



OVERVIEW OF MEASURING CAPABILITY:

	Equipment	Measurement Unit	Measuring span	U(CMC) Lower limit	U(CMC) Upper limit	Work-Normal	Remarks
TEMPERATURE	Thermometer	Temperature	0,4 °C - 129°C	0,08°C	0,08°C	Thermometer Dry block calibrator	Calibration of temperature sensors
	Thermometer	Temperature	130°C - 155°C	0,08°C	1,29°C	Thermometer Dry block calibrator	Calibration of temperature sensors
	Thermometer	Temperature	156-495°C	0,30°C	0,83°C	Thermometer Dry block calibrator	Calibration of temperature sensors
PRESSURE	Pressure measuring equipment	Pressure	0,5 – 210 bar	0,0886 bar	0,794 bar	Pressure calibrator Gauge	Calibration of holding pressure
	Pressure measuring equipment	Pressure	210,1 – 418 bar	0,5823 bar	0,8334 bar	Pressure calibrator Gauge	Calibration of holding pressure
GEOMETRY	Measuring blocks	Length	0,5mm – 10mm	0,0014mm	0,0014mm	Zumbach	Calibration of diameter
	Rulers	Length	0mm – 240mm	0,08mm	0,08mm	Micropulse	Calibration of dosing distance
	Rulers	Length	241mm – 349mm	0,1mm	0,1mm	Micropulse	Calibration of dosing distance
	Rulers	Length	350mm – 599mm	0,09mm	0,09	Depth measurement	Calibration of dosing distance
TIME & FREQUENCY	Revolutions	Rpm	0,15 – 599,85rpm	0,058rpm	0,581rpm	Tachometer	Calibration of revolutions
	Revolutions	Displacement speed	0,023m/min – 91,065m/min	0,059m/min	0,106m/min	Odometer	Measurement of speed
FORCE	Weights	Force	5kN – 240kN	0,07kN	0,31kN	Load cell	Calibration of holding pressure on electrical injection molding machinery

Contact us

Please contact us to get a non binding quote for your calibration.

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SAXE CALIBRATION INTERNATIONAL

Calibration services according to
DS/EN ISO/IEC 17025



SAXE is performing calibration services according to ISO17025, which means that we are accredited as certified calibration laboratory by DANAK / ILAC.

Our calibration tasks are controlled through our quality management system, which is audited by external accessors from DANAK.

We are using equipment that are calibrated by external laboratories at least once a year and we guarantee storage of the calibration data for 11 years, on secure servers.

We are performing calibration in the following disciplines:

TEMPERATURE	<p>The temperature sensor can be located on an injection molding machine, extruder or auxiliary equipment.</p> <p>A temperature sensor gives a signal (resistance or voltage) to indicate the temperature. This is often a critical parameter for manufacturing of a product.</p> <p>If the real temperature is not measured correctly it can cause defects in the finished product.</p>
PRESSURE	<p>Pressure transducers in injection molds, or transducers that measures injection pressure or working pressure.</p> <p>The transducers gives a clear image of the pressure needed to fill a given cavity (shape or space)</p> <p>If the pressure isn't high enough the cavity is not filled. If the pressure is too high the material can be damaged and degrade and lose properties.</p>

FORCE	<p>Force is often measured in the electrical and hydraulic driven closing system, and electrical injection units, of a molding machine.</p> <p>Force on electrical machines is used to ensure correct filling of the tool, as well as ensure the mould is clamped with the correct force.</p> <p>If the mould is not closed with the needed force, the final product can lose shape, get burns or similar defects.</p>
GEOMETRY	<p>Geometry can be measured with linear potentiometers, laser or optics and can be located in-line on a production line or off-line in a QA-laboratory.</p> <p>Geometry is used in the production environment, to position parts of the machine or to measure dimensions on a product.</p> <p>If this measure is not correct, it can cause the product to malfunction, miss-fit or the machine is not positioning itself correctly (loses repeatability)</p>
TIME & FREQUENCY	<p>Time and frequency are used to measure speed or revolutions on an axis or other rotating parts.</p> <p>It could be a plasticizing screw on an injection molding machine or extruder, or the shaft of a conveyor belt or haul off.</p> <p>Under some circumstances, the revolutions are influencing the final dimensions of the product. If the revolutions are not read correctly, it can result in wrong dimensions on the finished product.</p>