

MAURITIAN
STANDARD

MS ISO
17123-2:2001

First Edition
2019-04-27

**Optics and optical instruments — Field
procedures for testing geodetic and
surveying instruments —**

**Part 2:
Levels**

ICS: 17.180.30



**Mauritius Standards Bureau
Moka**

National foreword

This Mauritian Standard is identical with the International Standard ISO 17123-5:2018, *Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments — Part 2: Levels*

It has been adopted as a national standard upon the recommendation of the **Metrology Standards Committee**.

It was approved by the Standards Council on 28 March 2019 and was notified in the Government Gazette on 27 April 2019.

For the purpose of this standard the following changes should be made:

- (i) the words 'International Standard' should be replaced by 'Mauritian Standard'
- (ii) the 'decimal comma' should be replaced by 'decimal point'.

General Notice No 881 of 2019



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PREVIEW

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 17123 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 17123-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Geodetic and surveying instruments*.

This first edition of ISO 17123-2 cancels and replaces ISO 8322-3:1989 and ISO 12857-1:1997, which have been technically revised.

ISO 17123 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments*:

- *Part 1: Theory*
- *Part 2: Levels*
- *Part 3: Theodolites*
- *Part 4: Electro-optical distance meters (EDM instruments)*
- *Part 5: Electronic tacheometers*
- *Part 6: Rotating lasers*
- *Part 7: Optical plumbing instruments*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 17123 are for information only.

Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments —

Part 2: Levels

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17123 specifies field procedures to be adopted when determining and evaluating the precision of levels (spirit levels, compensator levels, digital levels) and their ancillary equipment when used in building and surveying measurements. Primarily, these tests are intended to be field verifications of the suitability of a particular instrument for the immediate task at hand and to satisfy the requirements of other standards. They are not proposed as tests for acceptance or performance evaluations that are more comprehensive in nature.

This International Standard can be thought of as one of the first steps in the process of evaluating the uncertainty of a measurement (more specifically a measurand). The uncertainty of a result of a measurement is dependent on a number of factors. These include among others: repeatability, reproducibility (between day repeatability) and a thorough assessment of all possible error sources, as prescribed by the ISO Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM).

These field procedures have been developed specifically for *in situ* applications without the need for special ancillary equipment and are purposely designed to minimize atmospheric influences.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 17123. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 17123 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: Probability and general statistical terms*

ISO 4463-1, *Measurement methods for building — Setting-out and measurement — Part 1: Planning and organization, measuring procedures, acceptance criteria*

ISO 7077, *Measuring methods for building — General principles and procedures for the verification of dimensional compliance*

ISO 7078, *Building construction — Procedures for setting out, measurement and surveying — Vocabulary and guidance notes*

ISO 9849, *Optics and optical instruments — Geodetic and surveying instruments — Vocabulary*

ISO 17123-1, *Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments — Part 1: Theory*

GUM, *Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement*

VIM, *International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology*