VICTORIA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

[*Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.*]

No. 827] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9. [1952

Prices Regulation Acts.

PRICES REGULATION ORDER NO. 476.

CEMENT ROOFING TILES.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the Prices Regulation Acts, I, John Francis Waldron, Prices Commissioner, hereby make the following Order :—

Citation.

1. This Order may be cited as Prices Regulation Order No. 476.

Revocation.

2. Prices Regulation Order No. 400 is hereby revoked.

Definitions.

3. In this Order, and the Schedules thereto, unless the contrary intention appears—

"Metropolitan Area" means all that area comprised within a radius of 20 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne.

"Geelong Area" means all that area comprised within a radius of 20 miles from the principal Post Office at Geelong.

"Zone 1" means all that area (excepting the Metropolitan Area and the Geelong Area) comprised within a radius 50 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne.

"Zone 2" means all that area (excepting the Geelong Area) comprised within a radius not less than 50 miles and not more than 100 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne.

"Zone 3" means all that area comprised within a radius of not less than 100 miles and not more than 150 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne.

"Zone 4" means all that area of Victoria comprised outside a radius of 150 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne.

"Covering Capacity" means, in relation to cement roofing tiles, that such cement roofing tiles shall cover the specified area of roof after having been interlocked and set in position on such roof.

"Natural Gray" means, in relation to cement roofing tiles, that no coloring pigment has been added to those cement roofing tiles during manufacture.

No. 827.—9553/52.

"Color Blends (other than green)" means, in relation to cement roofing tiles, that such cement roofing tiles have been colored by the addition of pigment other than green, during manufacture.

"Green Tiles" means, in relation to cement roofing tiles, that such cement roofing tiles have been colored by the addition of green pigment during manufacture.

"lb." means a weight of 1 pound avoirdupois.

"Slaters and Tilers Measurement" means, in relation to cement roofing tiles, the nett square measurement of the roof, with one square foot extra for every lineal foot of eaves, hips, valleys, gutters and gables.

Fixation of Maximum Prices and Rates.

4. (1) I fix and declare the maximum price at which natural gray, color blend (other than green) or green cement tiles may be sold in any of the areas specified in the first column of the first schedule to this Order to be the price specified in the second column of that schedule opposite to such area.

(2) I fix and declare the maximum rate at which any service specified in the Second Schedule to this Order may be supplied in any of the areas specified in the first column of the second schedule to this Order to be the rate specified in the second column of that schedule opposite to such area, and, in applying the rates set out in such schedule, Slaters' and Tilers' measurement shall be used to calculate the area required to be covered.

(3) I fix and declare the maximum rate at which the service of cartage of any cement tiles for which a maximum price is fixed by the foregoing provisions of this Order may be supplied to the purchaser by the seller of those cement tiles to be the rate set out in the third schedule to this Order which is appropriate to the distance for which the tiles are carted.

Prohibition of the Sale of Cement Roofing Tiles or Supply of any Service in connexion therewith before Application for Price or Rate.

5. No person shall sell any cement roofing tiles for the sale of which a maximum price is not fixed by or under the provisions of this Order, or supply any service in connexion with the sale of such cement tiles, for the supply of which a maximum rate is not fixed by those provisions, unless and until he has made a written request to the Commissioner to fix the maximum price at which such cement tiles may be sold or the maximum rate at which such service may be supplied, and the Commissioner has fixed the maximum price or the maximum rate accordingly.

Delivery of Invoices.

6. Any person who sells any cement roofing tiles, or supplies any service in connexion therewith shall deliver with those cement tiles or on completion of the service in connexion therewith an invoice or docket specifying the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the seller or supplier;

(*b*) the name and address of the purchaser;

(*c*) the address at which those cement tiles are delivered or at which the service in connexion therewith is supplied;

(*d*) the date of the sale of those cement tiles or the supply of such service;

(*e*) a full description of those cement tiles, including color and size;

(*f*) the quantity of each color and size of cement tiles sold or used;

(*g*) full particulars of any service supplied in connexion with the fixing of cement tiles, including total measurements charged for and the rate at which such measurements are charged;

(*h*) full particulars of any service of cartage supplied in connexion with the sale and/or supply of cement tiles, including the rate at which such service is supplied and the total amount charged therefor.

Fixation of Maximum Prices by Notice—Associations.

7. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Order, I declare the maximum price or rate at which any cement tiles specified in a notice in writing given in pursuance of this clause or any service in connexion with the sale of those cement tiles so specified may be sold or supplied by any body or association of persons or member of any such body or association of persons to be such price or rate as is fixed by the Prices Commissioner by notice in writing to that body or association.

Fixation of Maximum Prices by Notice—Specified Persons.

8. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Order, I declare the maximum price or rate at which any cement tiles specified in a Notice in Writing given in pursuance of this clause or any service in connexion with the sale of those cement tiles so specified may be sold or supplied by any person to whom such a Notice is given to be such price or rate as is fixed by the Prices Commissioner by Notice in Writing to that person.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

Cement Tiles.

Column 1.	Column 2. Per 1,000, ex Yard.		
	Natural Grey.	Color Blend (Other than Green).	Green.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement roofing tiles, measuring 16¼ inches by 11 inches, with a covering capacity measuring not less than 14½ inches by 9½ inches, weighing not less than 8¾ lbs. each—			
Metropolitan Area	31 14 9	34 7 0	37 14 0
Geelong Area	30 14 6	33 6 9	38 15 6
Zone 1	33 17 6	36 9 9	39 16 9
Zone 2	35 11 0	38 3 3	41 10 3
Zone 3	36 16 0	39 8 3	42 15 3
Zone 4	38 1 0	40 13 3	44 0 0
Cement roofing tiles, measuring 15½ inches by 9 inches, with a covering capacity measuring not less than 12¾ inches by 7¾ inches, weighing not less than 6½ lbs. each—			
Metropolitan Area	28 6 6	29 18 6	31 8 3
Geelong Area	27 6 6	28 18 6	30 8 3
Zone 1	30 3 6	31 15 6	33 5 3
Zone 2	31 12 3	33 4 3	34 14 0
Zone 3	32 13 9	34 5 9	35 15 6
Zone 4	33 15 6	35 7 3	36 17 3
		Each. s. d.	
Ridge Tiles—			
Metropolitan Area		2 8	
Geelong Area		2 8	
Zone 1		2 9	
Zone 2		2 10	
Zone 3		2 11	
Zone 4		3 0	
Shell End Tiles—			
Metropolitan Area		1 9	
Geelong Area		1 9	
Zone 1		1 10	
Zone 2		1 10	
Zone 3		1 11	
Zone 4		1 11	
Apex Tiles—			
Metropolitan Area		2 6	
Geelong Area		2 6	
Zone 1		2 7	
Zone 2		2 8	
Zone 3		2 9	
Zone 4		2 10	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2. Per Square of 100 Square Feet.		
	Natural Grey.	Color Blend (Other than Green).	Green.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Supplying and fixing cement roofing tiles of the types specified in Column 1 of the First Schedule, including the supply of 2 inches by 1 inch hardwood battens, and all necessary materials and cartage to the site—			
Metropolitan Area	6 14 3	7 0 3	7 8 0
Geelong Area	6 12 3	6 18 3	7 6 0
Zone 1	6 19 3	7 5 3	7 13 0
Zone 2	7 3 0	7 9 0	7 16 9
Zone 3	7 5 9	7 11 9	7 19 6
Zone 4	7 8 9	7 14 9	8 2 6
	Each. s. d.		
Supplying and fixing cement ridging tiles—			
Metropolitan Area	3 6		
Geelong Area	3 6		
Zone 1	3 7		
Zone 2	3 8		
Zone 3	3 9		
Zone 4	3 10		
Supplying and fixing cement Shell End Tiles—			
Metropolitan Area	2 4		
Geelong Area	2 4		
Zone 1	2 5		
Zone 2	2 5		
Zone 3	2 6		
Zone 4	2 6		
Supplying and fixing cement Apex Tiles—			
Metropolitan Area	3 2		
Geelong Area	3 2		
Zone 1	3 3		
Zone 2	3 4		
Zone 3	3 5		
Zone 4	3 6		
Fixing only cement roofing tiles of the types specified in Column 1 of the First Schedule, and column 1 of the Second Schedule including cartage to the site and the supply of 2 inches by 1 inch hardwood battens, and all necessary materials, except the tiles	£2 16s. 9d. per square of 100 square feet		
Fixing (only) cement ridge tiles	7d. per foot		
Fixing (only) cement Shell End Tiles ..	7d. each		
Fixing (only) cement Apex Tiles ..	8d. each		

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

—	Rate per 100.
	s. d.
Where the tiles are carted for a distance of—	
1–4 miles	3 0
5 ,, ...	3 4
6 ,, ...	3 8
7 ,, ...	4 0
8 ,, ...	4 3
9 ,, ...	4 7
10 ,, ...	5 0
11 ,, ...	5 3
12 ,, ...	5 7
13 ,, ...	5 11
14 ,, ...	6 3
15 ,, ...	6 7
16 ,, ...	6 11
17 ,, ...	7 3
18 ,, ...	7 6
19 ,, ...	7 11
20 ,, ...	8 2

Then threepence per 100 tiles for each mile in excess of 20 miles.

For the purposes of this Schedule—

(*a*) where the number of tiles carted is more than 50 but less than 100 or is not an exact multiple of 100, the number shall be deemed to be 100 or the nearest multiple of 100 (as the case requires).

(*b*) where the number of tiles carted on any one trip is such that the maximum rate for that service when calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Schedule is a sum less than £1, then the maximum rate which may be charged for that service shall be £1.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1952.

J. F. WALDRON,
Prices Commissioner.

By Authority: J. J. GOURLEY, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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No. 828] **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.** **[1952**

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS.

At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the seventh day of October, 1952.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.

Sir Albert Lind | Mr. White.

REGULATIONS.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred by the Weights and Measures Acts, His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, doth make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Weights and Measures Regulations 1952" and shall come into force on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1952.

2. These Regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:—

No. 828.—2046/52.—PRICE 3s. 6D.

3. (*a*). In these Regulations unless inconsistent with the context or subject matter—

"Accelerate", in reference to a weighing instrument, means to have moving parts which are not capable of vibrating on either side of a point of equilibrium.

"Acts" means the *Weights and Measures Act* 1939 as amended by the *Weights and Measures Acts* 1950 *and* 1952 and by the *Statute Law Revision Act* 1951.

"Apothecaries measure" means any measure denominated by fluid ounces, fluid drachms or minims, or of a type commonly used by apothecaries.

"Approved" means approved by the Superintendent.

"Automatic weighing machine" means a weighing instrument in which self-acting mechanism effects an automatic feed, rapidly weighs given loads, registers and sums loads and performs other similar actions or does some of such actions.

"Avoirdupois" means denominated in terms of tons, short tons, hundredweights, centals, quarters, stones, pounds, ounces (but not ounces apothecaries or ounces troy) or drams.

"Baby-weighing scale" means any personal weighing machine which is of a capacity not exceeding forty pounds.

"Ballast" means crushed or broken stone, slate, solidified furnace slag, ashes, screenings, gravel, stone chippings, salamander and other like material sold, conveyed or otherwise dealt with in the course of trade and used, intended to be used or capable of being used for road or building construction or for similar purposes.

"Beam-scale" means an equal-armed weighing instrument, the pans of which are below the beam.

"Bottle" means a hollow vessel of blown glass.

"Capacity", in reference to a measuring instrument, means the maximum quantity which it is constructed to measure for any individual delivery.

"Capacity", in reference to a weighing instrument, means the maximum load which such instrument is constructed to weigh and in determining such maximum load, the indication of any supplementary weighbeam may be excluded, if the greatest indication of such weighbeam is not more than one-fortieth of such maximum load.

"Cased" means composed of a case of some metal or alloy enclosing some other metal or alloy (other than lead for adjustment and stamping).

"Circular-cylindrical" means—

(*a*) truncated conical, with the smallest diameter at the bottom and equal to not less than nine-tenths of the largest diameter and with the vertical height not less than one-half of the largest diameter; or

(*b*) cylindrical, with the vertical height not less than one-half of the diameter.

"Combination weighbridge" means any weighbridge having two or more platforms on which vehicles may be weighed, such platforms being connected to a single indicating mechanism which is so arranged that it can be used to determine the total weight on all platforms of such weighbridge and may be so arranged that it can be used to determine the weight on any one platform of such weighbridge.

"Correct", in reference to a weight or measure or instrument, means correct within the applicable tolerance.

"Counter scale" means any equal-armed weighing instrument in which the pans are above the beam, and of which the capacity is not more than one hundredweight.

"Date of these Regulations" means the twenty-ninth day of October, 1952.

"Dead-weight machine" means any equal-armed weighing instrument in which the platforms are above the beam, and of which the capacity is more than one hundredweight.

"Direct weighing" means the weighing on a weighbridge of a vehicle, whether loaded or not, by the one operation, all the wheels of such vehicle being wholly supported throughout such weighing by the platform of such weighbridge.

"Dry measure" means any measure of capacity denominated bushel, half bushel or peck.

"Drug" means any substance used as medicine or in the composition or preparation of medicines, whether for external or internal use.

"Earth" means any kind of earth or clay sold, conveyed or otherwise dealt with in the course of trade and includes earth or clay used, intended to be used or capable of being used for filling purposes or for industrial, agricultural, horticultural or gardening purposes.

"End-and-end weighing" means the weighing on a weighbridge of a vehicle, whether loaded or not, by ascertaining by more than one weighing operation the weight supported by the different axles, taken either singly or in appropriate combination, in such a way that the weight of the vehicle may be obtained by the addition of the separate weights.

"Error", in reference to an instrument, includes deficiency in sensitiveness.

"Fabric-measuring instrument" means a mechanism for measuring and for indicating automatically the length of fabric passed through it.

"Firewood" means any firewood in billets or in lengths not over five feet, and includes mallee roots, mill-ends, dockings, off-cuts, edgings and any other forest product which may be used for fuel.

"Flat-circular" means—

(*a*) truncated conical, with the smallest diameter at the bottom and equal to not less than nine-tenths of the largest diameter and with the vertical height not greater than one-third of the largest diameter; or

(*b*) cylindrical, with the vertical height not greater than one-third of the diameter.

"Flow-meter" means a multiple-cylinder positive displacement meter, operated by liquid under pressure (including gravity) and driving suitable indicating mechanism.

"Food" means any substance used or intended to be used for food or drink by man (other than drugs or water), and includes any article of food and any substance entering into or used in or intended to enter into or to be used in the preparation or composition of food, and also includes confectionery and flavouring and colouring matters and spices and condiments.

"Instrument" means a weighing instrument or a measuring instrument.

"Leather-measuring instrument" means any instrument designed to measure the area of leather.

"Liquid measure" means—

(*a*) any measure denominated in terms of the gallon, quart, pint or gill;

(*b*) any metric measure of capacity of not less than one-tenth of one litre; and

(*c*) any metric cubic measure of not less than one hundred cubic centimetres,

but shall not include an apothecaries measure.

"Liquid-measuring instrument" means any instrument constructed or adapted to measure and deliver by volume liquid fuel, lubricating oil or other liquid of whatever nature, but does not include a water meter.

"Liquid-measuring instrument of the visible bowl type" means a liquid-measuring instrument having one or more measuring chambers so constructed with walls of glass or other transparent material that the total measured quantity of the liquid in every delivery (whether measured in one lot or in successive portions) can be viewed in such chamber or chambers during the process of measurement.

"Lubricating oil bottle" means a bottle used for the sale of lubricating oil for immediate delivery into the crank case or other mechanism of a motor vehicle.

"Personal weighing machine" means any weighing instrument which indicates in any manner whatsoever the weight of persons and—

(*a*) for the use of which a charge is made; or

(*b*) which is on any premises used for trade and may without charge be used by or for members of the public.

"Public weighbridge" means any weighbridge used as a public weighing instrument.

"Sand" means any kind of sand sold, conveyed or otherwise dealt with in the course of trade and includes foundry moulding sand and sand used, intended to be used or capable of being used for road or building construction or for industrial, agricultural, horticultural or gardening purposes.

"Self-indicating counter machine" means any self-indicating or partly self-indicating weighing instrument (other than a spring balance) of a type specially designed for counter use.

"Sensitiveness reciprocal" means the amount of weight required to move the position of equilibrium of the indicating device of a weighing instrument a definite amount, at capacity or any less load.

"Spring balance" means any weighing instrument in which the weight indications are dependent on the extension of one or more springs and the load pan is attached to the spring or springs without the intervention of levers.

"Tolerance" means the amount of the greatest allowable error or departure from true value or performance.

"Undercut", in reference to a hole intended to contain lead for the purpose of stamping or adjustment or both, means tapered in such manner that the cross-section of the hole is smallest at the opening of the hole.

"Vehicle" includes any vehicle attached thereto.

"Verification" includes re-verification.

"Vibrate", in reference to a weighing instrument, means to have moving parts which are capable of vibrating on either side of a point of equilibrium.

"Wallbeam" means a steelyard suspended from a horizontal bracket, which may be fixed or may turn about a vertical axis.

"Weighbridge" means a weighing instrument of a capacity of more than two tons, having a platform on to which vehicles (whether or not running on rails) may be run for the purpose of being weighed.

(*b*) Words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine, words in the singular shall include the plural and words in the plural shall include the singular.

Part II.—Standards.

4. The secondary standards shall be kept in the custody of the Superintendent, and shall not be used except for the verification of the departmental standards or for other purposes authorized by the Superintendent.

5. The departmental standards shall be kept in the custody of the Superintendent and, apart from the comparisons with the secondary standards, shall not be used except for the verification of local standards and of working standards or for other purposes authorized by the Superintendent.

6. The verification of the departmental standards by comparison with the secondary standards shall be certified in writing by the Superintendent.

7. Local standards of length and capacity shall be verified at the office of the Superintendent at intervals not exceeding five years.

8. Local standards of weight shall be verified at the office of the Superintendent at intervals not exceeding one year.

Provided that the Superintendent if he thinks fit may give written authority for the extension of such intervals:—

(*a*) in any particular case, to a total of not more than two years; and

(*b*) in any case where the local standards of weight are reserved exclusively for the verification of local working standards of weight, to a total of not more than five years.

9. (*a*) All working standards shall be verified by an inspector with corresponding local standards at intervals not exceeding one year, applying the tolerances prescribed in Table 1 of these Regulations.

(*b*) A record of such verifications shall be entered by the inspector in a register kept by the local authority solely for such purpose and shall be signed by such inspector.

10. The Superintendent shall issue a certificate of verification in respect of local standards which have been compared with the departmental standards and which have been found to be accurate within the tolerances prescribed in Table 1 of these Regulations.

11. (*a*) All beam-scales, instrumental equipment and travelling kits for inspection provided by any local authority for the use of an inspector shall be of such material and form as may be from time to time approved by the Superintendent.

(*b*) Every local authority shall submit to the Superintendent for verification at intervals not exceeding two years all beam-scales used by any inspector employed by such local authority in the verification or inspection of weights.

Provided that the Superintendent in any particular case may if he thinks fit give written consent to the extension of such interval to a total period not exceeding five years.

12. Every local authority shall to the satisfaction of the Superintendent provide its inspectors with an adequate office, together with cases or presses for the due security of their standards, instrumental equipment and books.

PART III.—VERIFICATION AND INSPECTION.

13. All weights, measures and instruments shall be tested in a clean condition and, if necessary, the inspector shall call upon the owner to clean the same.

Provided that on inspection the inspector may first examine and test such weights, measures and instruments in the condition in which he finds them.

14. (*a*) Subject to paragraphs (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of this Regulation, the inspector, on inspection, shall obliterate any existing mark of verification and date mark:—

(i) on every weight, measure or instrument—

(1) which is of such type, material or construction as not to comply with these Regulations, or which, in the opinion of the inspector, might facilitate fraud when used for trade.

Provided that, in the case of a weight, measure or instrument of a type the use of which is permitted for a limited period only from the date of these Regulations, the mark of verification and date mark shall not be obliterated by reason only of the type of such weight, measure or instrument, for a period from the latest date on which such a weight, measure or instrument might be stamped equal to the period prescribed for re-verification, if these Regulations are otherwise complied with;

(2) on which the mark of verification or date mark is illegible;

(3) on which the capacity, denomination or graduations are illegible or have been altered since the last verification; or

(4) which has not been re-verified and stamped within the period prescribed;

(ii) on every weight or measure of capacity—

(1) whose excess exceeds, or whose deficiency exceeds half, the tolerance in excess on verification.

Provided that for apothecaries glass measures a deficiency not exceeding the tolerance on verification shall be allowed.

(2) which, owing to its being broken, damaged, indented or distorted, does not admit of proper adjustment; or

(3) which since the last verification has been altered, repaired or adjusted;

(iii) on every measure of length—

(1) whose excess or deficiency exceeds twice the tolerance in excess on verification;

(2) which is so bent, broken, twisted or otherwise damaged as to be unfit for use; or

(3) which since it was last verified has been altered or repaired;

(iv) on every weighing instrument—

(1) whose sensitiveness reciprocal exceeds twice the tolerance in excess or deficiency specified in Table 3 of these Regulations; or

(2) whose error in excess or deficiency exceeds twice the tolerance in excess or deficiency specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

Provided that on an automatic weighing machine the mark of verification and date mark shall be obliterated if the error in excess or deficiency exceeds the error in excess or deficiency specified in Table 3 of these Regulations; or

(3) which, since it was last verified, has been so repaired, altered or adjusted that it has become necessary to ascertain whether the indications of the instrument remain correct;

(v) on every liquid-measuring instrument—

(1) whose excess exceeds twice, or whose deficiency exceeds half, the tolerance in excess on verification;

(2) with any seal unstamped or broken;

(3) with any joint, valve, tap, hose connexion or other part leaking, or with any essential part broken or damaged; or

(4) which since it was last verified has been altered or repaired in any manner which might affect its accuracy;

(vi) on every fabric-measuring instrument or leather-measuring instrument whose error in excess or deficiency exceeds the relevant tolerance on verification; and

(vii) on every fixed instrument which has been erected or re-erected since it was last verified.

(*b*) In any case where such weight, measure or instrument does not comply fully with the requirements of these Regulations, but the nature or degree of the non-compliance is not, in the opinion of the inspector, such as to require the immediate obliteration of the mark of verification and date mark—

(i) the inspector shall leave with the owner of such weight, measure or instrument a notice requiring such owner to have the weight, measure or instrument corrected within a stated period which shall not exceed twenty-eight days;

(ii) if after the expiration of the said stated period the necessary correction has not been made, the inspector shall obliterate such mark of verification and date mark;

(iii) notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (ii) hereof, the inspector if he thinks fit may further defer obliterating such mark of verification and date mark if such owner produces evidence to the satisfaction of the inspector that he has used all due diligence in attempting to have the necessary correction made; and

(iv) in any case where the obliteration of a mark of verification and date mark is deferred in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (iii) hereof, the inspector shall leave with the owner a notice setting forth the conditions under which such obliteration has been deferred and shall obliterate such mark of verification and date mark if such conditions are not complied with.

(*c*) In any case where the error of a weighing instrument is due only to imperfect balancing or levelling, and such error is corrected forthwith in the presence of the inspector by means provided for such purpose, the mark of verification and date mark shall not be obliterated but such correction shall not prevent the institution of proceedings in respect of such error.

(*d*) The inspector shall not, by reason only of subsequent disapproval of the pattern by the Superintendent, obliterate the mark of verification and date mark on any weight, measure or instrument which was stamped before such disapproval.

(e) If any weight, measure or instrument, which has been in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, contravenes this Regulation only in some minor degree, an inspector may at his discretion refrain from obliterating the mark of verification and date mark on such weight, measure or instrument.

15. Unless no other suitable premises are available, a verification office (whether temporary or permanent) shall not be on premises where intoxicating liquors are sold or where retail trade is carried on and every verification office shall be selected as far as possible with a view to freedom from vibration.

16. When a weight, measure or instrument is submitted for re-verification, the inspector shall deal with such weight, measure or instrument in the same manner as upon—

(a) verification (applying verification tolerances) if the mark of verification on such weight, measure or instrument has been obliterated in accordance with Regulation 14 or Regulation 252 of these Regulations; and

(b) inspection (applying inspection tolerances) if such mark of verification has not been so obliterated.

17. An inspector may require every person presenting an instrument for verification to take it apart sufficiently to enable an inspection of all working parts to be made or may himself, with the consent of such person and without liability for damage to the instrument, take it so apart and until this requirement is met, the inspector may refuse to verify the instrument.

18. When any weight, measure or instrument submitted for verification has been tested and approved by an inspector, he shall mark such weight, measure or instrument with a mark of verification of approved design and, except on measures of glass or enamelled metal, or where the small size or other sufficient reason renders it impracticable, also with a date mark indicating the month and year of such stamping, January being indicated by A, February by B, and continuing similarly in respect of each month in regular alphabetical sequence, and the year by the two final digits of the number of the year.

Provided that—

(a) if any instrument is liable to be damaged by the impression of the mark of verification or date mark, the mark of verification or date mark may be impressed on a lead seal attached in an approved manner to the instrument;

(b) the inspector may at his discretion impress on any weight, measure or instrument which bears a legible mark of verification a date mark only; and

(c) the Superintendent, in any case where a weight not provided with a lead stamping plug is marked with an approved identifying symbol, may if he thinks fit authorize the issue of a certificate of accuracy in lieu of further stamping of such weight.

19. An inspector shall not verify:—

(a) any weight or measure not of a denomination specified in the Second Schedule of the Acts, or approved by the Governor in Council in accordance with the Acts;

(b) any weight, measure or instrument which—

(i) is of such type, material or construction as, if used for trade, would facilitate fraud;

(ii) in the opinion of the inspector, is not sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use for trade, or is so damaged as to affect its suitability for use for trade;

(iii) is not complete in itself;

(iv) is denominated or has its capacity stamped otherwise than as prescribed;

(v) has any abbreviation for the denomination or capacity other than those set out in Table 2 of these Regulations;

(vi) bears the mark of a manufacturer or other mark which might be mistaken for a mark of verification;

(vii) is of rough, crude or unworkmanlike construction or of inferior material;

(viii) is not clean, or has any painted parts not dry; or

(ix) does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations.

Provided that if any weight, measure or instrument, which has been in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, fails in only some minor degree to comply with these requirements, and no provision is made in these Regulations whereby such weight, measure or instrument may be verified at any time after the date of these Regulations, an inspector may, if he thinks fit, verify such weight, measure or instrument until ten years after such date;

(*c*) any weight, measure or instrument presenting any novel feature unless a weight, measure or instrument of similar pattern, material and design has been approved; or

(*d*) after a period of five years from the date of these Regulations, any weight, measure or instrument which is not of a pattern approved under Section 32 of the Acts or Regulations 25 and 26 hereof, unless such weight, measure or instrument has been previously verified under the Acts or corresponding enactment before the operation of the Acts.

20. An inspector may obliterate any mark of verification or date mark on any weight, measure or instrument submitted for verification and found not to comply with the requirements of the Acts or these Regulations.

21. An inspector shall not, without the sanction of the Superintendent, verify any glass or earthenware measure on any premises owned or occupied by the owner of such measure.

22. If, in the special circumstances of any case, it appears to the Superintendent to be impracticable to comply with any requirement of these Regulations, he may if he thinks fit dispense with or modify such requirement.

23. Every local authority shall issue to its inspectors any instructions prepared by the Superintendent, together with any subsequent amendments thereof, and shall not issue any instruction inconsistent therewith.

24. These Regulations, so far as they relate to material, shall not apply to weights, measures and instruments used in the manufacture of explosives.

PART IV.—APPROVAL OF PATTERNS.

25. (*a*) Subject to compliance with the general requirements of these Regulations, any weight, measure or instrument in use at the date of these Regulations may be accepted for verification, but the owner or manufacturer of any such weight, measure or instrument may apply to the Superintendent for approval of the pattern of such weight, measure or instrument.

(*b*) Any person submitting to the Superintendent the pattern of any weight, measure or instrument in accordance with Section 32 of the Acts or with paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation shall pay the fee from time to time approved by the Minister and shall also submit a sample of the weight, measure or instrument of such pattern together with such specifications and drawings as the Superintendent may require.

26. (*a*) The Superintendent shall issue a numbered certificate in relation to any pattern of a weight, measure or instrument which is submitted to him in accordance with Section 32 of the Acts or Regulation 25 of these Regulations and which in his opinion conforms as to pattern, material and design with these Regulations, is suitable for use for trade and would not facilitate fraud.

(*b*) Such certificate may—

(i) be general or of limited duration or may limit the trade or purpose for which such a weight, measure or instrument of such pattern and material may be used; and

(ii) prescribe that the purchaser of any such weight, measure or instrument be supplied with approved instructions.

(*c*) The Superintendent may revoke any such certificate but shall not thereby prohibit the re-verification of weights, measures or instruments which are of the pattern to which the certificate relates and which have been in use for trade prior to the date of such revocation.

(*d*) An inspector shall not refuse to verify a weight, measure or instrument identical in pattern and material with the pattern and material of a weight, measure or instrument for which such a certificate has been issued, if the requirements of the Acts and these Regulations have been complied with.

(*e*) The Superintendent may require that any weight, measure or instrument manufactured in compliance with a certificate issued in accordance with paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation shall be marked with approved means of identification.

PART V.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

27. Every measure of length shall—

(*a*) be made of steel, brass, ivory, hard wood or other approved material or, in the case of tapes for testing fabric-measuring instruments, made of approved woven material;

(*b*) if made of hard wood and two feet or more in length, have both ends tipped with metal and the tips rivetted.

Provided that any hard wood measure of length used for trade prior to the date of these Regulations shall be exempted from this requirement until ten years after that date;

(*c*) if rigid, be smooth and straight;

(*d*) be free from flaws and of sufficient strength;

(*e*) be legibly and indelibly denominated;

(*f*) have all graduations permanently, sharply and clearly defined;

(*g*) if subdivided, have the main graduations plainly denominated and longer than the minor graduations; and

(*h*) if not subdivided, be legibly stamped "NOT SUBDIVIDED".

28. (*a*) Measures of length may be graduated on both sides.

(*b*) Every set of graduations on a measure of length graduated on both sides shall be verified and stamped with the mark of verification near the beginning of the scale.

(*c*) The prescribed fee shall be charged for every set of graduations.

Provided that if a measure of length is permanently fixed to a counter, the upper side only need be verified and stamped with the mark of verification.

29. In measures with sliding or caliper arms, such arms shall have no more play than is necessary for easy movement.

30. (*a*) Every linked measure or metal tape measure shall be tested when subjected to a pull as follows:—

Tapes made of approved woven material, for testing fabric-measuring instruments	2 pounds.
Metal tape measures	10 pounds.
Linked measures	15 pounds.

(*b*) Every such measure when under test shall be supported throughout its whole length on a level base.

31. A linked measure may be stamped with the mark of verification and date mark on a metal label or handle permanently attached to the measure.

32. Every measure of length shall be verified by comparison at or near the normal temperature.

33. The tolerances on measures of length on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

PART VI.—WEIGHTS.

34. All weights shall be of the patterns specified in Regulations 35, 36, 37 and 38 of these Regulations and, apart from lead inserted for adjustment and stamping, shall be made entirely of iron, brass, gunmetal, rustless or stainless steel or other approved hard metal or approved hard alloy of high density.

Provided that weights of less than one ounce, other than avoirdupois weights, may be of aluminium or approved aluminium alloy and provided also that weights of any other pattern, which were used for trade before the date of these Regulations, may continue to be verified, stamped and used at the discretion of the Superintendent.

35. All weights of one hundred pounds, fifty pounds, twenty pounds, ten pounds and five pounds shall be octagonal and all other avoirdupois weights shall be flat-circular, bar, bell or ring weights.

Provided that avoirdupois weights of more than one hundred pounds may be of other approved shape and design.

36. All troy, apothecaries and grain weights shall be—

(*a*) if of not less than one ounce troy, one ounce apothecaries or four hundred and eighty grains, of brass, gunmetal, bronze or other approved metal and circular-cylindrical with handles or knobs; or

(*b*) if of less than one ounce troy, one ounce apothecaries or four hundred and eighty grains, of brass, gunmetal, bronze, platinum, aluminium or other approved metal and circular-cylindrical with knobs, flat or of wire.

37. (*a*) All iron metric weights (including counterpoise weights on weighing instruments) shall be hexagonal.

(*b*) All metric weights other than iron weights shall be circular-cylindrical with handles or knobs, hexagonal, flat or of wire.

38. All metric carat weights shall be—

(*a*) if of not less than five metric carats, of hard brass, gunmetal, bronze or other approved metal and circular-cylindrical with knobs; and

(*b*) if of less than five metric carats, of aluminium or other approved metal and flat or of wire.

39. No weight shall have more than one adjusting hole.

Provided that weights with more than one adjusting hole, which have been stamped in accordance with the *Weights and Measures Act* 1928 or corresponding previous enactment, may be re-verified until ten years from the date of these Regulations.

40. No weight with a shallow conical hole in the base shall be brought into use for trade after the date of these Regulations.

41. (*a*) No weight of less than one ounce and no metric carat weight shall have an adjusting hole.

(*b*) Every iron weight shall have an adjusting hole.

42. Every adjusting hole in any weight shall—

(*a*) be in the under surface and not extend to the upper surface;

(*b*) be undercut;

(*c*) have a well-defined edge; and

(*d*) be plugged with lead, which shall—

(i) cover the bottom of the hole to a depth of at least one-sixteenth of one inch in weights of one ounce to four ounces inclusive, and of at least one-eighth of one inch in weights of over four ounces;

(ii) be firmly and securely set below the surface, but not so as to render stamping impracticable or reading the stamp and date mark difficult; and

(iii) have a clean and flat surface, free from flakes or layers, and without any fringe around the wall of the adjusting hole.

Provided that the Superintendent if he thinks fit may authorize special arrangements for the adjustment of any weight of more than one hundred pounds.

43. In every flat-circular iron weight—

(*a*) the adjusting hole shall be circular and of depth approximately three-fifths of the central thickness of the weight;

(*b*) the lead shall be when new at least one-fifth of such thickness from the surface; and

(*c*) the diameter of the adjusting hole shall be approximately:—

for four pound and two pound weights ..	1 inch;
for one pound weights	¾ inch;
for eight ounce and four ounce weights ..	½ inch.

44. In every iron weight of not more than one hundred pounds (other than flat-circular)—

(*a*) the adjusting hole shall be rectangular or circular and shall not exceed the following dimensions:—

Weight.	Rectangular Hole.		Circular Hole. Diameter.
	Length.	Width.	
	inch.	inch.	inch.
100 lb.	3	1-1/2	2-1/2
56 lb., 50 lb.	2-1/2	1-1/4	2
28 lb.	2	1	1-5/8
20 lb.	1-1/2	3/4	1-1/4
14 lb.	1-1/4	5/8	1
10 lb., 7 lb...	1	1/2	13/16
5 lb., 4 lb...	3/4	1/2	11/16
2 lb., 1 lb...	5/8	1/2	5/8
8 oz.	5/8	3/8	9/16
4 oz.	1/2	5/16	7/16

and (*b*) the distance of the lead below the surface, when new, shall not be less than half the maximum permissible width of a rectangular adjusting hole in a weight of such denomination.

45. In every weight of not more than one hundred pounds (other than an iron weight)—

(*a*) the adjusting hole, if any, shall be circular and of approximately the following dimensions:—

Weight.	Diameter.	Depth.
Flat-circular—	inch.	
4 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb.	3/4	3/5 central thickness of weight.
8 oz., 4 oz.	1/2	
2 oz., 1 oz.	1/4	
Other than flat-circular—		inch.
100 lb., 56 lb., 50 lb.	1-1/2	2
28 lb., 20 lb., 14 lb.	1	1-1/2
10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb., 4 lb., 2 lb. ..	3/4	1
1 lb., 8 oz.	1/2	3/4
4 oz.	3/8	5/8
2 oz., 1 oz.	1/4	3/8

(*b*) the distance of the lead from the surface when new shall not be less than—

(1) for a flat-circular weight, one-fifth of the central thickness of the weight; and

(2) for weights other than flat-circular, one-half of the depth of the adjusting hole.

46. Every weight with an adjusting hole shall be stamped with the mark of verification and date mark on the lead adjustment and every weight with no adjusting hole shall be stamped with the mark of verification and date mark—

(*a*) if of not less than one ounce, on the under surface; and

(*b*) if of less than one ounce, on the upper or on the under surface.

47. Every weight shall have its denomination or the permissible abbreviation thereof clearly stamped on it in letters or in figures and letters proportionate to the size of the weight.

Provided that weights made of wire shall be bent into distinctive forms to indicate the respective denominations.

48. The name of the maker if shown on a weight shall be in letters not exceeding half the size of the letters indicating the denomination.

49. An inspector shall not verify any weight which—

(*a*) is cased;

(*b*) is composed of two or more different unalloyed metals, apart from—

(i) lead for adjustment and stamping;

(ii) hard adherent coatings of nickel, chromium or other approved metal applied by electroplating or other approved process; and

(iii) in the case of iron weights, a hard adherent coating of zinc;

(*c*) being new and of iron, is not painted, black-leaded or protected by galvanization or other approved process;

(*d*) is not clean and free from corrosion;

(*e*) has a flaw or is not smooth on all surfaces;

(*f*) being flat-circular, is of denomination over four pounds;

(*g*) being of iron, is of denomination less than four ounces (Imperial system) or less than one hundred grammes (metric system).

Provided that any such weight, which has been stamped in accordance with any corresponding previous enactment before the operation of the Acts, may be re-verified until ten years from the date of these Regulations;

(*h*) has a split-ring or other removable part; or

(*i*) bears a trade mark.

50. The tolerances on weights on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

Part VII.—Measures of Capacity.

(i) *Liquid Measures.—General.*

51. Every liquid measure shall—

(*a*) be of glass, pewter, white-metal, aluminium, nickel, tinplate, copper, brass, bronze, gunmetal, rustless or stainless steel, plated or enamelled steel or sheet iron, or other approved material;

(*b*) if of pewter or other tin alloy, have in such alloy not less than four-fifths by weight of tin and not more than one-tenth by weight of lead;

(*c*) if of copper, brass, bronze or gunmetal, be well tinned over all the inside;

(*d*) if plated or enamelled, have a uniform coating free from surface defects;

(*e*) if of metal, have such metal of the following minimum thickness:—

Denomination.	Minimum Thickness.	Descriptive Number. Imperial Wire Gauge.
	inch.	
Pint or under	0·0148	28
Quart	0·0164	27
Half-gallon and gallon	0·018	26
Two gallons and over	0·022	24

(*f*) have no strengthening ribs which, by indentation or otherwise, show divisions inside the measure which might be mistaken for graduations;

(*g*) be bell-shaped, cylindrical, conical, cylindrical and conical or of other approved shape, but shall not be of inverted conical shape.

Provided that any liquid measure with the maximum internal diameter not more than one-tenth greater than the minimum internal diameter shall be considered cylindrical;

(*h*) have a plain, strong, rigid bottom;

(*i*) if of a capacity of over one pint, have a rim sufficient to protect the bottom unless the measure is of a pattern approved as being of such material and construction as not to require such protection, such rim—

(1) being not deeper than one inch in a metal measure of a capacity of one gallon or over if denominated in terms of the Imperial system or of five litres or over if denominated in terms of the metric system or deeper than one-half of one inch in a metal measure of a capacity of less than one gallon if denominated in terms of the Imperial system or of less than five litres if denominated in terms of the metric system; and

(2) in a glass measure being together with the bottom of such measure not thicker than one inch.

Provided that if the measurements specified in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph are only slightly exceeded, liquid measures in use for trade before the date of these Regulations may be verified until ten years after that date;

(*j*) stand level and firmly on its base, with the brim or the line defining its capacity also level;

(*k*) be legibly and permanently marked with its denomination (not on the bottom or rim), a glass liquid measure with its capacity defined by a line being denominated at such line and an enamelled metal liquid measure being denominated in a colour contrasting distinctly with that of the measure; and

(*l*) if provided with a tap, be able to be completely emptied by the tap without tilting.

52. The depth of a cylindrical liquid measure shall not be less than the diameter or more than one and one-half times the diameter of such measure.

53. The capacity of every cylindrical metal liquid measure shall be clearly defined by the brim or, if of a capacity of one gallon or over if denominated in terms of the Imperial system or of five litres or over if denominated in terms of the metric system, by suitably denominated lines of the form prescribed for subdivisions.

Provided that, to prevent spilling, a lip or retaining edge of approved shape and size may be permitted.

54. Every conical or bell-shaped metal liquid measure, other than bell-shaped pewter measures of a capacity of one quart or under of the type commonly used for measuring alcoholic liquor, shall have—

(*a*) a lip or funnel mouth; and

(*b*) its capacity clearly defined at the neck.

55. (*a*) Any milk can which is used as a measure and is of cylindrical form with conical top may have a neck to contain a lid if the capacity is clearly defined at the bottom of the neck.

(*b*) Any milk can which is not used as a measure need not be verified under the Acts or these Regulations.

(*c*) In any case where milk is sold or delivered in cans which have not been verified under the Acts and these Regulations the approximate measure of the milk which the seller claims is contained in such cans may be stated on a delivery note or label but where the purchaser determines (by means of a measure or instrument verified in accordance with the Acts and these Regulations) the quantity of milk so sold or delivered, the quantity so determined by the purchaser shall until the contrary be proved be for the purposes of these Regulations the quantity of milk so sold or delivered.

(*d*) In any case where milk is issued in cans to a person employed by a seller of milk by retail, for the purpose of sale on behalf of such seller, and where such person may be required to account for the milk so issued to him, either—

(i) such cans shall be verified under the Acts and these Regulations; or

(ii) the quantity of milk so issued shall be determined by means of a measure or instrument verified under the Acts and these Regulations.

(*e*) Any milk can which has been verified under the Acts and these Regulations may be marked with a yellow band not more than four inches wide around the bottom of the sides of such can and no milk can which has not been so verified shall be so marked.

56. A metal liquid measure, which is cylindrical and of a capacity of under one gallon if denominated in terms of the Imperial system or five litres if denominated in terms of the metric system or which is cylindrical and conical, conical or bell-shaped, shall not be subdivided.

57. Every subdivided metal liquid measure shall have every subdivision clearly defined by sharp lines on metal strips securely fixed on opposite sides of the measure, and no such subdivision shall represent less than one quart if such measure is denominated in terms of the Imperial system or one litre if such measure is denominated in terms of the metric system.

58. (*a*) The capacity of every glass liquid measure shall be defined by the brim or by a clear sharp line at least two inches long (if this is possible), not less than one-half of one inch and not more than one inch from the brim.

(*b*) The subdivisions of every subdivided glass liquid measure shall be defined by clear sharp lines at least one inch long, if this is possible.

59. To every metal liquid measure, unless it may without injury be legibly stamped on the body, a stamping plug of solder to receive the verification stamp and date mark shall be securely affixed—

(*a*) on the outside immediately under the brim, if the measure is cylindrical;

(*b*) on the inside of the lip or on the outside at the junction of the body and the lip, if the measure is conical or bell-shaped; or

(*c*) on the outside of the neck, if the measure is cylindrical and conical with a cylindrical neck.

60. Every subdivision of every subdivided liquid measure shall be verified.

61. Every liquid measure shall be stamped with the mark of verification and the date mark—

(*a*) if such measure is of metal and with a stamping plug, on the plug;

(*b*) if such measure is of soft metal and without a stamping plug, on the outside close to the brim and vertically above the denomination; and

(*c*) if such measure is of glass or enamelled metal, with a sand-blast or other approved method of marking near the denomination.

Provided that measures of glass or enamelled metal need not be stamped with the date of verification.

62. The tolerances on liquid measures on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(ii) *Lubricating Oil Bottles.*

63. (*a*) Lubricating oil bottles shall not be subdivided, shall be of clear uncoloured glass and shall be of capacities of one quart, one pint or one-half of one pint.

(*b*) The capacity of every lubricating oil bottle shall be clearly and permanently stamped on the side of such bottle.

(*c*) Every lubricating oil bottle shall be stamped with a clearly defined line indicating the capacity of such bottle, and with the words "Fill to line" or similar inscription referring clearly to this line, such line extending for the whole circumference and being not more than one-tenth of one inch in width and a space of at least one-quarter of one inch being left between the line and any opaque top or spout, when such top or spout is securely attached to the bottle.

(*d*) This Regulation shall not apply to lubricating oil bottles which are not used as measures and which are sealed in an approved manner.

(*e*) The tolerances on lubricating oil bottles, on verification, shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(iii) *Apothecaries Measures and Pipettes.*

64. (*a*) Every apothecaries measure shall—

(i) be of cup or beaker shape or if—

(1) graduated in the Imperial system and of less than ten fluid ounces capacity; or

(2) graduated in the metric system and of less than two hundred and fifty millilitres capacity—

inverted conical;

(ii) stand firmly on its base without rocking and have its axis perpendicular to the base;

(iii) if inverted conical, have the vertical angle approximately fourteen degrees;

(iv) have a pouring lip and otherwise be of such form and construction that, the measure having been filled with water to the highest graduation mark, the contents may be poured from the lip in a stream falling clear of the outside of the measure;

(v) be graduated in such a manner that each line indicates the respective volume contained by the measure at a temperature of sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit;

(vi) have the main graduations of sufficient length to subtend an angle of from thirty-five degrees to forty degrees at the vertical axis of the measure, and other graduations not less than half the length of the main graduations;

(vii) have all graduation marks fine, clearly etched or engraved, parallel to the base and an interval of not less than one-twelfth of one inch between any two such marks;

(viii) if submitted for verification after one year from the date of these Regulations have, on the side of the measure diametrically opposite the numbered graduation scale, an unnumbered mirror image of the numbered scale, such that when the volume is being read, the front and back portions of any graduation mark may be observed simultaneously;

(ix) be sufficiently rounded internally, at the bottom, to avoid difficulty in cleaning;

(x) be of good quality transparent glass with walls not excessively thick nor showing local departures from uniformity; and

(xi) if of squat form for the measurement of viscous liquids, be prominently marked with the letter "S" or the word "SQUAT".

(*b*) Every apothecaries pipette shall—

(i) deliver volumes of distilled water corresponding to the various graduation marks when tested in accordance with paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation and unless otherwise approved shall be of a capacity of ten, thirty or sixty minims or one, two or five millilitres; and

(ii) have as graduation marks fine, clearly etched or engraved, permanent lines of uniform thickness, lying in planes perpendicular to the axis of the pipette with no evident irregularities in their spacing.

(*c*) The method of testing an apothecaries pipette shall be as follows:—

(i) the pipette shall be held in a vertical position filled with distilled water at a short distance above the graduation mark to be tested, and the water retained in the pipette by pressing a finger on to the top of the pipette;

(ii) the outside of the jet shall be wiped dry with a cloth;

(iii) by reducing the pressure of the finger, water shall be allowed to run out slowly;

(iv) as the descending water surface approaches the graduation mark to be tested, the pressure of the finger shall be increased so that the water surface is brought to rest with the lowest point of the meniscus in the horizontal plane containing the top edge of the graduation mark;

(v) the drop of water then adhering to the jet shall be removed by bringing the inside of a suitable glass vessel into contact with the jet and detaching the drop on to the side of the vessel;

(vi) the finger shall then be removed from contact with the top of the pipette, which shall be allowed to deliver into a previously weighed receiving vessel, the pipette being held slightly inclined so that the tip of the jet is in contact with the inside of the vessel;

(vii) the pipette shall be allowed to drain for fifteen seconds after visible outflow has ceased, the jet remaining in contact with the inside of the receiving vessel throughout this period and the instant at which visible outflow ceases being determined when the meniscus comes to rest slightly above the lower end of the jet;

(viii) the weight of the water delivered shall be determined by weighing the receiving vessel into which it has been delivered, the temperature of the water being then determined;

(ix) from the data obtained in accordance with sub-paragraph (viii) of this Regulation, the volume of water delivered shall be determined, by the use of approved tables; and

(x) no method of emptying, such as blowing out, which expels water completely from the jet or increases the natural rate of delivery shall be used.

65. The tolerances on apothecaries measures and pipettes on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(iv) *Dry Measures.*

66. Every dry measure shall—

(*a*) be made of sheet iron or steel (with or without nickel plating or chromium plating), tin-plate, copper, brass, bronze, gunmetal, nickel, aluminium or other approved material;

(*b*) be of cylindrical form;

(*c*) have the internal diameter equal to the depth or to twice the depth, with a tolerance of one part in twenty;

(*d*) have its capacity defined by the brim;

(*e*) not be subdivided;

(*f*) comply with such Regulations for cylindrical metal liquid measures as are applicable and not in conflict with the Regulations for dry measures; and

(*g*) if of metal have the following minimum thickness:—

Denomination.	Minimum Thickness.	Descriptive Number. Imperial Wire Gauge.
	inch.	
1/4 peck, 1/2 peck	0·018	26
Peck, 1/2 bushel, bushel ..	0·022	24

67. Every dry measure shall be verified by filling the standard with water or with rape seed or other suitable grain, and emptying the contents into the measure under verification, a bevelled straight-edge being swept across each measure when grain is used.

68. The tolerances on dry measures on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

PART VIII.—FABRIC-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

69. In every fabric-measuring instrument—

(*a*) the length graduations and the value graduations shall be clear and distinct;

(*b*) the graduations shall be so arranged that their meaning is readily apparent and the indications may be conveniently read;

(*c*) the figures denoting value shall be in alignment with those for unit price and length;

(*d*) the length corresponding to the interval between successive graduations shall not exceed one-eighth of one yard;

(*e*) the clear interval between one-eighth of one yard graduations shall not be less than eleven-sixteenths of one inch;

(*f*) if graduations of less than one-eighth of one yard are used, the clear interval between successive graduations shall not be less than one-eighth of one inch;

(*g*) the clear interval between successive value graduations shall not be less than one-fifth of one inch;

(*h*) all pointers or indicators shall be symmetrical about the graduations at which they may stand and shall reach to all such graduations;

(*i*) the width of the end of any pointer or indicator shall not exceed the width of the smallest graduations on the scale or chart on which it is used, and in no case shall it exceed fifteen-thousandths of one inch; and

(*j*) the distance between any pointer or indicator and its scale or chart shall not exceed six-hundredths of one inch.

70. Every fabric-measuring instrument shall be—

(*a*) so designed and constructed that—

(i) in any position which the length pointer or indicator and scale or chart may assume, a number of figures and graduations, sufficient to permit the length indications readily to be read correctly, shall be shown;

(ii) the indicating elements used in registering lengths or prices of deliveries to individual purchasers can be returned readily to a definite zero reading before the next measuring operation is begun;

(iii) the rollers shall be parallel when in position for measuring; and

(iv) when reset, the rollers are free and every scale or chart is at zero; and

(*b*) accurate in its length indications and value indications whether such length indications or value indications are being increased or decreased.

71. Every fabric-measuring instrument which does not give accurate results when used for the measurement of all fabrics shall bear a stamp to indicate clearly its limitations.

72. Every adjusting device of a fabric-measuring instrument shall be securely protected so that it cannot be altered without breaking the inspector's seal.

73. The tolerances on fabric-measuring instruments on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

PART IX.—LEATHER-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

74. In every leather-measuring instrument, every contrivance for setting the pointer of any recording dial to zero, for adjusting any recording mechanism and for setting the position of any adjusting shaft which effects the raising and lowering of rollers, shall be secured in position by lock-nuts or in other effective manner.

75. Every leather-measuring instrument shall be tested for accuracy by means of standard templets, which shall be chosen with due regard to the size and thickness of the skins which the instrument is being used to measure and when templets are used in combination, such templets shall all be of the same thickness.

76. Every standard templet shall be of approved pattern and material, and its area shall be certified by the Superintendent.

77. Leather-measuring instruments with dials graduated in both the Imperial System and the Metric System may be accepted for verification, if the graduations in the two systems are in correct relative position but such dials, if not tested for both systems, shall be stamped "Tested for square feet only" or "Tested for metric readings only" as the case may be.

78. Every new leather-measuring instrument shall have stamped on it the maker's name.

79. Every new leather-measuring instrument shall have stamped on it the maximum area it is constructed to measure.

80. An inspector shall obliterate the stamp on any leather-measuring instrument which has been so altered since it was last verified that in his opinion it requires re-verification throughout its range.

81. The tolerances on leather-measuring instruments on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

PART X.—WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS.

(i) *General.*

82. Every weighing instrument shall—

(*a*) have the capacity and maker's name and serial number legibly and prominently stamped on it, or on a plate suitably secured to it by drive screws of hardened steel or in other approved manner, and the capacity shall be indicated thus—"To weigh .... lb.", "Capacity.... cwt.", or in a similar form.

Provided that weighing instruments which indicate the capacity on a steelyard, dial or similar device, and weighing instruments in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, which indicate the capacity in an approved manner, need not have the capacity stamped on them:

Provided also that weighing instruments in use prior to the date of these Regulations, beam-scales and counter scales other than self-indicating counter machines, need not have the maker's name or serial number stamped on them;

(*b*) unless any reason which the Superintendent deems sufficient precludes this, have a soft lead stamping plug not less than five-eighths of one inch in diameter, the plug having a clean and flat surface and being securely set down below the surface in an undercut hole or, if this is impracticable, made irremovable in an approved manner.

Provided that Class A and Class B beam-scales as defined in Regulation 88 of these Regulations in which the provision of a stamping plug is impracticable may be stamped on the pans or on some other approved part or on an approved wire seal;

(*c*) have all knife-edges, bearings and such parts of plates or caps as may touch a knife-edge and limit its movement, constructed of—

(i) steel sufficiently hard to resist the action of a smooth file;

(ii) agate; or

(iii) other approved material;

(*d*) have all knife-edges bearing upon the whole length of their working parts;

(*e*) have all knife-edge shanks so shaped or secured that they cannot rotate in their sockets.

Provided that weighing instruments in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations may be verified if the knife-edge shanks are firmly and securely fitted;

(*f*) unless so constructed that friction points are unnecessary have, at each bearing, friction points so formed as to reduce friction to a minimum;

(*g*) have every steelyard, lever or beam so fitted as to preclude excessive lateral play;

(*h*) have the graduations on any steelyard, dial or quadrant fine, sharp and distinct straight lines, and the principal subdivisions marked by longer graduations of which, unless otherwise approved, there shall be no more than sixteen to the inch.

Provided that any weighing instrument with not more than twenty-four such graduations to the inch, which has been in use prior to the date of these Regulations, may be verified until ten years after that date if, in the opinion of the inspector, the weight indications can be clearly read;

(*i*) have all principal subdivisions numbered, and all figures clear and distinct;

(*j*) unless exempted by the Superintendent, have a zero graduation on any steelyard, dial or quadrant.

Provided that Roman steelyards without zero graduations, in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, may be verified until ten years after that date;

(*k*) have, on any steelyard—

(i) the graduations uniformly spaced and parallel, the notches uniformly spaced, in the same plane and at right angles to the shank, and the graduations correctly placed with reference to the notches if there are both; and

(ii) a suitable shoulder to prevent the poise from being moved through the zero graduation;

(*l*) have any indicator—

(i) finely pointed; and

(ii) so constructed as to reach to, but not obscure, any graduation.

Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply to hair-line indicators not wider than the finest graduation, and shall not preclude the verification of weighing instruments in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations if the indications can be clearly read;

(*m*) have the zero adjustable only by mechanical means.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to—

(i) Class A beam-scales (as defined in Regulation 88 of these Regulations) with well-fitting adjusting screws nor to dispensing scales;

(ii) weighing instruments (other than those having lead-threaded or slack-fitting balance balls) in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations;

(iii) weighing instruments in which the zero adjustments have set screws or other approved locking devices in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations;

(iv) weighing instruments with approved balancing devices; or

(v) automatic weighing machines in which the adjusting mechanism is so secured and protected that it cannot be tampered with readily;

(*n*) under test retain its equilibrium, give constant weight indications on the repeated application of any given load and have any steelyard movement correct, the indicating device returning to zero when the load is removed;

(*o*) have the sensitiveness reciprocal applicable to it (or in the case of a partly self-indicating weighing instrument at any load equal to or greater than the range of the self-indicating part of the instrument, applicable to an instrument of the capacity of the weight at which the test is made), as shown by the tolerance in sensitiveness reciprocal prescribed in Table 3 of these Regulations.

Provided that for capacities not tabulated in such Table the tolerance in sensitiveness reciprocal shall be determined by taking proportional parts, and that the following conditions shall apply:—

(i) the test for sensitiveness reciprocal may be made at capacity or at any smaller load; and

(ii) the addition or subtraction of the amount of the sensitiveness reciprocal prescribed in Table 3 of these Regulations or (on a weighing instrument with steelyard and guide or on a Roman steelyard) of the weight representing the interval between graduations if that weight is less than the amount of the sensitiveness reciprocal so prescribed, shall—

(1) on a beam-scale, cause the beam to turn from rest in a horizontal position to rest in an appreciably different position, such two positions of rest differing by at least one-fifth of the range of the graduated scale if a pointer and graduated scale are fitted;

(2) on a counter scale, cause the beam to move to the limit of its movement, and to come to rest at or near that limit;

(3) on a weighing instrument with a steelyard and guide, cause the shank to move from rest in the middle of the guide to the limit of its movement and to come to rest at or near that limit; and

(4) on a Roman steelyard, cause the shank to move from rest in a horizontal position to the limit of its movement and to come to rest at or near that limit;

(*p*) be correct within the tolerance in excess or deficiency prescribed in Table 3 of these Regulations.

Provided that the following conditions shall apply when testing for accuracy:—

(i) fixed weighing instruments shall be tested *in situ*;

(ii) movable weighing instruments with a base shall be tested on a level surface and weighing instruments which are suspended when in use shall be suspended when being tested, due regard being given, in setting up any weighing instrument for test, to the indications of any spirit level, plumb bob or other device provided for use in levelling such instrument;

(iii) weighing instruments of the vibrating type shall be tested by ascertaining the weight required to bring the beam or steelyard shank to a horizontal position when loaded;

(iv) weighing instruments of the accelerating type shall be tested by ascertaining the least weight required to be added, when such instrument is loaded, to bring the beam or steelyard shank from the horizontal position on the lower stop to the upper stop, and the least weight required to be removed, when such instrument is loaded and balanced, to bring the beam or steelyard shank from its position of greatest displacement to the horizontal;

(v) the tolerance in excess or deficiency at a load of less than the capacity of a partly self-indicating weighing instrument shall be as prescribed for a weighing instrument of similar type and of capacity equal to the weight with which the test was made but—

(1) for capacities not tabulated in Table 3 of these Regulations, the tolerance in excess or deficiency shall be determined by taking proportional parts; and

(2) this sub-paragraph shall not be deemed to prescribe a smaller tolerance in excess or deficiency at any load than the tolerance in sensitiveness reciprocal prescribed in Table 3 of these Regulations for an instrument of capacity equal to the range of the self-indicating part of the instrument; and

(vi) the tolerance in excess or deficiency at a load of less than the capacity for any weighing instrument other than a partly self-indicating weighing instrument shall be as prescribed for a weighing instrument of similar type and of capacity equal to the weight with which the test was made but—

(1) for capacities not tabulated in Table 3 of these Regulations, the tolerance in error shall be determined by taking proportional parts; and

(2) this sub-paragraph shall not be deemed to prescribe a smaller tolerance in excess or deficiency at any load than the tolerance in sensitiveness reciprocal prescribed in Table 3 of these Regulations for an instrument of the capacity of the instrument.

83. Every movable weighing instrument with a base shall be so constructed as to stand firmly on a level surface.

84. Every travelling poise on any weighing instrument shall—

(*a*) have the reading edge or indicator clearly defined and parallel to the graduations and of such form that all indications of weight may be easily and definitely read;

(*b*) have an undercut hole or other approved means for adjustment; and

(*c*) if on a notched steelyard shank or beam, be of such pattern and construction as to result in the position of the poise being positively fixed when such poise is located in any notch.

85. (*a*) Every loose counterpoise weight on any weighing instrument shall—

(i) be stamped with its equivalent weight after the style "= 1 cwt.", and have any indication of the actual weight stamped thereon correct within the tolerance specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(ii) be flat-circular for the hundredweight series and octagonal for the cental series, if both series are with the same weighing instrument.

Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply to such weights which have been in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, if the weights of the different series are painted in distinctly different colours;

(iii) have not more than one adjusting hole.

Provided that until ten years after the date of these Regulations this sub-paragraph shall not apply to any such weight which has been in use prior to such date; and

(iv) have any adjusting hole and the adjustment therein in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 42 hereof, such adjusting hole being wherever practicable circular and not less than five-eighths of one inch in diameter, or rectangular and not less than five-eighths of one inch long and not less than three-eighths of one inch wide.

(*b*) Loose material in any counterpoise cup shall be securely enclosed.

86. (*a*) Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations which appears to limit the specification of weight to the system of tons, hundredweights, quarters and pounds, any weighing instrument may be graduated in decimal multiples (but not sub-multiples) of a pound.

(*b*) When an invoice or weight ticket is required to be provided for goods weighed on an instrument graduated in decimal multiples of a pound, the weight shall be expressed in pounds, in short tons and pounds, in short tons, centals and pounds, or in centals and pounds.

87. (*a*) No weighing instrument shall—

(i) have parts the removal of which would affect its accuracy, if it can be used without such parts;

(ii) have parts the interchange or reversal of which would affect its accuracy.

Provided that corner or middle links of platform weighing machines, clearly identified with their position by a number, shall be considered not interchangeable or reversible and that check rods shall be permanently secured at one end;

(iii) have point pivots and cup bearings, if its capacity exceeds twenty thousand pounds, unless it is of an approved pattern or has been in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations; and

(iv) have graduations indicated by dots.

Provided that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, this sub-paragraph shall not apply to any weighing instrument in use for trade prior to such date.

(*b*) Until it is suitably enclosed or protected, an inspector may refuse to verify any weighing instrument which is exposed to wind or other disturbing influence or is so used that its accuracy is likely to be affected seriously through clogging with dust or other debris.

(ii) *Beam-Scales.*

88. (*a*) Beam-scales shall be divided into the following classes:—

(i) Class A beam-scales which shall include only precision balances provided with means for relieving all bearings and knife-edges, and complying with the tolerances specified in Table 3 of these Regulations for Class A beam-scales;

(ii) Class B beam-scales which shall include only beam-scales (other than Class A) which comply with the tolerances specified in Table 3 of these Regulations for Class B beam-scales; and

(iii) Class C beam-scales which shall include all beam-scales (other than Class A and Class B) complying with the tolerances specified for Class C beam-scales in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(*b*) Class A beam-scales shall be stamped " Class A " and Class B beam-scales shall be stamped " Class B ".

89. Any attachment for adjusting the balance of a beam-scale shall be securely attached to such beam-scale, and if a balance ball or box is used for occasional adjustment it shall be so fixed that it cannot be readily tampered with.

90. Every beam-scale shall—

(*a*) be correct whether the load is near the middle or near the edge of the pan; and

(*b*) when loaded to half its capacity, show no appreciable difference in reading if the knife-edges or bearings are moved within their limits of movement.

91. The stamping plug of every beam-scale shall be in the beam vertically under or over the central knife-edge or as near thereto as practicable.

92. An inspector shall not verify any beam-scale which—

(*a*) accelerates when loaded to its capacity or any smaller load;

(*b*) not being provided with a suitable stand, could in use be suspended from the hand;

(*c*) having swan-neck ends, is of not more than seven pounds capacity or has a beam less than sixteen inches long;

(*d*) being of less than two hundredweight capacity, has wooden scale-boards;

(*e*) has a loaded weight pan without the loading suitably enclosed;

(*f*) has a china or glass goods pan which is much cracked or much chipped or absorbs liquid readily; or

(*g*) has not a tongue or pointer from the centre of and at right angles to the beam, or some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of equilibrium.

Provided that for beam-scales in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, paragraphs (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*g*) of this Regulation shall not come into force until ten years after that date.

(iii) *Dispensing Scales.*

93. The tolerances on dispensing scales on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(iv) *Counter Scales.*

94. Every counter scale shall—

(*a*) if the beam is double, have the sides connected by at least two cross-bars;

(*b*) have the supports for the pans of a suitable rigid structure, such as crosses strengthened by straps;

(*c*) have the centre forks so fixed that they cannot twist or become displaced;

(*d*) have the bearing surfaces and points of contact of all legs, stays, hooks and loops of hard steel or agate or other approved material.

Provided that for any counter scale in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations this paragraph shall not come into force until ten years after that date;

(*e*) have a minimum fall, either way, as under:—

Capacity.	Minimum Fall.
	inch.
Not over 4 lb.	1/4
Over 4 lb. and not over 7 lb.	5/16
Over 7 lb. and not over 28 lb.	3/8
Over 28 lb. and not over 56 lb.	7/16
Over 56 lb.	1/2

(*f*) when loaded to half its capacity, show no appreciable difference in reading if the knife-edges or bearings are moved within their limits of movement;

(*g*) if the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, show no variation in reading greater than one-half of the tolerance in excess or deficiency specified for the instrument (when loaded to its capacity) in Table 3 of these Regulations when a load equal to one-quarter of the capacity is moved from the middle of the goods pan to—

(i) any position not more than one-third of the greatest length of the pan from the middle of the pan; or

(ii) against the middle of any vertical side—
the weights being entirely on the weights pan but in any position on it;

(*h*) if the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, be correct when half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and half the full load in any position on the scoop; and

(*i*) have the stamping plug on a conspicuous part of the beam or body.

95. Any balancing box shall be permanently fixed beneath the weights pan and shall not contain loose material exceeding one-hundredth of the capacity of the counter scale and no other adjusting contrivance shall be used for counter scales.

Provided that any counter scale in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations, with a suitable and securely fixed adjusting contrivance other than a balancing box, may be verified until ten years after that date.

96. An inspector shall not verify any counter scale which—

(*a*) accelerates when loaded to its capacity or any smaller load.

Provided that any accelerating counter scale in use for trade prior to the date of these Regulations may be verified until ten years after that date;

(*b*) has a sliding or tare weight not of an approved type; and

(*c*) has a china or glass goods plate which is much cracked or much chipped or absorbs liquid readily.

97. The tolerances on counter scales on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(v) *Spring Balances.*

98. Every spring balance shall—

(*a*) have all racks and pinions of suitable hard metal or other approved material;

(*b*) have the graduations on the dial or scale uniformly spaced, unless otherwise approved;

(*c*) if the capacity exceeds thirty pounds have at least one-eighth of one inch between graduations;

(*d*) if for counter or retail use, have—

(i) no graduation wider than three sixty-fourths of one inch;

(ii) no indicating line and no point of an index finger wider than one thirty-second of one inch or more than three thirty-seconds of one inch from the graduated surface of the dial or scale; and

(iii) no portion of an index finger which is over a graduation wider than three sixty-fourths of one inch.

Provided that sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii) shall not apply to spring balances in use for trade before the date of these Regulations;

(*e*) if the pan is below the spring, be correct wherever upon the pan the load is placed;

(*f*) if the pan is above the spring, comply with paragraph (*g*) or paragraph (*h*) of Regulation 94 of these Regulations;

(*g*) be correct, whether the test is forwards or backwards, the mechanism being allowed in either case either to come to rest gently or to vibrate before the reading is taken;

(*h*) have a satisfactory and definite action without excessive vibration of the index;

(*i*) unless stamped "For use by itinerant vendors only" or "Hawker's scale only", of a capacity of over sixty pounds, in use before the date of these Regulations or of an approved pattern, have the dial or scale double-sided and covered by glass;

(*j*) if the dial or scale is double-sided, show the same indication on both sides;

(*k*) have the stamping plug so supported as to avoid risk of injury to the instrument in stamping, such plug if practicable passing through the dial or scale and frame unless the instrument was in use for trade before the date of these Regulations;

(*l*) if fitted with a cylindrical scale, be provided with an effective device, in addition to the indicating wire or line, to prevent error due to parallax; and

(*m*) if fitted with a price-computing chart, comply with the requirements of paragraph (*b*) of Regulation 105 of these Regulations.

Provided that paragraphs (*b*) and (*m*) of this Regulation shall not apply to instruments in use for trade before the date of these Regulations.

99. (*a*) The maximum weight corresponding to the interval between successive graduations on any spring balance shall be:—

Capacity of Spring Balance.	Maximum Weight.
1 lb.	2 drams
Over 1 lb. and not over 10 lb.	4 drams
Over 10 lb. and not over 20 lb.	8 drams
Over 20 lb. and not over 40 lb.	1 oz.
Over 40 lb. and not over 60 lb.	2 oz.
Over 60 lb. and not over 100 lb.	4 oz.
Over 100 lb.	1/200 of the capacity of the instrument.

Provided that the maximum weight corresponding to the interval between successive graduations on any spring balance in use for trade before the date of these Regulations may be twice that prescribed in the Table set out in this paragraph.

(*b*) No spring balance of a capacity of less than one pound shall be verified unless approved as to pattern.

100. (*a*) Any spring balance having a dial hand may have a vertical slide or other approved device, with graduations indicating weights represented by complete revolutions of such dial hand.

(*b*) All such graduations shall be stamped and denominated so that they can be clearly read from all positions from which the dial indications can be read.

101. Unless it is of an approved pattern, an inspector shall not verify any spring balance in which—

(*a*) weight indications are given along a straight scale by a pointer;

(*b*) a circular dial revolves past a fixed pointer; or

(*c*) the range of adjustment of the indicator exceeds one-hundredth of the capacity, or in the case of spring balances used only for colliery purposes one-fiftieth of the capacity.

102. The tolerances on spring balances on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(vi) *Self-indicating Counter Machines.*

103. Every self-indicating counter machine shall—

(*a*) comply with such portions of Regulations 94 and 101 of these Regulations, and of paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of Regulation 98 of these Regulations as are applicable to its pattern;

(*b*) unless used only for ascertaining freight charges or for similar purposes or clearly and prominently stamped "Not for retail counter use", have a double-sided dial or scale, covered by glass;

(*c*) unless in use before the date of these Regulations, have any lever counterweight at the front of the machine effectively shielded;

(*d*) have no graduation less than one-hundredth of one inch wide;

(*e*) have no indicating line and the point of no index finger wider than one sixty-fourth of one inch or more than three thirty-seconds of one inch from the graduated surface of the dial or scale;

(*f*) unless of a pattern approved only for ascertaining freight charges or for other approved purpose, have the weight corresponding to the interval between successive graduations not more than the following:—

Dial or Scale Capacity.	Weight.
Not over 1 lb.	4 drams
Over 1 lb. and not over 6 lb.	8 drams
Over 6 lb. and not over 30 lb.	1 oz.
Over 30 lb.	1/400 of the capacity of the instrument

Provided that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, the maximum weight corresponding to the interval between successive graduations on any self-indicating counter machine in use for trade before such date may be twice that prescribed in the Table set out in this paragraph; and

(*g*) if its accuracy is affected by slight changes of level, have suitable levelling screws and a suitably affixed spirit level, and have the words " Instrument incorrect if not truly level " clearly shown near the spirit level or in other approved position.

Provided that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, this paragraph shall not apply to a self-indicating counter machine in use before such date.

104. No self-indicating counter machine shall have a sliding or tare weight unless the words " Not for retail counter use " are clearly and prominently stamped on the machine.

105. In every self-indicating counter machine with price-computing chart, the chart shall be clear and distinct and all computations shall be correct and—

(*a*) no price shall be repeated in any column or row on such chart;

(*b*) the interval between successive graduations on the chart shall not represent more than—

(i) one penny, in relation to prices not exceeding three shillings per pound;

(ii) two pence, in relation to prices exceeding three shillings but not exceeding five shillings per pound; and

(iii) three pence, in relation to prices exceeding five shillings per pound;

(*c*) all price graduations on the chart shall be at least one-hundredth of one inch wide;

(*d*) there shall not be more than twenty-seven price graduations to the inch on the chart, except that, on cylindrical charts with approved magnifying glasses, up to thirty-two price graduations to the inch may be approved;

(*e*) the indicating line shall not be more than one sixty-fourth of one inch wide and shall not be more than three thirty-seconds of one inch distant from the chart; and

(*f*) if the chart is cylindrical, the opening shall disclose at least two price graduations at the lowest price per pound.

106. The tolerances on self-indicating counter machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(vii) *Steelyards.*

107. Every steelyard shall—

(*a*) be made of wrought iron, steel or other approved material;

(*b*) have a perfectly straight shank;

(*c*) have all sliding poises and suspending hooks securely attached to such steelyard;

(*d*) have all end fittings, such as the nut attached to prevent the poise carrier riding off the steelyard arm, securely affixed; and

(*e*) have the stamping plug fixed in the front face of the shoulder.

108. No interval between successive graduations on any steelyard shall represent more than one two-hundredth of the capacity of the steelyard.

Provided that this provision shall not apply to steelyards of a capacity of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds for use only in the sale of coal and firewood, which have the word " Coal " or " Fuel " legibly stamped on the front face of the shoulder and in which no interval between successive graduations represents more than one pound, or to steelyards of a pattern approved for a specific trade or purpose.

109. An inspector shall not verify—

(*a*) any counter steelyard; or

(*b*) any steelyard which—

(i) accelerates when loaded to its capacity or any smaller load; or

(ii) unless of an approved pattern—

(1) is of a capacity of less than fifty-six pounds;

(2) is reversible and has three hooks;

(3) has a moving poise which cannot be moved freely without risk of injury to any notches; or

(4) has neither stop nor other suitable arrangement to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank.

Provided that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, this Regulation shall not apply to any Micrometer Scale counter steelyard, any steelyard the moving poise of which cannot be moved freely without risk of injury to any notches or any steelyard which has neither stop nor other suitable arrangement to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank.

110. Every steelyard shall be correct whether the test is forwards or backwards.

111. The tolerances on steelyards on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(viii) *Wall Beams.*

112. Every wall beam shall—

(*a*) have the frame and bracket strong enough to support a load equal to the capacity of such wall beam without appreciable deflection;

(*b*) if on a swivel bracket, have the beam level in all positions;

(*c*) show no appreciable difference in reading if the knife-edges or bearings are moved within their limits of movement; and

(*d*) comply with such of the requirements of Regulations 116 and 117 of these Regulations as are applicable to its pattern.

113. The tolerances on wall beams on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(ix) *Dead-weight Machines.*

114. Every dead-weight machine shall have—

(*a*) all centres with rectangular shoulders fitted with rectangular holes and firmly secured therein;

(*b*) all bearing surfaces and all points of contact of legs, stays, hooks and loops of hard steel or other approved material;

(*c*) all bearing surfaces of any adjustable slides of hard steel or other approved material and all stems holding such slides in position secured by lock-nuts or other approved method;

(*d*) all platforms of metal, hard wood or other approved material;

(*e*) the goods platform not longer than the beam and not wider than twice the width of the beam.

Provided that any folding wings shall not increase the length or width by more than one-third of such length or width (as the case may be);

(*f*) a minimum range of movement of five-eighths of one inch on either side of the position of balance if of the vibrating type and a total minimum range of movement of seven-eighths of one inch if of the accelerating type;

(*g*) any balancing box permanently fixed beneath one platform, such box not to contain loose material exceeding one-hundredth of the capacity of the machine and any other balancing material being in one piece, permanently attached to the machine;

(*h*) the same indication within half the tolerance in excess or deficiency specified for the instrument (when loaded to its capacity) in Table 3 of these Regulations, if a load equal to one-quarter of the capacity is placed successively at the middle of the front and of the back of each platform and centrally over the knife edges on each side; and

(*i*) the stamping plug in a conspicuous part of the beam or body.

Provided that paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of this Regulation shall not apply to any dead-weight machine in use before the date of these Regulations until ten years after that date.

115. The tolerances on dead-weight machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(x) *Platform Weighing Machines, Weighbridges and Pitbank Weighing Machines.*

116. Every platform weighing machine and every weighbridge shall—

(*a*) have all its parts sufficiently strong and rigid to carry the full load without undue distortion;

(*b*) have sufficient clearance between the platform and the frame to allow for expansion due to weather effects;

(*c*) unless of the self-indicating type or of the type known as the "Union Scale", have a suitable steelyard guide or carrier to indicate the position of balance;

(*d*) have a zero adjustment the range of which shall not be more than one-hundredth of, and not less than one four-hundredth of, the capacity of the instrument;

(*e*) have any pendulous lever, suspension rod, water box or dashpot suitably enclosed;

(*f*) if provided with relieving gear—

(i) be correct and show no variation in reading greater than the tolerance in excess or deficiency specified in Table 3 of these Regulations, when loaded and put steadily out of and into gear; and

(ii) when in relief, have the platform entirely disengaged from its bearings;

(*g*) show no variation in reading greater than one-half of the tolerance in excess or deficiency specified for the instrument (when loaded to its capacity) in Table 3 of these Regulations when a load equal to one-quarter of the capacity is moved from the middle of the platform to any corner thereof;

(*h*) have a stamping plug fixed in the steelyard or dial or other approved position.

117. Every steelyard of a platform weighing machine or of a weighbridge shall—

(*a*) have no part readily removable, except the support for the counterpoises;

(*b*) have the minimum travel within its guide in accordance with the following Table:—

Distance from Fulcrum to Guide.	Vibrating Type.	Accelerating Type.
	Minimum Travel. (Each Way).	Minimum Travel. (One Way).
	inch.	inch.
Under 12 inches	0·25	0·5
12 inches to 24 inches ..	0·4	0·7
Over 24 inches	0·6	0·8

(*c*) if notched, be of a suitable hard metal or have an inlaid band of such metal sufficient to bear the notches;

(*d*) unless a fixed instrument with only one face of the steelyard visible, be graduated on both faces; and

(*e*) have not more than eight graduations to the inch, if the weight represented by the interval between successive graduations exceeds one pound.

Provided that until ten years after the date of these Regulations this paragraph shall not apply to the steelyard of any platform weighing machine or weighbridge which was in use for trade before such date.

118. Every self-indicating platform weighing machine and self-indicating weighbridge shall have—

(*a*) any racks and pinions of suitable hard metal;

(*b*) a clearance of not more than three-sixteenths of one inch between the end of the index finger and the graduated surface of the dial or scale;

(*c*) not more than eight graduations to the inch if the weight represented by the interval between successive graduations exceeds one pound.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any self-indicating platform weighing machine or self-indicating weighbridge—

(i) which is of an approved pattern; or

(ii) until ten years after the date of these Regulations if such self-indicating platform machine or self-indicating weighbridge was in use for trade before such date; and

(*d*) the registering mechanism and any cylinders or tanks containing liquid suitably protected from dust and other disturbing influences.

119. The weight represented by the interval between successive graduations of any self-indicating pitbank weighing machine shall not exceed fourteen pounds.

Provided that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, this Regulation shall not apply to any self-indicating pitbank weighing machine in use before such date.

120. (*a*) Every weighbridge shall—

(i) have foundations of such strength and construction as to enable the weighbridge to maintain its accuracy up to its capacity;

(ii) allow free access to every portion of the underwork.

Provided that, if the platform cannot be removed readily, there shall be at least fifteen inches clearance below the lowest lever point but if every portion of the pit is readily accessible from above, this clearance need not exceed six inches; and

(iii) have provision for adequate drainage and have the pit kept free from any accumulation of water, mud or debris.

(*b*) Every road weighbridge shall—

(i) be suitably situated and allow vehicles of the kind usually weighed on such weighbridges to be drawn on and off without turning on the platform; and

(ii) allow vehicles to pass on and off the platform at the ends only.

121. (*a*) The capacity of every platform of every combination weighbridge shall be specified by the manufacturer, supplier or owner of such weighbridge, and every such platform shall be verified as if it constituted an independent weighbridge of the capacity so specified.

(*b*) When the mechanism of any combination weighbridge is so arranged as to indicate the weight on any one platform of such weighbridge, the indications of weight so obtained shall not be affected by any addition of weight to or removal of weight from any other platform of such weighbridge.

(*c*) In verifying a combination weighbridge by tests for error in excess or deficiency (up to the capacity of such weighbridge), the weights applied to any one platform of such weighbridge—

(i) shall be distributed over such platform; and

(ii) may be equal to or less than the capacity of such platform as specified in accordance with paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation.

122. Every pitbank weighing machine shall comply with such of these Regulations as relate to platform weighing machines and weighbridges and are applicable to such pitbank weighing machine.

123. No new platform weighing machine of the "Union Scale" type shall be verified but instruments of this pattern in use before the date of these Regulations may be verified until ten years after that date.

124. The tolerances on platform weighing machines, weighbridges and pitbank weighing machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(xi) *Overhead Weighing Machines.*

125. Every suspended weighing instrument of the type known as "overhead weighing machine" shall comply with such of these Regulations for platform weighing machines as are applicable to it.

126. The tolerances on overhead weighing machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(xii) *Crane Weighing Machines.*

127. Every crane weighing machine shall—

(*a*) be constructed on the lever, the spring, the hydraulic or other approved principle;

(*b*) have all working parts suitably protected from damp and dust;

(*c*) if a dial machine, have the rack and pinion of a suitable hard metal;

(*d*) have a stamping plug in a conspicuous part of the steelyard or of the dial;

(*e*) have no balancing or adjusting arrangement exceeding one-fiftieth of the capacity of the machine; and

(*f*) comply with such of these Regulations for platform weighing machines, other than Regulation 124 of these Regulations, as are applicable to it.

128. If it is necessary to twist the load hook of a hydraulic crane weighing machine in order to obtain a correct indication of weight, such machine shall not be verified.

Provided that any such machine may be verified until ten years after the date of these Regulations if a prominent notice that such hook must be twisted to obtain a correct indication of weight is permanently affixed to such machine.

129. The tolerances on crane weighing machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(xiii) *Automatic Weighing Machines.*

130. Every automatic weighing machine and its integral parts shall satisfy such of these Regulations dealing with principle, detail or construction as are applicable.

131. Every automatic weighing machine shall—

(*a*) have its beam identified with it by a number or other sufficient indelible mark;

(*b*) have all adjusting mechanism suitably secured and protected, so that it cannot be readily tampered with; and

(*c*) be verified by re-weighing not less than twenty successive loads on another weighing instrument, which the owner shall provide if demanded by the inspector, and also if practicable by the direct use of standard weights.

Provided that, if the machine is totalizing, not less than forty successive loads shall be re-weighed on verification—ten minimum loads, ten maximum loads and twenty average loads.

132. No automatic weighing machine, of a pattern not in use before the date of these Regulations, shall be verified unless the pattern has been approved.

133. The tolerances on automatic weighing machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(xiv) *Hopper Grain Scales.*

134. Every hopper grain scale shall comply with such of these Regulations for platform weighing machines as are applicable to such platform weighing machines and with the following requirements:—

(*a*) the weight representing the interval between successive graduations on the shank of any steelyard shall not exceed—

one pound, if the capacity is not over twelve thousand pounds;

five pounds, if the capacity is over twelve thousand pounds and not over sixty thousand pounds; or

ten pounds, if the capacity is over sixty thousand pounds;

(*b*) suitable means for vertical and horizontal adjustment shall be provided for the proper alignment of the lever system;

(*c*) any steelyard shall have vibrating action, with equal travel of the shank in its guide above and below its horizontal position;

(*d*) the hopper shall not become distorted under load and shall be supported vertically over the scale bearings;

(*e*) provision shall be made for applying to each frame corner test weights representing at least one-twentieth of the capacity of the instrument, such provision being, where practicable, in the form of suspended trays; and

(*f*) provision shall be made for the application of test weights equivalent to the heaviest proportional weight.

135. The tolerances on hopper grain scales on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(xv) *Personal Weighing Machines.*

136. Every personal weighing machine shall—

(*a*) be clearly and conspicuously marked with the name of the owner;

(*b*) be used in a level position and for the sole purpose of weighing persons;

(*c*) be permanently and conspicuously marked with instructions regarding any special precautions which are necessary to ensure accurate readings; and

(*d*) have the value of the smallest graduation (if any) not exceeding—

(i) four drams in the case of a baby-weighing scale; and

(ii) one pound if not a baby-weighing scale.

137. The owner of every personal weighing machine which is operated by the insertion of a coin into a slot shall furnish the inspector concerned with a sufficient number of suitable metal discs or of coins of appropriate denomination for the purpose of undertaking the prescribed tests.

138. Any personal weighing machine which indicates weight through the medium of a ticket shall give a clear and definite statement of correct weight by means of such ticket and shall be so designed and constructed that when the supply of tickets is exhausted either any coin slot is automatically closed or any coin placed in such slot is automatically returned to the customer.

139. Personal weighing machines shall comply with such other Regulations of this Part as are applicable and do not conflict with Regulations 136 to 140 of these Regulations.

140. The tolerances on personal weighing machines on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(xvi) *Other Types of Weighing Instruments.*

141. Every weighing instrument of a type not specifically dealt with in these Regulations shall comply with the Regulations for the pattern to which it is closest, having regard to its construction and the use for which it is intended, so far as such Regulations are applicable.

PART XI.—LIQUID-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

(i) *General.*

142. Liquid-measuring instruments shall be classified as "retail" if intended for individual deliveries of less than forty-four gallons (whether or not individual deliveries of more than forty-four gallons may also be made by means of the same instrument), and as "wholesale" if intended only for individual deliveries of not less than forty-four gallons.

143. Every liquid-measuring instrument shall be stamped with the name of the maker or supplier and a serial number.

144. No liquid-measuring instrument shall be verified which bears any statement or mark, other than the stamp of an inspector, which purports to be or might be mistaken for, an expression of approval or guarantee of accuracy by any body or person.

Provided that where any liquid-measuring instrument has been repaired or adjusted by a registered repairer and adjuster, such instrument may be provisionally stamped by him with an approved seal.

145. Every fixed liquid-measuring instrument shall be securely fixed on a solid foundation, and shall be set and maintained plumb and level.

146. In a liquid-measuring instrument all figures denominating graduations shall be placed uniformly in reference to the graduations and as close thereto as practicable, but not so as to interfere with the accuracy of the reading, and such figures shall be in regular sequence.

147. A single indicator on two graduated scales numbered in opposite directions or double numbering of the same graduations in opposite directions shall not be used in a liquid-measuring instrument.

148. Every marking, notice, inscription or indication on a liquid-measuring instrument, having reference to the method of its operation or to the quantity delivered, shall be conspiciously and legibly stamped in a suitable position in plain block characters on a plain background and in distinct contrast thereto.

149. In every liquid-measuring instrument designed to deliver predetermined quantities by using different stops or other means of defining the delivery, the position for the proper setting of each stop shall be positively and accurately defined, adequate provision against inadvertent displacement from this position shall be made, and the delivery for which the instrument is set at any time shall be clearly and conspicuously indicated.

150. In any liquid-measuring instrument—

(*a*) all measured liquid apparently being delivered from the delivery outlet used in any particular operation of such liquid-measuring instrument shall actually be so delivered while any liquid passes through this delivery outlet;

(*b*) any delivery made through any one of two or more delivery outlets shall not affect the subsequent delivery through any other of the delivery outlets; and

(*c*) there shall be no means by which any of the measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber or the discharge line to the supply tank or elsewhere while the liquid is flowing from the delivery outlet apparently in sole use, unless such diversion will automatically become immediately obvious.

151. (*a*) No liquid-measuring instrument shall have a discharge valve at the end of the hose or in the hose line unless—

(i) it must be operated with the hose full of liquid at all times; or

(ii) the fact that the hose is drained will automatically become immediately obvious.

(*b*) If there is such a discharge valve, any other valve in the discharge line to this outlet shall be such that it can only be closed off—

(i) by the use of some tool, such as a wrench or screwdriver but not an adjusting pin, outside of and entirely separate from such instrument; or

(ii) by breaking a seal, in which case provision shall be made for sealing the valve open with a seal of the usual lead and wire type, and the manufacturer shall supply such instrument with the valve sealed open and a metal tag or plate, clearly stating that the instrument should not be used unless the valve handle is secured by a seal, shall be attached adjacent to the valve handle.

(*c*) There shall be no discharge valve in the hose of any liquid-measuring instrument if, after the operation of the mechanism is discontinued, the hose or any part of it can, without obvious sign, be drained of liquid otherwise than—

(i) by means of the mechanically operated valve; or

(ii) by delivering from the instrument more than its full measuring capacity during the actual operation of its mechanism.

Provided that the Superintendent may on written application being made to him grant approval for the use of trigger nozzles on liquid-measuring instruments at special locations, including pumps used for marine craft fuelling.

152. Every liquid-measuring instrument which will not give correct results except when used with liquid having particular properties shall be conspicuously and clearly stamped to indicate such limitation by such words as "Not suitable for light oils", "Use only for heavy oils", "For viscous liquids only", or as the case may be.

153. Every liquid-measuring instrument shall deliver correctly at all reasonable rates of operation and irrespective of the time elapsing between operations, provided that, in addition to the applicable tolerance specified in Table 3 of these Regulations, error due solely to the non-use of the instrument for a period of one hour or longer shall be permitted as follows:—

(*a*) for a retail instrument—two and one-half fluid ounces; and

(*b*) for a wholesale instrument—five fluid ounces.

154. Every liquid-measuring instrument, other than one of the visible bowl type, shall be equipped with a device to show whether the system is properly filled before delivery is begun.

155. Unless an efficient air eliminator or other means is provided to prevent inaccuracies of measure due to air or vapour in the liquid, there shall be no check valve in the discharge line of any retail liquid-measuring instrument, in such a position that the partial emptying of the system would not be disclosed.

Provided that the Superintendent may on written application being made to him grant approval for the use of trigger nozzles on liquid-measuring instruments at special locations, including pumps used for marine craft fuelling.

156. Every liquid-measuring instrument shall indicate clearly and definitely by automatic means the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered up to its nominal capacity.

157. Every liquid-measuring instrument shall be such that it can readily be operated to deliver correctly every quantity for which a graduation, stop, overflow pipe or other indicating means is provided.

158. The tolerances on liquid-measuring instruments on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(ii) *Additional Regulations Applicable to Liquid-Measuring Instruments of the Visible Bowl Type.*

159. (*a*) Every liquid-measuring instrument of the visible bowl type shall provide for the complete and rapid drainage of the liquid contained in the hose or outlet pipe, and shall not permit a siphoning or continuous trickle of liquid from the discharge outlet after the operation of the mechanism is discontinued.

(*b*) If a hose is used, its inlet end shall be at least five feet above the level upon which the receiving vehicle or vessel stands, and it shall have at its highest point, but below the chamber discharge valve, an automatic vacuum breaker or equivalent means to ensure complete and rapid drainage of the hose when the delivery valve is shut off.

(*c*) The hose shall be properly reinforced and shall be of such length and stiffness that no movable portion of it will be readily disposed so as to tend to return liquid after the operation of the instrument is completed.

160. No graduation in any liquid-measuring instrument of the visible bowl type shall be more than seven feet six inches above the level on which the receiving vehicle or vessel stands.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to liquid-measuring instruments installed at the waterside for serving marine craft.

161. Every stop subject to direct pressure or impact in the operation of a liquid-measuring instrument of the visible bowl type shall be provided with an effective engagement of the parts whose relative movement is to be prevented and such stops shall be so constructed that adjustment within the prescribed tolerance can be made.

162. In every liquid-measuring instrument of the visible bowl type, having twin or multiple measuring chambers, the individual sales indicator shall not register before discharge from each container respectively has commenced.

163. (*a*) Whenever, in a retail liquid-measuring instrument of the visible bowl type, the measured liquid continues to pass through the discharge valve for more than three seconds after the liquid has disappeared from the glass measuring chamber, an auxiliary visible indicating device shall be placed adjacent to the discharge valve and shall indicate if any portion of the measured liquid has not been discharged through the discharge valve at the time of closing it.

Provided that if any nominal delivery does not cause the liquid to disappear from the chamber, the time interval mentioned in this paragraph shall be measured from the time that the liquid apparently ceases to fall in the chamber.

(*b*) The indications of every auxiliary visible indicating device employed, whether it is required by this Regulation or not, shall be conspicuous and clearly visible to and easily readable by the purchaser from any position which he may reasonably be expected to assume.

(iii) *Additional Regulations Applicable to Liquid-Measuring Instruments of the Flow-meter Type.*

164. Every liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type shall have adequate means for preventing the passage of air or vapour through the flow-meter to such an extent as to affect the accuracy of delivery.

165. (*a*) All counters, graduated scales and dials and reading faces used on liquid-measuring instruments of the flow-meter type to indicate the quantity delivered to an individual purchaser shall be clearly visible to and easily readable by the purchaser from any position which he may reasonably be expected to assume.

(*b*) The major graduations on any such instrument shall be more prominent than, and clearly distinguishable from, the minor ones.

(*c*) No such graduation which constitutes the sole or the most sensitive means of determining the quantity of liquid discharged shall be more than four-hundredths of one inch in width.

(*d*) When in any liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type more than one indicator is provided, all such indicators shall give the same readings.

166. Every liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type which indicates the total price of the quantity delivered shall display on each face of such instrument the unit price at which the total price has been computed.

167. (*a*) Every pointer and indicator of a liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type used with a graduated scale or dial to indicate the quantity of liquid delivered or its cost shall be symmetrical about the graduations at which it stands.

(*b*) Any such pointer or indicator, if at any point it constitutes the sole or the most sensitive means of determining the quantity of liquid delivered or its cost (as the case may be)—

(i) shall reach to the finest graduations and at the end shall not be wider than such graduations; or

(ii) if in the same plane as the graduations, shall not be separated from their end by more than four-hundredths of one inch, measured along the line of the graduations.

168. Every stationary graduated scale or dial of a liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type shall be permanently fixed in position.

169. Every device for adjusting or correcting the delivery of any liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type or for changing the maximum delivery rate of any flow-meter if this change affects the accuracy of delivery shall be capable of being so sealed that such device cannot be changed without destroying the seal or seals.

170. Wherever in any liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type a graduated scale or dial or similar indicating means is the sole or the most sensitive means of determining the quantity of liquid delivered or its cost (as the case may be), the length on such scale or dial equivalent to the tolerance at any graduation shall be readily appreciable when the character of the indicating element and its normal distance from and position in reference to the eye of the observer are taken into consideration.

171. (*a*) In every retail liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type the indicating elements used to tally deliveries to individual purchasers or to indicate the quantity delivered when any portion of the cycle or stroke has been completed or the total price thereof shall be readily re-set to zero before the next delivery is begun and the re-set mechanism shall be such as to prevent the motor from being again started until every indicating element has been re-set to the zero position.

(*b*) Such indicating elements shall be prevented from being returned beyond the zero graduation and shall be advanced only by the mechanical operation of the instrument.

Provided that paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation shall not preclude the use of any zeroising device which conflicts therewith if, in the opinion of the Superintendent, such zeroising device will not facilitate fraud.

172. (*a*) On every retail liquid-measuring instrument of the flow-meter type any device purporting to compute the total price—

(i) for every delivery within its range, shall have a value pointer or indicator and value graduations and figures and shall clearly and definitely indicate the total price of the quantity delivered; and

(ii) only for deliveries corresponding to a definite series of quantity graduations, shall be stamped with a statement to this effect and shall have—

(1) an indication of price for each quantity graduation throughout its range;

(2) no indication of price exposed to view except at such times as the device registers a quantity indication for which an indication of price is provided; or

(3) Every indication of price or every column or row of such indications clearly and conspicuously stamped with the quantity to which such indication corresponds.

(*b*) The tolerance in excess or in deficiency of the money value corresponding to any quantity of liquid which the instrument purports to have delivered shall be one half-penny.

(iv) *Additional Regulations Applicable to Wholesale Liquid-Measuring Instruments only.*

173. (*a*) Every wholesale liquid-measuring instrument shall clearly and definitely indicate the quantity delivered and shall be readily operable to deliver a quantity of at least forty-four gallons.

(*b*) If a hose (other than a hose which is to remain full of liquid at all times) is used with any such instrument the inlet end of such hose shall be at such height and the general arrangements shall be such as to allow complete and rapid delivery from the hose when the delivery valve is shut off.

174. Wherever any scale or dial is the sole or the most sensitive means of determining the quantity of liquid delivered from a wholesale liquid-measuring instrument a volume of one gallon shall be represented on that part of the scale or dial by a length of not less than one-quarter of one inch.

175. Every wholesale liquid-measuring instrument shall be so installed that the rate of flow through it will not exceed the maximum rate at which the quantity of liquid delivered by such instrument will be correct and effective automatic means to regulate the rate of flow shall be installed if necessary.

176. In the test of every wholesale liquid-measuring instrument, the minimum testing draft shall be forty-four gallons.

(v) *Temporary Exemptions.*

177. Any liquid-measuring instrument in use before the date of these Regulations, which does not comply with the requirements of Regulations 148, 154, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165 (*c*), 167, 169, 170, 171 (*b*), 172 and 174 of these Regulations, but otherwise complies with these Regulations, may be verified until ten years after that date.

Part XII.—Weights, Measures and Instruments of the Metric System.

178. These Regulations shall, wherever applicable, apply also to weights, measures and instruments of the metric system.

179. (*a*) No weight and no measure of capacity shall be marked in both Imperial and metric denominations.

(*b*) Every weighing or measuring instrument used for weighings or measurements in terms of both Imperial and metric denominations shall bear a conspicuous inscription showing clearly that it may be used for this dual purpose.

180. The equivalents of weights and measures of the Imperial system in terms of those of the metric system shall be as specified in Table 4 of these Regulations.

181. (*a*) The tolerances on metric weights and measures on verification shall be as specified in Table 3 of these Regulations.

(*b*) The tolerances on metric system instruments on verification shall be the same as those on instruments of equivalent capacity in the Imperial system.

Part XIII.—Submission for Verification of Weights, Measures and Instruments.

(i) *Place and Arrangements for Verification.*

182. The owner of every weight, measure and instrument used for trade shall arrange for the submission for verification or re-verification at the prescribed times of such weight, measure or instrument and shall if required state his full name and address and the purpose for which such weight, measure or instrument is used or is intended to be used.

183. (*a*) Self-indicating scales and partly self-indicating scales (other than spring balances and those of a pattern in respect of which other arrangements have been approved) and fixed weighing and measuring instruments shall be verified on the premises of the person using such scales or instruments.

(*b*) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (*a*) hereof, a self-indicating scale or partly self-indicating scale submitted by a person registered in accordance with Regulation 249 or 250 hereof may be verified at the office of an inspector or other place acceptable to the inspector.

Provided that the registered person, if the self-indicating scale or partly self-indicating scale so submitted is verified and stamped by the inspector, shall—

(i) safely transport such scale to the premises of the user and there install such scale in such manner as to comply with the requirements of the Acts and of these Regulations; and

(ii) as soon as is reasonably practicable, notify the inspector operating in such area of the installation of such scale.

(*c*) Weights, measures and instruments (other than those to which the provisions of paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation apply) may be verified at the office of an inspector or other place acceptable to the inspector.

184. Every person applying for verification on his premises of any instrument shall—

(*a*) when required by an inspector, convey to such premises from such inspector's office or from a nearer place such test weights or measures as the inspector requires for the verification or defray the cost of transport of such test weights or measures;

(*b*) if sufficient test weights are not available, provide such deadweight as the inspector deems necessary; and

(*c*) provide sufficient labour for the proper and expeditious handling of such weights or measures or deadweight during the verification of such instrument.

Provided that such person may provide and keep at his premises verified test weights or measures which may be used by the inspector for such purpose, such verified test weights or measures being—

(i) kept in a locked box all keys of which shall be held by the inspector;

(ii) used exclusively by the inspector; and

(iii) re-verified and stamped as the inspector directs.

185. When test weights or measures are conveyed in accordance with Regulation 184 of these Regulations the applicant shall—

(*a*) take due care of such test weights or measures and not permit them to become rusted or otherwise injured or lost;

(*b*) be responsible for the cost of any necessary cleaning, adjustment or replacement of such test weights or measures;

(*c*) return such test weights or measures without delay; and

(*d*) pay a fee, to be determined by the Superintendent or the local authority (as the case may be), of not more than twenty shillings for each day during which the return of such test weights or measures is unduly delayed.

186. The owner of every coal or shale mine where a pitbank weighing machine is used shall—

(*a*) provide stamped test weights to a total amount of not less than the greatest load which may be contained in any receptacle in which coal or shale is weighed for determining wages;

(*b*) keep such test weights in a convenient position near such pitbank weighing machine and produce them for the use of the inspector;

(*c*) have such test weights re-verified and stamped as directed by the inspector; and

(*d*) provide sufficient labour for the expeditious handling of such test weights in any test of such pitbank weighing machine carried out by the inspector.

(ii) *Types of Weights, Measures and Instruments to be Dealt With by the Central Administration.*

187. (*a*) The Minister having considered that the following types of weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments used in trade should by reason of their construction or design be dealt with by the central administration:—

(i) apothecaries measures;

(ii) apothecaries weights;

(iii) beam-scales of Classes A and B, as defined in Regulation 88 hereof;

(iv) crane weighing machines;
(v) fabric-measuring instruments;
(vi) grain weights;
(vii) hopper grain scales;
(viii) leather-measuring instruments;
(ix) measures of capacity (not including milk cans or receptacles used for the measurement of earth, sand or ballast) exceeding ten gallons;
(x) measures of length exceeding ten feet;
(xi) measures (including burettes and pipettes) made of glass (other than lubricating oil bottles);
(xii) metric carat weights;
(xiii) metric weights and measures and instruments graduated in the metric system;
(xiv) pharmaceutical dispensing scales;
(xv) troy weights;
(xvi) weighbridges;
(xvii) weights exceeding fifty-six pounds; and
(xviii) wholesale liquid-measuring instruments,

the verification, re-verification, inspection and stamping in accordance with these Regulations of such weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments and the prosecution of offences in relation thereto shall (except in so far as this Regulation is inconsistent with any declaration which may have been made in accordance with sub-section (6) of section 31 of the Acts) be a function of the central administration and not of the local administration.

(*b*) For the purposes of this Regulation, any measure or instrument graduated in terms of both Imperial and metric systems shall be deemed to be graduated in terms of the metric system.

(iii) *Exemption from Stamping or Re-verification.*

188. (*a*) The following weights, measures and instruments shall be exempted from stamping on verification:—

(i) All grain, troy and apothecaries weights of flat shape under one grain or of wire;
(ii) all metric carat weights of wire or not over one-fifth of one metric carat;
(iii) all glass bottles stamped with what purports to be the capacity thereof, when used in the retail distribution of milk or cream; and
(iv) all weights, measures and instruments so small or so frail that it is impracticable to stamp the mark of verification thereon.

(*b*) Any measure of capacity made of glass or enamelled metal, on which the original mark of verification made under the Acts or any corresponding previous enactment remains distinctly visible, shall be exempted from re-verification.

(iv) *More Frequent Re-verification of Instruments.*

189. (*a*) Every weighbridge registered pursuant to these Regulations as a public weighbridge if in a city shall be re-verified once at least in every six months, and every other weighbridge in a city and every other weighbridge registered as a public weighbridge once at least in every twelve months.

(*b*) Every weighbridge or other instrument used at a coal or shale mine for determining the wages payable to any person shall be re-verified once at least in every six months.

190. Every fabric-measuring instrument and every leather-measuring instrument shall be re-verified once at least in every twelve months.

PART XIV.—USE OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND INSTRUMENTS.

191. No person shall use for trade—

(*a*) any liquid measure for measuring anything other than a liquid;
(*b*) any dry measure for measuring a liquid;
(*c*) any beam-scale suspended from the hand;
(*d*) any spring balance stamped "For use by itinerant vendors only" or "Hawker's scale only" except for the purpose thus indicated;

(*e*) any platform weighing machine or steelyard stamped "Coal" or "Fuel", except for weighing coal, coke, charcoal or firewood;

(*f*) on any weighing instrument any proportional weights other than those which at the last verification were verified for use therewith;

(*g*) in any portion of retail premises open to or in view of a customer, any self-indicating counter machine with a sliding or tare weight;

(*h*) any weighing instrument for weighing a quantity greater than the capacity of the instrument; or

(*i*) any weighing instrument with a tareweight or tareweight poise so placed that, to determine the net weight of any article weighed on such instrument, it is necessary to add to or subtract from the net weight indicated by the instrument.

192. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 253 of these Regulations, no person shall use for trade or have in his possession for such purpose—

(i) any weight, measure or instrument, the mark of verification upon which has been obliterated by an inspector in accordance with Regulation 14 of these Regulations;

(ii) any instrument specified in Regulations 189 and 190 of these Regulations which has not been re-verified as required therein; or

(iii) any weighing instrument other than those described in Regulation 82 (*m*) (i) and 82 (*m*) (ii) of these Regulations the zero adjustment of which has a set screw or other locking device which is not so locked that it cannot be manipulated by the fingers.

193. (*a*) No person shall use the method of end-and-end weighing in determining for use for trade by means of any weighbridge the weight of any vehicle whether loaded or unloaded unless—

(i) all wheels of such vehicle are at all times during such weighing either on the platform of the weighbridge or on a smooth and level surface well paved with concrete or other approved material and in the same horizontal plane as the top of the platform;

(ii) the limits of such smooth and level surface are plainly indicated by painted marks or in other approved manner; and

(iii) the brakes, gears and any other mechanism capable of restricting the free movement of such vehicle are disengaged at all stages of the actual weighing operation.

Provided that in the case of any weighbridge where the Superintendent is satisfied that immediate compliance with the requirements of sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph of this Regulation is not practicable, he may if he thinks fit issue a temporary permit whereby the method of end-and-end weighing may be used at such weighbridge until not more than one year from the date of these Regulations.

(*b*) In the event of the weight of any vehicle being ascertained both by direct weighing and by end-and-end weighing, the weight ascertained by the former method shall for the purposes of these Regulations be the weight of such vehicle.

(*c*) In the use of any combination weighbridge for the determination for trade of the weight of any vehicle, the load applied to any platform of such weighbridge shall not exceed the capacity of such platform as specified in accordance with paragraph (*a*) of Regulation 121 of these Regulations.

194. Every person using a measuring instrument for measuring liquid for the purpose of trade shall—

(*a*) if the quantity is determined by an overflow, fill the measuring chamber until the graduation representing the quantity ordered by or measured for the purchaser is submerged by at least one-quarter of one inch;

(*b*) if the quantity is determined by the breaking of the liquid at a graduation, fill the measuring chamber until the liquid breaks at the graduation representing the quantity ordered by or measured for the purchaser;

(*c*) if the instrument is of the visible bowl type, completely drain the measuring chamber and hose, if any, into the receptacle of the purchaser;

(*d*) cause the instrument to be suitably illuminated whenever artificial illumination is necessary for observing properly the operation of measurement; and

(*e*) operate the instrument as obviously intended by its construction or as indicated by instructions stamped on such instrument.

195. No person shall—

(*a*) subdivide any verified measure unless he first defaces the mark of verification;

(*b*) use for the purpose of trade any measure which has been subdivided and has not been re-verified;

(*c*) use any weighing instrument except a Class A beam-scale for weighing diamonds or other precious stones for the purpose of trade.

Provided that the use of a Class B beam-scale may be approved for the weighing of diamonds and other precious stones if such Class B beam-scale complies with the tolerances specified in Table 3 of these Regulations, in sensitiveness reciprocal and error, for Class A beam-scales;

(*d*) use any weight in pharmaceutical dispensing other than—

(i) an apothecaries weight; or

(ii) a metric weight (not made of iron), stamped with the letter "H" and complying with the relevant special tolerance specified under III. under "Metric Weights other than Metric Carat Weights" in Table 3 of these Regulations;

(*e*) use for weighing for trade gold, silver, platinum or other precious metals or goods made in whole or in part thereof—

(i) any weighing instrument other than a Class A or a Class B beam-scale (as defined in Regulation 88 of these Regulations); or

(ii) any metric weight other than a metric weight (not made of iron), stamped with the letter "H" and complying with the relevant special tolerance specified under III. under "Metric Weights other than Metric Carat Weights" in Table 3 of these Regulations;

(*f*) use any weight, measure or instrument of such material or construction as to be liable to become corroded by reason of the action of any substance which is present or likely to be present where such weight, measure or instrument is used;

(*g*) if a certificate issued under Regulation 26 hereof limits the trades in or purposes for which a weight, measure or instrument of a specified pattern may be used, use such weight, measure or instrument in any other trade or for any other purpose;

(*h*) sell by measure of capacity any of the following:—

(i) beans in the pod;

(ii) peas in the pod; or

(iii) prawns;

(*i*) use the measuring chamber of a liquid-measuring instrument (other than one of the flow-meter type) for the storage of liquid prior to sale or permit liquid to remain in such chamber longer than is necessary for the measurement and discharge of such liquid; or

(*j*) make, exhibit, publish or distribute any print or document, which purports to be a copy of any certificate under the Acts or these Regulations, unless it is identical with such certificate.

196. A person shall not be deemed to weigh or measure any article in the presence of the purchaser unless he causes every weight, measure or instrument used for such purpose to be so placed and so conducts the operation of weighing or measuring the article as to permit the purchaser a clear and unobstructed view of such weight, measure or instrument and of the said operation and of all the indications of weight or measure pertaining to such operation.

197. Every person who determines by means of a price-computing weighing or measuring instrument the price to be paid for any goods shall read the price to the nearest graduation of such instrument.

198. If there be in the same building or place and the property of the same owner more than one instrument—

(*a*) of the same capacity or of similar general pattern, such owner shall have a clear and legible distinguishing number stamped on each such instrument for identification; or

(*b*) with loose proportional weights, such owner shall have such weights permanently marked so that they may be readily identified with the instrument with which they are to be used.

199. In any contract for sale by the bushel of any of the following goods, the quantity shall be determined by weighing and converting to bushels by use of the weight per bushel specified below:—

Goods.	Weight per Bushel.
	lb.
Amber cane, beans, Hungarian millet, imphee, planter's friend, peas, rye, corn, sorghum, tares or vetches, wheat	60
Maize	56
Barley, broom corn, buckwheat	50
Oats	40
Beans (fresh), bran, clover (red or white), grass seed (couch, cocksfoot, paspalum, rib, rye), lucerne, pollard	20

PART XV.—SALE OF GOODS.

(i) *Standardization of Packages of Certain Goods.*

200. No person in any retail transaction shall sell by weight enclosed in a package in any quantity of net weight other than one ounce, two ounces, four ounces, eight ounces, twelve ounces, one pound, one and one-half of one pound or integral multiples of one pound, one hundred and twenty-five grammes, two hundred and fifty grammes, five hundred grammes, one kilogram or integral multiples of one kilogram—

(*a*) any article of food;

(*b*) any of the following goods:—

(i) candles;

(ii) nails, including clout nails, staples, tacks, brads, panel pins and gimp pins;

(iii) tobacco;

Provided that this Regulation shall not have effect until one year after the date of these Regulations and shall not apply to—

(i) the sale of packages containing less than one ounce net weight or less than one fluid ounce net measure;

(ii) any goods weighed or measured at the time of sale in the presence of the purchaser;

(iii) any goods enclosed in a package made of glass, metal, porcelain, hard synthetic resin or other approved hard and rigid material; or

(iv) the following articles of food—

(1) biscuits;

(2) confectionery in fancy packages, but not in packages with advertising matter thereon;

(3) confectionery in packages of less than four ounces net weight or not more than sixpence in price;

(4) confectionery packed with or in toys, if the substantial value in the package is the toy;

(5) flour in bags containing over twenty-five pounds;

(6) food approved as being of a medicinal nature, labelled to indicate the number of doses contained in the package;

(7) food sold with a direction to dilute to a stated amount or in an approved stated manner;

(8) fresh fruit and fresh vegetables;

(9) hams stamped with a statement of weight followed by the words "when packed"; or

(10) soup and dry ingredients for making soup.

Provided also that a deficiency not exceeding one part in twenty from the quantities in which any goods are required by this Regulation to be packed shall be allowed in the contents of any single package if the average content of ten or more (or less if there be not ten) similar packages of the same brand, taken at random by the inspector, is not less than the specified quantity.

(ii) *Exemption from Sale by Net Weight.*

201. When sold by gross weight, the following goods shall be exempted from the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 75 of the Acts if an invoice or delivery note showing the gross weight instead of the net weight is delivered to the purchaser:—

(*a*) agricultural produce including wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, chaff and other produce of a like nature when sold in full sacks of standard or customary size;

(*b*) hay in bales; and

(*c*) milled products of grain including flour, bran, pollard, wheatmeal and other products of a like nature when sold in full sacks of standard or customary size containing over fifty pounds weight.

(iii) *Marking of Net Weight or Net Measure on Packed Goods.*

202. (*a*) All goods sold by retail enclosed in a package, other than goods of which delivery is made immediately after the goods have been weighed or measured in the presence of the purchaser or goods exempted by these Regulations from such stamping, shall have the net weight or net measure of the goods legibly stamped on the outside of the package or on a label securely attached thereto and, for the purposes of this paragraph, plug tobacco shall be deemed to be enclosed in a package.

(*b*) The weight of interleaving paper used in packages containing cotton-wool and marked "Interleaved" may be regarded as part of the net contents of such packages provided that the proportion of the interleaving paper shall be in accordance with the following Table:—

Net Weight marked on Package.	Maximum Proportion of Interleaving Paper.
Not less than eight ounces ..	Ten per centum of the net weight of the cotton-wool and interleaving paper together.
Less than eight ounces but not less than four ounces	Thirteen per centum of the net weight of the cotton-wool and interleaving paper together.
Less than four ounces	Sixteen per centum of the net weight of the cotton-wool and interleaving paper together.

(*c*) Retail sales of goods comprising milk delivered into receptacles provided by the purchaser shall be exempted from the requirement of section 75 of the Acts that the seller shall deliver to the purchaser with such goods an invoice or delivery note showing the net measure of such goods but this paragraph shall not constitute an exemption from any requirement under the Milk Board Acts.

203. The following goods shall be exempted from the stamping of net weight or net measure:—

(*a*) any hardware, textile or other similar goods not sold by weight or measure or not usually so sold;

(*b*) any package containing a number of articles not usually sold by weight or measure if the number of articles in the package is prominently stamped thereon;

(*c*) any package containing goods (other than drugs) of less than one ounce weight or less than one fluid ounce measure;

(*d*) agricultural produce, including wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, chaff and other produce of a like nature, when sold by weight in full sacks of standard or customary size;

(*e*) confectionery in fancy containers, but not in containers with advertising matter thereon;

(*f*) confectionery in packages of less than four ounces net weight;

(*g*) confectionery packed with or in toys, if the substantial value in the package is the toy;

(*h*) dried yeast mixture, if with the package is supplied a measure to contain the correct quantity of the mixture to use with a stated quantity of flour for making bread, and the quantity in the package, expressed in terms of such measure, is stamped on the package or on a label securely attached thereto;

(*i*) excisable alcoholic liquors;

(*j*) fruit if enclosed in a package in accordance with the *Fruit and Vegetables Act* 1928, or Regulations made thereunder;

(*k*) food substances, except condensed or dried milk, if directions to dilute to a stated amount or in an approved stated manner appear on the outside of the package;

(*l*) medicinal mixtures compounded to the order of the purchaser;

(*m*) milled products of grain, including flour, pollard, bran, wheatmeal and other products of a like nature, when sold by weight in full sacks of standard or customary size containing over fifty pounds;

(*n*) paints, colours and other approved materials in packages containing less than two ounces weight or two fluid ounces measure;

(*o*) paints, colours and other approved materials in which components are separately enclosed in one package for mixing before use;

(*p*) pickles;

(*q*) toilet, laundry and medicinal soaps in the form of bars or cakes;

(*r*) toilet preparations in collapsible tubes; and

(*s*) tooth paste.

204 (*a*) The marking of the net weight or net measure of any goods in a package shall be—

(i) in terms of weight, if the goods are solid, semi-solid or partly solid and partly liquid and not commonly sold by linear or superficial measure, and in terms of liquid measure, if the goods are liquid.

Provided that the marking of the following goods shall be as follows:—

(1) condensed and evaporated milk, ice cream, concentrated soup if wholly liquid, ready-mixed paints, enamels, varnish and varnish stains, paints, solvents, mineral acids and liquid chemical substances generally—in terms of weight or liquid measures; and

(2) honey, golden syrup and treacle—in terms of weight.

Provided also that the Superintendent may approve the marking, in terms of weight, of packages containing other liquid goods;

(ii) in terms of length or area, if the goods are commonly so sold;

(iii) in pounds, ounces, drams or grains, if sold by avoirdupois weight;

(iv) in gallons, quarts, pints, fluid ounces, fluid drachms or minims, if sold by Imperial liquid measures;

(v) clearly stamped in bold capital letters, at least one-eighth of one inch high and of a colour in distinct contrast to the background, in a prominent position on the main label close to the name or description of the contents or, if there be no printed description, on the package or on a label firmly attached thereto.

Provided that, if the size of the package precludes stamping in letters of the size prescribed, smaller letters than those hereinbefore prescribed (if clear and easily legible) may be used.

Provided also that where an approved design is printed in multiple on the package, letters smaller than those hereinbefore prescribed may be used.

(*b*) Any package marked in terms of the metric system shall also be marked with the equivalent net avoirdupois weight or net Imperial measure (as the case may be) if the package contains any of the following goods:—

(i) any article of food;

(ii) Black Japan and substitutes therefor;

(iii) Brunswick black and substitutes therefor;

(iv) candles;

(v) nails, including clout nails, staples, tacks, brads, panel pins and gimp pins;

(vi) paint;

(vii) tobacco;

(viii) turpentine and mineral substitutes therefor; or

(ix) varnish, varnish stains and lacquers.

205. If the length of the contents is stamped on any package and the width or thickness of the contents has a direct relation to the value, the width or thickness (as the case may be) shall also be stamped on the package.

206. A deficiency not exceeding one part in twenty, or for goods in bottles of not more than ten fluid ounces capacity, three parts in forty, from the stamped weight or measure shall be allowed in the contents of any single package, if the average content of ten or more (or less if there be not ten) similar packages of the same brand, taken at random by the inspector, is not less than the stamped weight or measure.

(iv) *Temporary Exemptions.*

207. Regulations 200, 202 and 204 to 206 inclusive of these Regulations shall not come into force until one year after the date of such Regulations.

(v) *Sale of Bread.*

208. Sales of bread shall be exempted from the provisions of section 78 of the Acts.

(vi) *Sale of Fuel.*

209. (*a*) In Regulations 209 to 221 inclusive of these Regulations notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Regulation 3 of these Regulations—

"Vehicle" shall not include any truck used on any railway or tramway, or any vehicle provided by the purchaser of any coal, coke, charcoal or firewood carried thereon and driven by such purchaser or other person on his behalf.

(*b*) Regulations 209 to 221 inclusive of these Regulations shall apply within the municipalities and portions thereof within which the provisions of Division 3 of Part V. of the Acts for the time being apply.

210. In any case—

(*a*) when coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is being delivered in bulk from a railway truck direct to the purchaser if—

(i) all the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood in the truck is for delivery to one purchaser and such purchaser has agreed to purchase the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood by the relevant freight weights; or

(ii) the seller has agreed with the purchaser to determine the weight of the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood on a weighing instrument provided by the purchaser; or

(*b*) when coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is being carried, in accordance with a permit given by an inspector and specifying the route, for the sole purpose of being weighed on a weighing instrument designated in such permit,

Regulations 209 to 221, inclusive, of these Regulations shall not apply and the person in charge of the vehicle on which such coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is being carried shall be exempted from the requirement of sub-section (3) of section 83 of the Acts that such person while so in charge shall have in his possession a ticket stating the correct measure or weight (as the case may be) of such coal, coke, charcoal or firewood.

211. Every seller of coal, coke, charcoal or firewood by weight shall provide on his premises a weighing instrument suitable for weighing coal, coke, charcoal and firewood.

212. Coal, coke, charcoal or firewood being carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser or being carried on any vehicle for the purpose of sale or intended sale may be in labelled sacks each containing one hundredweight, fifty-six pounds, twenty-eight pounds or fourteen pounds.

213. Every such labelled sack containing coal, coke, charcoal or firewood shall have securely affixed in a prominent and suitable position on such sack a metal label on which the net weight of coal, coke, charcoal or firewood in the sack shall be clearly and legibly stamped in figures and letters not less than one-half of one inch in height and of proportionate breadth.

214. (*a*) Coal, coke, charcoal or firewood being carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser or being carried for the purpose of sale or intended sale may be in unlabelled sacks if:—

(i) each such sack contains one hundredweight of coal, coke, charcoal or firewood; or

(ii) the sack or sacks containing coal, coke, charcoal or firewood intended for delivery to any one purchaser are effectively separated from all other coal, coke, charcoal or firewood on the vehicle.

(*b*) Briquettes made from brown coal and supplied by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria being carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser or being carried for the purpose of sale or intended sale may be in unlabelled parcels each containing fifty-six pounds and held together by an approved metal fastening.

215. When coal, coke, charcoal or firewood in sacks is carried on any vehicle for delivery to more than one purchaser, the driver of the vehicle shall, on demand by an inspector, indicate the particular sack or sacks for delivery to each purchaser.

216. Coal, coke, charcoal or firewood may be carried in bulk on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser or for the purpose of sale or intended sale.

Provided that when such coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is carried on a vehicle for delivery to more than one purchaser or for sale or intended sale to more than one purchaser:—

(*a*) the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood for each such purchaser shall be effectively separated from all other coal, coke, charcoal or firewood on such vehicle; and

(*b*) the driver of such vehicle shall, on demand by an inspector, indicate the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood for every such purchaser.

217. The driver of any vehicle, on which coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is being carried for delivery to a purchaser or is being carried for the purpose of sale or intended sale or from which coal, coke, charcoal or firewood has recently been delivered or sold, shall on demand by an inspector—

(*a*) for the purpose of weighing or measuring drive the vehicle not more than three miles to any street, premises or place selected by the inspector;

(*b*) permit the inspector to weigh the vehicle and any or all of the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood thereon or, if the firewood is being or has been sold by measurement, to measure the firewood thereon;

(*c*) render prompt and efficient assistance in the weighing or measuring and in any unloading or loading necessary therefor or consequent thereon; and

(*d*) bag any quantity of coal, coke, charcoal or firewood not exceeding two tons.

218. Bags provided by the driver of a vehicle on which coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is being carried may be used for bagging such coal, coke, charcoal or firewood in accordance with paragraph (*d*) of Regulation 217 of these Regulations but the inspector shall provide such bags if necessary.

219. When coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is being carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser or purchasers or is being carried for the purpose of sale or intended sale, the seller or intending seller shall provide a correctly completed ticket which the driver shall carry, produce on demand by an inspector and deliver to every such purchaser or his representative before any of the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood—

(*a*) if in a sack or sacks, is removed therefrom; or

(*b*) if in bulk, is unloaded.

220. The ticket prescribed in Regulation 219 of these Regulations shall:—

(*a*) have the name and address of the seller or intending seller plainly printed on it; and

(*b*) have legibly written on it—

(i) the name and address of the intending purchaser, (if any);

(ii) a description of the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood carried on the vehicle; and

(iii) the net weight of the coal, coke, charcoal or firewood carried on the vehicle or, when firewood is sold by measurement, the cubic measurement of the firewood when stacked.

221. In any case where:—

(*a*) coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is carried on a vehicle for delivery to a purchaser or carried on a vehicle for the purpose of sale or intended sale; and

(*b*) such coal, coke, charcoal or firewood is weighed in the presence of the purchaser on a weighing instrument which is also carried on the vehicle and is of a pattern which has been approved for such purpose,

it shall be deemed to be sufficient compliance with the requirements of Regulations 216, 219 and 220 of these Regulations if the driver of such vehicle correctly completes the ticket prescribed in Regulation 220 of these Regulations and hands such ticket to the purchaser immediately after the conclusion of such weighing.

(vii) *Sale of Ice.*

222. All ice manufactured for sale shall be manufactured in cakes of each of which the weight is approximately four hundred and sixteen pounds, three hundred and twelve pounds, two hundred and eight pounds, one hundred and four pounds or fifty-two pounds, and of which the average weight is not less than four hundred and sixteen pounds, three hundred and twelve pounds, two hundred and eight pounds, one hundred and four pounds or fifty-two pounds respectively and such cakes shall be referred to as four-blocks, three-blocks, double-blocks, blocks and half-blocks respectively.

Provided that a manufacturer may be exempted by the Superintendent from the requirements of this Regulation for a period not exceeding three years after the date of these Regulations if he produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that it is impracticable for him to install the plant necessary to enable him to comply with such requirements.

223. (*a*) For the purpose of inspection, the average weight of cakes of ice shall be determined—

(i) as soon as possible after the ice comes from the moulds; and

(ii) from the weight of at least ten cakes of the same denomination, to be taken consecutively as delivered from the moulds.

Provided that if the number of moulds in a frame is more than ten the inspector shall, if so requested by the owner, determine such average weight from the weight of the cakes delivered from all the moulds in a frame.

(*b*) Every person who manufactures ice for sale shall either—

(i) provide a suitable duly verified weighing instrument and any weights required for use with such instrument, for the purpose of determining the weight of cakes of ice in accordance with this Regulation; or

(ii) on demand by an inspector, subdivide any four-blocks, three-blocks or double-blocks into blocks or half-blocks, to enable the weights of such four-blocks, three-blocks or double-blocks to be determined in accordance with this Regulation on a weighing instrument provided by the inspector.

(*c*) Ice carried on any vehicle for the purpose of sale or intended sale shall be contained in a receptacle of such form and construction as to provide effective thermal insulation for such ice.

224. (*a*) A cake of ice shall be referred to as—

(i) an eighth-block if equal to one-eighth of a block;

(ii) a quarter-block if equal to one-quarter of a block; and

(iii) a three-quarter block if equal to three-quarters of a block.

(*b*) All cakes of ice for the purpose of sale by retail shall be scored by machine before removal from the place of manufacture in such a way as to allow of cutting a half-block into two equal parts by weight, a block into four equal parts, a double-block into eight equal parts, a three-block into twelve equal parts and a four-block into sixteen equal parts but, should eighth-blocks be required, such a half-block, block, double-block, three-block or four-block may be scored so as to allow of cutting into four, eight, sixteen, twenty-four or thirty-two equal parts respectively.

Provided that—

(*a*) paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation shall not come into force until three months after the date of these Regulations;

(*b*) paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation shall apply only to the area within a radius of twenty-five miles from the Post Office, situate at the corner of Elizabeth and Bourke Streets, Melbourne;

(*c*) a manufacturer may be exempted by the Superintendent from the requirements of paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation for a period not exceeding three years after the date of these Regulations if he produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that it is impracticable for him to install the plant necessary to enable him to comply with such requirements; and

(*d*) the Superintendent may give a temporary exemption from paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation to a manufacturer whose scoring machinery has broken down and who proceeds with all due diligence to have the necessary repairs effected to such scoring machinery.

225. Ice for the purpose of sale by retail if not scored in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding Regulation shall be divided as follows:—

(*a*) a four-block shall be divided into four equal blocks by three cuts at right angles to the length of the cake;

(*b*) a three-block shall be divided into three equal blocks by two cuts at right angles to the length of the cake or into two equal parts by a cut parallel to the length of the cake and each of these two parts into three equal half-blocks, by two cuts at right angles to such length;

(*c*) a cake originally a double-block shall be divided into two equal blocks by a cut parallel to the length of the cake;

(*d*) a block shall be divided into two equal half-blocks by a cut at right angles to the length of the cake;

(*e*) a three-quarter block shall be divided into three equal quarter-blocks by two cuts at right angles to the length of the cake;

(*f*) a half-block shall be divided into two equal quarter-blocks by a cut at right angles to the length of the cake or, if the cake was not originally a half-block, alternatively by a cut parallel to such length; and

(*g*) a quarter-block shall be divided into two equal eighth-blocks by a cut at right angles to the immediately preceding cut or if cut from a cake that was originally a half-block alternatively by a cut parallel to the immediately preceding cut.

226. A seller shall not divide a cake of ice (unless scored in accordance with Regulation 224 of these Regulations) into quarter-blocks while he has a quarter-block of ice in his possession.

227. (*a*) The division of a cake of ice into equal parts in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 225 of these Regulations shall be considered correct if the line of pricks from which the cut started is at no point more than one inch from the correct position for starting the cut.

(*b*) Such position shall be determined from a consideration of the dimensions of cakes of ice in the vehicle or trading premises, which are of the same denominations as the cake of ice on which the cut has been made.

228. If the start of the cuts has been defined by scoring the cake of ice, no restriction shall be placed on the order in which—

(*a*) the lines defining the different cuts are scored; and

(*b*) the scored cuts are completed,

notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing Regulations.

229. Ice when sold by retail shall be sold by the block, the three-quarter block, the half-block, the quarter-block and the eighth-block only.

PART XVI.—REGISTRATION OF WEIGHBRIDGES AND LICENSING OF WEIGHMEN.

230. No weighbridge shall be used as a public weighing instrument unless registered as such and every owner of any weighbridge who desires so to register it shall make application to the Superintendent in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

Application for Registration of a Public Weighbridge

I, (*a*)

of (*b*)

being the owner*, within the definition of the Weights and Measures Acts, of a weighbridge situated at (*c*)

and described hereunder,

hereby apply to register such weighbridge as a public weighbridge.

Maker's Name and Serial No. Model No.

Capacity Type (*d*)

Platform:—Dimensions Material

Signature of Applicant.

Date

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures

*"Owner" means owner whether joint or several and includes authorized agent manager or superintendent of the owner and lessee or hirer from the owner.

Inspector's Report.

(*e*) The weighbridge described above is of a type and strength suitable for public weighing, is suitably situated and was verified and found correct on . It is / is not suitable for end-and-end weighing.

Signature

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Date

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures

Decision	Issued
	Superintendent.
	Registered Certificate No.
Date	Reference No.
	Recorded by

(*a*) Name in full

(*b*) Address in full

(*c*) Location in full

(*d*) Dial or quadrant, no loose weight or proportional weight type.

If of the last type, state the amount represented by proportional weights and the amount shown on the steelyard.

(*e*) If the Inspector does not recommend the approval of the weighbridge, he shall fully report particulars of his objection on the back of this application form.

231. (*a*) The Superintendent on receipt of an application for registration of a weighbridge as a public weighbridge shall obtain a report of an inspector thereon and, if the instrument complies in all respects with these Regulations and is approved as suitable for public weighing, shall issue a certificate of registration as a public weighbridge.

(*b*) The certificate of registration shall be issued in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A PUBLIC WEIGHBRIDGE.

Registration as a public weighbridge is hereby granted to
of
in respect of a weighbridge situated at
such weighbridge having been found to be of a type and construction which renders it suitable for use as such. This weighbridge may be so used, subject to the Weights and Measures Regulations 1952, *during the period shown in the certificate of verification displayed herewith.*

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.
Date

No. of Certificate
Description of Weighbridge
Maker's Name
Serial No.
Capacity
Type of Indicating Element
Size and Material of Platform
Remarks

This certificate remains the property of the Government of Victoria.

(*c*) The certificate of verification referred to in the form prescribed in paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation shall be in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

This is to certify that the Public Weighbridge, situated at
for which Certificate No. was issued to
of on has
been verified and found correct by me on

Provided it is not damaged or altered, it may be used as a Public Weighbridge till

Inspector of Weights and Measures
Date

This certificate is to be displayed beside the Certificate of Registration.

(*d*) The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of this Regulation shall be prominently marked "THIS WEIGHBRIDGE MUST NOT BE USED FOR END-AND-END WEIGHING" in any case where such provision is applicable.

232. If the person in whose name a certificate of registration of a public weighbridge has been issued ceases to be the owner of such weighbridge, such person shall forthwith give written notice to that effect to the Superintendent and such certificate shall be void.

233. No certificate of registration as a public weighbridge shall be issued for any weighbridge which is not—

(*a*) of a type and strength suitable for public weighing and suitably situated having its approaches paved with concrete or wood blocks or other approved material ensuring a hard, true and durable surface and so arranged that surface drainage will not flow into the weighbridge pit; and

(*b*) so arranged and constructed that the weighman when weighing may see the whole of the platform.

Provided that, for a period not exceeding one year after the date of these Regulations, the Superintendent if he thinks fit may exempt any weighbridge from the requirements of paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation, if he is satisfied that immediate compliance with such requirements is not practicable.

234. The Superintendent may cancel the registration of any public weighbridge which—

(*a*) in his opinion is unfit for public use;

(*b*) does not comply with these Regulations; or

(*c*) has not been verified as prescribed by these Regulations.

235. The owner of any public weighbridge shall, if notified by the Superintendent that the registration thereof has been cancelled, close such instrument to public use forthwith.

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236. The owner of every public weighbridge shall—

(*a*) provide and maintain in a prominent position in view of the public a sign showing the number of the certificate of registration issued for the instrument in the form "Registered Public Weighbridge No ....." in letters at least four inches in height and of proportionate width and in clear contrast with their background;

(*b*) have the certificate of registration and the certificate of verification securely framed and covered by glass and prominently exhibited in the weighman's office;

(*c*) provide weight tickets in the following form:—

Weight Ticket No.....

Date .....

Registered Public Weighbridge No.

Location of Weighbridge

Holder of Certificate

Goods weighed

Marks and brands

From (Person)
(Place)

To (Person)
(Place)

Registered No. or Nos. of Vehicle

Owner of Vehicle

Driver

For Use in End-and-End Weighings Only.					For Use in Direct Weighing or in Computations from End-and-End Weighing.				
	ton(s).	cwt.	qr.	lb.		ton(s).	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross Weight— First weighing .. Second weighing					Gross weight .. Tare weight ..				
Total Gross Weight					Net weight ..				
Tare Weight— First weighing .. Second weighing									
Total Tare Weight					Licensed Weighman.				

(*d*) arrange that weight tickets referred to in paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation be printed, bound in books and numbered consecutively, with at least one duplicate copy of each ticket, the respective copies to be marked "ORIGINAL", "DUPLICATE", "TRIPLICATE" or as the case may be;

(*e*) retain one copy of every weight ticket issued, bound in its book and in a legible condition for at least one year from the date of issue of such ticket and during such period produce such copy on demand by an inspector;

(*f*) if he knows or has reason to believe that such weighbridge is incorrect—

(i) forthwith inform the Superintendent of such knowledge or belief; and

(ii) not permit such weighbridge to be used;

(*g*) inform the Superintendent immediately after such weighbridge has been repaired or altered or removed from the position in which it was last verified; and

(*h*) permit no person not licensed as a weighman to act as weighman at such weighbridge.

Provided that—

(a) the Superintendent may approve of—

(i) the use of stocks of weight tickets held at the date of these Regulations, if he is of opinion that such weight tickets provide substantially the information set out in the form prescribed in paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation; and

(ii) the use of tickets making provision for the recording of information in addition to that prescribed in paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation;

(*b*) the weight tickets prescribed in paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation may be modified by the omission of the portion relating to—

(i) end-and-end weighing where such tickets are to be used in connexion with direct weighing only; and

(ii) gross weight and net weight where such tickets are to be used as tare weight tickets only; and

(*c*) notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation, no Government Department shall be prevented from requiring that tickets in other style be used in connexion with weighings in which such Government Department is concerned.

237. No person shall—

(*a*) deface or alter any certificate of registration of a public weighbridge;

(*b*) use or permit to be used as a public weighbridge any weighbridge which is not registered as such; or

(*c*) act as a weighman at a public weighbridge unless licensed as such in accordance with the Acts and these Regulations.

Provided that, notwithstanding paragraph (*h*) of Regulation 236 of these Regulations and paragraph (*c*) of this Regulation—

(i) no officer of the Police Force acting in the course of his official duties shall be required to be licensed as a weighman; and

(ii) the Superintendent may approve of the exemption from being licensed as weighmen of officers or employees of any Government Department when acting in the course of their official duties.

Provided also that the Town Clerk or Shire Secretary of the municipality in which a weighbridge is situated, in an emergency where it is not reasonably practicable for a person to become licensed as a weighman before commencing to act in that capacity, may issue a temporary permit to act as a weighman at such weighbridge for a period not exceeding fourteen days, to any person whom he considers to be of good character and otherwise suitable.

238. (*a*) A licence as a weighman may be issued to a person of the age of sixteen years or over.

(*b*) Any person desiring to be so licensed shall make application to the Superintendent in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE AS A WEIGHMAN

To the Superintendent of Weights and Measures

I hereby make application to be licensed as a weighman under the Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder and in support thereof submit the following particulars:—

Name in full

Address in full

Date of birth

Previous experience (if any) as licensed weighman (time and place to be stated)

Place of prospective employment as a weighman if a licence is issued

*I have not been convicted of any offence.

*I have been convicted of the following offences:—

Signature

Date

Witness

*Such statement as is inapplicable to be struck out. Full particulars of any convictions to be given, continuing the list on the back hereof if necessary.

(*c*) The Superintendent may make such enquiries as he deems necessary in connection with any such application and shall issue such a licence to any applicant whom the Superintendent considers competent to carry out the duties of a weighman and who produces satisfactory evidence that he is of good character.

(*d*) Such licence unless cancelled by the Superintendent shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue.

(*e*) Such licence shall be in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

WEIGHMAN'S LICENCE

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder is hereby licensed as a weighman.

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Date

Specimen Signature of Licensed Weighman.

This licence remains the property of the Government of Victoria and, unless cancelled earlier, is valid for one year from the date of issue.

239. Every applicant for a licence as a weighman shall present himself for examination at such time and place as the Superintendent may direct.

240. No person shall, by false statement or misrepresentation, obtain or attempt to obtain a licence as a weighman.

241. The Superintendent at his discretion may suspend or cancel any licence of a weighman issued to any person who has been convicted of any offence or guilty of any misconduct which in the opinion of the Superintendent renders such person unfitted to hold such licence.

Provided that upon the application of the person whose licence has been so suspended or cancelled the Minister may review such suspension or cancellation and may make such order as he sees fit.

242. Every weighman of any public weighbridge shall—

(*a*) keep the weighbridge truly balanced, the platform clean and the space between the frame and platform free from obstruction;

(*b*) weigh any vehicle brought to him to be weighed if it is within the capacity of the weighbridge and if prepayment of the fee commonly charged for such weighing is made.

Provided that the weighman of any public weighbridge vested in The Victorian Railways Commissioners shall not be required to weigh any vehicle not employed or not about to be employed in carrying goods to or from the premises where the weighbridge is situated;

Provided also that the weighman of a public weighbridge shall not be required to weigh any vehicle by the method of end-and-end weighing in contravention of the provisions of Regulation 193 hereof;

(*c*) when weighing any two-wheeled vehicle, weigh with it any animal drawing such vehicle;

(*d*) exercise due care in performing his duties, to ensure correct weighing and the issue of correct weight tickets;

(*e*) immediately after weighing any vehicle, whether loaded or unloaded, enter all specified particulars on a ticket prescribed in Regulation 236 hereof (except where any such particulars are not applicable);

(*f*) if both the gross and the tare weights of any vehicle in regard to which particulars have been entered in accordance with paragraph (*e*) of this Regulation are to be determined, retain all copies of the relevant weight ticket until all weighings necessary to determine such weights have been made;

(*g*) if only the gross weight or the tare weight of any vehicle is to be determined—

(i) strike out that portion of the weight ticket which does not apply and also stamp across the face of the weight ticket, in prominent capital letters not less than one-quarter of one inch high " GROSS WEIGHT ONLY " or " TARE WEIGHT ONLY " as the case may be; or

(ii) where appropriate, use a tare weight ticket as prescribed in paragraph (*b*) of the proviso to Regulation 236 of these Regulations;

(*h*) immediately after the completion of a weight ticket in accordance with paragraphs (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this Regulation, hand at least one copy of such ticket to the driver of the vehicle;

(*i*) except as provided in paragraph (*m*) of this Regulation, issue each ticket in correct numerical sequence;

(*j*) when writing a ticket in respect of any vehicle—

(i) if the vehicle comprises a vehicle and another vehicle (herein referred to as a "trailer") attached thereto, enter in the appropriate place on such ticket the registered numbers (if any) of both the vehicle and the trailer; and

(ii) by the use of carbon paper or other approved method make each copy an exact replica of the original ticket;

(*k*) if an error is made in the preparation of any ticket, cancel such ticket and any copies thereof and retain them in the book in which they are bound;

(*l*) on demand by the buyer or seller of any goods the weight of which has been determined by a weighing or weighings made on the weighbridge, supply on payment of a fee of one shilling a copy of any such ticket issued in respect of such weighing or weighings;

(*m*) when issuing a copy of any ticket in excess of the number of copies for which provision is made in the weight book or in respect of any weighing previously made—

(i) stamp on the face of such copy the words "COPY ONLY" in prominent capital letters not less than one-quarter of one inch high;

(ii) strike out the consecutive number printed on such copy and write in proximity thereto the words "Copy of Ticket No." followed by the number of the original ticket; and

(iii) make such copy an exact copy of the original ticket and comply also with the requirements of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (*j*) and of paragraph (*k*) of this Regulation;

(*n*) on demand by an inspector, produce the book or books in which are bound copies of tickets relating to any weighings made at the weighbridge during the year immediately preceding such demand;

(*o*) on demand by an inspector in the execution of his duties under the Acts or these Regulations, without charge weigh or re-weigh any loaded or unloaded vehicle;

(*p*) on demand by an inspector, produce his licence as a weighman;

(*q*) if he knows or has reason to believe that the weighbridge is incorrect, forthwith inform the Superintendent of such knowledge or belief; and

(*r*) if the number of hundredweights to be entered on any ticket is less than ten, enter such number on such ticket in the form "04" or as the case may be.

243. No weighman of any public weighbridge shall—

(*a*) permit any person not a licensed weighman or not otherwise authorized under Regulation 237 of these Regulations to act as weighman at such weighbridge;

(*b*) issue any weight ticket otherwise than as provided by these Regulations or on which any information which the weighman can verify is incorrectly stated;

(*c*) alter any weight ticket or copy thereof after the original or another copy has been issued;

(*d*) issue any copy of any weight ticket which is not a correct copy of the original ticket;

(*e*) remove or permit to be removed any unused weight ticket from the book in which it is bound;

(*f*) issue a weight ticket embodying the tare weight of a vehicle unless he has on the same day weighed the unloaded vehicle and knows the tare weight to be correct or copies the tare weight from a tare weight ticket issued on the same day by the weighman of a public weighbridge, the number of which shall be recorded on the ticket in any case where the tare and gross weighings are not made on the same weighbridge;

(*g*) issue a weight ticket for any loaded vehicle unless he personally has weighed such vehicle immediately before issuing the weight ticket; or

(*h*) weigh any loaded or unloaded vehicle on a public weighbridge which he knows or has reason to believe is incorrect.

Provided that paragraphs (*f*) and (*g*) of this Regulation shall not apply to the issue of copies of tickets under paragraphs (*l*) and (*m*) of Regulation 242 of these Regulations.

Provided also that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (*f*) of this Regulation, a weight ticket embodying the results of the tare weighing and gross weighing of a vehicle made on successive days may be issued if the driver of the vehicle signs and hands to the weighman for his retention for at least one year a declaration stating that—

(i) the vehicle was submitted for its final weighing as soon as was reasonably practicable; and

(ii) nothing had been done (between the times of the first weighing and of the final weighing) which would affect the tare weight of the vehicle,

and stating also the reason why earlier final weighing of the vehicle was not reasonably practicable.

Provided also that when any goods are carried on a vehicle and the weight of such goods is determined by weighing on a weighbridge, either the buyer or the seller of such goods may require that the necessary successive weighings be made with as little delay as is practicable and that any reasonable precaution against changes in the tare weight of the vehicle be taken.

244. No weighman of a public weighbridge shall assist in, connive at or knowingly permit any fraud in connexion with the weight or weighing of any loaded or unloaded vehicle or the issue of any weight ticket, or shall make or connive at any false representation being made in regard to the weight or loading of any vehicle.

245. The weighman of any public weighbridge, who has knowledge of any fraudulent proceeding in connexion with the weight or weighing on such weighbridge of any vehicle or of the loading thereon, shall forthwith inform the Superintendent or an inspector.

Part XVII.—Denominations of Weights and Measures to be Admitted to Verification.

246. The following denominations of weights and measures may be verified for the purpose of the Acts:—

(*a*) all those named in the Second Schedule to the Acts, subject to any alterations which may have been made in accordance with Sections 23 and 24 of the Acts; and

(*b*) (i) measures of length comprising four feet, four feet six inches, five feet, five feet six inches, any integral number of feet from six to twenty both inclusive and any integral number of metres;

(ii) measures of capacity comprising any integral number of gallons, any integral number of litres and (as applied to milk cans only) twelve and one-half gallons; and

(iii) weights comprising one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds, one thousand and eight pounds, one thousand pounds, five hundred and sixty pounds, five hundred pounds and one hundred pounds and six ounces troy, eight ounces troy, twelve ounces troy and sixteen ounces troy.

Provided that, in connexion with their work of verification and inspection, inspectors may use special weights and measures of any denomination that may be approved for this purpose by the Superintendent.

Provided also that the Superintendent may in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may require authorize the verification and use (other than in connexion with sales by retail) of weights and measures of denominations other than those specified in this Regulation.

PART XVIII.—REGISTRATION OF REPAIRERS AND ADJUSTERS OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

247. (*a*) Any person carrying on the business of a repairer and adjuster of weighing and measuring instruments in the capacity of a principal may apply to be registered as such under these Regulations.

(*b*) Every such person desiring such registration shall make application to the Superintendent in Form A or Form B (as the case may be), as follows:—

FORM A.

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

APPLICATION BY A PRINCIPAL FOR REGISTRATION AS A REPAIRER AND ADJUSTER OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Full name of person, company or firm (as the case may be)

Address

Types of instruments* in respect of which registration is sought

I hereby declare that—

1. The above-mentioned applicant employs one or more persons in the actual repairing and adjusting of weighing and measuring instruments in respect of which registration is sought and who are registered under Regulation 250 of the Weights and Measures Regulations 1952.

2. All repairs in respect of which certificates will be issued under Regulation 253 of the Weights and Measures Regulations 1952 will be effected by or under the personal supervision of a person so registered.

3. The applicant has the necessary equipment to effect the said repairs.

4. In the event of the applicant ceasing to have in his/its employment a person registered in accordance with Regulation 250 of the Weights and Measures Regulations 1952 such applicant shall cease forthwith to issue certificates under the said Regulations.

5. The following is/are the name(s) of the person(s) registered or who is/are now submitting (an) application(s) for such registration and is/are employed as aforesaid:—

Declared at

this day of 19 .

Signature

This declaration shall be signed by the Secretary of the applicant company, by a member of the applicant firm or by an individual acting as a principal (as the case may be).

*Registration is normally given in respect of one or more of the following types of instruments:—

1. Precision Beam-Scales (Classes A and B).
2. Beam-Scales (Class C) and Counter Scales, including self-indicating types.
3. Weighbridges and Platform Weighing Machines (other than self-indicating types) and Steelyards.
4. Weighbridges and Platform Weighing Machines (self-indicating types).
5. Petrol Pumps.

If registration in respect of other types is desired, full particulars should be submitted.

FORM B.

(For use in any case where the principal carrying on business desires to be registered as aforesaid and personally effects or personally supervises such repairs or where such repairs or supervision are effected by the partner of a firm.)

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

APPLICATION BY A PRINCIPAL FOR REGISTRATION AS A REPAIRER AND ADJUSTER OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Full name of person or firm (as the case may be)

Address

Types of instruments* in respect of which registration is sought

I hereby declare that—

1. I am well acquainted with those parts of the Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder which relate to the types of weighing and measuring instruments in respect of which registration is sought.

2. All repairs in respect of which certificates will be issued under Regulation 253 of the Weights and Measures Regulations 1952 will be effected by myself or under my personal supervision.

3. I have the necessary equipment to effect the said repairs.

Signature

Date

I of declare that I have known the above-mentioned applicant for years and believe him to be a fit person to be registered in accordance with this application.

Signature

Date

I of declare that I have known the above-mentioned applicant for years and believe him to be a fit person to be registered in accordance with this application.

Signature

Date

*Registration is normally given in respect of one or more of the following types of instruments:—

1. Precision Beam-Scales (Classes A and B).
2. Beam-Scales (Class C) and Counter Scales, including self-indicating types.
3. Weighbridges and Platform Weighing Machines (other than self-indicating types) and Steelyards.
4. Weighbridges and Platform Weighing Machines (self-indicating types).
5. Petrol Pumps.

If registration in respect of other types is desired, full particulars should be submitted.

248. (*a*) Any person employed by a principal as a repairer and adjuster of weighing or measuring instruments may apply to be registered as such under these Regulations if—

(i) such principal is registered in accordance with Regulations 247 and 249 of these Regulations; or

(ii) the employment of such person in connexion with the repair and adjustment of weighing or measuring instruments relates exclusively to weighing or measuring instruments of which such principal is the owner.

(*b*) Every such person desiring such registration shall make application to the Superintendent in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

APPLICATION BY PERSON EMPLOYED BY A PRINCIPAL FOR REGISTRATION AS A REPAIRER AND ADJUSTER OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Full name

Place of Residence

Name and business address of employer

Types of instruments* in respect of which registration is sought

I hereby declare that—

1. I am well acquainted with those parts of the Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder which relate to the types of instruments in respect of which registration is sought.

2. I have the necessary training and experience to enable me to carry out repairs and adjustments on such instruments in accordance with these provisions.

Signature

Date

I of declare that I have known the above-mentioned applicant for years and believe him to be a fit person to be registered in accordance with this application.

Signature

Date

I of declare that I have known the above-mentioned applicant for years and believe him to be a fit person to be registered in accordance with this application.

Signature

Date

*Registration is normally given in respect of one or more of the following types of instruments:—

1. Precision Beam-Scales (Classes A and B).
2. Beam-Scales (Class C) and Counter Scales, including self-indicating types.
3. Weighbridges and Platform Weighing Machines (other than self-indicating types) and Steelyards.
4. Weighbridges and Platform Weighing Machines (self-indicating types).
5. Petrol Pumps.

If registration in respect of other types is desired, full particulars should be submitted.

249. (*a*) The Superintendent may make such inquiries as he deems necessary in connexion with any application made in accordance with Regulation 247 hereof and may issue a Certificate of Registration to any applicant whom he considers competent and otherwise satisfactory.

(*b*) After six months from the date of these Regulations, no person shall be registered in accordance with an application made on Form B as prescribed in Regulation 247 hereof unless he produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that he has served an approved apprenticeship or has had approved training and experience extending over at least six months in work with instruments of the types to which his application relates.

(*c*) Any such Certificate of Registration of a principal shall be in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION ISSUED TO A PRINCIPAL AS A REPAIRER AND ADJUSTER OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

This is to certify that of is registered as a repairer and adjuster of the following types of weighing and measuring instruments:—

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Date

This certificate is valid for one year from the date hereof and remains the property of the Government of Victoria.

250. (*a*) The Superintendent may make such inquiries as he deems necessary in connexion with any application made in accordance with Regulation 248 hereof and may issue a Certificate of Registration to any applicant whom he considers competent and otherwise satisfactory.

(*b*) After six months from the date of these Regulations, no person shall be registered in accordance with an application made as prescribed in Regulation 248 hereof unless he produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that he has served an approved apprenticeship or has had approved training and experience extending over at least six months in work with instruments of the types to which his application relates.

(*c*) The Certificate of Registration issued to a person employed by a principal shall be in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

Weights and Measures Acts

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION ISSUED TO A PERSON EMPLOYED BY A PRINCIPAL AS A REPAIRER AND ADJUSTER OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

This is to certify that of is registered, as a person employed by a principal, as a repairer and adjuster of the following types of weighing and measuring instruments:—

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Date

Signature of person registered

This certificate is valid for one year from the date hereof and remains the property of the Government of Victoria.

251. No person shall use the designation of Registered Repairer and Adjuster of Weighing and Measuring Instruments or any similar designation unless he holds a current Certificate of Registration to that effect.

252. Any person, whether registered or not, who repairs, alters or adjusts any stamped weight, measure or instrument shall before commencing such repair, alteration or adjustment obliterate any existing mark of verification and date mark on such weight, measure or instrument.

253. A weighing or measuring instrument which has been repaired or adjusted by a person registered under Regulation 249 or 250 of these Regulations may be used for trade prior to verification subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) such registered repairer and adjuster shall hand to the owner of such instrument a duly completed Certificate in the following form:—

CERTIFICATE OF REPAIR OR ADJUSTMENT OF A WEIGHING OR MEASURING INSTRUMENT.

(i) The following weighing or measuring instrument has this day been repaired or adjusted by myself or under my personal supervision:—
Description of Instrument
Property of
Address

(ii) The instrument now complies with the provisions of the Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder.

(iii) I am registered as a repairer and adjuster of weighing or measuring instruments of the type to which this Certificate relates and am employed by

(iv) The said instrument may be used for trade pending verification by an Inspector of Weights and Measures for a period which shall not exceed twenty-eight days from the date of this Certificate unless with the written consent of the Inspector.

Signature

Date

(*b*) the registered repairer and adjuster shall within three days of making such repair or adjustment deliver or cause to be delivered to the inspector concerned an exact copy (made by means of carbon paper or other approved method) of the Certificate prescribed in paragraph (*a*) hereof; and

(*c*) the owner of the instrument shall on demand by an inspector produce the Certificate referred to in paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation and such Certificate shall be cancelled forthwith should the inspector find that the instrument does not comply with the requirements of the Acts and these Regulations.

254. No person shall give a Certificate under Regulation 253 of these Regulations unless all the statements contained therein are true and correct in every particular.

255. An inspector shall report forthwith to the Superintendent any case where—

(*a*) he is unable to verify an instrument within twenty-eight days from the time of the issue of a Certificate in accordance with Regulation 253 of these Regulations;

(*b*) the requirements of paragraph (*b*) of Regulation 253 of these Regulations have not been complied with; or

(*c*) he finds that an instrument in respect of which a Certificate has been issued in accordance with Regulation 253 of these Regulations does not comply with the requirements of the Acts and of these Regulations.

256. The Superintendent may cancel or suspend the registration of any person registered as a repairer and adjuster of weighing or measuring instruments if in his opinion such person has failed to effect any repair or adjustment in a satisfactory manner, has been convicted of any offence under the Acts or these Regulations or has been responsible for or a party to or concerned in any improper practice.

Provided that upon the application of the person whose registration has been so suspended or cancelled the Minister may review such suspension or cancellation and may make such order as he sees fit.

PART XIX.—EARTH, SAND AND BALLAST.

257. The determination for purposes of trade of quantities of earth, sand and ballast may be in terms of weight or of cubic measure.

258. (*a*) In all cases where earth, sand or ballast is sold the seller shall cause the correct weight or measure (as the case may be) to be clearly stated on a ticket bearing the name and address of the seller and shall cause such ticket to be handed to the purchaser at the time of delivery of such earth, sand or ballast.

(*b*) Unless the earth, sand or ballast is delivered to the purchaser on the premises of the seller the person in charge of any vehicle on which such earth, sand or ballast is being carried or from which such earth, sand or ballast is being delivered shall:—

(i) at all times while he is so in charge have such ticket on which all the prescribed particulars have been correctly entered;

(ii) deliver such ticket to the purchaser or his representative before any such earth, sand or ballast is unloaded; and

(iii) on demand produce such ticket to an inspector and give to such inspector all necessary facilities for checking the quantity of earth, sand or ballast on the vehicle.

Provided that, if an inspector finds that the quantity of earth, sand or ballast stated on any ticket is incorrect, he shall retain such ticket.

(*c*) Where earth, sand or ballast is delivered or is being delivered to a purchaser and where it is alleged that measure has been or is being given short of the quantity purported to be sold or delivered, it shall be no defence to prove or allege that such shortage is due to consolidation in transit.

259. (*a*) The capacity of any receptacle used for the determination for trade of a quantity of earth, sand or ballast by cubic measurement, whether or not such receptacle is fitted to or forms part of any vehicle, shall be determined by an approved method in terms of cubic yards by an inspector.

(*b*) For the purposes of this Regulation, any portion of a receptacle which may be used for such measurement shall be deemed to be a receptacle.

(*c*) If the capacity is plainly and permanently marked on the receptacle and approved means of stamping are provided, the receptacle may be stamped with a mark of verification and date mark.

(*d*) Where a receptacle is not provided with suitable means for stamping with a mark of verification, but is identified by means satisfactory to an inspector, the inspector in lieu of stamping with such mark of verification may issue a certificate stating the dimensions of the receptacle and the capacity thereof.

(*e*) An inspector shall not issue a certificate in respect of any receptacle which is likely to change in volume or to allow earth, sand or ballast to escape therefrom to the detriment of the purchaser.

(*f*) An inspector shall retain his records of the dimensions of any receptacle, in respect of which he issues a certificate in accordance with paragraph (*d*) of this Regulation, for at least two years or until the receptacle is re-verified (whichever is the earlier).

(*g*) No person shall use as a measure for the purpose of trade any receptacle which has been altered after being stamped or after forming the subject of a certificate in accordance with paragraph (*c*) or (*d*) respectively of this Regulation, unless the receptacle has been duly re-verified after such alteration.

(*h*) The person in charge of any vehicle conveying earth, sand or ballast and in respect of which a certificate has been issued in accordance with paragraph (*d*) of this Regulation shall carry and on demand produce such certificate to an inspector or the purchaser (as the case may be).

PART XX.—INSPECTORS.

(i) *Local Inspectors.*

260. (*a*) A certificate of qualification may be issued pursuant to section 35 of the Acts to a candidate who satisfies the Superintendent that he has attained the age of twenty-one years and who has fulfilled the following conditions:—

(i) he shall produce evidence of having passed in the Intermediate Examination of the University of Melbourne or in the Intermediate Technical Certificate Examination of the Education Department of Victoria;

(ii) he may be required to show that he has a satisfactory knowledge of elementary Algebra and unless he has passed in Physics in the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the University of Melbourne shall also pass an approved examination in elementary Physical Science;

(iii) he shall attend a course in Weighing and Measuring Instruments including practical work, and other special lectures as may be arranged by the Superintendent; and

(iv) he shall pass approved written examinations in Weighing and Measuring Practice, Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder, Court Procedure and the Law of Evidence and an approved practical examination in Verification of Commercial Weighing and Measuring Equipment.

(*b*) Details of the Syllabuses for courses of instruction for persons desirous of obtaining Certificates in accordance with this Regulation shall be approved by the Superintendent.

(*c*) A candidate who produces evidence, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that he has attained the requisite standard of proficiency, may be exempted from such part of the conditions prescribed in paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation as the Superintendent determines.

261. (*a*) Every certificate of qualification issued under the last preceding Regulation shall be in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

This is to certify that is qualified as an Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures Acts, and may be employed by any Local Authority in that capacity.

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Date

Specimen Signature.

This Certificate remains the property of the Government of Victoria.

(*b*) In any case where the Superintendent is of opinion that an inspector should under proviso (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Acts be deemed to have obtained a Certificate under such section, he shall issue a Certificate in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

This is to certify that is deemed to be qualified as an Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures Acts, and may be employed by any Local Authority in that capacity.

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Date

Specimen Signature.

This Certificate remains the property of the Government of Victoria.

262. Every local authority employing an inspector shall provide him with a certificate of identification, in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

This is to certify that , specimen of whose signature appears hereunder, has been appointed as an Inspector of Weights and Measures by the and is hereby authorized to perform all the duties of an Inspector under the Weights and Measures Acts and the Regulations made thereunder.

(Signed)

Officer authorized to sign on behalf of the Local Authority.

Date

Signature of Inspector

This Certificate remains the property of the Local Authority named herein.

263. An inspector who has been suspended or dismissed by a local authority and who intends to appeal to the Minister against such suspension or dismissal (as the case may be) shall within fourteen days after such suspension or dismissal—

(*a*) give written notice of such intended appeal to such local authority;

(*b*) state in such notice the grounds of such appeal; and

(*c*) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Minister a copy of such notice and the grounds of appeal.

264. Local Inspectors shall submit their Annual Reports in the following form:—

I.—VERIFICATION.

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS PRESENTED FOR VERIFICATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19.....

Weights.			Measures.			Weighing Instruments.			Measuring Instruments.			Total.		
Submitted.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Submitted.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Submitted.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Submitted.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Submitted.	Correct.	Incorrect.

II.—INSPECTION.

VISITS OF INSPECTION TO TRADERS' PREMISES DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19.....

Number of Traders' Premises in District.	Number of such Premises Visited Once only.	Number of such Premises Visited more than Once.	Number of Premises not Visited during the Year which Forms the Subject of this Report nor in the Immediately Preceding Year.

III.—INSPECTION.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS INSPECTED AT TRADERS' PREMISES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19.....

Weights.			Measures.			Weighing Instruments.			Measuring Instruments.			Total.		
Inspected.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Inspected.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Inspected.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Inspected.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Inspected.	Correct.	Incorrect.

IV.—INSPECTION.

INSPECTION OF PACKAGES AT TRADERS' PREMISES DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19....

Number of Packages Examined.	Number of Packages Correct.	Number of Packages Incorrect.

V.—INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF WEIGHT OR MEASURE OF GOODS DELIVERED OR BEING DELIVERED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19....

Fuel.			Milk.			Meat.			Other Goods.			Total Number of Inspections.		
Examined.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Examined.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Examined.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Examined.	Correct.	Incorrect.	Examined.	Correct.	Incorrect.

VI.—INSPECTION.

INSPECTION OF BREAD DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19....

Number of Bakers in District.	Number of Bakers whose Bread was Inspected once.	Number of Bakers whose Bread was Inspected more than once.	Number of Loaves Weighed.			Number of Bakers found to Supply Bread below Statutory Weight.
			Examined.	Correct.	Incorrect.	

VII.—PROSECUTIONS.

PROSECUTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 19....

Sale or Delivery of Short Weight or Short Measure.			Use of Unjust Weights, Measures or Instruments.			Use of Weights, Measures or Instruments not Duly Verified.			Other Offences against Acts or Regulations.		
Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Fines.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Fines.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Fines.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Fines.

In addition, the inspector shall provide details of any other penalties inflicted.

(ii) *Inspectors Employed in the Central Administration.*

265. (*a*) The Public Service Board may appoint at such salaries and upon such conditions as it determines such inspectors as may be required for special duties in the central administration.

(*b*) Every inspector employed in the central administration shall be provided with a certificate of identification in the following form:—

STATE OF VICTORIA

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS

This is to certify that , specimen of whose signature appears hereunder, has been appointed as an Inspector of Weights and Measures in the central administration of the Weights and Measures Acts and is hereby authorized to perform the following duties as an Inspector under the said Acts and Regulations made thereunder:—

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Date

Signature of Inspector.

This Certificate remains the property of the Government of Victoria.

(*c*) The Superintendent may authorize an inspector employed in the central administration to adjust weights, measures and instruments.

PART XXI.—PENALTY.

266. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these Regulations shall, on conviction for such breach thereof, be liable to a penalty of not more than Twenty pounds.

PART XXII.—FEES.

267. The fees to be charged for verifying and stamping of weights, measures and instruments used for trade shall be as set out under " I." in the following Table when such weights, measures and instruments are verified and stamped at the office of the Superintendent or of an inspector and as set out under " II." in such Table when such weights, measures or instruments are verified and stamped at any place other than the office of the Superintendent or of an inspector:—

	I.			II.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
(*a*) Imperial Weights and Measures—						
(i) Measures of Length—						
Not over one yard, each	0	0	6	0	0	9
Four feet to six feet, both inclusive, each	0	1	0	0	1	6
Seven feet to ten feet, both inclusive, each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Over ten feet, for every fifty feet or part thereof, each	0	5	0	0	7	6
The above fees shall include the verification of subdivisions.						
(ii) Avoirdupois Weights—						
Not over seven pounds, each ..	0	0	3	0	0	5
Ten, fourteen or twenty pounds, each	0	0	6	0	0	9
Twenty-eight pounds, each ..	0	0	9	0	1	2
Fifty or fifty-six pounds, each ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
One hundred pounds, each ..	0	2	0	0	3	0
Five hundred pounds or five hundred and sixty pounds, each	0	5	0	0	7	6
One thousand pounds, one thousand and eight pounds or one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds, each	0	7	6	0	11	3
(iii) Troy and Apothecaries Weights—						
Not over ten ounces troy or ten ounces apothecaries, each	0	0	6	0	0	9
Over ten ounces troy but not over one hundred ounces troy, each ..	0	0	9	0	1	2
Over one hundred ounces troy, each ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
(iv) Grain Weights—						
Not over four thousand grains, each	0	0	6	0	0	9

	I.			II.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(v) Liquid Measures, Lubricating Oil Bottles and Dry Measures—						
Not over one gallon, each ..	0	0	6	0	0	9
Two gallons, each	0	0	8	0	1	0
Three or four gallons, each	0	1	0	0	1	6
Five gallons, each	0	1	6	0	2	3
Six gallons to ten gallons, both inclusive, each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Eleven gallons to twenty gallons, both inclusive, each	0	3	6	0	5	3
Over twenty gallons, for every fifty gallons or part thereof, each ..	0	5	0	0	7	6
Provided that, in the case of a subdivided measure, the fee prescribed in this sub-paragraph shall be charged in respect of the verification of the full capacity of such measure and there shall be charged, in respect of the verification of every subdivision of such measure, an additional fee equal to one-half of the fee applicable to a measure of the full capacity, any fraction of a penny in the total fees payable in respect of any such measure being charged as one penny.						
Provided also that, when more than ten such measures of capacity all of which are of the same denomination are tested at the same time and place for the same owner, the fee or fees (as the case may be) in respect of each measure in excess of ten shall be one-half of that prescribed in this sub-paragraph.						
(vi) Apothecaries Measures, each ..	0	1	6	0	2	3
(vii) Apothecaries Pipettes, each ..	0	2	0	0	3	0
(*b*) Metric Weights and Measures—						
(i) Measures of Length—						
Not over one metre, each	0	0	9	0	1	2
Two metres, each	0	1	6	0	2	3
Three to five metres, both inclusive, each	0	3	0	0	4	6
Over five metres, for every ten metres or part thereof, each	0	5	0	0	7	6
(ii) Weights—						
Not over two kilograms, each ..	0	0	6	0	0	9
Five kilograms, each	0	1	0	0	1	6
Ten kilograms, each	0	1	6	0	2	3
Twenty kilograms, each	0	2	0	0	3	0
(iii) Metric Carat Weights, each	0	0	6	0	0	9
(iv) Measures of Capacity—						
Not over one litre, each	0	2	0	0	3	0
Two to five litres, both inclusive, each	0	3	0	0	4	6
Six to ten litres, both inclusive, each	0	4	0	0	6	0
Over ten litres, for every twenty litres or part thereof, each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Provided that, in the case of a subdivided measure, the fee prescribed in this sub-paragraph shall be charged in respect of the verification of the full capacity of such measure and there shall be charged, in respect of the verification of every subdivision of such measure, an additional fee equal to one-half of the fee applicable to a measure of the full capacity, any fraction of a penny in the total fees payable in respect of any such measure being charged as one penny.						

	I.			II.		
Provided also that, when more than ten such measures of capacity all of which are of the same denomination are tested at the same time and place for the same owner, the fee or fees (as the case may be) in respect of each measure in excess of ten shall be one-half of that prescribed above.						
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
(v) Cubic Measures of Capacity, each ..	0	2	0	0	3	0
(vi) Apothecaries Measures, each ..	0	1	6	0	2	3
(vii) Apothecaries Pipettes, each ..	0	2	0	0	3	0
(*c*) Fabric-measuring Instruments, each ..	0	5	0	0	5	0
(*d*) Leather-measuring Instruments—						
Any type other than planimeter, each	1	0	0	1	0	0
Planimeter type, each	0	10	0	0	10	0
(*e*) Weighing Instruments—						
(i) Price-computing Weighing Instruments—						
Capacity not over ten pounds, each	0	3	0	0	3	0
Capacity over ten pounds, four shillings for every forty pounds or part thereof.						
(ii) Weighbridges—						
Capacity not over ten tons, each ..		—		3	0	0
Capacity over ten tons and not over twenty tons, each		—		4	0	0
Capacity over twenty tons, four pounds, plus ten shillings for every five tons or part thereof in excess of twenty tons.						
(iii) Weighing and Counting Instruments	0	10	0	0	10	0
(iv) Weighing Instruments not listed in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) of this paragraph, including loose proportional weights, if any—						
Capacity not over two hundredweight, each	0	2	6	0	2	6
Capacity over two hundredweight and not over three tons, one shilling for each hundredweight or part thereof						
Capacity over three tons and not over ten tons, each	3	0	0	3	0	0
Capacity over ten tons and not over twenty tons, each	4	0	0	4	0	0
Capacity over twenty tons, four pounds plus ten shillings for every five tons or part thereof in excess of twenty tons.						
Provided that fees for metric weighing instruments shall be as for similar instruments of corresponding capacity in the Imperial system.						
(*f*) Liquid-Measuring Instruments—						
(i) Retail petrol systems and similar instruments used for measuring other liquids of low viscosity, each	0	15	0	0	15	0
(ii) Wholesale petrol systems and similar instruments used for measuring other liquids of low viscosity, each	1	5	0	1	5	0
Provided that the fee for any wholesale petrol system or similar instrument shall be increased to two pounds in any case where the Superintendent considers it necessary to use a test measure of capacity exceeding fifty gallons.						

	I. £ s. d.	II. £ s. d.
(*g*) Receptacles used as measures for earth, sand or ballast (including the verification of any subdivisions), each	0 10 0	0 15 0

Provided that—

(*a*) in any case where the Superintendent at the request of the owner of any weight, measure or instrument tests such weight, measure or instrument to a higher degree of accuracy than is necessary to ascertain whether Table 3 of these Regulations is complied with, the Superintendent shall determine the fees to be charged for such work; and

(*b*) the fees for any other matter (in respect of testing, verification and stamping) not specified in this Regulation shall be determined by the Superintendent.

268. The fees to be charged for weights, measures and instruments tested and rejected as incorrect or otherwise unsuitable shall be one-half of those prescribed in Regulation 267 of these Regulations, provided that whenever a fraction of a penny occurs it shall be charged as one penny.

269. (*a*) The fees for adjustment to be charged by the inspectors authorized to adjust weights, measures or instruments shall be determined by such inspectors according to the circumstances of the individual cases but shall not exceed the following:—

	£ s. d.
For any weight not exceeding seven pounds	0 0 6
For any weight exceeding seven pounds but not exceeding one hundred pounds ..	0 1 0
For any weight exceeding one hundred pounds	0 2 6
For any measure of capacity	0 2 0
For any measuring instrument	0 2 0
For any weighing instrument of capacity not exceeding one hundredweight (including any moving poise or proportional weights used with such instrument). ..	0 2 0
For any weighing instrument of capacity exceeding one hundredweight (including any moving poise or proportional weights used with such instrument)	0 3 0

(*b*) The fee for the verification of any weight, measure or instrument shall in every case be payable in addition to the fee for adjustment prescribed in paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation.

270. The following fees shall be charged for the verification of standards and apparatus for the use of inspectors—

	£ s. d.
(*a*) Weights—	
Fifty, twenty, ten and five pounds, per set	0 10 0
Fifty-six, twenty-eight, fourteen, seven, four, two pounds and one pound; eight, four, two ounces and one ounce; eight, four, two drams, one dram and one-half of one dram, per set	1 0 0
For any single weight of the denominations mentioned in this paragraph, each ..	0 3 0
Provided that when any such weight is adjusted by the Superintendent, a charge of one shilling plus the cost of any materials used may be made for such adjustment.	
(*b*) Measures of Capacity—	
One bushel to one-quarter of one gill (as prescribed in the Second Schedule to the Acts), per set	3 10 0
One gallon to one-quarter of one gill (as prescribed in the Second Schedule to the Acts), per set	1 0 0
(*c*) Measures of Length—	
Not exceeding one foot, unsubdivided, each	0 3 0
Not exceeding one foot, subdivided, each ..	0 5 0
Exceeding one foot but not exceeding one yard, unsubdivided, each	0 5 0
Exceeding one foot but not exceeding one yard, subdivided, each	0 10 0

(*d*) Balances of Precision— £ s. d.

Capacity not over fifty-six pounds, each .. 0 10 0

(*e*) For any verification or other tests or examinations not covered by this Regulation, such fees as may be fixed by the Superintendent according to the circumstances of the case.

271. (*a*) All fees charged in accordance with Regulations 267, 268 and 269 of these Regulations shall be paid:—

(i) if so demanded by the inspector, immediately after the completion of the work in respect of which such fees are charged; or

(ii) with the consent of the Superintendent or of the inspector (as the case may be) within twenty-eight days from the rendering of an account for such fees.

(*b*) All fees charged in accordance with Regulation 270 hereof shall be paid within twenty-eight days from the rendering of an account for such fees.

PART XXIII.—GENERAL.

272. The permissible abbreviations of denominations prescribed in Table 2 hereof and no others may be used in these Regulations and for all other purposes in relation to the Acts and these Regulations.

273. Any certificate or other document issued pursuant to the Acts or these Regulations shall be null and void if altered or defaced.

274. No person shall make any untrue statement in any declaration, certificate, book or other document made, issued, kept or used, pursuant to the Acts or these Regulations.

PART XXIV.

TABLE 1.

LOCAL STANDARDS.

TOLERANCES ON VERIFICATION.

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.
Length.	
	inch
Over 66 feet	0·05
Over 20 feet and not over 66 feet	0·04
Over 10 feet and not over 20 feet	0·03
Over 3 feet and not over 10 feet	0·02
Over 1 inch and not over 3 feet	0·01
Not over 1 inch	0·001
Avoirdupois Weights.	
lb.	grains
56	3·0
50	3·0
28	2·5
20	2·0
14	1·8
10	1·6
7	1·5
5	1·2
4	0·9
2	0·7
1	0·5
oz.	
8	0·3
4	0·2
2	0·15
1	0·10
dr.	
8	0·10
4	0·10
2	0·10
1	0·10
½	0·10

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Imperial Weights other than Avoirdupois.

Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.	Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.
	Troy Weights.		
oz. tr.	grain	oz. tr.	grain
500	1·5	2	0·08
400	1·2	1	0·06
300	1·0	0·5	0·04
200	0·8	0·4	0·04
100	0·6	0·3	0·03
50	0·4	0·2	0·025
40	0·4	0·1	0·020
30	0·3	0·05	0·015
20	0·25	0·04	0·012
16	0·25	0·03	0·010
12	0·20	0·02	0·008
10	0·20	0·01	0·006
8	0·20	0·005	0·004
6	0·15	0·004	0·004
5	0·15	0·003	0·003
4	0·12	0·002	0·0025
3	0·10	0·001	0·0020
	Grain Weights.		
grains	grain	grains	grain
4,000	0·15	10	0·008
2,000	0·12	6	0·006
1,000	0·08	5	0·006
500	0·06	4	0·005
300	0·05	3	0·005
240 (= 10 dwt.)	0·04	2	0·004
200	0·04	1	0·003
120 (= 5 dwt.)	0·03	0·5	0·002
100	0·03	0·3	0·0015
72 (= 3 dwt.)	0·025	0·2	0·0012
50	0·020	0·1	0·0008
48 (= 2 dwt.)	0·020	0·05	0·0006
30	0·015	0·03	0·0005
24 (= 1 dwt.)	0·013	0·02	0·0004
20	0·012	0·01	0·0003
12	0·010		
	Apothecaries Weights.		
oz. Apoth.	grain	scruples	grain
10	0·20	2	0·015
8	0·15	1½	0·015
6	0·15	1	0·012
		½	0·008
4	0·12		
2	0·08	grains	
1	0·06	6	0·006
		5	0·006
drachms		4	0·005
4	0·04		
2	0·03	3	0·005
1	0·02	2	0·004
		1	0·003
		½	0·002

Measures of Capacity.

Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.
Over one gallon	50 minims for each gallon
1 gallon	50 minims
½ gallon	30 ,,
1 quart	20 ,,
1 pint	15 ,,
½ pint	15 ,,
1 gill	10 ,,
¼ gill	5 ,,
⅛ gill	3 ,,

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Apothecaries Measures.

Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.
fl. oz.	minims
40	20
20	12
10	10
5	6
4	5
3	4
2	3
1	2
fl. dr.	
4	1·5
3	1·5
2	1
Over 30 minims and not over 1 fl. dr.	0·5
Over 20 minims and not over 30 minims	0·4
Over 10 minims and not over 20 minims	0·3
Under 10 minims	0·2

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Length.

	millimetre
Over 10 metres	1·5
Over 5 metres and not over 10 metres	1
Over 3 metres and not over 5 metres	0·4
Over 1 metre and not over 3 metres	0·2
1 metre	0·1
0·1 metre or 1 decimetre	0·04
0·01 metre or 1 centimetre	0·02
0·001 metre or 1 millimetre	0·01

Weights.

kg.	mg.
20	200
10	140
5	100
2	60
1	40
grammes	
500	30
200	20
100	14
50	10
20	6
10	4
5	3
2	2
1	1·4
mg.	
500	1·0
200	0·5
100	0·3
50	0·25
20	0·15
10	0·10
5	0·06
2	0·04
1	0·02

Metric Carat Weights.

C.M.	mg.
500	1·5
200	1·0
100	0·7
50	0·5
20	0·3
10	0·2
5	0·15
2	0·10
1	0·07
0·5	0·03
0·2	0·02
0·1	0·015
0·05	0·010
0·02	0·010
0·01	0·010
0·005	0·010

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.
Measures of Capacity.	
litres	ml.
10	5
5	2·5
2	1
1	0·5
0·5	0·4
0·2	0·3
0·1	0·3
0·05	0·25
0·02	0·20
0·01	0·15
0·005	0·10
0·002	0·05
0·001	0·02
Over 10	0·5 for each litre
Cubic Measures.	
Cubic centimetres.	Cubic centimetres.
1,000	0·5
500	0·4
200	0·3
100	0·3
50	0·25
20	0·20
10	0·15
5	0·10
2	0·05
1	0·02

TABLE 2.

PERMISSIBLE ABBREVIATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS.

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Measures of Length—

Furlong .. fur. Chain .. ch. Yard .. yd. Foot .. ft. or ′.
Inch .. in. or ″.

Apothecaries Measures—

Fluid ounce .. ℥ or fl. oz.. Fluid drachm .. ʒ or fl. dr. Minim .. min.

Weights—		Weights—*continued.*	
Hundredweight	cwt.	4 drachms	℥iv
Quarter	qr.	2 drachms	℥ij
Pound	lb.	1 drachm	℥i
Ounce (avoirdupois)	oz.	2 scruples	℈ij
Ounce (troy)	oz. tr.	half drachm	℥ß
Ounce (Apothecaries)	℥ or oz. Apoth.	1 scruple	℈i
Dram	dr.	half scruple	℈ß
Grain	gr.		

Measures of Capacity—

Gallo .. gal. Quart .. qt. Pint .. pt.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Kilometre	km.	Millilitre	ml.
Metre	m.	Cubic centimetre	c.c.
Decimetre	dm.	Kilogram	kg.
Centimetre	cm.	Gramme	g.
Millimetre	mm.	Milligram	mg.
Litre	l.	Metric carat	C.M.

TABLE 3.

TOLERANCES ON COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND INSTRUMENTS ON VERIFICATION.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Denomination.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess or Deficiency.
(i) *Imperial Measures of Length (Metal).*	inch
Over 66 feet	0·3
Over 20 feet and not over 66 feet	0·2
Over 10 feet and not over 20 feet	0·15
Over 3 feet and not over 10 feet	0·10
Over 1 inch and not over 3 feet	0·05
Not over 1 inch	0·005
(ii) *Metric Measures of Length (Metal).*	millimetre
Over 10 metres	7·5
Over 5 metres and not over 10 metres	5
Over 3 metres and not over 5 metres	2
Over 1 metre and not over 3 metres	1
1 metre	0·5
0·1 metre or 1 decimetre	0·2
0·01 metre or 1 centimetre	0·1
0·001 metre or 1 millimetre	0·05

On measures of length other than those made of metal, the tolerances shall be twice those specified for measures of length made of metal.

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois Weights.

lb.	*I. oz.	*II. oz.
1,120	2	1
1,008	2	1
1,000	2	1
560	1	½
500	1	½
	grains	grains
100	80	40
56	60	30
50	56	28
28	42	21
20	36	18
14	30	15
10	26	13
7	22	11
5	18	9
4	16	8
2	12	6
1	8	4
oz.		
8	6	3
4	4	2
2	—	2
1	—	2
dr.		
8	—	2
4	—	1
2	—	1
1	—	1
½	—	1

* I. denotes weights of iron; II. denotes weights not of iron.

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Denomination.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess Only.
Troy Weights.	
oz. tr.	grains
500	7
400	6
300	5
200	4
100	3
50	2
40	2
30	1·5
20	1·2
16	1·1
12	1·1
10	1·0
8	0·9
6	0·8
5	0·7
4	0·6
3	0·5
2	0·4
1	0·3
0·5	0·2
0·4	0·2
0·3	0·15
0·2	0·12
0·1	0·10
0·05	0·07
0·04	0·06
0·03	0·05
0·02	0·04
0·01	0·03
0·005	0·02
0·004	0·02
0·003	0·015
0·002	0·012
0·001	0·010
Grain Weights.	
grains	grain
4,000	0·8
2,000	0·6
1,000	0·4
500	0·3
300	0·25
240 (= 10 dwt.)	0·20
200	0·20
120 (= 5 dwt.)	0·15
100	0·15
72 (= 3 dwt.)	0·10
50	0·10
48 (= 2 dwt.)	0·10
30	0·08
24 (=1 dwt.)	0·06
20	0·06
12	0·04
10	0·04
6	0·03
5	0·03
4	0·03
3	0·025
2	0·020
1	0·015
0·5	0·010
0·3	0·008
0·2	0·006
0·1	0·004
0·05	0·003
0·03	0·0025
0·02	0·0020
0·01	0·0015

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Denomination.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess Only.
Apothecaries Weights.	
oz. Apoth.	grain
10	1·0
8	0·8
6	0·8
4	0·6
2	0·4
1	0·3
drachms	
4	0·2
2	0·15
1	0·10
scruples	
2	0·08
1½	0·08
1	0·06
½	0·04
grains	
6	0·03
5	0·03
4	0·03
3	0·025
2	0·020
1	0·015
½	0·010

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Metric Weights other than Metric Carat Weights.

Denomination.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess Only.		
	*I.	*II.	*III.
kg.	mg.	mg.	mg.
20	2,000	1,000	500
10	1,600	800	400
5	1,000	500	250
2	600	300	150
1	400	200	100
grammes			
500	300	150	75
200	200	100	50
100	160	80	40
50	100	50	25
20	60	30	15
10	40	20	10
5	—	15	7·5
2	—	10	5
1	—	7	3·5
0·5	—	5	2·5
0·2	—	3	1·5
0·1	—	2	1
0·05	—	1·5	0·8
0·02	—	1·0	0·5
0·01	—	0·7	0·4
0·005	—	0·3	0·15
0·002	—	0·2	0·10
0·001	—	0·1	0·05

I. denotes weights made of iron; II. denotes weights not made of iron; and III. weights marked "H" (for pharmaceutical dispensing or the weighing of precious metals).

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Denomination.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess Only.
Metric Carat Weights.	
C.M.	mg.
500	7
200	5
100	3·5
50	2·5
20	1·5
10	1·0
5	0·8
2	0·5
1	0·3
0·5	0·2
0·2	0·15
0·1	0·10
0·05	0·07
0·02	0·05
0·01	0·05
0·005	0·05
MEASURES OF CAPACITY.	
Imperial Measures of Capacity.	
Metal Measures (other than Bell-shaped or Conical)—	
gallons	fl. oz.
60	18
44	14
40	13
20	8
19 to 16	7
15 to 13	6
12 to 10	5
9 to 7	4
6 to 4	3
3, 2	2
1, ½	1
	fl. dr.
1 quart	4
1 pint	4
½ pint	3
1 gill	2
½ gill	1
¼ gill	½

The tolerance on verification in excess only for any magnitude exceeding twenty gallons and not shown in this Table shall be seven fluid ounces plus one fluid ounce for every four gallons or part thereof in excess of nineteen gallons.

On bell-shaped or conical metal liquid measures, the tolerance on verification shall be one-half the relevant amount specified in this Table.

On liquid measures of glass or of enamelled metal, if the capacity is defined by the brim, on cylindrical milk measures having a lip or retaining edge and on cylindrical milk cans with conical top the tolerance on verification shall be twice the relevant amount specified in this Table.

On milk cans of a capacity of twelve and one-half gallons, the tolerance on verification in excess only shall be twelve fluid ounces.

Apothecaries Measures.

Capacity Corresponding to Graduation Mark.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.	
	On Measures Other than "Squat" Measures.	On "Squat" Measures.
Imperial System—	minims	minims
minims		
10	1	Not to be graduated in this range
20	1	
40	2	
60 (= 1 fluid drachm)	2	
90 (= 1½ fluid drachms)	4	
120 (= 2 fluid drachms)	5	10
160	6	11
180 (= 3 fluid drachms)	7	12
240 (= 4 fluid drachms)	8	14
320	10	15
360 (= 6 fluid drachms)	12	16
420 (= 7 fluid drachms)	12	17

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Apothecaries Measures—continued.

Capacity Corresponding to Graduation Mark.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.	
	On Measures Other than "Squat" Measures.	On "Squat" Measures.
Imperial System—*continued.*		
minims	minims	minims
480 (= 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce) ..	14	18
fluid drachms		
10	16	20
12 (= 1½ fluid ounces)	18	22
14	20	22
16 (= 2 fluid ounces)	22	24
24 (= 3 fluid ounces)	30	30
32 (= 4 fluid ounces)	35	35
48 (= 6 fluid ounces)	45	Not to be graduated in this range
64 (= 8 fluid ounces)	60	
Metric System—		
millilitres	millilitres	millilitres
1	0·08	Not to be graduated in this range
2	0·12	
3	0·16	
4	0·20	
5	0·25	
8	0·3	
9	0·4	0·6
10	0·4	0·6
15	0·5	0·7
20	0·6	0·8
30	0·8	1·0
50	1·0	1·0
90	1·5	Not to be graduated in this range
140	2·0	
200	3·0	

These tolerances shall apply to graduation marks corresponding to the capacities stated irrespective of the total nominal capacity of the conical measure concerned. For any graduation mark corresponding to a capacity not given in the above Table the tolerance for the next larger tabulated capacity shall be used.

On flasks and burettes used in pharmaceutical dispensing, or if used for other purposes and graduated or denominated in terms of (Imperial) apothecaries measure, the tolerances shall be one-half of those specified for apothecaries measures.

Except for pipettes used in pharmaceutical dispensing and of capacities of 10, 30 or 60 minims or 1, 2 or 5 millilitres (for which the tolerances shall be as separately specified hereinafter), the tolerances on pipettes—

(a) used in pharmaceutical dispensing; or

(b) graduated or denominated in terms of (Imperial) apothecaries measure and used for purposes other than pharmaceutical dispensing,

shall be one-quarter of those specified above.

Provided that the tolerances for apothecaries measures of beaker form and apothecaries pipettes of the following total capacities shall be:—

Total Capacity.	Tolerance at Any Graduation Mark in Excess or Deficiency.
Apothecaries Measures of Beaker Form.	
Imperial System—	
fluid ounces	minims
10	60
20	90
40	120
Metric System—	
millilitres	millilitres
500	5
1,000	7
Apothecaries Pipettes.	
Imperial System—	
minims	minim
10	¼
30	¼
60	¼
Metric System—	
millilitres	millilitre
1	0·02
2	0·02
5	0·05

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Denomination.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess Only.
Lubricating Oil Bottles.	
1 quart	1 fl. oz.
1 pint	6 fl. dr.
½ pint	4 fl. dr.
Dry Measures.	
1 bushel	½ pint
½ bushel	½ pint
1 peck	1½ gills
Metric Measures of Capacity.	
litre	ml.
1	2·5
0·5	2·0
0·2	1·5
0·1	1·5
0·05	1·3
0·02	1·0
0·01	0·5
0·005	0·3
0·002	0·2
0·001	0·1
Over 1	2·5 for every litre
Metric Cubic Measures.	
Cubic centimetres.	Cubic centimetres.
1,000	2·5
500	2·0
200	1·5
100	1·5
50	1·3
20	1·0
10	0·5
5	0·3
2	0·2
1	0·1

On glass flasks, burettes and pipettes the tolerances on verification shall be one-quarter of the amounts specified above. The above tolerances shall not apply to metric measures for use in pharmaceutical dispensing, for which tolerances are separately specified.

FABRIC-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Length Tested.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess or Deficiency.
Not over 1 yard	¼ inch
For each additional yard or part thereof	¼ inch

LEATHER-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Area Tested.	Tolerance on Verification in Excess or Deficiency.
Imperial System—	
square feet	square foot
Not over 8	$\frac{1}{8}$
Over 8 and not over 16	$\frac{2}{8}$
Over 16 and not over 24	$\frac{3}{16}$

and so on, the tolerance for each successive interval of 8 square feet being increased by $\frac{1}{32}$ square foot.

Metric System—	
square metres	square centimetres
Not over 1	120
Over 1 and not over 2	160
Over 2 and not over 3	200

and so on, the tolerance for each successive interval of 1 square metre being increased by 40 square centimetres.

TABLE 3—*continued.*

BEAM-SCALES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification at any Load up to the Full Capacity.	
	In Sensitiveness Reciprocal.	In Excess or Deficiency.
Class A Beam-scales—		
1 oz.	0·05 grain	0·1 grain
1 lb.	0·1 grain	0·2 grain
7 lb.	0·5 grain	1 grain
56 lb.	1·5 grain	2 grains
Class B Beam-scales—		
1 oz.	0·2 grain	0·2 grain
2 oz.	0·3 grain	0·3 grain
4 oz.	0·5 grain	0·5 grain
8 oz.	1·0 grain	1·0 grain
1 lb.	1·5 grain	1·5 grain
2 lb.	2 grains	2 grains
4 lb.	3 grains	4 grains
7 lb.	4 grains	6 grains
10 lb.	6 grains	9 grains
14 lb.	8 grains	12 grains
28 lb.	15 grains	22 grains
56 lb.	25 grains	40 grains
1 cwt.	1·5 dram	2·5 drams
2 cwt.	2·5 drams	3·5 drams
For each additional cwt. add	0·5 dram	1 dram
Class C Beam-scales—		
1 oz.	1 grain	1 grain
8 oz.	4 grains	4 grains
1 lb.	6 grains	6 grains
2 lb.	8 grains	8 grains
4 lb.	12 grains	16 grains
7 lb.	16 grains	24 grains
10 lb.	24 grains	36 grains
14 lb.	1 dram	1½ drams
28 lb.	2 drams	3 drams
56 lb.	4 drams	6 drams
1 cwt.	6 drams	8 drams
For each additional cwt. add	2 drams	4 drams
Dispensing Scales of any type (Temporary Requirements).		
1 oz.	0·2 grain	0·2 grain
2 oz.	0·5 grain	0·5 grain
4 oz.	1·0 grain	1·0 grain
8 oz.	1·5 grain	1·5 grain
1 lb.	2 grains	2 grains
2 lb.	3 grains	3 grains

For a period of five years after the date of these Regulations, dispensing scales shall conform to the temporary requirements specified in this Table and thereafter they shall conform to the requirements for Class B Beam-scales.

COUNTER SCALES, OTHER THAN DISPENSING SCALES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification at any Load up to the Full Capacity.	
	In Sensitiveness Reciprocal.	In Excess or Deficiency.
1 lb.	20 grains	30 grains
2 lb.	28 grains	1¾ drams
4 lb.	40 grains	2 drams
7 lb.	2 drams	3 drams
10 lb.	2½ drams	3½ drams
14 lb.	3 drams	4½ drams
28 lb.	4 drams	6 drams
56 lb.	6 drams	9 drams
1 cwt.	8 drams	1 ounce

TABLE 3—*continued.*

SPRING BALANCES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification at any Load up to the Full Capacity.	
	In Sensitiveness Reciprocal.	In Excess or Deficiency.
1 lb.	20 grains	30 grains
2 lb.	28 grains	1½ drams
4 lb.	40 grains	2 drams
7 lb.	2 drams	3 drams
10 lb.	2½ drams	3½ drams
14 lb.	3 drams	4½ drams
28 lb.	4 drams	6 drams
56 lb.	6 drams	12 drams
1 cwt.	8 drams	1½ ounces
Over 1 cwt.	8 drams per cwt.	1½ ounces per cwt.

Provided that—

(i) until ten years after the date of these Regulations, on spring balances in use before that date; and

(ii) on spring balances with circular dials of metal or other approved material on which "For use by itinerant vendors only" or "Hawker's scale only" is legibly stamped,

the tolerance in excess or deficiency on verification shall be one and one-half times that specified in this Table.

SELF-INDICATING COUNTER MACHINES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification at any Load up to the Full Capacity.		
	In Sensitiveness Reciprocal.	In Excess or Deficiency.	
		A.	B.
1 lb.	20 grains	One-half of the smallest interval between successive graduations, on the weight-indicating scale.	30 grains
2 lb.	28 grains		1½ drams
4 lb.	40 grains		2 drams
7 lb.	2 drams		3 drams
10 lb.	2½ drams		3½ drams
14 lb.	3 drams		4½ drams
28 lb.	4 drams		6 drams
56 lb.	6 drams		9 drams
1 cwt.	8 drams		1 ounce
Over 1 cwt.	8 drams per cwt.		1 ounce per cwt.

The tolerance in excess or deficiency shall be as shown under "A" or "B", whichever is the less.

Provided that the tolerances on verification on every self-indicating counter machine in use before the date of these Regulations shall, until ten years after that date, be one and one-half times those specified in this Table.

Provided also that the tolerances on verification on every self-indicating counter machine used only for determining freight charges shall be twice those specified in this Table.

STEELYARDS.

	Tolerances on Verification.	
	In Sensitiveness Reciprocal.	In Excess or Deficiency.
Steelyards not marked "COAL" or "FUEL"	1 ounce per cwt.	2 ounces per cwt.
Steelyards marked "COAL" or "FUEL"	2 ounces per cwt.	4 ounces per cwt.

Provided that the tolerances on Micrometer Scale counter steelyards shall be as specified for Counter Scales.

TABLE 3—*continued.*

CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES (CAPACITY UNDER TWO TONS), WALL BEAMS, DEAD-WEIGHT MACHINES, PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES AND OVERHEAD WEIGHING MACHINES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification.			
	Sensitiveness Reciprocal. (Vibrating Instruments.)	In Excess or Deficiency: (Vibrating or Accelerating Instruments.)	Weight Required to bring back the Shank of the Steelyard from its Position of Greatest Displacement. (Accelerating Instruments.)	In Excess or Deficiency. (Self-indicating Instruments.)
1 cwt. ..	½ ounce	1 ounce	1½ ounces	2 ounces
2 cwt. ..	1 ounce	2 ounces	3 ounces	4 ounces
5 cwt. ..	2½ ounces	5 ounces	7½ ounces	10 ounces
10 cwt. ..	5 ounces	10 ounces	15 ounces	1 lb. 4 ounces
1 ton ..	7½ ounces	15 ounces	1 lb. 9 ounces	1 lb. 14 ounces
2 tons ..	12½ ounces	1 lb. 9 ounces	2 lb. 13 ounces	3 lb. 2 ounces
Over 2 tons	12½ ounces plus ½ ounce per cwt. over 2 tons	1 lb. 9 ounces plus ½ ounce per cwt. over 2 tons	2 lb. 13 ounces plus 1 ounce per cwt. over 2 tons	3 lb. 2 ounces plus 2 ounces per cwt. over 2 tons

In these tests the load shall be distributed on the platform (if any).

Provided that the tolerances on verification on crane weighing machines (other than spring crane weighing machines) used only for ascertaining freight charges or other approved purpose shall be one and one-half times those specified in this Table.

Provided also that the tolerances on verification on spring crane weighing machines (whether or not used only for ascertaining freight charges) shall be twice those specified in this Table.

Provided also that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, the tolerances on verification on any platform weighing machine which was in use before such date and is used only for ascertaining freight charges shall be one and one-half times those specified in this Table.

Provided also that, if any platform weighing machine is clearly and prominently stamped "COAL" or "FUEL" the tolerances on verification on such platform weighing machine shall be twice those specified in this Table.

CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES (CAPACITY OF TWO TONS AND OVER) AND WEIGHBRIDGES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification.			
	Sensitiveness Reciprocal. (Vibrating Instruments.)	In Excess or Deficiency. (Vibrating or Accelerating Instruments.)	Weight Required to bring back the Shank of the Steelyard from its Position of Greatest Displacement. (Accelerating Instruments.)	In Excess or Deficiency. (Self-indicating Instruments.)
Not exceeding 2 tons	2 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	4 lb.
5 tons ..	5 lb.	5 lb.	7 lb.	10 lb.
10 tons ..	6¼ lb.	10 lb.	12 lb.	20 lb.
15 tons ..	7½ lb.	12½ lb.	17 lb.	25 lb.
20 tons ..	8¾ lb.	15 lb.	22 lb.	30 lb.
25 tons ..	10 lb.	17½ lb.	27 lb.	35 lb.
30 tons ..	11 lb.	20 lb.	32 lb.	40 lb.
Over 30 tons	11 lb. plus ¼ lb. for each ton over 30 tons	20 lb. plus ½ lb. for each ton over 30 tons	32 lb. plus ½ lb. for each ton over 30 tons	40 lb. plus 1 lb. for each ton over 30 tons

In these tests, the load shall be distributed on the platform (if any).

Provided that the tolerances on verification on crane weighing machines (other than spring crane weighing machines) used only for ascertaining freight charges or other approved purpose shall be one and one-half times those specified in this Table.

Provided also that the tolerances on verification on spring crane weighing machines (whether or not used only for ascertaining freight charges) shall be twice those specified in this Table.

Provided also that, for ten years after the date of these Regulations, the tolerances on any weighbridge which was in use before such date and is used only for ascertaining freight charges shall be one and one-half times those specified in this Table.

Provided also that, if any weighbridge is clearly and prominently stamped "COAL" or "FUEL", the tolerances on verification on such weighbridge shall be twice those specified in this Table.

TABLE 3—*continued.*

PITBANK WEIGHING MACHINES.

The tolerances in sensitiveness reciprocal and in excess or deficiency on pitbank weighing machines shall on verification be seven pounds at all loads.

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINES.

Load.	Tolerance in Excess or Deficiency.
Used for weighing tea, coffee, granular substances and free-running substances generally—	
¼ lb.	20 grains
1 lb.	1 dram
2 lb.	1½ drams
4 lb.	2 drams
7 lb.	4 drams
14 lb.	8 drams
28 lb.	12 drams
56 lb.	1 ounce
1 cwt.	1½ ounces
Over 1 cwt.	1½ ounces per cwt.
Used for weighing wheat and similar substances—	
1,000 lb. and over	1/800 of the load on each, and 1/1,600 of the load on the average, of not less than forty successive loads.
Used for weighing coal and similar substances—	
100 lb. and over	1/200 of the load on each, and 1/400 of the load on the average, of not less than twenty successive loads.
Used for substances which do not run freely—	
	Such tolerance not over 1/100 of the load as may be fixed by the Superintendent.

HOPPER GRAIN SCALES.

The tolerances on hopper grain scales, on verification, shall be—

(*a*) in sensitiveness reciprocal—

½ lb. for each 1,000 lb. up to 2,000 lb.,
plus ¼ lb. for each 1,000 lb. over 2,000 lb. up to 10,000 lb.,
plus ½ lb. for each 1,000 lb. over 10,000 lb.;

(*b*) in excess or deficiency—

½ lb. for each 1,000 lb. up to 10,000 lb.,
plus ¼ lb. for each 1,000 lb. over 10,000 lb.

BABY-WEIGHING SCALES.

Capacity.	Tolerance on Verification at any Load up to the Full Capacity.	
	In Sensitiveness Reciprocal.	In Excess or Deficiency.
14 lb.	2 drams	2 drams
28 lb.	2 drams	4 drams
40 lb.	2 drams	6 drams

Provided that, notwithstanding the above requirements, a baby-weighing scale which, with a load of 14 lb. or less, has a sensitiveness reciprocal not exceeding 2 drams, shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements in relation to sensitiveness reciprocal if its sensitiveness reciprocal for loads exceeding 14 lb. does not exceed 4 drams.

Provided also that the tolerances on verification for a baby-weighing scale available without charge for use by or for the public and kept on premises used for trade shall be twice those specified in this Table.

PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINES (OTHER THAN BABY-WEIGHING SCALES).

The tolerances on personal weighing machines (other than baby-weighing scales), on verification, in sensitiveness reciprocal and in excess or deficiency, shall at all loads be one-half of 1 lb. or, where such personal weighing machines have graduations of a value of less than 1 lb., one-half of the value of any such graduation.

LIQUID-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

On retail liquid-measuring instruments the tolerance, on verification, in excess only, shall be—

As approved, but not exceeding 5 per centum, for less than ½ gallon
1 fluid ounce for ½ gallon
1½ fluid ounces for 1 gallon,
plus ½ fluid ounce for each gallon over 1 gallon.

On wholesale liquid-measuring instruments the tolerance, on verification, in excess only, shall be—

½ fluid ounce for each gallon,
with a minimum tolerance of 25 fluid ounces.

On liquid-measuring instruments of the meter type, on verification, there shall also be a tolerance in deficiency equal to half the tolerance in excess.

TABLE 4.

EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 yard = 0·9144 metre.
1 square yard = 0·836 13 square metres.
1 pound = 0·453 592 3 kilogram.

1 gallon = 4·545 96 litres.
1 cubic yard = 0·764 55 cubic metre.
1 litre = 0·001 000 027 cubic metre.

And the Honorable Keith Dodgshun, Her Majesty's Chief Secretary for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. MAHLSTEDT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

By Authority: J. J. GOURLEY, Government Printer, Melbourne.