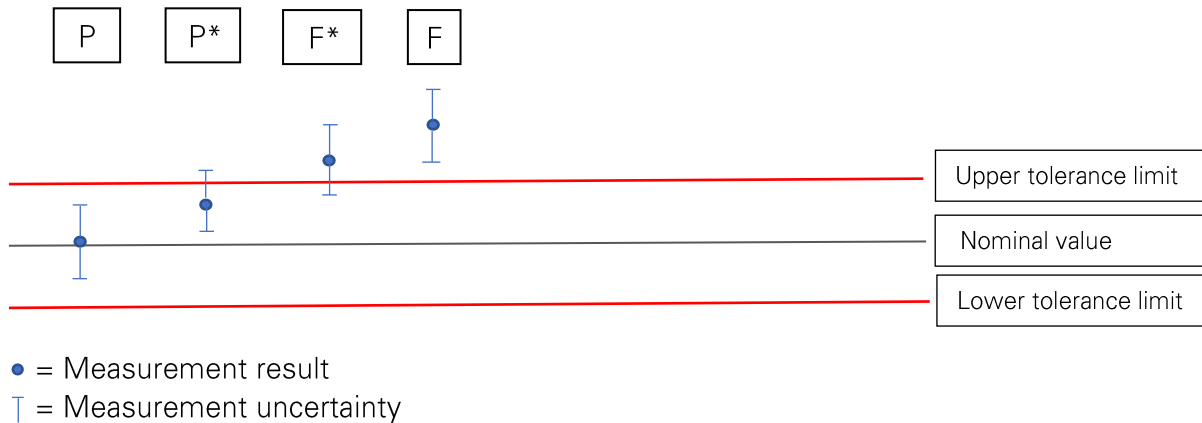


Decision Rule



P	In Agreement (Passed)	The measurement is within tolerances, also when measurement uncertainty multiplied with coverage factor $K=2$ is included. Coverage factor $K=2$ equals, with a normal distribution, approximately 95% statistically certainty
P*	Possible Agreement (Passed*)	The measurement is within tolerances, but when measurement uncertainty multiplied with coverage factor $K=2$ is included the result could be outside tolerance. Coverage factor $K=2$ equals, with a normal distribution, approximately 95% statistically certainty
F*	Possible Fail (Failed*)	The measurement is outside tolerances, but when measurement uncertainty multiplied with coverage factor $K=2$ is included the result could be within tolerance. Coverage factor $K=2$ equals, with a normal distribution, approximately 95% statistically certainty
F	Failed	The measurement is outside tolerances, also when measurement uncertainty multiplied with coverage factor $K=2$ is included. Coverage factor $K=2$ equals, with a normal distribution, approximately 95% statistically certainty

Department:

Kongsberg – Measurement result is considered in acceptance of Grade when measurement result for centre value and length variable is P or P*. Measurement result is considered fail of Grade when measurement result for centre value and length variable is F or F*. According to ILAC G8, when measurement uncertainty is not taken into consideration, the conclusion is done with 0% confidence.

Ågotnes – Measurement result is considered in acceptance of tolerance when measurement result is P. Measurement result is considered outside of tolerance when measurement result is F. When measurement result is P* or F* we cannot conclude that the DUT is in acceptance or not of tolerance.

Oslo – Measurement result is considered in acceptance of tolerance when measurement result is P or P*. Measurement result is considered a fail when measurement result is F or F*.