

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

**МАТЕРІАЛИ ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ВИКЛАДАЧІВ,
АСПІРАНТІВ, СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ ТА СТУДЕНТІВ**

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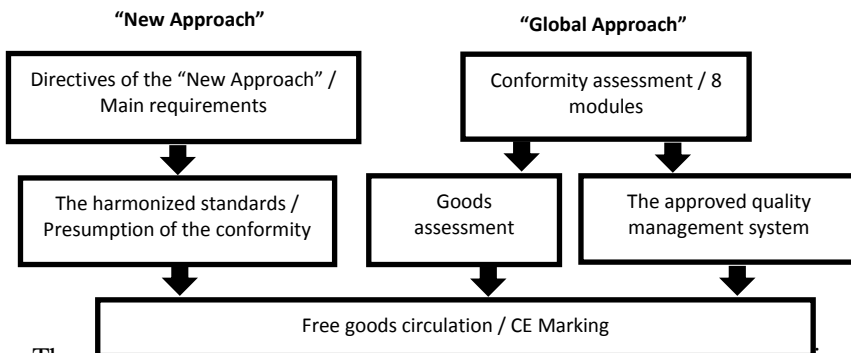
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THE PROCEDURE OF THE CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BY THE CERTIFICATION BODY

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The procedure of the conformity assessment can make a serious contribution to achievement of the objectives of the countries state policy, but quite often they become a source of technical barriers in trade. Therefore the European Union (EU) has decided to develop such policy in the field of the conformity assessment which will balance the need of ensuring free goods circulation in uniform domestic market of the EU with the requirement to guarantee “the high level of health protection, safety and environment protection, and also protection of interests of the consumer”. This policy has received the name “Global Approach”.

Eight various procedures (modules) of the conformity assessment are presented. Each Directive of the “New Approach” uses certain modules of the “Global Approach” depending on the degree of possible risk (fig. 1). It extends to the goods turned in 27 EU member states and 3 countries of the European Economic Zone (EEZ) – Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.



The main objective of the certification body consists in establishing whether the product meets the Main requirements of the EU Directive by means of the procedure of the conformity assessment. This task is carried out in a case when the harmonized standards are applied, and also in a case when the harmonized standards were not applied by a producer.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE METERS' POSTURE ON THE ACCURACY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY ACCOUNTING

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For measurements of consumed or generated energy in AC circuits of industrial frequency the meters of electronic and induction types are applied.

In the meters of induction system the interaction between alternating magnetic fluxes and the currents, induced by them in the mobile part of the device (aluminum disc, axle, thrust bearing and bearing), occurs.

Under the influence of electromechanical interaction the disk and the axle are set in motion and revolve with a frequency proportional to the power value. Thus, the movable part revolutions number allows to measure the energy (power multiplied by time).

In accordance with GOST 6570-96, deflection from a vertical working position of the meter in any direction should not surpass 3°. In case of exceeding this value the changes of the friction moment emerge in the movable axis bearings, which leads to additional error.

We made a research of how the position of 3-phase induction electricity meter type CA4-195 effects on its measurements accuracy. The operation of the meter was explored with active and reactive inductive load. For the control