

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 925 : 1991**

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**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR  
TARGET QUANTITY SETTING AND CONTROLLING  
NET CONTENTS OF PACKAGED GOODS**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR TARGET QUANTITY SETTING AND  
CONTROLLING NET CONTENTS OF PACKAGED GOODS

SLS 925 : 1991

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

53, Dharmapala Mawatha,

Colombo 3,

Sri Lanka.

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 AND CONTROLLING NET CONTENTS OF PACKAGED GOODS

**FOREWORD**

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1991-05-30, after the draft was finalized and approved by the Drafting Committee on Net contents of prepackaged goods.

This standard provides guidelines for the control of the filling process to ensure that the packages produced conform to the requirements of SLS 816, Method for checking net contents of prepackaged goods. These guidelines cover two phases of the control process. In the first phase it gives detailed procedure for fixing a value which is known as the target quantity. The target quantity means an average contents which a packing or filling operations is intended to produce. The second phase gives detailed guidelines for maintaining the process to achieve conformance to the required filling quantity.

Target quantity for a given nominal quantity (mass or volume indicated on the package) is determined on the basis of average quantity concept adopted by the European Economic Community (EEC) and recommended by the International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML). When calculating the target quantity it is necessary to study the variation of the filling process. This involves the use of statistical techniques to study process variation, and such variations are considered when calculating the target quantity. This standard provides for adjusting the target quantity to compensate the variations due to other factors such as sampling, storage, tare variability and wandering average.

When reporting the results of a test done according to this standard, the observed value shall be rounded off in accordance with SLS 102. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that given as in Table 1 of SLS 816.

In the preparation of this standard the valuable assistance gained from the publications of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Manual of guidance for Inspectors and Code of practical guidance for packers and importers (weights and measures Act 1979) Department of Trade, United Kingdom is gratefully acknowledged.