

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

PPT GROUP UK LTD (SLINFOLD)
t/a MECMESIN LTD
NEWTON HOUSE
SPRING COPSE BUSINESS PARK
STANE ST, SLINFOLD
HORSHAM
RH13 0SZ

Certificate No: 2510023
Issue Date: 17 October 2025
Calibration Date: 17 October 2025
Technician: L Shenton

Description: A 25000 N tension and compression strain gauged load cell, used with an associated digital indicator, both manufactured by Interface.

Identification: 551983 (TM0301) on load cell.
J10601 (TM0302) on indicator.
CT-177-10 on cable.

Basis of Calibration: BS EN ISO 376:2011
Increasing Forces Only

Calibration Location: Element Sheffield (address shown in header)

Classification: The force proving instrument satisfies the requirement of BS EN ISO 376:2011 for the following classification range:-

Compression Class 0.5 , 25000 N down to 500 N
Tension, Class 0.5 , 25000 N down to 500 N

Signed for and on behalf of Element Sheffield:

R Moore



Senior Force Calibration Technician



0157

The reported expanded uncertainty is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor $k=2$, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%. The uncertainty evaluation has been carried out in accordance with UKAS requirements.
The certificate and results within, relates only to the item calibrated as shown on the first page of the certificate.

When Element is making statements of conformity a simple acceptance rule has been applied.
Uncertainty budgets have been determined and are available on request.

This certificate is issued in accordance with the laboratory accreditation requirements of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. It provides traceability of measurement to the SI system of units and/ or to units of measurement realised at the National Physical Laboratory or other recognised national metrology institutes. This certificate may not be reproduced other than in full, except with the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory. If, upon reproduction, only part of this report is copied, Element will not bear any responsibility for content, purport and conclusions of that reproduction. This report has legal value only when printed on Element paper and furnished with an authorised signature. Digital versions of this report have no legal value. The Terms & Conditions of Element, available upon request, are applicable on all services provided by Element.

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Method:

The calibration was made in the laboratory's No. 4 Force Standard Machine in terms of the SI unit of force, the newton (N). The uncertainty of the forces applied during the calibration is ± 1 part in 5 000 ($\pm 0.02\%$).

An overload test as specified in Clause B.1 of Annex B of BS EN ISO 376:2011 was carried out prior to the calibration.

A creep test as specified in Clause 7.4.4 of BS EN ISO 376:2011 was performed for between 30 and 300 seconds at maximum load after the final pre-load, the results of which were within the classification parameters stated in Clause 8.2.5 table 2 of BS EN ISO 376:2011.

Two tests were made in compression followed by two tests in tension. Two further tests were then made in compression followed by two further tests in tension. The forces were applied to the device in compression through a soft pad, provided by Element, placed centrally on the domed upper loading boss. In tension the forces were applied to the device through adaptors, also provided by Element.

Measurements:

1. The bearing pad test, Clause B.2 of Annex B of BS EN ISO 376:2011, was carried out during a previous calibration dated November 2017, certificate serial no. 1711065. The force proving instrument satisfies the requirements of the bearing pad test for the following classification range(s):-

Class 0.5 25000 N down to 500 N

2. The temperature during the calibration tests varied between 20.2 and 20.4°C.
3. Before calibration commenced the device was zeroed using the Tare button. The no-load readings for compression and tension are shown in the table below. The results on the following pages have been adjusted using a linear progression between the initial and final zero values based on these zero readings.

	Compression				Tension			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4
Initial Zero	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Final Zero	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4

4. The forces applied and the resulting deflections are given in Tables 1 and 2: no correction for temperature has been applied to the results.

R

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

5. For calibration in the compression mode in increasing forces, the estimate of the mean deflection was calculated as the mean of the tests 1, 3 and 4.
6. The procedure above was repeated for the calibration in the tension mode.
- For each mode of application of force, the coefficients of a third degree equation relating the estimate of the mean deflection as a function of the applied calibration force were calculated by the method of least squares. The differences between the mean value of deflection with rotation for each force and the computed value of deflection given by the equation were used to determine the relative interpolation error. The coefficients of a third degree equation relating a given applied force to the estimate of the mean deflection were also calculated.

Notes:

1. Clause 8.3.2 of BS EN ISO 376:2011 states that the maximum period of validity of the calibration of a force proving instrument shall not exceed 26 months. The force proving instrument shall be recalibrated if it sustains an overload which exceeds the maximum force by 12%.
2. Clause 9 of BS EN ISO 376:2011 states that the force proving instrument shall be loaded in accordance with the conditions under which it was calibrated. Precautions shall be taken to prevent it from being subject to forces greater than the maximum force to which it is classified.
3. If given or calculated forces are required to be in terms of one of the technical units of force, then the following conversion factors may be used:

<u>Required unit of force</u>	<u>Factor by which the force in newtons must be multiplied</u>
kilogram-force (kgf)	101.972×10^{-3}
pound-force (lbf)	224.809×10^{-3}
ton-force (tonf)	100.361×10^{-6}

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Results Table 1 : Compression

Test Number	1	2	5	6	Unbiased estimate of mean	Expanded Uncertainty N	Expanded Uncertainty %
Orientation	0°	0°	120°	240°			
Force (N)	Deflection (N)					±	
500	-499.7	-499.8	-499.8	-499.7	-499.7	0.19888	0.040%
1000	-999.5	-999.3	-999.5	-999.3	-999.4	0.35705	0.036%
2500	-2498.8	-2498.5	-2498.5	-2498.5	-2498.6	0.78842	0.032%
5000	-4998.0	-4997.7	-4997.7	-4997.8	-4997.9	1.28152	0.026%
7500	-7497.7	-7497.5	-7497.7	-7497.7	-7497.7	1.85226	0.025%
10000	-9998.0	-9997.8	-9998.2	-9998.1	-9998.1	2.46644	0.025%
12500	-12498.7	-12498.6	-12499.0	-12499.3	-12499.0	3.09197	0.025%
15000	-15000.6	-15000.7	-15000.6	-15001.0	-15000.7	3.70984	0.025%
17500	-17502.3	-17502.3	-17502.5	-17502.6	-17502.4	4.29900	0.025%
20000	-20004.5	-20004.4	-20004.7	-20004.8	-20004.6	4.91648	0.025%
22500	-22507.2	-22507.1	-22507.4	-22507.4	-22507.3	5.52550	0.025%
25000	-25010.5	-25010.5	-25010.4	-25010.3	-25010.4	6.13738	0.025%

Maximum Relative Uncertainty = 0.04%

Coefficients

For a given applied force F (in N), the expected deflection D (in N) OR For a given deflection D (in N), the applied force F (in N) is calculated from the following:

$$D = B_0 + B_1 F + B_2 F^2 + B_3 F^3$$

$$F = A_0 + A_1 D + A_2 D^2 + A_3 D^3$$

where:

$$B_0 = -7.30898E-02$$

$$A_0 = -7.27263E-02$$

$$B_1 = -9.99285E-01$$

$$A_1 = -1.00071E+00$$

$$B_2 = -5.67203E-08$$

$$A_2 = -5.67581E-08$$

$$B_3 = 4.67042E-13$$

$$A_3 = -4.69234E-13$$

If the expanded uncertainty is required for forces other than above it can be calculated from the following:

$$U_{exp} = (C_0 + C_1 F + C_2 F^2) \times 2$$

where:

$$C_0 = 0.00000E+00$$

$$C_1 = 1.16593E-04$$

$$C_2 = 1.54624E-10$$

2

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Results Table 2 : Tension

Test Number	3	4	7	8	Unbiased estimate of mean	Expanded Uncertainty N	Expanded Uncertainty %
Orientation	0°	0°	120°	240°			
Force (N)	Deflection (N)					±	
500	499.8	499.8	499.8	500.0	499.9	0.28621	0.057%
1000	999.7	999.7	999.7	999.9	999.8	0.32732	0.033%
2500	2498.9	2499.0	2498.9	2498.9	2498.9	0.62738	0.025%
5000	4998.1	4998.0	4998.0	4998.0	4998.0	1.25656	0.025%
7500	7497.6	7497.4	7497.2	7497.4	7497.4	1.89348	0.025%
10000	9997.5	9997.3	9997.1	9997.4	9997.3	2.49679	0.025%
12500	12497.7	12497.5	12497.1	12497.6	12497.5	3.10906	0.025%
15000	14998.1	14998.1	14997.7	14998.4	14998.1	3.71691	0.025%
17500	17498.7	17498.9	17498.7	17499.2	17498.9	4.33160	0.025%
20000	19999.8	19999.6	19999.5	20000.1	19999.8	4.93548	0.025%
22500	22501.0	22500.7	22500.5	22501.2	22500.9	5.56608	0.025%
25000	25002.3	25002.0	25001.7	25002.7	25002.2	6.19049	0.025%

Maximum Relative Uncertainty = 0.06%

Coefficients

For a given applied force F (in N), the expected deflection D (in N) OR For a given deflection D (in N), the applied force F (in N) is calculated from the following:

$$D = B_0 + B_1 F + B_2 F^2 + B_3 F^3$$

$$F = A_0 + A_1 D + A_2 D^2 + A_3 D^3$$

where:

$$B_0 = 2.87014E-01$$

$$A_0 = -2.86970E-01$$

$$B_1 = 9.99349E-01$$

$$A_1 = 1.00065E+00$$

$$B_2 = 3.97746E-08$$

$$A_2 = -3.98044E-08$$

$$B_3 = -4.25586E-13$$

$$A_3 = 4.26535E-13$$

If the expanded uncertainty is required for forces other than above it can be calculated from the following:

$$U_{exp} = (C_0 + C_1 F + C_2 F^2) \times 2$$

where:

$$C_0 = 0.00000E+00$$

$$C_1 = 1.17810E-04$$

$$C_2 = 1.64011E-10$$

End of Certificate