 20 Initial and subsequent verification of measuring instruments and processes (1988))		01469
1113.	initial verification	according to 2.5 of D 15:1986,	the verification of a new measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VML 2.4.2].		00262
1114.	initial verification	according to 2.11 of D 16:2011,	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VIML 2.15]		02264
1115.	initial verification	according to 2.12 of D 9:2004,	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VIML, 15]		00194

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1116.	initial verification	according to 3.1.6 of D 34:2019,	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [from VIML, 2.12 [3]]		03138
1117.	initial verification	according to 3.1.5 of R 126-1:2021,	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously (OIML V 1, 2.12)		03139
1118.	initial verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.5 of D 27:2001,	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VIML 2.15]		00167
1119.	initial zero setting device	according to T.2.10.8.4 of R 51-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		00615
1120.	initial zero-setting device	according to T.2.4.1.4 of R 134:2003,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		01801
1121.	initial zero-setting device	according to T.2.7.2.4 of R 76-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		00923

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1122.	initial zero-setting device	according to 3.3.4.4 of R 61-1:2017,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on or reset and before it is ready for use		03140
1123.	initial zero-setting device	according to T.2.4.4 of R 107-1:2007,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		01337
1124.	injection device	according to 3.1 of R 113:1994,	the means of introducing a sample into the column		01488
1125.	injection device	according to 3.2 of R 83:2006,	means by which a portion of a sample is introduced into the gas chromatographic column		01062
1126.	injection device	according to 3.2 of R 82:2006,	means by which a sample is introduced into the gas chromatographic column		01046
1127.	injection device for the instrument	according to 2.1 of R 112:1994,	the means of introducing a sample into the column		01473
1128.	in-line meter	according to 3.1.13 of R 49-1:2024,	type of meter that is fitted into a closed conduit by means of the meter end connections provided	<i>Note:</i> The end connections may be flanged or threaded.	02381
1129.	in-motion (dynamic) test	according to 0.6.2 of R 106-1:2011,	test with reference wagons that are in motion on the load receptor to determine an error		02639

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1130.	in-motion test	according to T.6.2 of R 134:2003,	test with reference vehicles that are in motion on the load receptor to determine an error		01834
1131.	innage height	according to T.8 of R 95:1990,	the distance between the dipping datum point and the free surface of the liquid, measured along the vertical measurement axis		01144
1132.	input measurement signal	according to 2.5 of R 144-1:2013,	measurement signal functionally related to the measurand – the volume fraction of a component to be measured, which enters the input of a measuring instrument, a measuring channel or a separate converter component		02756
1133.	input measurement signal	according to 2.5 of R 143:2009,	measurement signal functionally related to the measurand – the volume fraction of a component to be measured, which enters the input of a measuring instrument, a measuring channel or a separate converter component		02127

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1134.	in-service surveillance (alternatively “field surveillance”)	according to 2.25 of D 16:2011,	form of metrological supervision aimed at establishing that a measuring instrument in use in the field complies with the statutory requirements	<p><i>Note 1:</i> “Field surveillance” should not only cover the instrument itself but also the user, to evaluate the proper use of the instrument.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> on the relation between market surveillance and field surveillance:</p> <p>Both types of surveillance can in principle overlap but where a conformity assessment of a measuring instrument indicates that the findings can be directly related to the responsibilities of manufacturers or their representatives, the matter should be dealt with by market surveillance</p>	02278
1135.	inspection	according to 2.8 of D 9:2004,	function of an investigation to ascertain that the legal requirements related to the matter under investigation are observed.		00190

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1136.	inspection	according to 3.1.7 of D 34:2019,	examination of product design, product, process or installation and determination of its conformity with specific requirements or, on the basis of professional judgment, with general requirements (from ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 4.3 [2] and VIML, A.11 [3])		03174
1137.	inspection	according to 3.1 of D 37:2022,	Inspection is the examination of product (see G.3.2-1 and determination of its conformity with the applicable OIML Recommendation(s). OIML guidance to subclause 3.2 (G.3.1-1)		03141
1138.	inspection body	according to 3.5 of D 37:2022,	For the purposes of the OIML-CS, an Inspection Body is OIML Issuing Authority approved by the OIML-CS management Committee. The Inspection Body has used compliance with ISO/IEC 17020 and the additional requirements specifies in OIML-CS Procedural Document PD-03 <i>Application and approval of OIML Issuing Authorities, Utilizers and Associates</i> to demonstrate their competence. OIML guidance to subclause 3.5 (G.3.5-1)		03142
1139.	inspection body	according to 3.9 of D 10:2022,	body that performs inspection (ISO/IEC 17020, 3.5)	<i>Note:</i> An inspection body can be an organisation, or part of an organisation.	03143

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1140.	inspection system	according to 3.6 of D 37:2022,	No OIML guidance		03144
1141.	inspection scheme	according to 3.7 of D 37:2022,	For the purposes of the OIML-CS, the specified requirements are those in OIML Recommendations and the rules and procedures are those detailed in OIML B 18 and the OIML-CS Operational and Procedural Documents OIML guidance to subclause 3.7 (G.3.7-1)		03145
1142.	inspection lot	according to 2.1.4 of R 87:2016,	identified group of prepackages which will be inspected against the requirements of this Recommendation	<i>Note 1:</i> The symbol “ <i>N</i> ” is used to designate the lot size. <i>Note 2:</i> Upper case letters are used as symbols related to the inspection lot in this Recommendation. <i>Note 3:</i> An inspection lot is sometimes referred to as a batch.	02497
1143.	instability of the calibration characteristic	according to 2.6 of R 48:2004,	variation in the temperature of a tungsten ribbon. The temperature instability is characterized by a temperature equivalent to the current change in the lamp circuit per 1 hour		00406

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1144.	installation effect	according to T.2.19 of R 140:2007,	any difference in performance of the metering module arising between the calibration under ideal conditions and actual conditions of use. This difference may be caused by different flow conditions due to velocity profile, perturbations, or by different working regimes (pulsation, intermittent flow, alternating flow, vibrations, etc.)		02088
1145.	instantaneous field of view (IFOV)	according to 2.8 of R 141:2008,	space angle within which the infrared radiation is detected by one photosensitive element of the photodetector		02112
1146.	instantaneous force indicating device	according to 2.4.2.1 of R 150-1:2020,	device that indicates the actual force at a given time effected on the force receptor expressed as its quantity value or as a percentage of maximum capacity, Max, or alternatively as a quantity converted to mass values		03151
1147.	instantaneous load indicating device	according to 2.4.2.1 of R 50-1:2014	device that indicates the percentage of the maximum capacity, Max, or the mass of the load acting on the weighing module at a given time		03146
1148.	instrument detection limit (IDL)	according to 3.6 of R 100-1:2013,	figure of merit which is calculated as three times the observed standard deviation of the baseline noise, established by measuring the output signal from a blank test solution free of interferents		02517



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1149.	instrument that weighs dynamically	according to T.3.4.6 of R 51-1:2006,	instrument that operates with a non-stable equilibrium based measuring system during the mass determining process while the load transport system is in motion (e.g. where the load transport system is moving; checkweighers fitted with a load receptor on which the load slides; or vehicle mounted or incorporated catchweighers where the load receptor is in motion)		00646
1150.	instrument that weighs statically	according to T.3.4.5 of R 51-1:2006,	instrument that operates with a stable equilibrium (T.3.2.5) based measuring system during the mass determining process, when the load transport system has stopped or, in the case of vehicle mounted or incorporated catchweighers, when the load receptor is stationary		00645
1151.	instrument with price scales	according to T.1.2.7 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument that indicates the price to pay by means of price charts or scales related to a range of unit prices		00882
1152.	instrumental drift	according to 2.23 of R 144-1:2013,	continuous or incremental change over time in the indication, due to changes in the metrological properties of a measuring instrument [VIM, 4.21] [1]	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, “drift” means a change in the indication which occurs during a stated period of time at a given concentration of CO, NO and NO <sub>2</sub> in a sample to be analyzed.	02778

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1153.	instrumental drift	according to 2.24 of R 143:2009,	continuous or incremental change over time in the indication, due to changes in the metrological properties of a measuring instrument.	<i>Note 1:</i> In this Recommendation, “drift” means a change in the indication which occurs during a stated period of time at a given concentration of SO <sub>2</sub> in a sample to be analyzed. <i>Note 2:</i> . [VIM:2007, 4.21]	02150
1154.	(instrumental) drift	according to 3.2.22 of R 137:2012,	continuous or incremental change over time in indication, due to changes in the metrological properties of a measuring instrument (VIM 4.21)		02678
1155.	instrumental drift	according to 3.10 of D 10:2022	continuous or incremental change over time in indication, due to changes in metrological properties of measuring instrument (VIM3, 4.21)	<i>Note:</i> Instrumental drift is related neither to a change in quantity being measured nor to a change of any recognized influence quantity.	03147
1156.	integrity of programs, data or parameters	according to 2.2.8 of R 146-1:2016,	assurance that the programs, data or parameters have not been subjected to any unauthorized or unintended changes while in use, transfer, storage, repair or maintenance		02806

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1157.	integrity of programs, data or parameters	according to 2.3.10 of R 59-1:2016,	assurance that the programs, data or parameters have not been subjected to any unauthorized or unintended changes during their use, transfer, storage, repair or maintenance		02475
1158.	integrity (of software, measurement data, or parameters)	according to 3.2.25 of D 31:2023,	assurance that the software, measurement data, or parameters have not been subjected to any unintentional, accidental or inadmissible changes while in use, transfer, storage, repair or maintenance	<i>Note:</i> Software may include parameters and data, see 3.2.70.	03149
1159.	integrity (of programs, data, or parameters)	according to 3.3.7 of R 126-1:2021	assurance that the programs, data, or parameters have not been subjected to any unauthorised or unintended changes while in use, transfer, storage, repair or maintenance (OIML D 31, 3.1.21)		03161
1160.	intercomparison solution	according to 2.15 of R 135:2004,	solution used in an external quality assessment scheme. The assigned reference value of absorbance of this solution is known to the external quality assessment scheme organizer only		01854
1161.	interface	according to 2.2.5 of R 21:2007,	electronic, optical, radio or other hardware and software connection means that enables information to be automatically passed between several measuring instruments or devices or between several different software modules		00348

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1162.	interface	according to T.2.9 of R 107-1:2007,	electronic, optical, radio or other hardware or software that enables information to be automatically passed between instruments and modules		01354
1163.	interface	according to 3.3.8 of R 61-1:2017,	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 (OIML D 31)		03665
1164.	interface	according to 3.2.26 of D 31:2023,	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 [ISO 2382-9:2015] [4]		03150
1165.	interface	according to 2.2.11 of R 150-1:2020,	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 [OIML D 31, 3.1.27]		03157

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1166.	interface	according to 3.3.7 of R 126-1:2021,	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 [OIML D 31, 3.1.22]		03160
1167.	intermittent automatic checking facility checking facility of type I	according to 3.2.15.2 of R 139-1:2022,	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles [OIML D 11:2013, 3.19.1.2]		03152
1168.	intermittent automatic checking facility type I automatic checking facility	according to 3.5.7 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>automatic checking facility</i> (3.5.5) that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013 3.19.1.2, [8], , modified — Synonym presentation.]		02440
1169.	intermittent automatic checking facility (Type I)	according to T.34.1.2 of R 125:1998,	an automatic checking facility operating at certain time intervals or over a fixed number of measurement cycles		01656
1170.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to 2.59 of R 80-1:2009,	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		02298

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1171.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		03153
1172.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to 3.19.1.2 of D 11:2013,	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		02238
1173.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to 3.30.2 of R 99-1:2008,	automatic checking facility operating at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles [adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.1.2]		02366
1174.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to T.c.2.3 of R 117-1:2019,	automatic checking facility operating at least once, either at the beginning or at the end of each measurement operation		03154
1175.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to 3.13 of R 85-1:2008,	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		02311
1176.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to A.1.7 of R 60:2021 - Annexes	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles (OIML D 11, 3.19.1.2)		03175

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1177.	intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	according to 3.30 of R 81:1998,	an automatic checking facility that operates at least once, either at the beginning or end of each measurement operation		01039
1178.	intermittent automatic checking facility (Type I)	according to T.4.5 of R 140:2007,	automatic checking facility intervening at certain time or quantity intervals		02103
1179.	internal adjustment facility	according to 3.12 of R 99-1:2008,	facility to adjust the instrument to a designated value without the use of an external reference gas		02345
1180.	internal adjustment means	according to 2.10 of R 144-1:2013,	means to adjust the gas analyzer without the use of a CGM		02765
1181.	internal adjustment means	according to 2.10 of R 143:2009,	means to adjust the gas analyzer without the use of a CGM		02136
1182.	internal clock	according to 2.2.8.2 of R 150-1:2020,	electronic device that keeps time and is used for the calculation of the measurement results		03158
1183.	internal floating roof	according to T.12 of R 125:1998,	a tank roof which floats freely on the surface of the liquid in a tank fitted with a fixed external roof. At low levels the weight of the roof is taken on its supports on the tank bottom		01628

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1184.	International System of Units SI	according to 3.1 of D 5:2022,	system of units, based on the International System of Quantities, their names and symbols, including a series of prefixes and their names and symbols, together with rules for their use, adopted by the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM)	For notes see [VIM, 1.16]	03155
1185.	interruptible and non-interruptible measuring system	according to T.i.4 of R 117-1:2019,	an interruptible measuring system is a measuring system in which the liquid flow can be stopped easily and rapidly (this does not include an emergency stop). In other cases, the measuring system is considered to be non-interruptible		03156
1186.	interruptible cumulative measurement	according to 3.2.27 of D 31:2019	process of cumulative measurement of the quantity value of a measurand that can be easily and rapidly stopped during normal operation	<i>Note 1:</i> Examples include: a) discontinuous totalising automatic weighing instrument, b) fuel dispenser.  <i>Note 2:</i> See also non-interruptible cumulative measurement (3.2.48).	03159
1187.	interval meter	according to 2.1.2 of R 46-1:2012,	electricity meter which displays and stores the result as measured in predetermined time intervals		02281
1188.	intraocular pressure (IOP)	according to 1.2 of R 145-1:2015,	pressure within the eye front chamber, given in millimetres of mercury (mmHg) or kilopascals (kPa)		02781



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1189.	intrinsic error	according to T.23 of R 125:1998,	the error of a measuring instrument used under reference conditions (VIM:1993, 5.24)		01640
1190.	intrinsic error	according to 2.54 of R 80-1:2009,	error (of the indicated volume) of a measuring system used under reference conditions		02293
1191.	intrinsic error	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	error (of the indicated volume) of a measuring system used under reference conditions		03162
1192.	intrinsic error	according to 8 of R 124:1997,	the error of an instrument used under reference conditions (VIM:1993, clause 5.24 or D 11 clause T.6)		01613
1193.	intrinsic error	according to 3.5.2.2 of R 61-1:2017,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions VIML, 0.06		03163
1194.	intrinsic error	according to T.4.2.2 of R 134:2006,	error of an instrument determined under reference conditions. [VIM 5.24]		03164
1195.	intrinsic error	according to 0.4.4.2 of R 106-1:2011,	error of an instrument determined under reference conditions [VIM 5.24]		02608

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1196.	intrinsic error	according to T.5.5.2 of R 76-1:2006,	error of an instrument determined under reference conditions [VIM: 1993, 5.4]		00978
1197.	intrinsic error	according to T.4.3.3 of R 51-1:2006,	error of an instrument, determined under reference conditions [VIM:1993 5.24]		00656
1198.	intrinsic error	according to T.4.5.3 of R 107-1:2007,	error of an instrument, determined under reference conditions [VIM: 1993, 5.24]		01389
1199.	intrinsic error	according to 2.2.4 of R 59-1:2016,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [OIML D11, 3.8]		02461
1200.	intrinsic error	according to 3.2.6 of R 137:2012,	error determined under reference conditions (OIML D 11, 3.7)		02662
1201.	intrinsic error	according to 3.2.6 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>error</i> (3.2.4) of a meter determined under <i>reference condition(s)</i> (3.4.5) [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013 3.8, [8], , modified — “meter” replaces “measuring instrument”]		02398
1202.	intrinsic error	according to 3.1.9 of R 139-1:2022,	error of indication determined under reference conditions [OIML V 1:2013, 0.06]		03165

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1203.	intrinsic error	according to 2.2.9 of R 146-1:2016,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [OIML D11:2013, 3.7]	<i>Note:</i> The grain sample would also be at the reference conditions.	02807
1204.	intrinsic error	according to 2.14 of R 144-1:2013,	error of a gas analyzer, determined under reference conditions		02769
1205.	intrinsic error	according to T.4.2 of R 136-1:2004,	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions [VIM:1993, 5.24]		01905
1206.	intrinsic error	according to 2.4.5.1 of R 50-1:2014,	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions [OIML D 11, 3.7]		03166
1207.	intrinsic error	according to T.2.14 of R 140:2007,	error determined under reference conditions		02080
1208.	intrinsic error	according to 2.14 of R 143:2009,	error of a gas analyzer, determined under reference conditions		02140
1209.	intrinsic error	according to 3.1.15 of R 126-1:2021,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [adapter from OIML V 1, 0.06]		03167

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1210.	intrinsic error	according to 2.3.2 of R 129-1:2020	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions [VIML 0.06]		03168
1211.	intrinsic error	according to 2.28 of R 135:2004,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions	<i>Note 1:</i> The initial intrinsic error is the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations (see 2.32). [VIM:1993, 5.24]	01867
1212.	intrinsic error	according to 3.18 of R 99-1:2008,	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions		02352
1213.	intrinsic error	according to 3.20 of R 81:1998,	the error of a measuring system under reference conditions		01029
1214.	intrinsic error	according to 3.30 of R 85-1:2008,	error of an ALG determined under reference conditions		02328
1215.	intrinsic error	according to T.e.4.5 of R 117-1:2019,	error (of indication) of a measuring system or its components used under reference conditions		03169
1216.	intrinsic error	according to 3.8 of D 11:2013,	error of indication determined under reference conditions [VIML 0.06]		02222

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1217.	intrinsic error	according to 2.2.20 of R 46-1:2012,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [OIML V1:2013, 0.06]		02320
1218.	intrinsic error	according to 3.2.28 of D 31:20230,	error of indication, determined under reference conditions [OIML V 1:2022, 0.06 ]		03170
1219.	intrinsic error	according to 2.2.20 of R 46-1:2012,	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions [VIML:2013, 0.06]		03171
1220.	intrinsic error [OIML D 11, 3.8]	according to 3.27 of R 142-1:2025,	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions		03717
1221.	intrinsic error (OIML V 1 [1], 0.06)	according to 3.5.3 of R 91-1:2025,	error of indication, determined under reference conditions		03768
1222.	intrinsic error (of a measuring instrument)	according to 4.9.2 of R 75-1:2002,	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [VIM:1993, 5.24].		00860

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1223.	investigation	according to 2.6 of D 9:2004,	function of metrological supervision consisting of a systematic examination to determine compliance with legal requirements		00188
1224.	jurisdiction	according to 1.1.7 of D 19:1988,	<p>the sphere within which a particular government or a given agency of such a government has power to make or enforce law or regulation</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> The spheres of legal authority of (1) a particular national government, (2) a particular provincial government, (3) the legal metrology agency of a particular country, and the agency of a particular city government charged with enforcing pollution laws.</p>		00131
1225.	label	according to 2.1 of R 79:2015,	written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed or molded into, embossed on, appearing upon, included in, belonging to, or accompanying a prepackage containing any product for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving any information with respect to the product or to the contents of the prepackage		02480

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1226.	laboratory	according to 3.11 of D 10:2022,	body of performs one ore more the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- testing;</li> <li>- calibration;</li> <li>- sampling, associated with dubsequent testing or calibration</li> </ul> (ISO/IEC 17025, 3.6)		03176
1227.	laboratory accreditation	according to 1.1.9 of D 19:1988,	a formal recognition that a testing laboratory is competent to carry out specific tests or specific types of tests.	<i>Note</i> : The genetic term «accreditation» can cover the recognition of both the technical competence and the impartiality of a testing laboratory or only its technical competence. Accreditation is normally awarded following successful laboratory assessment and is followed by appropriate monitoring.	00133
1228.	lambda	according to 3.33 of R 99-1:2008,	dimensionless value representative of the burning efficiency of an engine in terms of the air/fuel ratio in the exhaust gases and determined with a referenced standardized formula		02369

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1229.	law of Bouguer-Lambert and Beer ( $A = \lg(1/\tau) = \epsilon bc$ )	according to 2.9 of R 135:2004,	absorbance $A$ is proportional to the optical path length $b$ and the amount of substance concentration $c$	<i>Note 1</i> : Conditions for validity: A beam of parallel monochromatic radiation traverses, at normal incidence, an absorbing medium with plane-parallel surfaces and which is homogeneous, isotropic, non-luminescent and non-scattering.  <i>Note 2</i> : Adapted from ISO 6286, clause 3.3.	01848
1230.	leather	according to T.1.6 of R 136-1:2004,	material prepared from the hides and skins of animals, by tanning and other ancillary processes, the result of which is a three dimensional, durable and hygroscopic material of varying thickness and softness		01885
1231.	legal character	according to 1.2.2 of D 20:1988,	the attribute of a measuring instrument whereby, having fulfilled all the administrative, metrological, and technical requirements of regulations, it is officially recognized to be legal for use in approved applications		00136



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1232.	legal control of measuring instruments	according to 3.1.10 of D 1:2012,	generic term used to globally designate legal operations to which measuring instruments may be subjected, e.g. type approval, verification, etc. [VIML 2.02]		02210
1233.	legal control of measuring instruments	according to 2.3 of D 16:2011,	generic term used to globally designate legal operations to which measuring instruments may be subjected, e.g. type approval, verification, etc. [VIML 2.2]		02256
1234.	legal control of measuring instruments	according to 3.25 of D 5:2022,	generic term used to globally designate legal operations to which measuring instruments may be subjected, e.g. type approval, verification, etc. [VIML 2.2]		03177
1235.	legal document	according to 3.1.1 of D 1:2012,	any legislative text adopted by, or by virtue of, government and/or parliament decision	<i>Note 1:</i> Legal documents may be primary legislation (for example named treaty, law or act) or secondary legislation (for example named decree, decision or regulation).  <i>Note 2:</i> “Legal document” is sometimes referred to as “Legal instrument”.	02201

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1236.	legal measuring instrument	according to 1 of D 3:1979,	a measuring instrument which conforms to all the prescribed legal requirements		00223
1237.	legal metrological control	according to 3.1.9 of D 1:2012,	the whole of legal metrology activities [VIML 2.01]	<i>Note:</i> Legal metrological control includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal control of measuring instruments,</li> <li>- legal metrological supervision, and</li> <li>- legal metrological expertise.</li> </ul>	02209
1238.	legal metrological control	according to 2.2 of D 16:2011,	the whole of legal metrology activities which contribute to metrological assurance [VIML 2.1]	<i>Note:</i> Legal metrological control includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal control of measuring instruments;</li> <li>- metrological supervision;</li> <li>- metrological expertise.</li> </ul>	02255
1239.	legal metrological control	according to 2.2 of D 27:2001,	whole of legal metrology activities which contribute to metrological assurance [VIML, 2.1]	<i>Note:</i> Legal metrological control includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal control of measuring instruments,</li> <li>- metrological supervision,</li> <li>- metrological assessment.</li> </ul>	00164

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1240.	legal metrological control	according to 2.4 of D 9:2004,	the whole of legal metrology activities which contribute to metrological assurance [VIML, 2.1]	<i>Note:</i> Legal metrological control includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal control of measuring instruments;</li> <li>- metrological supervision;</li> <li>- metrological expertise.</li> </ul>	00186
1241.	legal metrological control	according to 3.1.8 of D 34:2019,	the whole of legal metrology activities (from VIML, 2.01)	<i>Note:</i> Legal metrological control includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• legal control of measuring instruments,</li> <li>• metrological supervision, and</li> <li>• all the operations for the purpose of examining and demonstrating, e.g. to testify in a court of law, the condition of measuring instrument and to determine its metrological properties, amongst others by reference to the relevant statutory requirements</li> </ul>	03178

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1242.	legal metrological control	according to 3.24 of D 34:2019,	the whole of legal metrology activities [VIML, 2.01]	<p><i>Note:</i> Legal metrological control includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• legal control of measuring instruments,</li> <li>• metrological supervision,</li> <li>• all the operations for the purpose of examining and demonstrating, e.g. to testify in a court of law, the condition of measuring instrument and to determine its metrological properties, amongst others by reference to the relevant statutory requirements.</li> </ul>	03179
1243.	legal metrology	according to 2.1 of D 16:2011,	part of metrology related to activities which result from statutory requirements and concern measurement, units of measurement, measuring instruments and methods of measurement and which are performed by competent bodies [VIML 1.2]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The scope of legal metrology may be different from country to country.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The competent bodies responsible for legal metrology activities or part of these activities are usually called legal metrology services.</p>	02254

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1244.	legal metrology	according to 2.1 of D 9:2004,	part of metrology relating to activities which result from statutory requirements and concern measurement, units of measurement, measuring instruments and methods of measurement and which are performed by competent bodies [VIML, 1.2]		00183
1245.	legal metrology	according to 3.1.9 of D 34:2019,	practice and process of applying statutory and regulatory structure and enforcement to metrology (form VIML, 1.01)		03180
1246.	legal metrology	according to 3.1.2 of R 60-1:2021,	practice and process of applying statutory and regulatory structure and enforcement to metrology	(for notes, refer to the VIML)	03181

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1247.	legal metrology	according to 3.23 of D 5:2022	practice and process of applying statutory and regulatory structure and enforcement to metrology [VIML, 1.01]	<p><i>Note 1</i> The scope of legal metrology may be different from country to country.</p> <p><i>Note 2</i> Legal metrology includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- setting up legal requirements,</li> <li>- control/conformity assessment of regulated products and regulated activities,</li> <li>- supervision of regulated products and of regulated activities, and</li> <li>- providing the necessary infrastructure for the traceability of regulated measurements and measuring instruments to SI or national standards.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note 3</i> There are also regulations outside the area of legal metrology pertaining to the accuracy and correctness of measurement methods.</p>	03182

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1248.	legal metrology laboratory (legal metrology services)	according to 3.33 of D 5:2022	laboratory of an authorised institute responsible for a legal control of measuring instruments, e.g. type approval, verification, etc.	<p><i>Note 1</i> The recommended role of such an institute is described in detail in OIML D 1:2012, 3.2.2.3 [10].</p> <p><i>Note 2</i> Legal metrology laboratories are generally laboratories of the state legal metrology services or private metrology laboratories charged (authorised) by the national (legal) metrology authority to carry out legal control of measuring instruments within a defined scope.</p>	03183
1249.	legal metrology officer	according to 2.1 of D 14:2004,	agent appointed by the state or a local authority, or having a similar legal status, responsible for the execution of various tasks defined within the framework of the application of laws and regulations in the field of legal metrology		00118

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1250.	legally controlled measuring instrument	according to 2.3 of D 9:2004,	(hereinafter referred to as “measuring instrument”): measuring instrument which conforms to prescribed requirements, in particular legal metrological requirements [VIML, 4.3]	<i>Note:</i> For the purposes of this Document the following instruments may fall under legal control according to national regulations: measuring instruments, coin counting machines, medical measuring instruments, water dispensing machines, timing instruments in vehicle washes.	00185
1251.	legally controlled measuring instrument	according to 2.7 of D 16:2011,	measuring instrument which conforms to prescribed requirements, in particular legal metrological requirements [VIML 4.3]	<i>Note 1:</i> For the purposes of this Document the following instruments may fall under control according to national regulations: measuring instruments, coin counting machines, medical measuring instruments, water dispensing machines, timing instruments in vehicle washers.  <i>Note 2:</i> Legally controlled measuring instrument is hereafter referred to as a “measuring instrument”.	02260



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1252.	legally relevant	according to 2.2.40 of R 46-1:2012,	attribute of a part of a measuring instrument, device or software subject to legal control [OIML V1:2013, 4.08]		02339
1253.	legally relevant	according to 0.1.15 of R 106-1:2011,	part of a measuring instrument, device or software subject to legal control		02536
1254.	legally relevant	according to 2.1.5 of R 21:2007,	part of a measuring instrument, device or software subject to legal control		00342
1255.	legally relevant	according to 2.2.5 of R 59-1:2016,	software/hardware/data or part of the software/hardware/data of a measuring instrument which interferes with properties regulated by legal metrology, e.g. the accuracy of the measurement or the correct functioning of the measuring instrument [OIML D31, 3.1.29]		02462
1256.	legally relevant	according to 2.2.10 of R 146-1:2016,	software/hardware/data or part of the software/hardware/data of a measuring instrument which interferes with properties regulated under legal metrology, e.g. the accuracy of the measurement or the correct functioning of the measuring instrument [OIML D31:2008, 3.1.29]		02808

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1257.	legally relevant	according to 3.2.29 of D 31:2023,	subject to legal control	<p><i>Note 1:</i> If a measuring instrument is under legal control, then the measurement data, software and parameters that are critical for the metrological characteristics, including the metrological functions, securing and protection features, and/or for the completion of the transaction, are also under legal control.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The relevant Recommendations define what is legally relevant and formulate requirements to those items (e.g., data, functions, securing and protection features and information for the completion of the transaction).</p>	03184
1258.	legally relevant	according to 3.3.8 of R 126-1:2021	attribute of a part of a measuring instrument, device or software subject to legal control (OIML V 1, 4.08)		03185
1259.	legally relevant [OIML D 31, 3.1.25]	according to 3.28 of R 142-1:2025	subject to legal control		03718

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1260.	legally relevant parameter [OIML D 31, 3.1.26]	according to 3.29 of R 142-1:2025,	parameter of a measuring instrument/component, (electronic) device, software or a module subject to legal control	<i>Note:</i> The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters.	03719
1261.	legally relevant parameter	according to 3.2.30 of D 31:2023,	parameter of a measuring instrument, component, and/or module(s) subject to legal control	<i>Note:</i> The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters.	03186
1262.	legally relevant parameter	according to T.2.8.1 of R 51-1:2006,	parameter that belongs to the measuring instrument or device, and defines or fulfils functions which are subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameter can be distinguished: type-specific and device-specific	(under T.2.8: Software)	00592
1263.	legally relevant parameter	according to T.2.7.7.2 of R 107-1:2007,	parameter of a measuring instrument or a module subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameter and device-specific parameter		01349

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1264.	legally relevant parameter	according to T.2.8.2 of R 76-1:2006,	parameter of a measuring instrument or a module subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters		00933
1265.	legally relevant parameter	according to 0.2.8.2 of R 106-1:2011,	parameter of a measuring instrument or a module subject to legal control the following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters		02554
1266.	legally relevant parameter	according to 3.3.6.2 of R 61-1:2017,	parameter of a measuring instrument (electronic) device, sub-assembly, software or a module subject to legal control	<i>Note:</i> The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters (VIML, 4.10).	03666
1267.	legally relevant parameter	according to 2.2.9.2 of R 150-1:2020,	parameter of a measuring instrument (electronic) device, sub-assembly, software or a module subject to legal control	<i>Note:</i> The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters.	03187
1268.	legally relevant part	according to 2.2.9.2 of R 150-1:2020,	attribute of part of a measuring instrument, a device or software subject to legal control [VIML:2013, 4.08]		03188

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1269.	legally relevant software	according to T.2.7.7.1 of R 107-1:2007,	<p>programs, data, type specific and device specific parameters that belong to the measuring instrument or module, and that define or fulfill functions which are subject to legal control</p> <p><i>Examples</i> of legally relevant software are: final results of the weighing including the decimal sign and the unit, identification of the weighing range and the load receptor (if several load receptors have been used).</p>		01348
1270.	legally relevant software	according to 0.2.8.1 of R 106-1:2011,	<p>program, data, type-specific and device-specific parameters that belong to the measuring instrument or device, and define or fulfill functions that are subject to legal control</p> <p>examples of legally relevant software are: final results of the measurement including the decimal sign and the unit, identification of the weighing range and the load receptor(s)</p>		02553
1271.	legally relevant software	according to 2.2.8.1 of R 21:2007,	<p>programs, data, type-specific and device-specific parameters that belong to the taximeter, and define or fulfill functions that are subject to legal control</p>		00351

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1272.	legally relevant software	according to T.2.8.1 of R 76-1:2006,	programs, data, type-specific and device-specific parameters that belong to the measuring instrument or module, and define or fulfil functions which are subject to legal control  <i>Examples:</i> Final results of the measurement, i.e. gross, net and tare / preset tare value (including the decimal sign and the unit), identification of the weighing range and the load receptor (if several load receptors have been used), software identification.		00932
1273.	legally relevant software	according to 3.31 of R 99-1:2008,	any part of the software, including stored parameters, which has an influence on the calculated, displayed, transmitted, or stored measurement result		02367
1274.	legally relevant software	according to 3.3.6.1 of R 61-1:2017,	part of the software that is subject to legal control (VIML, 6.10) <sup>10</sup>		03667
1275.	legally relevant software	according to 3.2.31 of D 31:2023,	all software modules of measuring instrument or component that are subject to legal control		02198

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<sup>10</sup> This term (and its definition) is not found in VIML [OIML V 1:2013 (E) or V 1-en, ed. 2000]

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1276.	legally relevant software part	according to 2.2.9.2 of R 150-1:2020,	part of all software modules of measuring instrument, electronic device, or sub-assembly that is legally relevant [OIML D 31, 3.1.31]	<i>Note:</i> Examples of legally relevant software are software involved in determining the final results of the measurement including the decimal sign and the unit, identifying the weighing range, software identification and configuration information.	03189
1277.	legally relevant software part [OIML D 31, 3.1.27]	according to 2.30 of R 142-1:2025,	all software modules of measuring instrument/component that are subject to legal control		03720
1278.	length ( $L$ )	according to 2.1.1.1 of R 129-1:2020,	linear measured dimension that is oriented 90 degrees relative to the width and height		03190
1279.	lens support	according to 3.4 of R 93:1999,	aperture on the instrument against which the lens or contact lens is placed for measurement	<i>Note:</i> The focimeter measures the vertex power relative to the surface placed against the lens support.	01127
1280.	level sensor	according to 2.23 of R 80-1:2009,	measuring device for the level of a liquid in a tank or compartment		02262

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1281.	level sensor	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	measuring device for the level of a liquid in a tank or compartment		03191
1282.	leveling device	according to T.2.7.1 of R 76-1:2006,	device for setting an instrument to its reference (horizontal) position		00918
1283.	levelling device	according to T.2.10.6 of R 51-1:2006,	device for setting an instrument to its reference position		00609
1284.	line measure	according to 2.2.2 of R 35-1:2007,	length measure which has the principal scale marks formed by two lines, holes or marks		00368
1285.	line measure of length	according to 2.1 of R 98:1991,	a measure representing one or several values of length determined by the shortest distance between the centers of two scale marks		01151
1286.	linear range	according to 3.9 of D 22:1991,	the range of concentrations over which the output signal of the instrument is proportional to the concentration of the substance to within a specified percentage, for example $\pm 5-10\%$ .		00154
1287.	linear range	according to 3.10 of R 113:1994,	the range of mass flow rates or concentrations of the sample component of interest in the carrier gas over which the sensitivity of a detector remains constant within specified limits and is expressed as the ratio of its upper limit to the detection limit		01497



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1288.	linear range	according to 3.12 of R 82:2006,	range of mass flow rate or concentration of the analyte in the carrier gas over which its sensitivity remains constant to within specified limits. It is expressed as the ratio of the upper limit of linearity and the detection limit		01056
1289.	linear range of a detector	according to 2.10 of R 112:1994,	the range of concentrations or mass flow rates of a sample component of interest over which the sensitivity of the detector is constant to within 5 %. Its value is the ratio of the upper limit of linearity to the detection limit		01482
1290.	linearity error	according to 3.5.11 of R 91-1:2025,	observed error in a measurement where all influence quantities have been minimized.	<i>Note:</i> Typically, the linearity error is determined using a simulator in the laboratory.	03769
1291.	liquid detector	according to 2.42 of R 80-1:2009,	device intended to detect the presence of liquid in the pipework or the tank and to check, before startup and after stopping, that all or part of the measuring system is either filled completely with liquid (full hose measuring systems) or completely empty of liquid (empty hose measuring system)	<i>Note:</i> A liquid detector may also be used for highlevel detection.	02281

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1292.	liquid detector	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	device intended to detect the presence of liquid in the pipework or the tank and to check, before startup and after stopping, that all or part of the measuring system is either filled completely with liquid (full hose measuring systems) or completely empty of liquid (empty hose measuring system)	<i>Note:</i> A liquid detector may also be used for highlevel detection.	03192
1293.	liquid height ( $h$ )	according to 2.19 of R 80-1:2009,	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the reference point bottom, measured along the vertical measurement axis (see figure 1) <sup>11</sup>		02258
1294.	liquid height ( $h$ )	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the reference point bottom, measured along the vertical measurement axis (see figure 1)		03193
1295.	liquid indicator	according to 2.43 of R 80-1:2009,	device to indicate the presence of liquid in the pipework (e.g. sight glass)		02282
1296.	liquid indicator	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	device to indicate the presence of liquid in the pipework (e.g. sight glass)		03194
1297.	liquid level	according to 2.13 of R 80-1:2009,	level of the surface of the liquid, or the vapor/liquid interface in the tank		02252

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<sup>11</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1298.	liquid level	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	level of the surface of the liquid, or the vapor/liquid interface in the tank		03195
1299.	liquid level sensor	according to 3.4 of R 85-1:2008,	element that senses the presence of the liquid surface and gives information on its level		02302
1300.	LNG measuring system	according to T.1.1 of R 117-1:2019,	any type of measuring system (including dispensers, road tankers, etc.) that is used for the measurement of liquefied natural gas (LNG)		03196
1301.	load, $L$	according to 3.1.1 of R 61-1:2017,	amount of product that currently is introducing the force on the load receptor		03197
1302.	load, $L$	according to 2.1.11 of R 150-1:2020,	amount of product that is currently introducing the force on the load receptor		03198
1303.	load cell	according to T.2.2.1 of R 76-1:2006,	force transducer which, after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output) [OIML R 60: 2000, 2.1.2]	<i>Note:</i> Load cells equipped with electronics including amplifier, analog-to-digital converter (ADC), and data processing device (optionally) are called digital load cells (see Figure 1).	00897

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1304.	load cell	according to 0.2.6.1 of R 106-1:2011,	force transducer which, after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output) [OIML R 60:2000 [6]]  load cells equipped with electronics containing amplifier and analogue-to-digital conversion (ADC) and data processing (optionally) are called digital load cells		02545
1305.	load cell	according to T.2.7.1 of R 51-1:2006,	force transducer which, after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output)  [OIML R 60:2000]		00585
1306.	load cell	according to T.2.7.1 of R 107-1:2007,	force transducer, which after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output)  [OIML R 60: 2000]	<i>Note:</i> Load cells equipped with electronics including amplifier, analog-to-digital converter and data processing device (optionally) are called digital load cells.	01342

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1307.	load cell	according to 3.3.11.1 of R 61-1:2017,	measuring transducer that will produce an output in response to an applied load. This output may be converted by another device into measurment units such as mass (OIML R 60, 3.1.3)		03668
1308.	load cell	according to 2.1.2 of R 60-1:2021,	measuring transducer that will produce an output in response to an applied load. This output may be converted by another device into measurment units such as mass		03210

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1309.	load cell family	according to 3.4.2 of R 60-1:2021,	<p>group of load cells which for the purposes of type evaluation are considered as one family and that are of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the same material or combination of materials (for example mild steel, stainless steel or aluminum);</li> <li>b) the same design of the measurement technique (for example strain gauges bonded to metal);</li> <li>c) when used, the same principle used to attach the strain gauge to the load cell;</li> <li>d) the same method of construction (for example shape, sealing of strain gauges, mounting method, manufacturing method);</li> <li>e) the same set of specifications (for example output rating, input impedance, supply voltage, cable details); and</li> <li>f) one or more load cell groups where all load cells within the group possess identical metrological characteristics (as listed in 5.1.5 – including: class; <math>n_{LC}</math>; temperature rating, etc.).</li> </ul>	<i>Note:</i> The examples provided are not intended to be limiting.	03199
1310.	load cell interval	according to 2.5.1 of R 60-1:2021,	subdivision of the load cell measuring range		03200

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1311.	load cell intrinsic error	according to 3.7.9 of R 60-1:2019,	error resulting from a load cel, determined under reference conditions		03201
1312.	load cell measuring range (for verification)	according to 3.5.2 of R 60-1:2019,	range between the maximum load of the measuring range $D_{\max}$ and minimum load of the measuring range $D_{\min}$ load cell measuring range = $(D_{\max} - D_{\min})$		03202
1313.	load cell output	according to 3.5.3 of R 60-1:2019,	measurable quantity into which a load cell converts the measured input quantity		03203
1314.	load cell verification interval (v)	according to 2.3.4 of R 60-1:2019,	load cell interval, expressed in units of mass, used in the test of the load cell for accuracy classification		03204
1315.	load conveyor	according to T.2.4 of R 51-1:2006,	device to move the loads on to and off the load receptor		00581
1316.	load for static test	according to 3.4.12 of R 61-1:2017,	load that is used in static tests only		03669
1317.	load measuring device	according to T.2.1.3 of R 76-1:2006,	part of the instrument for measuring the mass of the load by means of an equilibrium device for balancing the force coming from the load transmitting device, and an indicating or printing device		00895

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1318.	load measuring device	according to T.2.3 of R 51-1:2006,	part of the instrument for measuring the mass of the load by means of an equilibrium device for balancing the force coming from the load transmitting device, and an indicating device		00580
1319.	load receptor	according to 0.2.4 of R 106-1:2011,	part of the instrument that is intended to receive the load	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The load receptor may support all the wheels of an axle, a bogie, or a single wagon simultaneously.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Two or more load receptors may be placed in series and used as a single load receptor for full-draught weighing or partial weighing (see 0.3.1.2).</p>	02540
1320.	load receptor	according to T.2.1.1 of R 76-1:2006,	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		00893
1321.	load receptor	according to T.2.1.1 of R 107-1:2007,	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		01324
1322.	load receptor	according to 3.3.1.1 of R 61-1:2017,	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		03205
1323.	load receptor	according to T.2.1 of R 51-1:2006,	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		00578



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1324.	load receptor	according to T.2.3 of R 134:2006,	part of the weigh zone which receives the wheel loads of a vehicle and which realizes a change in the balance of the instrument when a wheel load is placed upon it		03206
1325.	load receptor	according to T.3.1 of R 50-1:2014,	part of the instrument intended to sense the load on the belt		03207
1326.	load transmitting device	according to T.2.1.2 of R 76-1:2006,	part of the instrument for transmitting the force produced by the load acting on the load receptor to the load-measuring device		00894
1327.	load transmitting device	according to T.2.2 of R 51-1:2006,	part of the instrument for transmitting the force produced by the load acting on the load receptor to the load-measuring device		00579
1328.	load transport system	according to T.2.5 of R 51-1:2006,	system used to transport the load over the load receptor		00582
1329.	load-measuring device	according to T.2.1.3 of R 107-1:2007,	part of the instrument for measuring the mass of the load by means of an equilibrium device for balancing the force coming from the load transmitting device, and an indicating or printing device for displaying the weighing result in units of mass		01326

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1330.	load-transmitting device	according to T.2.1.2 of R 107-1:2007,	part of the instrument for transmitting the force produced by the load acting on the load receptor to the load-measuring device		01325
1331.	local hierarchy scheme	according to 3.30 of D 5:2022,	hierarchy scheme for given type of measuring instrument at given location, in given organisation or in a given laboratory, containing the specification of the reference and working measurement standards, their metrological characteristic and the methods and means of dissemination of units		03208
1332.	locking device	according to T.2.7.6 of R 76-1:2006,	device for immobilizing all or part of the mechanism of an instrument		00929
1333.	long term storage of measurement data	according to T.2.8.5 of R 76-1:2006,	storage used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement for later legally relevant purposes (e.g. conclusion of a trading transaction at a later date, when the customer is not present for the determination of the amount, or for special applications identified and legislated by the state)		00936
1334.	longitudinal axis and pitch angle	according to 2.27 of R 80-1:2009,	symmetry axis of the tank parallel to the main direction of travel, when the tank is in normal position. The vertical angle by which this axis is rotated is referred to as the pitch angle. It is positive if the front part of the tank is lifted		02266

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1335.	longitudinal axis and pitch angle	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	symmetry axis of the tank parallel to the main direction of travel, when the tank is in normal position. The vertical angle by which this axis is rotated is referred to as the pitch angle. It is positive if the front part of the tank is lifted		03209
1336.	loose material	according to T.1.4 of R 51-1:2006,	material which is not packaged during and/or after the weighing process. The material may be collected for weighing in the load receptor of the instrument (e.g. front-end loader) or in a separate container (garbage weigher)		00567
1337.	lot (of measuring instruments)	according to 1.2.10 of D 20:1988,	the set of all the measuring instruments of the same type produced in a single production run	<i>Note:</i> A part of a lot, as defined above, contained in a single shipment is sometimes also referred to as a lot.	00144
1338.	lower limit of accurate capacity	according to 3.14 of R 71:2008,	capacity below which the maximum permissible error is exceeded, taking account of the shape of the tank and the calibration method		02238
1339.	lower limit of measuring range ( $P_{\min}$ )	according to 2.1.1.2 of R 110:1994,	the minimum pressure to be measured		01419
1340.	magnetic permeability	according to 2.9.4 of R 111-1:2004,	$\mu_0 = 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$		01455

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1341.	magnetic constant (magnetic permeability of vacuum ( $\mu_0$ ))	according to 2.9.5 of R 111-1:2004,	parameter of a magnetic dipole. The magnetic field strength generated by a dipole, also the force between the dipole and a magnetized sample, is proportional to this dipole moment. The force between the dipole and a sample having a magnetic susceptibility is proportional to the square of the dipole moment		01451
1342.	magnetic dipole moment ( $md$ )	according to 2.9.1 of R 111-1:2004,	local magnetic intensity, generated by magnetic material, such as a permanent magnet, or by electrical circuits		01452
1343.	magnetic field strength ( $H$ )	according to 2.9.2 of R 111-1:2004,	force produced on magnetic or magnetically susceptible material by external magnetic fields		01453
1344.	magnetic force ( $F_1$ , $F_2$ , $F_a$ , $F_b$ , $F$ and $F_z$ )	according to 2.9.3 of R 111-1:2004,	measure of the ability of a medium to modify a magnetic field		01454
1345.	magnetism	according to 2.9 of R 111-1:2004,	effect that generates an attractive or repulsive force		01450
1346.	magnifying viewfinder	according to 3.4.15 of R 91-1:2025,	visual aid to magnify a target by a specified factor and to aim the measurement beam at the target	<i>Note:</i> It is to be used with handheld speed meters.	03770
1347.	main scale	according to 3.5 of R 133:2002,	scale graduated in appropriate units, covering the working temperature range of the thermometer		01778

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1348.	main scale marks	according to 2.4 of R 98:1991,	the scale marks whose distance apart represents the total length or the most important length of the line measure		01154
1349.	mains power	according to 3.37 of R 99-1:2008,	primary external source of electrical power for the instrument, including all sub-assemblies.  (Examples: public power network (AC or DC), generator, external battery or other DC supply systems)  [adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.21]		02373
1350.	mains power	according to A.1.13 of R 60:2021 - Annexes	primary external source of electrical power for an instrument, including all sub-assemblies. (Examples: public or local power grid (AC or DC) or external generator		03211
1351.	mains power mains	according to 3.22 of D 11:2013,	primary external source of electrical power for an instrument, including all sub-assemblies  <i>Examples:</i> Public or local power grid (AC or DC) or external generator.		02247
1352.	mandatory perodoc verification	according to 3.1.7 of R 126-1:2021,	subsequent verification of a measuring instrument, carried out periodically at specified intervals according to the procedure laid down by the regulations		03212

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1353.	manometr	according to 2.6 of R 148-1:2020,	instrument used to measure and display pressure		03213
1354.	manometr	according to 2.6 of R 149-1:2020,	instrument used to measure and display pressure		03214
1355.	manual adjustment facility	according to 3.7 of R 99-1:2008,	facility allowing the adjustment of the instrument by the user		02339
1356.	manual measurement	according to 3.1.9 of R 91-1:2025,	speed measurement triggered by user interaction		03774
1357.	manual refractometers with automated indication (type II refractometers)	according to 3.3 of R 142-1:2025,	instrument in which the test sample is supplied to the device manually, the indication being displayed or printed	<p>Note: Type II refractometers shall be equipped with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an automatic temperature correction device;</li> <li>• a primary indicating device;</li> <li>• zero-setting and zero-checking devices.</li> </ul>	03721

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1358.	manual refractometers (type III refractometers)	according to 3.4 of R 142-1:2025,	instrument in which the test sample is supplied to the device manually, the indication are visible through an eye-piece and cannot be seen by all interested parties simultaneously. The result is obtained by seeking the graduation line that coincides with the line which separates the clear zone from the dark zone	Note: Type III refractometers shall meet the following main provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they shall use the phenomenon of light refraction, which is the only method that guarantees sufficient readability on this type of instrument;</li> <li>• they shall be equipped with a built-in thermometer, so as to allow temperature corrections.</li> </ul>	03722
1359.	manufacturer	according to 2.16 of D 16:2011,	any natural or legal person who manufactures a product or has a product designed or manufactured, and markets that product under his name or trademark		02269
1360.	manufacturer	according to 2.17 of D 9:2004,	business responsible for designing and manufacturing a measuring instrument or a pre-packaged product with a view to placing it lawfully on the market nationally or within a free trade area, on its own behalf	<i>Note:</i> The instrument or other product can be produced by another business but it shall be placed on the market by and under the full responsibility of the manufacturer.	00199

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1361.	manufacturer	according to 3.16 of R 131:2001,	producer of the PMMA dosimeter to be evaluated unless the term is otherwise specified		01757
1362.	manufacturer	according to 3.16 of R 132:2001,	producer of the PMMA dosimeter to be evaluated unless the term is otherwise specified		01773
1363.	manufacturer	according to 4.17 R 127:1999,	the producer of the radiochromic film dosimeter to be evaluated, unless the term is otherwise specified		01691
1364.	manufacturer's representative	according to 2.18 of D 9:2004,	any business designated by the manufacturer to act on its behalf for specified tasks		00200
1365.	manufacturer's representative	according to 2.17 of D 16:2011,	any natural or legal person designated by the manufacturer to act on his behalf for specified tasks		02270



1366.	market surveillance	according to 3.1.12 of D 1:2012,	<p>form of metrological supervision aimed at measuring instruments and prepackages intended to be placed on the market and/or put into service for the first time, to ensure that all the elements of the conformity assessment system function correctly, resulting in general compliance of the products with the provisions of the applicable regulations across a country or free trade area</p> <p>[OIML D 16, 2.23]</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> In the above definition the words “to be placed on the market and/or put into service” should be applied to describe different situations as follows:</p> <p>“to be placed on the market”: should be used in the case when all the relevant conformity assessment procedures are to be finalized before measuring instruments or prepackages are put into service;</p> <p>“to be placed on the market and put into service”: one or more conformity assessment procedures may be or have to be carried out when measuring instruments are put into service;</p> <p>“put into service”: to describe the situation when a manufacturer manufactures a measuring instrument to be used (it is not necessary to place it on the market).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Market surveillance is exerted by enforcement authorities for the purpose of detecting whether products placed on the national market (i.e. sold or offered for sale) fail to comply with the regulations that apply to them.</p>	02212
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<i>Note 3:</i> This must be distinguished from “field surveillance” which consists in a surveillance by enforcement authorities, that instruments in use in marketplaces (in the field) do comply with the requirements that apply to them (required characteristics, integrity, accuracy, proper use).	

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1367.	market surveillance	according to 2.23 of D 16:2011,	form of metrological supervision aimed at measuring instruments and prepackages intended to be placed on the market and/or put into service for the first time, to ensure that all the elements of the conformity assessment system function correctly, resulting in general compliance of the products with the provisions of the applicable regulations across a country or free trade area	<p><i>Note:</i> In the above definition the words “to be placed on the market and/or put into service” should be applied to describe different situations as follows:</p> <p>“to be placed on the market”: should be used in the case when all the relevant conformity assessment procedures are to be finalized before measuring instruments or prepackages are put into service;</p> <p>“to be placed on the market and put into service”: one or more conformity assessment procedures may be or have to be carried out when measuring instruments are put into service;</p> <p>“put into service”: to describe the situation when a manufacturer manufactures a measuring instrument to be used (it is not necessary to place it on the market)</p>	02276

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1368.	market surveillance	according to 2.26 of D 9:2004,	form of metrological supervision aimed at a measuring instrument and prepackage which is placed on the market and/or put into service for the first time, to ensure that all the elements of the conformity assessment system work properly and result in general compliance of the products with the provisions of the applicable regulations across a country or free trade area	<p><i>Note:</i> In the above definition the words “placed on the market and/or put into service” should be applied to describe different situations as follows:</p> <p>“placed on the market”: should be used in the case when all the relevant conformity assessment procedures are finalized before a measuring instrument or prepackage is put into service;</p> <p>“placed on the market and put into service”: one or more conformity assessment procedure(s) may be or have to be carried out when a measuring instrument is put into service;</p> <p>“put into service”: to describe the situation when a manufacturer manufactures a measuring instrument to be used by itself (it is not necessary to place it on the market).</p>	00208

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1369.	marking	according to 3.1.4 of R 60-1:2021,	affixing of one or more marks [VIML 2.19]	(For notes, refer to the VIML)	03215
1370.	mass flow rate, $Q_m$	according to 2.3.5 of R 150-1:2020,	mass of product which passes per unit of time		03400
1371.	mass flow rate device	according to 2.2.13 of R 150-1:2020,	device which regulates the rate of infeed mass flow		03216
1372.	mass flowrate indicating device	according to 2.4.2.2 of R 150-1:2020,	device that indicates the instantaneous flowrate either as the mass of the product conveyed in unit of time or as a percentage of the maximum mass flowrate		03217
1373.	mass measurement transducer	according to T.4 of R 125:1998,	a device which measures a quantity related to the mass of the liquid and which provides a signal to the processor from which the mass is determined		01618
1374.	mass measuring instrument	according to T.1 of R 125:1998,	a measuring instrument which determines and indicates the mass of liquid contained in a calibrated tank. The instrument includes devices such as a measurement transducer (or transducers) which measures a quantity related to the mass of the liquid, a processor and an indicator		01615

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1375.	mass measuring system	according to T.2 of R 125:1998,	a system which comprises the measuring instrument, the calibrated tank and any ancillary and/or additional devices		01616
1376.	mass spectrum	according to 3.8 of R 83:2006,	either a graphical or tabular presentation form of the measured mass-to-charge ( $m/z$ ) ratios of separated ions and corresponding intensities of these ratios		01068
1377.	material measure	according to 3.12 of D 5:2022,	<p>measuring instrument reproducing or supplying, in permanent manner during its use, quantities of one or more given kinds, each with an assigned quantity value</p> <p>[VIM, 3.6]</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Standard weight, volume measure (supplying one or several quantity values, with or without a quantity-value scale), standard electric resistor, line scale (ruler), gauge block, standard signal generator, certified reference material.</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The indication of material measure is its assigned quantity value.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A material measure can be a measurement standard.</p>	03218

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1378.	material measure	according to 3.12 of D 10:2022,	measuring instrument reproducing or supplying, in permanent manner during its use, quantities of one or more given kinds, each with an assigned quantity value (VIM, 3.6) <i>Examples:</i> Standard weight, volume measure (supplying one or several quantity values, with or without a quantity-value scale), standard electric resistor, line scale (ruler), gauge block, standard signal generator, certified reference material.	<i>Note 1:</i> The indication of material measure is its assigned quantity value. <i>Note 2:</i> A material measure can be a measurement standard.	03219
1379.	material measure of length	according to 2.1.1 of R 35-1:2007,	material measure provided with scale marks, the distances between which are indicated in legal units of length		00362
1380.	material test	according to 3.7.1 of R 61-1:2017,	test carried out on a complete AGFI using the type of material which it is intended to weigh		03220
1381.	material test	according to T.6.1 of R 107-1:2007,	test carried out on a complete instrument using the type of material that it is intended to weigh		01402
1382.	material test	according to T.6.1 of R 136-1:2004,	test carried out on a complete leather-measuring instrument using the type of leather material which it is intended to measure		01921

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1383.	material testing machine	according to 3.1 of R 65:2006,	device (or assembly of devices) for testing material specimens to determine one or more of their mechanical properties. The device (or assembly of devices) may be in a fixed location or portable		00818
1384.	maximum admissible pressure MAP	according to 3.3.9 of R 49-1:2024,	maximum internal pressure that a meter can withstand permanently, within its <i>rated operating condition(s)</i> (3.4.4), without deterioration of its metrological performance		02415
1385.	maximum admissible temperature MAT	according to 3.3.8 of R 49-1:2024,	maximum water temperature that a meter can withstand permanently, within its <i>rated operating condition(s)</i> (3.4.4), without deterioration of its metrological performance	<i>Note:</i> MAT is the upper of the rated operating conditions for temperature.	02414
1386.	maximum area ( $A_{\max}$ )	according to T.3.3 of R 136-1:2004,	highest value of the marked range on the indicator for an analogue display. Nominally the highest value that can be detected by the digital indicator plus one scale interval for electronic displays		01901
1387.	maximum capacity ( $E_{\max}$ )	according to 3.5.5 of R 60-1:2021,	largest value of a quantity expressed in units of mass, which may be applied to a load cell		03221
1388.	maximum capacity (Max)	according to T.3.1.1 of R 76-1:2006,	maximum weighing capacity, not taking into account the additive tare capacity		00940



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1389.	maximum capacity (Max)	according to T.3.2.1 of R 134-1:2003,	largest load that an instrument is designed to weigh in motion without totalizing		01809
1390.	maximum capacity (Max)	according to 2.3.4 of R 50-1:2014,	maximum net load (load applied by the bulk product, not including load applied by the belt) that the weighing module is intended to weigh on the portion of the conveyor belt representing the weigh length		03222
1391.	maximum capacity, Max	according to T.3.4.8 of R 61-1:2017,	largest discrete load that can be weighed automatically on a load receptor of the AGFI		03223
1392.	maximum capacity, Max	according to T.3.1.1 of R 51-1:2006,	maximum weighing capacity, not taking into account the additive tare capacity		00623
1393.	maximum capacity, Max	according to 0.3.2.1 of R 106-1:2011,	maximum permissible wagon mass.		02584
1394.	maximum capacity, Max	according to T.3.3.1 of R 107-1:2007,	largest discrete load that can be weighed automatically		01362
1395.	maximum capacity, Max	according to 2.3.4 of R 150-1:2020,	maximum force that the force receptor is intended to measure		03401

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1396.	maximum current ( $I_{\max}$ )	according to 2.2.5 of R 46-1:2012,	highest value of current at which the meter is specified by the manufacturer to meet the accuracy requirements		02304
1397.	maximum device	according to 2.4 of R 115:1995,	a maximum device is the component of a thermometer that monitors over a specified time the temperature measured by a probe in contact with a body cavity or tissue, after which it indicates the maximum temperature and maintains the indication until reset by the user		01512
1398.	maximum dimension (Max)	according to 2.2.5 of R 129-1:2020,	maximum measurable dimension for each axis as specified by the manufacturer for the measuring instrument		03224
1399.	maximum fill, Maxfill	according to 3.4.10 of R 61-1:2017,	maximum possible fill to the instrument related to a specific product		03670
1400.	maximum flow rate, $Q_{\max}$	according to 3.3.2 of R 137:2012,	highest flow rate at which a gas meter is required to operate within the limits of its maximum permissible error, whilst operated within its rated operating conditions		02680
1401.	maximum flowrate ( $Q_{\max}$ )	according to 2.3.6.1 of R 50-1:2014,	flowrate obtained with the maximum capacity of the weighing module and the maximum speed of the belt		03225

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1402.	maximum flowrate of the measuring system $Q_{\max}$	according to T.2.9 of R 140:2007,	flowrate equal to the sum of the flowrates of all the meters in parallel branches (where appropriate) forming the system when one of these meters reaches its maximum flowrate under the specified conditions of use, all meters being in use		02075
1403.	maximum load of the measuring range ( $D_{\max}$ )	according to 2.3.6 of R 60-1:2021,	largest value of a quantity expressed in the units of mass which can be introduced to a load cell under test		03226
1404.	maximum load per unit length of the belt	according to 2.3.8.1 of R 50-1:2014,	quotient of the maximum capacity of the weighing module and the weigh length		03227
1405.	maximum mass flowrate, $Q_{m_{\max}}$	according to 2.3.5.1 of R 150-1:2020	mass flowrate obtained at the maximum capacity of the force receptor		03402
1406.	maximum measured quantity	according to T.16 of R 125:1998,	the maximum measurable quantity as specified by the manufacturer of the measurement transducer (for testing of devices) or of the calibrated tank for installed instruments		01632

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1407.	maximum measuring range	according to 2.5.7 of R 60-1:2021,	range of values of the quantity expressed in units of mass that may be applied to a load cell	<i>Note:</i> maximum measuring range is the reange between maximum capacity $E_{\max}$ and minimum dead load $E_{\min}$ maximum measuring range = $(E_{\max} - E_{\min})$	03228
1408.	maximum measuring speed ( $V_{\max}$ )	according to 2.1.9 of R 129-1:2020	maximum speed at which the instrument will measure correctly	<i>Note:</i> Only applicable to instruments where measurements are affected by means of relative movement between the object and the instrument.	03242
1409.	maximum number of load cell verification intervals ( $n_{LC}$ )	according to 2.5.8 of R 60-1:2021,	maximum number of load cell verification intervals into which the maximum measuring range may be divided		03229
1410.	maximum operating speed ( $v_{\max}$ )	according to T.3.4.1 of R 134:2003,	greatest velocity of a vehicle that the instrument is designed to weigh in motion and above which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		01814
1411.	maximum operating speed, $v_{\max}$	according to 0.3.4.1 of R 106-1:2011,	greatest velocity of a wagon that the instrument is designed to weigh in-motion and above which the weighing result may be subject to an excessive relative error		02589

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1412.	maximum permissible deviation	according to T.4.4 of R 136-1:2004,	maximum deviation of the mean area of the leather from the true area of the leather		01907
1413.	maximum permissible deviation of each fill, mpd	according to 3.5.2.4.1 of R 61-1:2017,	maximum permissible deviation of each fill from the average value of all the fills of a test sequence		03230
1414.	maximum permissible errors	according to 3.13 of R 131:2001,	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument		01754
1415.	maximum permissible error	according to 3.1.5 of R 139-1:2022,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [OIML V2-200:2012, 4.26] [OIML V1:2013, 0.05]		03231

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1416.	maximum permissible error	according to 2.1 of R 24:1975,	maximum error, positive or negative, allowed on Verification Officers' metre standard on initial or subsequent verification when compared at the reference temperature of 20 °C with the corresponding standard of length of higher accuracy (in the statutory hierarchy of standards), assuming that this standard of higher accuracy has a negligible error for the purpose of this comparison		00361
1417.	maximum permissible error	according to T.e.4.3 of R 117-1:2019,	extreme value for an error permitted by this Recommendation		03232
1418.	maximum permissible error	according to 3.29 of R 85-1:2008,	extreme permitted value by the present Recommendation for the error of indication		02327
1419.	maximum permissible error, mpe	according to 3.5.2.4 of R 61-1:2017,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system (VIM, 4.26)	<i>Note 1:</i> Usually, the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of error” is used where there are two extreme values.  <i>Note 2:</i> The term “tolerance” should not be used to designate ‘maximum permissible error’.	03233

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1420.	maximum permissible error (mpe)	according to 4.9.5 of R 75-1:2002,	extreme values of the error (positive or negative) permitted by this Recommendation [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.21].		00863
1421.	maximum permissible error (MPE)	according to 3.2.8 of R 137:2012,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [VIM 4.26]		02664
1422.	maximum permissible error (MPE)	according to 3.7.10 of R 60-1:2021,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [VIM 4.26]	(for notes, refer to the VIM)	03234
1423.	maximum permissible error (MPE)	according to T.4.3 of R 136-1:2004,	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications or regulations between the indication of a measuring instrument and the corresponding true value [VIM:1993, 5.21]		01906

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1424.	maximum permissible error (MPE)  limit of error  {maximum permissible measurement error}	according to 2.1.Tab. 1.4 of R 146-1:2016,	{extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [VIM 4.26]}	{NOTE 1 Usually, the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of error” is used where there are two extreme values.  NOTE 2 The term “tolerance” should not be used to designate ‘maximum permissible error’. .	02785
1425.	maximum permissible error (MPE)  (maximum permissible error, limit of error) [VIM 4.26]	according to 3.9 of R 142-1:2025,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system	3.10 Note 1: Usually the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of error are used, where there are two extreme values.  Note 2: The term “tolerance should not be used to designate “maximum permissible error”.  Additional note: Maximum permissible errors for type approval and initial verification and verification after repair of refractometer are defined in 5.2.1.  Maximum permissible errors for refractometer in service are defined in 5.2.2.	02119



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1426.	maximum permissible error (mpe)	according to T.2.6 of R 140:2007,	extreme values permitted by this Recommendation for an error [adapted from VIM:2007, 4.26]		02072
1427.	maximum permissible error (mpe)	according to 3.9 of R 65:2006,	maximum value of the error permitted by laws, regulations, or specifications for a given measuring instrument		00826
1428.	maximum permissible error (mpe)	according to 2.3.4 of R 129-1:2020,	extreme value (positive and negative) of the error of indication permitted by specifications, Recommendations, regulations, etc. [adapted from VIM 4.26]	<i>Note:</i> The absolute value of the mpe is the same value without sign.	03235
1429.	maximum permissible error (mpe)	according to 2.4.5.6 of R 150-1:2020,	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given instrument [VIML:2013 0.05]		03236
1430.	maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	according to T.25 of R 125:1998,	the extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument [VIM:1993, 5.21]		01642

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1431.	maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	according to 3.2.32 of D 31:2023,	extreme value of measurement error , with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system  adapted from [OIML V 1:2022, 0.05]		03237
1432.	maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	according to 3.7 of D 11:2013,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system  [VIM 4.26]		02221
1433.	maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument); limits of permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	according to 2.36 of R 135:2004,	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument  [VIM, 5.21]		01875
1434.	maximum permissible error (of a Rockwell hardness machine)	according to 2.12 of R 39:2006,	extreme value of error in a measured Rockwell hardness value permitted by specifications, regulations, etc., such as this Recommendation, for a given Rockwell hardness machine		00390

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1435.	maximum permissible error ( $\square m$ or mpe)	according to 2.10 of R 111-1:2004,	maximum absolute value of the difference allowed by national regulation, between the measured conventional mass and the nominal value of a weight, as determined by corresponding reference weights		01458
1436.	maximum permissible error MPE	according to 3.2.5 of R 49-1:2024,	<p>extreme value of measurement <i>error</i> (3.2.4), with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given meter</p> <p>[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM), 4.26, [1], modified — “meter” replaces “measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system”; original notes removed.]</p>		02397

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1437.	maximum permissible error mpe	according to 2.2.18 of R 46-1:2012,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument or measuring system	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Usually, the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of errors” is used where there are two extreme values.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “tolerance” should not be used to designate “maximum permissible error”.</p> <p>[OIML V 2-200:2012, 4.26]</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In this Recommendation, the maximum permissible error is a combination of the base maximum permissible error and the maximum permissible error shift as described in Annex B.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> For the application of this Recommendation, “specifications or regulations” means: the provisions contained in this Recommendation, and the terms “measuring instrument” and “measuring system” mean: electricity meter.</p>	02317

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1438.	maximum permissible error shift	according to 2.2.19 of R 46-1:2012,	extreme value of the change in error of indication of a meter, permitted by this Recommendation, when a single influence factor is taken from its value at reference conditions and varied within the rated operating conditions	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For each influence factor there is one corresponding maximum permissible error shift.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In this Recommendation, the maximum permissible error is a combination of the base maximum permissible error and the maximum permissible error shift as described in Annex B.</p>	02319
1439.	maximum permissible error, mpe	according to 0.4.4.4 of R 106-1:2011,	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications or regulations between the indication of a weighing instrument and the corresponding true value, as determined by reference standard masses or standard weights, with the instrument being at zero and no load, in the reference position [Adapted from VIM 5.21]		02610
1440.	maximum permissible error, mpe	according to T.5.5.4 of R 76-1:2006,	maximum difference, positive or negative, allowed by regulation between the indication of an instrument and the corresponding true value, as determined by reference standard masses or standard weights, with the instrument being at zero at no-load, in the reference position		00980

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1441.	maximum permissible error, MPE	according to T.4.3.7 of R 51-1:2006,	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given instrument [VIM:1993, 5.21 ]		00660
1442.	maximum permissible error / MPE (OIML V 1 [1], 0.05)	according to 3.5.2 of R 91-1:2025,	extreme value of error of indication, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system	<i>Note:</i> The unit of the error of indication and of the MPE can be either absolute (e.g. km/h) or relative (e.g. %). Error values in relative units given in this recommendation are always relative to the absolute value of the reference (not to the value of the device under test or to any other value).	03771
1443.	maximum permissible error, mpe	according to 4.5.8 of R 107-1:2007,	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given instrument [VIM: 1993, 5.21]		01394
1444.	maximum permissible errors	according to 2.4.5 of R 110:1994,	the maximum allowed difference (either positive or negative) between the pressure balance indication and the corresponding (conventional) true value of the measured pressure		01433

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1445.	maximum permissible errors	according to 3.13 of R 132:2001,	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument		01770
1446.	maximum permissible errors	according to 4.14 of R 127:1999,	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument		01688
1447.	maximum permissible errors (MPEs)	according to 3.9 of R 133:2002,	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given liquid-in-glass thermometer.		01782
1448.	maximum permissible measurement error	according to 1.1.4 of R 147:2016,	extreme value of a measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [OIML V2-200:2012; 0.05] [2]		02820

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1449.	maximum permissible measurement error (MPE) maximum permissible error limit of error	according to 2.1.5 of R 59-1:2016,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [VIM 4.26]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Usually the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of error” are used, where there are two extreme values.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “tolerance” should not be used to designate “maximum permissible error”.</p> <p><i>Additional note:</i> The MPEs in 4.4.2 of this Recommendation are errors associated with a meter in use in the market place. The errors for the OIML test procedures are based on 4.4.1.</p>	02446



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1450.	maximum permissible measurement error maximum permissible error limit of error	according to 3.22 of D 5:2022,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system [VIML, 0.05]	<i>Note 1:</i> Usually the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of error” are used, where there are two extreme values.  <i>Note 2:</i> the term “tolerance” should not be used to designate ‘maximum permissible error’. [OIML V2-200:2012, 4.26]  <i>Note 3:</i> Usually the term “maximum permissible errors” is abbreviated to “MPE”, or “mpe”.	03238
1451.	maximum permissible measurement error maximum permissible error limit of error	according to 3.22 of D 10:2022,	extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system (VIM, 4.26)	<i>Note 1:</i> Usually, the term “maximum permissible errors” or “limits of error” are used where there are two extreme values.  <i>Note 2:</i> the term “tolerance” should not be used to designate ‘maximum permissible error’.	03239
1452.	maximum permissible preset value error, mpse	according to 3.5.2.4.2 of R 61-1:2017,	maximum permissible setting error for each preset value of the fill		03240

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1453.	maximum safe load (Lim)	according to T.3.1.7 of R 76-1:2006,	maximum static load that can be carried by the instrument without permanently altering its metrological qualities		00946
1454.	maximum safe load, Lim	according to T.3.3.3 of R 107-1:2007,	maximum static load that can be carried by the instrument without altering its metrological qualities		01364
1455.	maximum tare effect ( $T = + \dots$ , $T = - \dots$ )	according to T.3.1.6 of R 76-1:2006,	maximum capacity of the additive tare device or the subtractive tare device		00945
1456.	maximum tare effect, $T+$ , $T-$	according to T.3.1.4 of R 51-1:2006,	maximum capacity of the additive tare device or the subtractive tare device		00626
1457.	maximum transit speed	according to T.3.4.5 of R 134:2006,	maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on the weigh zone without producing a shift in the performance characteristics of a weighing instrument beyond those specified.		03241
1458.	maximum transit speed	according to 0.3.4.4 of R 106-1:2011,	maximum speed, where appropriate, that a railway vehicle can travel on the weigh zone without producing a permanent shift in the performance characteristics of a weighing instrument beyond those specified		02592

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1459.	maximum wagon mass	according to 0.3.1.5.1 of R 106-1:2011,	largest wagon mass above which a weighing-in-motion result may be subject to an excessive relative error		02575
1460.	mean (systematic) error, $x$	according to T.4.3.5 of R 51-1:2006,	<p>Mean value of the error (of indication) for a number of consecutive automatic weighings of a load, or similar loads, passed over the load receptor, expressed mathematically as:</p> $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n x_t}{n}$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>x</math> = error of a load indication,</p> <p><math>\bar{x}</math> = mean of the errors, and</p> <p><math>n</math> = number of weighings</p>		00658

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1461.	mean area error ( $\bar{\chi}_e$ )	according to T.4.8 of R 136-1:2004,	$\bar{\chi}_e = [\bar{\chi} - V_{\text{true}}]$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>V_{\text{true}}</math> is the conventional true value of the leather area, and</p> <p><math>\bar{\chi}</math> is the mean of the measurements, i.e.</p> $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^n I_i} / n$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>I</math> is the leather measurement indication; and</p> <p><math>n</math> is the number of measurements.</p>		01911
1462.	mean arterial blood pressure (value)	according to 2.5 of R 16-1:2002,	value of the integral of one cycle of the blood pressure curve divided by the time of one heart beat period	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00310
1463.	mean arterial blood pressure (value)	according to 2.5 of R 16-2:2002,	value of the integral of one cycle of the blood pressure curve divided by the time of one heart beat period	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00325

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1464.	mean arterial blood pressure (value)	according to 2.7 of R 149-1:2020,	value of the integral of one cycle of the blood pressure curve divided by the time of one heart beat period	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level. The calculation of the mean arterial blood pressure using only the systolic and diastolic blood pressure values is not recommended.	03243
1465.	means for adjustment of a gas analyzer by the calibration gas mixture	according to 2.9 of R 144-1:2013,	means to adjust the indication of the gas analyzer to the value of the CO, NO and NO <sub>2</sub> volume fraction in a CGM		02764
1466.	means for adjustment of a gas analyzer by the calibration gas mixture	according to 2.9 of R 143:2009,	means to adjust the indication of the gas analyzer to the value of the SO <sub>2</sub> volume fraction in a CGM		02135
1467.	means of dissemination of units	according to 3.31 of D 5:2022,	technical devices, reference materials or material measures, which are necessary to carry out calibration by comparing the measurement standards and the measuring instruments to be calibrated	<i>Note:</i> These means influence uncertainties for dissemination of units.	03244

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1468.	measurand	according to 3.1.2 of R 137:2012,	quantity intended to be measured [VIM 2.3]		02647
1469.	measurand quantity sensor sensor	according to 3.2.3.1 of R 139-1:2022,	part of the measuring device, directly affected by a measurand quantity parameter producing an input signal for the transducer		03245
1470.	measurand value	according to 2.2.10 of R 129-1:2020	quantity value attributed to the measurand		03246
1471.	measured dimensions	according to 2.2.3 of R 129-1:2020,	the length ( $L$ ), width ( $W$ ) or height ( $H$ ), measured by the measuring instrument, of the smallest rectangular box which fully encloses the object		03247
1472.	measured mass	according to T.13 of R 125:1998,	the mass of liquid determined from the signals obtained from the measurement transducer(s)		01629

1473.	<p>measured quantity value</p> <p>measured value</p> <p>indication</p> <p>{value of a measured quantity}</p>	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.6 of R 146-1:2016,	{value representing a measurement result [VIM 2.10]}	<p>{NOTE 1 For a measurement involving replicate indications, each indication can be used to provide a corresponding measured quantity value. This set of individual measured quantity values can be used to calculate a resulting measured quantity value, such as an average or median, usually with a decreased associated measurement uncertainty.</p> <p>NOTE 2 When the range of the true quantity values believed to represent the measurand is small compared with the measurement uncertainty, a measured quantity value can be considered to be an estimate of an essentially unique true quantity value and is often an average or median of individual measured quantity values obtained through replicate measurements. NOTE 3 In the case where the range of the true quantity values believed to represent the measurand is not small compared with the measurement uncertainty, a measured quantity value is often an estimate of an average or median of the set of true quantity values. NOTE 4 In the GUM, the terms “result of</p>	02787
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>measurement” and “estimate of the value of the measurand” or just “estimate of the measurand” are used for ‘measured quantity value’.</p> <p>Unless specified otherwise, the measured quantity value is a single <math>P_{MB}</math> indication on a sample.</p>	
1474.	measured quantity (value)	according to 3.7.12 of R 60-1:2021,	quantity value representing a measurement results [VIM 2.10]	(For notes, refer to the VIM)	03250
1475.	measured quantity value metadata	according to 3.2.42 of D 31:2023,	metadata related to the measures quantity value	<i>Note:</i> See Annex C for clarification regarding measurement-related terms.	03693



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1476.	measurement	according to 3.2.34 of D 31:2023,	process of experimentally obtaining one or more quantity values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity adapted from [OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.1]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Measurement does not apply to nominal properties.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Measurement implies comparison of quantities or counting of entities.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Measurement presupposes a description of the quantity commensurate with the intended use of measurement result, a measurement procedure, and a calibrated measuring system operating according to the specified measurement procedure, including the measurement conditions.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> Annex C illustrates the terms and definitions related to the measurement process and their usage in this OIML Document.</p>	03251

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1477.	measurement angle	according to 3.4.7 of R 91-1:2025,	angle between the velocity vector and the line connecting the speed meter and the vehicle at the instance of the measurement	<i>Note:</i> The measurement angle has a horizontal and a vertical component. Figure 3 <sup>12</sup> shows an illustration of the horizontal component of the measurement angle $\alpha$ .	03772
1478.	measurement data	according to 3.2.35 of D 31:2023,	data used during the measurement process	<i>Note:</i> Measurement data include measured quantity value, measurement result relevant data and measurement process data, see Annex C.	03252
1479.	measurement transducer	according to 3.6 of R 81:1998,	a part of the meter that transforms the flow of the liquid to be measured into a signal(s) which is (are) sent to the calculator. It may either be autonomous or use an external power source	<i>Note:</i> For the purpose of this Recommendation, the measurement transducer includes the flow or volume sensor.	01015

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<sup>12</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1480.	measurement transducer transducer	according to 3.2.3.2 of R 139-1:2022,	device that provides an output quantity having a specified relation to the input quantity [OIML V-2-200:2012, 3.7] [OIML V 1:2013, 0.11]	<i>Note:</i> For the purpose of this Recommendation this transducer is part of the measuring device and its output signal represents the output quantity which is based on the input from the sensor(s), being the input quantity.	03248
1481.	measurement error	according to 3.2.36 of D 31:2023,	measured quantity value minus reference quantity value adapted from [OIML V-2-200:2012, 2.16]	<i>Note 1:</i> The concept of 'measurement error' can be used both <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) when there is single reference quantity value to refer to, which occurs if a calibration is made by means of measurement standard with a measured quantity value having a negligible measurement uncertainty or if a conventional quantity value is given, in which case the measurement error is known, and</li> <li>b) if a measurand is supposed to be represented by a unique true quantity value or set of true quantity</li> </ul>	03253

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>values of negligibly range, in which case the measurement error is not known.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Measurement implies comparison of quantities or counting entities.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> See Annex C for clarification regarding measurement-related terms.</p>	
1482.	measurement error (error of measurement, error) [VIM 2.16]	according to 3.11 of R 142-1:2025,	measured quantity value minus reference quantity value	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The concept of ‘measurement error’ can be used both</p> <p>a) when there is single reference quantity value to refer to, which occurs if a calibration is made by means of measurement standard with a measured quantity value having a negligible measurement uncertainty or if a conventional quantity value is given, in which case the measurement error is known, and</p>	03723

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>b) if a measurand is supposed to be represented by a unique true quantity value or set of true quantity values of negligibly range, in which case the measurement error is not known.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Measurement error should not be confused with production error or mistake.</p>	
1483.	measurement error error of measurement error	according to 2.1.6 of R 59-1:2016,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value [VIM 2.16]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The concept of ‘measurement error’ can be used both</p> <p>when there is a single reference quantity value to refer to, which occurs if a <b>calibration</b> is made by means of a <b>measurement standard</b> with a <b>measured quantity value</b> having a negligible <b>measurement uncertainty</b> or if a <b>conventional quantity value</b> is given, in which case the measurement error is known, and true quantity values of negligible range, in which case</p>	02447

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>the measurement error is not known, and</p> <p>if a <b>measurand</b> is supposed to be represented by a unique <b>true quantity value</b> or a set of true quantity values of negligible range, in which case the measurement error is not known.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Measurement error should not be confused with production error or mistake.</p>	
1484.	<p>measurement error</p> <p>{error of measurement}</p>	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.5 of R 146-1:2016,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value	<p>{NOTE 1 The concept of ‘measurement error’ can be used both a) when there is a single reference quantity value to refer to, which occurs if a calibration is made by means of a measurement standard with a measured quantity value having a negligible measurement uncertainty or if a conventional quantity value is given, in which case the measurement error is known, and b) if a measurand is supposed to be represented by a unique true quantity value or a set of true quantity values of negligible range, in which case</p>	02786

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>the measurement error is not known.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Measurement error should not be confused with production error or mistake.</p> <p>[VIM 2.16]}</p>	
1485.	measurement error	according to 3.5.2.1 of R 61-1:2017,	<p>measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value</p> <p>(VIM, 2.16)</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The concept of ‘measurement error’ can be used both</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) when there is single reference quantity value to refer to, which occurs if a calibration is made by means of measurement standard with a measured quantity value having a negligible measurement uncertainty or if a conventional quantity value is given, in which case the measurement error is known, and</li> <li>b) if a measurand is supposed to be represented by a unique true quantity value or set of true quantity values of negligibly range,</li> </ul>	03671

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>in which case the measurement error is not known.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Measurement error should not be confused with production error or mistake..</p>	
1486.	measurement error	according to 2.12 of R 126-1:2021,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value (OIML V 2-200, 2.16)		03249
1487.	measurement error	according to 3.7.11 of R 60-1:2021,	measured quantity minus a reference quantity value [VIM 2.16]	<p><i>Note:</i> The term “measurement error” in this Recommendation refers to load cell measurement errors.</p> <p>(For additional notes, refer to the VIM)</p>	03254
1488.	measurement metadata	according to 3.2.37 of D 31:2023,	metadata related to the measurement process	<p><i>Note:</i> Measurement metadata include the measured quantity value metadata, measurement results relevant metadata and measurement process metadata, see Annex C.</p>	03255



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1489.	measurement precision	according to 3.2.11 of R 137:2012,	closeness of agreement between indications or measured quantity values obtained by replicate measurements on the same or similar objects under specified conditions [VIM 2.15]		02667
1490.	measurement precision	according to 3.1.18 of R 126-1:2021,	closeness of agreement between indications or measured quantity values obtained by replicate measurements on the same or similar objects under specified conditions (OIML V 2-200, 2.15)		03265
1491.	measurement process	according to 1.2.6 of D 20:1988,	all the information, equipment and operations relevant to a given measurement [VIM:1993, 2.08]	<i>Note:</i> This concept embraces all aspects relating to the performance and quality of the measurement ; it includes, for example, the principle, method, procedure, values of the influence quantities and the measurement standards.	00140

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1492.	measurement process data	according to 3.2.38 of D 31:2023,	data used during the measurement process to construct the measurement result	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Examples of measurement process data include values of measurement parameters, values of connection settings or values of session parameters.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> See Annex C for clarification regarding measurement-related terms.</p>	03256
1493.	measurement process information	according to 3.2.39 of D 31:2023,	set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables representing the measurement process	<i>Note:</i> Measurement process information includes measurement process data and measurement process metadata, see Annex C.	03257
1494.	measurement process metadata	according to 3.2.40 of D 31:2023,	metadata related to the measurement process	<i>Note:</i> Examples of measurement process metadata include format of the measurement parameters, format of the connection settings or format of the session parameters, see Annex C.	03258
1495.	measurement repeatability repeatability	according to 2.1.7 of R 59-1:2016,	measurement precision under a set of repeatability conditions of measurement [VIM 2.21]		02448

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1496.	measurement repeatability	according to 3.1.19 of R 126-1:2021,	measurement precision under a set of repeatability conditions of measurement (OIML V 2-100, 2.21)		03266
1497.	measurement repeatability	according to 2.3.9 of R 150-1:2020,	measurement precision under a set of repeatability conditions of measurement [VIM, 2.21]		03403
1498.	measurement repeatability (repeatability) [VIM, 2.21]	according to 3.12 of R 142-1:2025,	measurement precision under a set of repeatability conditions of measurement		03724

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1499.	measurement reproducibility (reproducibility) [VIM 2.25]	according to 3.13 of R 142-1:2025,	measurement precision under reproducibility conditions of measurement	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Relevant statistical terms are given in ISO 5725-1:1994 and ISO 5725-2:1994.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In this Recommendation, the reproducibility of measurements between units of the same type of instrument under reference conditions is assessed by the standard deviation of differences (<math>SDD_I</math>). The reproducibility of measurements from one instrument when select influence factors are varied is assessed by the magnitude of the error shift or fault.</p>	03725

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1500.	measurement reproducibility reproducibility	according to 2.1.8 of R 59-1:2016,	measurement precision under reproducibility conditions of measurement [VIM 2.25]	<i>Note:</i> Relevant statistical terms are given in ISO 5725-1:1994 and ISO 5725-2:1994.  <i>Additional note:</i> In this Recommendation, the reproducibility of measurements between units of the same type of instrument under reference conditions is assessed by the standard deviation of differences ( $SDD_I$ ). The reproducibility of measurements from one instrument when select influence factors are varied is assessed by the magnitude of the error shift or fault.	02449
1501.	measurement reproducibility	according to 3.1.21 of R 126-1:2021,	measurement precision under reproducibility conditions of measurement (OIML V 2-100, 2.25)		03267
1502.	measurement result	according to 3.1.6 of R 61-1:2017,	set of quantity values being attributed to a measurand together with any other available relevant information (VIM 2.9)		03672

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1503.	measurement result	according to 3.2.41 of D 31:2023,	set of quantity values being attributed to a measurand together with any other available relevant information adapted from [V 2-200:2012, 2.9]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The relevant information may consist of e.g. measurement uncertainty, date and time of measurement, number of measurement, identification of sensor and in the case where price calculation is part of legally relevant software, unit price and price to pay.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The measurement result (including the measured quantity value according to V 2:200:2012) is used for the legally relevant purposes, e.g. conclusion of transaction.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> See Annex C for clarification regarding measurement-related terms.</p>	03259

1504.	measurement result result of measurement	according to 3.14 of D 10:2022,	In the context of this Document, result is defined as: set of quantity values being attributed to a measurand together with any other available relevant information (VIM3, 2.9)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A measurement result generally contains “relevant information” about the set of quantity values, such that some may be more representative of the measurand than others. This may be expressed in the form of probability density function (PDF).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A measurement result is generally expressed as single measured quantity value and a measurement uncertainty. If the measurement uncertainty is considered to be negligible for some purpose, the measurement result may be expressed as single measured quantity value. In many fields, this is the common way of expressing a measurement result.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In the traditional literature and in the previous edition of the VIM, measurement result was defined as value attributed to a measurand and explained to mean an indication, or an uncorrected result, or a corrected result, according to the context.</p>	03260
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1505.	measurement result relevant data	according to 3.2.43 of D 31:2023,	data used during the process of constructing the measurement result	<i>Note:</i> Examples of measurement result relevant data include digital number or analogue value originating from a sensor or measuring instrument ID, in cases where it is part of the measurement result, see Annex C.	03261
1506.	measurement result relevant metadata	according to 3.2.44 of D 31:2023,	metadata related to the construction of the measurement result	<i>Note:</i> Examples of measurement result relevant metadata include format of the digital number or analogue value originating from a sensor, format of the measured quantity value according to V 2:200:2012 or format of the measuring instrument ID, in case where it is part of the measurement result, see Annex C.	03262
1507.	measurement result relevant information	according to 3.2.45 of D 31:2023,	set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables relevant to the measurement result	<i>Note:</i> Measurement result relevant information includes measurement result relevant data and measurement result relevant metadata, see Annex C.	03263



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1508.	measurement section	according to 3.1.13 of R 91-1:2025,	a straight or curved section of the road, where the measured vehicle was driving during the measurement	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Its starting and end points are defined such that the measured speed value refers to the average speed on the measurement section.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In a manual measurement, the measured vehicle drives on the measurement section after the measurement is triggered. In an automatic measurement, the measured vehicle exits the measurement section at the trigger line.</p>	03773

1509.	measurement standard {etalon}	according to 3.1.5 of D 1:2012,	<p>realization of the definition of a given quantity, with stated quantity value and associated measurement uncertainty, used as a reference [VIM 5.1]</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>1 kg mass measurement standard with an associated standard measurement uncertainty of 3 <math>\mu\text{g}</math>.</p> <p>100 <math>\Omega</math> measurement standard resistor with an associated standard measurement uncertainty of 1 <math>\mu\Omega</math>.</p> <p>Cesium frequency standard with a relative standard measurement uncertainty of <math>2 \times 10^{-15}</math>.</p> <p>Standard buffer solution with a pH of 7.072 with an associated standard measurement uncertainty of 0.006.</p> <p>Set of reference solutions of cortisol in human serum having a certified quantity value with measurement uncertainty for each solution.</p> <p>Reference material providing quantity values with measurement uncertainties for the mass concentration of each of ten different proteins.</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A “realization of the definition of a given quantity” can be provided by a measuring system, a material measure, or a reference material.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A measurement standard is frequently used as a reference in establishing measured quantity values and associated measurement uncertainties for other quantities of the same kind, thereby establishing metrological traceability through calibration of other measurement standards, measuring instruments, or measuring systems.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The term “realization” is used here in the most general meaning. It denotes three procedures of “realization”. The first one consists in the physical realization of the measurement unit from its definition and its realization in the narrowest sense. The second, termed “reproduction”, consists not in realizing the measurement unit from its definition but in setting up a highly reproducible measurement standard based on a physical phenomenon, as it happens, e.g., in the case of use</p>	02205
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				<p>of frequency-stabilized lasers to establish a measurement standard for the metre, of the Josephson effect for the volt or of the quantum Hall effect for the ohm. The third procedure consists in adopting a material measure as a measurement standard. It occurs in the case of the measurement standard of 1 kg.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> A standard measurement uncertainty associated with a measurement standard is always a component of the combined standard measurement uncertainty (see GUM, 2.3.4) in a measurement result obtained using the measurement standard. Frequently, this component is small compared with other components of the combined standard measurement uncertainty.</p> <p><i>Note 5:</i> Quantity value and measurement uncertainty must be determined at the time when the measurement standard is used.</p> <p><i>Note 6:</i> Several quantities of the same kind or of different kinds may be realized in one device</p>	
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>which is commonly also called a measurement standard.</p> <p><i>Note 7:</i> The word “embodiment” is sometimes used in the English language instead of “realization”.</p> <p><i>Note 8:</i> In science and technology, the English word “standard” is used with at least two different meanings: as a specification, technical recommendation, or similar normative document (in French “norme”) and as a measurement standard (in French “étalon”). This Vocabulary is concerned solely with the second meaning.</p> <p><i>Note 9:</i> The term “measurement standard” is sometimes used to denote other metrological tools, e.g. ‘software measurement standard’, see ISO 5436-2.</p>	
1510.	measurement standard etalon	according to 3.15 of D 10:2022,	realisation of the definition of a given quantity, with stated quantity value and associated measurement uncertainty, used as reference	<i>Note:</i> For examples and notes see VIM3, 5.1	03264

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1511.	measurement standard etalon	according to 3.15 of D 5:2022,	realisation of the definition of a given quantity, with stated quantity value and associated measurement uncertainty, used as reference	For examples and notes see [VIM, 5.1].	03271
1512.	measurement transducer	according to 3.1.2 of R 49-1:2024,	part of the meter that transforms the <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) or volume of water to be measured into signals which are passed to the <i>calculator</i> (3.1.40) and includes the <i>sensor</i> (3.1.3)	<i>Note:</i> The measurement transducer may function autonomously or use an external power source and may be based on a mechanical, electrical or electronic principle.	02341
1513.	measurement uncertainty uncertainty of measurement uncertainty	according to 3.28 of D 11:2013,	non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used [VIM 2.26]	<i>Note:</i> See VIM 2.26 for notes on this definition.	02253

1514.	measurement uncertainty uncertainty of measurement uncertainty	according to 3.3 of D 5:2022,	non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used [VIM 2.26]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Measurement uncertainty includes components arising from systematic effects, such as components associated with corrections and the assigned quantity values of measurement standards, as well as the definitional uncertainty components are incorporated.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The parameter may be, for example, a standard deviation called standard measurement uncertainty (or a specified multiple of it), or the half-width of an interval, having a stated coverage probability.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Measurement uncertainty composes, in general, many components. Some of these may be evaluated by Type A evaluation of measurement uncertainty from the statistical distribution of the quantity values form series of measurements and can be characterized by standard deviations. The other components, which may be evaluated by Type B evaluation of measurement uncertainty, can also be characterized by standard deviations, evaluated form probability density</p>	03268
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>function based on experience or other information.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> In general, for given set of information, it is understood that the measurement uncertainty is associated with a stated quantity value attributed to the measurand. A modification of this value results in a modification of the associated uncertainty.</p>	
1515.	measurement uncertainty uncertainty of measurement uncertainty	according to 3.16 of D 10:2022,	non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used (VIM3 2.26)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Measurement uncertainty includes components arising from systematic effects, such as components associated with corrections and the assigned quantity values of measurement standards, as well as the definitional uncertainty components are incorporated.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The parameter may be, for example, a standard deviation called standard measurement uncertainty (or a specified multiple of it), or the half-width of an interval, having a stated coverage probability.</p>	03269

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p><i>Note 3:</i> Measurement uncertainty composes, in general, many components. Some of these may be evaluated by Type A evaluation of measurement uncertainty from the statistical distribution of the quantity values form series of measurements and can be characterized by standard deviations. The other components, which may be evaluated by Type B evaluation of measurement uncertainty, can also be characterized by standard deviations, evaluated form probability density function based on experience or other information.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> In general, for given set of information, it is understood that the measurement uncertainty is associated with a stated quantity value attributed to the measurand. A modification of this value results in a modification of the associated uncertainty.</p>	



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1516.	(measurement) error	according to 3.4 of D 11:2013,	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value [VIM 2.16]		02218
1517.	measuring	according to T.1.1 of R 136-1:2004,	set of operations, performed manually, semi-automatically or automatically, having the object of determining a value of a quantity		01880
1518.	measuring area	according to 2.1.12 of R 129-1:2020,	area in and around the instrument in which it is capable of measuring an object		03270
1519.	measuring (working) temperature range	according to 3.8 of R 133:2002,	set of values of temperature for which the error of the thermometer is intended to lie within specified limits		01781
1520.	measuring container bottles	according to 2.3 of R 138:2007,	bottles intended to be filled either at constant level or at constant ullage with sufficient accuracy without the need to use an independent measuring instrument		01980
1521.	measuring device	according to T.m.1 of R 117-1:2019,	part of the meter converting the flow, the volume or the mass of the liquid to be measured into signals, representing volume or mass, destined for the calculator. It consists of a meter sensor and a transduce		03272

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1522.	measuring device	according to 3.2.3 of R 139-1:2022,	part of the meter converting the flow, the volume or the mass of the measurand into signals representing the measured quantity required as input for the measurement calculator, comprising a sensor and a transducer.		03273
1523.	measuring element	according to 2.1.9 of R 46-1:2012,	part of the meter that transforms a current and a voltage into a signal proportional to the power and or energy	<i>Note:</i> A measuring element can be based on an electromagnetic, electrical or an electronic principle.	02288
1524.	measuring equipment	according to 3.17 of D 10:2022,	equipment (including, but not limited to, measuring instrument, software, measurement standards, reference materials, reference data, reagents, consumables or auxiliary apparatuses) that is required for the correct performance of laboratory activities and that can influence the results	<p><i>Note 1:</i> In the context of this Document, a measuring instrument is a component of the measuring equipment which plays an important role for measurement. Some measuring instrument can be used independently to complete a measurement process or realise a physical quantity.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In the context of this Document, measuring equipment may be considered as being equivalent to measuring system.</p>	03274

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1525.	measuring instrument	according to 3.2.33 of D 31:2023,	device used for making measurements, alone or in conjunction with one or more supplementary devices adapter from [OIML V 1:2022, 0.10]		03275
1526.	measuring instrument	according to 2.1.3 of R 129-1:2019	device used for making measurements, alone or in conjunction with one or more supplementary devices [VIM 3.1]	<i>Note:</i> A measuring instrument that can be used alone is a measuring system.	03276
1527.	measuring instrument	according to 3.11 of D 5:2022	device used for making measurements, alone or in conjunction with one or more supplementary devices [VIM, 3.1]	<i>Note 1:</i> A measuring instrument that can be used alone is a measuring system. <i>Note 2:</i> A measuring instrument that may be an indicating measuring instrument or material measure.	03277
1528.	measuring instrument	according to 3.18 of R 10:2022	device used for making measurements, alone or in conjunction with one or more supplementary devices (VIM3, 3.1)	<i>Note 1:</i> A measuring instrument that can be used alone is a measuring system. <i>Note 2:</i> A measuring instrument that may be an indicating measuring instrument or material measure.	03278

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1529.	measuring instrument	according to 3.1.4 of D 1:2012,	<p>In this Document, the term “measuring instrument” covers measuring instruments in the sense of the VIM (see VIM, 3.1), as well as measuring systems (VIM, 3.2), material measures (VIM, 3.6) and any part of a measuring instrument or measuring system which can be the object of specific requirements and of a specific evaluation of conformity.</p> <p>VIM 3.1 – measuring instrument</p> <p>device used for making measurements, alone or in conjunction with one or more supplementary devices</p>	<p><i>Note 1</i> A measuring instrument that can be used alone is a measuring system.</p> <p><i>Note 2</i> A measuring instrument may be an indicating measuring instrument or a material measure.</p> <p>VIM 3.2 – measuring system</p> <p>set of one or more measuring instruments and often other devices, including any reagent and supply, assembled and adapted to give information used to generate measured quantity values within specified intervals for quantities of specified kinds</p> <p><i>Note</i> A measuring system may consist of only one measuring instrument.</p> <p>VIM 3.6 – material measure</p> <p>measuring instrument reproducing or supplying, in a permanent manner during its use, quantities of one or more given kinds, each with an assigned quantity value</p>	02204

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1530.	measuring instrument	according to 2.1 of D 15:1986,	a device intended to make a measurement, alone or in conjunction with other equipment [VIM, 4.01]	<i>Note 1</i> In this Document, the term measuring instrument is used as a common denomination covering: material measures, measuring instruments, measuring transducers and measuring systems.	00258
1531.	measuring instrument	according to T.1.2 of R 136-1:2004,	device intended to be used to make measurements, alone or in conjunction with supplementary device(s) [VIM:1993, 4.1]		01881
1532.	measuring mode	according to 2.8 of R 126-1:2021,	clearly indicated mode in which the EBA can make measurements at the rate normally expected in service and in which it shall meet the performance requirements of this Recommendation		03279
1533.	measuring range	according to 2.1.1 of R 110:1994,	the range of pressure to be measured with the pressure balance		01417
1534.	measuring range	according to T.3.5 of R 136-1:2004,	range in which the maximum and minimum areas are intended to lie.		01903

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1535.	measuring range of the level sensor	according to 2.24 of R 80-1:2009,	range between the minimum and maximum possible indications of the level sensor. The lower limit is type and system dependent and shall be significantly less than the liquid level corresponding to the minimum measured quantity of the tank or compartment. The upper limit depends on the tank height and shall be above the maximum permissible filling height of the tank or compartment		02263
1536.	measuring range of the level sensor	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	range between the minimum and maximum possible indications of the level sensor. The lower limit is type and system dependent and shall be significantly less than the liquid level corresponding to the minimum measured quantity of the tank or compartment. The upper limit depends on the tank height and shall be above the maximum permissible filling height of the tank or compartment		03280
1537.	measuring system	according to T.m.2 of R 117-1:2019,	system comprising a meter for quantities (volume or mass) of liquids and its ancillary devices and additional devices		03281

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1538.	measuring system	according to 3.12 of D 5:2022	set of one or more measuring instruments and often other devices, including any reagent and supply, assembled and adapter to give information used to generate measured quantity values withinspecified intervals for quantities of specified kinds [VIM, 3.2]	<i>Note:</i> A measuring system may consist of only one measuring instrument.	03282
1539.	measuring system	according to 3.19 of D 10:2022	set of one or more measuring instruments and often other devices, including any reagent and supply, assembled and adapter to give information used to generate measured quantity values withinspecified intervals for quantities of specified kinds (VIM3, 3.2)	<i>Note:</i> A measuring system may consist of only one measuring instrument.	03283
1540.	measuring system	according to 3.4 of R 81:1998,	system that is comprised of the meter itself and all the ancillary devices and other equipment assembled to carry out the specified measurement task		01013
1541.	measuring system	according to T.1.7 of R 140:2007,	system which comprises the metering module (see T.1.8), and all the ancillary devices and additional devices and, when appropriate, a documented provisions system ensuring the quality and the traceability of data		02047

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1542.	measuring system for bunker fuel	according to T.b.3 of R 117-1:2019	measuring system intended for the measurement of bunker fuel	<p><i>Note 1:</i> These measuring systems are located either on a special bunkering vessel, such as a bunker barge/tanker, or on the receiving vessel.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In the process of bunkering, there is often a high possibility of entrained air entering the liquid, caused by emptying tanks and other issues.</p>	03284
1543.	measuring transducer	according to T.1.2.2 of R 140:2007,	device that provides an output quantity having a determined relationship to the input quantity [VIM:2007, 3.7]		02042
1544.	measuring transducer	according to 3.1.4 of R 137:2012,	device, used in measurement, that provides an output quantity having a specified relation to the input quantity [VIM 3.7]		02649
1545.	measuring transducer	according to 3.1.6 of R 60-1:2021,	device, used in measurement, that provides an output quantity having a specified relation to the input quantity [VIM 3.7]		03285



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1546.	mechanical device	according to T.2.1 of R 136-1:2004,	device employing mechanical sub-assemblies and performing a specific function (e.g. a mechanical pinwheel comprising of a drive roller and embedded pins for detecting presence of leather and providing area measurement with analogue indication)		01889
1547.	mechanical sphygmomanometer	according to 2.11 of R 16-1:2002,	sphygmomanometer which uses either a mercury or an aneroid manometer or another mechanical measuring device for the non- invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure by means of an inflatable cuff		00316

1548.	medium	according to 2.1.5 of R 87:2016,	fluid that is put in the prepackage together with the product, either separated from, in or surrounding the product, and that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For the purpose of this Recommendation a fluid includes either</p> <p>a liquid, semi-liquid or frozen liquids, or a gas or a mixture of gasses, whether under positive, negative or atmospheric pressure, or</p> <p>a combination of both a) and b).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “use” includes consumption.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> A medium is sometimes also referred to as a “liquid packing medium”.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> A medium can be separated from the product and other solid items that were put in the prepackage by measuring procedures in Annex C and Annex D.</p> <p><i>Note 5:</i> A medium also includes the liquid mediums as specified in Clause 4.3.3 of the CODEX STAN 1-1985 “Labelling of prepackaged foods” which covers foods on which the drained mass must be marked, and</p> <p>the ice-glaze as specified in CODEX standards on ice-glazed foods.</p>	02498
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1549.	medium	according to 2.2 of R 79:2015,	fluid that is put in the prepackage together with the product, either separated from, in or surrounding the product, and that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For the purpose of this Recommendation ‘fluid’ includes either liquid, semi-liquid or frozen liquids, ora gas or a mixture of gasses, whether below, at or above atmospheric pressure, or</p> <p>a combination of both a) and b).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The term “use” would include consumption.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> A medium is sometimes also referred to as “liquid packing medium”.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> A medium can be separated from the product and other solid items that were put in the prepackage by measuring procedures in OIML R 87 [1].</p> <p><i>Note 5:</i> A medium also includes</p> <p>the liquid mediums as specified in 4.3.3 of the CODEX STAN 1-1985 Labelling of prepackaged foods [2] which covers foods on which the “drained weight” must be marked, andthe ice-glaze as specified in CODEX standards on ice-glazed foods.</p>	02481
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1550.	memory effect	according to 2.16 of R 126-1:2021,	effect on true alcohol concentration of the sample caused by previous samples		03286
1551.	metadata	according to 3.2.46 of D 31:2023	data about data or data elements, possibly including their data descriptions, and data about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility  [ISO/IEC 2382:2015 Information technology - Vocabulary]		03291
1552.	meter	according to 3.2.2 of R 139-1:2022,	instrument intended to measure continuously and display the total value of the quantity of gas passing the sensor at metering conditions	<i>Note:</i> A meter includes at least a measuring device, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices if present) and an indicating device (see Figure 1).	03287
1553.	meter	according to T.1.1 of R 140:2007,	instrument intended to measure, memorize and display the volume or mass of gas passing through the flow measuring device at metering conditions	<i>Note:</i> The display may be a remote indicating device.	02039

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1554.	meter	according to 3.5 of R 81:1998,	an instrument designed to measure continuously, memorize and display the quantity that passes through the measurement transducer	<i>Note:</i> a meter includes at least a measurement transducer, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices if present), a conversion device (if necessary), and an indicating device.	01014
1555.	meter (for quantities (volume or mass) of liquids)	according to T.m.3 of R 117-1:2007,	instrument intended to measure continuously and display the quantity of liquid passing through the measuring device at metering conditions, including at least a measuring device, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices if present) and an indicating device		03288
1556.	meter constant	according to 2.1.16 of R 46-1:2012,	value expressing the relation between the energy registered by the meter and the corresponding value of the test output		02295
1557.	meter for two constant partners	according to 3.1.12 of R 49-1:2024,	meter that is permanently installed and only used for deliveries from one supplier to one customer		02380
1558.	meter model	according to 4.13 of R 75-1:2002,	different sizes of heat meters or sub-assemblies having a family similarity in the principles of operation, construction and materials		00869

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1559.	meter with exchangeable metrological module	according to 3.1.22 of R 49-1:2024,	meter, comprising a connection interface and an <i>exchangeable metrological module</i> (3.1.23) from the same <i>type approval</i> (3.1.20)		02390
1560.	metering calculator	according to 3.2.4.1 of R 139-1:2022,	part of the meter that receives the output signals from the transducer(s) and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments, transforms them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used		03289
1561.	metering conditions	according to 3.2.11 of R 49-1:2024,	conditions of the water, the volume of which is to be measured, at the point of measurement EXAMPLE: Water temperature, water pressure.		02403
1562.	metering conditions	according to T.1.13 of R 140:2007,	conditions of the gas at which the quantity is measured at the point of measurement (temperature and pressure of the measured gas)		03290
1563.	metering conditions	according to T.c.3.2 of R 117-1:2007,	values of the conditions which characterise the liquid during measurement at the point of measurement (example: temperature and pressure of the liquid)		01546
1564.	metering conditions	according to 3.16 of R 81:1998,	the conditions of the volume of the liquid at the point of measurement. For example, temperature and pressure		01025

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1565.	metering module	according to T.1.8 of R 140:2007,	subassembly of a measuring system which corresponds to the meter(s) itself (themselves), associated, where applicable, with an additional calculator with a correction and an indicating device, and to all other parts of the gas circuit of the measuring system (in particular additional devices)		02048
1566.	method	according to 3.10 of D 22:1991,	the distinct adaptation of a technique for a selected measurement purpose		00155
1567.	metrological authority	according to T.1.7 of R 107-1:2007,	legal entity designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the automatic weighing instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		01321
1568.	metrological authority	according to T.1.9 of R 51-1:2006,	legal entity (i.e. the verification, and/or Issuing Authority) designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the automatic weighing instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		00572

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1569.	metrological authority	according to 0.1.13 of R 106-1:2011,	legal entity (i.e. the verification and/or issuing authority) designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the automatic weighing instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		02534
1570.	metrological authority	according to 2.1.3 of R 21:2007,	legal entity (i.e. the verification, issuing authority, accredited body, etc), designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		00340
1571.	metrological authority	according to 3.1.10 of D 34:2019,	legal entity designated by law or by the government to be responsible for specified legal metrology activities		03292
1572.	metrological confirmation	according to 2.7 of D 27:2001,	set of operations required to ensure that an item of measuring and test equipment is in compliance with requirements for its intended use (see ISO 10012-1 [11])	<i>Note:</i> Metrological confirmation normally includes calibration, any necessary adjustment or repair and subsequent recalibration, as well as any required sealing and labeling.  In this Document, this term is referred to as “confirmation”.	00169



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1573.	metrological expertise	according to 2.6 of D 16:2011,	all the operations for the purpose of examining and demonstrating, e.g. to testify in a court of law, the condition of a measuring instrument and to determine its metrological properties, amongst others by reference to the relevant statutory requirements [VIML 2.4]		02259
1574.	metrological supervision	according to 3.1.11 of D 1:2012,	activity of legal metrological control to check the observance of metrology laws and regulations [VIML 2.03]	<i>Note 1:</i> Metrological supervision also includes checking the correctness of quantities indicated on and contained in pre-packages and the correct use of units of measurement.  <i>Note 2:</i> For achieving these purposes, means and methods such as market surveillance and quality management may be utilized.	02211

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1575.	metrological supervision	according to 2.16 of D 27:2001,	control exercised in respect of the manufacture, import, installation, use, maintenance and repair of a measuring instrument and/or in respect of its use, performed in order to check that it is used correctly as regards the observance of metrology laws and regulations [VIML, 2.3]	<i>Note:</i> Metrological supervision includes checking the correctness of the quantities indicated on and contained in prepackages.	00178
1576.	metrological supervision	according to 2.5 of D 9:2004,	control exercised in respect of the manufacture, import, installation, use, maintenance and repair of a measuring instrument and/or in respect of its use, performed in order to check that it is used correctly as regards the observance of metrology laws and regulations [VIML 2.3]	<i>Note:</i> Metrological supervision includes checking the correctness of the quantities indicated on and contained in prepackages.	00187
1577.	metrological supervision	according to 2.5 of D 16:2011,	control exercised in respect of the manufacture, import, installation, use, maintenance and repair of measuring instruments, performed in order to check that they are used correctly as regards the observance of metrology laws and regulations [VIML 2.3]	<i>Note:</i> Metrological supervision includes checking the correctness of the quantities indicated on and contained in prepackages.	02258

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1578.	metrological supervision	according to 2.9 of D 15:1986,	procedures for control exercised in respect of the manufacture, installation and repair of measuring instruments, or in respect of their use, to check that they are used correctly and honestly. It extends also to control of correctness of the quantities indicated on prepacked articles [VML 2.6].		00266
1579.	metrological supervision	according to 3.1.5 of R 60-1:2021,	activity of legal metrological control to check the observance of metrology laws and regulations	(For notes, refer to the VIML)	03293
1580.	metrological test mode	according to 3.2.9 of R 126-1:2021,	mode in which the EBA is subject to metrological control such as verification or adjustment	<i>Note:</i> In this mode, more information will be available compared to the measuring mode (e.g. higher resolution, intermediate results, etc.), and access to maintenance and adjustment means is possible.	03294
1581.	metrological traceability	according to 3.1.2 of D 1:2012,	property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty [VIM 2.41]		02202

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1582.	metrological traceability	according to 3.7 of D 5:2022,	property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty [VIM, 2.41]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For this definition, a ‘reference’ can be a definition of a measurement unit through its practical realization, or a measurement procedure including the measurement unity for a non-ordinal quantity, or a measurement standard.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Metrological traceability requires an established calibration hierarchy.</p> <p>For other nores see [VIM, 2.41]</p>	03295

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1583.	metrological traceability chain traceability chain	according to 3.8 of D 5:2022,	sequence of measurement standards and calibrations that is used to relate a measurement result to a reference [VIM, 2.42]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A metrological traceability chain id defined through a calibration hierarchy.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A metrological traceability chain is used to establish metrological traceability of measurement result.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> A comparison between two measurement standards may be vied as a calibration if the comparison is used to chek and , if necessary, correct the quantity value and measurement uncertainty attributes to one of the measurement standards.</p>	03296
1584.	metrological traceability to a measurement unit metrological traceability to a unit	according to 3.9 of D 5:2022,	metrological traceability where the reference is a definition of measurement unit throught its practical realisation	<i>Note:</i> The expression “traceability to the SI” means ‘metrological traceability to a measurement unit of the International System of Units’.	03297
1585.	metrologically relevant	according to 0.1.14 of R 106-1:2011,	any device, instrument, function or software of an instrument that influences the measurement result or any other primary indication is considered to be metrologically relevant		02535

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1586.	metrologically relevant	according to 2.1.4 of R 21:2007,	any device, instrument, function or software (of a taximeter) that influences the measurement result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		00341
1587.	metrologically relevant	according to T.1.8 of R 107-1:2007,	any device, instrument, function or software of an instrument that influences the weighing result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		01322
1588.	metrologically relevant	according to T.2.9 of R 76-1:2006,	any device, module, part, component or function of a weighing instrument that may influence the weighing result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		00939
1589.	metrologically relevant	according to T.1.11 of R 51-1:2006,	any device, module, part, component, function or software of a weighing instrument that influences the weighing result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		00576
1590.	metrologically relevant	according to 2.1.7 of R 150-1:2020,	attribute of any device, instrument, function or software that may influence the measurement result or any other primary indication [VIML:2013, 4.03]		03298

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1591.	metrologically relevant device	according to 3.1.7 of R 61-1:2017,	any device, module, part, component or function of instrument that may influence the weighing result or any other primary indication that is considered to be metrologically relevant		03614
1592.	metrology	according to 3.2 of D 5:2022,	science of measurement and its application [VIM, 2.2]	<i>Note:</i> Metrology includes all theoretical and practical aspects of measurement, whatever the measurement uncertainty and any field of application.	03299
1593.	minimum admissible temperature $mAT$	according to 3.3.7 of R 49-1:2024,	minimum water temperature that a meter can withstand permanently, within its <i>rated operating condition(s)</i> (3.4.4), without deterioration of its metrological performance	<i>Note:</i> $mAT$ is the lower of the rated operating conditions for temperature.	02413
1594.	minimum and maximum working pressure, $p_{min}$ and $p_{max}$	according to 3.3.9 of R 137:2012,	minimum and maximum internal pressure that a gas meter can withstand, within its rated operating conditions, without deterioration of its metrological performance		02687
1595.	minimum and maximum working temperatures, $t_{min}$ and $t_{max}$	according to 3.3.6 of R 137:2012,	minimum and maximum gas temperature that a gas meter can withstand, within its rated operating conditions, without unacceptable deterioration of its metrological performance		02684

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1596.	minimum area ( $A_{\min}$ )	according to T.3.2 of R 136-1:2004,	smallest value that can be measured below which the indicated result may be subject to excessive relative error		01900
1597.	minimum capacity	according to T.3.1.2 of R 76-1:2006,	value of the load below which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		00941
1598.	minimum capacity (Min)	according to T.3.2.2 of R 134:2006,	value of the load below which the weighing-in-motion results before totalizing may be subject to an excessive relative error		03300
1599.	minimum capacity, Min	according to 3.4.7 of R 61-1:2017,	smallest discrete load that can be weighed automatically on a load receptor of the AGFI	<i>Note:</i> For AGFIs which accomplish the fill by one weighing cycle the minimum capacity, Min, is equal to the rated minimum fill, Minfill.	03301
1600.	minimum capacity, Min	according to T.3.1.2 of R 51-1:2006,	value of the load below which the weighing result may be subject to an excessive relative error		00624
1601.	minimum capacity, Min	according to 0.3.2.2 of R 106-1:2011,	mass value below which a weighing-in-motion result before totalizing may be subject to an excessive relative error		02585



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1602.	minimum capacity, Min	according to T.3.3.2 of R 107-1:2007,	smallest discrete load that can be weighed automatically		01363
1603.	minimum capacity, Min	according to 2.3.4 of R 150-1:2020,	minimum force that the force receptor is intended to measure		03404
1604.	minimum current ( $I_{\min}$ )	according to, 2.2.3 of R 46-1:2012	lowest value of current at which the meter is specified by the manufacturer to meet the accuracy requirements		02302
1605.	minimum dead load ( $E_{\min}$ )	according to 3.5.9 of R 60-1:2021,	smallest value of a quantity (expressed in mass units) that may be applied to a load cell		03302
1606.	minimum dead load output return (DR)	according to 3.5.10 of R 60-1:2021,	difference of load cell output, expressed in units of mass at the minimum dead load ( $D_{\min}$ ), measured before and after application of a load of $D_{\max}$		03303
1607.	minimum dimension (Min)	according to 2.2.6 of R 129-1:2020,	value of the smallest measured dimension for each axis		03304
1608.	minimum discharge	according to 3.4.13 of R 61-1:2017,	smallest load that can be discharged from a subtractive weighing instrument		03305
1609.	minimum flow rate ( $Q_{\min}$ )	according to 2.3.6.2 of R 50-1:2017	flowrate above which the weighing results comply with the requirements of this Recommendation		03306

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1610.	minimum flow rate $Q_1$	according to 3.3.5 of R 049-1:2024,	lowest <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) at which the meter is to operate within the <i>maximum permissible error(s)</i> (3.2.5)		02411
1611.	minimum flow rate, $Q_{\min}$	according to 3.3.3 of R 137:2012,	lowest flow rate at which a gas meter is required to operate within the limits of its maximum permissible error, whilst operated within its rated operating conditions		02681
1612.	minimum flowrate of the measuring system $Q_{\min}$	according to T.2.10 of R 140:2007,	lowest flowrate at which the water meter is required to operate within the maximum permissible error		00442
1613.	minimum immersion depth of a temperature sensor	according to 4.16 of R 75-1:2002,	depth of immersion in a thermostatic bath with a temperature of $(80 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ at an ambient temperature of $(25 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ , beyond which deeper immersion changes the output value by an amount corresponding to less than 0.1 K		00872
1614.	minimum load cell verification interval ( $v_{\min}$ )	according to 3.5.11 of R 60-1:2021,	smallest load cell verification interval in units of mass into which the maximum measuring range ( $E_{\max} - E_{\min}$ ) can be divided		03307
1615.	minimum load of the measuring range ( $D_{\min}$ )	according to 3.5.12 of R 60-1:2021,	smallest value of a quantity expressed in units of mass, applied to a load cell under test		03308

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1616.	minimum mass flowrate, $Q_{m_{min}}$	according to 2.3.5.2 of R 150-1:2020	mass flowrate above which the weighing results comply with the requirements of this Recommendation		03405
1617.	minimum measured quantity	according to T.2.11 of R 140:2007,	smallest quantity for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for that system	<i>Note:</i> A measuring system has a minimum measured quantity for each principal measurand it processes (volumes, mass or energy).	02077
1618.	minimum measured quantity (inventory and transfer)	according to T.15 of R 125:1998,	the quantity of indicated mass below which the maximum permissible error may be exceeded. This quantity applies to liquid contained in the tank (inventory) or transferred into or out of the tank (transfer)		01631
1619.	minimum measured quantity (MMQ)	according to T.q.1.3 of R 117-1:2019,	smallest quantity of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for that system or element.	<i>Note:</i> In measuring systems intended for delivery operations, this smallest quantity is referred to as the minimum delivery; in those intended for receiving operations, it is referred to as the minimum receipt.	03309

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1620.	minimum measured quantity MMQ ( $V_{\min}$ )	according to 2.44 of R 80-1:2009,	smallest volume of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for the tank or individually for each of its compartments. It shall be specified only for measuring systems suitable for measuring partial volumes.  Alternatively, the terms “minimum delivery” or “minimum receipt” may be used.		02283
1621.	minimum measured quantity MMQ ( $V_{\min}$ )	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	smallest volume of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for the tank or individually for each of its compartments. It shall be specified only for measuring systems suitable for measuring partial volumes.  Alternatively, the terms “minimum delivery” or “minimum receipt” may be used.		03310
1622.	minimum measured quantity of a measuring system minimum delivery	according to 3.1.16 of R 139-1:2022,	minimum totalized mass in one batch of gas required to fulfill the metrological criteria of the specific measuring system	<i>Note:</i> Measuring systems should not be used for measuring quantities less than the MMQ.	03311
1623.	minimum measured quantity of a measuring system	according to 3.13 of R 81:1998,	the smallest quantity of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable	<i>Note:</i> In a measuring system intended to deliver, this quantity is called the minimum delivery, and in those used for receiving operations it is called the minimum receipt.	01022

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1624.	minimum measuring speed ( $V_{\min}$ )	according to 2.1.10 of R 129-1:2020,	minimum speed at which the instrument will measure correctly	<i>Note:</i> Only applicable to instruments where measurements are affected by means of relative movement between the object and the instrument.	03318
1625.	minimum operating speed ( $v_{\min}$ )	according to T.3.4.3 of R 134:2006,	lowest velocity of a vehicle that the instrument is designed to weigh in motion and below which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		03312
1626.	minimum operating speed, $v_{\min}$	according to 0.3.4.2 of R 106-1:2011,	lowest velocity of a wagon that the instrument is designed to weigh in-motion and below which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		02590
1627.	minimum reading distance	according to T.54 of R 76-1:2006,	shortest distance that an observer is able freely to approach the displaying device to take a reading under normal conditions of use. This approach is considered to be free for the observer if there is a clear space of at least 0.8 m in front of the displaying device (see Figure 2)		00976
1628.	minimum specified mass deviation	according to 3.1.17 of R 139-1:2022,	absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity of a measuring system		03313

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1629.	minimum specified price deviation	according to T.d.1.2 of R 117-1:2019,	price to pay corresponding to the minimum specified quantity deviation		03314
1630.	minimum specified quantity deviation	according to T.d.1.1 of R 117-1:2019,	absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity		03315
1631.	minimum specified quantity deviation	according to T.2.12 of R 140:2007,	positive maximum permissible error for a minimum measured quantity of a measuring system or a metering module		02078
1632.	minimum specified volume deviation ( $E_{\min}$ )	according to 2.45 of R 80-1:2009,	twice the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity of a tank or compartment		02284
1633.	minimum specified volume deviation ( $E_{\min}$ )	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	twice the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity of a tank or compartment		03316
1634.	minimum totalized load ( $\Sigma_{\min}$ )	according to 2.3.7 of R 50-1:2014,	totalized quantity, in units of mass, below which a totalization may be subject to excessive relative errors		03317

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1635.	minimum totalized load, $\Sigma_{\min}$	according to T.3.6 of R 107-1:2007,	value of the smallest bulk load that can be totalized without exceeding the maximum permissible error when the automatic operation is comprised of discrete loads, each within the automatic weighing range		01368
1636.	minimum totalised quantity, $\Sigma_{\min}$	according to 2.3.6 of R 150-1:2020,	totalised quantity, in units of mass, below which totalised values may be subject to errors exceeding the applicable maximum permissible errors (mpe)		03406
1637.	minimum wagon mass	according to 0.3.1.5.2 of R 106-1:2011,	wagon mass below which a weighing-in-motion result may be subject to an excessive relative error		02576
1638.	misleading prepackage	according to 2.1.6 of R 87:2016,	prepackage that is made, formed, presented, marked or filled in any way that may mislead a consumer about the quantity of contents that it contains		02499
1639.	misleading prepackage	according to 2.3 of R 79:2015,	prepackage that is made, formed, presented, marked or filled in any way that may mislead a consumer about the quantity of product that it contains		02482
1640.	mobile app	according to 3.2.47 of D 31:2023	computer program or software application designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone, tablet, or watch  [Cambridge Dictionary, fourth edition, 2021]		03694

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1641.	mobile instrument	according to T.1.2.11 of R 76-1:2006,	non-automatic weighing instrument mounted on or incorporated into a vehicle	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A vehicle-mounted instrument is a complete weighing instrument which is firmly mounted on a vehicle, and which is designed for that special purpose. <i>Example:</i> Postal scale mounted on a vehicle (mobile post office).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A vehicle-incorporated instrument uses parts of the vehicle for the weighing instrument.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Garbage weighers, patient lifters, pallet lifters, fork lifters, wheel chair weighers.</p>	00886
1642.	mobile phase	according to 2.3 of R 112:1994,	the liquid (solvent) used to elute the sample components through and from the column; it may consist of a single component or a mixture of components		01475
1643.	mobile phase	according to 3.3 R 113:1994,	the carrier gas used to elute the sample components through and from the column		01490
1644.	mobile phase	according to 3.4 of R 82:2006,	carrier gas and injected gaseous sample that enter and move through the column		01048



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1645.	mobile phase	according to 3.4 of R 83:2006,	carrier gas and the injected gaseous sample that enter and move through the column		01064
1646.	mobile speed meter	according to 3.2.7 of R 91-1:2025,	stationary speed meter which can be moved to different locations between measurements	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Stationary speed meters installed in a parked vehicle or on a parked trailer are also considered as mobile speed meters.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Portable speed meters which are used hand-held or which are (temporarily) installed on a tripod or similar temporary stand to guide the hand of the operator for a limited series of measurements are also considered as mobile speed meters.</p>	03775
1647.	modification of a pattern	according to 1.1.4 of D 19:1988,	a change in a pattern that does or may alter some of its metrological or technical characteristics, its ranges, or its applicability		00128
1648.	modified pattern	according to 1.1.5 of D 19:1988,	with reference to a given pattern, a pattern which has been subjected to modification		00129

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1649.	module	according to 0.2.6 of R 106-1:2011,		<i>Note:</i> Typical modules of an automatic weighing instrument are: load cell, indicator, analogue or digital data processing device, weighing module, terminal, primary display.	02544
1650.	module	according to T.2.2 of R 76-1:2006,	identifiable part of an instrument that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to specific metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation. The modules of a weighing instrument are subject to specified partial error limits	<i>Note:</i> Typical modules of a weighing instrument are: load cell, indicator, analog or digital data processing device, weighing module, terminal, primary display.	00896
1651.	module	according to 3.2 of D 11:2013,	device performing a specific function or functions and (usually) manufactured and constructed such that it can be separately evaluated according to prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements	<i>Note:</i> A module may be a complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).	02216

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1652.	module	according to 3.3.11 of R 61:2017,	<p>identifiable part of a measuring instrument or of a family of measuring instruments that performs a specific function or functions and that can be separately evaluated according to prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements as specified in the relevant Recommendation</p> <p>(VIML, 4.04)</p> <p>Example: Typical modules of a weighing instrument are weighing module, load cell, indicator, analog or digital data processing device, terminal, primary display.</p>		03673
1653.	module	according to T.2.7 of R 107-1:2007,	<p>identifiable part of an instrument or device that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to the metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation. The modules of a weighing instrument are subject to specified partial error limits</p>	Typical modules of an instrument are: load cell, indicator, analog or digital processors, weighing module, remote display, software.	01341
1654.	module	according to T.2.7 of R 51-1:2006,	<p>identifiable part of an instrument that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to the metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation. The modules of a weighing instrument are subject to specified partial error limits</p>	<i>Note:</i> Typical modules of an automatic weighing instrument are: load cell, indicator, analog or digital data processing device, computer terminal, weighing module, digital display.	00584

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1655.	module	according to 2.2.8 of R 150-1:2020,	identifiable part of an measuring instrument or family of measuring instruments that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to the prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation [VIML;2013, 4.04]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The modules of a weighing instrument may be subject to specified partial error limits.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Modules may be examined separately (subject to agreement with the metrological authority (see 6.2.6).</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Typical modules of an automaticweighing instrument are: load cell (force receptor), indicator, analog or digital processors, weighing module, remote display, software.</p>	03319
1656.	module	according to A.1.2 of R 60-1:2021 - Annexes	device performing a specific function or functions and (usually) manufactured and constructed such that it can be separately evaluated according to prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements (OIML D11, 3.2)		03407
1657.	modulus (of a number) absolute value	according to 3.35 of R 99-1:2008,	value of the number without regard to its sign		02371

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1658.	moisture content wet-basis	according to 2.3.11 of R 59-1:2016,	ratio of moisture to the total mass of the grain sample		02476
1659.	moisture meter	according to 2.3.12 of R 59-1:2016,	instrument that measures a parameter (electrical, optical, etc.) to predict the moisture content of a grain within specified error limits		02477
1660.	motor vehicle	according to 3.40 of R 99-1:2008,	road vehicle, powered by a built-in engine, which is not rail borne, and which is normally used for applications such as:  - carrying persons and/or goods;  - towing vehicles used for the carriage of persons and/or goods		02376
1661.	moving measurement	according to 3.2.6 of R 91-1:2025,	speed measurement using a moving speed meter with non-zero ego speed		03776
1662.	moving speed meter	according to 3.2.5 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter installed in a vehicle which is intended to be in motion during measurements	<i>Note:</i> An ego speed meter is part of a moving speed meter.	03777
1663.	multi-dimensional measuring instrument	according to 2.1.1 of R 129-1:2020,	instrument that measures the dimensions of an object and determines the length ( $L$ ), width ( $W$ ) and height ( $H$ ) of the smallest rectangular parallelepiped (rectangular box) which fully encloses the object		03320

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1664.	multi-interval instrument	according to T.3.3.4 of R 51-1:2006,	instrument having one weighing range which is divided into partial weighing ranges each with different scale intervals, with the weighing range determined automatically according to the load applied, both on increasing and decreasing loads		00639
1665.	multi-interval instrument	according to T.3.2.6 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument having one weighing range which is divided into partial weighing ranges each with different scale intervals, with the partial weighing range determined automatically according to the load applied, both on increasing and decreasing loads		00952
1666.	multi-interval instrument	according to 2.1.8 of R 129-1:2020,	measuring instruments having one dimensional measuring range for each axis which is divided into partial measuring ranges each with different scale intervals, with the measuring range determined automatically according to the dimension being measured		03321
1667.	multi-load AGFI	according to 3.2.2.1 of R 61-1:2017,	cumulative or selective combination AGFI		03674
1668.	multiple range instrument	according to T.3.2.7 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument having two or more weighing ranges with different maximum capacities and different scale intervals for the same load receptor, each range extending from zero to its maximum capacity		00953

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1669.	multiple valued line measure	according to 2.6 of R 98:1991,	a line measure with a set of scale marks at intervals along its length		01156
1670.	multiple-range instrument	according to T.3.3.5 of R 51-1:2006,	instrument having two or more weighing ranges with different maximum capacities and different scale intervals for the same load receptor, each range extending from zero to its maximum capacity		00640
1671.	multi-tariff meter multi-rate meter	according to 2.1.4 of R 46-1:2012,	electricity meter intended to measure and display electrical energy where energy will have more than one tariff rate	<i>Note:</i> The tariff rate may be determined by time, load or some other quantity	02283
1672.	national hierarchy scheme	according to 3.29 of D 5:2022,	hierarchy scheme for given type of measuring instrument in the particular country, containing the specification of the recommended (permissible) types of measuring instruments for individual levels of metrological traceability, requirements for their metrological characteristics (accuracy class, maximum permissible error, etc.) and recommended (permissible) methods and means of dissemination of units		03322

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1673.	national measurement standard national standard	according to 3.16 of D 5:2022,	measurement standard recognised by a national authority to serve in a state or economy as the basis for assignig quantity values to other measurement standards for the kind of quantity concerned [VIM, 5.3]		03323
1674.	National Metrology Institute (Designated Institute)	according to 3.32 of D 5:2022,	institute in a country that has a responsibility, sometimes set out legally, for the conservation of one or more national measurement standards	<i>Note 1:</i> The recommended role of National Metrology Institute (NMI) is described in detail in OIML D 1:2012, 3.2.3 [10].  <i>Note 2:</i> The recommended role of Designated Institute (DI) is described in CIPM 2005-07 [11] and CIPM 2005-06 (V4) [12].	03324
1675.	national responsible body	according to 2.1 of D 27:2001,	national organization or agency responsible for implementing laws or regulation regarding metrological control of measuring instruments	<i>Note:</i> The national service of legal metrology may fall under the jurisdiction of the national responsible body referred to in this Document; therefore, when delegated the responsibility, the national service of legal metrology should be substituted for the “national responsible body” throughout the text of this Document.	00163



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1676.	national responsible body	according to 3.15 of R 131:2001,	organization or agency in a particular country that is responsible for determining whether the dosimetry system meets the performance requirements designated by law or regulations		01756
1677.	national responsible body	according to 3.15 of R 132:2001,	organization or agency in a particular country that is responsible for determining whether the dosimetry system meets the performance requirements designated by law or regulations		01772
1678.	national responsible body	according to 4.16 of R 127:1999,	the organization or agency in a particular country that is responsible for determining whether the dosimetry system meets the performance requirements designated by law or regulation		01690
1679.	nebulizer	according to 3.4 of R 116:2006,	device used to transform the liquid sample into an aerosol	<i>Note:</i> The nebulizer produces droplets of varying sizes that pass through the spray chamber where larger droplets remain on the chamber walls and are removed as waste.	01517
1680.	nebulizer	according to 3.8 of R 100-1:2013,	device that converts a liquid sample into an aerosol		02519

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1681.	negative (energy) flow  (for bi-directional and uni-directional meters)	according to 2.2.38 of R 46-1:2012,	direction of energy flow opposite to positive	<i>Note:</i> For positive-direction only, the opposite direction is termed reverse energy flow (see 2.2.39).	02337
1682.	net absorbance, $\Delta A$	according to 4.5 of R 127:1999,	change in measured optical absorbance at the analysis wavelength(s) determined as the absolute difference between the pre-irradiation absorbance, $A_0$ , and the post-irradiation absorbance, $A$ , as follows:  $\Delta A =  A - A_0 $		01679
1683.	net quantity	according to 2.4 of R 79:2015,	quantity of the identified product in the prepackage exclusive of packing material	<i>Note 1:</i> ‘Packing material’ includes wrappers and any other material packed with such product. See 2.6, Note 3.  <i>Note 2:</i> This term relates to specifications on a prepackage and does not account for the actual quantity in an individual prepackage. For prepackages with constant nominal quantity, the procedures for determining whether an inspection lot meets regulatory requirements are provided in OIML R 87 [1].	02483

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1684.	net value, N	according to T.5.2.2 of R 76-1:2006,	indication of the weight value of a load placed on an instrument after operation of a tare device		00968
1685.	net value, NET or N	according to T.3.2.2 of R 51-1:2006,	indication of the weight value of a load placed on an instrument after operation of a tare device		00629
1686.	Newtonian reference liquids (RL)	according to 2.1 of D 33:2019,	liquid in which the shear rate is proportional to the shear stress during a viscous flow	<i>Note:</i> The ratio of shear stress to the shear rate is dynamic viscosity of the liquid, according to Neton's Law of Viscosity. The kinematic viscosity is the ration of the dynamic viscosity to the density of the liquid.	03325
1687.	Newtonian viscosity stnadrd specimen (VSS)	according to 2.2 of D 33:2019,	Newtonian liquid sufficiently homogeneous and stable with respect to viscosity (dynamic and kinematic) which has been determined traceable to international or national measurement standards, by a metrologically valid procedure, and is documented in a calibration certificate together with the associated uncertainty, and a statement of metrological traceability		03326

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1688.	noise	according to 2.8 of R 112:1994,	<p>a measure of variation in the detector signal; it can be divided into three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- short-term noise includes all observable random variations of the detector signal having a frequency of the order of 10–2 Hz to 10–1 Hz (one or more cycles per minute) and should be measured peak to peak</li> <li>- long-term noise includes all observable random variations of the detector signal with frequencies between 0.1 Hz and 1.0 Hz drift is the average slope of the baseline signal measured over a minimum period of one-half hour.</li> </ul>	<i>Note:</i> Although long-term noise can occur at any time during an analysis, it can be mistaken for a late-eluting peak. Earlier eluting peaks are usually sharper and less easily confused with long-term noise.	01480
1689.	noise	according to 3.8 of R 113:1994,	<p>a measure of the variation in the detector's output signal when a sample component is not being detected. This can be classified into two types:</p> <p>Short-term noise includes all observable random variations of the signal from the detector or other components having a frequency of about one or more cycles per minute.</p> <p>Drift is the average slope of the baseline signal measured over an extended time period, for example, one-half hour</p>		01495

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1690.	noise	according to 3.9 of R 82:2006,	<p>Manifestation of variation in the gas chromatograph output signal not associated with changes in chromatographic conditions (e.g. temperature gradient), which can be divided into two components:</p> <p><i>Short-term noise</i>, which includes all observable random variations of the signal from the detector or other components having a frequency of the order of one or more cycles per minute.</p> <p><i>Drift</i>, i.e. the average slope of the baseline signal measured over a minimum of half an hour</p>	<i>Note:</i> This term relates to specifications on a package and does not account for the actual contents in an individual package. The procedures for determining whether a production lot meets regulatory requirements are provided in OIML R 87 <i>Net contents in packages</i>	01053
1691.	noise equivalent temperature difference (temperature resolution, $\Delta T_{\text{NETD}}$ )	according to 2.10 of R 141:2008,	temperature increment equal to the root-mean-square value of the noise in a thermogram, when observing a homogeneous background set with a specified temperature and a specified thermogram rate		02114
1692.	nominal base temperature	according to 2.8 of R 48:2004,	temperature at which the socket (and terminals) of the lamp shall be thermostated		00408
1693.	nominal capacity	according to 2.2 of R 40:1981,	nominal capacity is the maximum numbered value of the scale of volumes shown on the pipette		00392

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1694.	nominal capacity	according to 2.2 of R 41:1981,	the nominal capacity is the maximum numbered value of the scale of volumes shown on the burette		00396
1695.	nominal capacity	according to 2.2 of R 43:1981,	the nominal capacity of a standard graduated flask is the volume used to designate the flask (see point 3.2.)		00400
1696.	nominal capacity	according to 3.2 of R 71:2008,	rounded value of the maximum volume of liquid that a tank may contain under normal conditions of use		02226
1697.	nominal capacity (of the tank or compartment), $V_n$	according to 2.6 of R 80-1:2009,	volume indicated (marked) on the tank or its compartment	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The nominal capacity value usually corresponds to the volume of liquid which a tank or compartment contains at reference temperature when filled up to the maximum permissible level or volume mark.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The nominal capacity value can be limited by safety regulations.</p>	02245

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1698.	nominal capacity (of the tank or compartment), $V_n$	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	volume indicated (marked) on the tank or its compartment	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The nominal capacity value usually corresponds to the volume of liquid which a tank or compartment contains at reference temperature when filled up to the maximum permissible level or volume mark.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The nominal capacity value can be limited by safety regulations.</p>	03327
1699.	nominal capacity of a tank	according to T.1 of R 95:1990,	the volume of liquid the tank contains under rated operating conditions, at reference temperature		01137
1700.	nominal capacity, $V_n$	according to 2.5 of R 138:2007,	volume indicated on the vessel		01982

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1701.	nominal diameter DN	according to 3.3.14 of R 49-1:2024,	alphanumeric designation of size for components of a pipework system, which is used for reference purposes	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The nominal diameter is expressed by the letters DN followed by a dimensionless whole number which is indirectly related to the physical size, in millimetres, of the bore or outside diameter of the end connections.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The number following the letters DN does not represent a measurable value and should not be used for calculation purposes except where specified in the relevant standard.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In those standards which use the DN designation system, any relationship between DN and component dimensions should be given, e.g. DN/OD or DN/ID.</p>	02420
1702.	nominal displacement	according to T.5 of R 53:1982,	value of the displacement of the reference point, due to the effect of nominal pressure		00678
1703.	nominal frequency ( $f_{\text{nom}}$ )	according to 2.2.9 of R 46-1:2012,	frequency of the voltage (and current) specified by the manufacturer for normal operation of the meter		02308



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1704.	nominal length	according to 2.1.2 of R 35-1:2007,	length by which the measure is designated		00363
1705.	nominal length of a line measure	according to 2.2 of R 98:1991,	the length the measure is expected to represent in the absence of any manufacturing error		01152
1706.	nominal operating conditions	according to T.1.22 of R 140:2007,	normal, average or typical conditions of use of a measuring system or a device provided by the manufacturer		02065
1707.	nominal pressure	according to T.2 of R 53:1982,	maximum pressure specified for the given elastic sensing element		00674
1708.	nominal quantity	according to 2.1.7 of R 87:2016,	quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The symbol “<math>Q_{\text{nom}}</math>” is used to designate the nominal quantity.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In some national legislation the nominal quantity of the product is referred to as “net quantity”, “net contents”, “net mass” or “net volume”.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> The nominal quantity should be declared in accordance with OIML R 79 [1].</p>	02500

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1709.	nominal quantity	according to 2.5 of R 79:2015,	quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label		02484
1710.	nominal set point	according to T.2.10.2 of R 51-1:2006,	value expressed in units of mass preset by the operator by means of the setting device in order to establish the limit between consecutive sub-groups		00605
1711.	nominal values of resistance $R_0$ and relative resistance $W_{100}^1$ of the resistance thermometer	according to 2.4 of R 84:2003,	Those specified in 4.1 and Table 1 <sup>13</sup> .		03328
1712.	nominal voltage ( $U_{\text{nom}}$ )	according to 2.2.7 of R 46-1:2012,	voltage specified by the manufacturer for normal operation of the meter	<i>Note:</i> Meters designed for operation across a range of voltages may have several nominal voltage values.	02306

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<sup>13</sup> see Annex A of OIML G18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1713.	non-adjustable water meter	according to 3.1.26 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>water meter</i> (3.1.1) whose indication cannot be altered in any way (e.g. without changing the internal dimensions and/or method of operation), and which has no <i>adjustment device</i> (3.1.6) or <i>correction device</i> (3.1.7)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> This category should also include mechanical meters with an internal adjustment device where the adjustment cannot be altered at initial verification stage as the meter would need to be dismantled.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The meter should not have a correction device, i.e. the indicating device of the meter should either be purely mechanical or be electronic but with a constant multiplying factor applied to the indication and set to the same value for all meters (such as a device which counts the number of rotations of the shaft and multiplies by a fixed value to give total volume passed).</p>	03703
1714.	non-automatic (static) operation	according to T.3.4.3 of R 51-1:2006,	static weighing mode for test purposes		00643
1715.	non-automatic (static) operation	according to T.3.8 of R 107-1:2007,	static weighing mode for test purposes		01370

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1716.	non-automatic checking facility type N checking facility	according to 3.5.8 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>checking facility</i> (3.5.4) that requires the intervention of an operator [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013 3.19.2, [8], modified — Synonym presentation]		02441
1717.	non-automatic checking facility checking facility of type N	according to 3.2.16 of R 139-1:2022,	checking facility, requiring the intervention of an operator [OIML D 11:2013, 3.19.2]		03329
1718.	nonautomatic checking facility (Type N)	according to T.34.2 of R 125:1998,	a checking facility which requires the intervention of an operator		01657
1719.	nonautomatic checking facility (type N)	according to A.1.8 of R 60:2021 - Annexes	checking facility which requires the intervention of an operator (OIML D 11, 3.19.2)		03408
1720.	non-automatic checking facility (type N)	according to 3.19.2 of D 11:2013,	checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		02239
1721.	non-automatic checking facility (type N)	according to T.c.2.4 of R 117-1:2019,	checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		03330

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1722.	non-automatic checking facility (Type N)	according to T.4.6 of R 140:2007,	checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		02104
1723.	non-automatic checking facility (type N)*	according to 3.31 of R 81:1998,	A checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		01040
1724.	non-automatic weighing instrument	according to 0.1.3 of R 106-1:2011.	instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to decide whether the weighing result is acceptable		02524
1725.	non-automatic weighing instrument	according to T.1.2 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>Instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to decide that the weighing result is acceptable</p> <p>A non-automatic weighing instrument may be: graduated or non-graduated; or self-indicating, semi-self-indicating or non-self-indicating</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Deciding that the weighing result is acceptable includes any intelligent action by the operator that affects the result, such as taking an action when an indication is stable or adjusting the mass of the weighed load, and to make a decision regarding the acceptance of each weighing result on observing the indication or releasing a print out. A non-automatic weighing process allows the operator to take an action (i.e. adjust the load, adjust the unit price, determine that the load is</p>	00875

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>acceptable, etc.) which influences the weighing result in the case where the weighing result is not acceptable.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In case of doubt as to whether an instrument is a non-automatic weighing instrument or an automatic weighing instrument, the definitions for automatic weighing instruments given in OIML Recommendations R 50, R 51, R 61, R 106, R 107 and R 134 have higher priority than the criteria of <i>Note 1</i> above.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In this Recommendation a non-automatic weighing instrument is called an “instrument”.</p>	
1726.	non-automatic weighing instrument	according to T.1.3 of R 107-1:2007,	instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to decide that the weighing result is acceptable		01316
1727.	non-automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.10.8.1 of R 51-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		00612

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1728.	nonautomatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.10.2 of R 134-1:2006,	zero-setting device that must be operated manually		0331
1729.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6.1 of R 50-1:2014,	zero-setting device that requires observation and adjustment by the operator		03332
1730.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.7.2.1 of R 76-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		00777
1731.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.4.1 of R 107-1:2007,	a zero-setting device that must be operated manually		01269
1732.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to 3.3.4.1 of R 61-1:2017,	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		03333
1733.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to 0.2.10.1 of R 106-1:2011,	zero-setting device that must be operated manually		02561
1734.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to T.2.5.3 of R 136-1:2004,	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		01334
1735.	non-automatic zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6.1 of R 150-1:2020,	zero-setting device that requires observation and adjustment by the operator		03334
1736.	non-graduated instrument	according to T.1.2.2 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument not fitted with a scale numbered in units of mass		00877

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1737.	non-interruptible cumulative measurement	according to 3.2.48 of D 31:2023,	cumulative measuring process with no definite and that cannot be stopped and continued again by a user/operator without falsifying the result of measurement	<i>Note 1:</i> Examples include: a) continuous totalising automatic weighing instrument, b) heat meter.  <i>Note 2:</i> See also interruptible cumulative measurement (3.2.27)	03335
1738.	non-invasive blood pressure measurement	according to 2.6 of R 16-1:2002,	indirect measurement of the arterial blood pressure without arterial puncture		00311
1739.	non-invasive blood pressure measurement	according to 2.6 of R 16-2:2002,	indirect measurement of the arterial blood pressure without arterial puncture		00326
1740.	non-invasive blood pressure measurement	according to 2.8 of R 148-1:2020,	indirect measurement of the arterial blood pressure without arterial puncture		03336
1741.	non-invasive blood pressure measurement	according to 2.9 of R 149-1:2020,	indirect measurement of the arterial blood pressure without arterial puncture		03337



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1742.	non-invasive automated sphygmomanometer	according to 2.8 of R 149-1:2020,	medical measuring instrument used for the intermittent non-invasive estimation of the blood pressure by utilising an inflatable cuff, a pressure transducer, a valve for deflation, and/or displays used in conjunction with automated methods for estimating blood pressure. Hereafter referred to as “sphygmomanometer” in this Recommendation		03338
1743.	non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometer	according to 2.7 of R 148-1:2020,	medical measuring instrument used by a trained person for the non-invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure by utilising an inflatable cuff with a display and used in conjunction with stethoscope or any other manual methods for estimating blood pressure. Hereafter called sphygmomanometer in this Recommendation		03339
1744.	non-linearity	according to 2.4.10 of R 60-1:2021,	deviation from the average of the values of load cell signals from a straight line through zero force applied and maximum force applied		03340
1745.	non-linearity of elastic characteristic	according to T of R 53:1982,	difference between the forward elastic characteristic and the conventional linear characteristic		00684
1746.	non-self-indicating instrument	according to T.1.2.5 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument in which the position of equilibrium is obtained entirely by the operator		00880

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1747.	normal boiling point	according to 3.2 of R 81:1998,	that temperature at which a liquid vaporizes or boils at the atmospheric pressure of 101 325 Pa		01011
1748.	normal limit of the measuring range	according to T.6 of R 101:1991,	the upper limit of the part of the measuring range acceptable for permanent operation of the instrument in service		01208
1749.	normal limit of the measuring range	according to 2.4 of R 109:1993,	the upper limit of the part of the measuring range acceptable for permanent operation of the instrument in service		01414
1750.	normal operating conditions	according to 0.5.4 of R 106-1:2011,	conditions of use prescribed for operating the instrument including types of wagons, site installation, maintenance and methods of weighing		02621
1751.	normal weighing conditions	according to T.5.4 of R 107-1:2007,	conditions of use prescribed for the instrument including types of material, site and method of operation		01401
1752.	number of load cell verification intervals ( <i>n</i> )	according to 2.5.13 of R 60-1:2021,	total of load cell verification intervals into which the maximum measuring range is divided		03341
1753.	number of sensitive elements (detecting elements of the thermogram)	according to 2.6 of R 141:2008,	number of photosensitive elements which form the thermographic instrument photodetector		02110

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1754.	number of verification scale intervals (single-interval instrument)	according to T.3.3.3 of R 51-1:2006,	quotient of the maximum capacity and the verification scale interval: $n = \text{Max} / e$		00638
1755.	number of verification scale intervals, $n$	according to T.3.2.5 of R 76-1:2006,	quotient of the maximum capacity and the verification scale interval: $n = \text{Max} / e$		00951
1756.	observation zone	according to 3.2 of R 116:2006,	region of the plasma monitored during the measurement process		01515
1757.	odometer	according to 1.2 of R 55:1981,	instrument designed to indicate the distance covered by the vehicle following a totalization of vehicle wheel revolutions		00691
1758.	OIML Certificate	according to 3.G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	Type Examination certificate, issued by an OIML Issuing Authority, attesting the conformity of type of measuring instrument or module with the relevant requirements of an OIML Recommendation at the time of testing and evaluation (OIML B 18, 3.25)		03342

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1759.	OIML certificate	according to 3.G.3-2 of D 37:2022,	Type Examination Certificate, issued by an OIML Issuing Authority, attesting the conformity of type of measuring instrument or module with the relevant requirements of an OIML Recommendation at the time of testing and evaluation (OIML B 18)		03343
1760.	OIML certificate	according to 3.2.49 of D 31:2023,	type examination certificate, issued by an OIML Issuing Authority, attesting the conformity of type of measuring instrument or module with the relevant requirements of an OIML Recommendation at the time of testing and evaluation [OIML B 18:2022, 3.26]		03695
1761.	OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)	according to 3.G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	system for issuing, registering and using OIML Certificates and associated OIML type evaluation reports for types of measuring instruments (including families of measuring instruments, modules or families of modules), based on the requirements in the relevant OIML Recommendation(s) (OIML B 18, 3.26)		03344

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1762.	OIML Issuing Authority	according to 3.G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	Certification body from an OIML Member State issuing OIML Certificates and associated OIML type evaluation reports in accordance with Scheme A or Scheme B (OIML B 18, 3.27)		03345
1763.	OIML testreport	according to 3.G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	report issued by a test laboratory that includes the results of the tests and examinations it carried out on the basis of relevant OIML Recommendation during OIML type evaluation on identified sample(s) of given type of measuring instrument or module (OIML B 18, 3.29)	<i>Note:</i> Unless the OIML Recommendation states otherwise, several test reports may be issued if several test laboratories are involved in covering all of the tests and examinations specified in the relevant OIML Recommendation.	03346
1764.	OIML type evaluation	according to 3.G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	type evaluation conducted on the basis of the relevant OIML Recommendation(s) (OIML B 18, 3.30)		03347

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1765.	OIML type evaluation report	according to 3-G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	report issued by an OIML Issuing Authority participating in the OIML-CS that assesses the conformity of the type of a measuring instrument or module to requirements in the relevant OIML Recommendation and, if applicable, to the additional national requirements specified in the Declaration (OIML B 18, 3.31)		03348
1766.	open network	according to 2.2.6 of R 59-1:2016,	network of arbitrary participants (electronic devices with arbitrary functions). The number, identity and location of a participant can be dynamic and unknown to the other participants. This is in contrast to a closed network [D 31, 3.1.6] which is a network of a fixed number of participants with a known identity functionality and location [OIML D 31, 3.1.35]		02463
1767.	open network	according to 2.2.12 of R 146-1:2016,	network of arbitrary participants (electronic devices with arbitrary functions) [OIML D31:2008, 3.1.35]	<i>Note:</i> The number, identity and location of a participant can be dynamic and unknown to the other participants. This is in contrast to a closed network [OIML D 31:2008, 3.1.6] which is a network of a fixed number of participants with a known identity functionality and location.	02810

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1768.	operating conditions	according to 3.2.16 of R 137:2012,	conditions of the gas (temperature, pressure and gas composition) at which the quantity of gas is measured		02672
1769.	operating level of the piston	according to 2.6.1 of R 110:1994,	the level of the piston, with respect to a clearly defined part of the support column or the base of a pressure balance		01439
1770.	operating position device	according to 2.2.11 of R 21:2007,	device to switch the taximeter into specific operating positions (see 2.3.3)	<i>Note:</i> The operating position device may, for example, consist of specific keys and switches for specific functions.	00360
1771.	operating system	according to 3.2.50 of D 31:2023,	software to control program operation and to provide the services for resource allocation, task scheduling, I/O control, and data management as well such task as access control and security adapted from [ISO 16484-2:2004, 3.140]		03696
1772.	operational calculator	according to 3.2.4.2 of R 139-1:2022,	part of the meter that receives the digital output signals from the metering calculator and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments, which processes them into data for the indicating device		03349

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1773.	operational test	according to T.6.1 of R 51-1:2006,	optional part of the meter that receives the digital output signals from the metering calculator and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments, which processes them into data for the indicating device	<i>Note:</i> The metering calculator and the operational calculator may be two separate elements or form a single unit. Except in the case of a particular need to dissociate the two kinds of calculators, the association of both functions is called the calculator in this Recommendation.	01991
1774.	optical path length (b)	according to 2.6 of R 135:2004,	distance covered by the radiation flux between the entry and exit surfaces of a solution contained in an optical cell	<i>Note:</i> ISO 6286, Table 2, No. 13. The coherent SI unit is the metre (m), but the centimetre (cm) or millimetre (mm) are usually preferred.	01845
1775.	ordinary measuring instrument	according to 2.2 of D 15:1986,	a measuring instrument intended for ordinary use but not for the verification of other instruments [VML, 6.1.3]		00259



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1776.	oscillometric method	according to 2.13 of R 16-2:2002,	method, wherein a cuff is placed on the limb and the pressure in the cuff is increased until the blood flow in the artery is interrupted and then the pressure in the cuff is slowly reduced	<p><i>Note:</i> During the inflation and deflation of the cuff small pressure changes (oscillations) occur in the cuff as a result of the arterial blood pressure pulses. These oscillations, which first increase and then decrease, are detected and stored together with the corresponding cuff pressure values in the measurement system.</p> <p>With these stored values the systolic, diastolic and mean arterial blood pressure values can be mathematically derived using an appropriate algorithm. It is possible to carry out the measurement during the inflation phase.</p>	00333

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1777.	oscillometric method	according to 2.10 of R 149-1:2020	method that estimated systolic, diastolic and mean arterial pressure during the slow inflation or deflation of an occluding cuff at the brachial artery	<i>Note:</i> During the inflation and deflation of the cuff small pressure changes (oscillations) occur in the cuff as a result of the arterial blood pressure pulses. These oscillations, which first increase and then decrease, are detected and stored together with the corresponding cuff pressure values in the measurement system. With these stored values the systolic, diastolic and mean arterial blood pressure values can be mathematically derived using an appropriate algorithm. It is possible to carry out the measurement during the inflation phase.	03350
1778.	overall inaccuracy of reading	according to T.4.2.2 of R 51-1:2006,	on an instrument with analog indication, this is equal to the standard deviation of the same indication, the reading of which is carried out under normal conditions of use by several observers. It is customary to make at least ten readings of the result		00653

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1779.	overall inaccuracy of reading	according to T.4.4.2 of R 107-1:2007,	on an instrument with analog indication, this is equal to the standard deviation of the same indication, the reading of which is carried out under normal conditions of use by several observers		01386
1780.	overall inaccuracy of reading	according to T.5.4.2 of R 76-1:2006,	on an instrument with analog indication, this is equal to the standard deviation of the same indication, the reading of which is carried out under normal conditions of use by several observers. It is customary to make at least ten readings of the result		00974
1781.	overload	according to T.3.3.4 of R 107-1:2007,	discrete load on the load receptor of more than $\text{Max plus } 9 d_t$		01365
1782.	overload conditions	according to 3.4.3 of R 137:2012,	conditions outside the rated operating conditions (including flow rate, temperature, pressure, humidity and electromagnetic interference) that a gas meter is required to withstand without deterioration.		02692
1783.	overload flow rate $Q_4$	according to 3.3.3 of R 49-1:2024,	highest <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) at which the meter is to operate for a short period of time within the <i>maximum permissible error(s)</i> (3.2.5), while maintaining its metrological performance when it is subsequently operating within the <i>rated operating condition(s)</i> (3.4.4)	<i>Note:</i> the definition of short period of time can vary between economies and/or applications, but for example 2 hours in a 24 hours period.	02409

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1784.	overload pressure	according to T.3 of R 53:1982,	pressure greater than nominal pressure, but at which the limit of elastic deformation of the elastic sensing element is not exceeded		00675
1785.	packing material	according to 2.1.8 of R 87:2016,	everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product		02501
1786.	packing material	according to 2.6 of R 79:2015,	everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product		02485
1787.	partial totalization indicating device	according to T.4.3.2 of R 107-1:2007,	totalization indicating device that indicates the sum of the weight values of a limited number of consecutive loads delivered to bulk. This device is resettable to zero by the user		01382
1788.	partial totalization indicating device	according to 2.4.2.5 of R 50-1:2014,	a device that indicates the mass of the loads conveyed over a limited period		03351
1789.	partial totalisation indicating device	according to 2.4.2.5 of R 150-1:2020	device that indicates the mass of the loads conveyed over a limited period of time		03352
1790.	partial weighing	according to 0.3.1.2 of R 106-1:2011,	determining the mass of a wagon in two or more parts (i.e. axle or bogie partial weighing) successively on the same load receptor		02566

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1791.	partial weighing	according to T.3.1.2 of R 134:2006,	weighing a vehicle in two or more parts successively on the same load receptor		03353
1792.	patient simulator	according to 2.15 of R 16-2:2002,	device for simulating the oscillometric cuff pulses and/or auscultatory sounds during inflation and deflation	<i>Note:</i> This device is not used for testing accuracy but is required in assessing stability of performance.	00335
1793.	patient simulator	according to 2.11 of R 149-1:2020,	device for simulating the oscillometric cuff pulses and/or auscultatory sounds during inflation and deflation	<i>Note:</i> This device is not used for testing measurement accuracy but is required in assessing stability of performance.	03354
1794.	pattern approval process	according to 1.1.2 of D 19:1988,	the sequence of all the steps taken in the course of the evaluation and approval or rejection of a pattern, starting with the submission of the request for pattern approval and culminating in a certificate or notice of pattern approval or rejection		00126

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1795.	pattern evaluation	according to 2.3 of D 15:1986,	the examination of one or more measuring instruments of the same pattern which are submitted by a manufacturer to the National Service of Legal Metrology; this examination includes the tests necessary for the approval of the pattern [VML 2.2].	<i>Note:</i> Pattern evaluation is not limited to the National Service of Legal Metrology or the metrological services of other government agencies, but may also be undertaken by any other officially authorized test centre as well as by manufacturers and users of measuring instruments.  The purpose of pattern evaluation is not necessarily pattern approval, its purpose may also be, for example, assessment of suitability for use.	00260
1796.	payment	according to T.p.1 of R 117-1:2019,	monetary compensation in exchange for the delivered quantity of liquid		03355
1797.	performance	according to T.33 of R 125:1998,	the ability of the measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		01652
1798.	performance	according to 2.3.13 of R 129-1:2020,	ability of the measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		03356

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1799.	performance	according to 3.26 of R 85-1:2008,	ability of the ALG to accomplish the intended functions		02324
1800.	performance	according to T.5.4 of R 136-1:2004,	ability of the measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		01920
1801.	performance test	according to T.7 of R 76-1:2006,	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of performing its intended functions		00992
1802.	performance test	according to T.p.2 of R 117-1:2019,	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		03357
1803.	performance test	according to 3.33 of R 81:1998,	a test to verify that the measuring system under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01042
1804.	performance test	according to T.35.3 of R 125:1998,	a test intended to verify whether the equipment under test is able to accomplish its intended functions		01661
1805.	performance test	according to 0.6.4 of R 106-1:2011,	test to verify that the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		02625

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1806.	performance test	according to 3.1.7 of R 60-1:2021,	test to verify whether the load cell under test is capable of performing its intended functions		03358
1807.	performance test	according to A.1.12 of R 60-1:2021 - Annexes	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions (OIML D 11, 3.21.4)		03410
1808.	performance test	according to 3.21.4 of D 11:2013,	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions [VIML 5.21]		02245
1809.	performance test	according to 3.4.4 of R 139-1:2022,	test intended to verify whether the measuring system under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions [OIML V 1:2013, 5.21]		03382
1810.	performance test	according to 3.4.6 of R 49-1:2024,	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (3.1.17) is able to accomplish its intended functions [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.21.4] [8].]		02426
1811.	performance test	according to 3.4.7 R 137:2012,	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions [OIML D11, 3.20.3]		02696



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1812.	performance test	according to T.6.3 of R 51-1:2006,	test to verify that the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions		00671
1813.	performance test	according to 3.7.3 of R 61-1:2017,	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions (VIML, 5.21)		03359
1814.	performance test	according to T.6.3 of R 136-1:2004,	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions		01923
1815.	performance test	according to T.6.3 of R 107-1:2007,	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.20.3]		01404
1816.	performance test	according to 2.6.2 of R 50-1:2014,	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions [OIML D 11, 3.20.3]		03360
1817.	performance test	according to T.6.4 of R 134:2006,	test to verify that the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its specified functions		03361
1818.	performance test	according to T.3.6 of R 140:2007,	test intended to verify whether the measuring equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		02097

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1819.	performance test	according to 2.4.4 of R 129-1:2020,	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions		03362
1820.	performance test	according to 2.6.2 of R 150-1:2020	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions [VIML:2013.5.21]		03363
1821.	peripheral device	according to T.2.3.5 of R 76-1:2006,	additional device which repeats or further processes the weighing result and other primary indications <i>Examples:</i> Printer, secondary display, keyboard, terminal, data storage device, personal computer.		00908
1822.	permanent automatic checking facility	according to 2.31 of R 135:2004,	facility incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon and which operates on each measurement cycle without the intervention of the operator [adapted from OIML D 11, 3.18 and 3.18.1]		01870
1823.	permanent automatic checking facility checking facility of type P	according to 3.2.15.1 of R 139-1:2022,	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle [OIML D 11:2013, 3.19.1.1]		03364

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1824.	permanent automatic checking facility type P automatic checking facility	according to 3.5.6 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>automatic checking facility</i> (3.5.5) that operates at each measurement cycle [SOURCE: OIML D 11:2013, 3.19.1.1, [8] modified — Synonym presentation]		02439
1825.	permanent automatic checking facility (Type P)	according to T.34.1.1 of R 125:1998,	an automatic checking facility operating at each measurement cycle		01655
1826.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to 2.58 of R 80-1:2009,	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		02297
1827.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		03365
1828.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to 3.19.1.1 of D 11:2013,	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		02237
1829.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to 3.30.1 of R 99-1:2008,	automatic checking facility operating during each measurement cycle [adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.1.1]		02365

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1830.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to T.c.2.2 of R 117-1:2019,	automatic checking facility operating during the entire measurement operation		03366
1831.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to 3.29 R 81:1998,	an automatic checking facility that operates during the entire measurement operation		01038
1832.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to T.4.4 of R 140:2007,	automatic checking facility operating continuously during the entire measurement operation		02102
1833.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to 3.12 of R 85-1:2008,	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		02310
1834.	permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	according to A.1.6 of R 60:2021 - Annexes,	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle (OIML D 11, 3.19.1.1)		03409
1835.	permanent flow rate $Q_3$	according to 3.3.2 of R 49-1:2024,	highest <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) within the <i>rated operating condition(s)</i> (3.4.4) at which the meter is to operate within the <i>maximum permissible error(s)</i> (3.2.5)	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation, the flow rate is expressed in m <sup>3</sup> /h. See 4.1.3.	02408

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1836.	permanent jointed contact sensor	according to 2.2.7 of R 147:2016,	contact sensor of an internal or external thermometer that cannot be removed from the BBR without dismantling the latter		02828
1837.	permanent) magnetization ( $M$ )	according to 2.9.7 of R 111-1:2004,	parameter that specifies a magnetic state of material bodies such as weights, in the absence of an external magnetic field (most generally, magnetization is a vector whose magnitude and direction are not necessarily constant within the material). The magnetization of a body generates an inhomogeneous magnetic field in space and thus may produce magnetic forces on other materials		01457
1838.	permissible uncertainty $U_{pBB}$	according to 2.2.1 of R 147:2016,	expanded uncertainty at a specified confidence level ( $p = 0.95$ or $p = 0.99$ ) declared in the technical documentation, at which the BBR is considered fit for its intended use. The standard uncertainty $u_{pBB} = U_{pBB}/k(p)$ is calculated from either $k(p = 0.95) =$ or $k(p = 0.99) = 3$		02822
1839.	pipeline measuring system	according to T.p.4 of R 117-1:2019,	measuring system which (in principle) is installed on a fixed pipeline connecting two or more fixed tanks	<i>Note:</i> Such a pipeline is characterized by a flowrate of the liquid to be measured which, in general, either does not change or changes little during a prolonged period	03367

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1840.	placing on the market	according to 2.20 of D 16:2011,	making a measuring instrument or a prepackage available on the market for the first time in the specific country (or region). Making available can be either against payment or free of charge		02273
1841.	placing on the market	according to 2.22 of D 9:2004,	making a measuring instrument or a prepackage available on the market for the first time in the specific country (or region), either for payment or free of charge		00204
1842.	placing on the market	according to 3.1.11 of D 34:2019,	the first making available of measuring instrument or prepackage on the market [from VIML, 2.2.4]	<i>Note:</i> In the context of this Document, this definition applies to individual instruments rather than an approved type of measuring instrument.	03368
1843.	plasma	according to 3.1 of R 116:2006,	gas having a large fraction of its atoms in an ionized state that excites and ionizes atoms of a sample introduced into an ICP system for analysis		01514
1844.	plateau of alcohol concentration	according to 3.2.15 of R 126-1:2021,	time period during exhalation when the alcohol content is considered to reach a nearly stable value	<i>Note:</i> Plateau of alcohol concentration is described in R 126-2, Annex A.4.	03369

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1845.	PMMA dosimeter	according to 3.2 of R 131:2001,	piece of specially selected or specially developed PMMA material that exhibits characterizable ionizing radiation-induced changes in specific optical absorbance as a function of absorbed dose, individually encapsulated by the manufacturer in a hermetically sealed pouch. The change in specific absorbance may be related to absorbed dose in the surrounding material		01740
1846.	PMMA dosimetry system	according to 3.1 of R 131:2001,	system used for determining absorbed dose consisting of PMMA dosimeters and associated measurement instrumentation		01739
1847.	pneumatic system	according to 2.7 of R 16-1:2002,	system that includes all pressurized and pressure controlling parts such as cuff, tubing, connectors, valves, transducer and pump		00312
1848.	pneumatic system	according to 2.7 of R 16-2:2002,	system that includes all pressurized and pressure controlling parts such as cuff, tubing, connectors, valves, transducer and pump		00327
1849.	pneumatic system	according to 2.9 of R 148-1:2020,	system that includes all pressurized and pressure-controlling parts such as cuff, tubing, connectors, valves, transducer and pump		03370

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1850.	pneumatic system	according to 2.12 of R 149-1:2020,	system that includes all pressurized and pressure-controlling parts such as cuff, tubing, connectors, valves, transducer and pump		03371
1851.	portable breath alcohol analyzer (portable EBA)	according to 2.4 of R 126-1:2021,	evidential breath alcohol analyzer intended for use in outdoor conditions (e.g. handheld devices generally powered by a battery)	<i>Note:</i> In the scope of this Recommendation, portable EBAs are designated as use-case 3.	03372
1852.	portable instrument for weighing road vehicles	according to T.1.2.12 of R 76-1:2006,	non-automatic weighing instrument having a load receptor, in one or several parts, which determines the total mass of road vehicles, and which is designed to be moved to other locations  <i>Examples:</i> Portable weighbridge, group of associated non-automatic axle (or wheel) load weighers This Recommendation covers only weighbridges and groups of associated non-automatic axle (or wheel) load weighers that determine simultaneously the total mass of a road vehicle with all axles (or wheels) being simultaneously supported by appropriate parts of a load receptor.		00887
1853.	portable material testing machine	according to 3.2 of R 65:2006,	material testing machine that is specifically designed to be moved from place to place without major disassembly and adjustments to its performance characteristics		00819



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1854.	positive (energy) flow	according to 2.2.37 of R 46-1:2012,	direction of energy flow towards the consumer		02336
1855.	positive-direction only (energy) flow	according to 2.2.35 of R 46-1:2012,	capability of the meter to measure energy flow in only one direction (positive direction)		02334
1856.	post-payment or delayed payment	according to T.p.1.2 of R 117-1:2019,	type of payment requiring payment after the delivery, either before leaving the site (post-payment) or after leaving the site (delayed payment)		03373
1857.	power converter (power supply device)	according to 3.38 of R 99-1:2008,	sub assembly converting the voltage from the mains power to a voltage suitable for other sub-assemblies [OIML D 11:2004, 3.22]		02374
1858.	power converter (power supply device)	according to 3.23 of D 11:2013,	sub-assembly converting the voltage from the mains power to a voltage suitable for other sub-assemblies		02248
1859.	power converter (power supply device)	according to A.1.14 of R 60:2021 - Annexes,	sub-assembly converting the voltage from the mains power to a voltage suitable for other sub-assemblies		03411

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1860.	power factor (PF)	according to 2.2.14 of R 46-1:2012,	ratio of the active power to the apparent power	<i>Note:</i> At sinusoidal and either one-phase or symmetrical three-phase conditions, the power factor = $\cos \Phi$ = the cosine of the phase difference $\Phi$ between voltage $U$ and current $I$ .	02313
1861.	power supply device	according to T.p.5 of R 117-1:2019,	device which provides the electronic devices with the required electrical energy, using one or several sources of AC or DC		03374
1862.	preconditioning	according to 3.4.9 of R 49-1:2024,	treatment of the <i>equipment under test</i> (3.1.17) with the objective of eliminating or partially counteracting the effects of its previous history	<i>Note:</i> Where called for, this is the first process in a test procedure.	02429
1863.	predicting clinical electrical thermometer	according to 2.5 of R 115:1995,	a predicting clinical electrical thermometer calculates the maximum temperature of a probe in contact with a body cavity or tissue, without waiting for thermal equilibrium to occur, by using heat transfer data and a mathematical algorithm		01513

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1864.	prepackage	according to 2.1.9 of R 87:2016,	single item for presentation as such to a consumer, consisting of a product and its packing material, made up before being offered for sale and in which the quantity of the product has a predetermined value, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification	<p><i>Note 1:</i> For the purpose of this Recommendation “prepackage” includes those prepackages marked with a constant nominal quantity and thus excludes those prepackages marked with random nominal quantities. The term “predetermined value” refers to the value determined prior to the prepackage being offered for sale.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The actual quantity of some products may change after packing due to desiccation or chemical reactions.</p>	02502
1865.	prepackage	according to 2.2 of D 9:2004,	combination of a product and the packing material in which it is prepacked (see OIML R 87 [5])		00184
1866.	prepackage	according to 2.4 of D 16:2011,	combination of a product and the packing material in which it is prepacked	(see OIML R 87)	02257

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1867.	prepackage	according to 2.7 of R 79:2015,		Note: For the purpose of this Recommendation prepackages include prepackages marked with a constant nominal quantity or random nominal quantities. The term “predetermined value” refers to the value determined prior to the prepackage being offered for sale.	02486
1868.	prepackage marked with constant nominal quantity	according to 2.1.10 of R 87:2016,	prepackage on which the same nominal quantity is declared		02503
1869.	prepackage marked with constant nominal quantity	according to 2.8 of R 79:2015,	prepackage on which the same nominal quantity is declared		02487
1870.	prepackage marked with random nominal quantities	according to 2.1.11 of R 87:2016,	prepackage individually measured and marked with its actual quantity at the time of packing		02504
1871.	prepackage marked with random nominal quantities	according to 2.9 of R 79:2015,	prepackage individually measured and marked with its actual quantity at the time of packing		02488

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1872.	pre-payment	according to 3.3.5 of R 39-1:2022,	type of payment in attended or unattended service mode requiring payment for a quantity of gas before the delivery commences		03375
1873.	pre-payment	according to T.p.1.1 of R 117-1:2019,	type of payment requiring payment for a certain quantity of liquid before the delivery commences		03376
1874.	prepayment meter	according to 2.13 of R 46-1:2012,	electricity meter intended to allow electrical energy to be delivered up to a predetermined amount	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Such a meter measures energy continuously and stores and displays the measured energy.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> National authorities may specify requirements in relation to prepayment meters.</p>	02282
1875.	pre-selection device	according to 2.2.9 of R 50-1:2014,	the means used to pre-set a weight value for a totalized load		03377
1876.	preset tare device	according to T.2.10.10.3 of R 51-1:2006,	device for subtracting a preset tare value (T.3.2.4.1) from a gross (T.3.2.1) or net (T.3.2.2) weight value and indicating the result of the calculation. The weighing range for net loads is reduced accordingly		00620

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1877.	preset tare device	according to T.2.7.5 of R 76-1:2006,	device for subtracting a preset tare value from a gross or net weight value and indicating the result of the calculation. The weighing range for net loads is reduced accordingly		00928
1878.	preset tare device	according to 3.3.5.2 of R 61-1:2017,	device for subtracting a preset tare value from a gross or net weight value and indicating the result of the calculation. The weighing range for net loads is reduced accordingly		03675
1879.	preset tare value	according to T.5.3.1 of R 76-1:2006,	numerical value, representing a weight, that is introduced into the instrument and is intended to be applied to other weighings without determining individual tares. “Introduced” includes procedures such as: keying in, recalling from a data storage device, or inserting via an interface		0970
1880.	preset tare value, PT	according to T.3.2.4.1 of R 51-1:2006,	numerical value, representing a weight value, that is introduced into the instrument. It is a predetermined tare value that is used for one or several weighings	<p><i>Note 1</i> : “Introduced” includes procedures such as: keying in, recalling from a data storage, or inserting via an interface.</p> <p><i>Note 2</i>: “Predetermined” means that a tare value is determined once and is applied to other weighings without determining the individual tare values.</p>	00631

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1881.	preset tare value, PT	according to 3.3.5.3 of R 61-1:2017,	numerical value, representing a weight, that is introduced into the instrument and is intended to be applied to other weighings without determining individual tares	<i>Note</i> : “introduced” includes procedures such as keying in, recalling from a data storage device, or inserting via an interface.	03676
1882.	preset value	according to 3.4.3 of R 61-1:2017,	value, expressed in units of mass, preset by the operator by means of the fill setting device, in order to define the nominal value of the mass of the fills		03378
1883.	pre-setting device	according to T.p.3 of R 117-1:2019,	device which permits the selection of the quantity to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of the liquid at the end of the measurement of the selected quantity	<i>Note</i> : The pre-set quantity may be the volume, the mass or the related price to pay.	03379
1884.	pre-setting device	according to 3.15 of R 81:1998,	the means used to select a quantity to be delivered and which automatically stops the flow of the liquid after the measurement and delivery of the selected quantity		01217
1885.	presetting device	according to 3.2.9 of R 139-1:2022,	device which permits the selection of the quantity value to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of the gas at the end of the measurement of the selected quantity	<i>Note</i> : The preset quantity value may be the mass or the related price to pay.	03380

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1886.	pre-setting device	according to 3.1.10 of R 49-1:2024,	device that permits the selection of the quantity of water to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of water after the selected quantity has been measured		02378
1887.	pressure	according to T of R 53:1982,	gauge or vacuum pressure (see International Recommendations No's 17 and 19) to which the elastic sensing element can be submitted		00673
1888.	pressure in a blood vessel	according to 2.2 of R 16-1:2002,	pressure in the arterial system of the body		00307
1889.	pressure in a blood vessel	according to 2.2 of R 16-2:2002,	pressure in the arterial system of the body		00322
1890.	pressure loss $\Delta p$	according to 3.3.12 of R 49-1:2024,	irrecoverable decrease in pressure, at a given <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1), caused by the presence of the meter in the pipeline		02418
1891.	pressure reference level	according to 2.6.2 of R 110:1994,	the vertical level, with respect to a clearly defined part of the support column or the base of a pressure balance, to which a measured pressure is related when the piston is at a specific operating level		01440



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1892.	price computing instrument	according to T.1.2.8 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument that calculates the price to pay on the basis of the indicated weight value and the unit price		00883
1893.	price labeling instrument	according to T.1.2.9 of R 76-1:2006,	price-computing instrument that prints the weight value, unit price and price to pay for prepackages		00884
1894.	primary display	according to 3.3.11.5 of R 61-1:2017,	digital display, either incorporated in the indicator housing, or in the terminal housing or realized as a display in sepatate housing (i.e. terminal without keys), e.g. for use in combination with a weighing module		03677
1895.	primary display	according to 2.2.8.7.1 of R 150-1:2020,	digital display, either incorporated in the indicator housing, or in the terminal housing or realized as a display in sepatate housing (i.e. terminal without keys), e.g. for use in combination with a weighing module		03386
1896.	primary indication	according to 3.34 of R 81:1998,	an indication (displayed, printed or memorized) that is subject to legal metrology control	<i>Note:</i> Indications other than primary indications are commonly referred to as secondary indications.	01043
1897.	primary indication	according to 0.4.1.1 of R 106-1:2011,	indication, signal or symbol that is subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		02601

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1898.	primary indication	according to 3.1.3 of R 139-1:2022,	indication (displayed, printed or memorized) which is subject to legal metrology control	<i>Note:</i> Indications other than primary indications are commonly referred to as secondary indications.	03381
1899.	primary indication	according to 3.2.3 of R 49-1:2024,	indication which is subject to legal metrological control		02395
1900.	primary indication	according to T.2.1 of R 140:2007,	indication (displayed, printed or memorized) which is subject to legal metrological control	<i>Note:</i> Indications other than primary indications are commonly referred to as secondary indications.	02067
1901.	primary indications	according to T.p.6 of R 117-1:2019,	one or more indications (displayed, printed or memorized) that are subject to legal metrology control		03383
1902.	primary indications	according to T.4.1.1 of R 107-1:2007,	indications, signals and symbols that are subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		01375
1903.	primary indications	according to T.1.3.1 of R 076-1:2006,	indications, signals and symbols that are subject to requirements of this Recommendation		00890
1904.	primary indications	according to T.1.10.1 of R 51-1:2006,	indications, signals and symbols that are subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		00574

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1905.	primary indications	according to 3.5.1.1 of R 61-1:2017,	values of fills, signals and symbols that are subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		03678
1906.	primary indications	according to 2.4.1.1 of R 150-1:2020,	totalized quantity, signals and symbols that subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		03384
1907.	primary measurement standard primary standard	according to 3.17 of D 5:2022,	measurement standard established using a primary reference measurement procedure, or created as an artifact, chosen by convention  For examples see [VIM, 5.4] [VIM, 5.4]		03385
1908.	primary national Rockwell standardizing machine	according to 2.5 of R 39:2006,	primary Rockwell hardness standardizing machine used by a country's primary national laboratory for hardness standardization to standardize primary reference test blocks. The primary national laboratory for hardness standardization is usually a National Metrology Institute (NMI).		00383
1909.	primary rated register (for transformer operated meters)	according to 2.1.14 of R 46-1:2012,	register where the scale factor(s) due to the used instrument transformer(s) is considered such that the measured energy on the primary side of the instrument transformer(s) is indicated		02293

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1910.	primary reference test block	according to 2.7 of R 39:2006,	reference test block that has been certified by a primary national laboratory for hardness standardization and assigned with a Rockwell hardness value that is directly traceable to a country's national hardness standards		00385
1911.	primary register	according to 2.2.33 of R 46-1:2012,	register that is subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		02332
1912.	primary standard	according to 3.11 of D 22:1991,	a measurement standard which has the highest metrological qualities in a specific field		00156
1913.	primary standard solution	according to 1.1.1 of R 56:1981,	standard solution of which the conductivity is determined by means of the absolute method (see Vocabulary of legal metrology, point 5.2.4.). The constant of the cell is determined according to the definition given in point 1.3. below, as a function of the geometrical characteristics of the cell, expressed in SI units, without the use of another standard solution		00697
1914.	principal measurands	according to T.1.23 of R 140:2007,	the part of a package that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display		02066

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1915.	principal display panel	according to 2.10 of R 79:2015,	part of a prepackage that is designed to be visible under normal conditions of display for sale	<i>Note:</i> This is normally the main or front panel of the prepackage and there could be more than one.	02489
1916.	principal gauge hatch	according to 3.15 of R 85-1:2008,	volume at metering conditions, volume at base conditions, mass or energy		02313
1917.	principal meridians	according to 3.6 of R 93:1999,	perpendicular sections of a lens containing the optical axis and having maximum and minimum refractive powers	<i>Note:</i> In general, the two principal meridians are perpendicular to each other (regular astigmatism).	01129
1918.	principal totalization indicating device	according to T.4.3.1 of R 107-1:2007,	totalization indicating device that indicates the sum of the weight values of all consecutive loads weighed and discharged to bulk. This device is not resettable to zero by the user		01381
1919.	principle of shared risk	according to 2.25 of D 16:2011,	signifies that the total uncertainty of a given measurement process, if sufficiently low as specified in the corresponding regulation, e.g. in an OIML Recommendation, is not taken into account when the decision on compliance with MPEs is made		02279
1920.	principle scale marks	according to 2.1.3 of R 035-1:2007,	two scale marks, the distance between which represents the nominal length of the measure		00364

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1921.	printing device	according to T.2.5.2 of R 134:2006,	means to produce hard copies of the weighing results		03387
1922.	printing device	according to 2.2.7 of R 50-1:2014,	device to produce a printout (see 2.4.3) of the weighing results		03388
1923.	printing device	according to 2.2.7 of R 150-1:2020	device to produce a printout (see 2.4.3) of the weighing results		03389
1924.	printing device (printer)	according to 2.2.10 of R 21:2007,	device used to produce hardcopies (printouts) of the measurement results		00359
1925.	printing device (printer)	according to T.2.5 of R 107-1:2007,	device to produce a printout (T.4.2.3) of the weighing result		01339
1926.	printout	according to 0.4.2.3 of R 106-1:2011,	hard copy of the measurement results produced from a printer		02605
1927.	printout	according to T.4.2.3 of R 107-1:2007,	hardcopy of the weighing result produced from a printer		01379
1928.	printout	according to 2.4.3 of R 150-1:2020	hardcopy of the measurement results produced from a printer		03390

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1929.	prismatic power	according to 3.8 of R 93:1999,	deviation of a ray of light through a specific point on a lens	<i>Note:</i> The unit for expressing prismatic power is the centimetre per metre (cm/m). The name for this unit is the “prism dioptré”, for which the symbol is D.	01133
1930.	procedure	according to 3.12 of D 22:1991,	the set of written directions necessary to use a method effectively		00157
1931.	process	according to 3.3 (G.3.3-1) of D 37:2022,	Processes are not relevant to issuing OIML certificates.		03391
1932.	process refractometer	according to 2.5 of R 108:1993,	process refractometers are instruments in which the liquid is continuously supplied as a function of product transport but not as a feature of the instrument. The measuring procedure is performed independently of the liquid transport		01410
1933.	processor	according to T.7 of R 125:1998,	a device which contains all the necessary information and receives all the necessary signals from the transducers thus enabling it to calculate the mass contained in the tank as well as other quantities. It may also store information, provide checking facilities for the information and communicate with ancillary devices		01621

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1934.	product	according to 2.1.12 of R 87:2016,	all of the prepackage that is not packing material	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Product includes liquids or gasses that were put in the prepackage together with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. air in chocolate mousse).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. liquid in mozzarella cheese, air in hair gel).</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. curdling of yoghurt or honey).</p>	02505



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1935.	product	according to 2.11 of R 79:2015,	all of the prepackage that is not packing material	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Product includes liquids or gasses that were put in the prepackage together with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. air in chocolate mousse).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. liquid in mozzarella cheese, air in hair gel).</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. curdling of yoghurt or honey).</p>	02490
1936.	product	according to 3.2 (G.3.2-1) of D 37:2022,	The word “product” shall be understood as meaning the measuring instrument type (including families of measuring instruments, modules, or families of modules) subject to inspection/evaluation for the issuance of OIML certificates.		03392

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1937.	product reference quantity	according to 3.4.2 of R 61-1:2017,	calculated quantity value equal to the mean of at least ten of the largest pieces of the product taken from one or more fills		03441
1938.	product test	according to 2.6.1 of R 150-1:2020,	test carried out on a complete instrument using the type of product that it is intended to weigh		03393
1939.	protective interface	according to 0.2.7.3 of R 106-1:2011,	<p>interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction of such data into the data processing device of an instrument, module or electronic component, which cannot:</p> <p>display data which are not clearly defined and which could be taken for a weighing result;</p> <p>falsify displayed, processed or stored weighing results or primary indications; or</p> <p>adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor.</p>		02552

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1940.	protective interface	according to T.2.3.6 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction of such data into the data processing device of an instrument, module or electronic component, which cannot:</p> <p>display data which are not clearly defined and which could be taken for a weighing result;</p> <p>falsify displayed, processed or stored weighing results or primary indications; or</p> <p>adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor, except releasing an adjustment procedure with incorporated devices or, in the case of class I instruments with external adjustment weights as well</p>		00909
1941.	protective interface	according to 2.2.7 of R 21:2007,	<p>interface which only allows the introduction of data into the data processing device of the taximeter, which cannot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- display data that are not clearly defined and which could be taken as being a measurement result;</li> <li>- falsify displayed, processed or stored measurement results or primary indications;</li> <li>- adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor</li> </ul>		00350

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1942.	protective interface	according to T.2.11 of R 107-1:2007,	interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction of such data into the data processing device of an instrument, which cannot:  display data which are not clearly defined and which could be taken as being a weighing result;  falsify displayed, processed or stored weighing results or primary indications; or  adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor, except releasing an adjustment procedure with incorporated devices		01356
1943.	protective interface	according to 3.3.10 of R 61-1:2017,	interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction of data or instructions that cannot influence the metrological properties of the instrument		03679
1944.	protective interface	according to 3.2.51 of D 31:2023,	legally relevant software module that handles all data flow to the legally relevant software modul(s) in order to prevent inadmissible influences		03394
1945.	protective interface	according to 2.2.11.2 of R 150-1:2020,	interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction into the instrument of data or instructions that cannot influence the metrological properties of instrument		03395

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1946.	protein content (PMB)	according to 2.2.13 of R 146-1:2016,	concentration of protein in a grain sample, expressed as a percentage by mass, calculated at the basis moisture content (MB)	<i>Note:</i> When the specified MB is 0 %, the reported protein content is at 'dry basis' (i.e. P0 %).	02811
1947.	protein measuring instrument; instrument; unit	according to 2.2.14 of R146-1:2016,	instrument that infers the protein content in grain samples that are within the scope of its calibration	<i>Note:</i> An instrument may be approved with multiple calibrations in order to analyze more than one type of grain.	02812
1948.	pump	according to T.p.7 of R 117-1:2019,	device which causes the liquid to flow through suction or pressure		03396
1949.	putting into service (use)	according to 2.21 of D 16:2011,	first use of an instrument, intended for the end user, for the purposes for which it was intended, the use being defined by the manufacturer		02274
1950.	putting into service (use)	according to 2.23 of D 9:2004,	moment of the first use by the end-user of a measuring instrument for the purposes for which it was designed		00205
1951.	putting into service (use)	according to 3.1.8 of R 126-1:2021,	moment of the first use by the end-user of a measuring instrument for the purposes for which it was designed (OIML D 9, 2.23)		03397

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1952.	pyrometer	according to 2.2.9 of R 147:2016,	thermometer using the optical radiation of a source and indicating temperature values which are calibrated and traceable to (inter)national standards		02830
1953.	pyrometer-comparator	according to 2.2.10 of R 147:2016,	device using the optical radiation of sources and indicating their temperature differences with no traceability needed (see 2.1.10)		02831
1954.	quality	according to 2.8 of D 27:2001,	degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements [ISO 9000:2000, 3.1.1]	<i>Note 1:</i> The term “quality” can be used with adjectives such as poor, good or excellent. <i>Note 2:</i> “Inherent” as opposed to “assigned” means existing in something, especially as a permanent characteristic.	00170
1955.	quality control	according to 2.11 of D 27:2001,	part of quality management, focused on fulfilling quality requirements [ISO 9000:2000, 3.2.10]		00173
1956.	quality management system	according to 2.10 of D 27:2001,	management system to direct and control an organization with regard to quality [ISO 9000:2000, 3.2.3]		00172

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1957.	quality manual	according to 2.12 of D 27:2001,	document specifying the quality management system of an organization [ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.4]	<i>Note:</i> Quality manuals can vary in detail and format to suit the size and complexity of an individual organization.	00174
1958.	quality plan	according to 2.13 of D 27:2001,	document specifying which procedures and associated resources shall be applied by whom and when to a specific project, product, process or contract [ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.5]	<i>Note:</i> These procedures generally include those referring to quality management processes and to product realization processes.  A quality plan often makes reference to parts of the quality manual or to procedure documents.  A quality plan is generally one of the results of quality planning.	00175
1959.	quality surveillance	according to 2.22 of D 16:2011,	form of metrological supervision aimed at establishing that the quality systems of manufacturers, manufacturers' representatives (in relation to conformity assessment procedures) or authorized private bodies, as applicable, comply with the regulatory or statutory requirements of a country or free trade area		02275

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1960.	quality system surveillance	according to 2.24 of D 9:2004,	form of metrological supervision aimed at establishing that the quality systems of manufacturers, manufacturers' representatives (in relation to conformity assessment procedures) or authorized private bodies, as applicable, comply with the regulatory or statutory requirements of a country or free trade area		00206
1961.	quantity of gas	according to 3.2.1 of R 137:2012,	total quantity of gas obtained by integrating the flow passed through the gas meter over time, which is expressed as volume $V$ or mass $m$ , disregarding the time taken. The quantity of gas is the measurand concerned (see 0)		02657
1962.	radiance temperature	according to 2.1 of R 48:2004,	temperature of a black body which has a radiance equal to the radiance of the object at a particular wavelength or narrow wavelength band		00401
1963.	radio frequency (r.f.) coil	according to 3.3 of R 116:2006,	tube, wound around the outer quartz tube of the torch, through which the r.f. energy is transmitted to the argon	<i>Note:</i> This coil is generally water-cooled, consists of 3 or 4 turns, and is constructed of a copper tube that may be plated with silver or gold and is also known as the load coil	01516



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1964.	radiochromic film dosimeter	according to 4.2 of R 127:1999,	<p>pecially prepared film that undergoes a change in optical absorbance when exposed to ionizing radiation.</p> <p>This change in absorbance may be related to absorbed dose in the surrounding material that is usually referenced as water</p>		01676
1965.	radiochromic film dosimetry system	according to 4.1 of R 127:1999,	system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of radiochromic film dosimeters and associated measurement instrumentation		01675
1966.	railway vehicle	according to 0.1.5 of R 106-1:2011,	wagon or train to be weighed on an automatic rail-weighbridge		02526
1967.	random sampling	according to 2.1.13 of R 87:2016,	sampling procedure where prepackages to be included in a sample are chosen randomly from the inspection lot (i.e. each prepackage in the inspection lot has an equal probability of being selected to be included in the sample)	<i>Note:</i> This is also referred to as “sampling without replacement”.	02506

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1968.	range-finding based speed meter	according to 3.3.2 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter emitting pulsed or modulated radiation and detecting the range (distance) from the radiation reflected by objects	<i>Note:</i> 2D and 3D laser scanners and hand-held LIDAR speed meters are examples belonging to this category. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing method that determines target range and speed based on the time-of-flight of laser light pulses reflected off a target.	03778
1969.	range of operating speeds	according to 0.3.4.3 of R 106-1:2011,	any speed in the range from the minimum and maximum operating speeds at which a wagon may be weighed-in-motion		02591
1970.	operating speed range	according to T.3.4.4 of R 134:2006,	set of values specified by the manufacturer between the minimum and maximum operating speeds at which a vehicle may be weighed-in-motion		03412
1971.	rapid exhaust valve	according to 2.14 of R 16-1:2002,	valve for rapidly exhausting the pneumatic system		00319
1972.	rapid exhaust valve	according to 2.10 of R 148-1:2020,	valve for rapidly exhausting the pneumatic system		03413
1973.	rapid exhaust valve	according to 2.13 of R 149-1:2020,	valve for rapidly exhausting the pneumatic system		03414

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1974.	rate of fall of the piston	according to 2.1.4 of R 110:1994,	the speed of fall of the piston at its operating level under specified conditions		01423
1975.	rate of operation	according to T.3.4.1 of R 51-1:2006,	number of loads weighed automatically per unit of time		00641
1976.	rated minimum fill, Minfill	according to T.3.9 of R 61-1:2017,	rated value of the mass of the fill below which the weighing results may be subject to errors exceeding the required limitations specified in this Recommendation	<i>Note:</i> For AGFIs which accomplish the fill by more than one weighing cycle Minfill is larger than the minimum capacity, Min.	03415
1977.	rated operating condition ROC	according to 3.4.4 of R 49-1:2024,	operating condition requiring fulfilment during measurement in order that a meter perform as designed  [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM) 4.9, [1], modified — “requiring fulfilment” replaces “that must be fulfilled”; “meter” replaces “measuring instrument or measuring system”; “note replaced the original note]	<i>Note:</i> The rated operating conditions specify intervals for the flow rate and for the influence quantities for which the errors (of indication) are required to be within the maximum permissible errors.	02424
1978.	rated operating condition	according to 3.1.6 of R 139-1:2022,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed  [OIML V 2-200:2012, 4.9] [OIML V 1:2013, 0.08]		03416

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1979.	rated operating condition	according to 2.1.9 of R 59-1:2016,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system performs as designed [VIM 4.9]	<i>Note:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	02450
1980.	rated operating condition	according to T.5.2 of R 107-1:2007,	conditions of use for which specified metrological characteristics of an instrument are intended to lie within given limits [VIM: 1993, 5.5]	<i>Note:</i> These conditions of use are the range of weight values and the range of influence quantity values for which the indication of an instrument is intended to lie within maximum permissible errors.	01399
1981.	rated operating condition	according to 3.16 of D 11:2013,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM 4.9][VIML 0.08]	<i>Note:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	02232
1982.	rated operating condition	according to 1.7 of R 146-1:2016,	{rated operating condition operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM 4.9]}	{NOTE Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity}	02788

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1983.	rated operating condition	according to 2.2.26 of R 46-1:2012,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.</p> <p>[OIML V2-200:2012, 4.9]</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> For the application of this Recommendation, the terms “measuring instrument” and “measuring system” mean: electricity meter.</p>	02325
1984.	rated operating conditions	according to T.30 of R 125:1998,	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors (adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5)		01649
1985.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.3.11 of R 129-1:2020,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM 4.9]		03417

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1986.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.50 of R 80-1:2009,	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the specified metrological characteristics of a measuring instrument are intended to lie within given limits		02289
1987.	rated operating conditions	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the specified metrological characteristics of a measuring instrument are intended to lie within given limits		03418
1988.	rated operating conditions	according to 6 of R 124:1997,	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the specified maximum permissible errors (D 11 clause T.13).		01611
1989.	rated operating conditions	according to 0.5.2 of R 106-1:2011,	conditions of use that give the ranges of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		02619
1990.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.5.1 of R 110:1994,	the conditions of use of a pressure balance for which its metrological characteristics are intended to meet the requirements concerning maximum permissible errors		01437

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1991.	rated operating condition	according to 3.1.8 and 3.8.4 of R 60-1:2021,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM 4.9]	(For notes, refer to the VIM)	03419
1992.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.3.4 of R 35-1:2007,	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		00377
1993.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.18 of R 144-1:2013,	operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM, 4.9] [1]		02773
1994.	rated operating conditions	according to 3.2.17 of R 137:2012,	conditions of use giving the range of values of the measurand and the influence quantities, for which the errors of the gas meter are required to be within the limits of the maximum permissible error		02673
1995.	rated operating conditions	according to T.5.2 of R 134:2006,	conditions of use which give the ranges of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		03420

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
1996.	rated operating conditions	according to T.5.2 of R 136-1:2004,	conditions of use which give the ranges of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		01918
1997.	rated operating conditions	according to T.5.2 of R 51-1:2006,	conditions of use, giving the ranges of the measurand and of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible errors specified in this Recommendation [VIM:1993, 5.5]		00667
1998.	rated operating conditions	according to 3.6.2 of R 61-1:2017,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed (VIM, 4.9)	<i>Note:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	03421
1999.	rated operating conditions	according to T.6.2 of R 76-1:2006,	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors [VIM: 1993, 5.5]		00989



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2000.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.5.2 of R 50-1:2014,	operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM, 4.9]	<i>Note:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	03422
2001.	rated operating conditions	according to 2.19 of R 143:2009,	operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM:2007, 4.9]		02145
2002.	rated operating conditions	according to T.c.3.3 of R 117-1:2019,	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the maximum permissible errors		03423
2003.	rated operating conditions	according to 3.21 of R 85-1:2008,	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified permissible errors	<i>Note:</i> The rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for the quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	02319
2004.	rated operating conditions	according to 3.25 of R 99-1:2008,	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIM:2007, 4.9]		02359

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2005.	rated operating conditions	according to 3.28 of R 81:1998,	conditions of use, specifying the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the maximum permissible errors		01037
2006.	rated operating conditions	according to T.3.4 of R 140:2007,	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible errors [adapted from VIM:2007, 4.9]		02095
2007.	rated operating conditions	according to 4.4 of R 75-1:2002,	conditions of use for which specified metrological characteristics of a measuring instrument are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5]		00854
2008.	rated operating condition	according to 2.5.2 of R 150-1:2020,	operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed [VIML:2013, 0.08]	<i>Note:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	03424

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2009.	rated operating conditio [VIM 4.9]	according to 3.14 of R 142-1:2025,	operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed	<i>Note:</i> Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	03726
2010.	rated voltage, $U_N$	according to 4.3 of R 75-1:2002,	voltage of the external power supply required to operate the heat meter, conventionally the voltage of the AC mains supply		00853
2011.	reading by simple juxtaposition	according to 0.4.3 of R 106-1:2011,	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the result, without the need for calculation		02606
2012.	reading by simple juxtaposition	according to T.4.2.1 of R 51-1:2006,	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the weighing result, without the need		00652
2013.	reading by simple juxtaposition	according to T.4.4.1 of R 107-1:2007,	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the result, without the need for calculation		01385
2014.	reading by simple juxtaposition	according to T.5.4.1 of R 76-:2006,	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the weighing result, without the need of calculation		00973

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2015.	reading by simple juxtaposition	according to 2.4.4 of R 150-1:2020,	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the result, without the need of calculation		03425
2016.	real-time clock	according to of R 21:2007,	device incorporated into the taximeter that tracks the current time and date		00345
2017.	recognition of a standard	according to 2.2 of D 8:2004,	formal approval performed by the national (legal) metrology body (depending on national legislation), that the metrological and technical characteristics of a standard meet the statutory requirements for its intended use		00222
2018.	recovery	according to 3.4.11 of R 49-1:2024,	treatment of the <i>equipment under test</i> (3.1.170, after conditioning (3.4.10), in order that its properties can be stabilized before measurement		02431
2019.	rectangular box (rectangular parallelepiped)	according to 2.10 of R 129-1:2020,	polyhedron having six faces that are parallel in pairs having all dihedral angles as right angles		03426
2020.	reduction ratio, R	according to T.3.3 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>The reduction ratio of a load transmitting device is:</p> $R = F_M / F_L \quad \text{where:}$ <p><math>F_M</math> = force acting on the load measuring device,  <math>F_L</math> = force acting on the load receptor</p>		00954

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2021.	reference (or working) standard	according to 3.3 of R 81:1998,	a standard, traceable to national standards, used for the verification of cryogenic liquid measuring devices and systems	<i>Note:</i> This is usually referred to as “master meter” in this field.	01012
2022.	reference (quantity) value	according to 3.16 of R 99-1:2008,	quantity value used as a basis for comparison with values of quantities of the same kind [VIM:2007, 5.18]		02350
2023.	reference condition	according to 3.4.5 of R 49-1:2024,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a meter or for comparison of measurement results [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM) 4.11, [1], modified — “meter” replaces “measuring instrument or measuring system”; original notes removed]		02425
2024.	reference condition	according to 3.1.7 of R 139-1:2022,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [OIML V 2-200:2012, 4.11] [OIML V 1:2013, 0.09]		03427

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2025.	reference condition	according to 2.1.10 of R 59-1:2016,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM 4.11]	<i>Note 1:</i> Reference conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and influence quantities. <i>Note 2:</i> In IEC 60050-300, item 311-06-02, the term “reference condition” refers to an operating condition under which the specified instrumental measurement uncertainty is the smallest possible.	02451
2026.	reference condition	according to 2.20 of R 144-1:2013,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM, 4.11] [1]		02775
2027.	reference condition	according to 2.21 of R 143:2009,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM:2007, 4.11]		02147

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2028.	reference condition	according to 3.28 of R 99-1:2008,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM:2007, 4.11]		02362
2029.	reference condition {reference operating condition}	according to 2.1 Tabl. 1.8 of R 146-1:2016,	{operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM 4.11]}	{ NOTE 1 Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities. NOTE 2 In IEC 60050-300, item 311-06-02, the term “reference condition” refers to an operating condition under which the specified instrumental measurement uncertainty is the smallest possible.}	02789

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2030.	reference condition	according to 2.2.27 of R 46-1:2012,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In IEC 60050-300, item 311-06-02, the term “reference condition” refers to an operating condition under which the specified instrumental measurement uncertainty is the smallest possible.</p> <p>[OIML V2-200:2012, 4.11]</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> For the application of this Recommendation, the terms “measuring instrument” and “measuring system” mean: electricity meter.</p>	02326
2031.	reference condition	according to 2.5.3 of R 150-1:2020,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results	<p><i>Note:</i> Reference conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and influence quantities.</p> <p>[Adapted from VIML:2013, 0.09 – part of note omitted]</p>	03428



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2032.	reference condition [VIM 4.11]	according to 3.15 of R 142-1:2025,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Reference conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and influence quantities.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In IEC 60050-300, item 311-06-02, the term “reference condition” refers to an operating condition under which the specified instrumental measurement uncertainty is the smallest possible.</p>	03727
2033.	reference conditions	according to T.31 of R 125:1998,	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparisons of results of measurements  (adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7)		01650
2034.	reference conditions	according to 2.31 of R 129-1:2020,	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid. intercomparison of results of measurements [VIM 4.11]		03429
2035.	reference conditions	according to 3.32 of R 81:1998,	a set of specified values of influence factors to ensure valid inter-comparisons of the results of a measurement		01041

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2036.	reference conditions	according to 2.51 of R 80-1:2009,	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements	<i>Note:</i> The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for the influence quantities affecting the measuring instrument.	02290
2037.	reference conditions	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements	<i>Note:</i> The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for the influence quantities affecting the measuring instrument.	03430
2038.	reference conditions	according to 7 of R 124:1997,	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid inter-comparison of results (adapted from VIM:1993, clause 5.7 in D 11 clause T.14)		01612
2039.	reference conditions	according to 0.5.3 of R 106-1:2011,	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for inter-comparison of results of measurements	<i>Note:</i> The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for influence quantities affecting the measuring instrument. [VIM 5.7]	02620

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2040.	reference conditions	according to 2.5.2 of R 110:1994,	the conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a pressure balance or for intercomparison of measurement results		01438
2041.	reference (operationg) conditions	according to 3.8.5 of R 60-1:2021,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for the comparison of measurement results [VIM 4.11]	(For noters, refer to the VIM).	03431
2042.	reference conditions	according to 2.3.5 of R 35-1:2007,	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements		00378
2043.	reference conditions	according to T.5.3 of R 134:2006,	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements.	<i>Note:</i> The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for influence quantities affecting the measuring instrument. [VIM:1993, 5.7]	03432
2044.	reference conditions	according to T.5.3 of R 107-1:2007,	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of an instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements [VIM: 1993, 5.7]		01400

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2045.	reference conditions	according to T.5.3 of R 51-1:2006,	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements [based on VIM:1993, 5.7]		00668
2046.	reference conditions	according to 3.6.3 of R 61-1:2017,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results (VIM 4.11)	<i>Note:</i> Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities.	03433
2047.	reference conditions	according to T.5.3 of R 136-1:2004,	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements [VIM:1993, 5.7]		01919
2048.	reference conditions	according to 2.5.3 of R 50-1:2014,	operating conditions prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM, 4.11]	<i>Note:</i> Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities.	03434
2049.	reference conditions	according to T.6.3 of R 76-1:2006,	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid inter-comparison of the results of measurements		00990

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2050.	reference conditions	according to 3.22 of R 85-1:2008,	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparisons of the results of measurements	<i>Note:</i> Reference conditions generally specify intervals of values for any influence quantity.	02320
2051.	reference conditions	according to T.c.3.4 of R 117-1:2019,	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of results of measurements		03435
2052.	reference conditions	according to T.3.5 of R 140:2007,	set of reference values or reference ranges of influence factors prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring system or a device or for intercomparisons of the results of measurements [adapted from VIM:2007, 4.11]		02096
2053.	reference conditions	according to 4.5 of R 75-1:2002,	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements [VIM:1993, 5.7].		00855
2054.	reference conditions	according to 3.10 of R 71:2008,	reference conditions applicable for the calibration certificate		02234

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2055.	reference conditions	according to 3.2.18 of R 137:2012,	set of reference values, or reference ranges of influence quantities, prescribed for testing the performance of a gas meter, or for the intercomparison of the results of measurements		02674
2056.	reference flux ( $\Phi_r$ )	according to 2.11 of R 135:2004,	radiant luminous flux of monochromatic radiation transmitted by an optical cell containing the solution used as reference and reaching the detector	<i>Note:</i> The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01850
2057.	reference force measuring instrument	according to 3.4 of R 65:2006,	force measuring instrument that has been calibrated and tested with force standards traceable to national standards		00821
2058.	reference gas	according to 3.34 of R 99-1:2008,	gas mixture of sufficient stability and homogeneity whose composition is properly established for use in various performance tests	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Adapted from ISO 7504, 4.1 (calibration gas mixture) and 4.1.1 (reference gas mixture) and “VIM”, 5.13 (reference material) and 5.14 (certified reference material);</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In the referent ISO Standards, the expression “calibration gas” is generally used;</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> See also Annex B.</p>	02370

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2059.	reference gas adjustment facility	according to 3.11 of R 99-1:2008,	facility to adjust the instrument to the value of a reference gas		02344
2060.	reference height	according to 3.8 of R 71:2008,	distance between the dipping datum point and the upper reference point		02232
2061.	reference height ( $H$ )	according to 2.17 of R 80-1:2009,	distance, measured along the vertical measurement axis, between the reference point top and the reference point bottom (see figure 1) <sup>14</sup>		02256
2062.	reference height ( $H$ )	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	distance, measured along the vertical measurement axis, between the reference point top and the reference point bottom (see figure 1)		03436
2063.	reference height, $H$	according to T.9 of R 95:1990,	the distance between the dipping datum point and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis		01145
2064.	reference instrument	according to T.1.5 of R 136-1:2004,	measuring instrument having one or more metrological property qualities that are well established to be used for the verification of an apparatus or the verification of a measurement method		01884

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<sup>14</sup> see Annex A of OIML G18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2065.	reference material	according to 3.13 of D 22:1991,	a material or substance one or more properties of which are sufficiently well established to be used for the calibration of an apparatus, the assessment of a measurement method, or for assigning values to materials		00158
2066.	reference material	according to 3.8 of R 123:1997,	Material or substance one or more of whose property values are sufficiently homogeneous and well established to be used for the calibration of an apparatus, the assessment of a measurement method, or assigning values to materials.	<i>Note:</i> This term does not necessarily mean a certified reference standard.	03437
2067.	reference material (RM)	according to 2.1 of D 18:2008,	material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with reference to specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in measurement or in examination of nominal properties [VIM:2007, 5.13]		02152



2068.	reference material (RM)	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.9 of R 146-1:2016,	<p>{material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with reference to specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in measurement or in examination of nominal properties</p> <p>[VIM 5.13]}</p>	<p>{NOTE 1 Examination of a nominal property provides a nominal property value and associated uncertainty. This uncertainty is not a measurement uncertainty.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Reference materials with or without assigned quantity values can be used for measurement precision control whereas only reference materials with assigned quantity values can be used for calibration or measurement trueness control.</p> <p>NOTE 3 'Reference material' comprises materials embodying quantities as well as nominal properties. EXAMPLE 1 Examples of reference materials embodying quantities: a) water of stated purity, the dynamic viscosity of which is used to calibrate viscometers; b) human serum without an assigned quantity value for the amount-of-substance concentration of the inherent cholesterol, used only as a measurement precision control material; c) fish tissue containing a stated mass fraction of a dioxin, used as a calibrator.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Examples of reference materials embodying</p>	02790
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				<p>nominal properties: a) colour chart indicating one or more specified colours; b) DNA compound containing a specified nucleotide sequence; c) urine containing 19-androstenedione.</p> <p>NOTE 4 A reference material is sometimes incorporated into a specially fabricated device.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1 Substance of known triple-point in a triple-point cell. EXAMPLE 2 Glass of known optical density in a transmission filter holder.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3 Spheres of uniform size mounted on a microscope slide.</p> <p>NOTE 5 Some reference materials have assigned quantity values that are metrologically traceable to a measurement unit outside a system of units. Such materials include vaccines to which International Units (IU) have been assigned by the World Health Organization.</p> <p>NOTE 6 In a given measurement, a given reference material can only be used for either calibration or quality assurance.</p>	
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				<p>NOTE 7 The specifications of a reference material should include its material traceability, indicating its origin and processing (Accred. Qual. Assur.:2006)[45].</p> <p>NOTE 8 ISO/REMCO has an analogous definition[45] but uses the term “measurement process” to mean ‘examination’ (ISO 15189:2007, 3.4), which covers both measurement of a quantity and examination of a nominal property}</p>	
2069.	reference material RM	according to 3.20 of D 5:2022,	material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with reference to specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended used in measurement or in examination of nominal properties	For examples and notes see [VIM3, 5.13].	03438
2070.	reference material RM	according to 3.20 of D 10:2022,	material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with reference to specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended used in measurement or in examination of nominal properties (VIM3, 5.13)	<i>Note:</i> For notes see VIM3, 5.13.	03439

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2071.	reference material for absorbance	according to 2.16 of R 135:2004,	material of sufficient homogeneous and well-established absorbance to be used for the calibration or control of spectrophotometers	<i>Note 1:</i> It may be in the form of a liquid or solid; for example a glass filter. <i>Note 2:</i> . Adapted from ISO Guide 30 and VIM, clause 6.13.	01855
2072.	reference measurement standard reference standard	according to 3.18 of D 5:2022,	measurement standard designated for the calibration of other measurement standards for quantities of given kind in a given organization or at given location [VIM3, 5.6]		03440
2073.	reference operating condition	according to 3.17 of D 11:2013,	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results [VIM 4.11][VIML 0.09]	<i>Note:</i> Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities.	02233
2074.	reference point	according to T.4 of R 53:1982,	that part of the elastic sensing element, whose displacement is converted into an indication of the instrument		00676
2075.	reference point	according to 2.14 of R 80-1:2009,	point clearly identified on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the liquid level is measured		02253

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2076.	reference point	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	point clearly identified on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the liquid level is measured		03442
2077.	reference point	according to 3.7 of R 133:2002,	temperature usually at a physical phase transition, such as the ice point or triple point of water, at which a thermometer is checked for changes in bulb volume and for separation of the liquid in the capillary		01780
2078.	reference point	according to 3.4.2 of R 91-1:2025,	point on the housing of the speed meter which serves as a reference for all distance measurements to the speed meter (see Figure 2)		03779
2079.	reference point bottom (RPB)	according to 2.16 of R 80-1:2009,	reference point in the lower part of the tank, under normal operating conditions below the liquid level		02255
2080.	reference point bottom (RPB)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	reference point in the lower part of the tank, under normal operating conditions below the liquid level		03443
2081.	reference point top (RPT)	according to 2.15 of R 80-1:2009,	reference point in the upper part of the tank, under normal operating conditions above the liquid level		02254
2082.	reference point top (RPT)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	reference point in the upper part of the tank, under normal operating conditions above the liquid level		03444

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2083.	reference position	according to 2.39 of R 80-1:2009,	position for the discharge (or loading) of the measuring tank in accordance with the design drawing. It is the basis for the inclination correction function. The zero point of the inclination represents the zero point for both (longitudinal and transversal) inclinations		02278
2084.	reference position	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	position for the discharge (or loading) of the measuring tank in accordance with the design drawing. It is the basis for the inclination correction function. The zero point of the inclination represents the zero point for both (longitudinal and transversal) inclinations		03445
2085.	reference position	according to T.6.4 of R 76-1:2006,	position of the instrument at which its operation is adjusted		00991
2086.	reference quantity value reference value	according to 2.1.11 of R 59-1:2016,	quantity value used as a basis for comparison with values of quantities of the same kind [VIM 5.18]		02452

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2087.	reference quantity value {reference value}	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.10 of R 146-1:2016,	{quantity value used as a basis for comparison with values of quantities of the same kind [VIM 5.18]}	<p>{NOTE 1 A reference quantity value can be a true quantity value of a measurand, in which case it is unknown, or a conventional quantity value, in which case it is known. NOTE 2 A reference quantity value with associated measurement uncertainty is usually provided with reference to a) a material, e.g. a certified reference material, b) a device, e.g. a stabilized laser, c) a reference measurement procedure, d) a comparison of measurement standards}</p> <p>In this Recommendation, the <math>P_{MB}</math> of the whole-grain CRM is the reference quantity value used to assess the measurement accuracy at verification and to assess the accuracy of calibrations at type evaluation. Where a CRM is not used, the reference quantity value is the mean <math>P_{MB}</math> at reference conditions prior to a test.</p>	02791

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2088.	reference quantity value reference value	according to 3.21 of D 10:2022,	quantity value used as a basis for comparison with values of quantities of the same kind (VIM3, 5.18)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A reference quantity value can be a true quantity value of a measurand, in which case it is unknown, or a conventional quantity value, in which case it is known.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A reference quantity value with associated measurement uncertainty is usually provided with reference to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a material, e.g. a certified reference material,</li> <li>b) a device, e.g. a stabilized laser,</li> <li>c) a reference measurement procedure, or</li> <li>d) a comparison of measurement standards.</li> </ul>	03446



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2089.	reference quantity value; reference value [VIM 5.18]	according to 3.16 of R 142-1:2025,	quantity value used as a basis for comparison with values of quantities of the same kind	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A reference quantity value can be a true quantity value of a measurand, in which case it is unknown, or a conventional quantity value, in which case it is known.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A reference quantity value with associated measurement uncertainty is usually provided with reference to a) a material, e.g. a certified reference material, b) a device, e.g. a stabilized laser, c) a reference measurement procedure, or d) a comparison of measurement standards.</p>	03728
2090.	reference sample	according to 3.10 of R 82:2006,	liquid or gaseous reference material containing an accurately known concentration of the sample components of interest and used for testing or calibration of the instrument		01054
2091.	reference standard solution	according to 3.4 of R 100-1:2013,	solution containing an accurately known concentration of a sample element or elements of interest and that is used for testing and calibrating the instrument		02515

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2092.	reference standard solution	according to 3.9 of R 116:2006,	solution with an accurately known concentration of a sample element or elements of interest used for testing and calibrating an instrument		01522
2093.	reference test block	according to 2.6 of R 39:2006,	hardness test block that has been certified to have a Rockwell hardness value that is traceable to a specific Rockwell hardness standard. Reference test blocks are used for the indirect verification and the daily verification of Rockwell hardness machines		00384
2094.	reference value (of the hectoliter mass of a cereal grain)	according to 1.2 of R 15:1974,	the 'reference value' of the hectolitre mass of a cereal grain is that obtained by making the measurement with a national Standard Instrument		00305
2095.	reference value for accuracy class, Ref(x)	according to 3.5.3 of R 61-1:2017,	value for accuracy class specified by the manufacturer for the purpose of static testing of the weighing module during influence quantity testing at type evaluation stage. Ref(x) is equal to the best accuracy class for which the AGFI may be verified for operational use		03447
2096.	reference values of the measurand, RVM	according to 4.11 of R 75-1:2002,	specified set of values of the flow rate, the return temperature and the temperature difference, fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements		00867

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2097.	reference vehicle	according to T.7.3 of R 134:2006,	vehicles having a known conventional true value (T.1.9) of: - mass, and single-axle load of a two-axle rigid vehicle; and - mass of other vehicles used for in-motion tests (6.5), determined on a control instrument (T.1.8)		03448
2098.	reference wagon	according to 0.1.7 of R 106-1:2011,	wagon weighed on the control instrument for temporary use as a mass standard for in-motion testing		02528
2099.	refractometer	according to 3.1 of R 142-1:2025,	instrument for measuring the refractive index.	Note: If the refractometer is provided with another scale or an additional scale calibrated in the units of the fraction of soluble dry substances in aqueous solutions, which are recognized by the international organizations, e.g. the International Sucrose Mass Fraction Scale, % <sub>mass</sub> (Brix), then the refractometer shall be accompanied by a conversion table for the refractive index values	02116

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2100.	refractometer	according to 2.1 of R 108:1993,	refractometers are instruments for measuring the refractive index. If they are provided with appropriate scales, they are used to determine the content of sugar in liquids, in which case the relation between the mass fraction and the refractive index shall have been specified (see 3)		01406
2101.	register	according to 2.1.13 of R 46-1:2012,	part of the meter that stores the measured values.	<i>Note:</i> The register may be an electromechanical device or an electronic device and may be integral to the indicating device.	02292
2102.	register multiplier	according to 2.1.15 of R 46-1:2012,	constant with which the register reading shall be multiplied to obtain the value of the metered energy		02294
2103.	regulatory designating authority	according to G.3-2 of D 37:2022,	governmental or public body that is asked with designating and inspection body		03449
2104.	relative minimum dead load output return (Z)	according to 3.5.14 of R 60-1:2021,	ratio of the maximum measuring range, to two times the minimum dead load output return, DR	<i>Note:</i> This ratio is used to describe multi-interval instruments.	03450
2105.	relative minimum load cell verification interval (Y)	according to 3.5.15 of R 60-1:2021,	ratio of the maximum measuring range, to the minimum load cell verification interval, $v_{\min}$	<i>Note:</i> This ratio describes the resolution of the load cell independent from the load cell capacity.	03451

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2106.	relative error	according to 2.15 of R 144-1:2013,	absolute error of measurement divided by the reference value of the measurand		02770
2107.	relative error	according to 2.16 R 143:2009,	error of measurement divided by the reference value of the measurand		02142
2108.	relative error	according to T.22.2 of R 125:1998,	The absolute error of measurement divided by the conventional true value of the measurand (VIM:1993, 3.12)		01639
2109.	relative error	according to 3.19 of R 99-1:2008,	error of measurement divided by the conventional true quantity value of the measurand		02353
2110.	relative error	according to T.2.5 of R 140:2007,	error of measurement divided by a true value of the measurand		02071
2111.	relative error (of indication)	according to T.e.4.2 of R 117-1:2019,	error (of indication) divided by the reference (true) quantity		03452

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2112.	relative error of indication	according to 2.2.17 of R 46-1:2012,	indication minus reference quantity value, divided by the reference quantity value	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The relative error is usually expressed as a percentage of the reference quantity value.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Since this Recommendation deals only with relative error, the short form “error” is used for relative error.</p>	02316
2113.	relative instrumental spectral function; detected radiant power spectrum	according to 2.20 of R 135:2004,	function proportional to the product of the relative spectral distribution of the radiant energy, the relative spectral transmittance of all optical parts and the relative spectral sensitivity of the detector	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Adapted from [5], clause 2.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The relative instrumental spectral function generally has different values for each particular wavelength.</p>	01859
2114.	relative resistance $W_t^1$ of the resistance thermometer at the temperature $t$	according to 2.3 of R 84:2003,	Ratio of the thermometer resistance at the temperature $t$ to its resistance at the temperature 0 °C.		03453
2115.	remote display	according to T.2.7.6 of R 107-1:2007,	terminal without keys that can be used for the primary indications or for their repetition		01347

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2116.	remote verificatin	according to 3.2.52 of D 31:2023	set of procedures to support verification of an instrument during use, potentially without a person on site		03697
2117.	repeatability	according to T.26 of R 125:1998,	the closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions of measurement (VIM:1993, 3.6)		01643
2118.	repeatability	according to 0.3.7 of R 106-1:2011,	ability of an instrument to provide results that agree one with the other under the same operating conditions of measurement [based on VIM 3.6]		02595
2119.	repeatability	according to 2.2.2 of R 110:1994,	the ability of a pressure balance to give uniform indications of the measured pressure for multiple applications of the same load under constant conditions of measurement		01426
2120.	repeatability	according to 3.2.12 of R 137:2012,	measurement precision under a set of repeatability conditions of measurement [VIM 2.21]		02668

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2121.	repeatability	according to 2.15 of R 112:1994,	the closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time	<i>Note:</i> The same conditions include the following: the method of measurement, the operator, the measuring instrument, the location, and the environmental conditions.	01487
2122.	repeatability	according to T.4.3 of R 76-1:2006,	ability of an instrument to provide results that agree one with the other when the same load is deposited several times and in a practically identical way on the load receptor under reasonably constant test conditions		00959
2123.	repeatability	according to 3.13 of R 116:2006,	closeness of agreement between successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a short period of time	<i>Note:</i> The same conditions include the following: the method of measurement, the operator, the measuring instrument, the location, and the environmental condition	01526
2124.	repeatability	according to 3.14 of D 22:1991,	the closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same quantity of a pollutant carried out by the same instrument and under the same conditions of use within a relatively short period of time. Repeatability is synonymous with the term "precision" for an instrument		00159



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2125.	repeatability	according to 3.16 of R 82:2006,	closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time		01060
2126.	repeatability	according to 3.17 of R 113:1994,	the closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time	<i>Note:</i> The same conditions include the following: the method of measurement, the operator, the measuring instrument, the location, and the environmental conditions.	01504
2127.	repeatability	according to 3.5 of R 123:1997,	Closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample using the same instrument, under the same defined conditions of use, and within a relatively short period of time.	<i>Note:</i> The same defined conditions would include the following: method of measurement, the measuring instrument, the operator, the location and the ambient environmental conditions.	03454
2128.	repeatability	according to 3.19 of R 81:1998,	the ability of a measuring instrument to provide closely similar indications for repeated applications of the same measurand under the same conditions of measurement [VIM:1993, 5.27]		01028

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2129.	repeatability	according to 4.13 of R 127:1999,	the closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time	<i>Note:</i> The same conditions would include the same method of measurement, measuring instrument, operator, location, and ambient environmental conditions.	01687
2130.	repeatability	according to 3.5 of R 65:2006,	closeness of agreement among the results of successive measurements of the same measurand according to the following conditions:		00822
2131.	repeatability	according to T.3.6 of R 51-1:2006,	ability of an instrument to provide results that agree one with the other when the same load is deposited several times and in a practically identical way on the load receptor under reasonably constant test conditions		00648
2132.	repeatability	according to 3.9 of R 100-1:2013,	closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same quantity being measured using the same instrument and under the same defined conditions within a relatively short period of time		02520

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2133.	repeatability	according to T.3.9 of R 107-1:2007,	closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions of measurement [VIM: 1993, 3.6]	<i>Note:</i> For an instrument, this is its ability to provide weighing results that agree one with the other under the same or constant operating conditions.	01371
2134.	repeatability	according to T.4.9 of R 136-1:2004,	closeness of the agreement between the results of the difference between the maximum ( $A_{\max}$ ) and minimum ( $A_{\min}$ ) successive area measurements carried out under the same conditions of measurement $R = A_{\max} - A_{\min}$	<i>Note 1:</i> Repeatability conditions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the same measurement procedure;</li> <li>- the same operator;</li> <li>- the same measuring instrument, used under the same conditions;</li> <li>- the same location; and</li> <li>- repetition over a short period of time.</li> </ul> Repeatability may be expressed quantitatively in terms of the dispersion characteristics of the results. <i>Note 2:</i> [VIM:1993, 3.6]	01912
2135.	repeatability measurement repeatability	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.11 of R 146-1:2016,	[VIM 2.21]	(-)	02792

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2136.	repeatability	according to 2.11 of R 39:2006,	closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements on a uniform test sample when there is a relatively short time interval between measurements carried out by the same observer using the same test procedures at the same location under similar ambient conditions		00389
2137.	repeatability	according to 3.11 of R 83:2006,	closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relative short period of time		01071
2138.	repeatability	according to 3.12 of R 131:2001,	closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time.	The same conditions would include the same method of measurement, measuring instrument, operator, location, and ambient environmental conditions.	01753
2139.	repeatability	according to 3.12 of R 132:2001,	closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time.		01769

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2140.	repeatability condition of measurement (repeatability condition)	according to 2.1.12 of R 59-1:2016,	condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions that includes the same measurement procedure, same operators, same measuring system, same operating conditions and same location, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects over a short period of time [VIM 2.20]	<i>Note 1:</i> A condition of measurement is a repeatability condition only with respect to a specified set of repeatability conditions.  <i>Note 2:</i> In chemistry, the term “intra-serial precision condition of measurement” is sometimes used to designate this concept.	02453
2141.	repeatability condition} repeatability condition of measurement	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.12 of R 146-1:2016,	{condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions that includes the same measurement procedure, same operators, same measuring system, same operating conditions and same location, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects over a short period of time [VIM 2.20]}	{NOTE 1 A condition of measurement is a repeatability condition only with respect to a specified set of repeatability conditions. NOTE 2 In chemistry, the term “intra-serial precision condition of measurement” is sometimes used to designate this concept.}	02793
2142.	repeatability condition of measurement	according to 3.1.20 of R 126-1:2021,	condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions, that includes the same measurement procedure, same operators, same measuring system, same operating conditions and same location, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects over a short period of time (OIML V 2-200, 2.20]		03455

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2143.	repeatability condition of measurement (repeatability condition) [VIM 2.20]	according to 3.17 of R 142-1:2025,	condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions, that includes the same measurement procedure, same operators, same measuring system, same operating conditions and same location, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects over a short period of time	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A condition of measurement is a repeatability condition only with respect to a specified set of repeatability conditions.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> In chemistry, the term “intra-serial precision condition of measurement” is sometimes used to designate this concept.</p>	03729
2144.	repeatability error	according to 3.1.8 of R 139-1:2022,	<p>difference between the largest and the smallest results of the several successive measurements of the same quantity carried out under the same <i>repeatability condition</i><sup>1</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> OIMLV 2-200:2012</p>		03456
2145.	repeatability error	according to 0.4.4.9 of R 106-1:2011,	<p>difference between the highest and lowest results of successive measurements of the same load carried out under the same (or reasonably constant) conditions of measurement</p> <p>[VIM 3.6]</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> Repeatability conditions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the same measurement procedure;</li> <li>- the same operator;</li> <li>- the same measuring instrument, used under the same conditions;</li> <li>- the same location;</li> <li>- repetition over a short period of time.</li> </ul>	02615

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2146.	repeatability error	according to 3.7.14 of R 60-1:2021,	difference between load cell output readings taken from consecutive tests under the same loading and environmental conditions of measurement		03457
2147.	repeatability error	according to T.2.13 of R 140:2007,	for the purpose of this Recommendation: difference between the largest and the smallest results of successive measurements of a same quantity carried out under the same conditions [adapted from VIM:2007, 2.21]		02079
2148.	repeatability error	according to T.e.4.4 of R 117-1:2019,	for the purposes of this Recommendation, the difference between the largest and the smallest results of successive measurements of the same quantity carried out under the same conditions		03458
2149.	repeatability of error	according to 3.2.13 of R 137:2012,	repeatability under reference conditions and not changing the flow rate between the measurements		02669
2150.	repeating indicating device	according to 3.9 of R 85-1:2008,	additional device (ancillary device) repeating the indication of the indicating device		02307
2151.	representative calorific value	according to T.1.16 of R 140:2007,	individual calorific value or a combination of calorific values that is considered to be, according to the constitution of the measuring system, the most appropriate calorific value to be associated with the metered quantity in order to calculate the energy		02059

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2152.	reproducibility	according to 3.2.14 of R 137:2012,	measurement precision under reproducibility condition of measurement [VIM 2.25]		02670
2153.	reproducibility measurement reproducibility	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.13 of R 146-1:2016,	{measurement precision under reproducibility conditions of measurement [VIM 2.25]}	{NOTE Relevant statistical terms are given in ISO 5725-1:1994 and ISO 5725-2:1994.}  In this Recommendation, the reproducibility of measurements between units of the same type of instrument under reference conditions is assessed by the standard deviation of differences ( $SDD_i$ ). The reproducibility of measurements from one instrument when selected influence factors are varied is assessed by the magnitude of the error shift or fault.	02794



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2154.	reproducibility condition of measurement {reproducibility condition}	according to 2.1 Tab. 1.14 of R 146-1:2016,	{condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions that includes different locations, operators, measuring systems, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects [VIM 2.24]}	{NOTE 1 The different measuring systems may use different measurement procedures. NOTE 2 A specification should give the conditions changed and unchanged, to the extent practical.}  For the tests in this Recommendation, the conditions changed and unchanged are summarized in R 146-2, Annex A, A.3.4.	02795
2155.	reproducibility condition of measurement (reproducibility condition)	according to 2.1.13 of R 59-1:2016,	condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions that includes different locations, operators, measuring systems, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects [VIM 2.24]	<i>Note 1:</i> Different measuring systems may use different measurement procedures.  <i>Note 2:</i> A specification should give the conditions changed and unchanged, to the extent practical.	03459
2156.	reproducibility condition of measurement	according to 3.1.22 of R 126-1:2021,	condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions that includes different locations, operators, measuring systems, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects (OIML V 2-200, 2.24)		03460

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2157.	reproducibility condition of measurement (reproducibility condition) [VIM 2.24]	according to 3.18 of R 142-1:2025,	condition of measurement, out of a set of conditions that includes different locations, operators, measuring systems, and replicate measurements on the same or similar objects	<i>Note 1:</i> Different measuring systems may use different measurement procedures.  <i>Note 2:</i> A specification should give the conditions changed and unchanged, to the extent practical.	03730
2158.	reproducibility error	according to T.4.10 of R 136-1:2004,	closeness of the agreement between the results of successive leather area measurements carried out under changed conditions of measurement	<i>Note:</i> The changed conditions may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- leather-measuring instrument (e.g. use of a mechanical or electronic pinwheel, etc.);</li> <li>- leather material;</li> <li>- operator;</li> <li>- location; and</li> <li>- time.</li> </ul>	01913
2159.	reproducibility of error	according to 3.2.15 of R 137:2012,	reproducibility under reference conditions and changing the flow rate between the measurements		02671
2160.	request for pattern approval	according to 1.1.1 of D 19:1988,	taken together, all the documents, instruments, fees, etc. submitted to the concerned legal metrology agency when approval of a pattern is requested		00125

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2161.	requirement	according to 2.9 of D 27:2001,	need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory [ISO 9000:2000, 3.1.2]	<p><i>Note 1:</i> “Generally implied” means that it is custom or common practice for the organization, its customers and other interested parties, that the need or expectation under consideration is implied.</p> <p>A qualifier can be used to denote a specific type of requirement, e.g. product requirement, quality management requirement, customer requirement.</p> <p>A specified requirement is one which is stated, for example, in a document.</p> <p>Requirements can be generated by different interested parties.</p>	00171
2162.	residual volume	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017	liquid content of the compartment including pipework at the cut-off point level		03461
2163.	Resistance $R_0$ of the resistance thermometer	according to 2.2 of R 84:2003,	Resistance of the resistance thermometer at the temperature 0 °C.		03462

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2164.	Resistance thermometer	according to 2.1 of R 84:2003,	Temperature responsive device consisting of one or more sensing resistors with wire leads and protective sheath.		03463
2165.	resolution	according to 3.14 of R 116:2006,	measure of a spectrometer's ability to separate two adjacent spectral lines	<i>Note:</i> It usually indicates the smallest distance between two adjacent spectral lines at which they can be distinguished one from the another.	01527
2166.	resolution	according to 3.7 of R 65:2006,	smallest difference between indicated values or smallest change of force in the measuring range that can be observed or recorded and quantified at any applied force		00824
2167.	resolution	according to 3.7.15 of R 60-1:2021,	smallest change in quantity being measured that causes a perceptible change in the corresponding indication [VIM 4.14]	(For notes, refer to the VIM)	03464
2168.	resolution (of a displaying device)	according to 3.2.21 of R 137:2012,	smallest difference between displayed indications that can be meaningfully distinguished [VIM 4.15]	<i>Note:</i> For a digital device, this is the change in the indication when the least significant digit changes by one step. For an analogue device, this is half the difference between subsequent scale marks.	02677

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2169.	resolution of a displaying device	according to 3.2.14 of R 49-1:2024,	smallest difference between displayed indications that can be meaningfully distinguished [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM) 4.15, [1],modified – “Note 1 “added]	<i>Note:</i> For a digital indicating device, this is the change in the indication when the least significant digit changes by one step.	02406
2170.	resolution of a mass spectrometer	according to 3.10 of R 83:2006,	<p>The method of calculating instrument resolution is dependent on the instrument’s ion analyzer. Two common methods for determining the ratio of <math>m</math> to <math>\Delta m</math> (<math>m/\Delta m</math>) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>m</math> is the mass of a component comprising the first peak of a doublet, and <math>\Delta m</math> is the difference in the mass of the two peaks.</li> </ul> <p>The doublet shall be separated by a valley, the value of which shall not exceed 10 % of the value of the highest peak (<math>m/\Delta m</math> is constant (sector type)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>m</math> is the mass of a sample component within a peak and <math>\Delta m</math> is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the peak (<math>\Delta m</math> is constant, (quadrupole type)).</li> </ul> <p>Thus <math>m/\Delta m</math> decreases as mass decreases. With this type of instrument unit resolution, one can separate each mass from the next integer mass, i.e. one can distinguish mass 50 from mass 51, and distinguish mass 1000 from mass 1001</p>		01070

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2171.	resolution of a spectrophotometer; resolving power of a spectrophotometer	according to 2.26 of R 135:2004,	mean of the wavelength of two adjacent emission or absorption lines, the signals of which are practically still separated by the spectrophotometer, divided by the absolute wavelength difference of the two lines	<i>Note:</i> Two equally strong emission lines are considered as resolved, if the signal in the region between the two maxima of the lines is reduced to at least 80 % of the line's maxima.  Two equally strong absorption lines are considered as resolved, if the extinction between the two maxima is reduced to at least 90 % of the line's maxima. [Adapted from [7], clause 4.5]	01865
2172.	response function	according to 3.10 of R 131:2001,	mathematical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01751
2173.	response function	according to of R 132:2001,	mathematical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01767
2174.	response function	according to 4.11 of R 127:1999,	mathematical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01685

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2175.	response time	according to 2.12 of R 144-1:2013,	time interval between the instant of a stepwise concentration change of the component being measured (CO, NO, NO <sub>2</sub> or NO <sub>x</sub> ) and the instant at which the signal reaches 90 % of its stable value		02767
2176.	response time	according to 2.12 of R 143:2009,	time interval between the instant of a stepwise concentration change of the substance (SO <sub>2</sub> ) being measured and the instant at which the signal reaches 90 % of its stable value		02138
2177.	response time, $\tau$ 0,5	according to 4.1 of R 75-1:2002,	time interval between the instant when the flow, the temperature or the temperature difference is subjected to a specified abrupt change, and the instant when the response reaches 50 % of its final steady value		00851
2178.	retention time	according to 3.15 of R 113:1994,	the elapsed time between injection of a sample and the appearance of the maximum output peak of the component of interest		01502
2179.	retention time	according to 3.15 of R 82:2006,	time elapsed from injection of a sample component to the recording of its peak maximum		01059

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2180.	retention time ( $t_r$ ) for a measurement	according to 2.14 of R 112:1994,	the elapsed time between injection of a sample and the appearance of the maximum output peak of the component of interest	<p><i>Note:</i> A related term is capacity factor <math>k'</math>, which is defined as follows:</p> $k' = \frac{t_r - t_m}{t_m}$ <p>where</p> <p><math>t_m</math> = the time for the mobile phase to proceed from the point of injection to the point of detection.</p>	01486
2181.	reverse (energy) flow (for positive-direction only meters)	according to 2.2.39 of R 46-1:2012,	direction of flow in the opposite direction to positive		02338
2182.	reverse elastic characteristic	according to T of R 53:1982,	relation between the displacement of the reference point and pressure when the pressure decreases		00681
2183.	reversibility	according to 3.6 of R 65:2006,	difference in values of indicated force obtained for discrete force values first from measurements with increasing forces and then with decreasing forces		00823



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2184.	rider	according to T.2.5.1 of R 76-1:2006,	detachable poise of small mass that may be placed and moved either on a graduated bar integral with the beam or on the beam itself		00913
2185.	Rockwell (hardness) scale	according to 2.3 of R 39:2006,	designation (see 3.2) given to a Rockwell hardness test which defines the specific combination of indenter type, preliminary force, and total force (see Table 1) used. A specific range of Rockwell hardness values is associated with each scale such that higher Rockwell hardness values indicate a harder material		00381
2186.	Rockwell (indentation) hardness test	according to 2.1 of R 39:2006,	mechanical test in which an indenter of a specified size and shape (diamond spheroconical or a steel or tungsten-carbide ball) is forced into the surface of a test material	<i>Note:</i> Initially, a preliminary force $F_0$ is applied to the indenter. The force on the indenter is increased in a specified manner by an additional force $F_1$ to achieve the total force $F$ , then the additional force $F_1$ is removed and the force on the indenter is returned to the preliminary force $F_0$ . The depth of indentation is measured before and after application of the additional force $F_1$ , while maintaining the preliminary force $F_0$ (see Annex A). A Rockwell hardness value for	00379

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				the test material is derived from the difference in the indentation depths (see Fig. 1).	
2187.	Rockwell hardness (value)	according to 2.2 of R 39:2006,	number determined from a Rockwell hardness test, derived from the difference in the indentation depths before and after application of the additional force $F_1$ , while maintaining the preliminary test force $F_0$ . The difference in indentation depths is measured as $h$ (see Fig. 1) in mm. The calculation is dependent on the specific combination of indenter type and the forces used		00380
2188.	Rockwell hardness machine	according to 2.4 of R 39:2006,	<p>device or assembly of devices used for determining the Rockwell hardness of primarily metallic materials by performing a Rockwell indentation hardness test. Rockwell hardness machines are grouped into two classes:</p> <p>Rockwell standardizing machine: Rockwell hardness machine used primarily for the standardization of Rockwell hardness indenters and for the standardization of Rockwell hardness reference test blocks. The Rockwell standardizing machine may also be used for general testing purposes. The Rockwell standardizing machine differs from a Rockwell testing machine by having smaller maximum permissible errors on</p>		00382

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			certain parameters, which are defined in section 4 of this Recommendation. Standardizing machines may also be referred to as calibration machines.  Rockwell testing machine: Rockwell hardness machine used for general testing purposes		
2189.	roughness parameter or R-parameter ( $R_a$ or $R_z$ )	according to 2.11 of R 111-1:2004,	parameter that describes the assessed roughness profile of a sample. The letter R is indicative of the type of assessed profile, in this case R for roughness profile. The assessed profile of a sample can be in terms of different profile types: a roughness profile or R-parameter, primary profile or P-parameter, a waviness profile or W-parameter		01459
2190.	rounding error	according to T.4.2.6 of R 134:2006,	difference between a digital measurement result (indicated or printed) and the value of that measurement result with an analog indication		03465
2191.	rounding error	according to T.4.7 of R 136-1:2004,	difference between a digital measuring result (indicated or printed) and the value of that measuring result with an analogue indication		01910
2192.	rounding error of digital indication	according to T.4.3.2 of R 51-1:2006,	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analog indication		00655

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2193.	rounding error of digital indication	according to T.4.5.2 of R 107-1:2007,	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analog indication		01388
2194.	rounding error of digital indication	according to T.5.4.3 of R 76-1:2006,	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analog indication		00975
2195.	rounding error of digital indication	according to 0.4.4.8 of R 106-1:2011,	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analogue indication		02614
2196.	safe load limit ( $E_{lim}$ )	according to 2.3.16 of R 60-1:2021,	maximum load that can be applied without producing a permanent shift in the performance characteristics beyond those specified		03466
2197.	sample	according to 2.1.14 of R 87:2016,	set of prepackages taken at random from an inspection lot to be inspected to determine conformance with specified criteria for purposes of making decisions concerning acceptance or rejection of the entire inspection lot	<i>Note:</i> Lower case letters are used as symbols related to the sample in this Recommendation.	02507

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2198.	sample correction factor (SCF)	according to 2.1.15 of R 87:2016,	<p>The factor calculated using the Student's t inverse cumulative distribution function (<math>t_{p, n-1}</math>) with <math>p</math> as the probability equivalent to 0.005 and <math>(n-1)</math> as the degrees of freedom, and a finite population correction factor <math>(N-n)/(N-1)</math> with <math>n</math> as the sample size and <math>N</math> as the inspection lot size</p> $SCF = \frac{-t_{0.005, n-1}}{\sqrt{\frac{n(N-1)}{(N-n)}}$	<p><i>Note 1:</i> SCF always has a positive sign because <math>t_{p, n-1}</math> has a negative sign for <math>p = 0.005</math>.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> See Annex F, F.3 for the statistical background to SCF.</p>	02508
2199.	sample flux ( $\Phi_s$ )	according to 2.10 of R 135:2004,	radiant luminous flux of monochromatic radiation transmitted by an optical cell containing the solution on which the measurement is made and reaching the detector	<i>Note 1:</i> ISO 6286, Table 2, No. 17. The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01849
2200.	sample line	according to 2.3.1 of R 143:2009,	line provided to remove a representative sample of a gas to be analyzed and to transport it to the analyzer	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A sample line may include devices such as filters, dryers or condensers (primary and secondary treatment gas) which are necessary to prepare the sample for analysis.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> (ISO 7504: 2001)</p>	02125

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2201.	sample line	according to 2.3 of R 144-1:2013,	line provided to remove a representative sample of a gas to be analyzed and to transport it to the analyzer [ISO 7504:2001] [16]	<i>Note:</i> A sample line may include devices such as coarse and fine filters, dryers or separators which are necessary to prepare the sample for analysis.	02754
2202.	sample size	according to 2.1.16 of R 87:2016,	number of prepackages taken from an inspection lot and included in a sample	<i>Note:</i> The symbol “ <i>n</i> ” is used to designate the sample size.	02509
2203.	sample solution	according to 2.12 of R 135:2004,	part of a fluid taken from a system and intended to provide information about the properties of the system	<i>Note:</i> The sample solution contains as a component the analyte and is applied to the sensor of a measuring system and provides the output signal.  In laboratory medicine the “system” usually is a subsystem of a patient such as blood or urine. [Adapted from [9], subclauses 4.114 and 4.4]	01851
2204.	sample temperature sensitivity (STS)	according to 2.3.13 of R 59-1:2016,	measurement variation (relative to the moisture values obtained at reference conditions) resulting from the range of grain sample temperatures permitted in commercial measurements	<i>Note:</i> STS is controlled in approved moisture calibrations. During assessment, a limit is placed on the value of the average error shift caused by allowable temperature variations.	02478

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2205.	sample temperature sensitivity (STS)	according to 2.2.15 of R 146-1:2016,	measurement variation (relative to the PMB values obtained at reference conditions) resulting from the range of grain sample temperatures permitted in commercial measurements	<i>Note:</i> STS is controlled in approved PMB calibrations. During assessment, a limit is placed on the value of the average error shift caused by allowable temperature variations.	02813
2206.	sampling probe	according to 3.1 of R 99-1:2008,	tube that is introduced into the exhaust tail pipe of a vehicle to take gas samples		02333
2207.	sampling probe	according to 2.2 of R 144-1:2013,	device inserted into the gas, designed to take a representative sample thereof, to which a sample line or a sample container is connected [ISO 7504: 2001] [16]		02753
2208.	sampling probe	according to 2.2 of R 143:2009,	device inserted into the gas, designed to take a representative sample thereof, to which a sample line or a sample container is connected	[ISO 7504: 2001]	02124
2209.	scale	according to , 2.1.4 of R 35-1:2007	set of all the scale marks and associated numbering		00365
2210.	scale	according to 2.7 of R 98:1991,	the whole set of scale marks with their corresponding numbering		01157

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2211.	scale interval	according to 3.1.2 of R 139-1:2022,	value expressed in units of the measured quantity of the difference between <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication, or</li> <li>• two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication</li> </ul> [OIML V 1:2013, 5.01]		03467
2212.	scale interval	according to 2.1.5 of R 35-1:2007,	value expressed in units of length of: the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication		00366
2213.	scale interval	according to T.3.1 of R 107-1:2007,	value expressed in units of mass that is the difference between: the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analog indication; or two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		01357
2214.	scale interval	according to 3.14 of R 81:1998,	the difference between the scale values corresponding to two successive scale marks		01023



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2215.	scale interval ( $d$ )	according to T.3.3 of R 134:2006,	value expressed in units of mass for weighing-in-motion that is the difference between two consecutive indicated or printed values		03468
2216.	scale interval ( $d$ )	according to T.3.1 of R 136-1:2004,	value, expressed in units of area, of the difference between:  the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication, or  two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		01899
2217.	scale interval, $d$	according to 3.4.1 of R 61-1:2017,	value, expressed in units of the measured quantity of the difference between:  a) the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication, or  b) two consecutive indicated values for digital indication  (VIML, 5.01)		03469
2218.	scale interval ( $d$ )	according to 2.2.9 of R 129-1:2020,	value, expressed in units of measured quantity, of the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication, or two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		03470

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2219.	scale interval for stationary load	according to T.3.3.1 of R 134:2006,	value, expressed in units of mass, for stationary weighing vehicles or test weights that is the difference between two consecutive indicated or printed values		03471
2220.	scale interval for stationary load, $d_s$	according to 0.3.3.1 of R 106-1:2011,	value expressed in units of mass for weighing stationary railway vehicles or test weights of the difference between:  the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication; or  two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		02588
2221.	scale interval for testing	according to 2.3.1.2 of R 50-1:2014,	difference between two consecutive indicated values, expressed in units of mass, with the instrument in a special mode for testing purposes. This scale interval for testing, $e$ , is equal to the totalization accepted scale interval, $d$ , if the special mode is not available		03472
2222.	scale interval used for numbering	according to T.3.2.4 of R 76-1:2006,	value of the difference between two consecutive numbered scale marks		00950

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2223.	scale interval, d	according to 0.3.3 of R 106-1:2011,	value expressed in units of mass for weighing-in-motion of the difference between:  the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication; or  two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		02587
2224.	scale mark	according to T.2.4.2 of R 76-1:2006,	line or other mark on a displaying component corresponding to a specified value of mass		00912
2225.	scale spacing (instrument with analog indication)	according to T.3.2.1 of R 76-1:2006,	distance between any two consecutive scale marks		00947
2226.	scanning beam	according to 3.3.8 of R 91-1:2025,	radiation beam emitted in a periodically changing angle from the speed meter		03787
2227.	sealing	according to 3.2.53 of D 31:2023,	means intended to protect the measuring instrument against any modification, readjustment, removal of parts, software, etc. adapted form [OIML V 1:2022, 2.20]	<i>Note:</i> This may be achieved by hardware, software or a combination of both.	03473

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2228.	sealing	according to 3.1.9 of R 60-1:2021,	means intended to protect the measuring instrument against any unauthorized modification, readjustment, removal of parts, software, etc. [VIML 2.20]	(For notes, refer to her VIML)	03474
2229.	sealing	according to 3.3.9 of R 126-1:2021,	means intended to protect the measuring instrument against any unauthorized modification, readjustment, removal of parts, software, etc. (OIML V 1, 2.20)	<i>Note:</i> This may be achieved by hardware, software or a combination of both.	03492
2230.	secondary display	according to 3.5.1.6 of R 61-1:2017,	additional (optional) digital peripheral device, which repeats the weighing result and any other primary indication, or provides further, non-metrological information		03680
2231.	secondary display	according to 2.2.8.7.2 of R 150-1:2020,	additional (optional) digital peripheral device, which repeats the weighing result and any other primary indication, or provides further, non-metrological information		03475
2232.	secondary indications	according to 0.4.1.2 of R 106-1:2011,	indication, signal or symbol that is not a primary indication		02602

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2233.	secondary indications	according to T.4.1.2 of R 107-1:2007,	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		01376
2234.	secondary indications	according to T.1.3.2 of R 76-1:2006,	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		00891
2235.	secondary indications	according to T.1.10.2 of R 51-1:2006,	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		00575
2236.	secondary indications	according to 3.5.1.2 of R 61-1:2017,	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		03681
2237.	secondary indications	according to 2.4.1.2 of R 150-1:2020,	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		03476
2238.	secondary standard	according to 3.15 of D 22:1991,	a measurement standard whose value is fixed by direct comparison with a primary standard	<i>Note:</i> Most instrument calibrations are performed using secondary standards.	00160
2239.	secondary standard solution	according to 1.1.2 of R 56:1981,	standard solution of which the conductivity is determined by means of the comparison method. The constant of the cell is determined by means of an indirect method, using primary standard solutions		00698

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2240.	section distance	according to 3.3.11 of R 91-1:2025,	closest driving distance between entry and exit detection fields of fixed-distance speed meters		03780
2241.	secured communication	according to T.1.19 of R 140:2007,	communication, physical or not, between elements of a measuring system ensuring that information transferred from one of these elements to another may not be tampered with by the user, by external influences or by fault of the system	<i>Note:</i> This is accomplished by sealing devices and/or checking facilities.	02062
2242.	securing	according to 3.2.54 of D 31:2023,	means preventing unauthorised access to hardware or software  adapted form [OIML V 1:2022, 2.21]	<i>Note:</i> This may be achieved by means of passwords.	03477
2243.	selection device for load receptors and load-measuring devices	according to T.2.7.8 of R 76-1:2006,	device for attaching one or more load receptors to one or more load-measuring devices, whatever intermediate load-transmitting devices are used		00931
2244.	selective combination weighing instrument	according to 3.2.2.1.1 of R 61-1:2017,	AGFI comprising more than one weighing module and which computes an appropriate combination of the loads and combines them into one fill		03682
2245.	selectivity	according to 3.13 of R 113:1994,	an indication of a detector's ability to respond to certain classes of compounds more readily and to a greater degree than to others		01500

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2246.	self-heating effect	according to 4.17 of R 75-1:2002,	increase in temperature signal that is obtained by subjecting each temperature sensor of a pair to a continuous power dissipation of 5 mW when immersed to the minimum immersion depth in a water bath, having a mean water velocity of 0.1 m/s		00873
2247.	self-indicating instrument	according to T.1.2.3 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument in which the position of equilibrium is obtained without the intervention of an operator		00878
2248.	self-indication capacity	according to T.3.1.3 of R 76-1:2006,	weighing capacity within which equilibrium is obtained without the intervention of an operator		00942
2249.	self-linearizing deflation valve	according to 2.17 of R 16-2:2002,	valve for controlled linearizing exhaust of the pneumatic system during measurement		00337
2250.	self-service arrangement	according to T.s.1 of R 117-1:2019,	arrangement that allows the customer to use a measuring system to obtain liquid without a second party intervention		03478
2251.	self-service instrument	according to T.1.2.10 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument that is intended to be operated by the customer		00885
2252.	self-service arrangement	according to 3.3.1 of R 139-1:2022,	arrangement that allows the purchaser of the gas to personally utilize a measuring system for the purpose of obtaining gas		03479

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2253.	self-service device	according to T.s.2 of R 117-1:2019,	specific device that is part of a self-service arrangement and which allows one or more measuring systems to perform in this self-service arrangement. The self-service device includes all the elements and constituents that are mandatory so that a measuring system performs in a self-service arrangement		0348001596
2254.	self-service device	according to 3.3.2 of R 139-1:2022,	specific device that is part of a self-service arrangement and which allows one or more measuring systems to perform in this self-service arrangement	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The self-service device includes all the elements and constituents that are mandatory so that a measuring system performs in a self-service arrangement.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The arrangement is made of a self-service device and connected measuring systems.</p>	03481
2255.	semi-automatic instrument	according to 2.7 of R 129-1:2020,	instrument requiring the intervention of an operator to carry out the measurements but that automatically determines the results		03482
2256.	semiautomatic refractometer	according to 2.4 of R 108:1993,	semiautomatic refractometers are instruments in which the liquid sample is not supplied automatically, the indication being nevertheless displayed or printed		01409



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2257.	semi-automatic adjustment facility	according to 3.8 of R 99-1:2008,	facility allowing the user to initiate an adjustment of the instrument without having the possibility of influencing its magnitude, whether or not the adjustment is automatically required	<i>Note:</i> For those instruments that require the values of the volume fractions of the reference gas to be entered manually, the facility is considered to be semi-automatic.	02340
2258.	semi-automatic adjustment means	according to 2.7.3 of R 144-1:2013,	means allowing the user to adjust the gas analytical system without having the possibility of changing the input measurement signal, whether the automatic adjustment is required or not	<i>Note:</i> For those gas analytical systems that require the calibration gas mixture to be entered manually, the adjustment means are considered to be semi-automatic.	02761
2259.	semi-automatic adjustment means	according to 2.7.3 of R 143:2009,	means allowing the user to adjust the gas analytical system without having the possibility of changing the input measurement signal, whether the automatic adjustment is required or not	<i>Note:</i> For those gas analytical systems that require the calibration gas mixture to be entered manually, the adjustment means are considered to be semi-automatic.	02132
2260.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.10.3 of R 134:2006,	zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command		03483

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2261.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to 2.2.6.2 of R 50-1:2014,	a zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command or indicates the value of the adjustment required		03484
2262.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.7.2.2 of R 76-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		00921
2263.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to 3.3.4.2 of R 61-1:2017,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		03485
2264.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.4.2 of R 107-1:2007,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		01335
2265.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.5.2 of R 136-1:2004,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		01897
2266.	semi-automatic zero setting device	according to T.2.10.8.2 of R 51-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		00613
2267.	semi-automatic zero-setting device	according to 0.2.10.2 of R 106-1:2011,	zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command		02562
2268.	semi-automatic zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6.2 of R 150-1:2020,	zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command or indicates the value of adjustment required		03486

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2269.	semi-self-indicating instrument	according to T.1.2.4 of R 76-1:2006,	instrument with a self-indicating weighing range, in which the operator intervenes to alter the limits of this range		00879
2270.	sensitivity	according to T.13 of R 53:1982,	quotient of the increase in value of displacement of the reference point and the corresponding increase in pressure		00685
2271.	sensitivity	according to T.4.1 of R 76-1:2006,	for a given value of the measured mass, the quotient of the change, $\Delta l$ , of the observed variable, $l$ , and the corresponding change, $\Delta m$ , of the measured mass, $m$		00957
2272.	sensitivity	according to 3.13 of R 82:2006,	<p>Output signal per unit mass of the sample component of interest in the carrier gas. It is expressed in either one of the two following ways:</p> <p>3.13.1 With a concentration-dependent detector, the instrument sensitivity, <math>S</math>, is expressed as:</p> <p><math>A \cdot \text{mL} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}</math>, or  <math>V \cdot \text{mL} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}</math>, and by the equation:</p> $S = P \cdot F / M$	<p><i>Note:</i> Peak area is independent of broadening effects caused by variables such as column temperature, eluent flow rate, and rate of sample injection. From this standpoint, therefore, the peak area is a more satisfactory analytical parameter than peak height. On the other hand, peak heights are more easily measured and, for narrow peaks, more accurately determined. Many modern chromatographic instruments are equipped with electronic</p>	01057

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			<p>where:</p> <p><math>P</math> = the peak area,  <math>F</math> = the carrier gas flow rate,  <math>M</math> = the mass of the sample in the carrier gas.</p> <p>With the units:</p> <p><math>A</math> = amperes,  <math>mL</math> = millilitres,  <math>g</math> = grams,  <math>V</math> = volts.</p> <p>3.13.2 With a mass flow rate dependent detector, the instrument sensitivity, <math>S</math>, is expressed in:</p> <p><math>A \cdot s \cdot g^{-1}</math>, or  <math>V \cdot s \cdot g^{-1}</math>, and by the equation:</p> $S = P/M$ <p>where the symbols have the same definitions as in 3.13.1, with the additional unit of:</p> <p><math>s</math> = seconds.</p>	integrators that provide precise measurements of relative peak areas.	

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2273.	sensitivity	according to T.3.5 of R 51-1:2006,	For a given value of the measured mass, the quotient of the change of the observed variable, $l$ , and the corresponding change of the measured mass, $M$ : $k = \Delta l / \Delta M$		00647
2274.	sensitivity	according to 3.12 of R 113:1994,	the output signal of a detector per unit mass of eluted sample components of interest and is either one of the following categories: 3.12.1 Concentration-dependent detector Expressed in $A \cdot \text{mL} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ or $V \cdot \text{mL} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , and by the equation: $S = \frac{P \times F}{M}$ where S = sensitivity P = the integrated peak area ( $A \cdot \text{s}$ or $V \cdot \text{s}$ ) F = the carrier gas flow rate ( $\text{mL} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ) M = mass of the sample in the carrier gas (g)		01499

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
			<p>3.12.2 Mass-flow-rate-dependent detector</p> <p>Expressed in <math>A \cdot s \cdot g^{-1}</math> or <math>V \cdot s \cdot g^{-1}</math>, and by the equation:</p> $S = \frac{P}{M}$ <p>where the symbols are the same as those defined in 3.12.1.</p>		
2275.	sensitivity	according to 3.7 of R 123:1997,	Change in the response of a measuring instrument divided by the corresponding change in the stimulus.		03487
2276.	sensitivity	according to 3.1.25 of R 126-1:2021,	<p>quotient of change in an indication of measuring system and the corresponding change in a value of quantity being measured</p> <p>(OIML V 2-200, 4.12)</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Sensitivity of measuring system can depend on the value of the quantity being measured.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The change considered in a value of a quantity being measured must be large compared with the resolution.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In the scope of this Recommendation, sensitivity relates to the added substance which is not identical with the measurand.</p>	03488

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2277.	sensitivity of a detector	according to 2.12 of R 112:1994,	<p>The output signal per unit concentration of the sample component in the mobile phase; it may be expressed as:</p> $S = \frac{A \times F}{M}$ <p>where</p> <p><math>S</math> = sensitivity</p> <p><math>A</math> = the integrated area of the sample component</p> <p><math>F</math> = the flow rate</p> <p><math>M</math> = the mass of the sample component injected</p>	<i>Note:</i> An electrochemical detector of the coulombic type does not follow this equation.	01484
2278.	sensitivity of a tank	according to 2.20 of R 80-1:2009,	change in the level of liquid $\Delta h$ divided by the corresponding relative change in volume $\Delta V/V$ for the contained volume $V$ at the level $h$		02259
2279.	sensitivity of a tank	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	change in the level of liquid $\Delta h$ divided by the corresponding relative change in volume $\Delta V/V$ for the contained volume $V$ at the level $h$		03489
2280.	sensitivity to non-uniformity in the field of a thermographic instrument	according to 2.11 of R 141:2008,	Maximum value of the temperature difference of thermogram fragments from a standard large aperture radiator, with a uniform radiation over the surface		02115

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2281.	sensitivity weight	according to 2.12 of R 111-1:2004,	weight that is used to determine the sensitivity of a weighing instrument	see T.4.1 in OIML R 76-1	01460
2282.	sensor	according to T.1.2.1 of R 140:2007,	element of a measuring instrument or measuring chain that is directly affected by the measurand [VIM:2007, 3.8]		02041
2283.	sensor	according to 3.1.3 of R 137:2012,	element of a measuring system that is directly affected by a phenomenon, body, or substance carrying a quantity to be measured [VIM 3.8]		02648
2284.	sensor	according to 3.1.3 of R 49-1:2024,	element of a meter that is directly affected by a phenomenon, body or substance carrying a quantity to be measured [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007/OIML V 2-200:2012 (VIM) 3.8, [1], modified — “meter” replaces “measuring system”; original note removed; original examples removed, “Note” added]	<i>Note:</i> For a water meter, the sensor may be a disc, piston, wheel or turbine element, the electrodes on an electromagnetic meter, or another element. The element senses the flow rate or volume of water passing through the meter and is referred to as a “flow sensor” or “volume sensor”.	02342
2285.	sensor or meter senso	according to T.s.3 of R 117-1:2019,	part of a measuring device, directly affected by the flow of the liquid to be measured, which converts the flow into a signal destined for the transducer		03490



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2286.	sequential control device	according to 3.4.6 of R 139-1:2022,	device which allows switching from a bank to another one. This device may be included in a measuring system or may be part of the refueling station		03491
2287.	service	according to 3.4 and G.3.4-1 of D 37:2022,	Service are not relevant to issuing OIML certificates.		03549
2288.	service organization	according to 1.2.11 of D 20:1988,	a non-governmental organization that calibrates, tests, repairs, or maintains instruments		00145
2289.	set of weights or weight set	according to 2.13 of R 111-1:2004,	series or group of weights, usually presented in a case so arranged to make possible any weighing of all loads between the mass of the weight with the smallest nominal value and the sum of the masses of all weights of the series with a progression in which the mass of the smallest nominal value weight constitutes the smallest step series. The weights have similar metrological characteristics and the same or different nominal values as defined in 4.3 of this Recommendation, and belong to the same accuracy class		01461
2290.	setting device	according to T.2.10.1 of R 51-1:2006,	device for fixing the limits of mass of the sub-groups		00604

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2291.	settlement of a transaction	according to T.s.5 of R 117-1:2019,	transaction conclusion when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) regarding the amount of the transaction (this may be accomplished by a payment, signing a credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc.)	<i>Note:</i> The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example, the employee in a filling station or the driver of a truck).	03493
2292.	side distance of speed meter	according to 3.4.5 of R 91-1:2025,	horizontal distance from the reference point of the speed meter to the closest edge of the closest lane (see Figure 2 <sup>15</sup> ; inner edge of the lane marking)		03781
2293.	sight glass	according to T.s.6 of R 117 -1:2019,	device for checking, before start-up and after shut-down, that all or part of the measuring system is either filled completely with liquid (full hose measuring systems) or completely empty of liquid (empty hose measuring system)		03494

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<sup>15</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2294.	significant defect	according to 3.2.55 of D 31:2023,	incident that has an undesirable impact on the compliance of measuring instrument or a fault	<i>Note:</i> Examples of significant defect include: a) deletion of the audit trail; b) inadmissible parameter changes; c) unauthorised updates; d) accidental software changes due to physical effects; e) a significant fault due to the effect of an influence quantity.	03495
2295.	significant defect	according to 3.1.14 of R 126-1:2021,	event that has an impact on the properties re functions of the measuring instrument or a fault		03496
2296.	significant durability error	according to 2.34 of R 135:2004,	durability error greater than the value specified in the appropriate Recommendation [OIML D 11, 3.12]		01873

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2297.	significant durability error	according to T.5.5.8 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>durability error greater than <math>e</math>.</p> <p>errors, occurring after a period of instrument use, are not considered to be significant durability errors, even when they exceed <math>e</math>, if they are clearly the result of the failure of a device/component, or of a disturbance and for which the indication:</p> <p>cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>implies the impossibility to perform any measurement; or</p> <p>is so obviously wrong that it is bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of measurement.</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> A durability error can be due to mechanical wear and tear or due to drift and ageing of electronic parts. The concept of significant durability error applies only to electronic parts.</p> <p>For a multi-interval instrument, the value of <math>e</math> is that appropriate to the partial weighing range</p>	00984
2298.	significant durability error	according to 3.1.15 of R 139-1:2022,	<p>durability error exceeding the value specified in this Recommendation</p> <p>[OIML V 1:2013, 5.17]</p>		03497

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2299.	significant durability error	according to 3.14 of D 11:2013,	durability error exceeding the value specified in the applicable Recommendation [VIML 5.17]	<p><i>Note:</i> Some durability errors exceeding the value specified may still be considered not significant. The applicable Recommendation shall state when such exception applies. For example, the occurrence of one or some of the following errors may be acceptable:</p> <p>(a) the indication cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>(b) the indication implies the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>(c) the indication is so obviously wrong that it is bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement; or</p> <p>(d) a durability error cannot be detected and acted upon due to a breakdown of the appropriate durability protection facility.</p>	02228

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2300.	significant durability error	according to 3.7.16 of R 60-1:2021,	durability error exceeding the value specified in the applicable Recommendation [VIML 5.17]	(For notes, refer to the VIML)	03498
2301.	significant fault	according to T.28 of R 125:1998,	<p>a fault greater than the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum quantity.</p> <p>The following faults are not considered to be significant, even when they exceed the value defined above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself or in its checking facilities;</li> <li>- faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</li> <li>- transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; and</li> <li>- faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result which are so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result.</li> </ul>		01645

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2302.	significant fault	according to T.f.1 of R 117-1:2019,	<p>difference between the error (of indication) and the intrinsic error greater than the value specified in this Recommendation</p> <p>The following are not considered to be significant faults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transitory malfunctions resulting in momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result; and</li> <li>for interruptible measuring systems only, malfunctions implying the impossibility of performing further measurements</li> </ul>		03499
2303.	significant fault	according to 2.30 of R 135:2004,	<p>fault greater than the value specified in the appropriate Recommendation</p> <p>[OIML D 11, 3.10]</p>		01869
2304.	significant fault	according to 2.2.31 of R 46-1:2012,	<p>fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value</p> <p>[OIML D11:2004, 3.10]</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> The following are also considered to be significant faults:</p> <p>a change larger than the critical change value (see 3.3.6.2) has occurred in the measurement registers due to disturbances;</p> <p>the functionality of the meter has become impaired.</p>	02330

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2305.	significant fault	according to 3.33 of R 85-1:2008,	<p>The following faults are considered not to be significant, even when they exceed the value defined above:</p> <p>(a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the ALG itself or in its checking facilities;</p> <p>(b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>(c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>(d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement results so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement.</p>		02331
2306.	significant fault	according to 2.49 of R 80-1:2009,	fault greater than the value specified in 5.7.1.4.		02288
2307.	significant fault	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	fault greater than the value specified in 5.7.1.4.		03500



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2308.	significant fault	according to 9 of R 124:1997,	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error, whose absolute value is greater than one scale interval (adapted from D 11 clauses T.8 and T.9)		01614
2309.	significant fault	according to 4.10.3 of R 75-1:2002,	<p>fault greater than the absolute value of the MPE which is not a transitory fault</p> <p><i>Example:</i> If the MPE is <math>\pm 2\%</math>, then the significant fault is a fault larger than <math>2\%</math>.</p>		00866
2310.	significant fault	according to T.4.2.7 of R 134:2006,	<p>fault greater than 1 d.</p> <p>The following are not considered to be significant faults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility;</li> <li>- faults that make it impossible to perform any measurement;</li> <li>- transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; and</li> <li>- faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measurement</li> </ul>		03501

2311.	significant fault	according to 3.5.2.7 of R 61-1:2017,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value (VIML 5.14)	<p><i>Note:</i> For particular types of measuring instruments some faults exceeding the fault limit may not be considered a significant fault; the applicable Recommendation shall state when such exception applies. For example, the occurrence of one or some of the following faults may be acceptable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes originating in a measuring instrument or in its checking facilities;</li> <li>• faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</li> <li>• transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result;</li> <li>• faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result that are serious enough to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result;</li> </ul>	03502
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
				The Recommendation may specify the nature of these variations.	
2312.	significant fault	according to 0.4.4.6 of R 106-1:2011,	fault greater than 1 <i>d</i>	<p><i>Note:</i> The relevant Recommendation may specify that the following faults are not significant, even when they exceed the value defined in 0.4.4.6:</p> <p>faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility;</p> <p>faults that make it impossible to perform any measurement;</p> <p>transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measurement.</p>	02612

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2313.	significant fault	according to T.4.5.6 of R 107-1:2007,	<p>fault greater than 1 <i>dt</i>.</p> <p>The following are not considered to be significant faults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facilities (T.3.11);</li> <li>- faults implying the impossibility to perform any weighing;</li> <li>- transitory faults, momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a weighing result; and</li> <li>- faults being so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by all those interested in the weighing result</li> </ul>		01392

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2314.	significant fault	according to T.5.5.6 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>fault greater than <math>e</math>.</p> <p>The following are not considered to be significant faults, even when they exceed <math>e</math>:</p> <p>faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument;</p> <p>faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>faults being so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of measurement; or</p> <p>transitory faults, being momentary variations in the indication which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measuring result</p>	<i>Note:</i> For a multi-interval instrument, the value of $e$ is that appropriate to the partial weighing range.	00982
2315.	significant fault	according to 3.2.9 of R 49-1:2024,	fault ( 3.2.8) greater than the value specified in this part of ISO 4064/OIML R 49	<i>Note:</i> See 5.1.2, which specifies the value of a significant fault.	02401

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2316.	significant fault	according to T.4.3.9 of R 51-1:2006,	<p>Fault greater than the verification scale interval, <i>e</i>.</p> <p>A significant fault does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility;</li> <li>- faults that imply it is impossible to perform a measurement;</li> <li>- faults that are so serious they will inevitably be noticed by all those interested in the measurement; or</li> <li>- transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications that cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result.</li> </ul>		00662
2317.	significant fault	according to 3.1.12 of R 139-1:2022,	<p>fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value</p> <p>[OIML V 1:2013, 5.14]</p>		03503

2318.	significant fault	according to 2.3.14 of R 59-1:2016,	fault greater than the value specified in this Recommendation (see 4.4.1) [VIML 5.14]	<p><i>Note:</i> The relevant Recommendation may specify that the following faults are not significant, even when they exceed the value defined in 4.4.1.:</p> <p>(a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes (e.g. EM fields and discharges) originating in a measuring instrument or in its checking facilities;</p> <p>(b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>(c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>(d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result that are serious enough to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result; the relevant Recommendation may specify the nature of these variations.</p>	02479
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2319.	significant fault	according to 3.7.17 of R 60-1:2021,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value [VIML 5.14]	(For notes, refer to the VIML).	03504
2320.	significant fault	according to 2.2.16 of R 146-1:2016,	fault exhibited by the equipment under test that is greater than the values listed in 4.5, Table 4, column 10	<p><i>Note:</i> The following faults are not considered to be significant, even when they exceed the maximum value:</p> <p>(a) faults arising from a simultaneous and mutually independent cause (e.g. EM fields and discharges) originating in a measuring instrument or in its checking facilities;</p> <p>(b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; and</p> <p>(c) transitory faults being momentary transitions in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result.</p>	02814
2321.	significant fault	according to 3.1.13 of R 126-1:2021,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit [OIML V 1, 5.14]	<i>Note:</i> Significant fault are only relevant to electronic measuring systems.	03505



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2322.	significant fault	according to 2.3.7 of R 129-1:2020,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value [VIML 5.14]	<p><i>Note:</i> The following faults are not considered to be significant, even when they exceed the value defined above:</p> <p>(a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself;</p> <p>(b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>(c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; and</p> <p>(d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement results so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement.</p>	03506

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2323.	significant fault	according to 3.21 of R 99-1:2008,	fault which has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of the maximum permissible error on initial verification	<p><i>Note:</i> The following faults are considered to be not significant:</p> <p>Fault arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument itself or in its checking facilities;</p> <p>Faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>Transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, recorded or transmitted as a measurement result; and</p> <p>Faults giving rise to variations in the measurement results that are so large as to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result.</p> <p>Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.10.</p>	02355

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2324.	significant fault	according to 3.24 of R 81:1998,	<p>a fault the magnitude of which is greater than 20 % of the maximum permissible error (mpe) for the measured quantity. The following are not considered to be significant faults:</p> <p>faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself or in its checking facility;</p> <p>transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, that cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>faults implying the impossibility of performing any measurement.</p>		01033

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2325.	significant fault	according to 2.4.5.4 of R 50-1:2014,	<p>fault exceeding the absolute value of the appropriate maximum permissible error for a load equal to</p> <p>the minimum totalized load, <math>\Sigma \min</math>, for the designated class of the belt weigher” and the note by “Note: A significant fault does not include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the belt weigher,</li> <li>• faults implying the impossibility to perform any weighing,</li> <li>• transitory faults, momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a weighing result,</li> <li>• faults which are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by all those interested in the weighing result</li> </ul>		03507

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2326.	significant fault	according to T.4.6 of R 136-1:2004,	<p>Fault greater than 1 d.</p> <p>The following are not considered to be significant faults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility;</li> <li>• faults that make it impossible to perform any measuring;</li> <li>• transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measuring result;</li> <li>• faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measuring</li> </ul>		01909

2327.	significant fault	according to 3.12 of D 11:2013,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value [VIML 5.14]	<p><i>Note:</i> For particular types of measuring instruments some faults exceeding the fault limit may not be considered a significant fault. The applicable Recommendation shall state when such an exception applies. For example, the occurrence of one or some of the following faults may be acceptable:</p> <p>(a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes originating in a measuring instrument or in its checking facilities;</p> <p>(b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement;</p> <p>(c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result;</p> <p>(d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result that are serious enough to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result; the applicable Recommendation may specify the nature of these variations.</p>	02226
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	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2328.	significant fault	according to 2.4.5.5 of R 150-1:2020,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value [Adapted from VIML:2013, 5.14 – note modified]	<p><i>Note:</i> A significant fault does not include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes,</li> <li>▪ faults implying the impossibility to perform any weighing,</li> <li>▪ transitory faults, momentary variations in the indication which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a weighing result,</li> <li>▪ faults which are so serious they will inevitably be noticed by all those interested in the weighing result.</li> </ul>	03508
2329.	significant fault (OIML V 1 [1], 5.14)	according to 3.5.10 of R 91-1:2025,	fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value defined in clause 6.18.1	<i>Note:</i> See supplements in clause 6.18.2.	03782

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2330.	significant fault (for associated measuring instruments other than CVDDs)	according to T.2.17.2 of R 140:2007,	fault, the magnitude of which is greater than half of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the relevant measurand. However a fault, the magnitude of which is smaller than 2 scale intervals of the associated measuring instrument is never considered as a significant fault	<i>Note:</i> for associated measuring instruments other than CVDDs this concept applies to the whole associated measuring instrument, or to the electronic part only, according to what is subject to the test.	02084
2331.	significant fault (for CVDDs)	according to T.2.17.3 of R 140:2007,	fault, the magnitude of which is greater than one fifth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the calorific value. However a fault, the magnitude of which is smaller than 2 scale intervals of the CVDD is never considered as a significant fault	<i>Note:</i> For CVDDs this concept applies to the whole device.	02085



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2332.	significant fault (for the principal measurands: volumes, mass or energy)	according to T.2.17.1 of R 140:2007,	<p>fault, the magnitude of which is greater than one tenth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the relevant measurand</p> <p>However, whatever is the measured quantity:</p> <p>faults greater than one tenth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error corresponding to a quantity equal to one minute at <math>Q_{\max}</math> are always considered as significant,</p> <p>faults smaller than the relevant minimum specified quantity deviation are never considered as significant.</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> For the principal measurands this concept applies only to the electronic parts of the measuring system (in general the calculator) but not to the meter as such. Meters shall be tested and assessed according to the specific applicable OIML International Recommendation(s).</p> <p>The significant fault for a calculator is calculated on the basis of the maximum permissible error applicable to the principal measurand and not on the basis of the maximum permissible error applicable to the calculator.</p> <p>When a device is used for measuring two or more principal measurands (a calculator for example), it has a significant fault for each measurand.</p>	02083

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2333.	significant fault)	according to T.2.17.4 of R 140:2007,	The following faults are not considered as significant:  faults resulting from simultaneous causes independent from each other within the instrument itself or within its checking facility;  temporary faults resulting from momentary indication variations, but which cannot be interpreted, stored or transmitted as measurement results.		02086
2334.	simplified verification	according to 2.8 of D 15:1986,	a subsequent verification of a measuring instrument for which a simplified examination is allowed  [VML 2.4.5]		00265
2335.	simulation test	according to 0.6.3 of R 106-1:2011,	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		02624
2336.	simulation test	according to 3.7.2 of R 61-1:2017,	test carried out on a complete AGFI or part of the AGFI in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		03509
2337.	simulation test	according to T.6.2 of R 51-1:2006,	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		00670

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2338.	simulation test	according to T.6.2 of R 107-1:2007,	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulate		01403
2339.	simulation test	according to T.6.2 of R 136-1:2004,	test carried out on a complete measuring instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the measurement operation is simulated		01922
2340.	simulation test	according to 2.6.4 of R 50-1:2014,	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the instrument operation is simulated		03510
2341.	simulation test	according to T.6.3 of R 134:2006,	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		03511
2342.	simulation test	according to 2.6.4 of R 150-1:2020	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the instrument operation is simulate		03512
2343.	single speed beltweigher	according to 2.1.5.1 of R 50-1:2014,	belt weigher that is installed with a conveyor belt designed to operate at a single speed		03513
2344.	single-valued line measure	according to 2.5 of R 98:1991,	a line measure with two scale marks representing one value of length only		01155

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2345.	sleeve	according to 2.8 of R 16-1:2002,	essentially inelastic part of the cuff that encloses the bladder		00313
2346.	sleeve	according to 2.8 of R 16-2:2002,	essentially inelastic part of the cuff that encloses the bladder		00328
2347.	sleeve	according to 2.11 of R 148-1:2020,	essentially inelastic part of the cuff that encloses the bladder		03514
2348.	sleeve	according to 2.14 of R 149-1:2020,	essentially inelastic part of the cuff that encloses the bladder		03515
2349.	slope of the calibration characteristic	according to 2.4 of R 48:2004,	ratio of a small change in the current in the lamp circuit to the corresponding change in its radiance temperature		00404
2350.	snapshot	according to 3.2.56 of D 31:2023,	static representation of a dynamic module of legally relevant software at a specific point in time that can include 1) algorithm design (e.g. topology and weights of a neural network); 2) trial of evolution of dynamic parameters of a module; 3) evolved parameters of dynamic parts of the module		03698

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2351.	software configuration management	according to 3.2.57 of D 31:2023,	process to establish and maintain the integrity of the lagally relevant software of a measuring instrument adapted form [ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 6.3.5]	<i>Note:</i> Configuration management as discipline covers all aspects of legally relevant parts of the measuring instrument, whether software or hardware. However, this document only covers the software related requirements. Configuration management regarding hardware prats are to give in the relevant Recommendation.	03699
2352.	software-controlled water meter	according to 3.1.27 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>water meter</i> (3.1.1) that incorporates and utilizes legally relevant software modules		03704
2353.	software identification	according to 2.2.8.4 of R 21:2007,	sequence of readable characters of software, and that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		00354
2354.	software identification	according to T.2.7.8.4 of R 51-1:2006,	sequence of readable characters of software, and that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		00595
2355.	software identification	according to T.2.7.7.5 of R 107-1:2007,	sequence of readable characters of software that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		01352

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2356.	software examination	according to 3.2.58 of D 31:2023,	technical operation that consists of determining one or more characteristics of the software according to the specific procedure (e.g. analysis of technical documentation or running the program under controlled conditions)		03516
2357.	software examination	according to 3.3.10 of R 126-1:2021	technical operation that consists of determining one or more characteristics of the software according to the specific procedure (e.g. analysis of technical documentation or running the program under controlled conditions) [OIML D 31, 3.1.47]		03517
2358.	software examination [OIML D 31, 3.1.47]	according to 3.26 of R 142-1:2025,	technical operation that consists of determining one or more characteristics of the software according to the specific procedure (e.g. analysis of technical documentation or running the program under controlled conditions)		03731
2359.	software identification	according to 3.2.59 of D 31:2023,	sequence of readable characters (e.g. name, version number, checksum) that represents the software or software module under consideration.	<i>Note:</i> Software identification can be checked on an instrument whilst in use, see 6.2.1.	03518
2360.	software identification	according to 3.3.6.5 of R 61-1:2017,	sequence of readable characters (e.g. version number, checksum) that represents the software or software module under consideration	<i>Note:</i> This software identification can be checked on an instrument whilst in use.	03683

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2361.	software identification	according to 0.2.8.5 of R 106-1:2011,	sequence of readable characters of software, and that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		02557
2362.	software identification	according to T.2.8.6 of R 76-1:2006,	sequence of readable characters of software that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		00937
2363.	software identification	according to 2.2.9.5 of R 150-1:2020,	sequence of readable characters (e.g. version number, checksum) that is inextricably linked to the software or software module under consideration. It can be checked on an instrument whilst in use [VIML:2013, 6.01]		03519
2364.	software identification	according to 3.3.11 of R 126-1:2021,	sequence of readable characters (e.g. version number, checksum) that represents the software or software module under consideration. (OIML D 31, 3.1.48)	<i>Note:</i> The identification can be checked on an instrument whilst it is in use.	03520

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2365.	software interface	according to 3.2.60 of D 31:2023,	program code and dedicated data domain; receiving, filtering, or transmitting data between <i>software modules</i> [OIML V 1:2022, 6.03]	<i>Note 1:</i> A software interface is not legally relevant. <i>Note 2:</i> A software interface is an interface between two or more software modules, used to exchange data and transmit commands.	03521
2366.	software module	according to 3.2.61 of D 31:2023,	software entity such as a program, subroutine, library, parameter or data set, and other objects including their <i>data domain</i> that may be in relationship with other entities	<i>Note:</i> The software of measuring instruments consist of one or more software modules.	03522



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2367.	software protection	according to 3.2.62 of D 31:2023,	<p>protection of measuring instrument or component software or data domain by a hardware or software implemented seal with the intention of making an intervention impossible or evident</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A hardware seal on a measuring instrument's housing needs to be removed, damaged or broken to obtain access to change software.</li> <li>2) A software seal in a measuring instrument record events, i.e. either a non-resettable counter is incremented each time an event occurs, see 3.2.21, or a data file, counting timestamped information, records the event, see 3.2.1.</li> <li>3) The interface of measuring instrument is physically sealed, so that accessing that interface can only be achieved by breaking, removing or damaging the seal.</li> </ol> <p>adapted from [OIML V 1:2022, 6.04]</p>	<i>Note:</i> See 6.2.3.5.	03523
2368.	software protection	according to 2.2.8.5 of R 21:2007,	securing of measuring instrument software or data domain by a hardware or software implemented seal which has to be removed, damaged or broken to obtain access to change software		00355

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2369.	software separation	according to 3.2.63 of D 31:2023,	separation of software in measuring instruments, which can be divided into a legally relevant module(s) and legally non-relevant module(s) adapted form [OIML V 1:2022, 6.02]	<i>Note:</i> These module(s) communicate via a software interface.	03524
2370.	software separation	according to 3.3.6.6 of R 61-1:2017,	separation of software in measuring instruments, which can be divided into a legally relevant part and a legally non-relevant part (VIML, 6.02)		03537
2371.	software separation	according to 2.2.8.6 of R 21:2007,	software in measuring devices can be divided into a legally relevant part and a legally irrelevant part. These parts communicate via an interface		00356
2372.	software separation	according to 0.2.8.6 of R 106-1:2011,	unambiguous separation of software into legally relevant software and non-legally relevant software	<i>Note:</i> if no software separation exists, the whole software is to be considered as legally relevant	02558
2373.	software separation	according to T.2.7.8.6 of R 51-1:2006,	unambiguous separation of software into legally relevant software and non-legally relevant software. If no software separation exists, the whole software is to be considered as legally relevant		00597

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2374.	software separation	according to T.2.8.7 of R 76-1:2006,	unambiguous separation of software into legally relevant software and non-legally relevant software. If no software separation exists, the whole software is to be considered as legally relevant		00938
2375.	software separation	according to 2.2.9.6 of R 150-1:2020,	separation of software in measuring instruments, which can be divided into a <i>legally relevant part</i> and a legally non-relevant part [VIML:2013, 6.02]	<i>Note:</i> These padt communicate via a software interface.	03525
2376.	software) validation	according to 2.2.1 of R 59-1:2016,	confirmation by examination and provision of objective evidence (i.e. information that can be proved true, based on facts obtained from observations, measurement, test, etc.) that the particular requirements for the specific intended use are fulfilled. In the present case the related requirements are those of this Recommendation [OIML D31, 3.1.56]		02465
2377.	software) validation	according to 2.2.18 of R 146-1:2016,	confirmation by examination and provision of objective evidence (i.e. information that can be proved true, based on facts obtained from observations, measurement, tests, etc.) that the particular requirements for the specific intended use are fulfilled [OIML D 31:2008, 3.1.56]	<i>Note:</i> In the present case the related requirements are those of this Recommendation.	02816

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2378.	solid support	according to 2.5 of R 112:1994,	the material within the column to which the stationary phase is bonded (together comprising the packing material) and through which the mobile phase flows. Ideally this material is inert. It may be characterized by the particle diameter $d_p$ measured in $\mu\text{m}$		01477
2379.	solid support	according to 3.5 of R 113:1994,	normally an inert material within a column that holds the stationary phase. This material may consist of porous particles, impenetrable particles, the interior column wall, or a combination of these alternatives over which the carrier gas flows		01492
2380.	solid support	according to 3.6 of R 82:2006,	material in the column (normally inert) that holds the stationary phase and consists of porous or impenetrable particles, or the interior wall of the column itself, or a combination of these, over which the carrier gas flows		01050
2381.	sorting device	according to T.2.10.5 of R 51-1:2006,	device which automatically divides the loads into separate sub-groups		00608
2382.	source code	according to 3.2.64 of D 31:223,	computer program written in a form (programming language) that is legible and editable.	<i>Note:</i> Source code is compiled or interpreted into executable code.	03526

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2383.	span stability	according to T.4.2.8 of R 134:2006,	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		03527
2384.	span stability	according to 3.5.2.8 of R 61-1:2017,	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero over a period of use within specified limits		03528
2385.	span stability	according to 0.4.4.7 of R 106-1:2011,	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication of mass at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		02613
2386.	span stability	according to T.4.5.7 of R 107-1:2007,	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero over a period of use within specified limits		01393
2387.	span stability	according to T.5.5.9 of R 76-1:2006,	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero over a period of use within specified limits		00985

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2388.	span stability	according to T.4.3.10 of R 51-1:2006,	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		00663
2389.	span stability	according to 3.7.18 of R 60-1:2021,	capability of a load cell to maintain the load cell output of the load cell's measuring range over a period of use within specified limits		03529
2390.	span stability test	according to 0.6.5 of R 106-1:2011,	test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		02626
2391.	span stability test	according to T.6.4 of R 51-1:2006,	test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		00672
2392.	span stability test	according to 3.7.4 of R 61-1:2017,	test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its span stability		03530
2393.	span stability test	according to T.6.4 of R 107-1:2007,	test to verify whether the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		01405

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2394.	spatial (angular) resolution	according to 2.9 of R 141:2008,	dimension (angle, or sensitive elements) of a slit on a screen installed in front of a large aperture radiator in the field of view of the thermographic instrument, when the ratio between the peak increment of the slit temperature over the screen temperature to the temperature difference of the radiator and the screen reaches the preset value		02113
2395.	special gas extractor	according to T.g.1.3 of R 117-1:2019,	gas elimination device which, like the gas separator but under less stringent operating conditions, continuously separates any air or gases contained in the liquid, and which automatically stops the flow of liquid if there is a risk of air or gases, accumulated in the form of pockets no more than slightly mixed with the liquid, entering the meter		03531
2396.	special purpose temperature probe	according to 2.3 of R 114:1995,	a special-purpose temperature probe is a probe that incorporates a temperature sensor and has also other functions	<i>Note:</i> An example of a special-purpose temperature probe is an esophageal-stethoscope probe in which a temperature sensor is loosely contained within a plastic tube; however the primary purpose of the probe is to transmit chest cavity sounds through the air or gas within the tube to a stethoscope attached to its open end.	01507

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2397.	specific absorbance, $k_\lambda$	according to 3.5 of R 131:2001,	optical absorbance, $A_\lambda$ , at the analysis wavelength, $\lambda$ , divided by the dosimeter thickness, $t$ : $k_\lambda = A_\lambda / t$	<i>Note:</i> The thickness, $t$ , is a measure of optical path length.	01743
2398.	specific molar absorption coefficient ( $\varepsilon = A/bc$ )	according to 2.8 of R 135:2004,	absorbance divided by the optical pathlength $b$ and the amount of substance concentration $c$	The derived SI unit is the square metre per mole ( $1 \text{ m}^2/\text{mol}$ ), but the litre per mole per mm ( $\text{L}/(\text{mol} \times \text{mm})$ ) or litre per mole per cm ( $\text{L}/(\text{mol} \times \text{cm})$ ) is often used.  The specific molar absorption coefficient $\varepsilon$ slightly depends on the amount of substance concentration $c$ .	01847
2399.	specific net absorbance, $\Delta k$	according to 4.6 of R 127:1999,	net absorbance, $\Delta A$ , at the analysis wavelength divided by the thickness, $t$ , of the radiation sensitive layer of the dosimeter as follows: $\Delta k = \Delta A / t$		01680



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2400.	specified measuring ranges	according to T.2.8 of R 140:2007,	set of values of measurands or quantities characteristic of the gas for which the error is intended to lie within the limits specified in this Recommendation. In general the upper and lower limits of the specified measuring range are called maximum value and minimum value, respectively (for example: maximum flowrate $2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , minimum flowrate $50 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ )	<p><i>Note:</i> This definition applies to the measuring system and also to the elements that compose the measuring system.</p> <p>Main measurands or quantities characteristic for the metering module are flowrate, pressure or temperature of the gas.</p> <p>A conversion device has a specified measuring range for each quantity that it processes.</p>	02074
2401.	specified temperature, $t_{\text{sp}}$	according to 3.3.7 of R 137:2012,	median temperature for gas meters with built-in conversion devices, used as a reference for the determination of the applicable operating temperature range	<p><i>Note:</i> The difference between <math>t_{\text{sp}}</math> and the gas temperature has an influence on the value of the MPE</p>	02685
2402.	specimen	according to 3.27 of D 11:2013,	instrument, device or module subjected to testing, examination or study and representing a population		02252
2403.	spectral selectivity	according to 2.2.13 of R 147:2016,	wavelength range over which the BBR specifications are valid		02834

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2404.	spectral width at half maximum value	according to 2.21 of R 135:2004,	difference between a higher and lower wavelength value at which the value of an optical quantity is reduced to half of its maximum value between the two wavelengths	<i>Note:</i> The coherent SI unit is the metre (m), but often the nanometre (nm) is used.  The optical quantity can be e.g. radiant luminous flux, absorbance, etc.	01860
2405.	spectral width at one-hundredth maximum value	according to 2.22 of R 135:2004,	difference between a higher and lower wavelength value at which the value of an optical quantity is reduced to 1/100 of its maximum value between the two wavelengths	<i>Note:</i> The coherent SI unit is the metre (m), but often the nanometre (nm) is used.  The optical quantity can be e.g. radiant luminous flux, absorbance, etc.	01861
2406.	speed meter	according to 3.1.1 of R 91-1:2025,	instrument that measures and displays the speed of a distant vehicle within specified error limits used for traffic enforcement cases		03783
2407.	speedometer	according to 1.1 of R 55:1981,	instrument designed to indicate to the driver, the instantaneous speed of his vehicle		00690

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2408.	speedometer constant	according to 1.6 of R 55:1981,	characteristic quantity showing the type (revolutions of the driving shaft or impulses) and the frequency of signals at which the speedometer must indicate a speed of 60 km/h. The speedometer constant may be expressed in revolutions per minute, rev/min, or in impulses per minute, imp/min. The speedometer constant is numerically equal to odometer constant $k$ when the same driving system is used for both instruments		00695
2409.	spherical power lens	according to 3.9 of R 93:1999,	lens bringing a paraxial pencil of parallel rays to a single focus point	<i>Note:</i> This definition could also apply to single vision aspheric lenses.	01134
2410.	sphygmomanometer	according to 2.9 of R 16-1:2002,	instrument used for the non-invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure		00314
2411.	sphygmomanometer	according to 2.9 of R 16-2:2002,	instrument used for the non-invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure		00329
2412.	stability of elastic characteristic	according to T.16 of R 53:1982,	aptitude of the elastic sensing element to retain a constant		00689
2413.	stability of a measuring instrument	according to 3.1.23 of R 126-1:2021,	property of measuring instrument, whereby its metrological properties remain constant in time (OIML V 2-100, 4.19)		03540

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2414.	stable equilibrium	according to 0.3.9 of R 106-1:2011,	condition of balance in which an instrument displays a constant value or no more than two adjacent values, one of which is the final weight value, for any given load applied	<i>Note:</i> This definition is only applicable to static weighing and not to weighing-in-motion.	02597
2415.	stable equilibrium	according to T.3.2.5 of R 51-1:2006,	condition of the instrument such that the printed or stored weighing values show no more than two adjacent values with one of them being the final weight value		00634
2416.	stable equilibrium	according to T.3.5 of R 107-1:2007,	condition of the instrument such that the printed or stored weight values of each separate weighing test show no more than two adjacent values, with one of them being the final weight value		01367
2417.	stand-alone battery	according to 3.24 of D 11:2013,	non-rechargeable battery or rechargeable battery which shall be (re)charged only when not connected to the EUT		02249
2418.	standard deviation of the error, $s$	according to T.4.3.6 of R 51-:2006,	<p>standard deviation of the error (of indication) for a number of consecutive automatic weighings of a load, or similar loads, passed over the load receptor, expressed mathematically as:</p> $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$		00659

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2419.	standard large aperture radiator	according to 2.4 of R 141:2008,	standard radiator (i.e. a reference radiator), whose angular dimensions are at least ten times larger than the instantaneous field of view of the thermographic instrument	<i>Note:</i> If the thermographic instrument has a large instantaneous field of view angle, an angular dimension of the standard reference radiator should be wide enough to cover the instantaneous field of view of the thermographic instrument.	02108
2420.	standard radiator	according to 2.3 of R 141:2008,	radiator that complies with a black body model (BB)		02107
2421.	standard solution reproducing conductivity	according to 1.1 of R 56:1981,	solution having an electric conductivity (in the text: conductivity) of known value, adopted as the standard measure for the calibration of conductance cells		00696
2422.	standard measurement cycle	according to 3.2.12 of R 126-1:2021,	the measurement cycle of an EBA consists of all steps necessary to obtain a valid result, from starting the measurement, sampling, analysing, internal control procedures, calculation, and displaying the result	<i>Note:</i> Since national authorities may define specific measurement cycles for their country, “standard” refers to the respective country.	03532

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2423.	standby mode	according to 3.2.10 of R 126-1:2021,	mode of the EBA whereby only certain circuits are energized in order to conserve power and/or prolong component life, and to attain the measuring mode more rapidly than would be possible if starting from the switched-off state		03533
2424.	standby mode	according to 3.1.3 of R 91-1:2025	mode of operation in which no speed measurements will be performed		03784
2425.	starting current ( $I_{st}$ )	according to 2.2.2 of R 46-1:2012,	lowest value of current specified by the manufacturer at which the meter should register electrical energy at unity power factor and, for poly-phase meters, with balanced load		02301
2426.	static measuring system	according to 2.2 of R 80-1:2009,	system that comprises a measuring tank, fitted with its ancillary and additional devices. Static measuring systems can also be utilized for measuring the quantity of the liquid in the tank such as the volume at working conditions or at base conditions	<i>Note:</i> Hereafter referred to as measuring system.	02241
2427.	static measuring system	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	system that comprises a measuring tank, fitted with its ancillary and additional devices. Static measuring systems can also be utilized for measuring the quantity of the liquid in the tank such as the volume at working conditions or at base conditions	<i>Note:</i> Hereafter referred to as measuring system.	03534

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2428.	static meter	according to 2.1.8 of R 46-1:2012,	meter in which current and voltage act on solid state (electronic) elements to produce an output proportional to the energy to be measured [IEC 62052-11:2003, 3.1.2]		02287
2429.	static pressure loss or pressure differential, $\Delta p$	according to 3.3.10 of R 137:2012,	mean difference between the pressures at the inlet and outlet of the gas meter while the gas is flowing		02688
2430.	static reference bogie load	according to 0.3.1.12 of R 106-1:2011,	bogie load of known conventional true value determined statically on a control instrument for a wagon equipped with four or more axles		02583
2431.	static reference single-axle load	according to 0.3.1.10 of R 106-1:2011,	single-axle load of known conventional true value determined statically for a wagon		02581
2432.	static set point	according to 3.4.4 of R 61-1:2017,	value of the test weights which, in static tests, balance the value selected on the indication of the fill setting device		03535
2433.	static test	according to 0.6.1 of R 106-1:2011,	test with standard weights (or test loads) remaining stationary on the load receptor to determine an error		02622
2434.	static test	according to T.6.1 R 134:2006,	test with standard weights or a load that remains stationary on the load receptor to determine an error		03536

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2435.	static weighing	according to 0.3.1.4 of R 106-1:2011,	determining the mass of a stationary load		02573
2436.	static weighing	according to T.3.1.4 of R 134:2006,	weighing of vehicles or test loads that are stationary		03538
2437.	stationary evidential breath alcohol analyzer (stationary EBA)	according to 3.2.2 of R 126-1:2021,	evidential breath alcohol analyzer intended only for use in a fixed location within buildings or places providing stable environmental operating conditions	<i>Note:</i> In scope of this Recommendation, stationary EBAs are designated as use-case 1.	03539
2438.	stationary measurement	according to 3.2.3 of R 91-1:2025,	speed measurement at zero ego speed, i.e. the speed meter is not moving during the measurement	<i>Note:</i> In other documents, stationary measurements are sometimes called static measurements or measurements from a static point.	03785
2439.	stationary phase	according to 3.3 of R 83:2006,	phase in the column composed of active immobile materials, either liquid or solid, that selectively absorbs or adsorbs sample components		01063
2440.	stationary phase	according to 2.4 of R 112:1994,	the active immobile material within the column attached to the solid support or the solid support itself that delays the passage of sample components by one of several possible processes or by a combination of such processes		01476



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2441.	stationary phase	according to 3.4 of R 113:1994,	the liquid or solid immobile material on a solid support that causes separation of sample components through varying rates of adsorption and elution		01491
2442.	stationary phase	according to 3.5 of R 82:2006,	phase in the column composed of active immobile materials, either liquid or solid, that selectively absorbs or adsorbs sample components		01049
2443.	stationary speed meter	according to 3.2.4 of R 91-1:2025,	speed meter which is designed for stationary measurements and does not correct for non-zero ego speed	<i>Note:</i> A stationary speed meter is either fixed or mobile.	03786
2444.	statistical control (of measurement)	according to 3.16 of D 22:1991,	a means for determining whether the results of measurements using a method, instrument or process over a relatively long time interval are within specified limits established by taking into account the uncertainty and error of measurement		00161

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2445.	steady pressure	according to T.4 of R 101:1991,	a pressure that does not vary, or that varies continuously at speeds not exceeding:  1 % of the upper limit of the measuring range per second, for pressure gauges and vacuum gauges,  1 % of the sum of the upper limits of the measuring ranges per second, for pressure-vacuum gauges, with the greatest pressure variation in one minute not exceeding 5 % of the above values		01206
2446.	stem	according to 3.1 of R 133:2002,	tube containing the capillary through which the thermometric liquid moves with a change of temperature		01774
2447.	step response time	according to 3.14 of R 99-1:2008,	duration between the instant when an input quantity value of a measuring instrument or measuring system is subjected to an abrupt change between two specified constant quantity values and the instant when a corresponding indication settles within specified limits around its final steady value (referred to as “response time” in this Recommendation)  [VIM:2007, 4.23]		02347

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2448.	storage device	according to 3.2.65 of D 31:2023,	device used for storing measurement that are necessary to construct the measurement result adapted from [OIML V 1:2022, 6.07]	<i>Note:</i> See Annex C for clarification regarding measurement-related terms.	03541
2449.	strain gauge	according to 3.3.1 of R 60-1:2021	analogue resistive element that is attached to a load cell structure and that changes resistance depending on the deformation of the load cell structure when compression or tension force are applied to the load cell		03601
2450.	sub-assemblies of a heat meter, which is a combined instrument	according to 3.4 of R 75-1:2002,	the flow sensor, the temperature sensor pair and the calculator or a combination of these		00846
2451.	sub-assembly	according to 2.1.20 of R 46-1:2012,	part of a device having a recognizable function of its own		02299
2452.	sub-harmonic	according to 2.2.11 of R 46-1:2012,	frequency that is an integer fraction of the fundamental frequency of the signal, that is, $1/n$ times the fundamental frequency, where $n$ is an integer greater than 1		02310

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2453.	subsequent verification	according to 2.13 of D 9:2004,	any verification of a measuring instrument after a previous verification and including: mandatory periodic verification; verification after repair [VIML, 2.16]	<i>Note:</i> Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument may be carried out before expiry of the period of validity of a previous verification either at the request of the user (owner) or when its verification is declared to be no longer valid.	00195
2454.	subsequent verification	according to 2.6 of D 15:1986,	any verification of a measuring instrument which follows the initial verification: mandatory periodic verification, verification after repair, or verification made before the expiry of the period of validity of the periodical verification made either : at the request of the user, or because for some reason the stamp is no longer valid for the remainder of this period of validity [VML 2.4.3]		00263
2455.	subsequent verification	according to 2.12 of D 16:2011,	any verification of a measuring instrument after a previous verification and including mandatory periodic verification and verification after repair [VIML 2.16]	<i>Note:</i> Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument may be carried out before expiry of the period of validity of a previous verification either at the request of the user (owner) or when its verification is declared to be no longer valid.	00265

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2456.	subsequent verification	according to 3.1.12 of D 34:2019,	verification of measuring instrument after a previous verification		03542
2457.	subsequent verification	according to 3.1.6 of R 126-1:2021,	verification of measuring instrument after a previous verification	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mandatory periodic verification,</li> <li>• verification after repair, and</li> <li>• voluntary verification.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument may be carried out before expiry of the period of validity of a previous verification either at the request of the user (owner) or when its verification mark is declared to be no longer valid.</p>	03543

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2458.	subsequent verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.6 of D 27:2001,	any verification of a measuring instrument after a previous verification and including: mandatory periodic verification; verification after repair. [VIML 2.16]	<i>Note:</i> Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument may be carried out before expiry of the period of validity of a previous verification either at the request of the user (owner) or when its verification mark is declared to be no longer valid.	00168
2459.	subsequent verification or in-service inspection	according to 2.18.2 of R 111-1:2004,	series of tests and visual examinations, also carried out by an official of the legal metrology service (inspector), to ascertain whether the weights or weight set, having been in use for some time since the previous verification, continues to conform to, or again conforms to, regulations and maintains its metrological characteristics within the required limits. If the weights or weight set passes all tests and examinations, its legal character is either confirmed, or re-established by its acceptance as evidenced by stamping and/or the issuing of a certificate of verification. When sampling is used to verify a population of weights, all elements in the population will be deemed verified		01470
2460.	subtractive weighing instrument	according to 3.2.2.3 of R 61-1:2017,	AGFI for which the fill is determined by controlling the output feed from the weigh hopper		03544

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2461.	supervised body	according to 2.16 of D 9:2004,	body under supervision - a business involved in activities being the subject of public interest, e.g. manufacture, repair, distribution, installation and/or use of a measuring instrument and prepackages in trade transactions, health protection and protection of private property, work safety and protection of the environment, as specified by national metrological legislation		00198
2462.	supervisor	according to 3-G.3-2 of D 29:2008,	person on the managerial staff or appropriate internal committee of the certification body who is in charge of validating the work of evaluators and who has an appropriate knowledge of legal metrology		02157
2463.	supplementary devices	according to 2.2.4 of R 35:2007,	devices such as one or more fixed or movable hooks, rings, handles, tips, winding devices, and verniers intended to facilitate and extend the utility of the measure		00370
2464.	supplementary totalization indicating device	according to 2.4.2.6 of R 150-1:2020,	indicating device with a scale interval greater than that of the general totalization indicating device and intended to indicate the mass of the loads conveyed over a fairly long period of operation		03545

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2465.	supplementary totalization indicating device	according to T.4.3.3 of R 107-1:2007,	totalization indicating device with a scale interval greater than that of the principal totalization indicating device and indicating the sum of the weight values of consecutive loads weighed over a long period of time. This device may be resettable to zero by the user		01383
2466.	supplementary totalization indicating device	according to T.3.7.3 of R 50-1:1997,	an indicating device with a scale interval greater than that of the general totalization indicating device and intended to indicate the mass of the loads conveyed over a fairly long period of operation		00502
2467.	supplier	according to 3-G.3-3 of D 29:2008,	-	<i>Note:</i> For this application, "supplier" must be understood as "applicant" for type evaluation or for OIML Type Evaluation. Although the instrument may be manufactured by another company, the applicant has to assume responsibility for compliance.	02158
2468.	surveillance	according to 3.1.13 of D 34:2019,	Systemtic iteration of conformity assessment activities as a basis for maintaining the validity of the statement of conformity  (from ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 6.1 and VIML, A.20)		03546



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2469.	surveillance of the use of instruments	according to 3.1.13 of D 1:2012,	Part of the metrological supervision which consists in examining whether instruments subject to legal metrology control are correctly used.	<i>Note:</i> For further terms and definitions see the publications of the OIML, the BIPM, and ILAC.	02213
2470.	systolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.10 of R 16-1:2002,	maximum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of the contraction of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00315
2471.	systolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.10 of R 16-2:2002,	maximum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of the contraction of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00330
2472.	systolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.12 of R 148-1:2020,	maximum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of the contraction of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	03547
2473.	systolic blood pressure (value)	according to 2.15 of R 149-1:2020,	maximum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of the contraction of the systemic ventricle	<i>Note:</i> Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	03548

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2474.	$T_1$ error	according to 2.1.2.3 of R 87:2016,	deficiency that is greater than the applicable tolerable deficiency ( $T$ ) (see 2.1.17) but not greater than twice the applicable tolerable deficiency ( $2T$ ) for the given nominal quantity  $T_1$ error: $(Q_{\text{nom}} - 2T) \leq Q_i < (Q_{\text{nom}} - T)$ where $Q_{\text{nom}}$ is the nominal quantity	<i>Note</i> : See Annex G for an example of the application of errors.	02494
2475.	$T_2$ error	according 2.1.2.4 of R 87:2016,	deficiency that is greater than twice the applicable tolerable deficiency ( $2T$ ) for the given nominal quantity  $T_2$ error: $Q_i < (Q_{\text{nom}} - 2T)$ where $Q_{\text{nom}}$ is the nominal quantity	<i>Note</i> : See Annex G for an example of the application of errors.	02495
2476.	tamper proofing	according to 2.15 of R 16-1:2002,	means of preventing the user from gaining easy access to the measuring mechanism of the device		00320
2477.	tamper proofing	according to 2.13 of R 148-1:2020,	means of preventing the user from gaining easy access to the measuring mechanism of the device		03550
2478.	tamper proofing	according to 2.16 of R 149-1:2020,	means of preventing the user from gaining easy access to the measuring mechanism of the device		03551

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2479.	tank calibration table	according to T.5 of R 125:1998,	a table which shows the relation between the height of the liquid level and the volume contained in the tank at that level under specified conditions		01619
2480.	tank capacity table	according to 2.21 of R 80-1:2009,	table which shows the relation between the liquid level and the volume contained in the tank (compartment) at that level under reference conditions (including the position of the tank)		02260
2481.	tank capacity table	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	table which shows the relation between the liquid level and the volume contained in the tank (compartment) at that level under reference conditions (including the position of the tank)		03552
2482.	tank or compartment calibration (tank calibration)	according to 2.12 of R 80-1:2009,	<p>set of operations to determine the capacity of a tank or compartment, using methods satisfying the technical and metrological requirements, such as measurement at one or several filling levels by means of geometric size measurement, gravimetric, or volumetric method.</p> <p>The gravimetric method determines the volume of liquid in the tank by means of weighing; the volumetric method determines the volume of liquid in the tank by means of measuring the volume of liquid entered in or emptied from the tank.</p>		02251

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2483.	tank or compartment calibration (tank calibration)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	<p>set of operations to determine the capacity of a tank or compartment, using methods satisfying the technical and metrological requirements, such as measurement at one or several filling levels by means of geometric size measurement, gravimetric, or volumetric method.</p> <p>The gravimetric method determines the volume of liquid in the tank by means of weighing; the volumetric method determines the volume of liquid in the tank by means of measuring the volume of liquid entered in or emptied from the tank.</p>		03553
2484.	tare balancing device	according to T.2.7.4.1 of R 76-1:2006,	tare device without indication of the tare value when the instrument is loaded		00926
2485.	tare balancing device	according to T.2.10.10.1 of R 51-1:2006,	tare device without indication of the tare value (T.3.2.3) when the instrument is loaded		00618

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2486.	tare device	according to T.2.7.4 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>device for setting the indication to zero when a load is on the load receptor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- without altering the weighing range for net loads (additive tare device); or</li> <li>- reducing the weighing range for net loads (subtractive tare device).</li> </ul> <p>It may function as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a non-automatic device (load balanced by an operator);</li> <li>- a semi-automatic device (load balanced automatically following a single manual command); or</li> <li>- an automatic device (load balanced automatically without the intervention of an operator).</li> </ul>		00925

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2487.	tare device	according to T.2.10.10 of R 51-1:2006,	<p>device for setting the indication to zero when a load is on the load receptor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- without altering the weighing range for net loads (additive tare device); or</li> <li>- reducing the weighing range for net loads (subtractive tare device).</li> </ul> <p>It may function as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a non-automatic device (load balanced by operator);</li> <li>- a semi-automatic device (load balanced automatically following a single manual command);</li> <li>- an automatic device (load balanced automatically without the intervention of an operator)</li> </ul>		00617
2488.	tare device	according to 3.3.5.1 of R 61-1:2017,	<p>device for setting the indication to zero when a load is on the load receptor:</p> <p>a) without altering the weighing range for net loads (additive tare device); or</p> <p>b) reducing the weighing range for net loads (subtractive tare device)</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> The tare device functions as</p> <p>a) a non-automatic device (load balanced by operator),</p> <p>b) a semi-automatic device (load balanced automatically following a single manual command),</p> <p>c) an automatic device (load balanced automatically without the intervention of an operator).</p>	03554

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2489.	tare value, T	according to T.3.2.3 of R 51-1:2006,	weight value of a load, determined by a tare weighing device		00630
2490.	tare value, T	according to T.5.2.3 of R 76-1:2006,	weight value of a load, determined by a tare weighing device		00969
2491.	tare weighing device	according to T.2.7.4.2 of R 76-1:2006,	tare device that stores the tare value and that is capable of displaying or printing it whether or not the instrument is loaded		00927
2492.	tare weighing device	according to T.2.10.10.2 of R 51-1:2006,	tare device that stores the tare value (T.3.2.3) and is capable of indicating or printing it whether or not the instrument is loaded		00619
2493.	target switching	according to 3.4.14 of R 91-1:2025,	switching of the target from one vehicle to a different vehicle during the measurement		03788
2494.	tariff control device	according to 3.1.9 of R 49-1:2024,	device that allocates measured values into different registers depending on tariff or other criteria, each register having the possibility to be read individually		02377
2495.	taxi	according to 2.1.2 of R 21:2007,	vehicle, typically a car controlled by a driver, that takes passengers on a journey in exchange for a fare		00339

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2496.	taxi identification number	according to 2.2.9 of R 21:2007,	numbers and/or letters identifying the taxi or the national registration number specified for the taxi		00358
2497.	taximeter	according to 2.1.1 of R 21:2007,	instrument intended to measure duration and distance on the basis of a signal delivered by a distance measurement transducer, and to calculate and indicate the fare to be paid on the basis of the measured distance and/or duration		00338
2498.	temperature ( $t$ )	according to 2.14 of R 111-1:2004,	dimensionless quantity numerically equal to a change in the radiance temperature of the ribbon (in °C) under changes of the ambient temperature by 1 °C at a constant lamp current		01462
2499.	temperature coefficient of the lamp	according to 2.7 of R 48:2004,	change in minimum dead load output due to a change in ambient temperature		00407
2500.	temperature drift, $T_d$	according to 2.2.3 of R 147:2016,	temperature drift of the BBR during its operation in a specified stationary temperature mode		02824
2501.	temperature effect on minimum dead load output	according to 3.7.19 of R 60-1:2021,	change of the signal output under minimum dead load due to a change in ambient temperature		03555



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2502.	temperature effect on sensitivity	according to 3.7.20 of R 60-1:2021	change in sensitivity due to a change in ambient temperature		03556
2503.	temperature equivalent of a change in the current within the lamp circuit	according to 2.10 of R 48:2004,	difference between the radiance temperature values obtained across the surface of the tungsten ribbon in the field of view. The temperature inhomogeneity is characterized by a maximum variation in temperature values obtained as a result of measurements when observing along and across the ribbon within the marked area relative to the position determined by the index and the center of the ribbon after the field of view has been displaced within the specified limits		00410
2504.	temperature inhomogeneity of the target area	according to 2.5 of R 48:2004,	a temperature probe is the component of a thermometer of which part is applied to a body cavity or tissue with which it establishes thermal equilibrium. It comprises a temperature sensor with associated parts including coverings, seals, inner leads, and connecting plug, where appropriate		00405
2505.	temperature instability, $T_{ki}$	according to 2.2.2 of R 147:2016,	instability of the BBR temperature maintained [or 'controlled'] in a specified stationary temperature mode		02823

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2506.	temperature probe	according to 2.2 of R 115:1995,	component of a thermometer of which part is applied to a body cavity or tissue with which it establishes thermal equilibrium. It comprises a temperature sensor with associated parts including coverings, seals, inner leads, and connecting plug, where appropriate	<i>Note 1:</i> A body cavity or tissue may be the mouth (sublingual), rectum, or armpit. <i>Note 2:</i> . The part of the probe in contact with a body cavity or tissue is called the applied part	03557
2507.	temperature probe	according to 2.2 of R 114:1995,	a temperature probe is the component of a thermometer of which part is applied to a body cavity or tissue with which it establishes thermal equilibrium. It comprises a temperature sensor with associated parts including coverings, seals, inner leads, and connecting plug, where appropriate	<i>Note 1:</i> A body cavity may be the rectum, esophagus, or a surgically created cavity. <i>Note 2:</i> The part of the probe in contact with a body cavity is called the applied part.	01506
2508.	temperature programming	according to 3.10 of R 100-1:2013,	means of automatically controlling the rate and duration of the temperature rise of a furnace-type AAS system		02521
2509.	temperature sensor	according to 2.25 of R 80-1:2009,	measuring device for the temperature of the liquid		02264
2510.	temperature sensor	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	measuring device for the temperature of the liquid		03558

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2511.	temperature sensor pair	according to 3.4.2 of R 75-1:2002,	a sub-assembly (for mounting with or without pockets), which senses the temperatures of the heat conveying liquid at the flow and return of a heat exchange circuit		00848
2512.	temperature stability	according to 3.4.8 of R 49-1:2024,	condition in which all parts of the <i>equipment under test</i> (3.1.17) have a temperature within 3 °C of each other, or as otherwise specified in the relevant specification of its final temperature		02428
2513.	template	according to T.1.8 of R 136-1:2004,	wear-resistant and dimensionally stable flexible material (e.g. rubber or reinforced rubber) of at least 1 mm thickness and of circular or irregular form		01887
2514.	tension loading	according to 3.2.1.2 of R 60-1:2021,	applying a tension force to the load receptor of a load cell		03559
2515.	terminal	according to T.2.2.5 of R 76-1:2006,	digital device that has one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument, and a display to provide the weighing results transmitted via the digital interface of a weighing module or an analog data processing device		00901

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2516.	terminal	according to 3.3.11.6 of R 61-1:2017,	digital device equipped with operator interface(s) such as keypad, mouse, touch-screen, etc. used to monitor the operations of the instrument. Also equipped with a display to provide the feedback to the operator, such as: weighing results, pre-set value, fills per minute, etc. transmitted via the digital interface of a weighing module or an analog data processing device		03684
2517.	terminal	according to 2.2.8.8 of R 150-1:2020,	digital device equipped with operator interface(s) such as keypad, mouse, touch-screen, etc. used to monitor the operations of the instrument, often equipped with a display to provide the feedback to the operator, such as weighing results, mass flowrate, etc. transmitted via the digital interface of a weighing module or an analog data processing device		03560
2518.	test	according to T.35 of R 125:1998,	a series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test with certain requirements		01658
2519.	test	according to 3.32 of R 99-1:2008,	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with specified requirements [OIML D 11:2004, 3.20]		02368

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2520.	test	according to 2.4.1 of R 129-1:2020,	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the EUT (equipment under test) with certain requirements		03561
2521.	test	according to A.1.10 of R 60-1:2021, Annexes	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with specified requirements (OIML D 11, 3.21)		036014
2522.	test	according to 3.4.4 of R 137:2012,	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with certain requirements [OIML D11, 3.20]		02693
2523.	test	according to 2.15 of R 111-1:2004,	technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics or performance of a given product, material, equipment, organism, physical phenomenon, process or service according to a specified procedure.	<i>Note:</i> Based on 13.1. Test, ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996 Standardization and Related Activities — General Vocabulary	01463
2524.	test	according to 3.21 of D 11:2013,	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with specified requirements		02241

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2525.	test cycle	according to 2.8 of R 39:2006,	sequence of applying the test forces during the Rockwell hardness test. The test cycle may be described by force variations with time as the indenter penetrates the test sample		00386
2526.	test element (of an indicating device)	according to 3.2.20 of R 137:2012,	device to enable precise reading of the measured gas quantity		02676
2527.	test flow rate	according to 3.3.13 of R 49-1:2024,	mean <i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) during a test, calculated from the indications of a calibrated reference device		02419
2528.	test item	according to 3.2.66 of D 31:2023,	property or function of software module that may be subject to a test	<p><i>Note 1:</i> Test items are typically examined and tested as part of remote verification procedures.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Examples of potential test items include correctness of algorithms, software identity and software integrity.</p>	03700
2529.	test interface	according to 3.1.7 of R 91-1:2025,	software or hardware interface from which measurement signals or data can be read or to which measurement signals can be inserted	<i>Note:</i> To record and analyse signals from field experiments or to insert recorded or artificial data, e.g. to support metrological control.	03789

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2530.	Test Laboratory	according to G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	laboratory performing certain or all test on type of measuring instrument. A Test Laboratory is designated by an OIML Issuing Authority and accepted by the OIML-CS Management Committee	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A Test Laboratory may be an internal Test Laboratory of an OIML Issuing Authority, a third-party Test Laboratory or Manufacturer's Test Laboratory (MTL).</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> The OIML Issuing Authority, and not the Test Laboratory, is responsible for issuing the OIML type evaluation report.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In the OIML-CS the term "Test Laboratory" is used instead of the term "Testing Laboratory".</p>	03562
2531.	test level	according to 3.21.3 of D 11:2013,	required (simulated) influence quantity value for performing the test		02244
2532.	test mode	according to 3.1.5 of D 91-1:2025,	mode of operation in which speed measurements for test and examination purposes are carried out		03790
2533.	test object	according to 1.2.7 of D 20:1988,	a physical object, device, or material that is subject to a measurement and embodies the physical quantity to be measured or calibrated		00141

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2534.	test object	according to 2.4.5 of R 129-1:2020,	object whose dimensions are verified by appropriate reference standards and intended to verify the compliance of the EUT with certain metrological requirements		03563
2535.	test output	according to 2.1.17 of R 46-1:2012,	device which can be used for testing the meter, providing pulses or the means to provide pulses corresponding to the energy measured by the meter		02296
2536.	test procedure	according to T.35.1 of R 125:1998,	a detailed description of the tests		01669
2537.	test procedure	according to 3.21.1 of D 11:2013,	detailed description of the test operations		02242
2538.	test procedure	according to 3.4.5 of R 137:2012,	detailed description of the test operations [OIML D11, 3.20.1]		02694
2539.	test procedure	according to 2.4.2 of R 129-1:2020,	detailed description of the tests		03564
2540.	test procedure	according to A.1.11 of R 60-1:2021, Annexes	detailed description of the test operations (OIML D 11, 3.21.1)		03615
2541.	test program	according to T.35.2 of R 125:1998,	a description of a series of tests for certain types of equipment		01660



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2542.	test program	according to 3.21.2 of D 11:2013,	description of a series of tests for certain types of equipment [VIML 5.20]		02243
2543.	test program	according to 3.4.6 of R 137:2012,	description of a series of tests for a certain type of equipment [OIML D11, 3.20.2]		02695
2544.	test program	according to 2.4.3 of R 129:2000,	description of a series of tests for a certain type of equipment		03565
2545.	test weight ( $m_t$ )	according to 2.16 of R 111-1:2004,	weight that is to be tested according to this Recommendation		01464
2546.	testing	according to 3.1.14 of D 34:2019,	determination of one or more characteristics of an object of conformity assessment, according to a procedure  (from ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 4.2 and VIML, A.10)		03566
2547.	testing laboratory	according to 1.1 of D 19:1988,	a laboratory which measures, examines, tests, calibrates or otherwise determines the characteristics or performance of materials or products		00132

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2548.	thermal test object	according to 2.5 of R 141:2008,	device intended to create a plane picture containing a heat- radiating object with a preset spatial frequency, or shape or temperature contrast on a uniform radiating background with a known temperature value and a known emittance value of the object and background		02109
2549.	thermogram	according to 2.2 of R 141:2008,	multiple-element, two-dimensional image, each element being attributed a color, or a color gradation, or a screen brightness level, which is determined in correspondence with a conventional radiation scale		02106
2550.	thermographic instrument	according to 2.1 of R 141:2008,	optoelectronic instrument designed for non-contact (remote) observation, measurement and registration of the space/space- time distribution of the radiation temperature of objects, in the field of view of the instrument, by forming a time sequence of thermograms and by determining the temperature of the object surface on the basis of the known emittance and influence parameters (ambient temperature, atmospheric transmission, observation distance, etc.)		02105
2551.	tilt limiting device	according to T.2.10.7 of R 51-1:2006,	device which prevents the instrument from operating above a predetermined value of tilt		00610

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2552.	time necessary to reach thermal equilibrium	according to 2.2 of R 48:2004,	minimum time period ranging from the moment of switching on a lamp to the moment at which thermal equilibrium is reached, expressed in temperature stability of the tungsten ribbon of a lamp		00402
2553.	time stamp	according to 3.2.67 of D 31:2023,	unique value, e.g. in seconds or a date and time string denoting the date and/or time at which a certain incident (e.g. measurement or event) occurred.		03567
2554.	tolerable deficiency	according to 2.1.17 of R 87:2016,	permitted deficiency in the quantity of product in a prepackage	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The symbol “<i>T</i>” is used to designate tolerable deficiency.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Tolerable deficiency is sometimes referred to as the tolerable negative error, limits of error or tolerances.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> By convention <i>T</i> is a positive number but, in use it represents a negative value of quantity, or negative error.</p>	02510
2555.	tolerance	according to 2.5 of R 84:2003,	maximum permissible deviation of the temperature <i>t</i> (°C), calculated from the thermometer resistance using the relative resistance tables (Annex A), from the true (measured) temperature.		03568

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2556.	top loading	according to 2.36 of R 80-1:2009,	loading of a measuring compartment from the top through the fill hole cover opened for this purpose		02275
2557.	top loading	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	loading of a measuring compartment from the top through the fill hole cover opened for this purpose		03569
2558.	total area of a parcel of leather ( $A_{total}$ )	according to T.3.4 of R 136-1:2004,	sum of the areas of pieces of leather individually measured and bundled into a parcel		01902
2559.	total capacity	according to T.2 of R 95:1990,	the maximum volume of liquid the tank may contain up to overflowing under rated operating conditions, at reference temperature		01138
2560.	total capacity	according to 2.7 of R 80-1:2009,	maximum volume of liquid which a tank or compartment may contain up to overflowing, under rated operating conditions and at reference temperature		02246
2561.	total capacity	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	maximum volume of liquid which a tank or compartment may contain up to overflowing, under rated operating conditions and at reference temperature		03570
2562.	totalisation device	according to 2.2.5 of R 150-1:2020	device that uses information supplied by the force receptor to integrate over the mass of product passing along the force receptor		03571

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2563.	totalization device	according to T.2.3 of R 107-1:2007,	device that calculates the sum of consecutive loads weighed and discharged to bulk		01332
2564.	totalization device	according to 2.2.5 of R 50-1:2014,	device that uses information supplied by the weighing module and the displacement transducer, either - to add partial loads, or - to integrate the product of the load per unit length and the speed of the belt		03572
2565.	totalization indicating device	according to T.4.3 of R 107-1:2007,	device that indicates the sum of the weight values of consecutive loads weighed and discharged to bulk		01380
2566.	totalization indicating device	according to 2.4.2.3 of R 50-1:2014	device that receives information from the totalization device and indicates the mass of the loads conveyed		03573
2567.	totalization indicating device	according to 2.4.2.3 of R 150-1:2020	device that receives information from the totalization device and indicates the mass of the loads conveyed		03603
2568.	totalization scale interval ( $d$ )	according to 2.3.1.1 of R 50-1:2014	difference between two consecutive indicated values, expressed in units of mass, with the instrument in its normal weighing mode		03574

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2569.	totalization scale interval, $d_t$	according to T.3.1.1 of R 107-1:2007,	scale interval of a principal totalization indicating device		01358
2570.	totalisation scale interval, $d$	according to 2.3.1.1 of R 150-1:2020,	difference between two consecutive indicated values, expressed in units of mass, with the instrument in its normal weighing mode		03575
2571.	totalisation scale interval for testing, $e$	according to 2.3.1.2 of R 150-1:2020,	difference between two consecutive indicated values, expressed in units of mass, with the instrument a special mod for testing purposes. This scale interval for testing, $e$ , is equal to totalisation scale interval, $d$ , if the special mode is not available		03576
2572.	traceability	according to 3.17 of D 22:1991,	the property of a result of a measurement whereby it can be related to appropriate standards through an unbroken chain of comparisons		00162
2573.	traceability	according to 3.11 of R 131:2001,	property of the result of a measurement or value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties		01752

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2574.	traceability	according to 3.11 of R 132:2001,	property of the result of a measurement or value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties		01768
2575.	traceability	according to 4.12 of R 127:1999,	property of the result of a measurement or value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons, all having stated uncertainties		01686
2576.	traceability of a measurement	according to T.2.7 of R 140:2007,	property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties (adapted from VIM:2007, 2.41)		02073
2577.	train	according to 0.1.10 of R 106-1:2011,	number of wagons coupled together with or without a locomotive		02531
2578.	train mass	according to 0.3.1.6 of R 106-1:2011,	mass of the train combination including all wagon mass and excluding the locomotive		02577
2579.	train weighing	according to 0.3.1.3.3 of R 106-1:2011,	determining the totalized mass of a number of wagons coupled together		02572

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2580.	transaction	according to 2.38 of R 80-1:2009,	delivery of liquid products from one or several measuring compartments to a recipient	<p><i>Note:</i> The transaction can also be a receipt (e.g. a milk collecting truck). A transaction is settled when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) as regards the amount of the transaction. This may be a payment, signing a credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc.</p> <p>The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example: the employee in a filling station, the driver of a tanker).</p>	02277



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2581.	transaction	according to 2 of R 80-2:2019,	delivery of liquid products from one or several measuring compartments to a recipient	<p><i>Note:</i> The transaction can also be a receipt (e.g. a milk collecting truck). A transaction is settled when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) as regards the amount of the transaction. This may be a payment, signing a credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc.</p> <p>The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example: the employee in a filling station, the driver of a tanker).</p>	03577
2582.	transducer	according to T.t.1 of R 117-1:2007,	<p>part of the measuring device that provides an output signal, representing volume or mass, having a determined relationship to the input signal</p> <p>(See also T.a.8)</p>	<p><i>Note 1:</i> The transducer can either be incorporated with the meter sensor or be external to the meter sensor. In the latter case, it can be approved either with the sensor or with the calculator.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A pulser is a specific type of measuring transducer.</p>	03578

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2583.	transducer	according to 3.5 of R 85-1:2008,	device that provides an output quantity, having a determined relationship to the input quantity		02303
2584.	transfer point	according to T.t.2 of R 117-1:2019,	point at which the liquid is defined as being delivered or received		03579
2585.	transfer point	according to 2.30 of R 80-1:2009,	point at which the liquid is defined as being delivered or received		02269
2586.	transfer point	according to 2.30 of R 80-1:2009,	point at which the liquid is defined as being delivered or received		03580
2587.	transfer point	according to 3.2.13 of R 139-1:2022,	point (physical location) in the measuring system downstream of the meter after which the gas is defined as being delivered		03602
2588.	transfer point	according to 3.18 of R 81:1998,	the point at which the quantity of liquid measured is defined as being delivered or received		01027
2589.	transformer operated meter	according to 2.1.6 of R 46-1:2012,	meter intended for use with one or more external instrument transformers		02285
2590.	transition time, $t_t$	according to 2.2.4 of R 147:2016,	required time for the BBR to pass from one stationary temperature mode to another		02825

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2591.	transitional current ( $I_{tr}$ )	according to 2.2.4 of R 46-1:2012,	value of current at and above which the meter is specified by the manufacturer to lie within the smallest maximum permissible error corresponding to the accuracy class of the meter		02303
2592.	transitional flow rate $Q_2$	according to 3.3.4 of R 49-1:2024,	<i>flow rate</i> (3.3.1) between the <i>permanent flow rate</i> (3.3.2) and the minimum flow rate that divides the flow rate range into two zones, the upper flow rate zone and the lower flow rate zone, each characterized by its own <i>maximum permissible error(s)</i> (3.2.5)		02410
2593.	transitional flow rate, $Q_t$	according to 3.3.4 of R 137:2012, 3.3.4	flow rate which occurs between the maximum flow rate $Q_{max}$ and the minimum flow rate $Q_{min}$ that divides the flow rate range into two zones, the “upper zone” and the “lower zone”, each characterized by its own maximum permissible error		02682
2594.	transitory fault	according to 4.10.2 of R 75-1:2002,	momentary variations in the indication which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as measurements		00865
2595.	transmission of measurement data	according to 3.2.68 of D 31:2023,	electronic transportation of measurement data via communication lines or other means to receiver		03581

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2596.	transmission of measurement data	according to 3.3.12 of R 126-1:2021	electronic transportation of measurement data via communication lines or other means to receiver where they are further processed (OIML D 31, 3.1.56)		03582
2597.	transmittance ( $\tau = \Phi_{tr} / \Phi_0$ )	according to 2.4 of R 135:2004,	ratio of the transmitted radiant luminous flux to the incident flux	<i>Note 1:</i> ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 4. <i>Note 2:</i> Transmittance has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1).	01843
2598.	transmitted flux ( $\Phi_{tr}$ )	according to 2.3 of R 135:2004,	radiant luminous flux of the radiation emerging from the medium through an external surface which in the flux direction is opposite to the external surface of the flux incidence	<i>Note 1:</i> Adapted from ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 2. <i>Note 2:</i> The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01842
2599.	transportable evidential breath alcohol analyser (transportable EBA)	according to 3.2.3 of R 126-1:2021,	easily transportable evidential breath alcohol analyser intended for use in mobile applications (e.g. in vehicles)	<i>Note:</i> In scope of this Recommendation, transportable EBAs are designated as use-case 2.	03583

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2600.	transportable measuring tank	according to 2.1 of R 80-1:2009,	container, suitable for use as a volume measuring device for liquids, fixed on a truck (or on a railcar) or detachably connected to it, which may be subdivided into several measuring compartments	<i>Note:</i> Hereafter referred to as measuring tank or tank.	02240
2601.	transportable measuring tank	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	container, suitable for use as a volume measuring device for liquids, fixed on a truck (or on a railcar) or detachably connected to it, which may be subdivided into several measuring compartments	<i>Note:</i> Hereafter referred to as measuring tank or tank.	03584
2602.	transverse axis and roll angle	according to 2.28 of R 80-1:2009,	horizontal axis of the tank perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, when the tank is in its normal position. The vertical angle by which this axis is rotated is referred to as the roll angle. It is positive if the right part of the tank (in relation to the direction of travel) is lifted		02267
2603.	transverse axis and roll angle	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	horizontal axis of the tank perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, when the tank is in its normal position. The vertical angle by which this axis is rotated is referred to as the roll angle. It is positive if the right part of the tank (in relation to the direction of travel) is lifted		03585
2604.	trigger distance	according to 3.1.12 of R 91-1:2025,	horizontal distance along the road from the speed meter to the trigger line		03791

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2605.	trigger line	according to 3.1.11 of R 91-1:2025,	physical or virtual line segment on one or several lanes of the road at which automatic speed measurements are carried out	<i>Note 1:</i> The trigger line is typically perpendicular to the direction of the road.  <i>Note 2:</i> The trigger line is not necessarily in the same position for every measurement.	03792
2606.	true (reference) quantity	according to T.q.1.1 of R 117-1:2019,	total volume or mass that has passed through the meter during a measurement. Often referred to as “known quantity”		03586
2607.	true quantity value	according to 2.1.5 of R 150-1:2020	quantity value consistent with the definition of quantity		03587
2608.	true value of pressure	according to 2.4.1 of R 110:1994,	a pressure value that is perfectly consistent with the definition of pressure		01429
2609.	true volume, $V_t$	according to 2.9 of R 80-1:2009,	conventional true value of volume of liquid in a tank or compartment at working temperature $t$ .		02248
2610.	true volume, $V_t$	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	conventional true value of volume of liquid in a tank or compartment at working temperature $t$ .		03588
2611.	type	according to 2.17 of R 111-1:2004,	definite model of weights or weight set to which it conforms		01465

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2612.	type	according to T.3.4 of R 76-1:2006,	definitive model of a weighing instrument or module (including a family of instruments or modules) of which all of the elements affecting its metrological properties are suitably defined		00955
2613.	type approval	according to 3.1.15 of D 34:2019,	decision of legal relevance, based on the review of type evaluation report, that the type of e measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate (form VIML, 2.05)		03589
2614.	type approval	according to 3.1.11 of R 60-1:2021,	decision of legal relevance, based on the review of type evaluation report, that the type of e measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate [VIML, 2.05]		03590
2615.	type approval	according to 3.26 of D 5:2022,	decision of legal relevance, based on the review of type evaluation report, that the type of e measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate [VIML, 2.05]	<i>Note:</i> See also VIML, A.25	03591

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2616.	type approval	according to G.3-2 of D 37:2022,	decision of legal relevance, based on the review of type evaluation report, that the type of e measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate (VIML 2.05)	<i>Note:</i> For the purposes of the OIML-CS, “type approval certificate” should be read as “OIML certificate”.	03592
2617.	type approval [VIML 2.05]	according to 3.19 of R 142-1:2025,	decision of legal relevance, based on the review of type evaluation report, that the type of e measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate	<i>Note:</i> See also VIML A.25	03732
2618.	type approval mark	according to 3.7.21 of R 60-1:2021,	mark applied to a measuring instrument certifying its conformity to the approved type [VIML 3.07]		03593
2619.	type evaluation	according to 3.1.16 of D 34:2019,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and / or an evaluation certificate	<i>Note:</i> “Pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”.	03594



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2620.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to 2.1.15 of R 59-1:2016,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and/or an evaluation certificate [VIML 2.04]	<i>Note:</i> ‘Pattern’ is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as ‘type’; in the entries below, only ‘type’ is used.	02456
2621.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to 2.1 of R 146-1:2016,	{conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and / or an evaluation certificate [VIML 2.04]}	{Note “Pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”; in the entries below, only “type” is used.}	02797
2622.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to 2.3 of D 27:2001,	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 [VIML 2.5]	<i>Note:</i> “Pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”; in the entries below, only “type” is used.	00165
2623.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to 3.2.69 of D 31:2023,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report or a certificate [OIML V 1:2022, 2.04]		03595

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2624.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to G.3-2 of D 30:2020,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and/or an evaluation certificate (VIML, 2.04)	<i>Note 1:</i> “Pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”. <i>Note 2:</i> for the purposes of the OIML-CS, “evaluation report” should be read as “OIML type evaluation report”.	03596
2625.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to 3.1.10 of R 60-1:2021,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and/or an evaluation certificate [VIML, 2.04]	(For notes, refer to the VIML)	03597
2626.	type (pattern) evaluation	according to G.3-2 of D 37:2022,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and/or an evaluation certificate (VIML, 2.04)	<i>Note 1:</i> “Pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”. <i>Note 2:</i> for the purposes of the OIML-CS, “evaluation report” should be read as “OIML type evaluation report”.	03598
2627.	type (pattern) evaluation [VIML, 2.04]	according to 3.20 of R 142-1:2025,	conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and/or an evaluation certificate	<i>Note 1:</i> ‘Pattern’ is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as ‘type’; in the entries below, only ‘type’ is used.	03733

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2628.	type approval	according to 2.39 of R 135:2004,	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time [VIML, 2.6]		01878
2629.	type approval	according to 2.17.2 of R 111-1:2004,	process of making a decision by a responsible body, based on a review of a type evaluation test report for the type of weights or weight set and professional judgment, that the type is in conformity with the mandatory requirements of this Recommendation for legal applications		01467
2630.	type approval	according to 3.4.13 of R 49-1:2024,	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time		02433

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2631.	type approval	according to 2.1.14 of R 059-1:2016,	decision of legal relevance, based on the review of the type evaluation report, that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate [VIML 2.05]	<i>Note:</i> See also VIML A.25	02455
2632.	type approval	according to 2.1 of R 146-1:2016,	{decision of legal relevance, based on the review of the type evaluation report, that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and results in the issuance of the type approval certificate [VIML 2.05]}	{Note See also A.25}	02796
2633.	type approval	according to 3-G.3-2 of D 29:2008,	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time	<i>Note:</i> For the purpose of this Document, the “type approval” is named “type evaluation”. Consequently “Type evaluation” in the sense of this Document includes examination, tests and decision.	02155

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2634.	type approval	according to 2.9 of D 16:2011,	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of measuring instrument complies with the respective statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time [VIML 2.6]		02262
2635.	type approval	according to 2.10 of D 9:2004,	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of measuring instrument complies with the respective statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time [VIML, 2.6]		00192
2636.	type evaluation	according to 2.38 of R 135:2004,	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more samples of an identified type of measuring instrument against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved	<i>Note:</i> The term “pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”; below only the term “type” is used. [VIML, 2.5]	01877

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2637.	type evaluation	according to 2.17.1 of R 111-1:2004,	systematic examination and testing of the performance of a type of weights or weight sets against the documented requirements of this Recommendation, the results of which are contained in a test report		01466
2638.	type evaluation	according to 3.4.12 of R 49-1:2024,	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type or pattern of measuring instrument against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved		02432
2639.	type evaluation	according to 3-G.3-2 of D 29:2008,	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type 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 [VIML 2.5]		02154

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2640.	type evaluation of measuring instruments	according to 3.1.7 of D 1:2012,	type (pattern) evaluation conformity assessment procedure on one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments which results in an evaluation report and/or an evaluation certificate [VIML 2.05]	<i>Note:</i> “Pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”. In the entries below, only “type” is used.	02207
2641.	type of a measuring instrument	according to 3.1.6 of D 1:2012,	type of a measuring instrument or module definitive model of a measuring instrument or module (including a family of instruments or modules) of which all the elements affecting its metrological properties are suitably defined [VIML 4.06]		02206
2642.	type specific parameter	according to T.2.7.8.2 of R 51-1:2006,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only. Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software. They are fixed at type approval of the instrument.	<i>Note:</i> Examples of type-specific parameters are: parameters used for mass calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification	00593

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2643.	type-specific parameter	according to 3.2.70 of D 31:2023,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument, component and/or module subject of legal control Adapted form [OIML V 1:2022, 2.04]	<i>Note:</i> Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software.  Example: Considering a measuring system of liquids other than water, the range of kinematic viscosity of a turbine is a type-specific parameter fixed by the type approval of the turbine. All the manufactured turbines of the same type have the same range of viscosity.	03599
2644.	type-specific parameter	according to 2.2.8.2 of R 21:2007,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of taximeter only. They are fixed at type approval of the taximeter. Examples of type-specific parameters include software identification and parameters used for fare calculation and rounding		00352



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2645.	type-specific parameter	according to T.2.7.7.3 of R 107-1:2007,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software. They are fixed at type approval of the instrument.  <i>Examples:</i> Parameters used for weight value calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification.		01350
2646.	type-specific parameter	according to T.2.8.3 of R 76-1:2006,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only. Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software. They are fixed at type approval of the instrument  <i>Examples:</i> Parameters used for weight value calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification.		00934
2647.	type-specific parameter	according to 0.2.8.3 of R 106-1:2011,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only a legally relevant parameter is fixed at type evaluation of the instrument  examples of type-specific parameters are: parameters used for mass calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification		02555

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2648.	type-specific parameter	according to 3.3.6.3 of R 61-1:2017,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only (VIML, 4.11)	<i>Note:</i> Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software.  Example of type-specific parameters are: parameters used for weight value calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification	03685
2649.	type-specific parameter	according to 2.2.9.3 of R 150-1:2020,	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only	<i>Note:</i> Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software.  [VIML:2013, 4.11]  Example of type-specific parameters are: parameters used for weight (load) value calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification	03600
2650.	ullage	according to 3.20 of R 85-1:2008,	distance between the liquid level and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis	<i>Note:</i> The term “outage” is synonymous.	02318

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2651.	ullage	according to 3.9 of R 71:2008,	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis		02233
2652.	ullage (or headspace)	according to 2.8 of R 138:2007,	empty volume remaining in a container after it is filled		01985
2653.	ullage height	according to T.7 of R 95:1990,	the distance between the free surface of the liquid and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis		01143
2654.	ullage height (C)	according to 2.18 of R 80-1:2009,	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the reference point top, measured along the vertical measurement axis (see figure 1) <sup>16</sup>		02257
2655.	ullage height (C)	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the reference point top, measured along the vertical measurement axis (see figure 1)		03604

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<sup>16</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2656.	unattended post-payment (or delayed payment)	according to 3.3.7 of R 139-1:2022,	type of payment in unattended service mode in which payment for the delivered quantity is required after the delivery, but in which the transaction is not settled when the customer leaves the site, following an implicit agreement with the supplier		03605
2657.	unattended service mode	according to 3.3.4 of R 139-1:2022,	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the self-service arrangement controls the authorization for the delivery, based on an action of the customer	<i>Note:</i> In unattended service mode, the end of the measurement operation is the end of the registration (printing and/or memorizing) of information concerning the measurement operation.	03606
2658.	unattended service mode	according to T.s.4.2 of R 117-1:2019,	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the self-service device controls the authorization for the delivery, based on an action of the customer		03607
2659.	uncertainty in the determination of an error	according to 3.22 of R 81:1998,	an estimate characterizing the range of values within which the true value of an error lies, including components due to the standard and its use, and components due to the verified or calibrated instrument itself	<i>Note:</i> the components due to a meter verified or calibrated are notably linked to the resolution of its indicating device and to the periodic variation.	01031

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2660.	uncertainty of a measurement	according to 3.1.24 of R 126-1:2021,	non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used [OIML V 2-200, 2.26]	<i>Note:</i> For more information, see OIML G 1-100 <i>Evaluation of measurement data – Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement</i> .	03608
2661.	uncertainty of measurement	according to T.2.2 of R 140:2007,	parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand [adapted from VIM:2007, 2.26]		02068
2662.	uncertainty of measurements	according to T.4.11 of R 136-1:2004,	percentage value associated with the total area of a parcel of leather ( $A_{\text{total}}$ ), that characterizes the best estimate of the value of the total area of the parcel		01914
2663.	uncertainty of the pressure measurement	according to 2.4.3 of R 110:1994,	estimate characterizing the range of values within which the true value of an error lies, including components due to the standard and its use, and components due to the verified or calibrated instrument itself (see also Annex B)		01604

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2664.	uncertainty of the determination of an error	according to T.u.1 of R 117-1:2019,	estimate characterizing the range of values within which the true value of an error lies, including components due to the standard and its use, and components due to the verified or calibrated instrument itself (see also Annex B)		03609
2665.	uncoupled wagon	according to 0.1.8 of R 106-1:2011,	single wagon not joined with other wagons		02529
2666.	uncoupled wagon weighing	according to 0.3.1.3.1 of R 106-1:2011,	determining the mass of wagons that travel independently across the load receptor(s) (this is usually achieved by means of an incline of the approach to the load receptor)		02570
2667.	uni-directional (energy) flow	according to 2.2.36 of R 46-1:2012,	capability of the meter to measure energy flow regardless of the direction of energy flow		02335
2668.	universal device	according to 3.2.71 of D 31:2023,	device that is not constructed for a specific purpose, but that can be adapted to a legally relevant task by software.		03610
2669.	universal device [OIML D 31, 3.1.59]	according to 3.31 of R 142-1:2025,	device that is not constructed for a specific purpose, but that can be adapted to a metrological task by software.	<i>Note:</i> This kind of device might have undeclared interfaces to operating system	03734

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2670.	universal computer	according to 2.2.7 of R 59-1:2016,	computer that is not constructed for a specific purpose but that can be adapted to the metrological task by software. In general this software is founded on an operating system that permits loading and execution of software for specific purposes [OIML D31, 3.1.54]		02464
2671.	universal computer	according to 2.2.17 of R 146-1:2016,	computer that is not constructed for a specific purpose but that can be adapted to the metrological task by software [OIML D 31:2008, 3.1.54]	<i>Note:</i> In general this software is founded on an operating system that permits loading and execution of software for specific purposes.	02815
2672.	upper limit of measuring range ( $P_{\max}$ )	according to 2.1.1.1 of R 110:1994,	the maximum pressure to be measured		01418
2673.	upper reference point	according to T.6 of R 95:1990,	the point on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the ullage height is measured		01142
2674.	upper reference point	according to 3.17 of R 85-1:2008,	point clearly marked on the principal gauge hatch located along the vertical axis ascending from the dipping datum point to indicate the reference position to which ullage is measured		02315
2675.	upper reference point	according to 3.7 of R 71:2008,	point located on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the ullage is measured		02231

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2676.	user adjustment	according to 2.7.1 of R 144-1:2013,	adjustment employing only the means at the disposal of the user		02759
2677.	user adjustment	according to 2.7.1 of R 143-1:2009,	adjustment employing only the means at the disposal of the user		02130
2678.	user adjustment (of a measuring instrument)	according to 3.6 of R 99-1:2008,	adjustment employing only the means at the disposal of the user		02338
2679.	user interface	according to 3.2.72 of D 31:2023,	interface that enables information to be interchanged between the user/operator and the measuring instrument or its (hardware) components or (software) modules	<i>Note:</i> Typical examples of user interfaces are switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touchscreen, software window on a screen including the software that generates it.	03611
2680.	user interface	according to 0.2.7.2 of R 106-1:2011,	interface that enables information to be passed between a human user and the instrument or its hardware or software components, e.g. switch, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touchscreen		02551



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2681.	user interface	according to 2.2.6 of R 21:2007,	interface that enables information to be interchanged between a human user and the measuring instrument or its hardware or software components, e.g. switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen, or a window on a screen including the software that generates it		00349
2682.	user interface	according to T.2.10 of R 107-1:2007,	interface that enables information to be passed between a user and the instrument or its hardware or software components, as, e.g. switch, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen		01355
2683.	user interface	according to 3.3.9 of R 61-1:2017,	interface that enables information to be interchanged between the operator and the measuring instrument or its hardware or software components, e.g. switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen, software window on a screen including the software that generates it	<i>Note:</i> Often referred to as “HMI” (human machine interface).	03686

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2684.	user interface	according to 2.2.11.1 of R 150-1:2020,	interface that enables information to be interchanged between the operator and the measuring instrument or its hardware or software components, e.g. switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen, or a window on a screen including the software that generates it [VIML:2013, 6.08]		03612
2685.	user interface	according to 3.3.13 of R 126-1:2021,	interface that enables information to be interchanged between the operator and the measuring instrument or its hardware components or software modules (OIML D 31, 3.1.60)	<i>Note:</i> Examples are switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen, software window on a screen including the software that generates it.	03613
2686.	user interface	according to 3.1.6 of R 91-1:2025,	interface that enables information to be interchanged between the user/operator and the measuring instrument or its (hardware) components or (software) modules	<i>Note:</i> Typical examples of user interfaces are switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touchscreen, etc.	03793
2687.	vacuum	according to T.2 of R 101:1991,	a pressure less than ambient pressure, the latter being considered as the datum point		01204
2688.	vacuum	according to 2.2 of R 109:1993,	a pressure less than ambient pressure		01412

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2689.	validation	according to 2.14 of D 27:2001,	confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled [ISO 9000:2000, 3.8.5]	<i>Note 1:</i> The term “validated” is used to designate the corresponding status.  <i>Note 2:</i> The use conditions for validation can be real or simulated.	00176
2690.	validity of pattern approval	according to 1.1.6 of D 19:1988,	a period of time during which the pattern approval is recognized by the approving legal metrology agency as being in effect		00130
2691.	variable pressure	according to T.5 of R 101:1991,	a pressure which varies in any way whatever, periodic or otherwise, at speeds between:  1 % and 10 % of the upper limit of the measuring range per second, for pressure gauges and vacuum gauges,  1 % and 10 % of the sum of the upper limits of the measuring ranges per second, for pressure-vacuum gauges		01207
2692.	variable speed or multiple speed belt weigher	according to 2.1.5.2 of R 50-1:2014,	belt weigher that is installed with a conveyor belt designed to operate at a variable speed (within a range) or at more than one set speed.		03616
2693.	vehicle	according to T.7.1 of R 134:2006,	loaded or unloaded vehicle that is recognized by the instrument as a road vehicle to be weighed		03617

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2694.	vehicle incorporated instrument	according to T.1.3.5 of R 51-1:2006,	instrument where components of the vehicle which are also components of the weighing instrument, i.e. parts of the vehicle (levers, joints and/or force transmission) are used for the instrument  For example, a front-end loader (front-end loading vehicle) that determines the quantity of loose material held in the bucket (load receptor).		00566
2695.	vehicle mounted instrument	according to T.1.3.4 of R 51-1:2006,	complete instrument that is firmly mounted on a vehicle, and that is designed for that special purpose  For example, a garbage weigher (waste collecting vehicle) that determines the quantity of loose material emptied from a container (supported by the load receptor) into the body of the vehicle.		00565
2696.	vehicle shape-related error	according to 3.4.13 of R 91-1:2025,	measurement error due to changing target area on the measured vehicle during the measurement <sup>17</sup>	<i>Note:</i> The change can be manifold, e.g. a single step, multiple steps, or a gradual sliding.	03794

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<sup>17</sup> see Annex A of OIML G 18

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2697.	verification	according to 3.2.73 of D 31:2023,	provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfils specified requirements [adapted from OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.44]		02224
2698.	verification	according to 3.1.17 of D 34:2019,	provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfils specified requirements (from VIM, 2.44)		03618
2699.	verification	according to 3.10 of D 5:2022,	provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfils specified requirements [VIM, 2.44] <i>Example 1:</i> Confirmation that a given reference material as claimed is homogeneous for the quantity value and measurement procedure concerned, down to a measurement portion having a mass of 10 mg. <i>Example 2:</i> Confirmation that performance properties or legal requirements of measuring system are achieved. <i>Example 3:</i> Confirmation that a target measurement uncertainty can be met.	For notes see [VIM, 2.44].	03619

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2700.	verification	according to 1.1.5 of R 147:2016,	provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfils a specified requirement [OIML V2-200:2012; 2.44] [2] confirmation that performance properties or legal requirements of a measuring system are achieved		02821
2701.	verification	according to 2.18 of R 111-1:2004,	all the operations carried out by an organ of the national service of legal metrology (or other legally authorized organization) having the object of ascertaining and confirming that the weight entirely satisfies the requirements of the regulations for verification. Verification includes both examination and stamping. (Adapted from VIML 2.4 and 2.13)		01468
2702.	verification by sampling	according to 2.13 of D 16:2011,	verification of a homogenous batch of measuring instruments based on the results of examination of a statistically appropriate number of specimens selected at random from an identified lot [VIML 2.14]		02266
2703.	verification certificate	according to 2.20 of D 27:2001,	document certifying that the verification of a measuring instrument was carried out with a satisfactory result [VIML 3.3]		00182

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2704.	verification mark	according to 2.19 of D 27:2001,	mark applied to a measuring instrument certifying that the verification of the measuring instrument was carried out with satisfactory results [VIML 3.7]	<i>Note:</i> The verification mark may also identify the body responsible for verification and/or indicate the year or date of verification or its expiry date.	00181
2705.	verification mark	according to 3.1.19 of D 34:2019,	mark applied to a measuring instrument in a conspicuous manner certifying that the verification of the measuring instrument was carried out and compliance with statutory requirements was confirmed (form VIML, 3.04)		03620
2706.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.40 of R 135:2004,	procedure other than type approval which includes the examination and marking of a measuring instrument and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that establishes and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements [VIML, 2.13]		01879
2707.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 3.1.8 of D 1:2012,	verification of a measuring instrument conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate [VIML 2.10]		02208

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2708.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.1 of R 59-1:2016,	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate [VIML 2.09]	<i>Note:</i> See also OIML V2-200:2010, 2.44.	02457
2709.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 1.17 of R 146-1:2016,	{conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate [VIML 2.09]}	{Note See also OIML V2-200:2012, 2.44.}	02798
2710.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.4 of D 27:2001,	procedure (other than type approval) which includes the examination and marking and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that ascertains and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements [VIML 2.13]		00166
2711.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.10 of D 16:2011,	procedure (other than type approval) which includes the examination and marking and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that ascertains and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements [VIML 2.13]		02263



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2712.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 2.11 of D 9:2004,	procedure (other than type approval) which includes the examination and marking and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that ascertains and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements [VIML, 2.13]		00193
2713.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 3.2.74 of D 31:2023,	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate adapted form [OIML V 1:2022, 2.09]	<i>Note:</i> See also OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.44.	03621
2714.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 3.1.18 of D 34:2019,	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate [form VIML, 2.09]		03622
2715.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 3.1.4 of R 126-1:2021,	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate (OIML V 1, 2.09)	<i>Note:</i> See OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.44 for more information.	03623

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2716.	verification of a measuring instrument	according to 3.27 of D 5:2022,	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate [VIML, 2.09]	<i>Note:</i> See also OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.44.	03624
2717.	verification of a measuring instrument [VIML, 2.09]	according to 3.21 of R 142-1:2025,	conformity assessment procedure (other than type evaluation) which results in the affixing of a verification mark and/or issuing of a verification certificate	<i>Note:</i> See also OIML V 2-200:2012, 2.44.	03735
2718.	verification scale interval	according to 3.2.13 of R 49-1:2024,	lowest value scale division of the <i>first element of an indicating device</i> (3.2.12)		02405
2719.	verification scale interval, <i>e</i>	according to T.3.3.2 of R 51-1:2006,	value, in units of mass, used for the classification and verification of an instrument expressed		00637
2720.	verification scale interval, <i>e</i>	according to T.3.2.3 of R 76-1:2006,	value, expressed in units of mass, used for the classification and verification of an instrument		00949
2721.	verification software	according to 3.2.75 of D 31:2023	software on remote unit used for the purpose of verification of measuring instrument		03701
2722.	verified measuring instrument	according to 1.2.3 of D 20:1988,	a measuring instrument which, in consequence of its verification, has been given legal character		00137

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2723.	vertex power	according to 3.7 of R 93:1999,	there are two vertex powers of a lens, described in 3.7.1 and 3.7.2	<p><i>Note:</i> The unit for expressing vertex power is the reciprocal metre (<math>\text{m}^{-1}</math>). The name for this unit is the “diopetre”, for which the symbol is D.</p> <p>Conventionally the back vertex power, in dioptries, is specified as the “power” of a spectacle lens, although the front vertex power is required for certain purposes (for example in the measurement of some multifocal lenses).</p>	01130
2724.	vertical cylindrical tank	according to T.10 of R 125:1998,	a tank whose horizontal cross-section is a circle and whose walls are vertical		01626
2725.	vertical measurement axis	according to T.4 of R 95:1990,	the vertical line through the position that will be used for manual or automatic measurement; it passes through the guiding device, if provided		01140
2726.	vertical measurement axis	according to 3.4 of R 71:2008,	vertical line which passes through the middle of the still well (guide pipe), if provided, belonging to the gauge hatch concerned, and corresponding to the position intended for automatic or manual level gauges		02228

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2727.	voltage ( $U$ )	according to 2.2.6 of R 46-1:2012,	value of the electrical voltage supplied to the meter	<i>Note:</i> The term “voltage” in this Recommendation indicates r.m.s. (root mean square) values unless otherwise specified.	02305
2728.	voltage circuit	according to 2.1.11 of R 46-1:2012,	internal connections of the meter, part of the measuring element and, in the case of static meters, part of the power supply, supplied with the voltage of the circuit to which the meter is connected [IEC 62052-11:2003, 3.2.7]		02290
2729.	volume (vol)	according to 2.13 of R 129:2000,	for this Recommendation, the volume of the smallest rectangular box which fully encloses the object, that is the product of the indicated values of length ( $L$ ), width ( $W$ ) and height ( $H$ )		01712
2730.	volume conversion device	according to T.1.12.1 of R 140:2007,	device which automatically converts the volume measured at metering conditions into a volume at base conditions or into a mass by taking into account the gas characteristics (i.e. pressure, temperature, composition, density) measured using associated measuring instruments or stored in a memory	<i>Note:</i> The quotient of the volume at base conditions or of the mass to the volume at metering conditions is referred to as the “conversion factor”.	02054

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2731.	(volume) magnetic susceptibility ( $\chi$ )	according to 2.9.6 of R 111-1:2004,	measure of the ability of a medium to modify a magnetic field. It is related to the magnetic permeability ( $\mu$ ) by the relation: $\mu / \mu_0 = 1 + \chi$ . The quantity $\mu / \mu_0$ is sometimes referred to as the relative permeability, $\mu_r$		01456
2732.	wagon	according to 0.1.6 of R 106-1:2011,	wagon that is recognized by the automatic rail-weighbridge as a railway vehicle to be weighed		02527
2733.	wagon mass, WM	according to 0.3.1.5 of R 106-1:2011,	mass of the single uncoupled wagon combination		02574
2734.	warm-up time	according to 0.3.5 of R 106-1:2011,	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		02593
2735.	warm-up time	according to T.3.4.2 of R 51-1:2006,	time between the moment at which power is applied to the instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		00642
2736.	warm-up time	according to 3.5.17 of R 60-1:2021,	time between the moment power is applied to a load cell and the moment at which the load cell is capable of complying with the requirements		03625

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2737.	warm-up time	according to 3.13 of R 99-1:2008,	elapsed time between the moment power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the metrological requirements		02349
2738.	warm-up time	according to 3.4.14 of R 61-1:2017,	time between the moment power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		03626
2739.	warm-up time	according to T.3.5 of R 134:2006,	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		03627
2740.	warm-up time	according to T.4.5 of R 76-1:2006,	time between the moment power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements of this Recommendation		00961
2741.	warm-up time	according to T.3.7 of R 107-1:2007,	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements of this Recommendation		01369
2742.	warm-up time	according to 2.3.10 of R 50-1:2014,	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment that the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		03628

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2743.	warm-up time	according to 2.11 of R 144-1:2013,	period of time that the gas analytical system requires from applying power to the instrument to attaining the operating mode at which the instrument will operate within the maximum permissible errors	<i>Note:</i> For a gas analyzer this is the time between the instant at which power is applied to it and the instant at which the measurement result of the volume fraction, a CGM being supplied to the input, is within the permissible limits.	02766
2744.	warm-up time	according to 2.11 of R 143:2009,	time between the instant at which power is applied to a gas analytical system and the instant at which the system is capable of complying with the metrological requirements	<i>Note:</i> For a gas analyzer this is the time between the instant at which power is applied to it and the instant at which the measurement result of the volume fraction, a CGM being supplied to the input, is within the permissible limits.	02137
2745.	warm-up time	according to 2.3.8 of R 150:2020,	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment that the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		03629
2746.	warm-up time, $t_w$	according to 2.2.5 of R 147:2016,	time elapsed from the moment of turning on the BBR until it reaches the specified working stationary temperature mode when it is allowed to determine the metrological characteristics of the BBR		02826

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2747.	water meter	according to 3.1.1 of R 49-1:2024,	instrument intended to measure continuously, memorize, and display the volume of water passing through the <i>measurement transducer</i> ( 3.1.2) at <i>metering conditions</i> (3.2.11)	<p><i>Note 1:</i> A water meter includes at least a measurement transducer, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices, if present) and an indicating device. These three devices can be in different housings.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> A water meter may be a combination meter (see 3.1.16).</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> In this Recommendation, a water meter is also referred to as a “meter”.</p>	02340
2748.	water separator	according to 3.2 of R 99-1:2008,	device that removes water from the exhaust gas sample to a level that prevents condensation within the gas handling system downstream from its location		02334
2749.	weigh labeller	according to T.1.3.2 of R 51-1:2006,	catchweigher that labels individual pre-assembled discrete loads (e.g. prepackages) with the weight value		00563



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2750.	weigh length (L) [not applicable to belt weighers inclusive of conveyor]	according to 2.3.2 of R 50-1:2014,	the distance between the two imaginary lines at the half distance between the axes of the end weighing rollers and the axes of the nearest carrying rollers. When there is only one weighing roller, the weigh length is equal to half the distance between the axes of the nearest carrying rollers on either side of the weighing roller	<i>Note:</i> The weigh length is not applicable to belt weighers inclusive of conveyor.	03630
2751.	weigh table	according to 2.2.1.1 of R 50-1:2014,	a load receptor that includes only part of a conveyor		03631
2752.	weigh zone	according to 0.2.2 of R 106-1:2011,	zone of the rails on which all axles of a wagon must be located when the wagon is weighed		02538
2753.	weigh zone	according to T.2.2 R 134:2006,	zone of the road comprising the load receptor with aprons in advance of and beyond each end of the load receptor in the direction of travel of the vehicle being weighed		03632
2754.	weighing	according to 3.1.4 of R 61-1:2017,	process of determining the mass of a load using the effect of gravity on that load		03633

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2755.	weighing results	according to T.3.2 of R 51-1:2006,	(-)	<i>Note:</i> The following definitions apply only for instruments that weigh pre-assembled discrete loads (see T.1.3) and when the indication has been set to zero before the load has been applied to the instrument.	00627
2756.	weighing capacity	according to T.3.1 of R 51-1:2006,	(-)		00622
2757.	weighing cycle	according to T.3.2 of R 107-1:2007,	sequence of weighing operations that includes the following: one delivery of a load to the load receptor; a single weighing operation; and the discharge to bulk of a single discrete load		01360
2758.	weighing cycle	according to 3.4.5 of R 61-1:2017,	the combination of operations including: a) delivery of material to the load receptor(s), b) a weighing operation, and c) the discharge of a single discrete load after the completion of which the AGFI is in its initial state		03634

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2759.	weighing instrument	according to 0.1.1 of R 106-1:2011,	measuring instrument used to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on the body	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to OIML R 111 [5] and OIML D 28 [6], whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (= material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as an automatic or non-automatic instrument.	02522

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2760.	weighing instrument	according to 2.1.1 of R 50-1:2014,	measuring instrument used to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on this body	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to OIML R 111 [5] and OIML D 28 [6], whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (or material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics. The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to the determined mass.	03635

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2761.	weighing instrument	according to T.1.1 of R 76-1:2006,	<p>measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on this body.</p> <p>The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to the determined mass. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as an automatic weighing instrument or a non- automatic weighing instrument</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> in this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to R 111 and D 28, whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (i.e. material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics</p>	00874
2762.	weighing instrument	according to T.1.1 of R 134:2003,	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a load by using the action of gravity (see “dynamic vehicle tyre force”).		01784

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2763.	weighing instrument	according to T.1.1 of R 51-1:2006,	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of an amount of material by using the action of gravity on this material. The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to mass. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as automatic or non-automatic	<i>Note:</i> In this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to OIML R 111 and OIML D 28, whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (= material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics.	00539
2764.	weighing instrument	according to T.1.1 of R 107-1:2007,	measuring instrument used to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on this body.  The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to the determined mass. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as an automatic weighing instrument or a non- automatic weighing instrument.		01314

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2765.	weighing instrument	according to 3.1.5 of R 61-1:2017,	measuring instrument used to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on the body	<i>Note:</i> According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as an automatic (3.2.1) or non-automatic instrument.	03636
2766.	weighing module	according to 3.3.11.7 of R 61-1:2017,	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device or digital data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		03687
2767.	weighing module	according to 0.2.6.5 of R 106-1:2011,	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load cell, and the analogue data processing device) but that does not have the means to display the weighing results it may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data		02549

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2768.	weighing module	according to T.2.7.5 of R51-1:2006,	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		00589
2769.	weighing module	according to T.2.7.5 of R 107-1:2007,	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device or digital data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		02346
2770.	weighing module	according to T.2.2.7 of R 76-1:2006,	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device or digital data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		00903



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2771.	weighing module	according to 2.2.8.6 of R 150-1:2020,	part of an instrument providing information on the mass of the load to be measured. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating instrument		03637
2772.	weighing module	according to A.2.1 of R 60-1:2021, Annexes	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device or digital data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument (OIML R 76-1, T.2.2.7)		03638
2773.	weighing range	according to T.3.1.3 of R 51-1:2006,	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		00625
2774.	weighing range	according to 0.3.2.3 of R 106-1:2011,	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		02586
2775.	weighing range	according to T.3.2.3 of R 134:2006,	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		03639
2776.	weighing range	according to T.3.1.4 of R 76-1:2006,	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		00943

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2777.	weighing results	according to T.5.2 of R 76-1:2006,	(--)	<i>Note:</i> The definitions in T.5.2 apply only when the indication has been zero before the load has been applied to the instrument.	00966
2778.	weighing rollers	according to 2.2.2.2 of R 50-1:2014,	arrangements (commonly idlers) by which the conveyor belt is supported on the weighing module	<i>Note:</i> An ‘inclusive of conveyor’ type belt weigher will normally have weighing rollers or idlers.	03640
2779.	weighing-in-motion	according to T.3.1.3 of R 134:2006,	process of determining the vehicle mass, the axle load, and if applicable, the axle-group load of a moving vehicle (i.e. a vehicle crossing over the load receptor of the weighing instrument) by measurement and analysis of the dynamic vehicle tyre forces		03641
2780.	weighing-in-motion (WIM)	according to 0.3.1.3 of R 106-1:2011,	determining the mass of railway vehicles that are in motion		02569
2781.	weighing segment length	according to 2.3.12 of R 150-1:2020,	length of weighing part of the arched chute		03642

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2782.	weigh-price labeler	according to T.1.3.3 of R 51-1:2006,	catchweigher that calculates the price to pay on the basis of the indicated mass and the unit price and labels individual pre-assembled discrete loads (e.g. prepackages with the weight value, unit price and price to pay)		00564
2783.	weight	according to 2 of D 28:2004,	material measure of mass, regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics: shape, dimensions, material, surface quality, nominal value, density, magnetic properties and maximum permissible error	<i>Note:</i> The term “weight” is also used as the physical quantity of the gravitational force of a body. From the context it is usually clear in which sense the term is used. If the sense is not clear, one may use the words “weight force” or “weight piece”, depending on its meaning.	00267
2784.	weight	according to 2.19 of R 111-1:2004,	material measure of mass, regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics: shape, dimensions, material, surface quality, nominal value, density, magnetic properties and maximum permissible error		01471

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2785.	weight	according to 3.1.3 of R 61-1:2017,	quantity representing the force resulting from the effect of gravity on a load	<i>Note:</i> in OIML R 61 “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (= material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics	03643
2786.	weight of a body ( $F_g$ )	according to 2.20 of R 111-1:2004,	gravitational force with which the body is attracted by the earth. The word weight denotes a quantity of the same nature as a force: the weight of a body is the product of its mass and the acceleration due to gravity		01472

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2787.	weighted mean error (WME)	according to 3.2.5 of R 137:2012,	<p>the weighted mean error (WME) within the scope of this Recommendation is defined as:</p> $WME = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i E_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \quad \text{with}$ $k_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q_{\max}} \quad \text{for } Q_i \leq 0.7 Q_{\max}$ $k_i = 1.4 - \frac{Q_i}{Q_{\max}} \quad \text{for } 0.7 Q_{\max} < Q_i \leq Q_{\max}$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>k_i</math> = weighting factor at the flow rate <math>Q_i</math>;</p> <p><math>E_i</math> = the error at the flow rate <math>Q_i</math>.</p>		02661

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2788.	weighted mean error (WME)	according to T.2.20 of R 140:2007,	<p>weighted combination of errors of a meter or a metering module. The WME is used to adjust the error curve as close as possible to zero</p> <p>The WME is calculated as follows:</p> $WME = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \times E_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i}$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>n</math> greater than or equal to 6 being the number of measurements</p> <p><math>i</math> performed at different flowrates <math>Q_i</math>;</p> <p><math>k_i</math> being the weighting factors;</p> <p><math>E_i</math> being the error at the flowrate <math>Q_i</math>.</p> <p>For each flowrate, <math>k_i = Q_i/Q_{\max}</math>, except for <math>Q_i = Q_{\max}</math> for which the weighting factor is equal to 0.4.</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> When the specified measuring range of a metering module including only one meter is known beforehand and when this range is smaller than the maximum specified measuring range of the meter, it is recommended to determine the WME and adjust the meter over the actual operating range only and update the markings accordingly.</p>	02089
2789.	width ( $W$ )	according to 2.1.1.2 of R 129-1:2020,	linear measured dimension that oriented 90 degree relative to the length and height		03644

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2790.	working concentration range	according to 3.4 of R 123:1997,	limits of concentration of an element in a sample over which the instrument operates within the performance requirements of this Recommendation.		03645
2791.	working conditions	according to 2.40 of R 80-1:2009,	conditions under which the volume of liquid is to be measured, at the point of measurement (example: temperature, viscosity, position of the tank)		02279
2792.	working conditions	according to 2 of R 80-2:2017,	conditions under which the volume of liquid is to be measured, at the point of measurement (example: temperature, viscosity, position of the tank)		03646
2793.	working density, $\rho_w$	according to 3.3.11 of R 137:2012,	density of the gas flowing through the gas meter, corresponding to $\rho_w$ and $t_w$		02689
2794.	working measurement standard workin standard	according to 3.19 of D 5:2022,	measurement standard that is used routinely to calibrate or verified measuring instruments or measuring systems [VIM, 5.7]	<i>Note 1:</i> A working measurement standard is usually calibrated with respect to reference measurement standard.  <i>Note 2:</i> In relation to verification, the terms “check standard” or “control standard” are also sometimes used.	03647

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2795.	working pressure $p_w$	according to 3.3.11 of R 49-1:2024,	average water pressure (gauge) in the pipe measured upstream and downstream of the meter		02417
2796.	working pressure, $p_w$	according to 3.3.8 of R 137:2012,	pressure of the gas to be measured at the gas meter		02686
2797.	working range	according to 3.7 of R 100-1:2013,	range of concentrations of an element of interest in solution that can be measured within specified limits	<i>Note:</i> Dilution, or concentration, of a sample solution may be necessary to bring the element of interest within the working range. The zero absorbance of the spectrometer is adjusted using a blank reference solution.	02518
2798.	working range	according to 3.12 of R 83:2006,	range of concentrations of a component of interest in solution that can be measured with a repeatability within specified limits		01072
2799.	working range	according to 3.12 of R 116:2006,	range of concentrations over which the output signal of the instrument is directly proportional to the concentration of the element being measured to within specified limits		01525
2800.	working stroke of the piston	according to 2.1.3 of R 110:1994,	the stroke of the piston within which the pressure balance maintains its metrological characteristics		01422



	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2801.	working temperature $T_w$	according to 3.3.10 of R 49-1:2024,	water temperature in the pipe measured upstream of the meter		02416
2802.	working temperature, $t_w$	according to 3.3.5 of R 137:2012,	temperature of the gas to be measured at the gas meter		02683
2803.	zero adjustment of a measuring system	according to 2.17 of R 149-1:2020	procedure that corrects a deviation of the pressure reading to 0.0 kPa (0 mmHg) at atmospheric pressure (gauge pressure: 0 kPa (0 mmHg)) (VIM 3.11)		03648
2804.	zeroquantity	according to T.17 of R 125:1998,	the quantity of liquid equivalent to a zero signal from the measurement transducer		01633
2805.	zero setting	according to 2.14 of R 16-2:2002,	procedure that corrects a deviation of the pressure reading to 0 kPa (0 mmHg) at atmospheric pressure (gauge pressure: 0 kPa (0 mmHg))		00334
2806.	zero setting device	according to T.2.7.2 of R 76-1:2006,	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		00919
2807.	zero setting device	according to T.2.10.8 of R 51-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		00611

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2808.	zero tracking device	according to T.2.10.9 of R 51-1:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		00616
2809.	zero-setting device	according to 0.2.10 of R 106-1:2011,	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		02560
2810.	zero-setting device	according to T.2.10.1 of R 134:2006,	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		03649
2811.	zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6 of R 50-1:2014,	device enabling the indication to be set to zero when there is no load on the load receptor	<i>Note:</i> Usually obtained over a whole number of revolutions of the empty conveyor belt.	03650
2812.	zero-setting device	according to T.2.4 of R 107-1:2007,	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		01333
2813.	zero-setting device	according to 3.3.4 of R 61-1:2017,	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		03651
2814.	zero-setting device	according to T.2.5 of R 136:2004,	device for setting the indication to zero		01895

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2815.	zero-setting device	according to 2.2.6 of R 150-1:2020,	device enabling the indication to be set to zero in absence of any mass passing along the force receptor		03652
2816.	zero-setting facility	according to 3.10 of R 99-1:2008,	facility to set the indication of the instrument to zero		02342
2817.	zero-setting means (of a gas analyzer)	according to 2.8 of R 144-1:2013,	means to set the indication of the gas analyzer to zero		02763
2818.	zero-setting means (of a gas analyzer)	according to 2.8 of R 143:2009,	means to set the indication of the gas analyzer to zero		02134
2819.	zero-tracking device	according to T.2.7.3 of R 76-:2006,	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		00924
2820.	zero-tracking device	according to 0.2.10.4 of R 106-1:2011,	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		02564
2821.	zero-tracking device	according to T.2.10.5 of R 134:2006,	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		03653
2822.	zero-tracking device	according to 3.3.4.5 of R 61-1:2017,	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		03654

	Term	Reference to OIML Recommendation (R) or Document (D)	Definition	Notes	ID
2823.	zero-tracking device	according to T.2.4.5 of R 107-1:2007,	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		01338

**Annex A****Figures and tables from OIML Recommendations****(Mandatory)**

OIML R 84:2003, Table 1.

Type of thermometer	Designation	Nominal values of relative resistance $W_{100}^1$	Tolerance class
Platinum	PRT	1.385	AA, A, B, C, D
	PRT	1.391	AA, A, B
Copper	CRT	1.426	B, C
	CRT	1.428	B, C
Nickel	NRT	1.617	C

Table 1 Designations, nominal values of relative resistance and tolerance classes of resistance thermometers.

OIML R 128:2000, Figure 1.

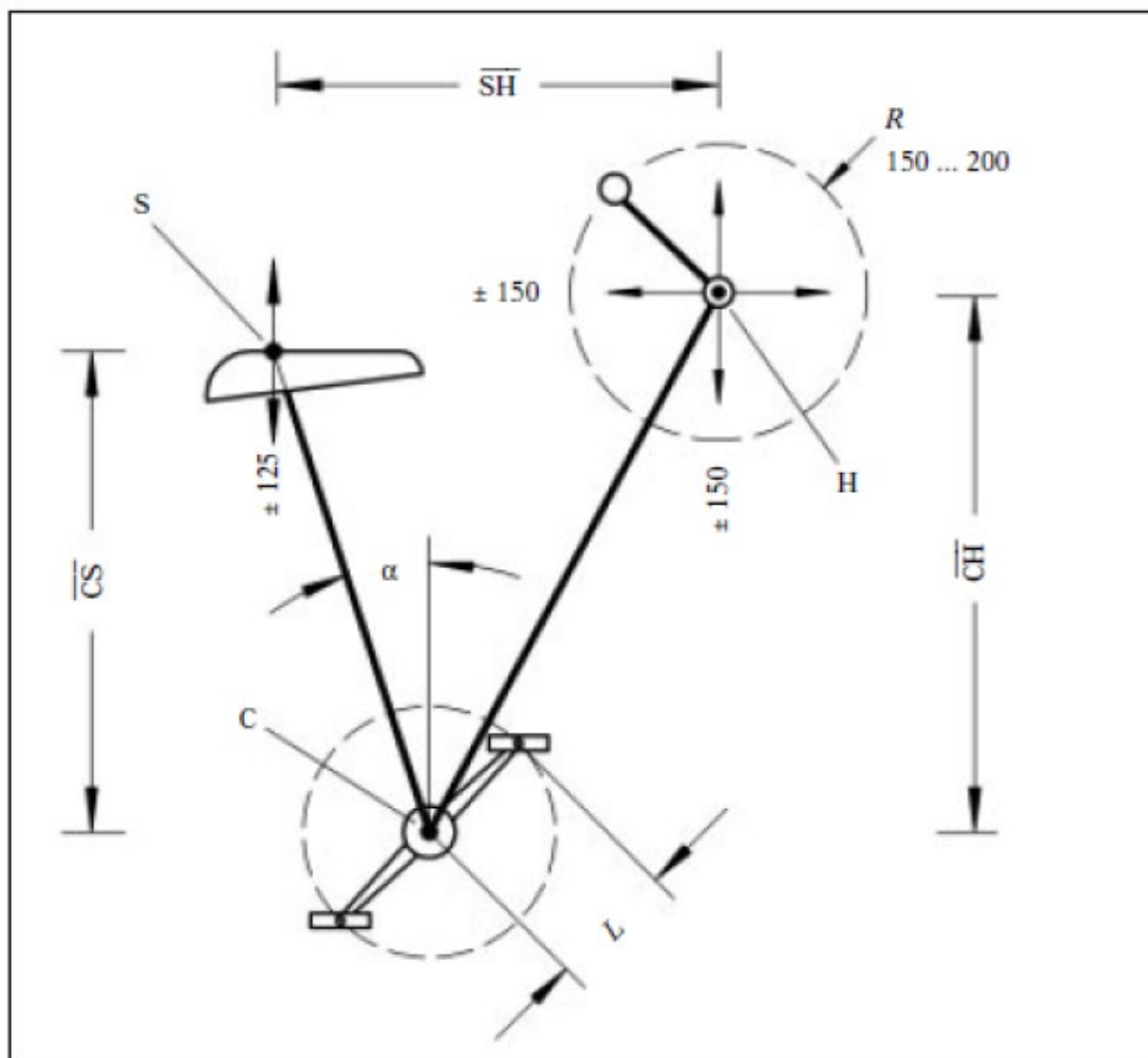


Fig. 1 Definition of basic saddle position S, basic handle position H and centre of foot crank bearing C (dimensions in mm).

OIML R 146-1:2016, Table 2.

Mean error of indication		Mean intrinsic error	
Measured quantity value	Reference quantity	Measured quantity value	Reference quantity
Mean of $P_{MB}$ indications under rated operating conditions	If CRM is used - $P_{MB}$ of CRM	Mean of $P_{MB}$ indications at reference conditions prior to test	If CRM is used - $P_{MB}$ of CRM

Table 2: Measured values for calculating the error shift exhibited by the instrument

OIML R 146-1:2016, Table 3.

Measurement error (error of indication)		Mean intrinsic error	
Measured quantity value	Reference quantity	Measured quantity value	Reference quantity
Single $P_{MB}$ indication during or after the disturbance	If CRM is used - $P_{MB}$ of CRM	Mean of $P_{MB}$ indications at reference conditions prior to test	If CRM is used - $P_{MB}$ of CRM

Table 3: Measured values for calculating the fault exhibited by the instrument during or after a disturbance

OIML R 80-1:2009, Figure 1.

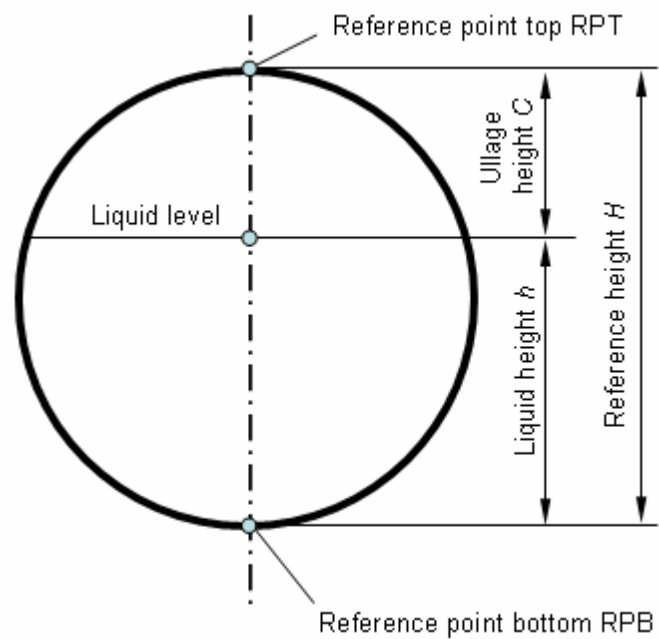


Fig. 1 Schematic view of a tank to determine 2.15 - 2.19



OIML R 91-1:2025, Figure 1.

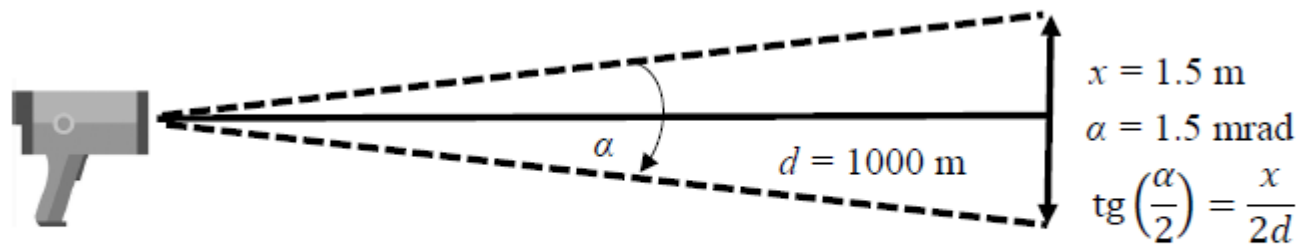


Figure 1 – Illustration of a beam width of 1.5 mrad or 1.5 m at a distance of 1000 m

OIML R 91-1:2025, Figure 2.

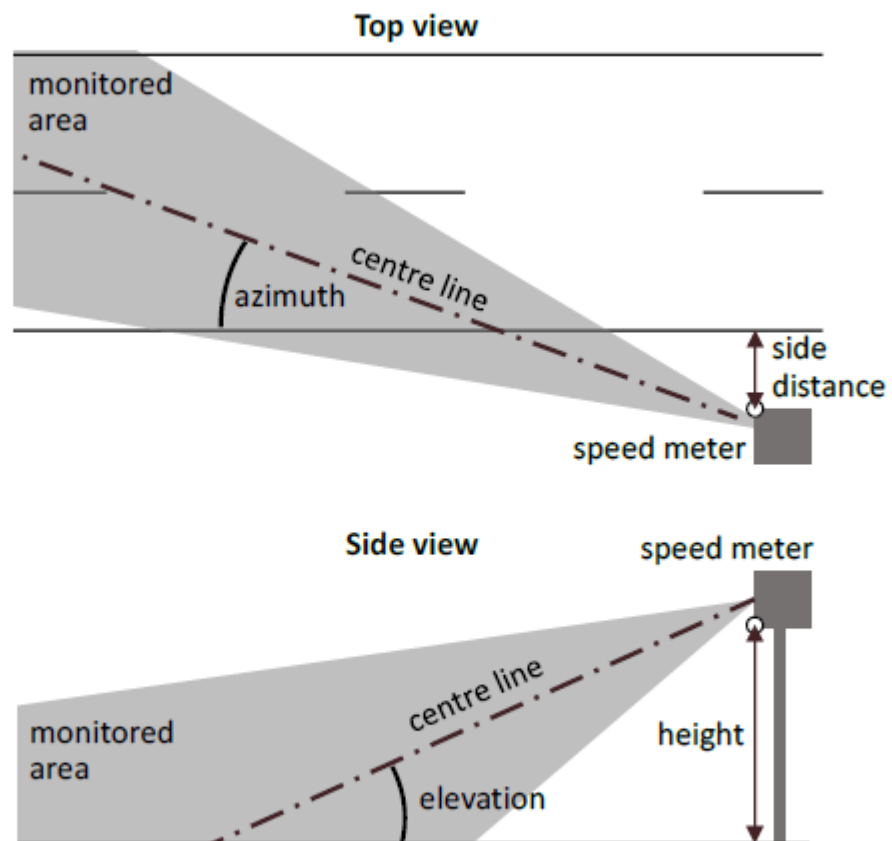


Figure 2 – Illustration of several alignment parameters of speed meters (azimuth, elevation, side distance and height)

OIML R 91-1:2025, Figure 3.

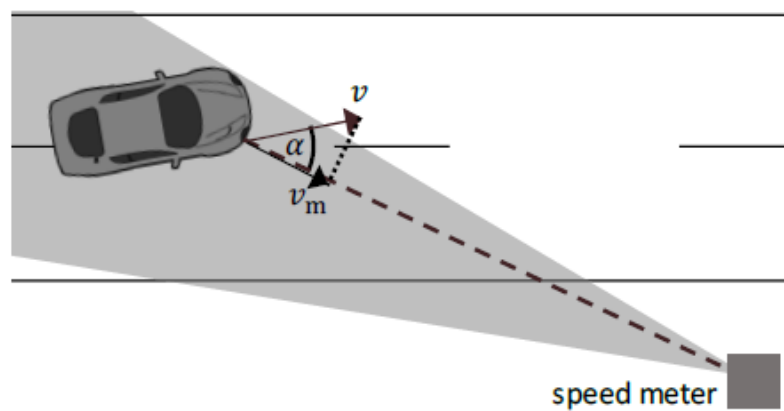


Figure 3 – Illustration of the horizontal component of the measurement angle  $\alpha$

OIML R 91-1:2025, Figure 4.

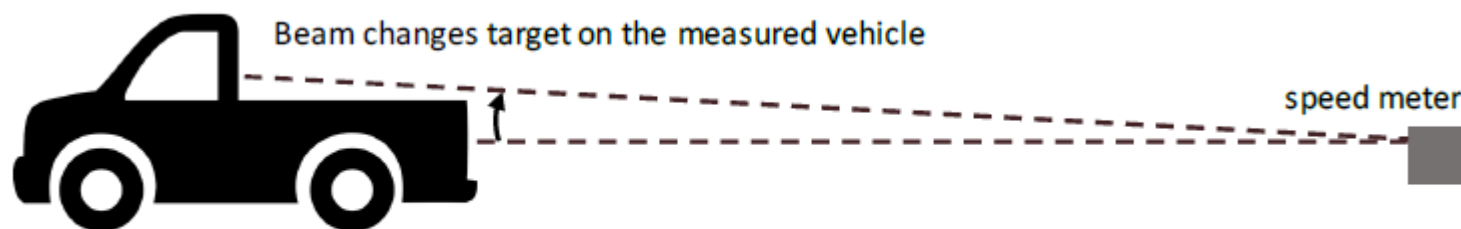


Figure 4 – Exemplary arrangement where a vehicle shape-related error could occur