

Western Australia

Weights and Measures Regulations 1927

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Weights and Measures Regulations 1927

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Weights and Measures Regulations 1927

Part I

Short title

1. Citation

These regulations may be cited as the *Weights and Measures Regulations 1927*¹.

[2. *Repealed in Gazette 6 Jan 1998 p. 33.*]

Definitions

3. Interpretation

In the construction of these regulations —

“the date of the regulations” means 1 July 1927;

“the Act” means the *Weights and Measures Act*, No. 50 of 1915, as amended from time to time;

“ballast” means crushed or broken stone, solidified furnace slag, ashes, screenings, stone chippings, 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;

“calibrating measure or instrument” means any measure of instrument primarily used for the purpose of calibration of

trade measures and liquid measuring instruments to standard;

“capacity”, in reference to a weighing instrument, means the maximum load it is constructed to weigh, including the weight represented by tare-weight beams or other equivalent devices, but shall not include the weight value of any auxiliary device such as a small bar and poise designed to determine weights intermediate between graduations on the principal beam when the maximum weight value of such device does not exceed approximately 1% of the sum of the principal weight values;

“correct”, in reference to a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument, means correct within the limits of error specified in Tables II to XI, where not repugnant to the context;

“earth” means any kind of earth sold, conveyed or otherwise dealt with in the course of trade and includes earth used, or intended to be used, or capable of being used, for filling purposes or for agricultural, horticultural or gardening purposes;

“error”, in reference to a weighing instrument, includes deficiency in sensitiveness, where not repugnant to the context;

“fabric measuring instrument” is a measuring instrument equipped with a mechanism for measuring and for indicating automatically the length of fabric passed through it;

“fancy package” means any package of which the substantial value is the container and on which there is no advertising matter, but for the purposes of this definition, the manufacturers’ name and address and a factual description of the article contained in the package does not constitute advertising matter;

“farm milk tank” means a measure having a capacity of not less than 50 gallons for measuring milk or liquid milk

products, provided with a suitable graduated scale by reference to which the quantity of liquid in the tank may be determined;

“flow meter” means any fixed instrument designed to measure and deliver liquid by volume as it flows through such instrument;

“instrument” means weighing instrument, but includes measuring instrument where the wider meaning is not excluded by the context;

“leather measuring instrument” means any instrument designed to measure the area of any piece of leather;

“retail flow meter” means any flow meter obviously designed for retailed deliveries to individual consumers which has a maximum indicating capacity (excluding any totaliser mechanism) not exceeding 100 gallons;

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

“undercut” in reference to a hole intended to contain lead for the purpose of stamping, adjusting or sealing any weight, measure or instrument, means tapered in such manner that the cross section of the hole is smallest at its opening;

“wholesale flow meter” means any flow meter of the type not defined as a “Retail Flow Meter”.

*[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329;
12 Oct 1951 p. 2712; 23 May 1960 p. 1393-4; 9 Sep 1968
p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

Part II

Standards

Departmental Standards

1. Departmental Standards

Departmental Standards shall consist of a complete set of copies and models of the Standards of Western Australia, as shown in the Act, Schedule A, or proclaimed under the Act. Departmental Standards shall be verified by comparison Standards of Western Australia once at least in every 5 years. Such comparison shall be verified to the satisfaction of the Treasurer, and evidences by a certificate signed by him.

2. Tolerance

No error shall be tolerated on verification of Departmental Standards.

Local Standards

3. Local Standards

Local Standards shall be verified by comparison with the Departmental Standards to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector, and evidenced by a certificate signed by him.

*[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

4. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of Local Standards shall be as specified in Table II.

5. Inspectors

Each Inspector shall —

- (a) be supplied with a complete set of brass avoirdupois weights and such other Local Standards, balances, and

other articles for the proper performance of his duties as the Chief Inspector deems necessary;

- (b) safely and securely keep the Local Standards and other material issued to him;
- (c) be held responsible for any loss of damage resulting thereto.

*[Regulation 5 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

Part III

Inspection

1. Power of Inspectors

On inspection at traders' premises an Inspector may obliterate the stamp and date mark —

- (a) on a weight or measure of capacity —
 - (1) if the deficiency exceeds half the amount allowed in excess on verification, or if the excess exceeds the amount allowed on verification;
 - (2) which is broken, much damaged, indented, or distorted;
 - (3) which since last stamping has been altered, repaired, or adjusted;
- (b) on a measure of length —
 - (1) if the deficiency or excess exceeds twice the amount allowed in excess on verification;
 - (2) which is bent, broken, twisted, or otherwise damaged to such an extent as to be unfit for use;
 - (3) which since last stamping has been altered or repaired;
- (c) on a weighing instrument —
 - (1) if the error exceeds twice, or the deficiency in sensitiveness exceeds 3 times the amount allowed on verification:
Provided that on an automatic weighing machine the stamp may be defaced if the error exceeds the amount allowed on verification;
 - (2) which since last stamping has been so repaired, altered, or adjusted that it has become necessary to ascertain that the indications of the instrument remain correct;

- (d) on any weight, measure, or instrument —
 - (1) which is of such type, material, or construction as not to comply with the regulations, or the condition of which is such that its use for trade would facilitate fraud;
 - (2) on which the verification or date stamp is illegible;
 - (3) on which the capacity, denomination, or graduations are illegible or have been altered since last stamping;
 - (4) which has not been re-verified and stamped within the period prescribed by the Act or regulations;
- (e) on a measuring instrument for liquids —
 - (1) if the deficiency exceeds half the amount allowed in excess on verification;
 - (2) if any seal is unstamped or broken;
 - (3) if any joint, valve, tap, hose connection or other part is leaking or any essential part is broken or damaged or the condition of the instrument is such that in the opinion of the Inspector, it is liable to measure unjustly or facilitate fraud;
- (ee) on a retail flow meter if the retail flow meter does not conform to the requirements of paragraph (e)(2) or (3), and if the error in excess is more than one-half as much again as the error allowed on verification;
- (f) on a fixed weighing or measuring instrument which has been moved from the position where last verified and stamped.

[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1394.]

2. Inspector may issue notice to re-stamp or remove

When the provisions of regulation 1 are not complied with, but, in the opinion of the Inspector, the contravention is not such as

to require the immediate obliteration of the stamp, he shall leave with the trader a notice requiring him to have the weight, measure, or instrument re-stamped or removed from any premises where trade is carried on within a stated period not to exceed, except in special circumstances, 28 days.

Any trader to whom such notice has been given shall comply therewith.

3. When re-balancing required

When the incorrectness of a weighing instrument is due merely to a need for re-balancing, which can be effected by the means provided for such purpose, and this is immediately done in the Inspector's presence, the stamp shall not be obliterated.

Part IV

Verification

General

1. Inspector may verify weight, measure or instrument

When any weight, measure, or instrument submitted for verification has been tested and approved by an Inspector he shall, unless the small size of the article or other sufficient reason renders it impracticable, impress thereon a stamp of verification, and where practicable also impress a date mark indicating the month and year of such stamping:

Provided —

- (a) that on a weighing or measuring instrument so constructed that the impression of a stamp or date would be liable to injure such instrument, such stamp or mark may be impressed on a lead seal attached thereto in an approved manner;
- (b) that where a weight, measure, or instrument bears a legible stamp an Inspector may, at his discretion, impress thereon a date mark only.

In the impression of a date mark the month of the stamping may be indicated by a letter and the year by the last figure of such year, or in any other manner approved by the Chief Inspector.

*[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

2. Requirements for verification

An Inspector shall not —

- (a) stamp any weight or measure which is not of a denomination provided in the Act, Schedule A, or proclaimed a Standard under the Act, or set out in Table XIV of these regulations;

- (b) stamp any weight, measure, or instrument which —
- (1) is of such type, material, or construction as would in use for trade facilitate fraud;
 - (2) is not sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade, or is much damaged;
 - (3) is not complete in itself;
 - (4) is denominated or has its capacity marked otherwise than as prescribed by the regulations;
 - (5) bears a manufacturer's or other mark which may be mistaken for a verification stamp;
 - (6) is of rough, crude, or unworkmanlike construction, or of inferior material;
 - (7) is not clean or the painted parts of which are not dry;
 - (8) does not comply with the requirements of the regulations:
Provided that when a weight, measure, or instrument which has been in use for trade prior to the date of the regulations does not comply therewith in some minor respect only, and no period of allowance is provided, an Inspector may at his discretion stamp such weight, measure, or instrument for 10 years from such date;
- (c) stamp any weight, measure, or weighing instrument presenting novel features, or any measuring instrument unless a weight, measure, or instrument of similar type, material, and design has been approved by the Chief Inspector; and the Inspector may withhold the verification stamp until he has had reasonable time to verify such approval.

*[Regulation 2 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1394;
9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

2A. Consent required for certain verifications

- (1) An Inspector shall not
- (a) on and after 1 March 1975 admit to verification a new instrument that is calibrated in terms of Commonwealth legal units of measurement of the imperial system;
 - (b) on and after 1 January 1978 admit to verification any instrument that is calibrated in terms of Commonwealth legal units of measurement of the imperial system,
- unless the Chief Inspector is satisfied that it is reasonable to do so and consents to the admission to verification of an instrument so calibrated.

[Regulation 2A inserted in Gazette 20 Dec 1974 p. 5655; amended in Gazette 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

3. Inspector may obliterate stamp on rejected weight etc.

When a weight, measure or instrument submitted for verification has been rejected an Inspector may obliterate any stamp or date mark thereon.

4. Approval of instrument etc. with novel features

Any person desiring approval by the Chief Inspector of any weight, measure, or instrument presenting novel features shall —

- (a) submit a sample weight, measure, or instrument for examination, and such specification and drawings as the Chief Inspector may require;
- (b) pay an examination fee of \$2.

[Regulation 4 amended by Act No. 113 of 1965 s. 8; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

5. Approval and certificate of Chief Inspector

The Chief Inspector may approve and issue a certificate for any weight, measure, or instrument the type, material, and design of

which in his opinion is suitable for use for trade and would not facilitate fraud.

[Regulation 5 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1394; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

6. Certificate may be conditional

Such certificate may be general, or may limit the trade or purpose for which a weight, measure, or instrument of such type, material, and design may be used.

7. Inspector to stamp approved weight etc.

When such a certificate has been issued an Inspector shall not refuse to stamp a weight, measure, or instrument identical in type, material, and design with that so approved, if the requirements of the regulations are otherwise complied with.

Weights

8. Avoirdupois weights

Avoirdupois weights shall be made entirely of iron, brass, gunmetal, or other approved hard metal or alloy of high density, and shall be either flat-circular, bar, bell-shape, or ring weights.

9. Troy, apothecaries' and decimal grain weights

Troy and apothecaries' weights of 1 oz. and upwards and decimal grain weights of 500 grains and upwards shall be made of brass, gunmetal, or bronze, and shall be cylindrical with handles or knobs.

Weights below 1 ounce or 500 grains shall be made of brass, gunmetal, bronze, platinum, or aluminium, and may be flat or of wire.

10. Metric carat weights

Metric carat weights of 5 carats and upwards shall be of hard brass, gunmetal, or bronze, shall be cylindrical with a knob, and

of equal diameter and depth. Weights of 2 carats to .005 carat shall be of aluminium, and may be flat shape.

11. Avoirdupois weights 1 ounce and over to have adjusting hole

Avoirdupois weights of 1 ounce and over shall be provided with one adjusting hole only.

[Regulation 11 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395.]

12. Weights that may have an adjusting hole

Troy and apothecaries weights of 1 ounce and over, and decimal grain weights of 500 grains and over, may have one adjusting hole.

13. Weights where adjusting holes not permitted

Adjusting holes shall not be permitted —

- (a) in avoirdupois, troy, or apothecaries' weights of less than 1 ounce;
- (b) in decimal grain weights of less than 500 grains;
- (c) in metric carat weights.

14. Adjusting holes

An adjusting hole in a weight shall —

- (a) be in the under surface, and not extend to the upper surface;
- (b) be undercut, or shaped in such manner as to securely hold the lead adjustment;
- (c) have a clear and definite edge;
- (d) be plugged with lead which shall —
 - (1) cover the bottom of the hole to a depth of at least 1/16th inch in weights of 1 to 4 ounces inclusive, and 1/8th inch, or such greater depths as may be necessary to render the adjustment secure, in weights above 4 ounces;

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- (2) be firmly and securely set down below the surface of the adjusting hole, but not so far below such surface as to render stamping difficult or impracticable or prevent the stamp and date mark being readily readable;
- (3) have a clean and even surface, free from flakes or layers or a fringe around the walls of the adjusting hole.

15. Adjusting holes in flat circular iron weights

Adjusting holes in flat-circular iron weights shall be circular and of approximately the following diameter —

4 lb. and 2 lb.	1 inch.
1 lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
8 and 4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

16. Adjusting holes in other iron weights

Adjusting holes in other iron weights shall be circular or rectangular and of approximately the following dimensions —

Weight	Rectangular Holes		Circular Holes
	Length	Width	Diameter
	inch	inch	inch
56 lb.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2
28 lb.	2	1	$1\frac{3}{5}$
14 lb.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	1
7 lb.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
4 lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{16}$
2 lb.	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
1 lb.	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
8 oz.	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$

17. Adjusting holes in other weights

Adjusting holes in weights other than iron shall be circular and of approximately the following dimensions —

Weight	Diameter	Depth
Other than flat —	inch.	
56 lb.	1 ½	
28 lb.	1	
14 lb.	1	
7, 4, and 2 lb.	¾	
1 lb. 8 oz.	½	
4 oz.	¾	
2 and 1 oz.	¼	
Flat —		
4, 2, and 1 lb.	¾	} ⅗ centre thickness of weight
8 and 4 oz.	½	
2 and 1 oz.	¼	

18. Location of stamp

Weights provided with an adjusting hole shall be stamped upon the lead adjustment. Weights not so provided shall be stamped upon the under surface:

Provided that weights below 1 oz. may be stamped upon the either surface.

19. Denomination to be shown on weight

Weights shall have their denomination clearly and indelibly cast, stamped, or engraved thereon in letters, or figures and letters, proportionate to the size of such weights.

Troy and apothecaries weights of 1 ounce or more shall have the word “Troy” or “Apothecaries”, or the permissible abbreviation, marked thereon, in addition to the number of ounces.

20. Maker’s name

When the maker’s name appears on a weight, the letters of such name shall not exceed half the size of the letters or figures of the denomination.

21. Certain weights not to be verified

An Inspector shall not stamp any weight which —

- (a) is cased;
- (b) is composed of 2 or more different unalloyed metals, except that it may contain an adjusting plug of lead, and that iron weights may be galvanised;
- (c) is new and of iron and is not black, oxidised, galvanised, or protected by other approved process;
- (d) is not clean and free from rust;
- (e) is not free from flaws and quite smooth on all surfaces;
- (f) is flat-circular and of greater denomination than 4 lb.;
- (g) is of iron and less denomination than 4 oz.;
- (h) has a split ring or other removable part;
- (i) has a trade mark thereon.

[Regulation 21 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395.]

22. Method of verification

Weights shall be verified by comparison with a Departmental or a Local Standard of similar denomination.

23. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of weights shall be as specified in Table III.

[Regulation 23 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395.]

Measures of length

24. Measures of length

Measures of length shall —

- (a) be of steel, brass, ivory, hardwood, or other approved material;
- (b) if of wood, have both ends tipped with metal and riveted;

- (c) be straight and free from flaws and not frail, bent, buckled, or damaged;
- (d) be legibly and indelibly denominated;
- (e) have all subdivisions sharply and clearly defined, with longer lines for the principal subdivisions than for minor graduations.

[Regulation 24 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395.]

25. Graduations

Measures of length may be graduated on both sides, and in such case each set of graduations shall be verified and each side stamped and the prescribed fee shall be chargeable for each stamp:

Provided that where a measure is permanently fixed in a counter the upper side only need be verified and stamped.

26. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of measures of length shall be as specified in Table IV.

[Regulation 26 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395.]

Measures of capacity

Liquid measures

27. Definition of “liquid measure”

The term “**liquid measure**” means any measure denominated “gallon”, “quart”, “pint”, or “gill”, or any multiple or sub-multiple of such denominations permissible under the Act or regulations, but shall not include an Apothecaries’ measure.

28. Liquid measures

Liquid measures shall —

- (a) be made of glass, pewter, white metal, aluminium, nickel, nickel-plated or enamelled steel or sheet iron, tin-plate, brass, bronze, copper, gunmetal, or other material approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (b) when of metal comply with the following requirements —

Denomination of Measure	Minimum thickness of Metal
Pint and under .....	.01562 inch (28 B.G.)
Quart .....	.01745 inch (27 B.G.)
Half-gallon } .....	.01961 inch (26 B.G.)
Gallon }	
2 Gallons and over .....	.02476 inch (24 B.G.)

- (c) when of pewter or other tin alloy have not less than 80% by weight of tin, and not more than 10% by weight of lead in such alloy;
- (d) when of brass, bronze, or copper, be well tinned all over the inside;
- (e) when nickelled, have a uniform coating of nickel, showing no signs of peeling;
- (f) have no strengthening ribs or bands of such form as to show, by indentation or otherwise, divisions inside the measure which might be mistaken for subdivisions;
- (g) be cylindrical, conical, cylindrical and conical, bell, or other shape approved by the Chief Inspector, but shall not be inverted conical shape, except in the case of metal drinking cups or glasses used only as drinking vessels; a measure in which the variation between the maximum and minimum diameter does not exceed 10% of the latter shall be considered to be cylindrical;
- (h) have plain, strong, even, rigid bottoms;
- (i) be provided with a rim sufficient to protect the bottom of the measure:

Provided this shall not apply to measures of a capacity of 1 pint or less; or measures of such material and construction as not to require protection:

[In metal measures such rim shall not exceed 1 inch in depth on measures of 1 gallon and over, or half and inch on half-gallon or under. In glass measures the bottom shall not exceed 1 inch in thickness inclusive of the rim.]

- (j) stand level on their base, and have the brim or line defining their capacity also level;
- (k) have their denomination legibly and indelibly marked on the outside of the body and not on the handle, bottom, rim, or edge;

[A glass measure which has its capacity defined by a line shall be denominated at that line. An enamelled metal measure shall be denominated in a colour distinctly contrasting with the colour of the measure.]

- (l) when provided with a tap, be completely emptied by such tap without tilting.

[Regulation 28 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829; (Correction to reprint in Gazette 1 Nov 2002 p. 5369).]

29. Size of cylindrical measures

Cylindrical measures shall not —

- (a) be of greater diameter than depth;
- (b) be of a depth more than one and a half times the diameter.

30. Capacity of cylindrical metal measures

Cylindrical metal measures shall have their capacity defined by the brim —

Provided —

- (a) a lip of retaining edge of a shape and size approved by the Chief Inspector shall be permissible;
- (b) measures of one gallon and over may have the capacity defined by suitably denominated lines of the form prescribed for subdivisions.

*[Regulation 30 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829]*

31. Conical or bell-shaped metal measures

Conical or bell-shaped metal measures shall —

- (a) have a lip or funnel mouth;
- (b) have their capacity clearly defined at the neck:

Provided this regulation shall not apply to bell-shaped pewter measures of one quart or under of the type commonly used for measuring liquor.

32. Cylindrical measures with conical tops

Cylindrical measures with conical tops, of the type commonly used as milk cans, may have a neck to contain a lid if the capacity is clearly defined at the bottom of the neck.

33. Subdivision of cylindrical metal measures

Cylindrical metal measures of one gallon or over may be subdivided if no subdivision is less than half a gallon and is clearly defined by sharp lines on metal strips on opposite sides of the measure.

34. No subdivision of other metal measures

Cylindrical and conical, conical, or bell-shape metal measures shall not be subdivided.

35. Capacity of glass measures

Glass measures shall have their capacity defined by the brim or by clear sharp lines not more than one inch or less than half an inch from the brim.

Such lines shall be not less than 2 inches in length, unless precluded by the small size of the measure.

36. Subdivision of glass measures

Glass measures may be subdivided if the subdivisions are defined by clear sharp lines not less than one inch in length, unless precluded by the small size of the measure.

37. Stamping plug

Measures of metal shall —

- (a) have securely affixed a stamping plug of solder of sufficient size and suitable shape to receive the verification stamp and date;
- (b) when cylindrical, have such plug on the outside immediately under the brim;
- (c) when conical or bell with a lip, have such plug on the inside of the lip, or on the outside at the junction of the body and lip;
- (d) when cylindrical with a conical top and cylindrical neck, have such plug on the outside of the neck:

Provided this regulation shall not apply to measures of such material and construction that a legible and lasting stamp may be impressed on the body of the measure without injury thereto.

38. Verification stamp

The verification stamp shall —

- (a) on metal measures provided with a stamping plug, be impressed on such plug;

- (b) on soft metal measures not provided with a plug, be impressed on the outside immediately below the brim in vertical line with the denomination;
- (c) on glass or enamelled measures, be sand-blasted beneath or near the denomination.

39. Subdivisions to be verified

In subdivided measures each subdivision shall be verified.

39A. Method of verification

- (1) For the purposes of this regulation “**official liquid measuring instrument**” means a measuring instrument, used for measuring liquids, which has been verified by comparison with departmental standards to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector and is correct within the tolerances for error prescribed for Local Standards in Table II of these regulations or (if not so prescribed) specified in the schedule to subregulation (3) of this regulation.
- (2) Any measure of capacity or liquid measuring instrument may be verified or reverified by comparison with an official liquid measuring instrument.
- (3) The schedule referred to in subregulation (1) is as follows —

Denominations	Error in Excess or Deficiency
Imperial Measure —	
22 gallons	1 fluid ounce.
44 gallons	2 fluid ounces.
50 gallons	2 ½ fluid ounces.
100 gallons	5 fluid ounces.
Capacities above 100 gallons	5 fluid ounces for first 100 plus 5 fluid ounces for each additional 100 gallons.

- (4) An official measuring instrument shall not be used for the purposes of the Act or these regulations unless it has been verified as prescribed in these regulations within a period of 2 years before the time at which it is used.

*[Regulation 39A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395;
amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

40. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of liquid measures shall be as specified for those measures in Table V.

[Regulation 40 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1395.]

Apothecaries' measures

41. Definition of "Apothecaries' measures"

Measures denominated by fluid ounces, fluid drachms, or minims, or of a type commonly used for Apothecaries' purposes shall be considered Apothecaries' measures.

42. Apothecaries' glass measures

An Apothecaries' glass measure shall —

- (a) be of cylindrical or inverted conical shape with a pouring lip;
- (b) be of good quality glass, clear, transparent, of uniform by not excessive thickness and free from bubbles and streaks;
- (c) be provided with a base at right-angles to the axis, and shall stand firmly on a level surface;
- (d) have all graduation lines sharply and clearly defined, perpendicular to the axis, parallel to the base and to each other, and not less than 1/12th inch apart from centre to centre.

(Such graduation lines shall be etched or engraved.
Blown or pressed lines shall not be permissible.)

43. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of apothecaries' measures shall be as specified for those measures in Table V.

[Regulation 43 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1396.]

Dry measures

44. Definition of “dry measure”

The term “**dry measure**” means any measure denominated “bushel”, “½ bushel”, “peck”, “½ peck”, “¼ peck”.

45. Dry measures

Dry measure shall —

- (a) be made of sheet-iron or steel, with or without nickel plating, tin-plate, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, gunmetal, or other approved material;
- (b) be cylindrical;
- (c) be of equal diameter and depth, or of a diameter double the depth — a variation of 5% from these proportions will be allowed;
- (d) have their capacity defined by the brim and not be subdivided;
- (e) comply with the requirements relating to cylindrical metal liquid measures where applicable;
- (f) when of metal comply with the following requirements —

Denomination of measure		Minimum thickness of metal
¼ Peck	} .....	.01961 inch (26 B.G.)
½ Peck		
Peck	} .....	.02476 inch (24 B.G.)
½ Bushel		
Bushel		

46. Method of verification

Dry measures may be verified by filling the Standard with water, or any suitable fine grain such as rape-seed, and emptying the contents into the measure under verification. When grain is used, a round strike should be swept (not rolled) across the measure.

47. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of dry measures shall be as specified for those measures in Table V.

[Regulation 47 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1396.]

Farm milk tanks

47A. Farm milk tanks

- (1) No farm milk tank which is not of an approved type and pattern shall be verified.
- (2) Every farm milk tank shall have the maker's name and serial number plainly, legibly, and prominently stamped on it.
- (3) The graduated scale provided for use with any farm milk tank shall be plainly and legibly stamped on —
 - (a) a metal dipstick having a dull finish designed to be read at the point where the surface of the liquid intersects with such dipstick; or
 - (b) a metal surface gauge rod designed to be read by reference to a fixed indicator when the end of such gauge rod is brought into contact with the surface of the liquid from above.
- (4) Every dipstick or surface gauge rod shall be plainly and legibly stamped with the maker's name and with the serial number corresponding with the serial number of the farm milk tank with which such dipstick or surface gauge rod is to be used.
- (5) Suitable means shall be provided on every farm milk tank to ensure —
 - (a) that every dipstick or surface gauge rod when in use is suitably supported or otherwise held in position, so that a definite reading is readily obtained; and
 - (b) that it can be readily ascertained whether such farm milk tank is in a level position in relation to a suitable indicating device permanently attached thereto.

r. 47A

- (6) Suitable means shall be provided to enable an inspector readily to stamp with a mark of verification every farm milk tank and the dipstick or surface gauge rod to be used therewith.
- (7) A farm milk tank —
 - (a) shall be of such strength and construction as not to be liable to become distorted during transport, erection or use;
 - (b) shall be provided with a discharge valve through which such tank may be effectively and completely emptied when such tank is level; and
 - (c) shall be permanently fixed in the position of use unless —
 - (i) of symmetrical form, approved for such purpose when viewed in plain; and
 - (ii) having the dipstick or surface gauge rod mounted centrally in such farm milk tank, when in the position in which readings are to be taken.
- (8) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (7) a farm milk tank need not be permanently fixed in the position of use if it is provided with approved means of adjustment of level.
- (9) The dipstick or surface gauge rod of any farm milk tank may be graduated in terms of either —
 - (a) gallons; or
 - (b) if such instrument is plainly and legibly and prominently stamped “For use in Measuring Cow’s Milk Only”, pounds and in which case one gallon of milk shall be deemed to weigh 10.32 pounds.
- (10) The interval between any 2 adjacent graduations of any dipstick or surface gauge rod shall not be less than 1/16th of one inch and shall correspond with maximum quantities of liquid in accordance with the following table —

Capacity when denominated in terms of gallons	Maximum quantity of liquid corresponding to interval between any 2 adjacent graduation marks	Capacity when denominated in terms of pounds of milk	Maximum weight of milk corresponding to interval between any 2 adjacent graduation marks
Not over 200 gallons	½ gallon	Not over 2,000 lb.	5 lb.
Over 200 gallons	1 gallon for every 500 gallons or part thereof	Over 2,000 lb.	10 lb. for every 5,000 lb. or part thereof

- (11) A farm milk tank, on verifications, shall be tested at its capacity and at not less than 4 other points.
- (12) In any test, on verification or inspection, on the capacity corresponding to any graduation on the dipstick or surface gauge rod provided for use with any farm milk tank either —
- (a) the quantity of water delivered from such farm milk tank shall be determined; or
 - (b) the tank —
 - (i) shall have its interior surfaces thoroughly wetted with water; and
 - (ii) shall have such water removed through the discharge valve of such tank followed by drainage of the tank, for 30 seconds after the continuous flow of water has ceased, before testing of such tank by transferring water into it is commenced.
- (13) Tolerances on farm milk tanks (whether or not means are provided for cooling liquid in those tanks) on verification shall be as specified in Table V.

[Regulation 47A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1396-7.]

Weighing instruments

General

48. Weighing instruments generally

A weighing instrument shall —

- (a) have its capacity legibly cast, stamped, or engraved on some prominent and essential part in the following form, for example, “To weight lb.” or “Capacity, cwt.”:

Provided this shall not apply to an instrument which indicates wholly on a steelyard or on a dial or quadrant or combination of such devices which clearly shows the full capacity, or to instruments in use prior to 1 January 1928 if the capacity is marked in any other manner approved by the Chief Inspector;

- (b) have the maker’s name legibly cast, stamped, or engraved or otherwise marked thereon in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector;

- (c) have the maker’s consecutive number legibly cast, stamped or engraved on the beam or other prominent and essential part:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to counter scales other than the self-indicating type or to beam scales, or to instruments in use prior to the date of the regulations;

(Stamping or engraving on a plate suitably secured by driven screws of hard steel will meet the requirements of clauses (a), (b), and (c).)

- (d) have a stamping plug of soft lead which shall —

- (1) be not less than 5/8 in. in diameter unless precluded by the small size of the instrument or its parts, or by any other reason which the Chief Inspector deems sufficient;

- (2) be securely and firmly set down in an undercut hole below the surface of such hole:

Provided that if owing to the construction of such instrument this is impracticable, the plug shall be made irremovable in some other manner, approved by the Chief Inspector;

- (3) have a clean and even surface:

Provided that in small diamond, chemical, and assay balances in which the provision of a plug is impracticable, the stamp may be impressed on the pans or other suitable part or on a suitable wired seal;

- (e) when constructed on the knife edge principle —
 - (1) have the knife edges and bearings of steel sufficiently hard to resist the action of a smooth file, or of agate, and so fitted as to bear practically upon the whole length of their working parts;
 - (2) have the knife edge shanks so shaped or secured as to prevent rotation in their sockets:

Provided this shall not apply until 1 January 1928 and shall not thereafter preclude the restamping of instruments stamped prior to such date if the knife edge shanks are firmly and securely fitted;
 - (3) have suitable friction points at each bearing unless so constructed that such points are unnecessary, and such points shall be so formed as to reduce friction to a minimum.

(When plates or caps are used to limit the movement of a knife edge the parts of such plates or caps which are liable to come into contact with the knife edge shall be of steel sufficiently hard to resist the action of a smooth file, or of agate.)
- (f) have any steelyard, lever or beam so fitted as to preclude excessive lateral play;
- (g) when the steelyard is of iron or steel have a non-magnetic guide or carrier:

Provided this shall not apply until 1 January 1928 or preclude the restamping thereafter of instruments stamped prior to such date;

- (h) on any steelyard, dial or quadrant —
 - (1) have the graduation lines finely, sharply and clearly defined with longer lines for the principal subdivisions than for the minor graduations;
 - (2) have not more than 16 weight graduation lines per inch unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector:

Provided that in instruments in use prior to the date of the regulations up to 24 graduations per inch may be permitted for 5 years thereafter if, in the opinion of the Inspector, weight indications are clearly readable;
 - (3) have a zero graduation unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector:

Provided this shall not apply to “Roman steelyards” in use prior to the date of the regulations for 3 years from such date;
 - (4) have the principal subdivisions clearly and distinctly numbered;
 - (5) have all figures clear and distinct;
- (i) on any steelyard or beam —
 - (1) have the graduation lines uniformly spaced and parallel to each other;
 - (2) have the notches uniformly spaced and in the same plane;
 - (3) when a combination of notches and lines is employed have the lines correctly placed with reference to the notches;
 - (4) have a suitable shoulder stop to prevent the poise travelling behind the zero mark;

- (j) have any indicating finger —
 - (1) finely pointed;
 - (2) so constructed as to reach but not obscure any graduation line:

Provided paragraph (2) shall not apply to hair-line indicators where the width of the indicating line does not exceed the width of the finest graduation line and shall not take effect until 1 January 1928 or preclude the restamping thereafter of instruments stamped prior to such date if the indications of the instruments are clearly readable;
- (k) have any zero adjustment so arranged that it may be operated only by mechanical means:

Provided this shall not apply to —

 - (1) balances of precision having adjusting screws on beam ends if such screws are firmly threaded and secured;
 - (2) instruments in use prior to the date of the regulations other than those having lead threaded or slack threaded balance balls;
 - (3) instruments stamped prior to 1 January 1928 where the zero adjustment has a suitable set screw or other approved locking device;
 - (4) instruments having a balancing device of a type approved by the Chief Inspector;
 - (5) automatic weighing machines in which the adjusting mechanism complies with regulation 105(c);
- (l) under test retain its equilibrium, give constant weight indications and have a correct steelyard movement; and any dial hand or other indicating device shall return to zero when a load is removed;

- (m) be correct within the tolerance for sensitiveness applicable to such instruments, and the following conditions shall apply —
- (1) test for sensitiveness may be made at the full capacity, zero, or other intermediate point;
 - (2) the addition or subtraction of the prescribed tolerance shall —
 - (a) on a beam scale cause such scale to turn decidedly from a horizontal position of equilibrium and rest in a position varying appreciably from the horizontal.

(When a pointer and graduated scale are fitted, such addition or subtraction shall cause the pointer to move decidedly and rest in a position varying from the vertical by at least 20% of the range of the graduated scale.)
 - (b) on a counter scale cause such scale to rise or fall to the limit of its movement and to rest in a position at or nearly at such limit;
 - (c) on a weighing instrument with a steelyard and a guide therefor cause the steelyard to rise or fall from a position of equilibrium midway in the guide to the limit of its movement and to rest in a position at or nearly such limit;
 - (d) on a “Roman steelyard” cause such steelyard to rise or fall from a horizontal position at or nearly to the limit of its movement and to rest in a position at or nearly at such limit;

Provided that instruments brought into use after
1 January 1928 having a weight graduation of less value

than the prescribed tolerance shall be sensitive in the manner specified to the weight represented by such graduation;

- (n) be correct within the tolerance for error applicable to such instrument, and the following conditions shall apply —
- (1) fixed instruments shall be tested in situ;
 - (2) movable instruments provided with a base shall be tested on a level plane, or as near to level as practicable. Such instruments shall be so constructed as to stand evenly on a level surface;
 - (3) instruments of the vibrating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any) required when loaded to bring the steelyard or beam to a horizontal position;
 - (4) instruments of the accelerating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any) required when loaded just to bring the steelyard or beam from the horizontal position on the lower stop and no more, and such instruments shall be further tested by ascertaining the weight required to be subtracted to bring the steelyard or beam from its position of greatest displacement to the horizontal, the machine being loaded and truly balanced;
 - (5) on instruments tested at less than the full capacity the permissible error shall be as specified for a similar instrument of the capacity at which the test is made.

*[Regulation 48 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

49. Travelling poise

A travelling poise on a weighing instrument shall —

- (a) have the reading edges or indicators sharply and clearly defined and parallel to the graduation lines on the steelyard or beam, and generally of such form that all weight indications may be clearly and definitely read;
- (b) be adjustable by an undercut load hole or in other approved manner;
- (c) if on a notched steelyard or beam be provided with a suitable rib or edge;
- (d) when of the suspended type have the bearing edge so formed as to allow the poise to swing freely in the notches.

50. Loose counterpoise weights

Loose counterpoise weights on a weighing instrument shall —

- (a) be marked with their equivalent weight in the following manner, for example, “1 cwt.”. Where the actual weight such as “1 lb.” is also marked such weight shall be correct within the permissible tolerance in error;
- (b) when 2 different series, as, for example, “cwts.” and “centals” are provided on the same instruments the “cwt.” series shall be flat circular and the “cental” series shall be octagonal, provided this shall not apply to instruments in use prior to the date of the regulations if the different series are painted distinctly different colours;
- (c) have one adjusting hole only;
- (d) have any adjusting hole or holes and the adjustment therein in accordance with the requirements of regulation 14;
- (e) unless precluded by their small size have a circular adjusting hole not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter or a rectangular hole not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide.

[Regulation 50 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1397.]

51. Counterpoise cup

Loose material in any counterpoise cup shall be securely enclosed.

52. Restrictions on all weighing machines

A weighing instrument shall not —

- (a) have removable parts the removal of which would affect the accuracy of the instruments unless the instrument cannot be used without such parts;
- (b) have interchangeable or reversible parts the interchange or reversal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument;

(Corner or middle links of platform machines clearly identified by a number with the position to which they belong shall not be considered interchangeable. Check rods shall be permanently secured at one end)

- (c) when of a capacity exceeding 20,000 lb. have point pivots and cup bearings:

Provided this shall not apply until 1 January 1928 and shall not thereafter preclude the restamping of instruments stamped prior to such date;

- (d) have graduations indicated by dots.

[Regulation 52 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1397.]

53. Inspector may require instrument to be disassembled

An Inspector may require the person presenting a weighing or measuring instrument for verification to take such instrument sufficiently apart to enable an inspection of all working parts to be made, and until such request is complied with may refuse to verify such instrument, or may, with the consent of such person, take such instrument apart without liability for damage resulting thereto.

54. Verification of instruments subject to wind, dust etc.

When a weighing instrument is situated in a position exposed to wind or other disturbing influence, or put to a use the nature of which is such that it is likely to become clogged with dust or other debris and its accuracy seriously affected thereby, and Inspector may refuse to stamp such instrument until it is suitably enclosed or protected.

54A. Coal, coke or firewood weighing instruments

- (1) On any weighing instrument used only for weighing coal, coke or firewood, if clearly, prominently and indelibly marked “coal”, “coke”, or “firewood”, 4 times the tolerance for error prescribed for that instrument shall be permitted and the tolerance for sensitivity shall be the same as that allowed for error on instruments used for the purpose.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to new instruments purchased after the coming into operation of this regulation not to instruments which are repaired or adjusted after that time, nor does it apply to the tolerance for error on acceleration.

[Regulation 54A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1397-8.]

Beam scales

55. Definition of “beam scale”

The term “**beam scale**” means an equal-armed weighing instrument, the pans of which are below the beam.

56. Classes of beam scales

Beam scales shall be divided into 3 classes —

Class A includes diamond, chemical, and assay balances, and such other beam scales as comply with the requirements of Table VI for Class A instruments, and are provided with means for relieving at least the end bearings and knife edges.

Class B includes beam scales other than those included in Class A, which are provided with means for relieving at least the end bearings and knife edges, and comply with the requirements of Table VI for Class B instruments, and are marked Class B.

Class C includes all beam scales other than those included in Classes A or B. They shall comply with the requirements of Table VI for Class C instruments, and be marked Class C:

Provided that a beam scales with means for relieving the bearings and knife edges may be marked Class C, and if so marked shall belong to that class.

[Regulation 56 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398.]

57. Attachments to be permanently fastened

Any attachment for adjusting the balance of a beam scale shall be permanently fastened, and where a balance ball or box is used for occasional adjustment it shall be so fixed that it cannot be readily tampered with.

58. Beam scales

A beam scale shall —

- (a) be correct whether the load is on the middle or near the edge of the pan;
- (b) when loaded to half its capacity, show no appreciable difference in accuracy if the knife edges of bearings are shifted within their limits of movement.

59. Stamping plug

The stamping plug in a beam scale shall be fixed in the beam immediately under or over the central knife edge, or as near as practicable thereto.

60. Certain beam scales not to be verified

An Inspector shall not stamp any beam scale —

- (a) which accelerates;
- (b) such as could in use be suspended in the hand, unless provided with a suitable stand;
- (c) with swan-neck ends the beam of which is under 16 inches in length, or is of a capacity of 7 lb. or under;
- (d) with wooden scale boards, unless of a capacity of 2 cwt. or over;
- (e) with loaded weight pans, unless the loading is suitably enclosed;
- (f) with a china goods pans which is much cracked or chipped;
- (g) which is not provided with a tongue or pointer, either upwards or downwards from its centre at right angles with a line joining the extreme knife edge, or some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of equilibrium.

[Regulation 60 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398.]

Counter scale

61. Definition of “counter scale”

The term “**counter scale**” means any equal-armed weighing instrument in which the pans are above the beam, of a type designed for counter use, and of a capacity not exceeding 1 cwt.

62. Counter scales

A counter scales shall —

- (a) when the beam or body has 2 sides, have such sides connected by not less than 2 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 get out of place;
- (d) have the bearing surface and points of contact of all legs, stays, hooks, and loops of hard steel, or agate, or other material approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (e) when of the vibrating type, have a fall either way not less than as hereunder specified —

Capacity	Fall Inch
Not exceeding 4 lb.	1/4
Above 4 lb. and not exceeding 7 lb.	5/16
Above 7 lb. and not exceeding 28 lb.	3/8
Above 28 lb. and not exceeding 56 lb.	7/16
Above 56 lb.	1/2

- (f) when loaded to half its capacity show no appreciable difference in accuracy if the knife-edges or bearings are shifted within the limits of their movement;
- (g) when the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if the centre of half the full load is placed anywhere within a distance from the centre of the goods pan equal to one-third the greatest length of such pan, or if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side, the weights being entirely on the weights pan, but in any position thereon;
- (h) when the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, be correct if half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop, and the other half in any position on it;
- (i) have the stamping plug fixed in a conspicuous part of the beam or body.

[Regulation 62 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

63. Balancing box

No adjusting contrivance other than a balancing box shall be permissible.

Any balancing box shall be permanently fixed beneath the weights pan.

[Regulation 63 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398.]

64. Certain counter scales not to be verified

An Inspector shall not stamp —

- (a) any accelerating counter scale;
- (b) any counter scale —
 - (1) having a sliding or tare weight unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector;
 - (2) having a china goods plate which is much cracked or chipped, or which by loss of glazing has become readily absorbent.

[Regulation 64 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

65. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of counter scales shall be as specified in Table VII.

Provided that the errors permissible in dispensing scales shall be as specified in Table VI for Class B beam-scales.

[Regulation 65 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398.]

Spring balances

66. Definition of “spring balance”

The term “**spring balance**” means any weighing instrument in which weight indications are dependent on the extension of a spring, and which is so constructed that the load, whether above of below the spring, is suspended directly from it.

67. Spring balances

A spring balance shall —

- (a) have all racks and pinions of suitably hard metal;
- (b) have the dial or scale graduated into approximately equal parts;
- (c) have not more than 8 graduation lines per inch in capacities exceeding 30 lb. unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (d) when designed for counter or retail use —
 - (1) have no graduation line exceeding $\frac{3}{64}$ th inch in width;
 - (2) have no indicating line or point of any index finger exceeding $\frac{1}{32}$ nd inch in width;
 - (3) have the portion of any index finger which covers any graduation line not exceeding $\frac{3}{64}$ th inch in width;
 - (4) have the indicating line or index finger not more than $\frac{1}{12}$ th inch from the graduated surface of the dial or scale:
Provided paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply until 1 January 1928 and shall not thereafter preclude the restamping of instruments stamped prior to such date;
- (e) when the pan is below the spring, be correct within the prescribed limits of error wherever a test load is placed upon such pan;
- (f) when the pan is above the spring, be subject to the requirements of regulation 62(g);
- (g) be correct whether the test is backward or forward;
- (h) have a satisfactory and definite action without excessive vibration of the index;
- (i) have a double-sided dial suitably covered by glass:

Provided this shall not apply to instruments —

- (1) marked “For use by itinerant vendors only” or “Hawker’s scale only”;
- (2) of a capacity exceeding 60 lb.;
- (3) in use prior to the date of the regulations;
- (4) of a type approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (j) when the dial or scale is double sided, show identical indications on each side;
- (k) have the stamping plug so supported as to prevent injury to the instrument in stamping.

In instruments brought into use after the date of the regulations the plug shall, where practicable, pass through the dial and frame.

[Regulation 67 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

68. Graduation on dial or scale

The graduation lines on the dial or scale of a spring balance shall be in conformity with the following requirements —

Capacity	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations must not exceed —
1 lb.	2 drams.
2 lb. to 7 lb.	4 drams.
10 lb. to 15 lb.	8 drams.
20 lb. to 30 lb.	1 oz.
40 lb. to 60 lb.	2 oz.
100 lb. and over	1/200 of capacity.

Spring balances of a capacity between 1 lb. and 100 lb. other than those included in the above table shall not be stamped unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 68 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

69. Graduation on vertical slide

A spring balance may have a vertical slide with graduations thereon representing an amount equal to a complete revolution of the dial hand.

Such graduations shall be marked and denominated in such a manner as to be clearly readable from any position in which the dial indications are readable.

70. Verification subject to approval of Chief Inspector

An Inspector shall not stamp any spring balance in which —

- (a) weight indications are given by the movement of a pointer down a vertical scale;
- (b) a circular dial revolves past a fixed point,

unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

*[Regulation 70 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

71. Tolerance

- (1) The errors permissible on verification of spring balances of a capacity of 30 lb. and under shall be as specified in Table VII for self indicating counter scales, and on instruments exceeding 30 lb. capacity, a weight corresponding to a quarter of the interval between consecutive graduations
- (2) From and after 1 January 1960 double the error described in subregulation (1) shall be permissible on verification of any spring balance which is not equipped with a thermostatic control or other device to control variations caused in weighing indications by temperature changes.

[Regulation 71 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398.]

Self-indicating counter machine

72. Definition of “self-indicating counter machine”

The term “**self-indicating counter machine**” means any self-indicating weighing instrument, other than a spring balance, of a type specially designed for counter use.

73. Self-indicating counter machines

A self-indicating counter machine shall —

- (a) comply with regulations 62, 67(a), (b), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k), and 70 where applicable to its type;
- (b) have a double-sided dial or quadrant suitably covered by glass:

Provided this shall not apply to instruments used only for ascertaining freight or similar purposes, or to those clearly, prominently, and indelibly marked “not for counter retail use”;

- (c) have any lever counter-weight situated at front of machine suitably covered:

Provided this shall not apply until 1 January 1928 and shall not thereafter preclude the restamping of instruments stamped prior to such date;

- (c1) have the graduation lines not less than 1/100th inch in width;
- (c2) have the indicating line or point of index finger not more than 1/64th inch in width and not more than 1/12th inch from the graduated surface of the scale;
- (d) have the graduation lines on the dial or scale in conformity with the following requirements —

Dial capacity.	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations shall not exceed —
Not exceeding 1 lb.	4 drams.

Exceeding 1 lb. to 6 lb.	8 drams.
Exceeding 6 lb. to 30 lb.	1 oz.

This clause shall not apply to instruments of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for freight weighing only or for other specified trade or purpose;

- (e) when of such construction that the accuracy is affected by slight variations in level, be provided with suitable levelling screws and a suitably affixed spirit level, and have the words “Instrument incorrect if not truly level” clearly and indelibly marked in proximity to such level, or in other position approved by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 73 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1398; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

74. Restrictions on machines with sliding or tare weights

A self-indicating counter machine shall not have a sliding or tare weight unless the inscription “Not for counter retail use” is clearly, prominently, and indelibly marked thereon; or the instrument is of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 74 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

75. Value computing charts

A self-indicating counter machine equipped with a value computing chart shall comply with the following specifications —

- (a) value computations shall be correct and the chart generally shall be clear and distinct;
- (b) the same value shall not be repeated in any given column or row;
- (c) *[(i) omitted under the Reprints Act 1984 s. 7(4)(e).]*
 - (ii) when the chart is expressed in decimal currency, value graduation shall not represent —

- (I) more than one cent in relation to price rates not exceeding 30 cents per lb.; and
- (II) more than 2 cents in relation to price rates exceeding 30 cents per lb.;
- (iii) the graduation lines shall not be less than 1/1000 inch in width;
- (d) there shall not be more than 24 value graduations per inch, provided that on cylindrical charts equipped with an approved magnifying glass 32 graduations per inch shall be permissible;
- (e) the indicating line shall not be more than 1/64th inch in width and shall not be distant from the chart more than 1/12th inch;
- (f) when equipped with a cylindrical chart the scale shall be so constructed that the opening discloses at least 2 value graduations at the lowest price per pound:

Provided this regulation shall not apply until 1 January 1928 and shall not thereafter preclude the restamping of instruments stamped prior to such date.

[Regulation 75 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399; 6 Jan 1966 p. 21.]

76. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of self-indicating counter machines shall be as specified in Table VII.

Provided that on instruments for use at railway stations for determining freight only, or as traders' scales used exclusively for freight purposes, and marked "For freight purposes only", twice such errors shall be permissible.

[Regulation 76 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

Steelyards

77. Steelyards

Steelyards shall —

- (a) be made of wrought iron, steel, or other material approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (b) have a perfectly straight shank;
- (c) have all sliding poises and suspending hooks securely attached;
- (d) have end fittings, such as the nut, attached to prevent the poise carrier riding off the steelyard arm, securely affixed;
- (e) have the stamping plug fixed in the front face of the shoulder of the steelyard.

*[Regulation 77 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

78. Graduation

The least graduation on any steelyard shall not represent a weight greater than 1/200th part of the capacity of the instrument:

Provided this shall not apply to steelyards used in the sale of coal or firewood only which comply with the requirements of regulation 79, or to steelyards of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for a specific trade or purpose.

*[Regulation 78 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

79. Steelyards for use with coal and firewood

Steelyards for use in the sale of coal and firewood only shall not be of less capacity than 120 lb.

The least graduation shall not represent an amount greater than 1 lb.

The word "coal" shall be legibly stamped or engraved on the front face of the shoulder of the steelyard.

80. Stamping of steelyards

An Inspector shall not stamp —

- (a) any accelerating steelyard;
- (b) any counter steelyard;
- (c) any steelyard of a capacity less than 56 lb.;
- (d) any steelyard which is reversible and has 3 hooks;
- (e) any steelyard the sliding poise of which is not freely movable without risk of injury to the notches;
- (f) any steelyard which is not provided with a stop or other suitable arrangement to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank:

Provided this regulation shall not apply to any steelyard of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

*[Regulation 80 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

[81. Repealed in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

82. Steelyards to be reversible

Steelyards shall be correct whether the test is backwards or forward.

83. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of steelyards shall be double that specified in that part of Table VIII which applies to steelyard type platform weighing machines:

Provided —

the error permissible on a steelyard marked “coal” shall be 4 times that on a platform machine.

[Regulation 83 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

Wall beams

84. Wall beams

A wall beam shall —

- (a) have the frame and brackets of sufficient strength to bear the full capacity of the instrument without appreciable deflection;
- (b) if on a swivel bracket be so arranged that the level of the beam is correct in all positions;
- (c) show no appreciable difference in balance if the knife edges and bearings are shifted within the limits of their movement;
- (d) comply with regulations 91 and 92 where applicable to its type.

85. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of a wall beam shall be as specified in Table VIII.

[Regulation 85 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

Dead-weight machines

86. Definition of “dead-weight machine”

The term “**dead-weight machine**” means any weighing instrument similar in principle of construction to counter scale, but of a capacity of 1 cwt. or over, and includes —

- (a) the low pattern or cotton machine with the weighing platform near the ground, and connecting stays or hooks above the beam;

- (b) the high pattern or single machine with the weighing platform at a convenient height, and the connecting stays or hooks below the beam.

87. Dead-weight machines

A dead-weight machine shall —

- (a) have centres with rectangular shoulders fitted into rectangular holes, and firmly secured;
- (b) have the bearing surfaces and points of contact of all legs, stays, hooks, and loops of hard steel;
- (c) have the bearing surfaces of the adjustable slides of hard steel, and the stems holding them in position secured by lock-nuts or other suitable method;
- (d) have metal or hardwood platforms;
- (e) have the goods platform not longer or more than double the width of the beam:
(Folding wings shall not increase the length or width more than one-third);
- (f) when of the vibrating type have a minimum fall of 5/8 in. both ways, and when of the accelerating type 7/8 in. one way;
- (g) have any loose adjustment enclosed in a balancing-box permanently fixed beneath one platform;
- (h) indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error for a full load, if one-quarter the full load is placed successively on the middle of the front and back of each platform and centrally over the knife edges on each side;
- (i) have the stamping plug placed in a conspicuous part of the beam or body.

[Regulation 87 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

88. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of dead-weight machines shall be as specified in Table VIII.

[Regulation 88 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

Platform weighing machines and weighbridges

89. New “union” scales not to be stamped

New platform weighing machines of the type known as the “Union” scale shall not be stamped.

[Regulation 89 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

90. Placement of load on platform weighing machines

A platform weighing machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error for a full load if 25% of the full load or as near thereto as practicable is placed successively on the corners of the platform.

91. Platform weighing machines and weighbridges

A platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall —

- (a) have its various parts of sufficient strength and rigidity to carry the full load without undue deflection;
- (b) have sufficient clearance between the platform and frame to allow for expansion due to weather effects;
- (c) be provided with a suitable steelyard guide or carrier to indicate the position of equilibrium;
- (d) have a zero adjustment for daily wear and tear the range of which shall not exceed 1% of the capacity of the instrument or be less than 1/8% each way;
- (e) have any pendulous lever, suspension rod, water box, or dash pot suitable closed;
- (f) if provided with relieving gear —

- (1) not exceed the prescribed limits of error in excess or deficiency when loaded and put steadily out of and into gear: nor shall the variation arising from such manipulation exceed an amount equivalent to the permissible tolerance in error;
- (2) have the platform entirely disengaged from its bearings when in relief;
- (g) have the stamping plug fixed in the steelyard or dial, or other position approved by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 91 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

92. Steelyards of platform weighing machines or weighbridges

The steelyard of a platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall —

- (a) not have any readily removable parts except the support for the counterpoises;
- (b) have a minimum travel within its guide in conformity with the following table —

Table

Length of Steelyard	Vibrating Machines, travel each way	Accelerating Machines travel one way
	Inch.	Inch.
Under 12 inches .....	.25	.5
Over 12 inches to 24 inches .....	.4	.7
Over 24 inches .....	.6	.8

Length of steelyard means distance from fulcrum to guide.

- (c) when notched be of suitably hard metal or have a band of such metal inlaid sufficient to bear the notches;
- (d) be graduated on both sides except in the case of a fixed instrument in which one side only is visible;

- (e) have not more than 8 graduations per inch when the weight represented by such graduations exceeds 1 lb.

[Regulation 92 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

93. Self-indicating platform weighing machines or weighbridges

A self-indicating platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall —

- (a) have any racks and pinions of suitably hard metal;
- (b) have the extremity of any index finger not more than 3/16th inch from the graduated surface of the dial or quadrant;
 (“Extremity” means the portion of the finger encroaching on any graduation line.)
- (c) on any dial or quadrant have not more than 8 graduations per inch when the weight represented by such graduations exceeds 1 lb.;
- (d) have the registering mechanism and any cylinders or tanks containing liquid suitably protected from dust or other disturbing cause.

[Regulation 93 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1399.]

93A. New self-indicating weighing instruments

- (1) Any self-indicating weighing instrument, excluding spring balances, brought into use after the date of these regulations shall, where applicable, in so far as the value of the minimum graduation is concerned, comply with the following table —

Capacity	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduation marks, shall not exceed —
Exceeding 1 cwt. but not exceeding 2 cwt.	4 oz.
Exceeding 2 cwt. but not exceeding 5 cwt.	8 oz.
Exceeding 5 cwt. but not exceeding 15 cwt.	1 lb.
Exceeding 15 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt.	2 lb.
Exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt.	4 lb.

Capacity	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduation marks, shall not exceed —
Exceeding 50 cwt. but not exceeding 5 tons	7 lb.
Exceeding 5 tons but not exceeding 20 tons	14 lb.
Exceeding 20 tons but not exceeding 40 tons	28 lb.
Exceeding 40 tons but not exceeding 75 tons	56 lb.
Exceeding 75 tons but not exceeding 200 tons	112 lb.

(2) Self-indicating instruments used only for freight and postal purposes may be permitted twice the value of the interval between graduations, if those machines are clearly and indelible marked “for freight and postal purposes only”.

(3) Self-indicating instruments of a capacity exceeding 40 lb. used solely for the purpose of weighing person are permitted 4 times the value of the interval between graduations.

[Regulation 93A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400.]

94. Self-indicating pit bank weighing machines

A self-indicating pit bank weighing machine brought into use after the date of the regulations shall have minimum graduations not exceeding 14 lb.

[Regulation 94 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400.]

95. Weighbridges

A weighbridge shall —

- (a) have foundations of sufficient strength and so constructed as to be capable of standing the wear and tear of ordinary use up to the full capacity of the instrument;

(In the instruments brought into use after the date of the regulations if the foundation walls are of brick, cement mortar, in which the proportion of cement to sand is not less than one to 3 shall be used.

When such instruments are of a capacity not exceeding 10 tons such walls shall not be less than 9 in. work on a 14 in. base, and when exceeding 10 tons not less than 14 in. work:

Provided that the walls of the neck of the pit shall not be required to be more than 9 in. work in any case.)

- (b) be so constructed that there shall be free access to every portion of the under work;

(When the platform is not readily removable there shall be at least 15 inches clearance below the lowest lever point, but where access to every portion of the pit may be readily obtained from above a clearance of 6 inches shall be sufficient.

Provision for drainage satisfactory to the Inspector shall be made and the pit kept free from accumulation of water, mud, or other debris.

An Inspector may refuse to verify a weighbridge the pit of which is in a wet or foul condition.)

- (c) have machined levelling lugs approximately 11 inches apart provided on the levers:

Provided this shall not apply until 1 January 1928 and shall not thereafter preclude the restamping of instruments stamped prior to such date.

96. Road weighbridges

A road weighbridge shall —

- (a) be suitably situated and have sufficient space for vehicles of the type usually weighed on such weighbridges to be drawn on and off without turning on the platform;
- (b) at the discretion of the Chief Inspector be provided with guard rails or other suitable means to prevent vehicles passing on and off the platform other than from end to end;

- (c) comply with requirements similar to those set out in regulation 90, and shall indicate the same weight within the prescribed limits of error for a full load if a load representing 50% of the capacity is placed successively on the ends and middle of the platform.

(“**End of platform**” shall mean a parallelogram bounded by the end line of the platform and a line across the platform distant from the end by one-quarter the length of the platform.)

*[Regulation 96 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

97. Truck weighbridges

A truck weighbridge shall indicate the same weight within the prescribed limits of error applicable to the test load used when a truck is moved thereon from end to end.

98. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of platform weighing machines and weighbridges are those specified in Table VIII and Table IX respectively.

[Regulation 98 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400.]

Overhead weighing machines

99. Overhead weighing machines

A suspended weighing instrument of the type known as an “overhead weighing machine” shall comply with the requirements of the regulations for a platform weighing machine where such are applicable to its type, and be subject to the same allowances for sensitiveness and error.

Crane weighing machines

100. Crane weighing machines

A crane weighing machine may be constructed on either the lever, spring, or hydraulic principle, and shall —

- (a) have all working parts suitable protected from damp or dust;
- (b) in a dial machine have the rack and pinion of suitably hard metal;
- (c) have a stamping plug fixed in a conspicuous part of the steelyard or dial;
- (d) not have a balancing or adjusting arrangement exceeding 2% of the capacity of the machine;
- (e) comply with the regulations governing platform weighing machines where applicable.

101. Notice required on certain hydraulic machines

A hydraulic machine, in which to get a correct weight indication it is necessary to twist the load hook, shall not be stamped unless a prominent notice to this effect is permanently affixed to the machine.

102. Hydraulic machines not to be tested for sensitiveness

A hydraulic machine shall not be tested for sensitiveness.

103. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification of a crane weighing machine shall be —

- (a) for a lever machine below one ton, as specified in Table VIII for a vibrating platform machine;
- (b) for a lever machine of one ton, and upwards, as specified in Table IX for a vibrating weighbridge;

- (c) for a spring machine the errors specified in the appropriate part of Table IX;
- (d) for a hydraulic machine used as an approximate weigher for ascertaining freight or for checking purposes, one-half the weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.

[Regulation 103 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400.]

Automatic weighing machines

104. Definition of “automatic weighing machines”

The term “**automatic weighing machine**” means a machine in which special self-acting machinery is introduced to effect an automatic feed, the rapid weighing of given loads, the registration and summation of loads, and other similar purposes, or some of them.

105. Automatic weighing machines

An automatic weighing machine shall —

- (a) have its integral parts, such as special beams, etc., to satisfy, as far as practicable, the requirements of the regulations where such are applicable as regards principle, detail, and material;
- (b) have the beam identified with such machine by a number or other sufficient indelible mark;
- (c) have any adjusting mechanism suitably secured and protected that it cannot be readily tampered with;
- (d) be verified by re-weighing not less than 10 consecutive loads over another correct weighing instrument to be provided (if required by the Inspector) by the person applying for the verification, and also when practicable by direct application of standard weights.

(In the case of “totalising” machines, not less than 20 loads shall be passed over the machine, viz., 5 minimum, 5 maximum, and 10 mean loads.)

[106. *Repealed in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400.*]

107. Tolerance

The errors permissible on verification or inspection of automatic weighing machines shall be as specified in Table X.

Hopper grain scales

108. Hopper grain scales

Hopper grain scales shall comply with the regulations governing platform weighing machines where applicable, and with the following specifications: —

- (a) the maximum value of the minimum graduations on the steelyard shall be —
 - (1) for scales of 12,000 lb. and under 1 lb.
 - (2) over 12,000 lb. to 60,000 lb. 5 lb.
 - (3) over 60,000 lb. 10 lb.
- (b) the tolerance for error on verification shall be ½ lb. per 1,000 lb. for the first 10,000 lb., ¼ lb. per 1,000 for the next 10,000 lb., and 1/8 lb. per 1,000 lb. thereafter;
- (c) the tolerance for sensitiveness on verification shall be ½ lb. per 1,000 lb. for the first 2,000 lb., and thereafter one-half the permissible tolerance in error;
- (d) suitable means for vertical adjustment shall be provided to ensure the proper alignment of the lever system;
- (e) check rods both longitudinal and transverse shall be provided;
- (f) for multiplication at the counterpoise knife edge shall be 1,000 or 1,120, and the proportional weights shall be marked with the amount they represent, and also their actual weight;

- (g) the steelyard shall have a vibrating action, and shall have equal travel in the guide above and below the horizontal position;
- (h) the hopper shall be so designed and constructed as to prevent distortion under load, and shall be supported directly over the scale bearings;
- (i) provision shall be made for the application to each frame corner of test weights representing at least 1/20th part of the capacity of the scale.

In scales having sufficient clearance below the lever system such provision shall be in the form of suspended trays. In scales so constructed that suspended trays are not practicable other suitable provision such as corner brackets shall be made. In all cases there shall be sufficient provision to enable application of test weights equal to the weight value of the largest proportional weight.

Miscellaneous weighing instruments

109. Other types of weighing machines

A weighing instrument of any type not definitely particularised in the regulations shall comply with the regulations relating to the type to which it most closely approximates, having regard to its construction and the purposes for which it is commonly used.

Measuring instruments — general

[Heading inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400-1.]

110. Measuring instruments generally

- (1) A measuring instrument —
 - (a) shall have its capacity, and capacity maximum and minimum rates of flow, and maximum operating pressure per square inch or other similar terms, as the case may require, plainly and legibly cast, stamped, or engraved on some prominent and essential part of the

measuring instrument in the following form, for example —

“Capacity gallons,” or

“Capacity gallons,
maximum rate of flow g.p.m.,
maximum pressure lb. per
square inch”;

- (b) shall have the maker’s name plainly and legibly cast, stamped, or engraved, or otherwise marked thereon in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector, but where all essential parts of the instrument are enclosed in a casing or other enclosing device the pattern and consecutive number shall be marked on the outside of the casing, or other enclosing device, in a suitable position, in addition to such marking on an essential part thereof;
- (c) shall have the maker’s consecutive and pattern number legibly cast, stamped, or engraved on a prominent and essential part;
- (d) may have the stamping or engraving required by subregulations (a), (b) or (c) stamped or engraved as the case may be on a metal plate suitably secured by driven screws of hard steel to the measuring instrument;
- (e) shall have a stamping plug of soft lead which —
 - (i) shall be not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter;
 - (ii) shall be securely and firmly set down in an undercut hole below the surface of such hole; and
 - (iii) shall have a clean and even surface;
- (f) shall have any indicating finger finely pointed;
- (g) shall be correct within the tolerance for error which applies to that instrument and the following conditions as to testing the instrument apply —
 - (i) fixed instruments shall be tested *in situ*;

r. 110A

- (ii) movable instruments provided with a base shall be tested on a level plane, or as near as practicable thereto, and such instruments shall be so constructed as to stand evenly on a level surface; and
 - (iii) on instruments tested at less than full capacity, the permissible error shall be as specified for a similar instrument of the capacity at which the test is made;
 - (h) shall have suitable means provided for securely sealing any adjusting device; and
 - (i) shall have any stamp, mark, or seal mark so positioned that it may readily be inspected, without the necessity of removing any casing or other enclosing device.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1)(a) do not apply to an instrument which has a dial or other similar indicating device which clearly shows the capacity and capacity maximum and minimum rates of flow, and maximum operating pressure per square inch and other similar terms, as the case requires.

[Regulation 110 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1400-1; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

110A. Measuring instruments used for trade

- (1)
 - (a) Any measuring instrument used for trade for the purpose of measuring more than one kind of article or liquid shall be verified for each kind of article or liquid for which it is, or is intended to be used to measure.
 - (b) The prescribed fee for a verification test shall be charged for each and every verification test for each kind of article or liquid.
- (2) Where, in the opinion of the inspector, it is unnecessary to carry out more than a single verification test to ascertain the accuracy of the instrument for each and every kind of article or liquid to

be passed through or contained therein for measurement, one test and one fee only shall be charged.

- (3) A measuring instrument shall be clearly marked with the class of article or liquid for which its use is approved.

[Regulation 110A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1401-2.]

110B. Measuring instruments subject to disturbances etc.

- (1) When a measuring instrument is situated or installed in a position exposed to any disturbing influences, or put to a use, the nature of which is such, that the instrument is likely to become affected by water, dust, or debris and its accuracy seriously affected thereby, an inspector may refuse to stamp the instrument until it, or its installation, is suitably enclosed or protected from the disturbing influence, water, dust or debris.
- (2) An inspector may refuse to stamp an instrument which, owing to faulty installation or similar faults, or which will be subject in ordinary use to altered conditions of use either by the effect on it of water, dust debris, or any disturbing influence, if, in his opinion, those altered conditions will seriously affect its accuracy.

[Regulation 110B inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1402.]

110C. Measuring instruments to be of approved type

A measuring instrument shall be of a type approved by the Chief Inspector under regulation 5 of Part IV and constructed in accordance with drawings and specifications relating thereto deposited in the Weights and Measures Office², but minor variations, if clearly in the nature of improvements and not contrary to the regulations, may be permitted.

[Regulation 110C inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1402; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

Miscellaneous measuring instruments

110D. Miscellaneous measuring instruments

- (1) A measuring instrument of a type not particularised in these regulations shall comply with the regulations relating to the type to which it most closely approximates, having regard to its design and construction and the purposes for which it is commonly used.
- (2) The Chief Inspector may in his discretion allow a tolerance for error equal to double that prescribed for the type of instrument to which it most closely approximates, if in his opinion that additional tolerance is reasonable.

[Regulation 110D inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1402; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

Petrol measuring instruments

111. Petrol measuring instruments

Subject as hereinafter provided, fixed manual petrol measuring instruments shall —

- (a) be firmly set on a solid foundation such as a cement block of a size and shape approved by the Chief Inspector, and shall be bolted or otherwise secured thereto in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector, and the instrument as a whole shall be stable and rigid;
- (b) have the highest graduation line not more than 7 feet 6 inches above the floor, footpath or roadway on which such instrument is set;
- (c) be so constructed that the overflow, if any, and the discharge shall act quickly and definitely and without a prolonged dribble;
- (d) have any delivery hose of a type approved by the Chief Inspector, and not exceeding 10 feet 6 inches in length, including the nozzle;

- (e) where electric light is available be fitted with such light in such a manner as to fully illuminate the instrument:

Provided that paragraph (b) shall not apply to petrol pumps erected before 1 July 1927.

Provided further, that paragraphs (b) and (d) shall not apply to measuring instruments used exclusively for supplying aircraft, but in lieu thereof the said instruments shall be subject to the following conditions —

- (i) the highest graduation line shall be not more than 20 feet from the ground-level on which the instrument is set;
- (ii) the delivery hose shall be of a type approved by the Chief Inspector and not exceeding 18 feet in length including the nozzle.

[Regulation 111 amended in Gazette 14 Oct 1927 p. 2349; 10 Jul 1931 p. 1617; 23 May 1960 p. 1402; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

112. Manual petrol measuring instruments

Subject as hereinafter provided. A manual petrol measuring instrument shall not —

- (a) show any leakage or seepage at any joint, valve, tap, hose connection, or elsewhere;
- (b) be fitted with a hose which shows excessive absorption or is of such construction or so fixed as to cause a prolonged dribble, or which has any tap or cock by which petrol may be retained.

Provided that, in the case of petrol measuring instruments used exclusively for supplying aircraft, a valve of a type from time to time approved by the Chief Inspector may be fitted to the delivery hose.

[Regulation 112 amended in Gazette 10 Jul 1931 p. 1617; 23 May 1960 p. 1402; 9 Aug 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113. Tolerance

A manual petrol measuring instrument shall be correct within the tolerance in error specified in Table V for cylindrical liquid measures.

[Regulation 113 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1402.]

113A. Petrol and kerosene drum-filling machines

- (a) Every petrol and kerosene drum-filling measuring machine shall —
 - (1) have its capacity legibly cast, stamped, or engraved on the container;
 - (2) Have the maker's name and serial number legibly cast, stamped, or engraved on the container;
 - (3) be so constructed that the overflow, if any, and the discharge will act quickly and without a prolonged dribble;
 - (4) have the fittings and delivery hose of a type designed to give free and ready flow to all petrol from time to time delivered therefrom.
- (b) Such measuring machine shall not —
 - (1) show any leakage or seepage at any joint, valve, hose connection, or elsewhere;
 - (2) be fitted with a hose which shows excessive absorption, or with a hose which is of such construction or so fixed as to cause a prolonged dribble, or which has any tap or cock by which liquid may be retained.
- (c) Such measuring machine shall be correct within the tolerance in error specified in Table V for cylindrical liquid measures.

[Regulation 113A inserted in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329; amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1402.]

113B. Wholesale flow meters

Every wholesale flow meter shall —

- (1) have the maker's name, serial number and model or type number, legibly cast, stamped or engraved on a prominent part of its body;
- (2) have the maximum discharge rate, the minimum discharge rate and the maximum pressure at which a meter is intended to be used, as fixed by the manufacturer, legibly cast, stamped or engraved on a prominent part of its body. Stamping or engraving on a metal plate suitably secured by driven screws of hard steel will meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2);
- (3) being of such construction that the accuracy is affected by variations in level, be provided with a suitable means of levelling and a suitably affixed spirit level and have the words "Instrument incorrect if not truly level", clearly and indelibly marked in proximity to such level or in other position approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (4) be provided with adequate means to prevent the passage of air or vapour through the meter;
- (5) be correct —
 - (a) whether the test is continuous or intermittent;
 - (b) irrespective of the time elapsing between operations thereof.

Provided that in any test made more than one hour after an instrument's previous use any error due solely to the non-use of the instrument shall not exceed 5 fluid ounces and on retail flow meters the error shall not exceed 2½ ounces;

- (6) be provided with suitable means for the sealing of any adjusting mechanism;
- (7) have any counters, graduations, dials or charts of such size and style and so positioned that they are clearly

visible to and readable by the customer, such graduations being so arranged that the major ones are more prominent and are clearly distinguishable from the minor ones;

- (8) be level when in normal operating position;
- (9) be firmly set on a solid foundation of a size and shape approved by the Chief Inspector and the instrument as a whole shall be stable and rigid.

Provided that a meter fitted to a vehicle shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph if it is affixed thereto in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector;

- (10) be so designed and constructed that the quantity of liquid delivered shall be clearly and definitely indicated;
- (11) if fitted with a computing mechanism which indicates the total price of the quantity delivered, for one of a series of unit prices, also be equipped with a unit price mechanism by means of which the unit price at which the total price is being computed at any time shall be displayed on each face of the device;
- (12) have all pointers and indicators of such size and shape and be so positioned that a correct and accurate reading is given;
- (13) be so designed that the discharge will act quickly and without a prolonged dribble;
- (14) have the fittings and delivery hose of a type designed to give free and ready flow to all liquids from time to time delivered therefrom;
- (15) be so installed that the rate of flow through the meter shall not exceed the rated capacity specified by the manufacturer of the meter; if necessary to accomplish this result, effective automatic means for flow regulation shall be installed;
- (16) be equipped with an automatic discharge control valve at the extremity of the nose when the point of delivery of

the liquid therefrom is of even or greater elevation than the meter itself. Provided that a flow meter used in accordance with this paragraph shall only be operated with the hose full at all times;

- (17) be correct within the tolerances specified in Table V.

[Regulation 113B inserted in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329-30; amended in Gazette 12 Oct 1951 p. 2712; 23 May 1960 p. 1402; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113C. Restrictions on wholesale flow meters

A wholesale flow meter shall not —

- (1) have the smallest unit of indicated delivery exceeding one gallon. Provided that this shall not apply to meters designed to deliver one fixed quantity only;
- (2) show any leakage or seepage at any joint, valve, hose connection or elsewhere;
- (3) be fitted with a hose which shows excessive absorption or with a hose of such construction or so fixed as to cause a prolonged dribble;
- (4) when stamped for the measuring of a particular kind of liquid, be used to measure any other kind of liquid unless it be first tested with the kind of liquid thereafter to be measured. Provided that the fees applicable to verification shall be chargeable in respect of each such test. Provided also that a meter shall be clearly marked with the class of liquid for which its use is stamped;
- (5) be used to measure any quantity of liquid less than 25 gallons at one time unless the Chief Inspector authorises a lesser measurement, and this limitation shall not apply to deliveries to aircraft;
- (6) be equipped with a discharge valve at the extremity of the hose or elsewhere in the hose line unless the instrument is so designed and constructed that it must be

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operated with the hose full of liquid at all times.
Provided that —

- (a) on pressure operated instruments an effective anti-drain valve must be incorporated in the discharge valve or installed immediately adjacent thereto, to prevent drainage of the hose;
- (b) on gravity operated instruments no other valve or device shall be incorporated in the hose line or elsewhere that would permit drainage of the hose, unless a sight glass or other device is fitted which will immediately disclose whether or not the hose is full of liquid.

[Regulation 113C inserted in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329; amended in Gazette 12 Oct 1951 p. 2712; 23 May 1960 p. 1403; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113D. Restrictions on use of drum filling meters

The Chief Inspector may limit to drum filling and similar purposes a meter which by its construction and design is suitable for such purposes, but not suitable for general use. Such meters shall be correct within the tolerances in error specified in Table V for “Flow meters”.

[Regulation 113D inserted in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329; amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1403; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113DD. Calibrated tanks

- (1) In this regulation “**calibrated tank**” means any composite tank, road tank wagon, rail tanker, barge or like device used, or intended to be used to sell and deliver petroleum liquid products in bulk quantities to re-sellers and others and includes any dipstick used in connection therewith.
- (2) Where any calibrated tank that is in existence and in use, at the commencement of this regulation, has been certified by, and for

the purposes of, the Customs Department of the Commonwealth, that calibrated tank is exempt from the provisions of this regulation, for a period of 12 months after its commencement.

- (3) A calibrated tank is deemed to be a measuring instrument used for trade.
- (4) A calibrated tank may be subdivided into 2 or more compartments.
- (5) Every calibrated tank shall —
 - (a) be legibly, prominently and indelibly marked with a serial number for identification;
 - (b) be of such strength and construction as not to be liable to become distorted during transport or use;
 - (c) be complete with all internal and external fittings before being verified;
 - (d) stand on a level base and, if fitted with pneumatic tyres, have the tyres inflated to correct pressure;
 - (e) if having more than one compartment, have each compartment legibly, prominently and indelibly numbered consecutively, from front to rear, on the body of the compartment adjacent to the dip hatch;
 - (f) have a dip tube of a diameter of not more than 3 inches or such other diameter as may be approved by the Chief Inspector, fully vented and so positioned as to be approximately in the vertical axis of the tank and centrally positioned with respect to the tank walls;
 - (g) have no obstruction therein likely to foul the dipstick when in use;
 - (h) except in the case of a tank which is calibrated and verified by the discharge of liquid therefrom, have an inspection opening of sufficient size to enable the convenient inspection of the inside of the tank;
 - (i) except in the case of a tank so constructed that the base of the tank itself forms a satisfactory dip plate, be fitted

with a dip plate, below the dip tube, parallel with the horizontal axis of the tank, and of such size as to prevent the dipstick going past the dip plate;

- (j) be provided with such effective venting means as to prevent the formation of air pockets in a compartment, by permitting the escape of air from all parts of a compartment designed to be filled with liquid, and such as to permit the influx of air to a compartment, during discharge therefrom;
- (k) have any dome flange extending into a compartment provided with such sufficient perforations or openings flush with the compartment shell as to prevent any trapping of air;
- (l) have any baffle plates in a compartment so cut away at the top and bottom and elsewhere as may be necessary to facilitate loading and unloading;
- (m) be so constructed that, when standing on a level surface, it permits of complete delivery, from any compartment, through its delivery valve, whether other compartments are full or empty;
- (n) have any delivery line set at an angle of not less than 3 degrees below the horizontal;
- (o) where the pipe lines are included in the calibration, be calibrated with all internal valves open; and, where the pipe lines are not included in the calibration, be calibrated with all internal valves closed;
- (p) be legibly, prominently and indelibly marked with a statement indicating whether or not the pipe lines are included in the calibration;
- (q) where so constructed that a quantity of liquid remains in the sump after complete delivery, be calibrated so as to exclude that quantity from readings on the chart and dipstick;

- (r) where containing more than one compartment, have each separate compartment and dipstick to be used therewith, clearly and unmistakably identified one with the other;
 - (s) where its two or more compartments discharge through a common manifold or other single outlet, be provided with such effective and automatic means as to prevent liquid from one compartment by-passing the outlet, on discharge, into another compartment; or otherwise such as to ensure that all compartments are discharged simultaneously;
 - (t) on verification, be correct at every capacity corresponding with the graduations marked on the dipstick provided for use therewith; and
 - (u) be provided with suitable means to enable an inspector readily to stamp it with a mark of verification.
- (6) A calibrated tank shall not be used for trade unless verified and stamped with a mark of verification but once so verified and stamped, a calibrated tank may be used for trade, until such time as the Chief Inspector, by notice, requires it to be reverified.
- (7) The errors permissible on verification of calibrated tanks shall be those prescribed for wholesale flow meters by Table 5 of Part XI.
- (8) Every dipstick shall —
- (a) be made of brass or other suitable metal approved by the Chief Inspector, the graduated side of which shall be so treated so as to give a clear reading on being dipped;
 - (b) where so constructed as to be removed from the dip tube when not in use, be heavily scribed around at the level of the top of the dip tube, as an aid to dipping;
 - (c) have all gallonage marks and figures clearly and permanently stamped or engraved thereon;

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- (d) be graduated in one gallon quantities for the first 10 gallons and be denominated at the 10 gallon graduation and at every like graduation thereafter; but the Chief Inspector may permit variations of those graduations, if, in his opinion, those variations are not such as are liable to facilitate fraud;
 - (e) be graduated for use with one compartment only;
 - (f) be provided with suitable means to enable an inspector readily to stamp upon it a mark of verification;
 - (g) be provided with a centre punch mark or other suitable indication, on one of its ungraduated sides, within 6 inches of the bottom; and have the distance between that mark and the bottom of the dipstick legibly stamped or engraved thereon; and
 - (h) be legibly stamped or engraved with the serial number corresponding with the serial number of the calibrated tank or compartment with which it is to be used.
- (9) A dipstick shall not —
- (a) be used for trade unless verified and stamped, or
 - (b) be used to determine the quantity of liquid in any tank or compartment other than the tank or compartment with which it was calibrated.
- (10) The fee for the verification of a calibrated tank is as prescribed by Table XIII A for such instruments.

[Regulation 113DD inserted in Gazette 9 Jan 1962 p. 89-91; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113E. Retail flow meters

Every retail flow meter shall —

- (1) be firmly set on a solid foundation such as a cement block of a size and shape approved by the Chief Inspector, and shall be bolted, or otherwise secured thereto, in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector,

- and the instrument as a whole shall be stable and sufficiently rigid to satisfy the Chief Inspector;
- (2) be installed plumb and level;
 - (3) be equipped with a device which shall automatically indicate whether or not the system is properly filled with liquid before delivery is begun;
 - (4) be so designed and constructed that the initial zero condition and the quantity of liquid delivered up to the maximum capacity of the indicating elements of the device, shall be clearly and definitely indicated by automatic means;
 - (5) be so designed and constructed that it can readily be operated to deliver each quantity for which a graduation or other indicating means is provided, within the tolerance on such amount hereinafter provided;
 - (6) be so designed and constructed that the indicating elements used to indicate the quantity of liquid delivered and the total price thereof or the quantity of the liquid delivered when any portion of the cycle or stroke has been completed shall be returnable readily to a definite and clear zero indication before the next delivery is begun;
 - (7) be equipped with a hose hook switch control so designed and constructed that the replacement of the hose nozzle on such hook automatically shuts off the motor: Provided, that this clause shall not preclude the use of any other motor switch control if in the opinion of the Chief Inspector such switch shall not facilitate fraud;
 - (8) be equipped with an interlocking device so designed and constructed that, when the power unit has been shut off, it shall automatically prevent the operation of the instrument until the indicating elements have been zeroized;
 - (9) be so designed that the indicating elements may be advanced only by the mechanical operation of the device

itself. Provided that this paragraph shall not preclude the use of any zeroizing device which conflicts therewith, if, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector such zeroizing device shall not facilitate fraud;

- (10) when equipped with money-value computing charts, be made in accordance with one of the following principles —
- (a) if the device is so designed and constructed that it purports to compute for one or for a series of unit prices the total price for every delivery within the range of the device, then the device shall be equipped with a value pointer or indicator and value graduation marks and the figures; and in any position which the indicator or pointer and the value graduation marks and figures may assume, the price of the amount delivered shall be clearly, definitely, and correctly indicated. The value graduations shall not exceed one penny when the chart is in sterling currency, or one cent when the chart is in decimal currency;
 - (b) if the device is so designed and constructed that it purports automatically to compute only for deliveries corresponding to a definite series of quantity graduations, then one of the following alternatives shall be complied with —
 - (i) there shall be a value computation for each quantity graduation throughout the range of the device; or
 - (ii) no value indication may be exposed to view except at such time that the device registers a quantity indication for which a correct value indication is provided; or
 - (iii) each value graduation or each column or row of such graduations shall be

clearly and conspicuously marked with the quantity graduation to which the value corresponds and the device shall be marked with the character and limitations of the computations made. All money values corresponding to definite quantity graduations shall be mathematically correct;

- (c) the tolerance in excess or in deficiency of the money value corresponding to a definite quantity of liquid shall be one half of a penny unit for sterling currency, or one half of a cent unit for decimal currency;
- (11) be of such design and construction that, in use for trade it does not facilitate the perpetration of fraud;
- (12) be so designed and constructed that the quantity indications or the price computing and quantity indications are clearly and accurately readable from any position within a field of 120 degrees, defined by 2 vertical planes each passing through the centre of the face of the instrument at an angle of 30 degrees;
- (13) be operated in accordance with the method which is obviously indicated by its construction or which is indicated by the manufacturer through the medium of instructions contained on the device itself;
- (14) have its lowest indicating element at least 3 feet above the normal level upon which the receiving vehicle or vessel stands;
- (15) comply with the following regulations —
 - Regulation 3 or Part I;
 - Regulation 113B(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15); and
 - Regulation 113C(2), (3), (4) and (6)(a).

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- (16) be correct within the tolerances for error specified in Table V for retail flow meters.

[Regulation 113E inserted in Gazette 12 Oct 1951 p. 2712-3; amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1403; 6 Jan 1966 p. 22; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113F. Restrictions on retail flow meters

A retail flow meter shall not —

- (1) be used to make a delivery to a purchaser unless its indicating elements have been returned to the zero position before such delivery;
- (2) have any delivery hose of a length exceeding 12 feet including the nozzle;
- (3) have its highest indicating element more than 6 feet above the normal level upon which the receiving vehicle or vessel stands;
- (4) have its smallest unit of indicated delivery exceeding 1/20th gallon:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply —

- (a) to an instrument of the price-computing type when the computing mechanism of such instrument is performing its function of accurately indicating the price of each delivery;
- (b) to an instrument of the preset type if in the opinion of the Chief Inspector such provision is unnecessary.

[Regulation 113F inserted in Gazette 12 Oct 1951 p. 2713; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

113G. Calibrating measures and instruments

- (1) Every calibrating measure or instrument —
 - (a) shall have any indicating hook or other similar device identified with the body of the measure by a number or

other sufficient indelible mark, and where the actual capacity of the measure is determined by the point of a hook or other similar device, the distance between the tip of such point and some permanent mark or the like on the hook assembly thereof shall be plainly and indelibly marked on the body of such measure in a prominent position and in close proximity to the stamping plug;

- (b) where similar in construction to a measure of capacity, drum filling measuring machine, or flow meter, shall comply with the appropriate requirements thereof;
 - (c) shall have any adjusting device provided with suitable means for adequately sealing such adjustment;
 - (d) shall be so constructed that the overflow, if any, and the discharge will act quickly and without a prolonged dribble;
 - (e) shall have the fittings and delivery hose of a pattern designed to give free and ready flow to all water from time to time delivered therefrom;
 - (f) when provided with a tap or outlet valve shall be completely emptied by that tap or outlet valve without tilting; and
 - (g) where necessary, shall be provided with suitable means for levelling the measure, such as adjustable levelling legs or the like; in such instances the measure shall be provided with adequate spirit levels or other means for determining when the measure is in level; and also be plainly and clearly and indelibly marked "Instrument incorrect if not truly level" in some prominent position in close proximity to spirit levels or other means for determining when the measure is level.
- (2) A calibrating measure or instrument —
- (a) shall not show any leakage, or seepage at any joint, valve, hose connection, or elsewhere; and

- (b) shall be correct within the tolerances prescribed for “measures of capacity” in Table II, or as the case requires, for “Official Measuring Instruments” in regulation 39A of Part IV.

[Regulation 113G inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1403.]

Fabric measuring instruments

114. Fabric measuring instruments

On 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 so that the indications may be conveniently read;
- (c) the figures denoting value, if any, shall be in alignment with those for unit, price and length;
- (d) the length corresponding to the interval between successive graduations shall not exceed 1/8th of one yard;
- (e) the clear interval between one-eighth of one yard graduations shall not be less than 11/16th of one inch;
- (f) if inch graduations are used, the clear interval between successive graduations shall not be less than 1/8th of one inch;
- (g) the clear interval between successive value graduations, if any, shall not be less than 1/5th 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 on which it is used, and in no case shall it exceed 15,000ths of one inch; and

- (j) the distance between any pointer or indicator and its scale or chart shall not exceed 600ths of one inch;
- (k) the maker's named, serial number and pattern number shall be clearly stamped thereon.

[Regulation 114 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1404.]

114A. Design and construction of fabric measuring machines

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 and distinct zero reading before the next measuring operation is begun;
 - (iii) if equipped with rollers such rollers shall be parallel when in position for measuring;
 - (iv) when reset, such rollers are free and the chart or charts are at zero;
- and
- (b) accurate in its length indications and value indications whether the indications are being increased or decreased.

[Regulation 114A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1404.]

114B. Limitations to be indicated

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.

[Regulation 114B inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1404.]

114C. Adjusting devices

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

[Regulation 114C inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1405.]

114D. Tolerance

- (1) Every fabric measuring instrument shall be correct within the tolerance in error specified in Table XI.
- (2) A test shall be made only by, with, or by the use of official testing tapes or other testing means approved by the Chief Inspector and in any case the testing medium shall be certified as correct by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 114D inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1405; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

Leather measuring instruments

115. Leather measuring instruments

- (1) In a 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 any other manner approved by the Chief Inspector.
- (2) A leather measuring instrument shall be tested for accuracy by means of official templets, which shall be chosen with due regard to size and thickness of the skins which the instrument is being or is to be used to measure and when templets are used in combination those templets shall all be of the same thickness.
- (3) Every official templet shall be of pattern approved by the Chief Inspector and its area shall be certified by the Chief Inspector.

- (4) Every leather measuring instrument in use for trade shall be verified at least once in every 12 months.

[Regulation 115 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1405; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

115A. Tolerance

The tolerances on leather measuring instruments on verification shall be as specified in Table XII.

[Regulation 115A inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1405.]

Chondrometers

116. Chondrometer

A chondrometer shall —

- (1) be constructed on either the counter steelyard or equal arm beam principle;
- (2) have a vibrating action;
- (3) when of the counter steelyard type be provided with a suitable steelyard guide or carrier;
- (4) have the filler, striker, and measuring chamber of a type similar to the official chondrometer deposited in the office of the Chief Inspector, or of a type approved by the Chief Inspector, and have all parts fitted and finished equal to such example;
- (5) have a measuring cylinder of a capacity of 1 pint or more, and have such capacity marked thereon;
- (6) be distinctly sensitive to the addition or subtraction of a weight equivalent to the registration of 2 oz. on the steelyard.

[Regulation 116 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

117. Steelyards of chondrometers

The steelyard of a chondrometer shall —

- (1) be graduated by quarter-pound subdivisions to a maximum indication of not less than 70 lb. per bushel;
- (2) have such graduations commencing either from zero or 32 lb.;
- (3) have not more than 20 graduations per inch.

118. Graduations on chondrometers

When the graduations on the steelyard of a chondrometer commence other than from zero, a brass weight which will balance the instrument at the first graduation shall be provided and suitable fitted in the chondrometer box. Such balance weight shall be marked with its actual weight and the weight which it balances on the steelyard of the chondrometer in the following manner, for example —

Balance weight, 8 oz. = 32 lb.

119. Tolerance

The permissible variation from accuracy of indication by a chondrometer shall not exceed 2 oz. per bushel, and for the purpose of verification such accuracy shall be determined on the mean average of not less than 10 weighings against the mean average of 10 weighings by the official chondrometer.

120. Chondrometers to be cased

A chondrometer shall be provided with a case of approved design, and shall be so fitted and secured therein as to preclude as far as practicable wear or injury during conveyance.

Submission of weights, measures, and instruments for verification

121. Application for verification

Any person presenting a weight, measure, or instrument for verification shall, if required, state the full name and address of the owner thereof and the trade or purpose for which such weight, measure, or instrument is used or to be used.

122. Verification in metropolitan office

Weighing and measuring appliances specified hereunder shall, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector, be verified at the metropolitan office only —

Weights.

Decimal grain weights.
Troy weights.
Apothecaries' weights.
Metric carat weights.

Measures.

Any measure of glass or enamelled metal.

Instruments.

Chondrometers.
Fabric measuring machines.
Leather measuring machines.

*[Regulation 122 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

123. Verification of weighbridges and fixed instruments

Weighbridges and other fixed weighing instruments and fixed measuring instruments and portable weighing instruments of a capacity of 2,000 lb. or more shall, on application by the owner, user or agent, subject to compliance with regulation 125, and the payment of the mileage fee prescribed by regulation 124, if required, be verified at the premises where used.

124. Verification of other weights, measures and instruments

Weights, measures, and instruments other than those specified in regulation 123 shall, unless otherwise arranged by the inspector, be presented for verification purposes at the Inspector's office.

Provided —

- (a) portable weighing or measuring instruments may, on the application of manufacturer, seller, or scale repairer, or the user, be verified at the premises of such person, subject to the following conditions —
 - (1) such premises shall be suitable for the purpose of verification;
 - (2) regulation 125 of Part IV shall be complied with;
 - (3) the mileage fee shall be as prescribed by Table XIII B;
- (b) fixed measures of length may, on application by the user, be verified on the premises of such person on payment of the mileage fee prescribed in paragraph (a)(3) of this proviso.

Provided also that the mileage fee may be remitted by the Chief Inspector in his discretion when the means of conveyance are provided by and at the cost of the manufacturer, seller, repairer, owner, or user, as the case may be.

[Regulation 124 amended in Gazette 14 Oct 1927 p. 2349; 4 Mar 1949 p. 416; 9 Apr 1957 p. 1074; 23 May 1960 p. 1405; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

125. Obligations of applicant

A person applying for the verification on his premises of any weighing or measuring instrument shall —

- (a) when required by the Inspector convey to such premises from the Inspector's office or such other place as indicated by such Inspector not being a greater distance

than such office such test weights or measures as the Inspector deems necessary;

- (b) provide sufficient labour for the proper and expeditious handling of such weights or measures or any deadweight during verification;
- (c) if sufficient weights are not available provide such deadweight as the Inspector deems necessary:

Provided that in lieu of conveying test weights or measures as described in clause (a) such person may provide and keep at his premises correct stamped test weights or measures which may, subject to the following conditions, be used by an Inspector for verification —

Such weights or measures shall —

- (1) be kept in a locked box of which an Inspector shall hold the key;
- (2) be used exclusively by an Inspector;
- (3) be reverified and stamped as the Chief Inspector directs.

*[Regulation 125 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

126. Further obligations of applicant

When an Inspector's weights or measures are conveyed as described in regulation 125(a), the person on whose application such weights or measures are supplied shall —

- (a) take due care of such weights or measures, and not permit them to become rusted or otherwise injured, or lost;
- (b) if such weights or measures are damaged or lost be liable for the cost of cleaning, adjusting, or replacing as may be necessary;
- (c) return such weights or measures without delay;
- (d) be liable to pay a charge not exceeding \$2 for each day the return of such weights or measures is unduly delayed.

[Regulation 126 amended by Act No. 113 of 1965 s. 8.]

Exemption from stamping

127. Exemption from stamping

The following weights, measures and instruments shall be exempt from stamping —

Apothecaries' weights.	}	Flat shape below one grain.
Decimal grain weights.		Wire shape.
Troy weights.		.2 carat and under.
Metric carat weights.		

Any other weight, measure or instrument so small or frail that the stamping thereon of a mark of verification is impracticable.

More frequent reverification of instruments

Weighbridges

128. Weighbridges

Weighbridges shall be reverified and stamped once in each 12 months.

Calibrating measures

128A. Calibrating measures

Calibrating measures or instruments and wholesale flow meters shall be verified and stamped once in each 12 months.

[Regulation 128A inserted in Gazette 19 Sep 1930 p. 2157; amended in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329; 23 May 1960 p. 1405.]

Pit-bank weighing instruments

129. Pit-bank weighing instruments

Each weighing instrument used in a coal mine for determining the wages payable to any person shall be reverified and stamped once at least in each 6 months.

130. Notification to coal mine owners

The Chief Inspector, or an Inspector authorised by the Chief Inspector, shall give 7 days' notice to the owner, manager, secretary, or other person in charge of a coal mine where such weighing instrument is used, of the date such instrument shall be submitted for verification.

*[Regulation 130 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

131. Obligation of owner etc. of coal mine

The owner, manager, secretary, or other person in charge of a coal mine where a pit bank weighing instrument is used, shall —

- (a) provide stamped 56 lb. test weights to an amount equal to the greatest weight of coal contained in any skip or other receptacle in which coal is weighed for determining the wages payable to any person;
- (b) keep such test weights in a convenient position adjacent to the weighing instrument;
- (c) produce such test weights for use of the Inspector, and have them reverified and stamped as directed by the Chief Inspector;
- (d) provide sufficient labour for the expeditious handling of such weights in any test of such weighing instrument carried out by an Inspector.

*[Regulation 131 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

[132-135. Repealed in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1405.]

Part V

Use, etc., of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments

1. Use of weights etc. other than for intended purpose

No person shall use for trade —

- (a) any liquid measure for measuring any article other than a liquid;
- (b) any dry measure for measuring a liquid;
- (c) any beam-scale by suspension in the hand;
- (d) any spring balance marked “For use by itinerant vendors only” or “hawker’s scale only” other than for the purpose indicated by such marking or on and after 1 January 1960 any spring scale of a maximum capacity of 30 lb. or less which is not equipped with a thermostatic control or other device to control variations caused in the weighing indications by temperature changes, for the weighing of any article or commodity except agricultural products (including wheat, maize, oats, potatoes), fruit, and vegetables;
- (e) any platform weighing machine or steelyard marked “Coal” or “Coal only” other than for the weighing of coal or firewood;
- (f) on any weighing instrument proportional weights other than those which were verified for use with such instrument at last verification;
- (g) any hydraulic crane weighing machine in which to get a correct weight indication it is necessary to twist the load hook, unless a prominent notice to such effect is permanently affixed to such machine;
- (h) in any portion of a retail premises open to or in view of a purchaser, a self-indicating counter machine having a sliding or tare weight, unless of a type approved by the Chief Inspector;

- (i) any weighing instrument for weighing quantities greater than the capacity of such instrument;
- (j) a weighing instrument with a tare-weight poise so placed that to determine the correct net weight of any article weighed thereon it is necessary to add to, or subtract from, the net weight indicated by such instrument;
- (k) or have in his possession for such use —
 - (1) any weight, measure, or instrument the stamp upon which has been obliterated by an Inspector in accordance with regulation 1 of Part III;
 - (2) any instrument specified in regulations 128 or 129 of Part IV, which is not stamped as required by such regulations;
 - (3) any weighing instrument the zero adjusting mechanism of which is provided with a set screw or other locking device, and such adjusting mechanism is not securely locked in such a manner that it cannot be manipulated by the hand;
 - (4) with any farm milk tank, dipstick, or surface gauge rod, other than that which at the last verification was verified for use therewith.

*[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1405;
9 Sep 1968 p. 2744.]*

2. Measuring liquid for sale

A person using a measuring instrument for the purpose of measuring liquid for sale shall —

- (a) if such instrument is so constructed that measurement is determined by an overflow, fill the measuring chamber of such instrument until the graduation strip or line representing the quantity ordered by, or measured for a purchaser is submerged by at least $\frac{1}{4}$ in;

- (b) if such instrument is so constructed that measurement is determined by the breaking of the liquid at a graduation line or strip and not governed by an overflow, fill the measuring chamber of such instrument until the liquid breaks at the line or strip representing the quantity to be measured;
- (c) in discharging liquid therefrom to a purchaser, completely drain the measuring chamber and hose, if any, into the purchaser's receptacle;
- (d) cause such instrument to be suitably illuminated during any operation of measuring between sunset and sunrise, or at any other time when artificial light is necessary for the proper observation of the operation of measuring.

3. Limitations on use of weights, measures and instruments

No person shall —

- (a) subdivide any stamped measure unless he first defaces such stamp;
- (b) use for trade any measure which has been subdivided and has not been restamped;
- (c) weigh for trade diamonds or other precious stones on any weighing instrument other than a Class A beam-scale;
- (d) weigh for trade gold, silver, or other precious metal, or articles made thereof, on any weighing instrument other than a Class A or Class B beam-scale;
- (e) sell by measure of capacity any of the undermentioned goods —
 - Beans in the pod,
 - Peas in the pod,
 - Prawns;
- (e1) use the measuring chamber of a petrol measuring instrument for the storage of petrol prior to, or in anticipation of sale, or permit petrol to remain in such

- chamber longer than is necessary for the measuring and discharge of such petrol;
- (e2) in any hide store or salt store use for trade any weighing machine having an iron steelyard or iron proportional weights unless such steelyard or weights are galvanised or nickelled or otherwise suitably protected against rust;
 - (f) when a certificate issued under regulation 5 of Part IV limits the trades or purposes in which a weight, measure, or instrument of a specified type may be used, use a weight, measure, or instrument of such type for a trade or purpose other than as specified in such certificate;
 - (g) make, exhibit, publish, or distribute any print or document which purports to be a copy of any certificate issued under the Act or regulations unless such copy is identical in every respect with the original;
 - (h) use for purposes other than trade an unstamped weighing or measuring instrument on trade premises, where other stamped weighing or measuring instruments are used for trade purposes, unless such instrument is clearly and indelibly marked "Not for trade use".

[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1406.]

4. Spillage to be prevented when delivering liquid

No person shall deliver, other than at the premises of the seller, or carry for delivery, any milk or other liquid in a measure not provided with a lip or retaining edge, or some other means to prevent spilling.

5. Instruments to be identified if 2 or more on same premises

The owner, or person in possession, on the same premises, of more than one instrument, shall —

- (a) if such instruments are of the same capacity or similar general type, have marked thereon for identification a clear and legible distinguishing number;

- (b) if such instruments have loose proportional weights, have such weights marked in such a manner that they may be readily identified with the instruments to which they belong.

6. Change of ownership of weighing machine or instrument

Whenever the owner of a weighing machine or measuring instrument parts with his ownership to a new owner, he shall within 30 days thereof notify the Chief Inspector in writing of such change of ownership, and of the name and address of the new owner.

[Regulation 6 inserted in Gazette 22 Feb 1929 p. 608.]

7. Notification of sale by manufacturer or trader

Every manufacturer and trader shall notify the Chief Inspector in writing of the sale by him of new or second-hand weighing or measuring instruments within 30 days thereof, and such notice shall state the name and address of the purchaser.

[Regulation 7 inserted in Gazette 22 Feb 1929 p. 608.]

[Parts VI, VII and VIII repealed in Gazette 24 Jul 1970 p. 2206.]

Part IX

Sale of coal and firewood

1. Interpretation

In the following regulations under this Part —

- (a) **“Coal”** shall not include coke.
- (b) **“Firewood”** means any firewood in billets or in lengths not exceeding 8 feet.
- (c) **“Vehicle”** shall not include any truck used on any railway or tramway, or any vehicle provided by the purchaser of any coal, coke, or firewood carried thereon and driven by such purchaser or other person on his behalf.

[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1406.]

2. Application of Part IX

Regulations under this Part shall apply only in those municipal districts, townsites, or other places which are situated within the area having a radius of 20 miles from the General Post Office, Perth.

[Regulation 2 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1406-7.]

3. Retail seller to provide weighing instrument

Each retail seller shall provide on his premises a correct stamped weighing instrument suitable for weighing coal, coke, or firewood.

[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 3 Nov 1950 p. 2462.]

4. Hawking of coal or firewood

Coal or firewood hawked shall be in sacks each containing 1 cwt., 56, 28, or 14 lb.

5. Hawking of coke

Coke hawked shall be in sacks.

6. Sacks to be marked with net weight

Each sack containing coal, coke, or firewood hawked shall have affixed thereon in a prominent and suitable position a metal label on which there shall be clearly and legibly marked in figures and letters not less than half inch in height and of proportionate breadth the correct net weight of coal, coke, or firewood in such sack.

7. Coal delivered by vehicle

Coal carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser shall be in sacks each containing 1 cwt.

Provided that —

- (a) no liability shall be incurred when the total weight in hundredweights of coal for delivery to each purchaser is equivalent to the number of sacks in which such coal is carried. The exemption provided in this paragraph shall not apply when the sacks containing such coal are labelled as provided in regulation 9;
- (b) when the quantity carried for any purchaser is less than 1 cwt. it shall be in a sack containing either 56, 28, or 14 lb.;
- (c) when all coal on any vehicle is for delivery to one purchaser and the quantity is 5 cwt. or over it may be carried in bulk.

8. Coke delivered by vehicle

Coke carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser shall be in sacks:

Provided that when all coke on any vehicle is for delivery to one purchaser and the quantity is 5 cwt. or over it may be carried in bulk.

9. Labelling of sacks

Where sacks are labelled, the labelling shall be in accordance with the following: Each sack shall have securely fixed thereon in a prominent and suitable position a metal label on which there shall be clearly and legibly marked in figures and letters not less than half inch in height and of proportionate breadth the net weight of coal, coke, or firewood in each sack.

10. Delivery note for coal etc. in sacks

When coal, coke, or firewood is carried in sacks on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser the seller shall provide a correctly completed ticket in the form of Schedule A to this Part, and the driver shall carry and produce such ticket on demand by an Inspector, and deliver same to the purchaser or his representative before any of such coal, coke, or firewood is removed from such sacks:

Provided that when all coal, coke, or firewood on such vehicle is for delivery to one purchaser a ticket in the form of Schedule B to this Part may be substituted for a ticket in the form of Schedule A:

Provided further that this regulation shall not apply if each sack bears a label as prescribed by regulation 9.

11. Sacks to be allocated to purchasers

When coal, coke, or firewood is carried on any vehicle in sacks for delivery to more than one purchaser, the driver of such vehicle shall, on demand by an Inspector, indicate the particular sack or sacks for delivery to each such purchaser.

12. Delivery note for bulk coal or coke

When coal or coke is carried in bulk on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser the seller shall provide a correctly completed ticket in the form of Schedule B to this Part, and the driver shall carry and produce such ticket on demand by an Inspector, and

deliver same to the purchaser or his representative before any of such coal or coke is unloaded.

13. Delivery note for bulk firewood

When firewood is carried in bulk on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser the seller shall provide a correctly completed ticket in the form of Schedule A to this Part, and the driver shall carry and produce such ticket on demand by an Inspector, and deliver same to the purchaser or his representative before any of such firewood is unloaded:

Provided that when all the firewood carried is for delivery to one purchaser a ticket in the form of Schedule B to this Part may be substituted for a ticket in the form of Schedule A.

14. Bulk coal or coke for different purchasers to be carried on separate vehicles

Coal or coke in bulk for delivery to different purchasers shall not at the same time be carried on any vehicle.

15. Inspector may require coal or coke to be bagged

When coal or coke in bulk in quantities of less than 1 ton is carried on any vehicle for delivery to a purchaser the driver shall, on demand by an Inspector, bag such coal or coke for the purpose of weighing by such Inspector.

16. Bulk firewood for different purchasers to be kept separate

When firewood in bulk is at the same time carried on any vehicle for delivery to different purchasers, the firewood for each such purchaser shall be definitely separated by boards or other suitable method, and on demand by an Inspector the driver of the vehicle shall indicate the firewood for delivery to each such purchaser.

17. Powers of inspectors

The driver of a vehicle on which coal, coke, or firewood is being hawked or carried for delivery to a purchaser or from which coal, coke, or firewood has recently been sold or delivered shall, on demand, by an Inspector —

- (a) drive such vehicle for the purpose of weighing a distance not exceeding 5 miles to any street, premises or place selected by such Inspector; and
- (b) permit such Inspector to weigh such vehicle and any or all of such coal, coke, or firewood thereon; and
- (c) render prompt and efficient assistance in such weighing and any loading or unloading necessary therefor and consequent thereon.

[Regulation 17 amended in Gazette 3 Nov 1950 p. 2462; 23 May 1960 p. 1407.]

18. Sale of underweight sacks an offence

When the weight of any coal, coke, or firewood hawked or carried for delivery to a purchaser is not in accordance with the labels on the sacks containing such coal, coke, or firewood, or with the weight stated on a weight ticket relating thereto, the seller shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations, provided that if the seller proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he supplied the driver with the specified weight, the driver and not the sellers shall be guilty of such breach.

19. Application of the Part to delivery by rail

This Part shall not apply when coal, coke, or firewood is being delivered in bulk from a railway truck direct to a purchaser if —

- (a) the seller has agreed with the purchaser to determine the weight of such coal, coke, or firewood on a weighing instrument provided by such purchaser.

[Regulation 19 amended in Gazette 3 Nov 1950 p. 2462.]

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SCHEDULE A

Seller —

[Name]
[Address]

Purchaser —

[Name]
[Address]

Please receive herewith tons cwt. qrs. lb. net weight
[description of coal, coke, or firewood] in [No. of sacks] [bulk].

SCHEDULE B

Seller —

[Name]
[Address]

Purchaser —

[Name]
[Address]

Please receive [description of coal, coke, or firewood], as shown
hereunder, in [No. of sacks] [bulk].

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Gross weight				
Tare weight				_____
Net weight				

Part X

Registration of public weighbridges and licensing of weighmen

1. Public weighbridges to be registered

The owner or lessee of a public weighbridge shall register such instrument at the office of the Chief Inspector.

*[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

2. Certificate of registration

The Chief Inspector shall, on application in the form of Schedule C and on payment of the fee prescribed in Table XIIB for Registered Public Weighbridges by owner or lessee, subject to the requirements of the regulations, issue a certificate of registration as a public weighbridge for any weighbridge which, in his opinion, is suitable in all respects for public weighing.

*[Regulation 2 amended in Gazette 9 Apr 1957 p. 1074;
23 May 1960 p. 1407; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984
p. 2829.]*

3. Change of ownership of weighbridge

If the person in whose name a certificate of registration for a public weighbridge is issued sells or disposes of, or ceases to be the owner or lessee of such instrument, such certificate shall be void, and such person shall within 7 days thereafter give written notice to the Chief Inspector of such sale or disposal or termination of lease, as the case may be.

*[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

4. Requirements for registration

A Certificate of Registration as a public weighbridge shall not be issued unless such weighbridge —

- (a) is of a type and strength suitable for public weighing, and is suitably situated;
- (b) is so arranged and constructed that the whole of the platform may be seen by the weighman when weighing.

5. Cancellation of registration

The Chief Inspector may cancel the registration of a public weighbridge which —

- (a) in his opinion is unfit for public use;
- (b) is not in accordance with the regulations;
- (c) has not been verified and stamped as prescribed by regulation 128 of Part IV.

[Regulation 5 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744.]

6. Closure of weighbridge to public

The owner or lessee of a public weighbridge shall, on notification by the Chief Inspector that registration of such instrument has been cancelled, forthwith close such instrument to public use.

[Regulation 6 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

7. Obligation of owner or lessee

The owner or lessee of a public weighbridge shall —

- (a) provide and maintain in a prominent position in view of the public a sign with the words “Registered Public Weighbridge, No. _____”, showing the number of the Certificate of Registration issued for such instrument in letters not less than 4 inches in height and

of proportionate breadth, and in clear contrast with their background;

- (b) have the Certificate of Registration and the Certificate of Verification and stamping suitably and securely framed and covered by glass and prominently exhibited in the weighman's office;
- (b1) provide a tare weight book in the form of Schedule B to this Part;
- (c) provide weight tickets in the form of Schedule A to this Part;

(Such tickets shall be printed and bound in books and numbered consecutively, and there shall be at least one duplicate of each number. The first ticket of such number shall have the word "original" and the copies thereof the word "duplicate" printed thereon);

- (d) provide tickets for the issue of copies of previously issued tickets in the form of Schedule A to this Part with the addition of the words "Copy of" before weight ticket No. and the words "Date of issue of copy" on the bottom left hand corner of the ticket;

(Such tickets shall not be numbered, but shall be bound in books in duplicate, and have the words "original" and "duplicate" printed thereon, as provided in clause (c));

- (e) retain the original tickets (or the originals of subsequent copies) in the book in which they are bound, keep such tickets legible and undamaged for one year from date of issue, and during that period produce such tickets on demand by an Inspector or any interested person;
- (f) if he knows or has reason to believe such weighbridge is incorrect —
 - (1) forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of such knowledge or belief;

r. 7A

- (2) not permit such weighbridge to be used;
- (g) inform the Chief Inspector if such weighbridge has been repaired or altered, or removed from the position in which last verified.

*[Regulation 7 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

7A. Licenced weighmen

The owner or lessee of a public weighbridge shall not permit any person not licensed as provided by the regulations to act as weighman at such weighbridge.

8. Offences relating to public weighbridges

No person shall —

- (a) deface or alter a Certificate of Registration for a public weighbridge, and any such certificate which has been defaced or altered shall be void;
- (b) use or permit to be used any public weighbridge which is not registered as provided by the regulations;
- (c) act as a weighman at a public weighbridge unless licensed as provided by the regulations.

Provided that paragraph (c) and regulation 7A shall not apply to the Commissioner of Railways or any person appointed by him as weighman.

Provided also that the Chief Inspector may in his discretion exempt from the provisions of paragraph (c) or regulation 7A, any owner, lessee, or other person.

*[Regulation 8 amended in Gazette 22 Feb 1929 p. 608-9;
9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

9. Weighman's licence

The Chief Inspector shall, upon application in the form of Schedule D, issue a weighman's licence to any person over

18 years of age who is of good character, and in his opinion is competent to carry out the duties of a public weighman. The fee for such license is as prescribed in Table XIII B. Such license shall, be in the form of Schedule E and unless cancelled by the Chief Inspector, be in force for one year from the date of issue.

[Regulation 9 amended in Gazette 4 Mar 1949 p. 416; 9 Apr 1957 p. 1074; 23 May 1960 p. 1407; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

10. False statements or misrepresentation

Any person who by a false statement or misrepresentation, obtains or attempts to obtain a license as a public weighman shall be guilty of a breach of the regulations.

11. Applicant to appear in person

An applicant for a weighman's license shall submit himself for examination at such time and place as the Chief Inspector directs.

[Regulation 11 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

12. Suspension or cancellation of weighman's licence

The Chief Inspector may, at his discretion, suspend or cancel any such license issued to any person who has been convicted of any offence, or guilty of any misconduct which, in his opinion, indicates him to be unfit to hold such license.

[Regulation 12 amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

13. Duties of weighmen

The weighman of a public weighbridge shall —

- (a) keep such instrument truly balanced, the platform clean, and the space between frame and platform free from obstruction;

- (b) weigh any article within the capacity of his instrument, that is brought to him for that purpose, on payment of the appropriate fee;
- (c) when weighing any two-wheeled vehicle weigh therewith any animal drawing such vehicle;
- (d) exercise due care in the performance of his duties, to ensure correct weighing and the issue of correct weight tickets;
- (e) on tare weighing any vehicle immediately enter in the tare weight book in the proper consecutive order in which such weighing was made the correct weight and description of such vehicle, and the name of the driver and the date of such weighing;
- (f) on weighing a loaded vehicle the tare weight of which has previously been ascertained immediately issue a weight ticket in the form of Schedule A;
- (g) on weighing a loaded vehicle the tare weight of which has not been previously ascertained, immediately enter the gross weight of such vehicle in the proper consecutive ticket and retain such ticket in the book in which it is bound until such vehicle has been tare weighed:

Provided this shall not preclude the issue of a ticket showing gross weight only where the conditions prescribed in clause (i) are complied with;
- (h) when issuing a ticket showing tare weight only, strike out the words “gross weight” and “net weight” and stamp plainly and legible across such ticket the words “tare weighing only”, in not less than 20-point heavy capital type;
- (i) when issuing a ticket showing gross weight only, strike out the words “tare weight” and “net weight” and stamp plainly and legibly across such ticket the words “gross weighing only”, in not less than 20-point heavy capital type;

- (j) except as provided in clause (g), issue each weight ticket or copy thereof consecutively according to its number;
- (k) when writing weight tickets make, by the use of carbon paper, each duplicate a correct copy of the original;
- (l) when an error is made in writing any weight ticket, cancel such ticket and any duplicates thereof and retain such ticket and duplicates in the book in which they are bound;
- (m) on demand by the buyer or seller or any person interested in any goods weighed on such weighbridge supply a copy of any weight ticket issued in respect of such goods; but that person may be required to pay the appropriate fee for a weighing required by paragraph (b);
- (n) unless such copy is a duplicate made by the carbon process when writing the original ticket, issue same from the book of tickets provided in accordance with regulation 7(d);
- (o) when issuing copies of previously issued tickets comply with the requirements of clauses (k) and (l);
- (p) on demand by an Inspector or any interested person, produce the original ticket or the original of any copy thereof relating to any weighing made at such weighbridge during the year preceding the date of such demand;
- (q) on demand by an Inspector in the execution of his duty under the Act or regulations, and without charge, weigh or reweigh any loaded or unloaded vehicle;
- (r) on demand by an Inspector produce his license;
- (s) if he knows or has reason to believe such weighbridge is incorrect, forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of such knowledge or belief.

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[Regulation 13 amended in Gazette 3 Apr 1947 p. 580; 1 Jun 1951 p. 1516; 23 May 1960 p. 1407; 5 Jul 1967 p. 1758; 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 21 Sep 1973 p. 3548; 23 May 1975 p. 1429; 10 Dec 1976 p. 4956; 23 Mar 1978 p. 875-6; 19 Oct 1979 p. 3285; 10 Apr 1981 p. 1259; 2 Jul 1982 p. 2382; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

13A. Alteration of weighbridge tickets

A person shall not in any way alter or vary the words or figures on a weighbridge ticket issued by a licensed weighman or add thereto any words or figures.

[Regulation 13A inserted in Gazette 3 Apr 1947 p. 580.]

14. Obligations of weighmen

The weighman of a public weighbridge shall not —

- (a) permit any person other than a licensed weighman to act as a weighman at such weighbridge;
- (b) issue any weight ticket otherwise than as provided by the regulations, or on which any particular within the power of such weighman to verify is not correctly stated;
- (c) alter the original of any ticket after a duplicate has been issued;
- (d) issue any ticket which is not a correct copy of the original;
- (e) issue or remove from the book in which it is bound any original ticket;
- (f) remove or permit to be removed from the book in which it is bound any unused ticket;
- (g) issue a weight ticket embodying the tare weight of a vehicle unless he has on the same day weighed such vehicle and knows such tare weight to be correct:

Provided that he may copy such tare weight from a tare weight ticket issued on the same day by the weighman of a public weighbridge situated on the same premises;

- (g1) issue a weight ticket for any loaded vehicle unless he has immediately before such issue personally weighed such vehicle:
- Provided that clauses (g) and (g1) shall not apply to the issue of copies of ticket supplied in accordance with clause (m) of regulation 13.
- (h) issue a weight ticket embodying the weight of any vehicle ascertained by end and end weighing unless he stamps across such ticket in not less than 20-point heavy capital type the words “End and end weighing — weight not guaranteed”;
- (i) weigh any loaded or unloaded vehicle on a weighbridge which he knows or has reason to believe is incorrect.

[Regulation 14 amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1407.]

15. Offences by weighmen

Any weighman of a public weighbridge who —

- (a) knowingly permits, assists in, or connives at any fraud in connection with the weight or weighing of any loaded or unloaded vehicle, or the issue of any weight ticket, or makes or connives at making any false representation in regard to the weight or loading on any vehicle; or
- (b) having a knowledge of any fraudulent proceeding in connection with the weight or weighing of any vehicle, or the loading thereon, does not forthwith inform an Inspector;

shall be guilty of a breach of the regulations.

Schedule A

[Ticket to be issued by the weighman of a public weighbridge when a loaded vehicle is weighed.]

Weight Ticket No.

Registered Public Weighbridge No.

Weights and Measures Regulations 1927
Part X

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[Location of instrument]

[Date]

[Owner] or [lessee]

Goods weighed. *[Description]*

Marks and brands.

From —

[Persons on whose behalf goods are carried]

[Place from which goods were obtained]

To —

[Persons to whom goods are to be delivered]

[Place where goods are to be delivered]

Vehicle *[description of]*

Driver

Tons. cwt. qrs. lb.

Gross weight

Tare weight

Net weight

[Signature of]

[Weighman]

Schedule B

Form of Tare Weight Book.

Date.	Vehicle (description of).	No.	Owner.	Driver.	Tare Weight.			
					Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lb.

Schedule C

Weights and Measures Act 1915

Requisition for Registration of a Public Weighing Instrument

To the Chief Inspector Perth.

I [full name]
of [full address]
being the (a) owner (or lessee) of a weighing instrument situate at
..... and described hereunder, hereby apply to register
such instrument as a Public Weighing Instrument.

Description [Weighbridge]
Maker
Capacity
(b) Type.

[Signature]

Certificate of Approval.

(c) The instrument described above is of a type and strength suitable for
public weighing, is suitably situated, and was verified and found correct
on , 20 .

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Issued

Registered Certificate No.

Reference No.

Chief Inspector.

- (a) Strike out the portion inapplicable.
- (b) State whether instrument is of "dial" or "quadrant", "no loose weight", or "proportional weight" type; if of latter type state amount represented by proportional weights and amount shown on steelyard; state whether platform is of iron or wood.
- (c) If inspector does not approve the instrument, he will fully report particulars of his objection on back of requisition.

[Schedule C amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744;
31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

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Schedule D

Weights and Measures Act 1915

Requisition for License as a Public Weighman

To the Chief Inspector, Perth.

I *[Name in full]* *[address]*
hereby apply for a License to act as Weighman at a Public Weighbridge.

.....
[Signature]

Questions applicant is required to answer before issue of license.	Answers.
(1) Are your christian name, surname, and address correctly stated?	
(2) What is the date and place of your birth?	
(3) Have you previously been licensed as a Public Weighman? If yes, when and where.	
(4) Have you previously been examined as a Public Weighman? If yes, when and where.	
(5) Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offence or offence under the Weights and Measures Act or Regulations? If yes, show particulars.	
(6) By whom are you at present employed?	
(7) By whom were you last employed?	
(8) By whom are you to be employed if License as Weighman is granted?	

The answers to the foregoing questions are correct.

.....
[Signature]

Witness —

[Schedule D amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

Schedule E

Weights and Measures Act 1915

PUBLIC WEIGHMAN'S LICENSE

....., of, is hereby licensed as a public weighman for the year ending the day of, 20

Dated this day of, 20

Fee

.....
Chief Inspector

[Schedule E inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1407; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

Part XA — Sale of earth, sand, etc.

1. Earth etc. to be measured by weight or volume

The determination for purposes of trade of quantities of earth, sand, ballast, or manure, shall be in terms of weight or of cubic measure.

[Regulation 1 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1407.]

2. Obligations of seller, driver, etc.

- (1) In all instances where earth, sand, ballast, or manure 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 both the seller and the purchaser and shall cause that ticket to be handled to the purchaser or his representative before any of such earth, sand, ballast or manure is unloaded.
- (2) Unless the earth, sand, ballast or manure is delivered to the purchaser on the premises of the seller, the person in charge of any vehicle on which the earth, sand, ballast or manure is being delivered shall —
 - (a) at all times while he is in charge have a ticket on which all the prescribed particulars have been correctly entered;
 - (b) deliver that ticket to the purchaser or his representative before any earth, sand, ballast or manure is unloaded; and
 - (c) on demand produce the ticket to an inspector and promptly give to the inspector all necessary assistance and facilities for checking the quantity of earth, sand, ballast or manure on the vehicle, but if an inspector finds that the quantity of earth, sand, ballast or manure stated on any ticket is incorrect, he shall retain that ticket.
- (3) Where earth, sand, ballast or manure is delivered or is being delivered to a purchaser it shall be no defence, in any case where it is alleged that measure has been, or is being given short

of the quantity purported to be sold or delivered, to prove or allege that the shortage is due to consolidation in transit.

- (4)
 - (a) The capacity of any receptacle used for ascertaining the quantity of earth, sand, ballast or manure by cubic measurement whether or not fitted to or forming part of any vehicle, shall be ascertained by a method approved by the Chief Inspector in terms of cubic measurement.
 - (b) For the purpose of this subregulation any portion of a receptacle which may be used for such measurement shall be deemed to be a receptacle.
- (5) Where one or more of the commodities described in this regulation is or are carried in bulk on any vehicle for delivery to different purchasers, the commodity or commodities for each purchaser shall be definitely separated by boards or other effective means, and on demand by an inspector the driver of the vehicle shall indicate the commodity or commodities which is or are to be delivered to each purchaser.
- (6) The driver of a vehicle on which a commodity described in this regulation is being hawked or carried for delivery to a purchaser or from which such a commodity has recently been sold or delivered on demand by an inspector —
 - (a) shall drive the vehicle for the purpose of weighing the vehicle or all or part of its load a distance of not more than 5 miles to any street, premises, or place selected by the inspector; and
 - (b) shall permit the inspector to weigh the vehicle and all or any of the commodity on the vehicle; and
 - (c) shall render prompt and efficient assistance in the weighing and unloading and loading necessary or consequent on the weighing.

[Regulation 2 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1407-8; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

Part XB — Metric conversion

1. Application of Part

This Part does not apply to any article packed and marked in accordance with Part IIIA of the Act and any regulations made under that Part.

[Regulation 1 inserted in Gazette 24 Dec 1980 p. 4402-3.]

2. Articles to be sold in metric units

- (1) Where an article is to be sold at a price per unit of measurement of a physical quantity a person shall not sell that article or offer, expose, display or advertise for sale that article except at a price per unit of measurement of a physical quantity expressed in terms of the metric system in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (2).
- (2) The units of measurement in physical quantities to be expressed in terms of the metric system pursuant to subregulation (1) shall be as follows and not otherwise —
 - (a) in respect of mass — kilogram or tonne;
 - (b) in respect of volume — litre or cubic metre;
 - (c) in respect of length — metre;
 - (d) in respect of area — square metre.

3. Total price of articles sold at a price per unit

A person shall not sell an article referred to in regulation 2(1) of this Part at a price higher than the price arrived at by multiplying the mass, volume, length or area of the article, as the case may be, by the price per unit of measurement expressed or displayed in respect of that article.

4. Non-metric instruments not to be used for trade

A person shall not use for trade or have in possession for trade any measuring instrument that is not calibrated in terms of Commonwealth legal units of measurement of the metric system.

Part XC — Regulation of sale of fuel by reference to volume

[Heading inserted in Gazette 1 Apr 2003 p. 1003.]

1. Definitions

In this Part —

“**business entity**” means an entity that operates a business other than a fuel business;

“**cooperative entity**” includes an entity that is a buying group for its members;

“**diesel fuel**” means any fuel commonly known as diesel, diesel oil, distillate, automotive diesel fuel, automotive diesel oil or automotive distillate;

“**fixed storage facility**” means a facility, other than a primary storage facility, at which fuel is unloaded and from which fuel is reloaded for further distribution or further sale and distribution;

“**fuel**” means petrol, or diesel fuel, that a person would reasonably consider is ultimately intended for automotive consumption;

“**primary storage facility**” means —

- (a) an oil refinery;
- (b) a shipping facility;
- (c) a facility connected by product transfer pipeline to an oil refinery or to a shipping facility; or
- (d) a facility connected by product transfer pipeline to a facility mentioned in paragraph (c);

“**retail sale**”, in relation to fuel, means a sale to —

- (a) an entity that purchases the fuel only for its own consumption;
- (b) a business entity that purchases the fuel only —
 - (i) for its own consumption;

(ii) for resale to its staff or contractors for consumption by the purchasing staff or contractors; or

(iii) for each of the purposes mentioned in subparagraphs (i) and (ii);

or

(c) a cooperative entity that purchases the fuel only for resale to its members for consumption by the purchasing members;

“shipping facility” means a facility where fuel may be supplied by ship.

[Regulation 1 inserted in Gazette 1 Apr 2003 p. 1003-4.]

2. Regulation of sale of fuel by reference to volume

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person must not sell fuel by reference to the measurement of its volume unless the sale is at a price determined by reference to the volume of the fuel as measured by the litres the fuel occupies, or would occupy, at a temperature of 15 °C.

Penalty: \$200.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to —

(a) a retail sale of fuel;

(b) a wholesale sale of fuel if —

(i) the wholesale sale happens immediately before, or at the same time as, a retail sale of the fuel; and

(ii) the volume of the fuel, as measured for the wholesale sale, is the same as the volume of the fuel as measured for the retail sale;

(c) a wholesale sale of fuel if —

(i) before the wholesale sale, the fuel —

- (I) was moved, in any way, from a primary storage facility to a fixed storage facility at another location; and
 - (II) was unloaded into the fixed storage facility for further distribution or for further sale and distribution;
- and
- (ii) for the purposes of the movement, the fuel was measured by reference to the volume of the fuel as measured by the litres the fuel occupies, or would occupy, at a temperature of 15 °C;
- (d) a wholesale sale of fuel (the “**relevant sale**”) if —
 - (i) the relevant sale happens immediately before or after, or at the same time as, another wholesale sale of the fuel; and
 - (ii) before the relevant sale, the fuel —
 - (I) was moved, in any way, from a primary storage facility to a fixed storage facility at another location; and
 - (II) was unloaded into the fixed storage facility for further distribution or for further sale and distribution;
- or
- (e) a wholesale sale of fuel if —
 - (i) before the wholesale sale, the fuel —
 - (I) was moved, in any way, from a primary storage facility to a fixed storage facility at another location; and
 - (II) was unloaded into the fixed storage facility for further distribution or for further sale and distribution;
- and

Weights and Measures Regulations 1927

Part XC

Metric conversion

Regulation of sale of fuel by reference to volume

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- (ii) after the fuel was at the primary facility but before the wholesale sale, the fuel was not the subject of another sale.

[Regulation 2 inserted in Gazette 1 Apr 2003 p. 1004-6.]

Part XI — Miscellaneous

1. Inspector may adjust or service weights etc.

If it is found on inspection that an adjustment or other service relating to weights or measures or instruments is necessary in a locality where no adjuster or repairer is available, that adjustment or service may be made or rendered by the inspector and a charge made by him at the rate prescribed in Table XIIIIB.

[Regulation 1 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1408.]

2. Unstamped scales not to be used for trade

No scale adjuster or repairer shall lend any unstamped scales to a trader for use, nor shall the owner of a weight, measure or instrument permit any person to use for trade such weight, measure or instrument, unless it is stamped in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of this Act.

[Regulation 2 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1408.]

3. Scale adjusters or repairers

- (1) No person, firm, or company (whether incorporated or not) shall use the designation “scale adjuster”, “scale repairer”, or any like designation, unless he, or a member of his firm, or an employee of the company, is the holder of a scale adjuster’s license issued by the Chief Inspector.
- (2) Any person applying for a scale repairer’s license will be required to undergo an oral examination by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, or an examiner appointed by him, and to produce satisfactory evidence of his practical experience.
- (3) No person shall undertake the repair or adjustment of scales or weights, unless he is the holder of a scale repairer’s license issued by the Chief Inspector, or a person employed by and working under the supervision of a licensed scale repairer.

*[Regulation 3 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1409;
amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829;
(Correction to reprint in Gazette 1 Nov 2002 p. 5369).]*

4. Scale adjuster's license

- (1) A scale adjuster's license shall be an annual license, and shall be in the following form —

Weights and Measures Act 1915

SCALE ADJUSTER'S LICENSE

....., of, is hereby licensed
as a scale adjuster for one year ending the day of
....., 20

Dated this day of, 20

.....
Chief Inspector

- (2) The form prescribed in Table XV shall be used for every application by a person for a scale adjuster's license.

*[Regulation 4 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1409;
amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]*

5. Scale repairer's license

- (1) A scale adjuster's license shall be an annual license and shall be in the following form —

Weights and Measures Act 1915

SCALE REPAIRER'S LICENSE

....., of is hereby licensed as a
scale repairer for one year ending the day of
....., 20

Dated this day of, 20

.....

Chief Inspector

- (2) The form prescribed in Table XVI shall be used for every application for a scale repairer's license.

[Regulation 5 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1409; amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

6. Fees for scale adjuster's or repairer's licence

The fee payable for a scale adjuster's license or a scale repairer's license shall be as prescribed in Table XIII B.

[Regulation 6 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1409.]

[7. Deleted in Gazette 31 Aug 1984 p. 2829.]

[8. Inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1409; revoked in Gazette 24 Jul 1970 p. 2206.]

9. Fees

The fees prescribed in Tables XIII and XIII B shall be payable in respect of the matters set out in those tables.

[Regulation 9 inserted in Gazette 20 Jun 1975 p. 1986.]

10. Tables form part of regulations

The Tables hereto shall form part of these regulations.

[Regulation 10 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1410.]

Penalty

11. Penalty for breach of regulations

Except as provided in regulation 2(1) of Part XC, any person committing a breach of these regulations or who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision thereof shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

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*[Regulation 11 inserted in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1410;
amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2743; 1 Apr 2003 p. 1006.]*

Table I .

Permissible Abbreviations of Denominations of Weights and Measures

Weights

Pound	lb.
Ounce (Avoirdupois)	oz.
Ounce (Troy)	oz. tr.
Ounce (Apothecaries')	oz. apoth.
Dram	dr.
Grain	gr.

Measures of Length

Yard	yd.
Foot	ft.
Inch	in.

Measures of Capacity

Where "half" or "quarter" is used in reference to measures of capacity in the Act, Schedule B, it may be abbreviated to " $\frac{1}{2}$ " or " $\frac{1}{4}$ " respectively.

Apothecaries' Measures

Fluid ounce	fl. oz.
Fluid drachm	fl. dr.
Minim	min.

Table II

Errors Permissible on Verification of Local Standards

Weights

Denomination	Error in Excess
	Half this amount in Deficiency
Avoirdupois: —	Grains
56 lb.	4
28 lb.	3
14 lb., 7 lb., and 4 lb.	2
2 lb.	1
1 lb.	0.5
8 oz. and 4 oz.	0.2
2 oz. and 1 oz.	0.1
8 drams, 4 drams, and 2 drams	0.05
1 dram and ½ dram	0.02
Decimal grains: —	
4,000 and 2,000 grains	0.2
1,000, 500, and 300 grains	0.1
200, 100, and 50 grains	0.05
30, 20, and 10 grains	0.02
5 grains	0.01
3 and 2 grains	0.005
1 grain and .5 grain	0.003
.3, .2, and .1 grain	0.001
.05, .03, .02, and .01 grain	0.0003
Troy: —	
500 and 300 oz.	3
200 and 100 oz.	2
50 oz.	1
30 and 20 oz.	0.5
10, 5, and 3 oz.	0.2
2 oz and 1 oz	0.1
.5, .3, and .2 oz.	0.05
.1, .05, .03, and .02 oz.	0.02
.01 oz.	0.01
.005 and .003 oz.	0.005
.002 and .001 oz.	0.003

Denomination	Error in Excess
	Half this amount in Deficiency
Pennyweights and grains: —	Grains
240, 120, 72, and 48 grains	0.05
24, 12, and 6 grains	0.02
5 and 4 grains	0.01
3 and 2 grains	0.005
1 grain	0.003
Apothecaries': —	
1 oz.	0.1
4, 2, and 1 drachms	0.05
2, 1 ½, and 1 scruples, and 10 and 6 grains	0.02
5 and 4 grains	0.01
3 and 2 grains	0.005
1 grain and ½ grain	0.003
Metric carat: —	Milligrammes
500 carats	13
200 carats	6
100 carats	6
50 carats	3
20 carats	3
10 carats	1
5 carats	1
2 carats	0.7
1 carat	0.3
0.5 carat	0.3
0.2 carat	0.2
0.1 carat	0.06
0.05 carat	0.06
0.02 carat	0.02
0.01 carat	0.02
0.005 carat	0.02

Measures of Length

Denomination	Error in Excess or Deficiency
	inch
1 yard, 2 feet, and 1 foot .....	.01
1 inch	0.01

Weights and Measures Regulations 1927
Table II

Measures of Capacity

Denomination	Error in Excess or Deficiency
	Grains weight of water as measured by a graduated glass tube
Imperial Measures —	Grains
10 gallons	512
8 gallons or 1 bushel	256
5 gallons	192
4 gallons	128
3 gallons	128
2 gallons or 1 peck	64
1 gallon	32
½ gallon	16
1 quart	12
1 pint	8
½ pint	8
1 gill or ¼ pint	4
½ gill ¼ gill	4
Apothecaries' Measures —	
Above 20 fluid oz.	12
Above 5 fluid oz and not exceeding 20 fluid oz.	8
Above 4 fluid oz and not exceeding 5 fluid oz.	6
Above 2 fluid oz and not exceeding 4 fluid oz.	4
Above 2 fluid drachms and not exceeding 2 fluid oz.	3
Above 60 minims or 1 fluid drachm, and not exceeding 2 fluid drachms	2
Above 30 minims and not exceeding 60 minims or. 1 fluid drachm	1
Not exceeding 30 minims	½

Table III**TRADERS' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES***Errors Permissible on Verification**Weights — Avoirdupois*

Denomination	Error in Excess only	
	Iron weights	Other than iron weights
	Grains	Grains
56 lb.	60	30
28 lb.	40	20
14 lb.	24	12
7 lb.	16	8
4 lb.	12	6
2 lb.	8	4
1 lb.	4	3
8 and 4 oz.	4	2
2 and 1 oz. ....	...	2
8 drams to ½ dram ....	...	1

Decimal Grain

Denomination	Error in Excess only
	Grain
4,000 and 2,000 grains	0.5
1,000 and 500 grains	0.2
300 to 100 grains inclusive	0.1
50 to 10 grains inclusive	0.05
5 and 3 grains	0.02
2 to .5 grains inclusive	0.01
.3 grain	0.005
.2 and .1 grain	0.002
.05 to .01 grain	0.001

Troy

Denomination	Error in Excess only
	Grains
500 and 300 oz.	5
200 and 100 oz.	4

Weights and Measures Regulations 1927
Table III

Denomination	Error in Excess only
	Grains
50 oz	2
30 and 20 oz.	1
10 oz.	0.7
5 oz.	0.5
3 oz.	0.4
2 oz.	0.3
1 oz.	0.2
.5 to .1 oz. inclusive	0.1
.05 to .04 oz. inclusive	0.05
.01 oz.	0.02
.005 to .001 oz. inclusive	0.01
240 grains to 72 grains inclusive	0.1
48, 24 and 12 grains	0.05
6, 5 and 3 grains	0.02
2 and 1 grains	0.01

Apothecaries'

Denomination	Error in Excess only
	Grain
1 oz.	0.2
4 drachms	0.1
2 drachms	
1 drachm	
2 scruples	0.05
1 ½ scruples	
1 scruple	
½ scruple	
6 grains	0.02
5 grains	
4 grains	
3 grains	
2 grains	
1 grain	0.01
½ grain	

Metric Carat

Denomination	Error in Excess only
Carats	Milligrammes
500	100
200	50
100	50
50	25
20	25
10	20
5	10
2	5
1	2
0.5	1
0.2	0.5
0.1	0.2
0.05	0.1
0.02	0.05
0.01	0.03
0.005	0.03

Table IV

Measures of Length

Denomination	Error in Parts of an Inch.	
	Long, or in Excess	Short, or in Deficiency
10 feet and upwards	0.2	0.1
Under 10 feet and over 3 feet	0.05	0.025
1 yard }	0.03	0.015
2 feet }		
1 foot }		
1 inch	0.01	0.01

Table V

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Liquid Measures

Cylindrical Shape

Denomination	Error in Excess only
32 gallons to 20 gallons	10 fluid ounces
Under 20 gallons to 8 gallons	5 fluid ounces
Under 8 gallons to 4 gallons	3 fluid ounces
3 and 2 gallons	2 fluid ounces
1 gallon and ½-gallon	1 fluid ounces
Quart and pint	4 fluid drachms
Half-pint	3 fluid drachms
Gill	2 fluid drachms
Half-gill	1 fluid drachm
Quarter-gill	½ fluid drachm

On conical metal measures only one-half the above amount of error shall be allowed.

On measures of enamelled metal or glass where the capacity is defined by the brim and on cylindrical milk measures having a lip or retaining edge, and on cylindrical milk cans with conical tops twice the above amount of error shall be allowed.

1 fluid oz = 437½ grains

1 pint = 20 fluid ounces

Class	Error in Excess Only
Wholesale Flow Meters	One quarter of 1% of the quantity to be delivered

On wholesale flow meters one-twelfth of 1% shall be allowed in deficiency.

Retail Flow Meters

Denomination	Tolerance	
	Excess	Deficiency
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce	½ fluid ounce
2 gallons	1 ½ fluid ounces	¾ fluid ounce
3 gallons	2 fluid ounces	1 fluid ounce
4 gallons	2 ½ fluid ounces	1 ¼ fluid ounces
5 gallons	3 fluid ounces	1 ½ fluid ounces
6 gallons	4 fluid ounces	2 fluid ounces

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Table V

Denomination	Tolerance	
	Excess	Deficiency
Over 6 gallons	4 fluid ounces plus an additional ½ fluid ounce for each gallon in excess of 6 gallons	2 fluid ounces plus ¼ fluid ounce for each gallon in excess of 6 gallons

Provided, however, that the tolerance permitted for variation shall not exceed two-thirds the permissible range of error allowed between excess and deficiency at the relevant denomination at which the test for variation is made. For example, where the range of error between the maximum excess and deficiency errors equals 3 fluid ounces the variation tolerance would be 2 fluid ounces.

Provided further that any test for variation shall be as follows —

One test shall be at the maximum rate of flow, known as the “fast test”, and in the other test, known as the “slow test”, the rate of flow shall not be less than one-third minute for each one gallon, e.g., a test of 3 gallons would take one minute; and

Farm Milk Tanks

Indicated Gallonage	Tolerance Excess or Deficiency Gallons
100 or less	1/8
101 to 200 inclusive	1/4
201 to 500 inclusive	1/2
501 to 1,000 inclusive	1
1,000 to 2,000 inclusive	2
Over 2,000	2 1/2

Apothecaries' Graduated Glass Measures

Cylindrical or Conical Shapes

Approximate internal diameter of measure at graduation tested	Error in Excess or Deficiency
Inches	Minims
4	25
3 ½	21
3	18
2 ½	14

Approximate internal diameter of measure at graduation tested	Error in Excess or Deficiency
Inches	Minims
2	11
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
1	4
$\frac{7}{8}$	3
$\frac{3}{4}$	2
$\frac{5}{8}$	1
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

On glass flasks and burettes one-half only of the above amounts shall be allowed.

Dry Measures

Denomination	Error in Excess only
1 bushel	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint = 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches approximately
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint = 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches approximately
1 peck	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gills = 13 cubic inches approximately
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gills = 13 cubic inches approximately
$\frac{1}{4}$ peck	1 gill = 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches approximately

[Table V amended in Gazette 24 Feb 1950 p. 329; 12 Oct 1951 p. 2712-13; 23 May 1960 p. 1410-11.]

Table VI
WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS
Errors Permissible on Verification
Beam-scales (Class A)

Capacity	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Error in Excess or Deficiency when fully loaded
	Grains	Grains
1 oz.	0.05	0.1
1 lb.	0.1	0.2
7 lb.	0.5	1.0
56 lb.	1.5	2.0

Class B

Capacity	Sensitiveness	Error in Excess or Deficiency when fully loaded
	Grains	Grains
1 to 3 oz.	½	½
4 to 8 oz.	1	1
9 oz. to 1 lb.	1 ½	1 ½
2 lb.	2	2
4 lb.	3	4
7 lb.	4	6
10 lb.	6	9
14 lb.	8	12
28 lb.	15	22
56 lb.	25	40
	Drachms	Drachms
112 lb.	1 ½	2 ½
224 lb.	2 ½	3 ½
Above 224 lb.	Add ½ drachm for each cwt. of capacity	Add 1 drachm for each cwt. of capacity

Four times the errors specified for Class B shall be allowed on Class C instruments.

Table VII

Counter Scales

Capacity	Vibrating	Vibrating or Accelerating
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Error in Excess or Deficiency when fully loaded
1 lb.	20 grains	30 grains
2 lb.	28 grains	1 ½ drams
4 lb.	40 grains	2 drams
7 lb.	2 drams	3 drams
10 lb.	2 ½ drams	3 ½ drams
14 lb.	3 drams	4 ½ drams
28 lb.	4 drams	6 drams
56 lb.	6 drams	9 drams
112 lb.	8 drams	16 drams

On self-indicating counter scales, the tolerance for error shall be a weight equal to a quarter of the weight value of its minimum graduation, or the applicable tolerance for error in the above Table, whichever is the greater.

[Table VII amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1411.]

Table VIII

Platform and Dead-weight Weighing Machines and Wall Beams

Capacity	Vibrating	Vibrating or Accelerating	Accelerating
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Error in Excess or Deficiency when fully loaded	Weight required to bring back the steelyard from the position of greatest displacement when fully loaded
14 lb.	3 drams	4 ½ drams	9 drams
28 lb.	4 drams	6 drams	12 drams
56 lb.	6 drams	9 drams	18 drams
112 lb.	8 drams	1 oz.	2 oz.
Capacities above 112 lb.	½ oz. per cwt. to 10 cwt. and ¼ oz. per cwt. thereafter	1 oz. per cwt. to 10 cwt. and ½ oz. per cwt. thereafter	1 ½ oz. per cwt. to 10 cwt. and 1 oz. per cwt. thereafter

In the above Table the load is assumed to be distributed on the platform.

On weighing machines used for ascertaining freight only one and a half times the above allowances for sensitiveness and error shall be permissible, but this shall not apply to new instruments.

On pit bank weighing machines the maximum error shall not exceed 7 lb., and this amount shall be allowed at any load, and the toleration for sensitiveness shall be a like amount.

The tolerance for self-indicating platform weighing machines shall be a weight equal to a quarter of the weight value of its minimum graduation up to and including the half load of its capacity and thereafter a weight equal to a half of the minimum graduation or the applicable tolerance for error in the above Table, whichever is the greater.

On personal weighing machines of a capacity exceeding 40 pounds the maximum error shall not exceed 4 ounces at any load.

[Table VIII amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1411.]

Table IX

Weighbridges

Capacity	Vibrating	Vibrating or Accelerating	Accelerating
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Error in Excess or Deficiency when fully loaded	Weight required to bring back the steelyard from the position of greatest displacement when fully loaded
1 ton	2 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.
Capacities above 1 ton	1 lb. per ton to 5 tons, ¼ lb. per ton for next 20 tons, and 1/8 lb. per ton for each ton of capacity thereafter	1 lb. per ton to 10 tons, ½ lb. per ton for next succeeding 10 tons, and ¼ lb. per ton thereafter	4 lb. per for first ton, 1 lb. for next succeeding 29 tons, and ½ lb. per ton thereafter

In the above table the load is assumed to be distributed on the platform.

On truck weighbridges used for freight weighing only one and a-half times the above amount for error shall be allowed, but this shall not apply to new instruments.

Self indicating Weighbridges

Table

Capacity	Error Excess or Deficiency
Zero to half capacity	A weight equal to a quarter of the weight value of the minimum graduation, or the tolerance for error prescribed for "weighbridges" of the non self-indicating type in Table IX under subheading "Weighbridges", whichever is the greater.
Above half capacity to full capacity	A weight equal to half of the weight value of the minimum graduation, or the tolerance for error prescribed for "weighbridges" of the non self-indicating type in Table IX under subheading "Weighbridges", whichever is the greater.

[Table IX amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1412.]

Table X

Error permissible on the verification or inspection of automatic machines used as specified hereunder —

Use	Capacity	Error
Weighing tea, coffee, etc., grain and other granular substances, and free running substances generally	½ lb.	20 grains in excess or deficiency
	1 lb.	1 dram in excess or deficiency
	2 lb.	1 ½ drams in excess or deficiency
	4 lb.	2 drams in excess or deficiency
	7 lb.	4 drams in excess or deficiency
	14 lb. or 28 lb.	8 drams in excess or deficiency
	56 lb.	1 oz. in excess or deficiency
Weighing wheat, etc., (Elevator, scales, etc.)	112 lb.	1 ½ oz. in excess or deficiency
	1,000 lb. and over	0.125% of load in excess or deficiency on any one of 20 or more consecutive weighings, or 0.0625% of load on the average of 20 or more consecutive weighings
Weighing coal	1 cwt., or over	0.5% of load in excess or deficiency on any one of 20 or more consecutive weighings, or 0.25% of load on the average of 20 or more consecutive weighings.

For substances which do not run freely a tolerance in error not exceeding in any case 1% of the load may be fixed by the Chief Inspector.

[Table X amended in Gazette 23 May 1960 p. 1412; 31 Jul 1984 p. 2829.]

Table XI

Fabric Measuring Instruments

Length measured	Error in excess or Deficiency
1 yard	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
For each additional yard	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch

Table XII

Leather Measuring Instruments

Area measured	Error in Excess of or Deficiency
Up to and including 8 square feet	$\frac{1}{8}$ square foot
Over 8 square feet to 20 square feet	$\frac{1}{6}$ square foot
Over 20 square feet to 40 square feet	$\frac{1}{4}$ square foot
Over 40 square feet	$\frac{1}{2}$ square foot

Table XIII

Fees to be paid for testing, verifying or stamping weights and measures, and weighing or measuring instruments

Weights (Mass)

		Fee	
1.	(a)	masses (each not exceeding 20 kg)	\$20.00 for each group, or part of a group, of 5 masses
	(b)	masses over 20 kg	Based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof

Measures of Capacity (Volume)

		Fee	
2.	(a)	lubricating oil measures, alcoholic liquor measures or beverage measures	\$20.00 for each group, or part of a group, of 10 measures
	(b)	dispensing measures or graduated measuring cylinders	\$20.00 for each group, or part of a group, of 5 measures or cylinders
	(c)	each measure of capacity not specified in paragraph (a) or (b)	Based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof

Measures of Length or Extension

		Fee	
3.	(a)	on initial verification of measures, each not exceeding 1 m	\$20.00 for each group, or part of a group, of 5 measures
	(b)	each measure over 1 m but not exceeding 20 m	\$20.00
	(c)	each measure over 20 m	Based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
	(d)	each additional set of graduations on the same measure	Rate set out in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) as applicable

Weighing Instruments

		Fee	
4.	Weighbridges —		
	(a)	each instrument with weighing capacity not exceeding 10 t	\$81.00
	(b)	each instrument with weighing capacity over 10 t	\$81.00 (plus \$40.50 for every 10 t or part thereof in excess of 10 t)

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Table XIII

		Fee
5.	Automatic Weighers, Belt Conveyer Weighers and Totalisers	Fee based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof for each officer
6.	Electronic price computing digital indicating scales with weighing capacity not exceeding 75 kg (including instruments connected to price computing or ticket printing devices)	\$30.50
7.	Weighing instruments not otherwise designated —	
(a)	each instrument with weighing capacity not exceeding 200 kg	\$20.00
(b)	each instrument with weighing capacity over 200 kg but not exceeding 1 000 kg	\$40.50
(c)	each instrument with weighing capacity over 1 000 kg	\$81.00

Measuring Instruments

		Fee
8.	Fixed measuring instruments (capacity) petroleum systems —	
(a)	each retail flow meter	\$61.00
(b)	each wholesale flow meter of rate not in excess of 1 000 L per minute	\$81.00
(c)	each wholesale flow meter of rate in excess of 1 000 L per minute	\$162.00
9.	Calibrated tanks other than farm milk tanks —	
	For each 5 000 L or part thereof contained in an individual compartment of each calibrated tank	\$81.00
10.	Calibrating measures and measuring instruments —	
(a)	for each measure or measuring instrument up to and including 50 L	\$40.50
(b)	for each measure or measuring instrument over 50 L	Based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
11.	Calibrated farm milk tanks —	
	For each 250 L of capacity or part thereof each calibrated tank	\$20.00
12.	Each LPG retail flow meter	\$61.00

Fee

13. Measuring instruments not otherwise designated	Based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
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General

14. Subject to a minimum amount of \$20.00 being payable in respect of any matter referred to in this Table, if, after testing, a weight, measure or instrument is rejected as incorrect, unjust, or otherwise unsuitable, one-half only of the fee so prescribed with respect to that weight, measure or instrument may be charged in lieu of the fee in this Table.

[Table XIII inserted in Gazette 27 Jun 2006 p. 2261-3.]

Table XIII B
Miscellaneous Fees

		Fee
1.	Registration of public weighbridge	\$73.00
2.	Public weighman's licence	\$52.00
3.	Scale adjuster's licence	\$52.00
4.	Scale repairer's licence	\$52.00
5.	Petroleum products measuring instrument — repairer's registration	\$52.00
6.	Charge for examination of applicant for weighman's licence or scale repairer's licence	\$73.00
7.	Fees chargeable for —	
	(a) inspector's time for any service rendered in carrying out repairs or adjustment, etc. to instruments or any waiting time other than time referred to in paragraph (b)	\$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
	(b) any waiting time allowed by an inspector to permit another person to carry out necessary repairs, etc.	\$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
	(c) any adjustment to —	
	(i) each 20 kg or lesser weight	\$20.00

Fee	
(ii) weights above 20 kg	Based on time taken at \$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
(iii) each measure of capacity not exceeding 50 L	\$20.00
(d) any distance necessarily travelled by an inspector —	
(i) for each kilometre not exceeding 100 km	\$0.75 (subject to a minimum charge of \$10.00)
(ii) for each kilometre over 100 km	\$0.40
(e) time involved in the calibration of any instrument to a degree of accuracy greater than the degree of accuracy applied to instruments in use for trade or the calibration and certification of instruments used for purposes other than trade	\$40.50 per half hour or part thereof
8. Charges for use of masses provided by Department —	
(a) booking of masses of 1 t or more	\$20.00
(b) hire of masses for each day or part of a day	\$20.00 per t
(c) testing by inspector of equipment where masses are used	\$20.00 per t
9. Charge for response to request to provide report, documentation or any other information which is additional to verification, reverification and testing services	Based on time taken at \$20.00 per 15 minutes or part thereof

[Table XIIB inserted in Gazette 27 Jun 2006 p. 2263-4.]

Table XIV

Denominations of measures other than those provided in the Act, Schedule A, which may be admitted to verification.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

4 feet
4 feet 6 inches
5 feet
5 feet 6 inches
Any whole number of feet from 6 to 20 (inclusive).

MEASURES OF CAPACITY (PORTABLE)

6 gallons
7 gallons
9 gallons
11 gallons and any whole number of gallons over 11.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY (FIXED)

Any denomination permissible under the Act or regulations, and in addition any whole number of gallons.

[Table XIV amended in Gazette 4 Mar 1949 p. 415.]

Table XV

Weights and Measures Act 1915

Application for License as a Scale Adjuster

To the Chief Inspector,
Perth.

I/We, of, hereby apply for a
license as a Scale Adjuster.

Dated the day of, 20 .. .

Signature

Address

*[Table XV amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984
p. 2829.]*

Table XVI

Weights and Measures Act 1915

Application for License as a Scale Repairer

To the Chief Inspector,
Perth.

I, of, hereby apply for a license to act as a
qualified scale repairer.

Dated the day of, 20 .. .

Signature

Address

*[Table XVI amended in Gazette 9 Sep 1968 p. 2744; 31 Aug 1984
p. 2829.]*

Table XVII

Weighing instruments intended for use primarily for the purpose of weighing human beings and having a maximum capacity of not more than 30 lbs.

Errors permissible on verification.

Capacity	Maximum Error in Excess or Deficiency
5 lbs.	½ oz.
10 lbs.	1 oz.
20 lbs.	2 oz.
30 lbs.	3 oz.

[Table XVII inserted in Gazette 4 Mar 1949 p. 416.]

Notes

- ¹ This is a compilation of the *Weights and Measures Regulations 1927* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Weights and Measures Regulations 1927</i>	3 Jun 1927 p. 1416-48	3 Jun 1927
	14 Oct 1927 p. 2349	14 Oct 1927
	22 Feb 1929 p. 608-9	22 Feb 1929
	19 Sep 1930 p. 2157	19 Sep 1930
	13 Mar 1931 p. 835	13 Mar 1931
	10 Jul 1931 p. 1617	10 Jul 1931
	29 Jan 1932 p. 106	29 Jan 1932
	3 Apr 1947 p. 580	3 Apr 1947
	4 Mar 1949 p. 414-16	4 Mar 1949
	24 Feb 1950 p. 329-31	24 Feb 1950
	3 Nov 1950 p. 2462	3 Nov 1950
	25 May 1951 p. 1504	25 May 1951
	1 Jun 1951 p. 1515-16	1 Jun 1951
	12 Oct 1951 p. 2712-13	12 Oct 1951
	9 Apr 1957 p. 1074-7	9 Apr 1957
	23 May 1960 p. 1393-413	23 May 1960

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Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	9 Jan 1962 p. 89-92	9 Jan 1962
	113 of 1965	s. 4-9: 14 Feb 1966 (see s. 2(2)); balance: 21 Dec 1965 (see s. 2(1))
	6 Jan 1966 p. 21-6	6 Jan 1966
	5 Jul 1967 p. 1758	5 Jul 1967
	9 Sep 1968 p. 2743-4	9 Sep 1968
	24 Jul 1970 p. 2206	24 Jul 1970
	21 Sep 1973 p. 3548	21 Sep 1973
	20 Dec 1974 p. 5655	20 Dec 1974
	23 May 1975 p. 1429	23 May 1975
	20 Jun 1975 p. 1986-90	1 Jul 1975
	16 Jul 1976 p. 2501-2	16 Jul 1976
	1 Oct 1976 p. 3608	1 Oct 1976
	10 Dec 1976 p. 4956	10 Dec 1976
	6 May 1977 p. 1345	6 May 1977
	29 Jul 1977 p. 2497	29 Jul 1977
	28 Oct 1977 p. 3834	28 Oct 1977
20 Jan 1978 p. 225	20 Jan 1978	
23 Mar 1978 p. 875-6	23 Mar 1978	

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Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
	14 Jul 1978 p. 2479	14 Jul 1978
	20 Oct 1978 p. 3808	20 Oct 1978
	29 Dec 1978 p. 4889	29 Dec 1978
	2 Mar 1979 p. 610	2 Mar 1979
	19 Oct 1979 p. 3285	19 Oct 1979
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1980</i>	14 Nov 1980 p. 3882-8	1 Feb 1981 (see r. 1)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1980</i>	24 Dec 1980 p. 4402-3	1 Jan 1981 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1981</i>	10 Apr 1981 p. 1259	10 Apr 1981
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1981</i>	23 Oct 1981 p. 4433-6	1 Jan 1982 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1982</i>	2 Jul 1982 p. 2382	2 Jul 1982
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1982</i>	30 Jul 1982 p. 3008-11	1 Jan 1983 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1984</i>	31 Jul 1984 p. 2263-69	1 Aug 1984 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1984</i>	31 Aug 1984 p. 2829	31 Aug 1984
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1985</i>	21 Jun 1985 p. 2263-6	21 Jun 1985
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1985</i>	19 Jul 1985 p. 2522	19 Jul 1985
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1986</i>	13 Jun 1986 p. 1998-2000	1 Jul 1986 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1986</i>	29 Aug 1986 p. 3207	29 Aug 1986
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1987</i>	4 Sep 1987 p. 3520-2	4 Sep 1987
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1988</i>	21 Oct 1988 p. 4254-7	21 Oct 1988

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1989</i>	30 Jun 1989 p. 1976-8 (erratum 7 Jul 1989 p. 2111)	1 Jul 1989 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1990</i>	1 Aug 1990 p. 3656	1 Aug 1990
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1991</i>	13 Dec 1991 p. 6166-72	13 Dec 1991
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1992</i>	1 Sep 1992 p. 4403-6	1 Sep 1992 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1995</i>	15 Aug 1995 p. 3525-9	15 Aug 1995
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1996</i>	2 Jul 1996 p. 3184-6	2 Jul 1996
<i>Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 1997 r. 2</i>	6 Jan 1998 p. 33	6 Jan 1998
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 2000</i>	30 Jun 2000 p. 3403-5	1 Jul 2000 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 2002</i>	28 Jun 2002 p. 3060-3	1 Jul 2002 (see r. 2)
Reprint of the <i>Weights and Measures Regulations 1927</i> as at 4 Oct 2002 (Correction in <i>Gazette</i> 1 Nov 2002 p. 5369) (includes amendments listed above)		
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 2003</i>	1 Apr 2003 p. 1003-6	1 Apr 2003
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2003</i>	27 Jun 2003 p. 2557-60	1 Jul 2003 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 2004</i>	29 Jun 2004 p. 2513-16	1 Jul 2004 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 2005</i>	28 Jun 2005 p. 2895-8	1 Jul 2005 (see r. 2)
<i>Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 2006</i>	27 Jun 2006 p. 2261-4	1 Jul 2006 (see r. 2)

² The Weights and Measures Office no longer exists.

³ Currently the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection.