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# Balance Type

### Analytical

- Highly sensitive laboratory balances that require careful calibration
- Used for accurate measurements of very small samples
- Air currents may impact measurement accuracy (draft shields are required)
- May offer automatic internal calibration or manual calibration, easy open/hands-free draft shields, differential weighing, density measurement, pipette calibration, and sample management

#### Precision

- Also known as top-loading balances
- Typically provide higher capacity than analytical balances, but with lower readability
- May offer dynamic, interval, and formulation weighing, and automatic or manual calibration

### Portable

- Battery-powered scales that do not rely on electrical connections
- May offer adaptable power, connectivity, overload protection, RF protection, and variable units

### Mechanical

- Most common type are triple beam balances
- Typically contain a spring, plus a rigid beam that acts as a fulcrum between the counterbalance and the weighing pan
- Offer precise readings, do not require electricity, and provide comparative weighing

### Important Considerations

### Readability

What is the smallest change in weight you need to detect?

### Weight range

What size samples do you need to measure?

### **Calibration types**

Do you prefer manual or automatic internal calibration?

## Common Features

- Parts counting
- Percent, differential, and mole weighing
- Custom unit factor entry
- Check and dynamic weighing
- Gross/net/tare
- Totalization
- Statistics
- Filling
- Density determination
- Pipette calibration
- High point
- Display hold
  - Formulation

- Ingredient costing
- Battery power
- Backlight LCD
- Color graphics display, touchscreen, and keys
- Multiple languages
- RS232
- USB host and device
- Ethernet
- GLP/time/date
- Bluetooth
- Below balance weighing
- NTEP-certified or Canada approved

