

CALIBRATION AND STANDARDS

Factory calibration and accredited calibration (DAkKS)

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- Regular calibrations are necessary to determine whether the defined technical parameters of a test and measuring instrument are within the standard.
- In general, we distinguish between the following types of calibrations:

Factory calibration

(traceable to ISO 9001 or following to ISO 17025)

Accredited calibration

(DAkKS, ISO 17025)



Factory calibration is part of the scope of delivery for many Schlöder GmbH devices!

Overview

Accredited calibration (DAkKS, ISO 17025)

For the accredited calibration of our products we cooperate with different partner laboratories. The advantage of an accredited calibration is the acceptance by auditors as well as in international business. In case of deviations from the standard parameters, no adjustment of the instruments is necessary.

An accredited calibration is usually required annually for the companies concerned. Since we receive special prices from the partner laboratories as a quantity orderer, please ask us for an offer.

Factory calibration (traceable to ISO 9001 or following to ISO 17025)

During a factory calibration, we put our devices through their paces in our own laboratory. If we detect deviations from the specified standard parameters, we usually adjust the device at no additional charge.

As part of the factory calibration - which we recommend should take place every two years - we also carry out free firmware updates.

Key facts

- Many devices of Schlöder GmbH are delivered with factory calibration and calibration certificate as standard.
- On request we can offer accredited calibrations for almost any of our instruments and accessories.



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Information norms and standards

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) has developed numerous standards in the fields of electrics and electronics to ensure safe and reliable operation of technical products. Furthermore, numerous standards and norms for measurement and control technology, automotive sector etc. have been initiated by associations and communities of interest. With its EMC devices, Schlöder covers the following main standards, among others.

IEC / EN 61000-4-2	IEC / EN 61000-4-11	ISO 10605 Automotive
IEC / EN 61000-4-4	IEC / EN 61000-4-12	ISO 11452-4
IEC / EN 61000-4-5	IEC / EN 61000-4-16	ISO 11452-8
IEC / EN 61000-4-6	IEC / EN 61000-4-19	MIL-STD-461 RS 101, CS 101, CS 114
IEC / EN 61000-4-8	IEC / EN 61000-4-29	
IEC / EN 61000-4-9	IEC / EN 61000-4-39	

The following devices meet the standards of IEC requirements and additional standards. The devices are continuously adapted to updates:

ESD simulators	EMC generators / measuring systems	Magnetic field generators, -calibrators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SESD 216 IEC/EN 61000-4-2 ▪ SESD 230 IEC/EN 61000-4-2 ▪ ONYX 30 ISO 10605 Automotive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFT 1400 / 1420 / 2400 IEC/EN 61000-4-4 ▪ CWG 1500 / 2500 IEC/EN 61000-4-5 ▪ PSURGE 30.2 IEC/EN 61000-4-5 IEC/EN 61010 IEC/EN 60060-1 IEC 60664 ▪ CDG 7000 IEC/EN 61000-4-6 IEC 61000-4-39 IEC 60601-1-2 Ed. 4.1 ISO 11452-4 MIL 461 CS 114 NAMUR ▪ VIS 1700 IEC/EN 61000-4-11 IEC/EN 61000-4-29 ▪ PGA 1241 IEC/EN 61000-4-16 IEC/EN 61000-4-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PGA 1331 IEC/EN 61000-4-16 ▪ PG 01-2000 FNN Guidelines, Chapter 3.7.1 ▪ AXOS 5 IEC/EN 61000-4-5 IEC/EN 61000-4-9 (+ MSurge-A) IEC/EN 61000-4-11 / -29 (+ DIP 116) ▪ AXOS 8 IEC/EN 61000-4-4 IEC/EN 61000-4-5 IEC/EN 61000-4-5 & ITU Telekom Wave (+ TW8) IEC/EN 61000-4-9 (+ MSurge-A) IEC/EN 61000-4-11 / -29 (+ DIP 116) IEC/EN 61000-4-12 & ANSI / IEEE C 62.41 Ring Wave ▪ MGA 1033 IEC/EN 61000-4-8 MIL-STD-461 RS 101, CS 101 MIL-STD-461 RE 101, CE 101 ISO 11452-8 DO-160 Section 18 / 19

All information regarding appearance and technical data correspond to the current state of development at the time of release of this data sheet. We reserve the right to make technical changes. 112312

