



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Extracts from the
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 4, DIVISION 9

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FIELD REFERENCE MANUAL (2017)

Chapter 1
Tolerances and Specifications for
Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices

Part 5: NIST Handbook 44

Sections:

- 5.50. Fabric-Measuring Devices**
- 5.51. Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices**
- 5.52. Linear Measures**
- 5.53. Odometers**
- 5.54. Taximeters**
- 5.55. Timing Devices**
- 5.56. (a) and (b). Grain Moisture Meters [NOT INCLUDED]**
- 5.57. Near-Infrared Grain Analyzers [NOT INCLUDED]**
- 5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices**
- 5.59. Electronics Livestock, Meat, and Poultry
Evaluations Systems and/or Devices**



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

DISCLAIMER

This document represents the Division of Measurement Standards' field manual for enforcing regulations pertaining to weights and measures in California. This field manual is not to be considered as the official Code of Regulations, as published by Barclays Law Publishers.

NOTE: Language in Handbook 44 that is not adopted is annotated “[NOT ADOPTED]” in this document.

NOTE: Requirements that are different from, or in addition to, the requirements of Handbook 44 are included in the appropriate section this document. They are shaded, bordered, and numbered in the 4002 series to differentiate them from the Handbook 44 requirements.

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For information concerning the contents of this document, please contact the Division of Measurement Standards by e-mail at dms@cdfa.ca.gov.

NIST Handbook 44 (2017 Edition) - Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices as adopted by the 101st National Conference on Weights and Measures in July 2016 is available at:

www.nist.gov/pml/wmd/pubs/hb44.cfm

Table of Contents

Section 5.50. Fabric-Measuring Devices..... 5-1

A. Application 5-1

A.1. General.....5-1

A.2. Devices Used to Measure Other Similar Material in Sheet, Roll, or Bolt Form.5-1

A.3. Additional Code Requirements.5-1

S. Specifications..... 5-1

S.1. Units..... 5-1

S.2. Design of Indicating Elements.....5-1

S.2.1. Graduations.....5-1

S.2.2. Indicator.....5-2

S.2.3. Money-Value Computations.....5-2

S.2.4. Return to Zero.....5-2

S.3. Marking Requirements.....5-2

S.4. Design Accuracy.....5-2

N. Notes..... 5-3

N.1. Testing Medium.....5-3

T. Tolerances..... 5-3

T.1. Tolerance Values.....5-3

UR. User Requirements 5-3

UR.1. Installation Requirements.....5-3

UR.1.1. Installation.....5-3

UR.2. Use Requirements.....5-3

UR.2.1. Limitation of Use.....5-3

UR.2.2. Return of Indicating Elements to Zero.....5-3

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Section 5.50. Fabric-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies only to mechanisms and machines designed to indicate automatically (with or without value-computing capabilities) the length of fabric passed through the measuring elements.

A.2. Devices Used to Measure Other Similar Material in Sheet, Roll, or Bolt Form. – Insofar as they are clearly appropriate, the requirements and provisions of this code apply also to devices designed for the commercial measurement of other material similar to fabrics, in sheet, roll, or bolt form.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Fabric-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – A fabric-measuring device shall indicate lengths as follows:

- (a) For devices indicating in metric units, lengths shall be indicated in terms of 5 cm; 10 cm; 25 cm; or 50 cm and meters.

In addition, lengths may be indicated in terms of any or all of the following subdivisions: millimeters and centimeters.

- (b) For devices indicating in U.S. customary units, lengths shall be indicated in terms of $\frac{1}{8}$ yd; $\frac{1}{4}$ yd; or $\frac{1}{2}$ yd; and yards.

In addition, lengths may be indicated in terms of any or all of the following subdivisions: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd; $\frac{1}{16}$ yd; inches and feet.

Digital indicators may indicate values in decimal fractions.

(Amended 1977)

S.2. Design of Indicating Elements.

S.2.1. Graduations.

S.2.1.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.2.1.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.2.1.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval between graduations shall be at least 6 mm for cm graduations ($\frac{1}{4}$ in for $\frac{1}{8}$ yd graduations), and 3 mm for 20 cm graduations ($\frac{1}{8}$ in for 1 in graduations).

S.2.2. Indicator.

S.2.2.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.2.2.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.2.2.3. Width. – The index of an indicator shall not be wider than the narrowest graduations with which it is used, and shall in no case exceed 0.4 mm (0.015 in).

S.2.2.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.2.2.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.2.3. Money-Value Computations.

S.2.3.1. Full-Computing Type. – In this type, the money value at each of a series of unit prices shall be computed automatically for every length within the range of measurement of the fabric-measuring device. Value graduations shall be provided and shall be accurately positioned. The value of each graduated interval shall be 1 cent at all prices per yard of 30 cents and less, and shall not exceed 2 cents at higher prices per yard. Five-cent intervals may be represented in the two-cent range by special graduations, but these shall not be positioned in the clear intervals between graduations of the regular series.

S.2.3.2. Limited-Computing Type. – In this type, the money value at each of a series of unit prices shall be computed automatically only for lengths corresponding to a definite series of length graduations. There shall be no value graduations. At no position that the chart can assume shall two value figures at the same price per yard be completely and clearly exposed to view at one time. Money values shown shall be mathematically accurate, except that a fraction of less than ½ cent shall be dropped and the next higher cent shall be shown in the case of a fraction of ½ cent or more. One of the following requirements shall be met:

- (a) There shall be a money-value computation for each length graduation within the range of measurement of the device.
- (b) No money-value computation shall be exposed to view except at such times as the device shows a length indication for which a corresponding series of value indications is computed.
- (c) Each column or row of money-value computations shall be marked to show the length to which the computations correspond, the device shall be marked to show the character and limitations of the computations, and there shall be computations corresponding to at least 10 cm (1/8 yd) throughout the range of measurement of the device.

S.2.4. Return to Zero. – Primary indicating elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. Means shall be provided to prevent the return of the indicating elements beyond their correct zero positions.

S.3. Marking Requirements. – If a device will not accurately measure all fabrics, it shall be marked to indicate clearly its limitations.

S.4. Design Accuracy. – Indications of length and money value shall be accurate whether the values of the indications are being increased or decreased.

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Medium. – A fabric-measuring device shall be tested with a suitable testing tape approximately 7.62 cm (3 in) wide and with a graduated length of at least 11 m (12 yd), made from such material and having such surface finish as to provide dimensional stability and reduce slippage to the practicable minimum.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Fabric-Measuring Devices.

Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Fabric-Measuring Devices				
Indication of Device (yards)	Maintenance Tolerance		Acceptance Tolerance	
	On Under- registration (inches)	On Over- registration (inches)	On Under- registration (inches)	On Over- registration (inches)
2 or less	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{32}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{32}$
5	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
6	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
7 and 8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
9	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{16}$
10 and 11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
12 and 13	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$
14 and 15	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Over 15	Add $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per indicated yard	Add $\frac{1}{16}$ inch per indicated yard	Add $\frac{1}{16}$ inch per indicated yard	Add $\frac{1}{32}$ inch per indicated yard

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Installation. – A fabric-measuring device shall be securely supported and firmly fixed in position.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Limitation of Use. – A fabric-measuring device shall be used to measure only those fabrics that it was designed to measure, and in no case shall it be used to measure a fabric that a marking on the device indicates should not be measured.

UR.2.2. Return of Indicating Elements to Zero. – The primary indicating elements shall be returned to zero before each measurement.



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Table of Contents

Section 5.51. Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices.....	5-5
A. Application	5-5
A.1. General.....	5-5
A.2. Additional Code Requirements.....	5-5
S. Specifications.....	5-5
S.1. Units.....	5-5
S.2. Design of Indicating Elements.....	5-5
S.2.1. Graduations.....	5-5
S.2.2. Indicator.....	5-5
S.2.3. Zero Indication.....	5-5
S.3. Design of Measuring Elements.....	5-6
S.3.1. Sensitiveness.....	5-6
S.3.2. Slippage.....	5-6
S.3.3. Accessibility.....	5-6
S.4. Marking Requirements.....	5-6
S.4.1. Limitation of Use.....	5-6
S.4.2. Operating Instructions.....	5-6
S.4.3. Indications.....	5-6
S.5. Design Accuracy.....	5-6
N. Notes.....	5-6
N.1. Testing Medium.....	5-6
N.2. Minimum Test.....	5-6
T. Tolerances.....	5-6
T.1. Tolerance Values.....	5-6
UR. User Requirements.....	5-7
UR.1. Installation Requirements.....	5-7
UR.1.1. Installation.....	5-7
UR.2. Use Requirements.....	5-7
UR.2.1. Limitation of Use.....	5-7
UR.2.2. Return to Zero.....	5-7
UR.2.3. Operation of Device.....	5-7
UR.2.4. Cleanliness.....	5-7

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Section 5.51. Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to mechanisms and machines designed to indicate automatically the length of cordage, rope, wire, cable, or similar flexible material passed through the measuring elements.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Units. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall indicate lengths in terms of feet, yards, or meters, or combinations of units of the same measurement system, and shall have minimum increments with values that do not exceed the equivalent of 0.1 meter or 0.1 yard.

(Amended 1989)

S.2. Design of Indicating Elements.

S.2.1. Graduations.

S.2.1.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.2.1.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations, and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in), nor more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in), in width.

S.2.1.3. Clear Interval between Graduations. – The clear interval between graduations shall be at least as wide as the widest graduation, and in no case less than 0.8 mm (0.03 in).

S.2.2. Indicator.

S.2.2.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.2.2.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.2.2.3. Width. – The index of an indicator shall not be wider than the narrowest graduations with which it is used, and shall in no case exceed 0.4 mm (0.015 in).

S.2.2.4. Clearance. – The clearance between the index of an indicator and the graduations shall in no case be more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).

S.2.2.5. Parallax. – Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practicable minimum.

S.2.3. Zero Indication. – Primary indicating elements shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication.

S.3. Design of Measuring Elements.

S.3.1. Sensitiveness. – If the most sensitive element of the indicating system utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to a measurement of 30 cm (1 ft) shall be not less than 6 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in).

S.3.2. Slippage. – The measuring elements of a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be so designed and constructed as to reduce to the practicable minimum any slippage of material being measured and any lost motion in the measuring mechanism.

S.3.3. Accessibility. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be so constructed that the measuring elements are readily visible and accessible, without disassembly of any supporting frame or section of the main body, for purposes of cleaning or removing any foreign matter carried into the mechanism by the material being measured.

S.4. Marking Requirements.

S.4.1. Limitation of Use. – If a device will measure accurately only certain configurations, diameters, types, or varieties of materials, or with certain accessory equipment, all limitations shall be clearly and permanently stated on the device.

S.4.2. Operating Instructions. – Any necessary operating instructions shall be clearly stated on the device.

S.4.3. Indications. – Indicating elements shall be identified by suitable words or legends so that the values of the indications will be unmistakable.

S.5. Design Accuracy. – Indications of length shall be accurate whether the values of the indications are being increased or decreased.

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Medium. – Wherever feasible, a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be tested with a steel tape not less than 10 mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ in) in width and at least 15 m (50 ft) in length. When a device cannot be tested in this manner because of the design of the device, it shall be tested with a dimensionally stable material appropriately marked and compared at frequent periodic intervals with a steel tape in order to assure that any marked interval is not in error by more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the tolerance of the device at that particular interval.

(Amended 1981)

N.2. Minimum Test. – Tests shall be conducted at a minimum initial increment of 5 m (20 ft) and appropriate increments up to at least 15 m (50 ft).

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices.

Table 1. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices		
Indication of Device (feet)	Acceptance and Maintenance Tolerances	
	On Underregistration (inches)	On Overregistration (inches)
20	6	3
Over 20 to 30	8	4
Over 30 to 40	10	5
Over 40 to 50	12	6
Over 50	Add 2 inches per indicated 10 feet	Add 1 inch per indicated 10 feet

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Installation. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be securely supported and firmly fixed in position.

UR.2. Use Requirements.

UR.2.1. Limitation of Use. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be used to measure only those materials that it was designed to measure, and in no case shall it be used to measure a material that a marking on the device indicates should not be measured.

UR.2.2. Return to Zero. – The primary indicating elements of a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be returned to zero before each measurement.

UR.2.3. Operation of Device. – A wire- or cordage-measuring device shall not be operated in such a manner as to cause slippage or inaccurate measurement.

UR.2.4. Cleanliness. – The measuring elements of a wire- or cordage-measuring device shall be kept clean to prevent buildup of dirt and foreign material that would adversely affect the measuring capability of the device.

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Table of Contents

Section 5.52. Linear Measures 5-9

A. Application 5-9

 A.1. General.....5-9

 A.2. Additional Code Requirements.....5-9

S. Specifications..... 5-9

 S.1.M.Units.....5-9

 S.1. Units.....5-9

 S.2. Material.....5-9

 S.2.1. Flexible Tape.....5-9

 S.2.2. End Measure.....5-9

 S.3. Finish.....5-9

 S.4. Design.....5-9

 S.4.1. Rigid Measure.....5-9

 S.4.2. Folding Measure.....5-9

 S.5. Graduations.....5-10

 S.5.1. General.....5-10

 S.5.2. Width.....5-10

T. Tolerances..... 5-10

 T.1. For Measures Except Metal Tapes.....5-10

 T.2. For Metal Tapes.....5-10

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Section 5.52. Linear Measures

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to any linear measure or measure of length, whether flexible or inflexible, permanently installed or portable.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Linear Measures shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1.M. Units. – A linear measure may be in total length, and the total length may be subdivided in any or all of the following:

- (a) centimeters and tenths of the centimeter;
- (b) meters; and
- (c) multiples of meters.

A one-meter measure may be graduated, in addition, to show 0.1 m and multiples of 0.1 m subdivisions.

S.1. Units. – A linear measure may be in total length, and the total length may be subdivided in any or all of the following:

- (a) inches and binary submultiples of the inch;
- (b) feet;
- (c) yards and multiples of yards.

A 1-yard measure may be graduated, in addition, to show $\frac{1}{3}$ yd and $\frac{2}{3}$ yd subdivisions. A flexible tape may be graduated in tenths or hundredths of a foot, or both tenths and hundredths of a foot. (Any other subdivisions are allowable only on measures of special purposes and when required for such purposes.)

S.2. Material.

S.2.1. Flexible Tape. – A flexible tape shall be made of metal.

S.2.2. End Measure. – If an end measure is made of material softer than brass, the ends of the measure shall be protected by brass (or other metal at least equally hard) securely attached.

S.3. Finish. – Measures shall be smoothly finished.

S.4. Design.

S.4.1. Rigid Measure. – A rigid measure shall be straight.

S.4.2. Folding Measure. – A folding measure shall open to a definite stop, and when so opened shall be straight.

S.5. Graduations.

S.5.1. General. – Graduations shall be perpendicular to the edge of the measure.

S.5.2. Width. – The width of the graduations on any measure shall not exceed one-half the width of the smallest graduated interval on the measure, and in no case shall be wider than 0.75 mm (0.03 in).

(Amended 1982)

T. Tolerances

T.1. For Measures Except Metal Tapes. – Maintenance tolerances in excess and in deficiency for measures except metal tapes shall be as shown in Table 1. Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Linear Measures Except Metal Tapes. Acceptance tolerances shall be one-half the maintenance tolerances.

Table 1.	
Maintenance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Linear Measures Except Metal Tapes	
Nominal Interval from Zero	Tolerance
Feet	Inch
½ or less	1/64
1	1/32
2	1/16
3	3/32
4	1/8
5	5/32
6	3/16

T.2. For Metal Tapes. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances in excess and in deficiency for metal tapes shall be as shown in Table 2. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Metal Tapes. Tapes of 10 m (25 ft) or over shall be tested at a tension resulting from a load of 5 kg (10 lb). Tapes less than 10 m (25 ft) shall be tested at a tension resulting from a load of 2.5 kg (5 lb). However, flexible metal tapes of 10 m (25 ft) or less that are not normally used under tension shall be tested with no tension applied. All tapes shall be supported throughout on a horizontal flat surface whenever tested.

(Amended 1972)

Table 2.	
Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances, in Excess and in Deficiency, for Metal Tapes	
Nominal Interval from Zero	Tolerance
Feet	Inch
6 or less	1/32
7 to 30, inclusive	1/16
31 to 55, inclusive	1/8
56 to 80, inclusive	3/16
81 to 100, inclusive	¼



Table of Contents

Section 5.53. Odometers..... 5-11

A. Application 5-11

 A.1. General.....5-11

 A.2. Exceptions.....5-11

 A.3. Additional Code Requirements5-11

S. Specifications..... 5-11

 S.1. Design of Indicating Elements.....5-11

 S.1.1. General.....5-11

 S.1.2. Units.....5-11

 S.1.3. Minimum Indicated Value.5-11

 S.1.4. Advancement of Indicating Elements.5-11

 S.1.5. Readability.5-11

 S.1.6. Digital Indications and Representation.5-12

N. Notes..... 5-12

 N.1. Testing Procedures.....5-12

 N.1.1. Test Methods.....5-12

 N.1.2. Test Runs.5-12

 N.1.3. Test Conditions.5-12

T. Tolerances..... 5-13

 T.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration.5-13

 T.2. Tolerance Values.5-13

 T.2.1. Tolerances for Unloaded Trucks.....5-13

UR. User Requirements..... 5-13

 UR.1. Inflation of Vehicle Tires.....5-13

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Section 5.53. Odometers

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to odometers that are used or are to be used to determine the charges for rent or hire of passenger vehicles and trucks and buses. (When official examinations are undertaken on odometers that form the basis for the payment of fees or taxes to, or the preparation of reports for, governmental agencies, and in similar cases, the requirements of this code shall be applied insofar as they are applicable and appropriate to the conditions of such special uses.)

(Amended 1977)

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to taximeters (for which see Section 5.54. Code for Taximeters).

(Amended 1977)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Odometers shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating Elements.

S.1.1. General. – The primary indicating element of an odometer may be:

- (a) the distance-traveled portion of the “speedometer” assembly of a motor vehicle;
- (b) a special cable-driven distance-indicating device; or
- (c) a hub odometer attached to the hub of a wheel on a motor vehicle.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.2. Units. – An odometer shall indicate in terms of miles or kilometers.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.3. Minimum Indicated Value. – The value of the interval of indicated distance shall be:

- (a) for odometers indicating in kilometers, 0.1 km; or
- (b) for odometers indicating in miles, 0.1 mi.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.4. Advancement of Indicating Elements. – The most sensitive indicating elements of an odometer may advance continuously or intermittently; all other elements shall advance intermittently. Except when the indications are being returned to zero, the indications of an installed odometer shall be susceptible to advancement only by the rotation of the vehicle wheel or wheels.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.5. Readability. – Distance figures and their background shall be of sharply contrasting colors. Figures indicating tenth units shall be differentiated from other figures with different colors, or with a decimal point, or by other equally effective means. Except during the period of advance of any decade to the next higher indication, only one figure in each decade shall be exposed to view. Any protective covering intended to be transparent shall be in such condition that it can be made transparent by ordinary cleaning of its exposed surface.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.6. Digital Indications and Representation. – Digital indicating odometers (discontinuous registration) shall “round off” indications to the nearest minimum division or truncate indications to the lower minimum division.

(Added 1990)

N. Notes

N.1. Testing Procedures.

N.1.1. Test Methods. – To determine compliance with distance tolerances, a distance test of an odometer shall be conducted using one or more of the following test methods:

- (a) Road Test. – A road test consists of driving the vehicle over a precisely measured road course.
- (b) Fifth-Wheel Test. – A fifth-wheel test consists of driving the vehicle over any reasonable road course and determining the distance actually traveled through the use of a mechanism known as a “fifth wheel” that is attached to the vehicle and that independently measures and indicates the distance.
- (c) Simulated-Road Test. – A simulated-road test consists of determining the distance traveled by use of a roller device, or by computation from rolling circumference and wheel-turn data.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.2. Test Runs. – Not less than two test runs shall be conducted. Acceleration and deceleration shall be carefully controlled to avoid spinning or skidding the wheels.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.2.1. For Devices Indicating in Miles. – The test runs shall be 2 mi in length, shall start from, and finish at, a dead stop with a minimum of 80 % of the run between 30 mi/h and 45 mi/h.

(Added 1977)

N.1.2.2. For Devices Indicating in Kilometers. – The test runs shall be 3 km in length, shall start from, and finish at, a dead stop with a minimum of 80 % of the run between 50 km/h and 75 km/h.

(Added 1977)

N.1.3. Test Conditions.

N.1.3.1. Tire Stabilization. – Road tests or fifth-wheel tests shall be preceded by a run of at least 8 km or 5 mi, for the purpose of stabilizing tire pressures. Simulated road tests on a roller device shall be made at stable tire pressures.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.3.2. Tire Pressure. – At the completion of the test run or runs, the tires of the vehicle under test shall be checked to determine that the tire pressure is that operating tire pressure posted in the vehicle. If not, the tire pressure should be adjusted to the posted tire pressure and further tests may be conducted to determine the operating characteristics of the odometer.

(Amended 1977)



N.1.3.3. Vehicle Loading.

- (a) **Passenger Load.** – During the distance test of an odometer, the vehicle may carry two persons.
- (b) **Truck Cargo Load.** – Truck odometers shall be tested by one of the following methods:
 - (1) the truck is loaded with one-half of the maximum cargo load; or
 - (2) unloaded if unloaded test tolerances are applied.

(Amended 1977 and 1987)

T. Tolerances

T.1. To Underregistration and to Overregistration. – The tolerances hereinafter prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of overregistration.

T.2. Tolerance Values. – Except for unloaded trucks, maintenance and acceptance tolerances on odometers shall be 4 % of the interval under test.

(Amended 1977 and 1987)

T.2.1. Tolerances for Unloaded Trucks. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances on truck odometers shall be 5 % for underregistration and 3 % for overregistration of the interval under test.

(Added 1987)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Inflation of Vehicle Tires. – The operational tire pressure of passenger vehicle and truck tires shall be posted in the vehicle and tires shall be maintained at the posted pressure.

(Amended 1977)



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Table of Contents

Section 5.54. Taximeters15

A. Application15

A.1. General..... 15

A.2. Exceptions..... 15

A.3. Additional Code Requirements 15

S. Specifications.....15

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements..... 15

S.1.1. General..... 15

S.1.2. Advancement of Indicating Elements 15

S.1.3. Visibility of Indications. 15

S.1.4. Actuation of Fare-Indicating Mechanism. 16

S.1.5. Operating Condition..... 16

S.1.6. Fare Identification..... 17

S.1.7. Extras. 17

S.1.8. Protection of Indications. 17

(Amended 2015)..... 17

S.1.9. *Recorded Representation*. 17

S.1.10. *Non-fare Information*. 18

S.2. Basis of Fare Calculations. 18

S.2.1. Initial Time and Distance Intervals. 18

S.3. Design of Operating Control..... 18

S.3.1. Positions of Control. 18

S.3.2. Control for Extras Mechanism..... 19

S.4. Interference. 19

S.5. Provision for Security Seals..... 19

S.6. Power Interruption, Electronic Taximeters..... 19

S.7. Anti-Fraud Provisions, Electronic Taximeters..... 19

N. Notes.....20

N.1. Distance Tests 20

N.1.1. Test Methods..... 20

N.1.2. Test Procedures..... 20

N.1.3. Test Conditions. 20

N.2. Time Test 20

N.3. Interference Test. 20

T. Tolerances.....21

T.1. Tolerance Values. 21

T.1.1. On Distance Tests. 21

T.1.2. On Time Tests..... 21

T.1.3. On Interference Tests..... 21

UR. User Requirements21

UR.1. Inflation of Vehicle Tires..... 21

UR.2. Position and Illumination of Taximeter. 21

UR.3. Statement of Rates. 21



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Section 5.54. Taximeters

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to taximeters; that is, to devices that automatically calculates at a predetermined rate or rates and indicate the charge for hire of a vehicle.

A.2. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

(a) Odometers on vehicles that are rented on a distance basis (for which see Section 5.53. Code for Odometers).

(b) Devices that only display a flat rate or negotiated rate.

(Amended 1977 and 2016)

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Taximeters shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements.

S.1.1. General. – A taximeter shall be equipped with a primary indicating element.

(Amended 1988 and 2015)

S.1.1.1. Recording Elements. – *A receipt providing information as required in S.1.9. Recorded Representations shall be available from a taximeter or taximeter system through an integral or separate recording element for all transactions conducted.*

[Nonretroactive January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.2. Advancement of Indicating Elements. – Except when a taximeter is being cleared, the primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible of advancement only by the movement of the vehicle or by the time mechanism.

At the conclusion of a transaction (e.g., following the totalizing of all accrued charges and having a customer receipt made available), no other advancement of fare, extras, or other charges shall occur until the taximeter has been cleared.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2017]

Where permitted, a flat rate or negotiated rate shall be displayed in the “fare” indicating mechanism, provided that once a flat rate or negotiated rate is entered the fare may no longer be advanced by movement of the vehicle or the time mechanism.

(Amended 1988 and 2016)

S.1.3. Visibility of Indications. – The indications of fare, including extras, and the mode of operation, such as “time” or “hired,” shall be constantly displayed whenever the meter is in operation. All indications of passenger interest shall be easily read from a distance of 1.2 m (4 ft) under any condition of normal operation.

(Amended 1977, 1986, and 1988)

S.1.3.1. Minimum Height of Figures, Words, and Symbols. – The minimum height of the figures used to indicate the fare shall be 10 mm and for extras, 8 mm. The minimum height of the figures, words, or symbols used for other indications, including those used to identify or define, shall be 3.5 mm.

(Added 1986)

S.1.3.2. Lighting of Indications. – *Integral lighting shall be provided to illuminate the fare, extras, the rate or rate code, and the taximeter status (i.e., vacant, hired, and time off).*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989]

(Added 1988) (Amended 1990)

S.1.3.3. Passenger’s Indications. – *A supplementary indicating element installed in a taxi to provide information regarding the taxi service to the passenger, shall clearly display the current total of all charges incurred for the transaction. The accruing total of all charges must remain clearly visible on the passenger’s display (unless disabled by the passenger) at all times during the transaction.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.3.3.1. Additional Information. – *Additional information shall be displayed or made available through a passenger’s indicating element (as described in S.1.3.3. Passenger’s Indications) and shall be current and reflect any charges that have accrued. This additional information shall include:*

(a) an itemized account of all charges incurred including fare, extras, and other additional charges; and

(b) the rate(s) in use at which any fare is calculated.

Any additional information made available must not obscure the accruing total of charges for the taxi service. This additional information may be made accessible through clearly identified operational controls (e.g., keypad, button, menu, touch-screen).

[Non retroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.3.3.2. Fare and Extras Charges. – *The indication of fare and extras charges on a passenger’s indicating element shall agree with similar indications displayed on all other indicating elements in the system.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 2015)

S.1.4. Actuation of Fare-Indicating Mechanism. – When a taximeter designed to calculate fares upon the basis of a combination of distance traveled and time elapsed is operative with respect to fare indication, the fare-indicating mechanism shall be actuated by the distance mechanism whenever the vehicle is in motion at such a speed that the rate of distance revenue equals or exceeds the time rate, and may be actuated by the time mechanism whenever the vehicle speed is less than this and when the vehicle is not in motion. Means shall be provided for the vehicle operator to render the time mechanism either operative or inoperative with respect to the fare-indicating mechanism.

(Amended 1977)

S.1.5. Operating Condition.

S.1.5.1. General. – When a taximeter is cleared, the indication “Not Registering,” “Vacant,” or an equivalent expression shall be shown. Whenever a taximeter is set to register charges, it shall indicate

“Registering,” “Hired,” or an equivalent expression and the rate at which it is set shall be automatically indicated (Rate 1 or Rate A, for example).

(Amended 1988)

S.1.5.2. Time not Recording. – When a taximeter is set for fare registration with the time mechanism inoperative, it shall indicate “Time Not Recording” or an equivalent expression.

(Amended 1988)

S.1.6. Fare Identification. – Fare indications shall be identified by the word “Fare” or by an equivalent expression. Values shall be defined by suitable words or monetary signs.

S.1.7. Extras. – Extras shall be indicated as a separate item and shall not be included in the fare indication. They shall be identified by the word “Extras” or by an equivalent expression. Values shall be defined by suitable words or monetary signs. Means may be provided to totalize the fare and extras if the totalized amount returns to separate indications of fare and extras within 5 seconds or less.

(Amended 1988)

S.1.7.1. Nonuse of Extras. – If and when taximeter extras are prohibited by legal authority or are discontinued by a vehicle operator, the extras mechanisms shall be rendered inoperative or the extras indications shall be effectively obscured by permanent means.

S.1.8. Protection of Indications. – All indications of fare and extras shall be protected from unauthorized alteration or manipulation.

(Amended 2015)

S.1.9. Recorded Representation. – *A printed receipt issued from a taximeter, whether through an integral or separate recording element, shall include as a minimum, the following information when processed through the taximeter system:*

- (a) *date;*
- (b) *unique vehicle identification number, such as the medallion number, taxi number, vehicle identification number (VIN), permit number, or other identifying information as specified by the statutory authority;**
- (c) *start and end time of the trip;**
- (d) *distance traveled, maximum increment of 0.1 km (0.1 mi);**
- (e) *fare in \$;*
- (f) *each rate at which the fare was computed and the associated fare at that rate;**
- (g) *additional charges (in \$) where permitted such as extras, any surcharges, telecommunication charges, and taxes shall be identified and itemized;**

- (h) total charge for service in \$ (inclusive of fare, extras, and all additional charges);*
- (i) trip number, if available;** and
- (j) telephone number (or other contract information) for customer assistance.**

Note: When processed through the taximeter or taximeter system, any adjustments (in \$) to the total charge for service including discounts, credits, and tips shall also be included on the receipt.**

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1989] *[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2000]

**[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2016]

(Added 1988) (Amended 1999 and 2015)

S.1.9.1. Multiple Recorded Representations.

S.1.9.1.1. Duplicate Receipts. – A recording element may produce a duplicate receipt for the previous transaction provided the information printed is identical to the original with the exception of time issued. The duplicate receipt shall include the words “duplicate” or “copy.” The feature to print a duplicate receipt shall be deactivated at the time the meter is hired for the next fare.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2000]

(Added 1999)

S.1.10. Non-fare Information. – The fare and extras displays may be used to display auxiliary information provided the meter is in the vacant condition and such information is only displayed for 10 seconds, or less. If the information consists of a list of information, the list may be displayed one item after another, provided that each item is displayed for 10 seconds, or less.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]

(Added 2000)

S.2. Basis of Fare Calculations. – A taximeter shall calculate fares only upon the basis of:

- (a) distance traveled;
- (b) time elapsed; or
- (c) a combination of distance traveled and time elapsed.

A taximeter may utilize more than one rate to calculate the fare during a trip. Any change in the applied rate must occur at the completion of the current interval.

(Amended 1977 and 2016)

S.2.1. Initial Time and Distance Intervals. – The time and distance intervals of a taximeter shall be directly proportional as expressed in the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Seconds of Initial Time Interval}}{\text{Seconds per Non – Initial Time Interval}} = \frac{\text{Distance of Initial Mileage Interval}}{\text{Distance per Non – Initial Mileage Interval}}$$

(Added 1990)

S.3. Design of Operating Control.

S.3.1. Positions of Control. – The several positions of the operating controls shall be clearly defined and shall be so constructed that accidental or inadvertent changing of the operating condition of the taximeter is improbable. Movement of the operating controls to an operating position immediately following movement to the cleared position shall be delayed enough to permit the taximeter to come to a complete rest in the cleared position.

(Amended 1988)

S.3.2. Control for Extras Mechanism. – The knob, handle, or other means provided to actuate the extras mechanism shall be inoperable whenever the taximeter is cleared.

S.4. Interference. – The design of a taximeter shall be such that there will be no interference between the time and the distance portions of the mechanism device at any speed of operation.

(Amended 1977 and 1988)

S.5. Provision for Security Seals. – Adequate provision shall be made to provide security for a taximeter. Security may be provided either by:

- (a) Affixing security seals to the taximeter and to all other components required for service operation of a complete installation on a vehicle, so that no adjustments, alterations, or replacements affecting accuracy or indications of the device or the assembly can be made without mutilating the seal or seals; or
- (b) Using a combination of security seals described in paragraph (a) and, in the case of a component that may be removed from a vehicle (e.g., slide mounting the taximeter), providing a physical or electronic link between components affecting accuracy or indications of the device to ensure that its performance is not affected and operation is permitted only with those components having the same unique properties.

The sealing means shall be such that it is not necessary to disassemble or remove any part of the device or of the vehicle to apply or inspect the seals.

(Amended 1988 and 2000)

S.6. Power Interruption, Electronic Taximeters.

- (a) After a power interruption of 3 seconds or less, the fare and extras indications shall return to the previously displayed indications and may be susceptible to advancement without the taximeter being cleared.
- (b) After a power interruption exceeding 3 seconds, the fare and extras indications shall return to the previously displayed indications and shall not be susceptible to advancement until the taximeter is cleared.

*After restoration of power following an interruption exceeding 3 seconds, the previously displayed fare shall be displayed for a maximum of 1 minute at which time the fare shall automatically clear and the taximeter shall return to the vacant condition.**

*[*Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2002]*

(Added 1988) (Amended 1989, 1990, and 2000)

S.7. Anti-Fraud Provisions, Electronic Taximeters. – An electronic taximeter may have provisions to detect and eliminate distance input that is inconsistent with output of the vehicle’s distance sensor. When a taximeter equipped with this feature detects input inconsistent with the distance sensor:

- (a) The meter shall either filter out the inconsistent distance input signals or cease to increment fare based on distance until the distance input signal returns to normal. If the meter ceases to increment fare based on distance, the taximeter may continue to increment fare based on elapsed time;
- (b) The taximeter shall provide a visible or audible signal that inconsistent input signals are being detected; and
- (c) The taximeter shall record the occurrence in an event logger. The event logger shall include an event counter (000 to 999), the date, and the time of at least the last 1000 occurrences.

(Added 2001)

N. Notes

N.1. Distance Tests.

N.1.1. Test Methods. – To determine compliance with distance tolerances, a distance test of a taximeter shall be conducted utilizing one or more of the following test methods:

- (a) **Road Test.** – A road test consists of driving the vehicle over a precisely measured road course.
- (b) **Fifth-Wheel Test.** – A fifth-wheel test consists of driving the vehicle over any reasonable road course and determining the distance actually traveled through the use of a mechanism known as a “fifth wheel” that is attached to the vehicle and that independently measures and indicates the distance.
- (c) **Simulated-Road Test.** – A simulated road test consists of determining the distance traveled by use of a roller device, or by computation from rolling circumference and wheel-turn data.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.2. Test Procedures. – The distance test of a taximeter, whether a road test, a simulated-road test, or a fifth-wheel test, shall include at least duplicate runs of sufficient length to cover at least the third money drop or 1 mi, whichever is greater, and shall be at a speed approximating the average speed traveled by the vehicle in normal service. In the case of metric-calibrated taximeters, the test should cover at least the third money drop or 2 km, whichever is greater.

(Amended 1977)

N.1.3. Test Conditions.

N.1.3.1. Vehicle Lading. – During the distance test of a taximeter, the vehicle shall carry two persons, or in the case of a simulated-road test, 70 kg or 150 lb of test weights may be substituted in lieu of the second person.

N.1.3.2. Tire Pressure. – At the completion of test run or runs, the tires of the vehicle under test shall be checked to determine that the tire pressure is that operating tire pressure posted in the vehicle. If not, the tire pressure should be adjusted to the posted tire pressure and further tests may be conducted to determine the operating characteristics of the taximeter.

(Amended 1977)

N.2. Time Test. – If a taximeter is equipped with a timing device through which charges are made for time intervals, the timer shall be tested at the initial interval, four separate subsequent intervals, and an average time test of at least four consecutive subsequent time intervals.

(Amended 1988)

N.3. Interference Test. – If a taximeter is equipped with a timing device through which charges are made for time intervals, a test shall be conducted to determine whether there is interference between the time and distance elements. During the interference test, the vehicle’s operating speed shall be 3 km/h or 4 km/h, or 2 mi/h or 3 mi/h faster than the speed at which the basic distance rate equals the basic time rate. The basic rate per hour divided by the basic rate per mile is the speed (km/h or mi/h) at which the basic time rate and basic distance rate are equal.

(Amended 1988)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values.

T.1.1. On Distance Tests. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances for taximeters shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 1 % of the interval under test.
- (b) On Underregistration: 4 % of the interval under test, with an added tolerance of 30 m or 100 ft whenever the initial interval is included in the interval under test.

T.1.2. On Time Tests.

T.1.2.1. On Individual Time Intervals. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances on individual time intervals shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 3 seconds per minute (5 %).
- (b) On Underregistration: 9 seconds per minute (15 %) on the initial interval, and 6 seconds per minute (10 %) on subsequent intervals.

T.1.2.2. On Average Time Interval Computed After the Initial Interval. – Except for the initial interval, maintenance and acceptance tolerances on the average time interval shall be as follows:

- (a) On Overregistration: 0.2 second per minute (0.33 %).
 - (b) On Underregistration: 3 seconds per minute (5 %).
- (Amended 1991)

T.1.3. On Interference Tests.

T.1.3.1. The registration of a taximeter in the “time on” position shall agree within 1 % of its performance in the “time off” position.

(Added 1988)

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Inflation of Vehicle Tires. – The operational tire pressure of passenger vehicles and truck tires shall be posted in the vehicle and shall be maintained at the posted pressure.

(Amended 1977)

UR.2. Position and Illumination of Taximeter. – A taximeter shall be so positioned and illuminated that its indications, operational markings, and controls of passenger interest can be conveniently read by a passenger seated in the back seat of the vehicle.

(Amended 1985 and 1986)

UR.3. Statement of Rates. – The distance and time rates for which a taximeter is set, including the initial distance interval and the initial time interval, the local tax rate, and the schedule of extras when an extras indication is provided shall be conspicuously displayed inside the front and rear passenger compartments. The words “Rate,” “Rates,” or “Rates of Fare” shall precede the rate statement. The rate statement shall be fully informative, self-explanatory, and readily understandable by the ordinary passenger, and shall either be of a permanent character or be protected by glass or other suitable transparent material.

(Amended 1977, 1988, 1990, and 1999)

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Table of Contents

Section 5.55. Timing Devices 5-23

A. Application 5-23

A.1. General.....5-23

A.2. Additional Code Requirements.....5-23

S. Specifications..... 5-23

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.5-23

S.1.1. Primary Elements.....5-23

S.1.2. Graduations.....5-24

S.1.3. Indicators.....5-24

S.1.4. Recorded Representations.....5-24

S.2. Marking Requirements, Operating Instructions.....5-25

S.3. Interference.....5-25

S.4. Provisions for Sealing.....5-25

S.5. Power Interruption.....5-25

S.5.1. Transaction Termination.....5-25

S.5.2. User Information.....5-25

N. Notes..... 5-26

N.1. Test Method.....5-26

N.2. Broadcast Times and Frequencies.....5-26

N.3. Interference Tests, EVSE.....5-26

T. Tolerances..... 5-26

T.1. Tolerance Values.....5-26

T.1.1. For Timing Devices Other Than Those Specified in T.1.2. For Time Clocks and Time
Recorders and T.1.3. On Parking Meters.....5-26

T.1.2. For Time Clocks and Time Recorders.....5-27

T.1.3. On Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges for Parking.....5-27

T.2. Tests Involving Digital Indications or Representations.....5-27

UR. User Requirements 5-27

UR.1. Statement of Rates.....5-27

UR.2. Time Representations.....5-27

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Section 5.55. Timing Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to devices used to measure time during which services are being dispensed (such as vehicle parking, laundry drying, and car washing). This code also applies to Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) when used to assess charges for time-based services in addition to those charged for electrical energy.

(Amended 2015)

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Timing Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Primary Elements.

S.1.1.1. General. – A timing device shall be equipped with a primary indicating element, and may also be equipped with a primary recording element. A timing device incorporated into an Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment system for use in assessing charges for timing separate from charges for electrical energy shall be equipped with the capability to provide a recorded representation of the transaction through a built-in or separate recording element. A readily observable in-service light or other equally effective means that automatically indicates when laundry driers, vacuum cleaners, and car washes are in operation shall be deemed an appropriate primary indicating element.

(Amended 1979 and 2015)

S.1.1.2. Units. – A timing device shall indicate and record, if the device is equipped to record, the time in terms of minutes for time intervals of 60 minutes or less and in hours and minutes for time intervals greater than 60 minutes.

S.1.1.3. Value of Smallest Unit. – The value of the smallest unit of indicated time and recorded time, if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:

- (a) one-half hour on parking meters indicating time in excess of two hours;
- (b) six minutes on parking meters indicating time in excess of one but not greater than two hours; or
- (c) five minutes on all other devices, except those equipped with an in-service light.

(Amended 1975)

S.1.1.4. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. – Primary indicating and recording elements shall be susceptible to advancement only during the mechanical operation of the device, except that clocks may be equipped to manually reset the time.

S.1.1.5. Operation of In-Service Indicator Light. – For devices equipped with an in-service indicator light, the indicator shall be operative only during the time the device is in operation.

(Amended 2015)

S.1.1.6. Discontinuous Indicating Parking Meters. – An indication of the time purchased shall be provided at the time the meter is activated in units of no more than one minute for times less than one hour

and not more than two minutes for times of one hour or more. Convenient means shall be provided to indicate to the purchaser the unexpired time.

(Added 1975) (Amended 1976)

S.1.2. Graduations.

S.1.2.1. Length. – Graduations shall be so varied in length that they may be conveniently read.

S.1.2.2. Width. – In any series of graduations, the width of a graduation shall in no case be greater than the width of the minimum clear interval between graduations and the width of main graduations shall be not more than 50 % greater than the width of subordinate graduations. Graduations shall in no case be less than 0.2 mm (0.008 in) in width.

S.1.2.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. – The clear interval shall be not less than 0.75 mm (0.03 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:

- (a) along the line of relative movement between the graduations at the end of the indicator; or
- (b) if the indicator is continuous, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.

S.1.3. Indicators.

S.1.3.1. Symmetry. – The index of an indicator shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations, at least throughout that portion of its length associated with the graduations.

S.1.3.2. Length. – The index of an indicator shall reach to the finest graduations with which it is used, unless the indicator and the graduations are in the same plane, in which case the distance between the end of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).

S.1.3.3. Width. – The width of the index of an indicator in relation to the series of graduations with which it is used shall be not greater than:

- (a) the width of the widest graduation; and
- (b) the width of the minimum clear interval between the graduations.

S.1.3.4. Parallax. – Parallax effect shall be reduced to a practicable minimum.

S.1.4. Recorded Representations.

S.1.4.1. Recorded Representations, Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Timing Devices. – A timing device incorporated into an EVSE for use in assessing charges for timing separate from charges for electrical energy shall issue a recorded representation itemizing the charges for these services as defined in Section 3.40. Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems.

(Added 2015)

S.1.4.1.1. Duplicate Receipts. – Duplicate receipts are permissible, provided the word “duplicate” or “copy” is included on the receipt.

(Added 2015)

S.1.4.2. Recorded Representations, All Other Timing Devices. – A printed ticket issued or stamped by a timing device shall have printed clearly thereon:

- (a) the time and day when the service ends and the time and day when the service begins, except that a self-service money-operated device that clearly displays the time of day need not record the time and day when the service begins; or
- (b) the time interval purchased, and the time and day that the service either begins or ends.

(Added 2015)

(Amended 1983 and 2015)

S.2. Marking Requirements, Operating Instructions. – Operating instructions shall be clearly stated on the device.

S.3. Interference. – The design of the EVSE shall be such that there will be no interference between the time and electrical energy measurement elements of the system.

(Added 2015)

S.4. Provisions for Sealing. – Adequate provisions shall be made to provide security for the timing element.

(Added 2015)

S.5. Power Interruption. – In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction (i.e., delivery is complete and payment is settled) in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable through one of the means listed below or the transaction shall be terminated without any charge for the electrical energy transfer to the vehicle:

- (a) at the EVSE;
- (b) at the console, if the console is accessible to the customer;
- (c) via on site Internet access; or
- (d) through toll-free phone access.

For EVSEs in parking areas where vehicles are commonly left for extended periods, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss shall be determinable through one of the above means for at least eight hours.

(Added 2015)

S.5.1. Transaction Termination. – In the event of a power loss, either:

- (a) the transaction shall terminate at the time of the power loss; or
- (b) the EVSE may continue charging without additional authorization if the EVSE is able to determine it is connected to the same vehicle before and after the supply power outage.

In either case, there must be a clear indication on the receipt provided to the customer of the interruption, including the date and time of the interruption along with other information required under S.1.4.2. Recorded Representations, All Other Timing Devices.

(Added 2015)

S.5.2. User Information. – The EVSE memory, or equipment on the network supporting the EVSE, shall retain information on the quantity of time and the sales price totals during a power loss.

(Added 2015)

N. Notes

N.1. Test Method. – A timing device shall be tested with a timepiece with an error of not greater than plus or minus 15 seconds per 24-hour period. In the test of timing devices with a nominal capacity of 1 hour or less, stopwatches with a minimum division of not greater than one-fifth second shall be used. In the test of timing devices with a nominal capacity of more than one hour, the value of the minimum division on the timepiece shall be not greater than one second. Time pieces and stopwatches shall be calibrated with standard time signals as described in National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 432, NIST Time and Frequency Dissemination Services, or any superseding publication.

(Amended 1978)

N.2. Broadcast Times and Frequencies. – Time and frequency standards are broadcast by the stations listed in Table N.2. Broadcast Times and Frequencies.

Table N.2.* Broadcast Times and Frequencies			
Station	Location, Latitude, Longitude	Frequency (MHz)	Times of Transmission (UTC)
WWV	Fort Collins, Colorado 40E41' N 105E02' W	2.5	Continuous
		5.0	
		10.0	
		15.0	
		20.0	
WWVH	Kauai, Hawaii 21E59' N 159E46' W	2.5	Continuous
		5.0	
		10.0	
		15.0	
CHU	Ottawa, Canada 45E18' N 75E45' W	3.330	Continuous
		7.335	
		14.670	
		14.670	
		14.670	

*From NIST Special Publication 559, “Time and Frequency Users’ Manual,” 1990.

(Added 1988)

N.3. Interference Tests, EVSE. – On an EVSE equipped with a timing device used to calculate time-based charges in addition to any charges assessed for electrical energy, a test shall be conducted to ensure that there is no interference between time and electrical energy measuring elements.

(Added 2015)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerance Values. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances for timing devices shall be as follows:

T.1.1. For Timing Devices Other Than Those Specified in T.1.2. For Time Clocks and Time Recorders and T.1.3. On Parking Meters. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances shall be:

(a) On Overregistration: five seconds for any time interval of one minute or more; and
(Amended 1986)

(b) On Underregistration: six seconds per indicated minute.
(Amended 1975)

T.1.2. For Time Clocks and Time Recorders. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances on over-registration and underregistration shall be three seconds per hour, but not to exceed one minute per day.
(Amended 1975)

T.1.3. On Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges for Parking. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerances are shown in Table T.1.3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges For Parking.
(Amended 2015)

Table T.1.3. Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances for Parking Meters and Other Timing Devices Used to Assess Charges for Parking		
Maintenance and Acceptance Tolerances		
Nominal Time Capacity	On Overregistration	On Underregistration
30 minutes or less	No tolerance	10 seconds per minute, but not less than 2 minutes
Over 30 minutes to and including 1 hour	No tolerance	5 minutes plus 4 seconds per minute over 30 minutes
Over 1 hour	No tolerance	7 minutes plus 2 minutes per hour over 1 hour

(Amended 2015)

T.2. Tests Involving Digital Indications or Representations. – To the tolerances that would otherwise be applied, there shall be added an amount equal to one-half the minimum value that can be indicated or recorded.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Statement of Rates. – The following information shall be clearly, prominently, and conspicuously displayed:

- (a) the price in terms of money per unit or units of time for the service dispensed; and
- (b) for a timing device other than an EVSE, the number of coins the device will accept and be activated by at one time.

(Amended 1976 and 2015)

UR.2. Time Representations. – Any time representation shall be within plus or minus two minutes of the correct time in effect in the area, except on an individual clock used only for “time out”; in addition, the time indication of the “time-out” clock shall be the same as or less than that of the “time-in” clock.

(Amended 1975)

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Table of Contents

Section 5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices29

A. Application29

A.1. General..... 29

A.2. Other Devices Designed to Make Multiple Measurement Automatically to Determine a Volume. 29

A.3. Additional Code Requirements..... 29

A.4. Exceptions..... 29

A.5. Type Evaluation..... 29

S. Specifications.....29

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations. 29

S.1.1. Zero or Ready Indication. 29

S.1.2. Digital Indications..... 29

S.1.3. Negative Values..... 30

S.1.4. Dimensions Indication..... 30

S.1.5. Value of Dimension/Volume Division Units..... 30

S.1.6. Customer Indications and Recorded Representations..... 30

S.1.7. Minimum Lengths..... 31

S.1.8. Indications Below Minimum and Above Maximum..... 31

S.1.9. Operating Temperature..... 32

S.1.10. Adjustable Components..... 32

S.1.11. Provision for Sealing..... 32

S.2. Design of Zero and Tare..... 32

S.2.1. Zero or Ready Adjustment..... 32

S.2.2. Tare..... 33

S.3. Systems with Two or More Measuring Elements..... 33

S.4. Marking Requirements..... 34

S.4.1. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices, Main Elements, and Components of Measuring Devices..... 34

S.4.2. Location of Marking Information..... 35

N. Notes.....35

N.1. Test Procedures..... 35

N.1.1. General..... 35

N.1.2. Position Test..... 35

N.1.3. Disturbance Tests, Field Evaluation..... 35

N.1.4. Test Object Size..... 36

N.1.5. Digital Zero Stability..... 36

T. Tolerances.....36

T.1. Design..... 36

T.2. Tolerance Application..... 36

T.2.1. Type Evaluation..... 36

T.2.2. Subsequent Verification..... 36

T.2.3. Multi-interval (Variable Division-Value) Devices..... 36

T.2.4. Mixed-Interval Devices..... 36

T.3. Tolerance Values..... 36

T.4. Position Tests..... 36

T.5. Influence Factors..... 37

T.5.1. Temperature..... 37

T.5.2. Power Supply Voltage..... 37

5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices Handbook 44 – 2017

- T.6. Disturbances, Field Evaluation. 37
- UR. User Requirements37**
- UR.1. Selection Requirements. 37
 - UR.1.1. Value of the Indicated and Recorded Division. 37
- UR.2. Installation Requirements. 37
 - UR.2.1. Supports. 37
 - UR.2.2. Foundation, Supports, and Clearance..... 38
 - UR.2.3. Protection from Environmental Factors. 38
- UR.3. Use Requirements. 38
 - UR.3.1. Minimum and Maximum Measuring Ranges. 38
 - UR.3.2. Special Designs..... 38
 - UR.3.3. Object Placement. 38
- UR.4. Maintenance Requirements..... 38
 - UR.4.1. Zero or Ready Condition. 38
 - UR.4.2. Level Condition. 38
 - UR.4.3. Device Modification. 38
- UR.5. Customer Information Provided..... 38

Section 5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to dimension and volume measuring devices used for determining the dimensions and/or volume of objects for the purpose of calculating freight, storage, or postal charges based on the dimensions and/or volume occupied by the object. A multiple dimension measuring device:

(a) is generally used to measure hexahedron-shaped objects; and
(Added 2008)

(b) may be used to measure irregularly-shaped objects.
(Added 2008)

(Amended 2008)

A.2. Other Devices Designed to Make Multiple Measurement Automatically to Determine a Volume. – Insofar as they are clearly applicable, the provisions of this code apply also to devices designed to make multiple measurements automatically to determine a volume for other applications as defined by Section 1.10. General Code paragraph G-A.1. Commercial and Law-Enforcement Equipment.

A.3. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.4. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to:

(a) devices designed to indicate automatically (with or without value-computing capabilities) the length of fabric passed through the measuring elements (also see Section 5.50. for Fabric-Measuring Devices);

(b) devices designed to indicate automatically the length of cordage, rope, wire, cable, or similar flexible material passed through the measuring elements (also see Section 5.51. for Wire- and Cordage-Measuring Devices);
or

(c) any linear measure, measure of length, or devices used to measure individual dimensions for the purpose of assessing a charge per unit of measurement of the individual dimension (also see Section 5.52. for Linear Measures).

A.5. Type Evaluation. – The National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) will accept for type evaluation only those devices that comply with all requirements of this code.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design of Indicating and Recording Elements and of Recorded Representations.

S.1.1. Zero or Ready Indication.

(a) Provision shall be made to indicate or record either a zero or ready condition.

(b) A zero or ready condition may be indicated by other than a continuous digital zero indication, provided that an effective automatic means is provided to inhibit a measuring operation when the device is in an out-of-zero or non-ready condition.

S.1.2. Digital Indications. – Indicated and recorded values shall be presented digitally.

S.1.3. Negative Values. – Except when in the tare mode, negative values shall not be indicated or recorded.

S.1.4. Dimensions Indication. – If in normal operation the device indicates or records only volume, a testing mode shall be provided to indicate dimensions for all objects measured.

S.1.5. Value of Dimension/Volume Division Units. – The value of a device division “d” expressed in a unit of dimension shall be presented in a decimal format. The value of “d” for each measurement axis shall be in the same unit of measure and expressed as:

- (a) 1, 2, or 5;
- (b) a decimal multiple or submultiple of 1, 2, or 5; or
- (c) a binary submultiple of a specific U.S. customary unit of measure.

Examples: Device divisions may be 0.01, 0.02, 0.05; 0.1, 0.2, or 0.5; 1, 2, or 5; 10, 20, 50, or 100; 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.0625, etc.

S.1.5.1. For Indirect Sales. – In addition to the values specified in S.1.5. Value of Dimension/Volume Division Units, the value of the division may be 0.3 inch and 0.4 inch.

S.1.5.2. Devices Capable of Measuring Irregularly-Shaped Objects. – For devices capable of measuring irregularly shaped objects, the value of the division size (d) shall be the same for the length axis (x) and the width axis (y) and may be different for the height axis (z), provided that electronic rotation of the object to determine the smallest hexahedron is calculated in only a two-dimension horizontal plane, retaining the stable side plane as the bottom of the hexahedron.

(Added 2008)

S.1.6. Customer Indications and Recorded Representations. – Multiple dimension measuring devices or systems must provide information as specified in Table S.1.6. Required Information to be Provided by Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems. As a minimum, all devices or systems must be able to meet either column I or column II in Table S.1.6. Required Information to be Provided by Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems.

(Amended 2004)

Table S.1.6. Required Information to be Provided by Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems				
Information	Column I¹	Column II¹		Column III
	Provided by device	Provided by invoice or other means		Provided by invoice or other means as specified in contractual agreement
		Customer present	Customer not present	
1. Device identification ²	D or P	P	P	P or A
2. Error message (when applicable)	D or P	P	N/A	N/A
3. Hexahedron dimensions ³	D or P	P	P	P or A
4. Hexahedron volume (if used) ³	D or P	P	P	P or A
5. Actual weight (if used) ³	D or P	P	P	P or A
6. Tare (if used) ³	D or P	N/A	N/A	N/A
7. Hexahedron measurement statement ⁴	D or P or M	P	P	P or G
<p>A = AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST BY CUSTOMER⁵ D = DISPLAYED G = PUBLISHED GUIDELINES OR CONTRACTS M = MARKED N/A = NOT APPLICABLE P = PRINTED or RECORDED IN A MEMORY DEVICE and AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST BY CUSTOMER⁵</p> <p>Notes: ¹ As a minimum all devices or systems must be able to meet either column I or column II. ² This is only required in systems where more than one device or measuring element is being used. ³ Some devices or systems may not utilize all of these values; however as a minimum either hexahedron dimensions or hexahedron volume must be displayed or printed. ⁴ This is an explanation that the dimensions and/or volume shown are those of the smallest hexahedron in which the object that was measured may be enclosed rather than those of the object itself. ⁵ The information “available upon request by customer” shall be retained by the party having issued the invoice for at least 30 calendar days after the date of invoicing.</p>				

(Amended 2004)

S.1.7. Minimum Lengths. – Except for entries of tare, the minimum length to be measured by a device is 12 divisions. The manufacturer may specify a longer minimum length.

S.1.8. Indications Below Minimum and Above Maximum. – When objects are smaller than the minimum dimensions identified in paragraph S.1.7. Minimum Lengths or larger than any of the maximum dimensions plus 9 d, and/or maximum volume marked on the device plus 9 d, or when a combination of dimensions for the object being measured exceeds the measurement capability of the device, the indicating or recording element shall either:

5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices

- (a) not indicate or record any usable values; or
- (b) identify the indicated or recorded representation with an error indication.

(Amended 2004)

S.1.9. Operating Temperature. – An indicating or recording element shall not indicate nor record any usable values until the operating temperature necessary for accurate measuring and a stable zero reference or ready condition has been attained.

S.1.10. Adjustable Components. – Adjustable components shall be held securely in adjustment and, except for a zeroing mechanism (when applicable), shall be located within the housing of the element.

S.1.11. Provision for Sealing.

- (a) A device shall be designed with provision(s) for applying a security seal that must be broken, or for using other approved means of providing security (e.g., data change audit trail available at the time of inspection), before any change that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity of the device can be made to any measuring element.
- (b) Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.1.11. Categories of Devices and Methods of Sealing for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems.

Table S.1.11. Categories of Devices and Methods of Sealing for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems	
Categories of Devices	Methods of Sealing
Category 1: No remote configuration.	Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware. Device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode.	The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be at the device and sealed using a physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.
Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password).	An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

S.2. Design of Zero and Tare.

S.2.1. Zero or Ready Adjustment. – A device shall be equipped with means by which the zero reference or ready condition can be adjusted, or the zero reference or ready condition shall be automatically maintained. The zero reference or ready control circuits shall be interlocked so that their use is prohibited during measurement operations.

S.2.2. Tare. – The tare function shall operate only in a backward direction (that is, in a direction of under-registration) with respect to the zero reference or ready condition of the device. The value of the tare division or increment shall be equal to the division of its respective axis on the device. There shall be a clear indication that tare has been taken.

S.2.2.1. Maximum Value of Tare for Multi-Interval (Variable Division-Value Devices. – A multi-interval device shall not accept any tare value greater than the maximum capacity of the lowest range of the axis for which the tare is being entered.

(Added 2016)

S.2.2.2. Net Values, Mathematical Agreement. – All net values resulting from a device subtracting a tare entry from a gross value indication shall be indicated and recorded, if so equipped, to the nearest division of the measuring range in which the net value occurs. In instances where the tare value entered on a multi-interval device is in a lower partial measuring range (or segment) than the gross indication, the system shall either alter the tare entered or round the net result after subtraction of the tare in order to achieve correct mathematical agreement.

Consider a multi-interval device having two partial measuring ranges for the “x” axis:

- Partial measuring range 1: 0 to 100 inches in 0.2 inch increments
- Partial measuring range 2: 100 to 300 inches in 0.5 inch increments

The following examples clarify the two acceptable methods this device can use to achieve mathematical agreement when tare has been entered in a lower partial measuring range than the gross indication.

(Added 2016)

Acceptable Example 1. Altering of a Tare Entry to Achieve Accurate Net Indication			
Gross Indication of Item Being Measured	Tare Entered	Value of Tare after Being Altered by the Device	Acceptable Net Indication
154.5 in	41.2 in	41.0 in	113.5 in
154.5 in	41.4 in	41.5 in	113.0 in

(Added 2016)

Acceptable Example 2. Rounding of the Net Result (Following the Subtraction of Tare) to Achieve Accurate Net Indication			
Gross Indication of Item Being Measured	Tare Entered	Net Result Before Rounding (Gross Indication minus Tare Entered)	Acceptable Net Indication Rounded to Nearest 0.5 Inch
154.5 in	41.2 in	113.3 in	113.5 in
154.5 in	41.4 in	113.1 in	113.0 in

(Added 2016)

S.3. Systems with Two or More Measuring Elements. – A multiple dimension measuring system with a single indicating or recording element, or a combination indicating-recording element, that is coupled to two or more measuring elements with independent measuring systems, shall be provided with means to prohibit the activation of any measuring element (or elements) not in use, and shall be provided with automatic means to indicate clearly and definitely which measuring element is in use.

5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices

Note: This requirement does not apply to individual devices that use multiple emitters/sensors within a device in combination to measure objects in the same measurement field.

(Amended 2004)

S.4. Marking Requirements. (Also see G-S.1. Identification, G-S.4. Interchange or Reversal of Parts, G-S.5.2.5. Permanence, G-S.6. Marking Operational Controls, Indications, and Features, G-S.7. Lettering, G-UR.2.1.1. Visibility of Identification, and G-UR.3.1. Method of Operation.)

S.4.1. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices, Main Elements, and Components of Measuring Devices. – Multiple dimension measuring devices, main elements of multiple dimension measuring devices when not contained in a single enclosure for the entire dimension/volume measuring device, and other components shall be marked as specified in Table S.4.1.a. and explained in the accompanying notes, Table S.4.1.b. Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems Notes for Table S.4.1.a.

Table S.4.1.a. Marking Requirements for Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems				
To Be Marked With ↓↓	Multiple Dimension Measuring Equipment			
	Multiple Dimension Measuring Device and Indicating Element in Same Housing	Indicating Element not Permanently Attached to Multiple Dimension Measuring Element	Multiple Dimension Measuring Element not Permanently Attached to the Indicating Element	Other Equipment (1)
Manufacturer's ID	x	x	x	x
Model Designation	x	x	x	x
Serial Number and Prefix	x	x	x	x (2)
Certificate of Conformance Number (8)	x	x	x	x (8)
Minimum and Maximum Dimensions for Each Axis for Each Range in Each Axis (3)(9)	x	x	x	
Value of Measuring Division, d (for each axis and range) (9)	x	x	x	
Temperature Limits (4)(9)	x	x	x	
Minimum and Maximum speed (5)(9)	x	x	x	
Special Application (6)(9)	x	x	x	
Limitation of Use (7)(9)	x	x	x	

(Amended 2016)

Table S.4.1.b. Multiple Dimension Measuring Systems Notes for Table S.4.1.a.	
1.	Necessary to the dimension and/or volume measuring system, but having no effect on the measuring value, e.g., auxiliary remote display, keyboard, etc.
2.	Modules without “intelligence” on a modular system (e.g., printer, keyboard module, etc.) are not required to have serial numbers.
3.	The minimum and maximum dimensions (using upper or lower case type) shall be marked. For example: Length: min _____ max _____ Width: min _____ max _____ Height: min _____ max _____
4.	Required if the range is other than – 10 °C to 40 °C (14 °F to 104 °F).
5.	Multiple dimension measuring devices, which require that the object or device be moved relative to one another, shall be marked with the minimum and maximum speeds at which the device is capable of making measurements that are within the applicable tolerances.
6.	A device designed for a special application rather than general use shall be conspicuously marked with suitable words visible to the operator and the customer restricting its use to that application.
7.	Materials, shapes, structures, combination of object dimensions, speed, spacing, minimum protrusion size, or object orientations that are inappropriate for the device or those that are appropriate.
8.	Required only if a Certificate of Conformance has been issued for the equipment.
9.	This marking information may be readily accessible via the display. Instructions for displaying the information shall be described in the NTEP CC.

(Amended 2004, 2008, and 2016)

S.4.2. Location of Marking Information. – The required marking information shall be so located that it is readily observable without the necessity of the disassembly of a part requiring the use of any means separate from the device.

N. Notes

N.1. Test Procedures.

N.1.1. General. – The device shall be tested using test standards and objects of known and stable dimensions.

N.1.2. Position Test. – Measurements are made using different positions of the test object and consistent with the manufacturer’s specified use for the device.

N.1.2.1. Irregularly-Shaped Test Object Placement. – Irregularly-shaped test objects must be measured while placed on a stable side. The rotation of the object to determine the smallest hexahedron should be calculated in a two-dimensional plane, retaining the stable side plane as the bottom of the hexahedron.

(Added 2008)

N.1.3. Disturbance Tests, Field Evaluation. – A disturbance test shall be conducted at a given installation when the presence of disturbances specified in T.6. has been verified and characterized if those conditions are considered “usual and customary.”

N.1.4. Test Object Size. – Test objects may vary in size from the smallest dimension to the largest dimension marked on the device, and for field verification examinations, shall be an integer multiple of “d.”

N.1.4.1. Test Objects. – Verification of devices may be conducted using appropriate test objects of various sizes and of stable dimensions. Test object dimensions must be known to an expanded uncertainty (coverage factor $k = 2$) of not more than one-third of the applicable device tolerance. The dimensions shall also be checked to the same uncertainty when used at the extreme values of the influence factors.

The dimension of all test objects shall be verified using a reference standard that is traceable to NIST (or equivalent national laboratory) and meet the tolerances expressed in NIST Handbook 44 Fundamental Considerations, paragraph 3.2. (i.e., one-third of the smallest tolerance applied to the device).

(Added 2004)

N.1.4.2. Irregularly-Shaped Test Objects. – For irregularly-shaped test objects, at least one angle shall be obtuse and the smallest dimension for an axis shall be equal to or greater than the minimum dimension for that axis.

(Added 2008)

(Amended 2008 and 2012)

N.1.5. Digital Zero Stability. – A zero indication change test shall be conducted on all devices which show a digital zero. After the removal of any test object, the zero indication shall not change. (Also see G-UR.4.2. Abnormal Performance.)

T. Tolerances

T.1. Design. – The tolerance for a multiple dimension measuring device is a performance requirement independent of the design principle used.

T.2. Tolerance Application.

T.2.1. Type Evaluation. – For type evaluations, the tolerance values apply to tests within the influence factor limits of temperature and power supply voltage specified in T.5.1. Temperature and T.5.2. Power Supply Voltage.

T.2.2. Subsequent Verification. – For subsequent verifications, the tolerance values apply regardless of the influence factors in effect at the time of the verification. (Also see G-N.2. Testing with Nonassociated Equipment.)

T.2.3. Multi-interval (Variable Division-Value) Devices. – When there exist two or more partial measuring ranges (or segments) specified for any of the “dimensioning” axes (length (x), width (y), or height (z)) and the division values corresponding to those partial measuring ranges (or segments) within the same “dimensioning” axis differ, the tolerance values shall be based on the value of the division of the range in use.

(Amended 2016)

T.2.4. Mixed-Interval Devices. – For devices that measure to a different division value in at least one dimensioning axes and all axes are single range, the tolerance values shall be based on the value of the division of the axis in use.

(Added 2016)

T.3. Tolerance Values. – The maintenance and acceptance tolerance values shall be ± 1 division.

(Amended 2004)

T.4. Position Tests. – For a test standard measured several times in different positions by the device all indications shall be within applicable tolerances.

T.5. Influence Factors. – The following factors are applicable to tests conducted under controlled conditions only.

T.5.1. Temperature. – Devices shall satisfy the tolerance requirements under the following temperature conditions.

T.5.1.1. Temperature Limits. – If not marked on the device, the temperature limits shall be – 10 °C to 40 °C (14 °F to 104 °F).

T.5.1.2. Minimum Temperature Range. – If temperature limits are specified for the device, the range shall be at least 30 °C or 54 °F.

T.5.1.3. Temperature Effect on Zero Indication. – The zero indication shall not vary by more than one division per 5 °C (9 °F) change in temperature.

T.5.2. Power Supply Voltage.

T.5.2.1. Alternating Current Power Supply. – Devices that operate using alternating current must perform within the conditions defined in paragraphs T.3. through T.6., inclusive, from – 15 % to + 10 % of the marked nominal line voltage(s) at 60 Hz, or the voltage range marked by the manufacturer, at 60 Hz.

(Added 2004)

T.5.2.2. Direct Current Power Supply. – Devices that operate using direct current shall operate and perform within the applicable tolerance at any voltage level at which the device is capable of displaying metrological registrations.

(Added 2004)

(Amended 2004)

T.6. Disturbances, Field Evaluation. – The following requirements apply to devices when subjected to disturbances which may normally exist in the surrounding environment. These disturbances include radio frequency interference (RFI), electromagnetic interference (EMI), acoustic changes, ambient light emissions, etc. The difference between the measurement indication with the disturbance and the measurement indication without the disturbance shall not exceed one division “d” or the equipment shall:

- (a) blank the indication;
- (b) provide an error message; or
- (c) the indication shall be so completely unstable that it could not be interpreted, or transmitted into memory or to a recording element, as a correct measurement value.

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Selection Requirements. – Equipment shall be suitable for the service in which it is used with respect to elements of its design, including but not limited to, its maximum capacity, value of the division, minimum capacity, and computing capability.

UR.1.1. Value of the Indicated and Recorded Division. – The value of the division recorded shall be the same as the division value indicated.

UR.2. Installation Requirements.

UR.2.1. Supports. – A device that is portable and is being used on a counter, table, or the floor shall be so positioned that it is firmly and securely supported.

5.58. Multiple Dimension Measuring Devices

Handbook 44 – 2017

UR.2.2. Foundation, Supports, and Clearance. – The foundations and support of a device installed in a fixed location shall be such as to provide strength, rigidity, and permanence of all components, and clearance shall be provided around all live parts to the extent that no contacts may result when the measuring element is empty, nor throughout the performance range of the device such that the operation or performance of the device is adversely affected.

UR.2.3. Protection from Environmental Factors. – The indicating and measuring elements of a device shall be adequately protected from environmental factors such as wind, weather, and RFI that may adversely affect the operation or performance of the device.

UR.3. Use Requirements.

UR.3.1. Minimum and Maximum Measuring Ranges. – A device shall not be used to measure objects smaller than the minimum or larger than the maximum dimensions marked on the device.

UR.3.2. Special Designs. – A multiple dimension measuring device designed and marked for a special application shall not be used for other than its intended purpose.

UR.3.3. Object Placement. – If the object being measured must be transported (e.g., shipped) on a stable side, that irregularly-shaped object must be measured while placed on that stable side. The electronic rotation of the object to determine the smallest hexahedron shall be calculated in a two-dimensional horizontal plane, retaining the stable side plane as the bottom of the hexahedron.

(Added 2008)

(Amended 2008)

UR.4. Maintenance Requirements.

UR.4.1. Zero or Ready Condition. – The zero-setting adjustment of a multiple dimension measuring device shall be maintained so that, with no object in or on the measuring element, the device shall indicate or record a zero or ready condition.

UR.4.2. Level Condition. – If a multiple dimension measuring device is equipped with a level-condition indicator, the device shall be maintained in a level condition.

UR.4.3. Device Modification. – The measuring capabilities of a device shall not be changed from the manufacturer's design unless the modification has been approved by the manufacturer and the weights and measures authority having jurisdiction over the device.

UR.5. Customer Information Provided. – The user of a multiple dimension measuring device or system shall provide transaction information to the customer as specified in Table UR.5. Customer Information Provided.

(Added 2004)

Table UR.5. Customer Information Provided			
Information	No Contractual Agreement		Contractual Agreement
	Customer Present	Customer not Present	
1. Object identification	N/A	P	P or A
2. Billing method (scale or dimensional weight if used)	D or P	P	P or A
3. Billing rate or rate chart	D or P or A	P or G or A	P or A
4. Dimensional weight (if used)	P	P	P or A
5. Conversion factor (if dimensional weight is used)	D or P or A	P	P or G
6. Dimensional weight statement ¹ (if dimensional weight is used)	D or P	P	P or G
7. Total price	P	P	P or A
<p>A = Available upon Request by Customer² D = Displayed G = Published Guidelines or Contracts M = Marked N/A = Not Applicable P = Printed</p> <p>Notes: ¹ This is an explanation that the dimensional weight is not a true weight but is a calculated value obtained by applying a conversion factor to the hexahedron dimensions or volume of the object. ² The information “available upon request by customer” shall be retained by the party having issued the invoice for at least 30 calendar days after the date of invoicing.</p>			

(Added 2004)

Table of Contents

Section 5.59. Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems and/or Devices..... 5-39

- A. Application 5-39**
 - A.1. General.....5-39
 - A.2. Additional Code Requirements.....5-39
 - A.3. Exceptions.....5-39
- S. Specifications..... 5-39**
 - S.1. Design and Manufacture.....5-39
- N. Notes..... 5-39**
 - N.1. Method of Test.....5-39
 - N.2. Testing Standards.....5-39
 - N.3. Verification.....5-39
 - N.3.1. Official Tests.....5-39
- T. Tolerances..... 5-40**
 - T.1. Tolerances on Individual Measurements.....5-40
- UR. User Requirements 5-40**
 - UR.1. Installation Requirements.....5-40
 - UR.1.1. Installation.....5-40
 - UR.2. Maintenance of Equipment.....5-40
 - UR.2.1. Maintenance.....5-40
 - UR.3. Use Requirements.....5-40
 - UR.3.1. Limitation of Use.....5-40
 - UR.4. Testing Standards.....5-40

Section 5.59. Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems and/or Devices

The status of Section 5.59. Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems and/or Devices was changed from “tentative” to “permanent” effective January 1, 2013.

(Added 2005) (Amended 2012)

A. Application

A.1. General. – This code applies to electronic devices or systems for measuring the composition or quality constituents of live animals, livestock and poultry carcasses, and individual cuts of meat or a combination thereof for the purpose of determining value.

A.2. Additional Code Requirements. – In addition to the requirements of this code, Electronic Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Systems shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.

A.3. Exceptions. – This code does not apply to scales used to weigh live animals, livestock and poultry carcasses, and individual cuts of meat unless the scales are part of an integrated system designed to measure composition or quality constituents. Scales used in integrated systems must also meet NIST Handbook 44, Section 2.20. Scale requirements.

S. Specifications

S.1. Design and Manufacture. – All design and manufacturing specifications shall comply with American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) International Standard F2342 Standard Specification for Design and Construction of Composition or Quality Constituent Measuring Devices or Systems.

N. Notes

N.1. Method of Test. – Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard F2343 Test Method for Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Devices.

N.2. Testing Standards. – ASTM Standard F2343 requires device or system users to maintain accurate reference standards that meet the tolerance expressed in NIST Handbook 44 Fundamental Considerations, paragraph 3.2. Tolerances for Standards (i.e., one-third of the smallest tolerance applied).

N.3. Verification. – Device or system users are required to verify and document the accuracy of a device or system on each production day as specified by ASTM Standard F2341 Standard Practice of User Requirements for Livestock, Meat, and Poultry Evaluation Devices or Systems.

N.3.1. Official Tests. – Officials are encouraged to periodically witness the required “in house” verification of accuracy. Officials may also conduct official tests using the on-site testing standards or other appropriate standards belonging to the jurisdiction with statutory authority over the device or system.

T. Tolerances

T.1. Tolerances on Individual Measurements. – Maintenance and acceptance tolerances on an individual measurement shall be as shown in Table T.1. Tolerances.

Table T.1. Tolerances	
Individual linear measurement of a single constituent	± 1 mm (0.039 in)
Measurement of area	± 1.6 cm ² (0.25 in ²)
For measurements of other constituents	As specified in ASTM Standard F2343

UR. User Requirements

UR.1. Installation Requirements.

UR.1.1. Installation. – All devices and systems shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

UR.2. Maintenance of Equipment.

UR.2.1. Maintenance. – All devices and systems shall be continually maintained in an accurate condition and in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and ASTM Standard F2341.

UR.3. Use Requirements.

UR.3.1. Limitation of Use. – All devices and systems shall be used to make measurements in a manner specified by the manufacturer.

UR.4. Testing Standards. – The user of a commercial device shall make available to the official with statutory authority over the device testing standards that meet the tolerance expressed in Fundamental Considerations, paragraph 3.2. Tolerances for Standards (i.e., one-third of the smallest tolerance applied). The accuracy of the testing standards shall be verified annually or on a frequency as required by the official with statutory authority and shall be traceable to the appropriate SI standard.