

“Sealing Seals” these are all the other lead seals installed on a system to prevent tampering, removal etc. These seals require:

- Company (or department) code mark
- Individual’s identification code
- NO date code. This goes only on the main legal “Stamp Seal”

A system can have only one legal “Stamp” seal but any number of sealing seals.

“In – Service Inspection” is the act of checking a system, including its accuracy, but without disturbing any of the seals. Seals are disturbed only if the system is found to be at fault. If a fault, such as inaccuracy, is found, the main Stamp must be removed or defaced then the fault is fixed and a new Stamp is fitted and marked.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES

Electronic register with remote pulser

In this case the legal Stamp seal will be on the register with a sealing seal on the remote pulser.

Register faulty

In this case, remove the Stamp seal from the register and the sealing seal from the pulser. Fix or replace the register, re-certify (re-calibrate) and fix and mark a new Stamp seal to the register and sealing seal to the pulser even though it was not disturbed.

Records of the repairs must be retained and fees may be payable to W & M.

Pulser faulty

Exactly as above. All seals and the main Stamp must be re-made after repairing and certifying (re-calibrating) even though the register was not disturbed.

Diptronic with several compartments – current system, no multiple stamping plate

Single compartment faulty

In this case the legal Stamp seal will be on the DIP200 CPU calibrator with sealing seals on each of the compartment sticks and the front cover of the CPU.

The main Stamp mark and the single faulty stick seal must be removed and the stick repaired. That single compartment only must then be re-certified (calibrated) before the new legal Stamp is fitted to the CPU calibration plate and a new sealing seal to the single stick. All un-touched sticks retain their (un-touched) sealing seals.

(This is not a strictly correct procedure but as the approval was given on this understanding, it is being treated as allowable until the current review with a Stamping plate system is introduced for new units). Records of the repair must be retained and fees may be payable to W&M department in some states.

CPU faulty

In this case, the main Stamp seal AND ALL OTHER SEALING SEALS must be removed. After repairing or replacing the CPU, all compartments must be re-certified (calibrated) then a new main Stamp fitted to the CPU calibrator plate and new sealing seals to all sticks and the CPU front plate. Again, records must be retained and fees may be payable.