

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 286.

Trade Measurement.

GENERAL ANNOTATION.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of this Chapter was vested in the Minister for Labour and Employment at the date of its preparation for inclusion.

The present administration may be ascertained by reference to the most recent Determination of Titles and Responsibilities of Ministers made under Section 148(1) of the Constitution.

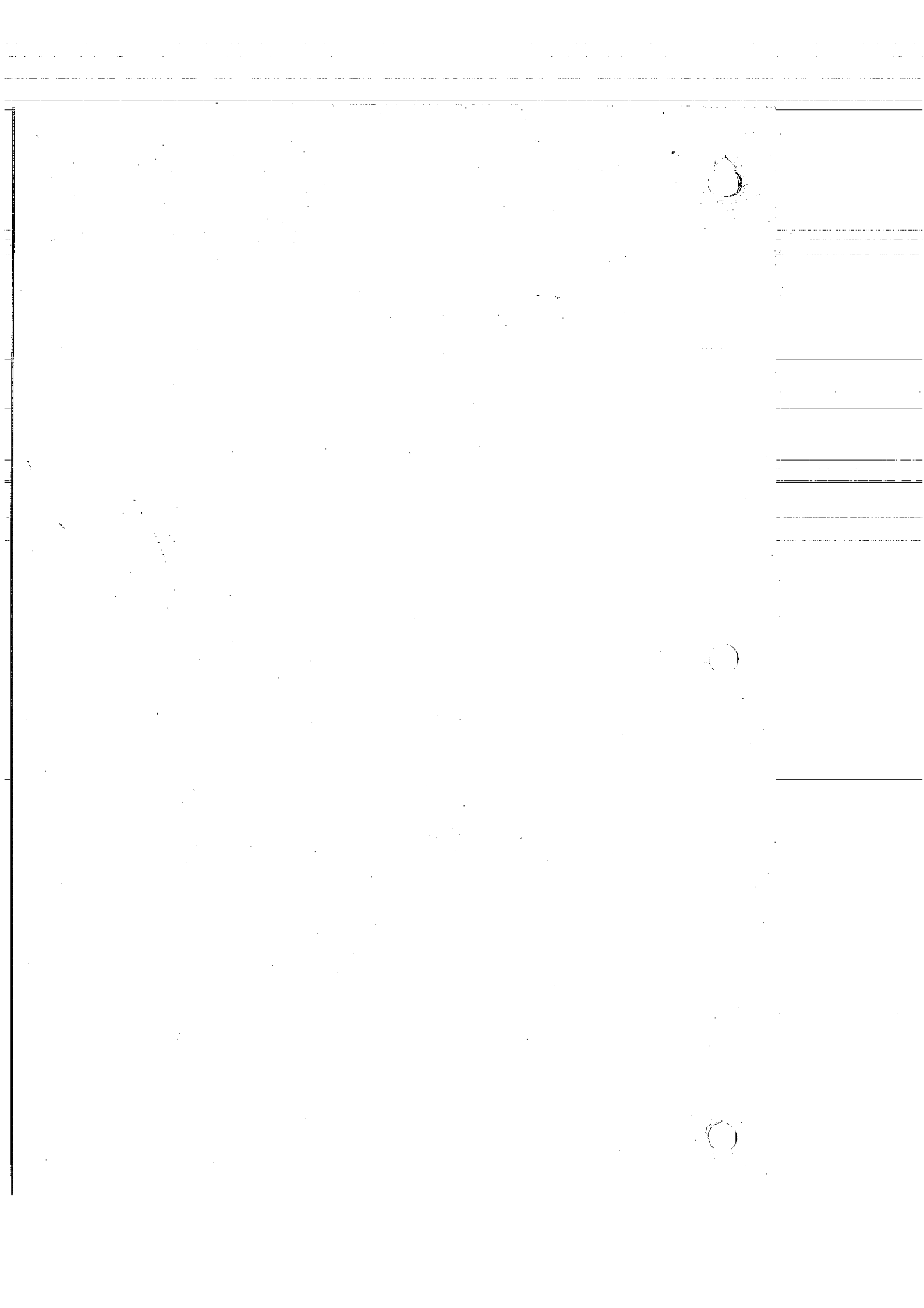
References in, or in relation to, this Chapter to—

“the Departmental Head”—should be read as references to the Secretary for Labour and Industry;

“the Department”—should be read as references to the Department of Labour and Industry.

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INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 286.

Trade Measurement Act.

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Trade Measurement

Ch. No. 286

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INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 286.

Trade Measurement Act.

(Title Replaced by No. 51 of 1978, s. 1.)

Being an Act relating to weights and measures.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Interpretation.

(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“articles” includes liquids, foods, chattels, wares, merchandise and goods of every description, and any article and its package;

“the Australian Act” *(Repealed.)*

“Australian legal unit of measurement” *(Repealed.)*

“the Australian National Standards Commission” *(Repealed.)*

“the Australian Regulations” *(Repealed.)*

“Australian standard of measurement” *(Repealed.)*

“certifying certificate” means a certificate in the prescribed form issued by an inspector in respect of any weighing instrument or measuring instrument that is exempted by the regulations from being stamped with a certifying stamp by reason of the impracticability of so stamping it, for the purpose of signifying that the weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument has been found on inspection to be in accordance with this Act;

“certifying stamp” means a stamp prescribed for use by an inspector for stamping under this Act any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument, for the purpose of signifying that the weighing instrument or measuring instrument has been found on inspection to be in accordance with this Act;

“the Chief Inspector” means the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures appointed under Section 6;

“the commencement date” means 1 July 1974, being the date on which the pre-Independence *Weights and Measures Act 1973* came into operation;

“the Deputy Chief Inspector” means the Deputy Chief Inspector appointed under Section 6;

“Imperial weights and measures” *(Repealed.)*

- "inspection", in relation to weighing instruments or measuring instruments, includes examination, testing, verification, re-verification, comparison, adjustment and stamping under this Act by an inspector;
- "inspector" means the Chief Inspector, the Deputy Chief Inspector or an inspector appointed under Section 6;
- "Inspectors' Standard" means a standard of measurement issued under Section 10 to an inspector;
- "measuring instrument" means a thing (or a combination of things) by means of which a measurement of a physical quantity may be made, and includes a thing (or a combination of things) by means of which grading may be effected by reference to the measurement of a physical quantity;
- "owner" means the owner, whether jointly or severally, or the authorized agent, manager or superintendent of the owner, and includes a lessee or hirer from the owner;
- "package" includes—
- (a) anything by means of which any article is, or articles are, packed for sale as a single item; and
 - (b) in particular, a wrapper and a confining band;
- "Papua New Guinea unit of measurement" means a unit of measurement of a physical quantity that is, by virtue of Section 5, a legal unit of measurement for that quantity for Papua New Guinea;
- "place" includes any shop, factory, house and other place, whether or not it is—
- (a) a building or in the open air; or
 - (b) open or enclosed; or
 - (c) a public place or a place of public resort;
- "PNG legal unit of measurement" means a unit of measurement prescribed under the *National Standards Act* as a legal unit of measurement of a physical quantity;
- "PNG standard of measurement" has the same meaning as in the *National Standards Act*;
- "public weighing instrument" means any weighing instrument open for use by the public, or for the use of which a charge is made;
- "purchaser" includes a person purchasing as an agent for any other person and an intending purchaser or a person making inquiries with a view to possible purchase;
- "the regulations" means any regulations made under this Act;
- "sell" includes—
- (a) offer or expose for sale; and
 - (b) keep or have in possession for sale; and
 - (c) barter or exchange; and
 - (d) deal in or agree to sell; and
 - (e) send, forward or deliver for sale or on sale; and
 - (f) authorize, direct, cause, or permit any of the acts specified in Paragraphs (a)-(e);
- "stamp" means stamp, impress, engrave, etch, brand, seal or otherwise mark in such a manner as to be, as far as practicable, indelible;
- "subsidiary standard of measurement" (*Repealed.*)
- "this Act" includes the regulations;

“use for trade” means use in connexion with or with a view to a transaction for—

- (a) transferring or rendering money or money's worth in consideration of money or money's worth; or
- (b) making a payment in respect of any tax, duty, charge or toll, where—
 - (i) the transaction is—
 - (A) by reference to quantity in terms of measurement of a physical quantity or in terms of number; or
 - (B) a transaction for the purposes of which there is made or employed a statement, in those terms, of the quantity of goods to which the transaction relates; and
 - (ii) the use is for the purpose of determination or statement of that quantity;

“vehicle” means any conveyance used on land, whether self-propelled or not;

“weighing instrument” means a weighbridge, weighing machine, scales, balance, steelyard or other instrument for weighing, and includes the weights belonging to the instrument.

“working standard of measurement” (*Repealed.*)

(*Amended by No. 51 of 1978, s. 2.*)

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument used in relation to any transaction shall be deemed to be used for trade.

2. Act binds the State.

This Act binds the State.

3. Saving of customary weights and measures.

Subject to the regulations made under Section 41(a), this Act does not apply to or in relation to local or customary weights or measures in use by natives¹ immediately before the commencement date.

4. Saving of other laws.

Except where otherwise specifically stated, this Act does not derogate any power granted under, or relieve a person from any liability or duty under, any other law.

PART II.—LEGAL UNITS OF MEASUREMENT OF PHYSICAL QUANTITIES.

5. Papua New Guinea units of measurement. (*Omitted editorially.*)

¹The word “native” was used in the original Act. See the pre-Independence *Acts Interpretation Act 1949*, Section 6(1), and see now the *Interpretation Act*, Section 98.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. Appointment of officers.

(1) The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, appoint—

- (a) a Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures; and
- (b) a Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures; and
- (c) such inspectors and other officers as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Deputy Chief Inspector has and may exercise all the powers and functions of the Chief Inspector during any absence or inability to act of the Chief Inspector.

(3) An inspector or officer shall perform the duties imposed on him by this Act under the general supervision and direction of the Chief Inspector.

(4) An inspector shall be furnished with a certificate of appointment signed by the Minister and, on entering any place, shall, if required, produce the certificate to the occupier of the place.

(5) An inspector who—

- (a) except in the course of his duties under this Act, directly or indirectly discloses, or causes to be disclosed, any matter relating to the business of any person that comes to his knowledge in the course of those duties; or
- (b) stamps any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument except in compliance with this Act; or
- (c) refuses or fails to perform any duty imposed on him by this Act,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

7. Profit, etc., by inspectors.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), an inspector who, while he holds office—

- (a) derives any profit from or is employed in making, adjusting or selling weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments; or
- (b) accepts any gratuity or reward from a trader or manufacturer; or
- (c) recommends any particular manufacturer or tradesman for the supply, repair or adjustment of weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments; or
- (d) exhibits in his office an advertisement relating to a manufacturer or tradesman,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) In an area where it appears desirable for an inspector to be allowed to adjust weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments the Minister may authorize the inspector to act as an adjuster of weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments, and an inspector so authorized may make the prescribed charges for any such adjustment.

8. Disposal of fees.

Money received by an inspector as fees or charges under this Act shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

PART IV.—STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT.

9. Standards of measurement. *(Repealed by No. 51 of 1978, s. 2.)*

10. Inspectors' Standards.

(1) The Minister may arrange for the provisions and maintenance and the issuing to inspectors of such Inspectors' Standards of measurements in such denominations as he thinks fit.

(2) An Inspectors' Standard shall be verified or re-verified as prescribed.

(3) Every Inspectors' Standard shall be stamped in the prescribed manner with the prescribed stamp.

(4) The impression of the stamp prescribed under Subsection (3) on a weight or measure is evidence that the weight or measure is an Inspector's Standard.

(Replaced by No. 51 of 1978, s. 4.)

11. Defective Inspector's Standard.

An Inspectors' Standard which has become defective through any cause, or which has been broken or repaired, shall not be used for the purposes of this Act until it has been re-verified as prescribed.

(Replaced by No. 51 of 1978, s. 5.)

12. Damaging or destroying standards.

A person who falsifies, or wilfully or maliciously damages or destroys, any standard of measurement provided and maintained under this Act is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

13. Replacing Standards lost, destroyed, etc.

Where any Inspectors' Standard of measurement is lost, destroyed, defaced or injured, another standard shall be provided by the Minister in its place.

(Amended by No. 51 of 1978, s. 6.)

14. Custody of standards. *(Repealed by No. 51 of 1978, s. 7.)*

PART V.—INSPECTION, VERIFICATION AND STAMPING.

15. Powers of inspectors.

An inspector may at all reasonable times—

- (a) enter and search any building or place, or stop and inspect any vehicle or vessel, in which or in connexion with which weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments are used for trade; or
- (b) inspect any weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments in the possession of a person having a pack, basket or other receptacle containing goods for sale; or
- (c) examine and test any such weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments.

16. Seizure of weights.

A weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that—

- (a) is not stamped as required by or under this Act; or
- (b) is incorrect,

may be seized and detained by an inspector.

17. Stamping of weights, etc.

Every weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument used for trade, and every public weighbridge, shall be stamped with the prescribed mark of verification.

18. Inspection of weights, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsections (2) and (3), every weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument used or for use for trade shall be produced, as prescribed, to an inspector for inspection—

- (a) if used for trade—at least once in every two years; or
- (b) if for use for trade—before use.

(2) The regulations may—

- (a) subject to such conditions as are prescribed, except wholly or in part from the operation of this section any class of weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments; or
- (b) extend the period referred to in Subsection (1)(a) with respect to any specified part of the country; or
- (c) provide for the more frequent re-verification and stamping of any prescribed classes of weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments.

(3) Where an inspector thinks it necessary to do so, he may require any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument used or for use for trade to be produced for his inspection and, on or without such a request, inspect any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument.

19. Unjust weights, etc.

(1) Where on inspection it appears to the inspector that—

- (a) a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument is not stamped with a certifying stamp as required by this Act; or
- (b) a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument is exempted by the regulations but the prescribed certifying certificate has not been issued in respect of it; or
- (c) a weight is light or otherwise unjust, a measure is incorrect or otherwise unjust or a weighing instrument or measuring instrument is unjust,

he may—

- (d) seize it or any part of it; or
- (e) where the weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument is found to be light, incorrect or otherwise unjust, if he thinks it proper—
 - (i) give the owner, or the person found in possession of it, written notice—
 - (A) to have it corrected and made true and just within 28 days of the date of the notice, or such shorter period as the inspector thinks proper; and
 - (B) to cease to use it in the meantime; or
 - (ii) adjust it,

instead of immediately seizing it or part of it.

(2) Where a notice under Subsection (1)(e)(i) is complied with to the satisfaction of the inspector, he shall not take any further action, but if a notice is not complied with he may, at the end of the period specified in the notice seize the weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument in question or any part of it.

20. Type and design of weights, etc.

(1) Where the Minister has reasonable grounds for believing that the use of a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument for trade might facilitate fraud, he may specify, by written notice served personally or by registered post on any person using it or having it in his possession for the purpose of trade, the period and the purposes for which, and the circumstances in which, the weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument may be used for trade.

(2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a notice under Subsection (1) that is applicable to him is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(Replaced by No. 51 of 1978, s. 8.)

21. Use of unstamped weights, etc.

(1) A person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade, any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that—

(a) is not stamped as prescribed; or

(b) is incorrect or unjust,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) Subject to this Act, any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that is stamped as prescribed is a legal weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument, as the case may be, throughout the country, unless it is found to be defective or unjust.

22. Defective weights, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsection (3), a person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument (not being a weight, measure or instrument that is exempted by the regulations from stamping) that—

(a) has become defective; or

(b) has been mended or repaired,

and that has not been re-stamped under this Act, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) A person who mends or repairs a defective weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument and does not obliterate any existing stamp on it is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) Notwithstanding Subsections (1) and (2), but subject to any conditions prescribed by the regulations, a person may temporarily use a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that has been repaired but not re-stamped.

23. Offences in connexion with weights, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), a person—

- (a) who uses or has in his possession for use for trade (except for use in connexion with the import or export of goods from or to a place outside the country where weights or measures other than PNG legal units of measurement are used) a weight or measure that is not of a denomination authorized by this Act to be used; or
- (b) who—
 - (i) forges or counterfeits or causes to be forged or counterfeited, or assists in forging or counterfeiting, or unlawfully has in his possession, a stamp used for stamping a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument under this Act; or
 - (ii) unless duly authorized under this Act, makes on a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument an impression purporting to be the impression of any such stamp; or
 - (iii) alters any date mark used in connexion with the impression of any such stamp; or
- (c) who, in any way, alters or tampers with a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument so as to cause it to weigh or measure incorrectly or unjustly; or
- (d) who uses, sells, disposes of or exposes for sale a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument—
 - (i) so altered or tampered with; or
 - (ii) that has a forged or counterfeit stamp on it; or
- (e) who makes or sells, or causes to be made or sold, a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that is false or unjust; or
- (f) who increases or diminishes any stamped weight or measure or uses, sells, disposes of or exposes for sale any increased or diminished weight or measure,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(Amended by No. 51 of 1978, s. 9.)

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who increases or diminishes any stamped weight or measure when he adjusts it to standard and entirely obliterates the stamp.

24. Contracts, etc., by reference to false weights, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), a contract, bargain, sale, purchase or dealing made by reference to any false or unjust weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument is void.

(2) In any proceedings in which the validity of a contract, bargain, sale, purchase or dealing is in issue by reason of the use of a false or unjust weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument, the contract, bargain, sale, purchase or dealing shall

not be held to be void if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the use of the false or unjust weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument was due to—

- (a) a bona fide mistake; or
- (b) an accident; or
- (c) any other cause beyond the control of the parties to the contract,

and despite all reasonable precautions being taken and all due diligence exercised by them, or was due to the action of a person over whom the parties had no control.

25. Use or possession of unjust weights, etc.

A person who—

- (a) uses for trade; or
- (b) has in his possession—
 - (i) for use for trade; or
 - (ii) for the purposes of or for purposes in connexion with any contract, bargain, sale, purchase or dealing,

any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that is false or unjust is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

26. Facilitation of inspections.

(1) For the purposes of the inspection of a weighing instrument or measuring instrument, the owner, at the request of an inspector, shall provide at the place of inspection—

- (a) in the case of a weighing instrument—
 - (i) weights of not less than 25% of the capacity of the weighing instrument, duly inspected and stamped with a certifying stamp under and as required by this Act; and
 - (ii) such heavy material (in convenient form for handling) and such labour as the inspector thinks necessary for the proper conduct of the inspection; and
- (b) in the case of a measuring instrument—such labour as the inspector thinks necessary for the proper conduct of the inspection.

(2) Where an inspector thinks that it is necessary or expedient, he may order the owner of, or any person who has in his possession, any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument used or for use for trade, to forward or deliver it for the purpose of inspection to or at a place named by the inspector and within or at a time specified in the order.

(3) The expenses of forwarding or delivering and of the return of a weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument under Subsection (2) shall be borne by the person to whom the order was given.

(4) This section does not affect the duty under this Act of having every weight, measure, weighing instrument and measuring instrument used or in possession for trade periodically inspected by an inspector.

PART VI.—SALE OF GOODS.

27. Trade, etc., in terms of PNG legal units of measurement.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), a person who sells by a denomination of weight or measure other than one of the PNG legal units of measurement is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) This section does not apply—

(a) to a contract, dealing or transaction, particular class of contract, dealing or transaction or those contracts, dealings or transactions relating to a particular commodity, exempted by the Minister under Section 16(3) of the *National Standards Act*; or

(b) to or in relation to timber in the log.

(Replaced by No. 51 of 1978, s. 10.)

28. Sale of precious metals, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), an article sold by weight shall be sold by metric weight.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1) gold and silver, and articles made of gold or silver or both (including gold and silver thread, lace or fringe), platinum, diamonds and other precious metals or stones may be sold by the ounce troy or by a decimal part of an ounce troy.

(3) A person who sells an article in contravention of this section is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(Amended by No. 51 of 1978, s. 11.)

29. Sales by net weight or measure.

(1) A person who sells any article by weight or measure otherwise than by net weight or measure is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) Subject to Subsection 5, where a person offers or exposes an article for sale by weight or measure—

(a) in a shop or other place; or

(b) in a vehicle, pack, basket or other receptacle,

he must—

(c) have in a convenient place, capable of being easily seen by the purchaser, suitable weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments for weighing or measuring the article; and

(d) at the request of a purchaser of an article sold by weight or measure, weigh or measure it in the presence of the purchaser.

(3) A person referred to in Subsection (2) who fails to have any necessary weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument as required by that subsection is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

(4) Subject to Subsection 5, where an article sold by weight or measure is less than the due weight, the person selling it is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence—a fine not exceeding K200.00.

For a second or subsequent offence—a fine not exceeding K400.00.

(5) Subsections (2), (3) and (4) do not apply to bread offered or exposed for sale in a vehicle, pack, basket or other receptacle.

30. False declarations as to weights, etc.

A person who, in any way, directly or indirectly makes a false statement, or wilfully misleads any person, as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any article sold by him is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence—a fine not exceeding K200.00.

For a second or subsequent offence—a fine not exceeding K400.00.

31. Sales by short weight, measure or number.

(1) Subject to Subsection (4), where an article sold by weight, measure or number is, on sale or for the purpose of sale, delivered to the purchaser or to some person on behalf of the purchaser short of the weight, measure or number purporting to be sold or delivered, the person selling the article or causing it to be delivered is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence—a fine not exceeding K200.00.

For a second or subsequent offence—a fine not exceeding K400.00.

(2) Subject to Subsections (3) and (4), a person who sells, or offers, exposes or has in his possession for sale, an article in a package on the outside of which the net weight or measure or the number is not legibly written is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence—a fine not exceeding K200.00.

For a second or subsequent offence—a fine not exceeding K400.00.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to an article weighed, measured or counted in the presence of the purchaser, or to an article exempted by the regulation from the requirements of that subsection.

(4) This section does not apply to an article exposed for sale or sold by weight in a package if the weight of the article is subject to variation by reason of climatic influences and the package bears a conspicuous label or inscription showing the words "Net weight when packed".

32. Net weight or measure not correctly stated.

(1) Where the weight, measure or number of an article in a package is incorrectly stated on the package, the seller and the person offering or exposing the article for sale, or having the article in his possession for sale, are each guilty of an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence—a fine not exceeding K200.00.

For a second or subsequent offence—a fine not exceeding K400.00.

(2) For the purposes of Subsection (1), unless the contrary is proved an article in the possession of a person who manufactures or trades in such articles shall be deemed to be in his possession for sale.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence against Subsection (1), it is a defence if the defendant proves that—

(a) he sold the article in the same state as it was in when he purchased it; and

- (b) at the time of the contravention of Subsection (1) he had no reason to suspect that the weight, measure or number was not correctly stated.

33. Sales by the bushel.

In any contract, bargain, sale, purchase, dealing or transaction for the sale or purchase by the bushel of any article specified in Schedule 2, the bushel shall be determined by weight, the weight equivalent to a bushel of any such article being that stated in that Schedule in relation to the article.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. Onus of proof.

In any proceedings for an offence against this Act in respect of any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument, the onus is on the defendant to prove that the weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument was tested, verified or stamped as required by this Act.

35. General evidentiary provisions.

(1) In proceedings for an offence against this Act unless evidence is given to the contrary, evidence is not required of the appointment of the Chief Inspector or any other officer purporting to have been appointed under this Act.

(2) In proceedings for an offence against this Act, a document certifying that—

- (a) specified weights or measures in the possession of an inspector are Inspectors' Standards; or
- (b) any such weights or measures have been verified or re-verified within the prescribed period; or
- (c) a specified person is or was acting under this Act in a capacity stated in the document,

and any other document relating to or arising out of the administration of this Act, if purporting to be signed by the Chief Inspector shall, unless the contrary is shown—

- (d) be received as evidence in all courts; and
- (e) be deemed to have been issued or written by or under the direction of the Chief Inspector.

36. Evidence as to possession.

Where any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument is found—

- (a) in the possession of any person carrying on trade; or
- (b) on the premises of any person that, whether the premises are a building or in the open air and whether they are open or closed, are used for trade,

that person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have the weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument in his possession for use for trade.

37. Forfeiture.

(1) Any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument in connexion with which an offence against this Act is committed may, on the conviction of any person of the offence, be forfeited by order of the court.

(2) Without instituting a prosecution, the Chief Inspector may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for the forfeiture of any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument seized and detained under this Act, and the court in its discretion may make such an order, but if the court declines to make the order the Chief Inspector shall return it to its owner immediately.

(3) Where any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument has been seized and detained under this Act and at the expiration of two months from the seizure—

- (a) no prosecution has been instituted in relation to it; and
- (b) no application has been made for an order under Subsection (2) in relation to it,

the Chief Inspector shall return it to their owner.

38. Forfeited weights, etc.

All weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments forfeited under this Act are the property of the State and (except where other provision is made by or under this Act) may be disposed of as the Chief Inspector thinks fit.

39. Recovery of fees, etc.

Any fees, charges or expenses payable under this Act and not paid are a debt due to the State and may be recovered by the Chief Inspector in any court of competent jurisdiction.

40. Obstruction, etc.

A person who—

- (a) hinders or obstructs an inspector in the execution of his duty; or
- (b) when requested by an inspector, does not produce for examination or testing all weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments in his possession; or
- (c) refuses on request to state his name and address to an inspector, or states to an inspector a false name or address; or
- (d) uses abusive language to, or directly or indirectly threatens, an inspector; or
- (e) assaults an inspector in the execution of his duty under this Act; or
- (f) personates an inspector; or
- (g) falsely pretends to be engaged in or associated with the administration of this Act; or
- (h) refuses or fails to comply with any reasonable direction given by an inspector in the exercise or performance of his powers or functions under this Act; or
- (i) directly or indirectly prevents a person from appearing before or being questioned by an inspector,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

41. Regulations.

The Head of State, acting on advice, may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters that by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or

that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular prescribing matters providing for and in relation to—

- (a) the prohibition, restriction or regulation of the use for trade of local or customary weights and measures used by natives¹ immediately before the commencement date; and
- (b) the supply, custody, care, verification and certification of Inspectors' Standards; and (*Amended by No. 51 of 1978, s. 12.*)
- (c) the duties, responsibilities, qualifications, appointment and dismissal of inspectors, and the provision of identification certificates; and
- (d) fixing times and places for the submission for verification, and for the testing, verifying, re-verifying and stamping, of weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments; and
- (e) regulating and controlling the inspection, examination, testing, verification, re-verification, comparison and stamping of weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments for the purposes of this Act, and prescribing—
 - (i) the method by which, or the manner in which; and
 - (ii) the means by which; and
 - (iii) the persons by whom,all or any of those things shall or shall not be done; and
- (f) the prescription of stamps, including certifying stamps and rejection stamps, for the purposes of this Act; and
- (g) the prescription of—
 - (i) the circumstances and the conditions under which; and
 - (ii) the manner in which; and
 - (iii) the persons by whom,stamps referred to in Paragraph (f) may be obliterated or defaced; and
- (h) the fees chargeable and the payment of the fees prescribed for testing, verifying, re-verifying, adjusting and stamping weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments; and
- (i) the shape, dimensions and proportions to be required in weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments, and the materials of which they shall be made; and
- (j) the weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments that shall or shall not be admitted to verification, and the tests to be applied to ascertain their accuracy and efficiency; and
- (k) the amounts of error that may be tolerated in weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments; and
- (l) the instruments to be used for testing and verifying weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments; and

¹The word "natives" was used in the original Act. See the pre-Independence Acts Interpretation Act 1949, Section 6(1), and see now the Interpretation Act, Section 98.

- (m) the purposes of trades for or in which prescribed weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments may be used lawfully, and the classes of weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments to be used in certain trades; and
- (n) the method of use, and limits on or regulation of the use, in trade of prescribed weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments; and
- (o) the marking on weights and measures of their denominations, and on weighing instruments and measuring instruments of their capacities and other markings, and the obliteration of stamps on weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments found to be incorrect or not in accordance with the regulations; and
- (p) the denominations of weights and measures permissible for use in trade; and
- (q) the classes of weights to be used in connexion with prescribed weighing instruments; and
- (r) the registration of public weighbridges by their owners, and the registration of weighmen.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE 1.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA SECONDARY AND TERTIARY STANDARDS.
(Repealed by No. 51 of 1978, s. 13.)

Trade Measurement

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SCHEDULE 2.

Sec. 33.

WEIGHT OF BUSHELS.

Article.	Weight.
Amber Cane	60 lb
Barley	50 lb
Beans	60 lb
Beans (fresh)	20 lb
Bran	20 lb
Broom Corn	50 lb
Buckwheat	50 lb
Clover, red or white	20 lb
Grasses, couch, cocksfoot, paspalum, rib, rye	20 lb
Hungarian millet	60 lb
Imphee	60 lb
Lucerne	20 lb
Maize	56 lb
Oats	40 lb
Peas	60 lb
Peas (in pod)	28 lb
Planter's friend	60 lb
Pollard	20 lb
Rye corn	60 lb
Sorghum	60 lb
Tares or vetches	60 lb
Wheat (seed)	60 lb



INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 286.

Weights and Measures Regulation.

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1. Interpretation—

- "accelerate"
- "approved"
- "automatic weighing machine"
- "balance"
- "beam-scale"
- "bottle"
- "capacity"
- "Class A beam-scale"
- "Class B beam-scale"
- "Class C beam-scale"
- "combination weighbridge"
- "the commencement date"
- "compartment"
- "correct"
- "counter scale"
- "direct weighing"
- "dispensing measure"
- "dispensing scale"
- "end-and-end weighing"
- "fabric-measuring instrument"
- "flowmeter"
- "hopper scale"
- "instrument"
- "leather-measuring instrument"
- "liquid measure"
- "liquid-measuring instrument"
- "liquid-measuring instrument of the visible-bowl type"
- "measure"
- "personal weighing machine"
- "platform weighing machine"
- "public weighbridge"
- "public weighing"
- "self-indicating counter machine"
- "self-indicating platform weighing machine"
- "self-indicating weighbridge"
- "sensitivity reciprocal"
- "spring balance"
- "steelyard"
- "tandem weighbridge"
- "tolerance"

- "vehicle tank"
- "vibrate"
- "wall beam"
- "weighbridge".

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3. Custody of Inspectors' Standards.
4. Responsibility for safe custody.
5. Certificate of verification.
6. Stamping of Inspectors' Standards.

PART III.—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

7. Appointment of inspectors.

PART IV.—INSPECTION, VERIFICATION AND STAMPING.

8. Certificate of inspection.
9. Information to be provided on inspection.
10. Method of verification and stamping.
11. Cleanliness of instruments on testing.
12. Obliteration of verification, etc.
13. Dismantling for verification.
14. Re-verification.
15. Notification of new installation.
16. Marking instruments "not for use in trade".
17. Verification of certain instruments.
18. Weight indications on testing.

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27. Temperature for testing measures of length.
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INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 286.

Weights and Measures Regulation.

MADE under the *Trade Measurement Act.*

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Interpretation.

In this Regulation, unless the contrary intention appears—

“accelerate”, in reference to a weighing instrument, means to have moving parts that are in unstable equilibrium;

“approved” means approved by the National Standards Commission of Australia or by the Chief Inspector;

“automatic weighing machine” means a weighing instrument in which a self-acting mechanism—

(a) effects an automatic feed; or

(b) weighs given loads; or

(c) registers and totals loads; or

(d) performs some of those actions or other similar actions;

“balance” means a beam-scale that has means for relieving all its knife-edges and bearings;

“beam-scale” means an equal-armed weighing machine, the pans of which are below the beam;

“bottle” means a hollow vessel of glass, plastic or synthetic resin or similar material, other than a jar or container of the tumbler or drinking-glass type;

“capacity” means—

(a) in the case of a weighing instrument (other than a belt conveyor weigher for which the capacity is stated in terms of weight per hour or weight per cycle)—the maximum load that the instrument is constructed to weigh and—

(i) includes the weight represented by the tare weight beams or other similar devices; and

(ii) does not include the weight value of any auxiliary device such as a small bar and poise designed to determine weights that are less than the weight represented by the smallest graduation on the principal bar where the maximum weight value of the device does not exceed approximately 1% of the sum of principal weight values; and

(b) in the case of a measuring instrument—the maximum quantity that it is constructed to measure for any individual delivery;

“Class A beam-scale” includes a chemical or assay balance and any other beam-scale provided with means of relieving all the knife edges;

- "Class B beam-scale" means a beam-scale (other than a Class A beam-scale) that satisfies the requirements of Table 8 for Class B instruments;
- "Class C beam-scale" means a beam-scale (other than a Class A or Class B beam-scale) that satisfies the requirements of Table 8 for Class C instruments;
- "combination weighbridge" means a weighbridge having two or more platforms connected to a single indicating mechanism in such a manner that the instrument can be used to determine the total weight on all the platforms or the weight on a single platform;
- "the commencement date" means 1 July 1974, being the date on which the pre-Independence Weights and Measures Regulation 1974 came into force;
- "compartment" means a subdivision of a vehicle tank consisting of a complete container, and includes the whole tank if it is not subdivided;
- "correct", in relation to an instrument, means correct within the applicable tolerance;
- "counter scale" means an equal-armed, non-self-indicating weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding 50kg, with the pan or pans above the beam;
- "direct weighing" means the direct weighing of a vehicle, whether loaded or not, on a weighbridge by the one operation, all the wheels of the vehicle being wholly supported throughout the weighing by the platform or, in the case of a combination weighbridge or tandem weighbridge, by the platforms;
- "dispensing measure" means a measure designed and intended for use in pharmaceutical dispensing;
- "dispensing scale" means a weighing instrument designed, intended or used for pharmaceutical dispensing;
- "end-and-end weighing" means the weighing of a vehicle, whether loaded or not, on a weighbridge by ascertaining by more than one weighing operation the weight supported by different axles, taken singly or in appropriate combination, in such a way that the weight of the vehicle may be obtained by the addition of separate weighings;
- "fabric-measuring instrument" means an instrument for measuring and indicating the length of fabric passed through it;
- "flowmeter" means a liquid-measuring instrument that indicates automatically any volume of liquid that has flowed through it, but does not include a water meter;
- "hopper scale" means a weighing instrument the load receptor of which is in the form of a hopper;
- "instrument" includes any weight, measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument;
- "leather-measuring instrument" means an instrument for measuring and indicating the area of leather or similar material passed through it;
- "liquid measure" means a simple container denominated in terms of the litre or related units or a multiple of such units whether subdivided or not, that is designed to contain or deliver the denominated volume of liquid without the operation of any mechanical device other than a simple tap, but does not include a container with a detachable dipstick, a farm milk tank or a dispensing measure;

- "liquid-measuring instrument" means an instrument for measuring the volume of liquid passed through it;
- "liquid-measuring instrument of the visible-bowl type" means a liquid-measuring instrument having one or more measuring chambers with walls of glass or transparent material, so constructed that the liquid being measured can be viewed in the chamber or chambers during the process of measurement;
- "measure", in relation to length, means a simple instrument for the measurement of length, and includes a T-shaped measure and a measure with sliding or caliper arms;
- "personal weighing machine" means an instrument that is specifically designed for weighing persons, and includes a baby-weighing machine;
- "platform weighing machine" includes a bench or platform weighing machine, overhead weighing machine and hopper scale, but does not include a personal weighing machine;
- "public weighbridge" means a weighbridge registered for public use and for weighing on which a fee is charged;
- "public weighing" means any weighing made on a public weighbridge for a purpose other than the weighing of—
- (a) a vehicle that is owned by the owner of the weighbridge; or
 - (b) goods of which the owner of the weighbridge is the owner, seller or intending seller, or purchaser or intending purchaser (including, where necessary, the determination of the tare weight of a vehicle in connexion with the weighing of the goods);
- "self-indicating counter machine" means a self-indicating or partly self-indicating weighing machine designed for counter use, of a capacity not exceeding 50kg, with the pan or pans above the levers;
- "self-indicating platform weighing machine" includes a partly self-indicating weighing machine;
- "self-indicating weighbridge" includes a partly self-indicating weighbridge;
- "sensitivity reciprocal" means the weight required to move the position of equilibrium of the indicating device of a weighing instrument a definite amount, at capacity or a lesser load;
- "spring balance" means a weighing instrument in which the weight indications are dependent on the extension, compression or bending of one or more springs and the load pan is connected to the spring or springs without the use of levers;
- "steelyard" means an unequal-armed weighing instrument;
- "tandem weighbridge" means a weighbridge having two or more platforms attached to a single indicating mechanism in such a manner that none of the platforms can be disconnected from the mechanism for the purpose of weighing on a single platform;
- "tolerance" means the maximum permissible departure from true value or performance;
- "vehicle tank" means a measuring instrument in the form of a tank (whether or not subdivided into compartments), fitted to or forming part of a vehicle and

intended to be used with a dipstick for the measurement of a liquid other than milk;

"vibrate", in reference to a weighing instrument, means to have moving parts that are in stable equilibrium;

"wall beam" means a steelyard suspended from a horizontal bracket (whether fixed or turning about a vertical axis);

"weighbridge" means a weighing instrument of a capacity of 3t or more, having a platform on which vehicles are run for the purpose of being weighed.

PART II.—STANDARDS.

2. Use of standards.

Standards may be used as follows :—

(a) the Primary Standards—for verification of the Secondary Standards; and

(b) the Secondary Standards—for verification of the Tertiary Standards; and

(c) the Tertiary Standards—for verification of Inspectors' Standards,

or for purposes authorized by the Chief Inspector.

3. Custody of Inspectors' Standards.

Inspectors' Standards shall be—

(a) kept in the custody of an inspector; and

(b) used for—

(i) verification or inspection of instruments used for the purposes of trade;
or

(ii) purposes authorized by the Chief Inspector.

4. Responsibility for safe custody.

An inspector is responsible for the safe custody of all standards and equipment in his control, and shall not permit their use by unauthorized persons.

5. Certificate of verification.

The Chief Inspector shall issue a certificate of verification in respect of—

(a) a Secondary Standard that has been compared with the Primary Standards, stating the true value of the Standard within the accuracy figure specified in Schedule 1 to the Act; and

(b) a Tertiary Standard that has been compared with the Secondary Standards, stating the true value of the Standard within the accuracy figure specified in Schedule 1 to the Act; and

(c) an Inspectors' Standard that has been—

(i) compared with the Tertiary Standards; and

(ii) found to be accurate within the tolerances prescribed in Schedule 1 to the Act for Tertiary Standards,

and specifying the period within which the Standard, should be re-verified.

6. Stamping of Inspectors' Standards.

Inspectors' Standards shall be stamped with—

- (a) the Government stamp; and
- (b) a figure denoting—
 - (i) the month of original verification; and
 - (ii) the year of verification or re-verification; and
- (c) the letters—
 - (i) "SW" denoting standard weight; or
 - (ii) "SM" denoting standard measure,as the case may be.

PART III.—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

7. Appointment of inspectors.

A person shall not be appointed as an inspector unless he has—

- (a) a satisfactory reference as to character and reliability; and
- (b) a knowledge of—
 - (i) construction, operation and adjustment of instruments; and
 - (ii) tests required for verification of instruments.

PART IV.—INSPECTION, VERIFICATION AND STAMPING.

8. Certificate of inspection.

(1) On payment of the prescribed fee, a certificate of inspection in the form authorized by the Chief Inspector shall be issued by an inspector in respect of every instrument tested by him.

(2) A certificate may be issued in respect of one or more instruments situated at the same premises.

(3) A certificate issued under Subsection (1) shall be produced to an inspector when required at any reasonable time.

(4) A certificate may be endorsed by an inspector so as to limit the use of the instrument.

9. Information to be provided on inspection.

The person presenting an instrument for inspection shall state the name of the owner and any purpose for which the instrument is or is not to be used.

10. Method of verification and stamping.

(1) Instruments shall be tested by comparison with Inspectors' Standards.

(2) An instrument that is tested in accordance with Subsection (1) and that complies with this Regulation shall be—

- (a) stamped with a verification mark approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (b) impressed with a date stamp indicating the month and year of stamping or an abbreviation approved by the Chief Inspector.

(3) Where an instrument requires stamping in more than one position—

- (a) the verification mark shall be applied in each position; and
- (b) the date stamp shall be applied in at least one position.

11. Cleanliness of instruments on testing.

(1) Subject to Subsections (2) and (3), all instruments shall be tested in a clean condition.

(2) An inspector may require the owner to clean any instrument prior to inspection.

(3) An inspector may first examine and test the instrument in the condition in which it is before cleaning.

12. Obliteration of verification, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5), on inspection an inspector shall obliterate any existing mark or verification mark and date stamp—

(a) on an instrument—

- (i) that is of a type, material or construction not in accordance with this Regulation; or
- (ii) on which the mark, verification mark or date stamp is illegible; or
- (iii) on which the capacity, denomination or graduations are illegible or have been altered since the last verification; or
- (iv) that has not been re-verified and stamped within the prescribed period; and

(b) on a weight or measure—

- (i) the excess or deficiency of which exceeds half of the tolerance in excess allowed on verification; or
- (ii) that is not capable of adjustment because of having been broken, damaged, indented or distorted; and

(c) on a measure of length—

- (i) the excess or deficiency of which exceeds twice the tolerance in excess allowed on verification; or
- (ii) that is bent, broken, twisted or otherwise damaged so that it is unfit for use; and

(d) on a weighing instrument—

- (i) the sensitivity reciprocal of which exceeds twice the tolerance in sensitivity reciprocal allowed on verification; or
- (ii) the error in excess or deficiency of which exceeds twice the tolerance in excess or deficiency allowed on verification; and

(e) on an automatic weighing machine if the error in excess or deficiency exceeds the error in excess or deficiency allowed on verification; and

(f) on a liquid-measuring instrument—

- (i) the excess of which exceeds twice, or the deficiency of which exceeds half, the tolerance in excess allowed on verification; and

- (ii) being a flowmeter intended to be used for individual deliveries of more than 90l per minute—the error in excess or deficiency of which exceeds one and one half times the error in excess allowed on verification; and
- (iii) being a flowmeter other than a flowmeter specified in Subparagraph (ii)—the error in excess of which exceeds twice, or the error in deficiency of which exceeds, the error in excess allowed on verification; or
- (iv) having any seal unstamped or broken; or
- (v) with any joint, valve, tap, hose connexion or other part leaking, or with any essential part broken or damaged; and
- (g) on a fabric-measuring instrument or leather-measuring instrument the error in excess or deficiency of which exceeds the relevant tolerance allowed on verification; and
- (h) on a fixed instrument that has been erected or re-erected since it was last verified.

(2) Where an instrument does not comply with the requirements of this Regulation, but the nature or degree of non-compliance, in the opinion of the inspector, is not so great as to require the immediate obliteration of the verification mark and date stamp—

- (a) the inspector shall leave a notice requiring the owner to have the instrument corrected within a stated period not exceeding 28 days; and
- (b) if after the expiration of the stated period the required correction has not been made, the inspector shall obliterate the verification mark and date stamp; and
- (c) notwithstanding Paragraph (b), the inspector, if he thinks fit, may further defer obliterating the verification mark and date mark if the owner produces satisfactory evidence that he has used all due diligence in attempting to have the required correction made.

(3) Where the obliteration of a verification mark and date stamp is deferred in accordance with Subsection (2)(c), the inspector shall leave a notice with the owner setting out the conditions under which the deferment was made, and in the event of those conditions not being complied with shall obliterate the verification mark and date stamp.

(4) Where the error of a weighing machine is due to imperfect balancing or levelling and is corrected promptly in the presence of the inspector, the verification mark and date stamp shall not be obliterated, but the correction does not prevent the institution of any proceeding in respect of the error.

(5) Where any instrument that has been used for trade before the commencement date contravenes this section in a minor degree, an inspector, in his discretion, may refrain from obliterating the verification mark or date stamp on the instrument.

(6) Obliteration of a verification mark or date stamp shall be in the form of an eight-pointed star.

13. Dismantling for verification.

An inspector may—

- (a) require a person who presents an instrument for verification or re-verification to take it apart sufficiently to enable an inspection of all working parts to be made; or

- (b) take the instrument apart to that extent, with the consent of that person and without liability for damage to it,

and, until the instrument has been so taken apart, the inspector may refuse to verify it.

14. Re-verification.

All instruments for use for trade—

- (a) that have been altered, repaired or adjusted; or
- (b) that have been removed from one site to another, or re-installed; or
- (c) on which the verification mark or date stamp has been obliterated,

shall be re-verified in accordance with the requirements for the verification of new instruments.

15. Notification of new installation.

The owner shall notify the Chief Inspector in writing within 30 days of the purchase, hire or installation of new or additional instruments.

16. Marking instruments "not for use in trade".

All instruments that are used for other than domestic purposes but do not require testing under this Regulation—

- (a) shall be distinctly marked "NOT TO BE USED FOR TRADE PURPOSES"; and
- (b) shall not be used for purposes of trade.

17. Verification of certain instruments.

Decimal grain weights, dispensing weights (whether metric or apothecaries') and troy weights shall be verified at the office of the Chief Inspector.

18. Weight indications on testing.

A weighing machine under test shall—

- (a) retain its equilibrium; and
- (b) give constant weight indications on the repeated application of any given load,

and the indicator shall return to zero when the load is removed.

PART V.—INSTRUMENTS.

Division 1.—General.

19. Positioning, etc., of instruments.

- (1) All instruments shall be in full view of the customer.
- (2) The goods pan or scoop of a weighing instrument shall not be more than 1.5 m from the floor or ground level.

Division 2.—Weights.

20. Effect of temperature variation.

A weighing instrument, the action of which is dependent on the extension or compression of a spring or any other form of elastic deformation of any component, shall be correct under such conditions of temperature variation as may reasonably be expected in normal use.

21. Application to instruments n.e.i.

A weighing instrument of a type not specified in this Regulation shall comply with the requirements relating to the type to which it most closely approximates, having regard to its construction and the purposes for which it is commonly used.

22. Stamping of certain weights.

An inspector shall not stamp a weight that—

- (a) is cased; or
- (b) is composed of two or more different unalloyed metals other than—
 - (i) lead for adjustment and stamping; and
 - (ii) hard adherent coatings of nickel, chromium or other approved metal applied by electroplating or other approved process; or
- (c) being new and of iron, is not painted, black-leaded or protected by sheradizing or galvanizing or other approved process; or
- (d) is not clean and free from corrosion; or
- (e) has a flaw or is not smooth on all surfaces; or
- (f) being flat-circular, is of a denomination over 2kg; or
- (g) being of iron, is of a denomination less than 10g; or
- (h) has a split-ring or other removable part; or
- (i) bears a trade mark.

23. Position of stamp.

(1) When provided with an adjusting hole, weights shall be stamped on the lead in the adjusting hole in the under surface of the weight.

(2) Weights not provided with an adjusting hole shall be stamped on the under surface.

24. Permissible errors on verification of weights.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of weights are as specified in Table 1.

Weights and Measures

TABLE 1.
WEIGHTS RELATED TO THE POUND.

Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess only.		Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess only.		Denomination.	Tolerance in Excess only.	
	A	B		A	B		A	B
$\frac{1}{4}$ dr	1 gr	—	2 lb	6 gr	12 gr	100 lb	—	100 gr
1 dr	1 gr	—	4 lb	8 gr	16 gr	112 lb	—	100 gr
2 dr	1 gr	—	5 lb	9 gr	18 gr	500 lb	—	1 oz
4 dr	1 gr	—	7 lb	11 gr	22 gr	560 lb	—	1 oz
						($\frac{1}{4}$ ton)		
8 dr	2 gr	—	10 lb	13 gr	26 gr	1 000 lb	—	2 oz
1 oz	2 gr	—	14 lb	15 gr	30 gr	1 120 lb	—	2 oz
						($\frac{1}{2}$ ton)		
2 oz	2 gr	—	20 lb	18 gr	36 gr	2 000 lb	—	4 oz
4 oz	2 gr	4 gr	28 lb	21 gr	42 gr	2 240 lb	—	4 oz
8 oz	3 gr	6 gr	50 lb	28 gr	56 gr			
1 lb	4 gr	8 gr	56 lb	30 gr	60 gr			

Tolerances "A" apply to weights not constructed of iron.

Tolerances "B" apply to weights constructed of iron.

WEIGHTS RELATED TO THE GRAIN.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.
gr	gr	gr	gr	gr	gr	gr	gr
0.01	0.0015	0.5	0.011	10	0.050	200	0.2
0.02	0.0025	1	0.016	12	0.055	300	0.3
0.03	0.0025	2	0.025	20	0.07	500	0.4
0.05	0.0035	3	0.030	30	0.09	1 000	0.5
0.1	0.005	4	0.030	50	0.10	2 000	0.7
0.2	0.007	5	0.035	100	0.15	4 000	1.0

WEIGHTS RELATED TO THE PENNYWEIGHT AND TROY OUNCE.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.
dwt	gr	oz tr	gr	oz tr	gr	oz gr	gr
1	0.0	0.004	0.02	0.3	0.15	20	1.5
2	0.10	0.005	0.02	0.4	0.2	30	1.5
3	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.5	0.2	40	2
5	0.15	0.02	0.04	1	0.3	50	2
10	0.20	0.03	0.05	2	0.4	100	3
oz tr		0.04	0.06	3	0.5	200	4
0.001	0.010	0.05	0.07	4	0.6	300	5
0.002	0.015	0.1	0.1	5	0.7	400	6
0.003	0.015	0.2	0.15	10	1.0	500	7

WEIGHTS RELATED TO THE SCRUPLE, DRACHM AND APOTHECARIES' OUNCE.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.
	gr		gr		gr
$\frac{1}{2}$ scruple	0.05	2 dr	0.15	6 oz apoth	0.7
1 scruple	0.06	4 dr	0.2	8 oz apoth	0.8
$1\frac{1}{2}$ scruples	0.08	1 oz apoth	0.3	10 oz apoth	1.0
2 scruples	0.09	2 oz apoth	0.4		
1 dr	0.10	4 oz apoth	0.5		

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.			Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.			Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.		
	A	B	C		A	B	C		A	B	C
	mg	mg	mg		mg	mg	mg		mg	mg	mg
0.001 g	0.1	—	—	0.5 g	3	—	—	200 g	60	170	340
0.002 g	0.2	—	—	1 g	4	60	—	500 g	90	270	540
0.005 g	0.3	—	—	2 g	5.5	60	—	1 kg	130	380	760
0.01 g	0.4	—	—	5 g	9	60	—	2 kg	220	650	1 300
0.02 g	0.6	—	—	10 g	12.5	120	—	5 kg	280	850	1 700
0.05 g	0.9	—	—	20 g	18	120	—	10 kg	400	1 200	2 400
0.1 g	1.3	—	—	50 g	28	120	—	20 kg	560	1 700	3 400
0.2 g	2	—	—	100 g	40	120	240				

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Tolerances "A" apply to weights not made of iron marked "A", i.e., weights intended for use in pharmaceutical dispensing and weights intended for use in weighing precious metals.

Tolerances "B" apply to other weights not made of iron.

Tolerances "C" apply to weights made of iron.

METRIC CARAT WEIGHTS.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.
CM	mg	CM	mg	CM	mg	CM	Excess only.
0.005	0.06	0.1	0.08	2	0.3	50	2
0.01	0.06	0.2	0.11	5	0.5	100	2
0.02	0.06	0.5	0.2	10	0.7	200	3
0.05	0.06	1	0.2	20	1.1	500	5.5

Division 3.—Measures of Length.

25. Graduation of measures of length.

(1) Measures of length may be graduated on both sides, and each set of graduations shall be verified and each side stamped.

(2) The prescribed fee is chargeable for each stamp.

(3) Where a measure is permanently fixed to a counter, the upper side only needs verification and stamping.

26. Minimum pull for testing linked measure.

Every linked measure or metal or woven tape measure shall—

(a) be tested when subjected to a minimum pull as follows :—

(i) linked measure—7mg; and

(ii) metal measure—5kg; and

(iii) woven tapes made of non-metallic material—1kg; and

(b) when under test be supported throughout its whole length on a level base, or in an approved manner so that its length when so supported can be satisfactorily computed.

27. Temperature for testing measures of length.

Measures of length shall be verified by comparison with an Inspectors' Standard of similar denomination at or near the temperature of 20° C.

28. Verification of linked measure fixed to handle.

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

29. Permissible errors relating to measure of length.

The errors permissible on the verification of a measure of length are as specified in Table 2.

TABLE 2.
MEASURES OF LENGTH RELATED TO THE YARD.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
1 in	0.01	4 ft	0.06	20 ft	0.10
6 in	0.02	5 ft	0.07	33 ft	0.13
1 ft	0.02	6 ft	0.08	50 ft	0.17
2 ft	0.03	10 ft	0.10	66 ft	0.22
3 ft	0.05	16 ft	0.10	100 ft	0.35

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
1 mm	mm 0.05	m 2	mm 1.0
1 cm	0.10	5	2.5
1 dm	0.2	10	5
1 m	0.5	20	10

*Division 4.—Liquid Measures.***30. Requirements for liquid-measuring instruments.**

(1) Liquid-measuring instruments shall—

- (a) be fitted with a stamp plug, readily accessible, in such a position that the indications or adjustments cannot be altered without first destroying the inspector's stamp or seal; and
- (b) where the accuracy is affected by slight variations in level—be provided with not less than two levelling points and have a notice reading "Instrument incorrect if not truly level" displayed in a prominent position.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to vehicle tanks.

31. General requirements.

(1) Where any liquid-measuring instrument is so installed that variations in temperature affect its accuracy, an inspector may direct that suitable action be taken by the owner or user in order to maintain the temperature of the instrument at a uniform level.

(2) Liquid-measuring instruments used for the measurement of liquified gases or non-viscous liquids, other than petroleum fuels, shall comply with the provisions governing instruments used for the measurement of petroleum fuels.

32. Verification of liquid measures, etc.

A liquid-measuring instrument or measure other than a vehicle tank shall be inspected and verified at least once in every 12 months.

33. Permissible errors on verification of liquid measures.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of liquid measures are as specified in Table 3.

TABLE 3.
MEASURES OF VOLUME RELATED TO THE GALLON
(other than measures referred to in Tables 4 and 5).

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.				Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	
	A		B			A	B
	minims	ml	minims	ml		minims	ml
10 minims	—	—	1	0.06	3 qt	200	12
60 minims (1 fl dr)	—	—	4	0.24		fl oz	
2 fl dr	—	—	7	0.4	1 gal	$\frac{1}{2}$	14
3 fl dr	—	—	9	0.5	2 gal	$\frac{3}{4}$	21
4 fl dr	—	—	11	0.7	3 gal	1	28
1 fl oz	9	0.5			4 gal	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
$\frac{1}{2}$ gill (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl oz)	10	0.6			($\frac{1}{2}$ bushel) 5 gal	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
2 fl oz	14	0.8	2 x Tolerance "A"		6 gal	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ gill (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl oz)	16	0.9		7 gal	2	57	
3 fl oz	18	1.1		8 gal	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	
4 fl oz	20	1.2		(1 bushel) 9 gal	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	
5 fl oz	25	1.5		10 gal	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	
(1 gill) $\frac{1}{2}$ pt	30	1.8		11 gal	3	85	
(6 $\frac{3}{4}$ fl oz) $\frac{1}{2}$ pt	40	2.4		15 gal	4	110	
(10 fl oz) 1 pt	60	3.5		20 gal	5	140	
(20 fl oz) 1 qt	100	5.9		100 gal	26	740	
(40 fl oz) $\frac{1}{2}$ gal	150	8.9		200 gal	52	1 480	

Tolerances "A" apply to bell-shaped and conical measures and to any other measures that the conditions of approval for use for trade specify.

Tolerances "B" apply to measures other than those to which tolerances "A" apply.

Twice tolerances "B", in excess only, apply to—

- (a) glass measures (other than glasses for beverages) having the capacity defined by the brim; and
- (b) cylindrical milk measures with a lip or retaining edge; and
- (c) milk cans; and
- (d) ice-cream measures of capacities exceeding 4.5 l.

The tolerances on measures in the form of glasses for beverages are as follows :—

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.
1 fl oz	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl dr (1.8 ml)	7 fl oz	3 fl dr (10 ml)
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl oz	1 fl dr (3.6 ml)	10 fl oz	4 fl dr (14 ml)
5 fl oz	2 fl dr (7.1 ml)	15 fl oz	6 fl dr (21 ml)
		20 fl oz	1 fl oz (28 ml)

METRIC MEASURES OF VOLUME
(other than measures referred to in Tables 4 and 5).

Tolerance in excess only.			Tolerance in excess only.			Tolerance in excess only.		
Denomination.	A	B	Denomination.	A	B	Denomination.	A	B
<i>l</i> 0.001 (1 ml)	ml —	ml 0.1	<i>l</i> 0.2 (200 ml)	ml 1.5	ml 3	<i>l</i> 30	ml 48.5	ml 97
0.002 (2 ml)	—	0.2	0.5 (500 ml)	3	6	40	58.5	117
0.005 (5 ml)	0.2	0.4	1 (1 000 ml)	5	10	50	68	136
0.01 (10 ml)	0.25	0.5	2	8	16	60	90	180
0.02 (20 ml)	0.35	0.7	5	18.5	37	100	150	300
0.05 (50 ml)	0.75	1.5	10	23	46	200	300	600
0.1 (100 ml)	1	2	20	37	74	500	750	1 500

Tolerances "A" apply to bell-shaped and conical measures and to any other measures that the conditions of approval for use for trade specify.
Tolerances "B" apply to measures other than those to which tolerances "A" apply.

Division 5.—Lubricating Oil Measures.

34. Marking of lubricating oil measures.

A metal measure for use with lubricating oil shall be marked "FOR THE SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL".

35. Re-verification of lubricating oil bottles.

A lubricating oil bottle that has been verified and stamped is not required to be re-verified.

36. Permissible errors on verification of lubricating oil bottles.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of lubricating oil bottles are as specified in Table 4.

TABLE 4.
LUBRICATING OIL BOTTLES.

Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.	Denomination.	Tolerance in excess only.
125 ml	10 ml	500 ml	21 ml
250 ml	14 ml	1 l	28 ml

Division 6.—Dispensing Measures.

37. Marking of dispensing measures.

A dispensing measure shall be marked in terms of metric measurement.

38. Re-verification of dispensing measures.

A dispensing measure that has been verified and stamped is not required to be re-verified.

39. Permissible errors on verification of dispensing measures.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of dispensing measures are as specified in Table 5.

Weights and Measures

TABLE 5.
DISPENSING MEASURES.

Capacity corresponding to graduation line.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.			
	On measures other than "Squat" measures.		On "Squat" measures.	
minims	minims	ml	minims	ml
10	1	0.06	} Not to be graduated in this range	
20	1	0.06		
40	2	0.12		
60 (1 fl dr)	2	0.12		
90 (1½ fl dr)	4	0.24		
120 (2 fl dr)	5	0.30		
160	6	0.35	10	0.6
180 (3 fl dr)	7	0.4	12	0.7
240 (4 fl dr)	8	0.5	14	0.8
320	10	0.6		
360 (6 fl dr)	12	0.7	16	0.9
420 (7 fl dr)	12	0.7		
480 (8 fl dr)	14	0.8	18	1.1
fl dr				
10	16	0.9	20	1.2
12 (1½ fl oz)	18	1.1	22	1.3
14	20	1.2	22	1.3
16 (2 fl oz)	22	1.3	24	1.4
24 (3 fl oz)	30	1.8		
32 (4 fl oz)	35	2.1		
48 (6 fl oz)	45	2.7	} Not to be graduated in this range	
64 (8 fl oz)	60	3.5		

DISPENSING MEASURES OF CUP OR BEAKER FORM RELATED TO THE GALLON.

Total capacity.	Tolerance at any graduation line in excess or deficiency.	
fl oz	minims	ml.
10	60	3.5
20	90	5.3
40	120	7.1

DISPENSING PIPETTES RELATED TO THE GALLON.

Total capacity.	Tolerance at any graduation line in excess or deficiency.	
minims	minims	ml
10	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.01
30	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03
60	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.04

CONICAL DISPENSING MEASURES RELATED TO THE LITRE.

Capacity corresponding to graduation line.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.		
	On measures other than "Squat" measures.	On "Squat" measures.	
ml	ml	ml	
1	0.08	} Not to be graduated in this range	
2	0.12		
3	0.16		
4	0.20		
5	0.25		
6,7,8	0.3		
9	0.4		
10	0.4		0.6
15	0.5		0.8
20	0.6	1.0	
30	0.8	1.0	
40,50	1.0	1.0	
60,70,80,90	1.5	} Not to be graduated in this range	
100,120,140	2.0		
160,180,200	3.0		

DISPENSING PIPETTES RELATED TO THE LITRE.

Capacity.	Tolerance at any graduation line in excess or deficiency.
ml	ml
1	0.02
2	0.02
5	0.04

DISPENSING MEASURES OF CUP OR BEAKER FORM RELATED TO THE LITRE.

Capacity.	Tolerance at any graduation line in excess or deficiency.
ml	ml
500	5
1 000	7

Division 7.—Fabric-measuring Instruments.

40. Measurement by fabric-measuring instruments.

A fabric-measuring instrument shall be correct in its length and price indications whether material is being passed through the instrument in a forward or backward direction at any reasonable speed of operation.

41. Notice regarding certain types of fabric.

Where a fabric-measuring instrument measures only certain types of fabric accurately, a notice visible to the vendor and purchaser shall be fixed to the instrument indicating clearly its limitations.

42. Permissible errors on verification of fabric-measuring instruments.

Fabric-measuring instruments shall be correct on verification within the limits of error specified in Table 6.

TABLE 6.
FABRIC MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Length tested.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
Not exceeding 1 m	5 mm
For each additional 1 m or part of 1 m	2 mm

*Division 8.—Leather-measuring Instruments.***43. Permissible errors on verification of leather-measuring instruments.**

Leather-measuring instruments shall be correct on verification within the limits of error specified in Table 7.

TABLE 7.
LEATHER-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Area tested.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
Instruments denominated in square feet:	
Not exceeding 8 sq ft	0.01 sq ft
Over 8 sq ft	0.0125 sq ft per sq ft or part of a sq ft.
Instruments denominated in the metric system:	
Not exceeding 1 m ²	120 cm ²
Over 1 m ²	120 cm ² per m ² or part m ²

*Division 9.—Balances and Beam-scales.***44. Stamping of certain balances, etc.**

An inspector shall not stamp any balance or beam scale—

- (a) that accelerates when loaded or unloaded; or
- (b) that could be suspended in the hand while in use, unless it is provided with a suitable stand; or
- (c) with swan-neck ends, the beam of which is under 40 cm in length or is of a capacity of 3 kg or less; or
- (d) with wooden scale boards unless of a capacity of 100 kg or more; or
- (e) with loaded weight pans, unless the loading is suitably enclosed; or
- (f) with a china goods pan that is much cracked or chipped; or

- (g) that is not provided with a tongue or pointer at the centre of, and at right angles to, the beam, or with some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of equilibrium.

45. Requirements for balances, etc.

A balance or beam-scale shall—

- (a) be correct whether the load is placed in the middle or near the edge of the pan; and
- (b) when loaded to half its capacity show no appreciable difference in reading when the knife-edges and bearings are moved within their limits of movement; and
- (c) be correct within the tolerances for sensitivity reciprocal prescribed in Table 8, so that the following conditions apply :—
 - (i) the test for sensitivity reciprocal may be made at full capacity, zero or any intermediate point, applying the same tolerance at all loads; and
 - (ii) the addition or subtraction of the prescribed tolerance shall cause the beam to turn from rest in a horizontal position to rest in an appreciably different position, the two positions of rest differing by at least 20% of the range of the graduated scale (from the centre to limit of scale) if a pointer and graduated scale are fitted.

46. Tolerances for balances, etc.

The tolerance for error on—

- (a) a non-self-indicating balance or beam-scale is half the amount prescribed in Table 8 for loads up to half capacity and the whole amount so prescribed for loads greater than half capacity; and
- (b) a self-indicating balance or beam-scale at any load is half the weight represented by the smallest graduation.

TABLE 8.
BALANCES AND BEAM-SCALES.

Capacity.	Sensitivity reciprocal.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
<i>Balances:</i>		
4 dr	0.03 gr	0.06 gr
1 oz	0.05 gr	0.1 gr
1 lb	0.1 gr	0.2 gr
7 lb	0.5 gr	1 gr
56 lb	1.5 gr	2 gr
<i>Class B Beam-scales:</i>		
4 dr	0.15 gr	0.15 gr
1 oz	0.2 gr	0.2 gr
2 oz	0.3 gr	0.3 gr
4 oz	0.5 gr	0.5 gr
8 oz	1.0 gr	1.0 gr
1 lb	1.5 gr	1.5 gr
2 lb	2 gr	2 gr
4 lb	3 gr	4 gr

BALANCES AND BEAM-SCALES.—Continued.

Capacity.	Sensitivity reciprocal.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
10 lb	4 gr	6 gr
14 lb	6 gr	9 gr
28 lb	8 gr	12 gr
56 lb	15 gr	22 gr
1 cwt	25 gr	40 gr
2 cwt	1.5 dr	2.5 dr
For each additional cwt add	0.5 dr	1 dr
<i>Class C Beam-scales:</i>		
1 oz	1 gr	1 gr
8 oz	4 gr	4 gr
1 lb	6 gr	6 gr
2 lb	8 gr	8 gr
4 lb	16 gr	16 gr
7 lb	16 gr	24 gr
10 lb	24 gr	36 gr
14 lb	1 dr	1.5 dr
28 lb	2 dr	3 dr
56 lb	4 dr	6 dr
2 cwt	6 dr	8 dr
For each additional cwt add	2 dr	4 dr

47. Requirements for dispensing scales.

Dispensing scales shall comply with such provisions of this Regulation relating to balances, beam-scales, counter scales or other types of weighing instrument as are applicable.

48. Tolerances for dispensing scales.

The tolerances on verification of dispensing scales shall—

- (a) if the capacity of the instrument is 250g or less—comply with Class B beam-scale tolerances; or
- (b) if the capacity of the instrument is more than 250g—comply with Class C beam-scale tolerances.

49. Requirements for counter scales.

A counter scale shall—

- (a) when loaded to half its capacity, show no appreciable difference in reading when the knife-edges or bearings are moved laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement; and
- (b) when the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, show no variation in reading greater than half the specified tolerances at full capacity when a load equal to half the capacity of the scale is moved from the middle of the goods pan to—
 - (i) a position not more than one-third of the greatest length of the pan from the middle of the pan; or
 - (ii) a position against the middle of any vertical side, the weights being entirely on the weights pan but in any position on it; or

- (c) when the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, be correct when half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop with the other half of the full load in any position on the scoop, the weights being entirely in the weights pan but in any position on it; and
- (d) show no variation in reading greater than half the specified tolerance at full capacity when a load equal to half the capacity is moved from the middle of the weights pan to any position on the pan, the load on the goods pan being entirely on the pan but in any position on it; and
- (e) be correct within the tolerances for sensitivity reciprocal prescribed in Table 9, so that the following conditions apply :—
 - (i) the test for sensitivity reciprocal may be made at full capacity, zero or any intermediate point, applying the same tolerance at all loads; and
 - (ii) the addition or subtraction of the amount of the specified sensitivity reciprocal shall cause the beam to move from rest in a horizontal position to the limit of its movement and come to rest at or near that limit.

50. Stamping of certain counter scales.

An inspector shall not stamp any counter scale that—

- (a) accelerates; or
- (b) has a sliding or tare weight; or
- (c) has a china or glass goods plate that is cracked or chipped or absorbs liquid readily; or
- (d) has an adjusting contrivance other than a balance box.

51. Tolerances for counter scales.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of a counter scale are as specified for the capacity of the scale in Table 9 for sensitivity reciprocal, and half the amount so specified for error for the capacity of the scale at loads up to and including half capacity, and the whole of the amount so specified for the capacity at loads greater than half capacity.

TABLE 9.
COUNTER SCALES.

Capacity.	Sensitivity reciprocal.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
1 lb	20 gr	30 gr
2 lb	28 gr	1½ dr
4 lb	40 gr	2 dr
7 lb	2 dr	3 dr
10 lb	2½ dr	3½ dr
14 lb	3 dr	4½ dr
20 lb	3½ dr	5 dr
28 lb	4 dr	6 dr
56 lb	6 dr	9 dr
1 cwt	8 dr	1 oz

52. Spring balances.

If the pan of a spring balance is below the spring, the instrument shall be correct when the load is placed on the pan.

53. Reading of mechanism.

A spring balance shall be correct whether the load is increased or decreased, the mechanism being allowed to vibrate before the reading is taken.

54. Stamping of certain spring balances.

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

- (a) weight indications are given along a straight scale by a pointer; or
- (b) a circular dial revolves past a fixed point; or
- (c) there is a zero adjustment that may be operated otherwise than by mechanical means, unless it is provided with a suitable screw or other approved means for locking the adjustment.

55. Tolerances for spring balances.

The tolerance in excess or deficiency permissible at any load on the verification of a spring balance is half the weight represented by the smallest graduation.

56. Self-indicating counter machines.

Self-indicating counter machines—

- (a) shall comply with the requirements of this Regulation for counter scales; and
- (b) shall be correct, whether the load is increased or decreased; and
- (c) shall not be tested for sensitivity reciprocal.

57. Sliding or tare weights.

A self-indicating counter machine shall not have a sliding or tare weight unless the words "Not for retail counter use" are clearly stamped on the machine.

58. Tolerances for self-indicating counter machines.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), the tolerances in excess or deficiency permissible at any load on the verification of a self-indicating counter machine are half the weight represented by the smallest graduation.

(2) In the case of an instrument fitted with a digital indicating or recording device, the tolerance applicable to the device is the tolerance specified in Subsection (1) plus an amount equal to half the minimum increment that can be indicated or recorded.

Division 10.—Steelyards and Wall Beams.

59. Requirements for steelyards.

A steelyard shall—

- (a) be correct whether the test is forwards or backwards, and show no appreciable difference in reading when the knife-edges or bearings are moved within their limits of movement; and
- (b) be correct within the tolerances for sensitivity reciprocal prescribed in Table 10 or a weight equal to one graduation if that weight is less than the amount

of the specified sensitivity reciprocal, so that the following conditions apply :—

- (i) the test for sensitivity reciprocal may be made at full capacity, zero or any intermediate point, applying the same tolerance at all loads; and
- (ii) the addition or subtraction of the prescribed tolerance shall cause the steelyard to move from rest in a horizontal position to the limit of its movement and come to rest at or near that limit.

60. Stamping of certain steelyards.

An inspector shall not stamp—

- (a) any accelerating steelyard; or
- (b) any steelyard of a capacity less than 25kg; or
- (c) any steelyard that is reversible or has three hooks; or
- (d) any steelyard the sliding poise of which is not freely movable without risk of injury to the notches; or
- (e) any steelyard that is not provided with a stop or other suitable arrangement to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank.

61. Tolerances for steelyards and wall beams.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of a steelyard or wall beam are as specified in Table 10.

TABLE 10.
STEELYARDS AND WALL BEAMS.

	Sensitivity reciprocal,	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
Steelyards not marked "coal" or "fuel", and wall beams	1 oz per cwt	2 oz per cwt
Steelyards marked "coal" or "fuel"	2 oz per cwt	4 oz per cwt

The tolerances are half the amount prescribed in the third column of Table 10 at loads up to half capacity and the whole amount so prescribed at loads greater than half capacity.

Division 11.—Platform Weighing Machines and Weighbridges.

62. Stamping of certain platform weighing machines.

A platform weighing machine of the type known as the "Union Scale" shall not be stamped.

63. Steelyards of platform weighing machines.

The steelyard of a platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall be vibrating or accelerating, as the case may be, at all loads.

64. Accuracy of platform weighing machines.

(1) A platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall—

- (a) when loaded to half its capacity, show no appreciable difference in accuracy when the knife-edges or bearings of the steelyard are shifted within the limits of their movement; and
- (b) where provided with relieving gear, have all the knife-edges in the bottom work relieved when put out of gear and be correct when loaded and put steadily out of and into gear; and
- (c) be correct—
 - (i) where a load equal to $1/(n-1)$ of the capacity of the instrument is placed successively over each main load bearing covering an area of platform not exceeding $1/(n+1)$ of the total areas; and
 - (ii) if the main load bearings are too close for the load distribution set out in Subparagraph (i), when a load equal to $2/(n-1)$ is placed successively over the transverse line connecting the main load bearings and covering an area not exceeding $2/(n+1)$ of the total area,

where "n" is the number of main load bearings.

(2) A platform weighing machine or a weighbridge of the vibrating type shall be correct within the tolerances for sensitivity reciprocal prescribed in Table 11, so that the following conditions apply :—

- (a) the test for sensitivity reciprocal may be made at full capacity, zero or any intermediate point, applying the same tolerance at all loads; and
- (b) the addition or subtraction of the prescribed tolerance or of a weight equal to one graduation, if that weight is less than the amount of the specified sensitivity reciprocal, shall cause the steelyard to move from rest in a horizontal position to the limit of its movement and come to rest at or near that limit.

(3) The horizontal position of the steelyard of a vibrating scale shall be midway between the extremities of travel of the steelyard.

(4) A platform weighing machine or weighbridge of the accelerating type—

- (a) shall be deemed to be balanced, whether loaded or unloaded, when the steelyard just rises from its lower stop, moves slowly to its upper stop and remains there; and
- (b) shall be further tested for error by the inspector (instead of by a test for sensitivity reciprocal) by ascertaining the weight required to be removed to bring back the steelyard from its position of maximum displacement when the instrument is truly balanced,

the horizontal position of the steelyard being its position when the steelyard is at rest on the lower extremity of travel of the instrument.

65. Requirements for safety of weighbridges.

(1) A weighbridge shall—

- (a) be suitably situated and have sufficient space for vehicles of the class usually weighed on such a weighbridge to be drawn on and off without turning on the platform; and

- (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 otherwise than from end to end; and
 - (c) have the approaches in the same level as the platform for a minimum distance of 7m at each end; and
 - (d) have foundations of such strength and construction as to enable the weighbridge to maintain its accuracy up to its capacity; and
 - (e) have adequate lighting for use at night; and
 - (f) be provided with a suitable locking device to prevent use by unauthorized persons.
- (2) The pit of a weighbridge shall—
- (a) be concreted to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector; and
 - (b) be constructed so that there is free access to every portion of the underwork; and
 - (c) have provision for adequate drainage so as to be kept free from any accumulation of water, mud or debris.
- (3) In the event of the platform not being easily removed there shall be in the pit of a weighbridge—
- (a) 40cm clearance below the lowest lever point; or
 - (b) 15cm clearance if the pit is readily accessible from above.
- (4) A new installation of a weighbridge shall be constructed of reinforced concrete having side walls of 15cm minimum thickness and walls of 21cm minimum thickness, and the reinforcing shall be in accordance with the *Building Act*.

66. Permissible errors on verification of weighbridges, etc.

- (1) The tolerances permissible on the verification of non-self-indicating platform weighing machines and weighbridges are as specified for the capacity of the machine in Table 11 for sensitivity reciprocal, and half the amount so specified for error for the capacity of the machine at loads up to and including half capacity, and the whole of the amount so specified for capacity at loads greater than half capacity.
- (2) The tolerances in excess or deficiency permissible at any load on the verification of a self-indicating platform weighing machine are—
- (a) half the weight represented by the smallest graduation; or
 - (b) in the case of an instrument fitted with a digital indicating and recording device—the tolerance specified in Paragraph (a) plus an amount equal to half the minimum increment that can be indicated or recorded.
- (3) The tolerances on—
- (a) a weighing machine to be used only for—
 - (i) ascertaining freight charges; or
 - (ii) weighing animals; or
 - (iii) other approved purposes; or
 - (b) a platform weighing machine that is to be used only for weighing coal or fuel and is clearly and permanently so marked,
- are twice those specified in Subsections (1) and (2).

67. Requirements for overhead weighing machines.

A suspended weighing instrument of the type known as an "overhead weighing machine"—

- (a) shall comply with the provisions of this Regulation applicable to platform weighing machines; and
- (b) is subject to the same tolerances for sensitivity reciprocal and error, as specified in Table 11; and
- (c) shall be correct when a capacity load is suspended from any part of the track.

68. Requirements for hopper scales.

A hopper scale—

- (a) shall be provided at the frame corners with test trays or other approved fittings to facilitate the testing of the machine; and
- (b) shall comply with the provisions of this Regulation applicable to platform weighing machines; and
- (c) is subject to the same tolerances for sensitivity reciprocal and error, as specified in Table 11.

69. Requirements for crane weighing machines.

A crane weighing machine—

- (a) shall not be stamped if it is necessary to twist the hook in order to obtain a correct indication of weight; and
- (b) shall comply with the provisions of this Regulation applicable to platform weighing machines; and
- (c) is subject to the same tolerances for sensitivity and error, as specified in Table 11.

TABLE 11.

NON-SELF-INDICATING PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES, OVERHEAD WEIGHING MACHINES, HOPPER SCALES AND CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES.

Capacity.	Vibrating sensitivity reciprocal.	Vibrating or accelerating tolerance in excess or deficiency.
56 lb	6 dr	9 dr
1 cwt	8 dr	1 oz
2 cwt	1 oz	2 oz
5 cwt	2½ oz	5 oz
10 cwt	5 oz	10 oz
20 cwt	7½ oz	15 oz
30 cwt	10 oz	20 oz
50 cwt	15 oz	30 oz
over 50 cwt	Add ¼ oz per cwt or part of a cwt	Add ¼ oz per cwt or part of a cwt.

NON-SELF-INDICATING WEIGHBRIDGES.

Capacity.	Vibrating sensitivity reciprocal.	Vibrating tolerance in excess or deficiency.
2 tons	2 lb	2 lb
5 tons	5 lb	5 lb
10 tons	6 lb	10 lb
20 tons	7 lb	15 lb
25 tons	10 lb	16 lb
30 tons	10 lb	17 lb
40 tons	12 lb	20 lb
50 tons	13 lb	22 lb
over 50 tons	Add 1 lb per 8 tons or part of 8 tons	Add 1 lb per 4 tons or part of 4 tons

*Division 12.—Automatic Weighing Machines.***70. Testing of automatic weighing machines.**

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), an automatic weighing machine shall be tested by reweighing not less than 20 successive loads on another correct weighing instrument and also, if practicable, by the direct use of standard weights.

(2) Where the design of an automatic weighing machine includes means of checking the weight of loads, those means may be used for checking instead of another weighing instrument.

71. Errors permissible in verification of automatic weighing machines.

The tolerances permissible in the verification of an automatic weighing machine are as specified in Table 12.

TABLE 12.
AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINES.

Type of goods weighed.	Load.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency—	
		on any one load.	on the average of not less than 20 successive loads.
Free-running substances	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	30 gr	20 gr
	1 lb	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr	1 dr
	2 lb	2 dr	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr
	4 lb	3 dr	2 dr
	7 lb	6 dr	4 dr
	14 lb	12 dr	8 dr
	28 lb	2 oz	1 oz
	56 lb	3 oz	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
	1 cwt	4 oz	2 oz
	Over 1 cwt but not exceeding 10 cwt	4 oz per cwt or part of a cwt	2 oz per cwt or part of a cwt
Over 10 cwt	1/800 of the load	1/1 600 of the load	
Non-free-running substances	All capacities	1/100 of the load	1/200 of the load

Division 13.—Belt Conveyor Weighers.

72. Rates of delivery for testing belt conveyor weighers.

(1) A belt conveyor weigher shall be correct at all rates of delivery between 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % (or such lesser rate claimed) and 100% of maximum capacity, and shall be tested at maximum and minimum rate of delivery or any intermediate rate of delivery by passing over the instrument material, of the type normally weighed over it, that is pre-weighed or post-weighed on a correct weighbridge or hopper scale situated within a reasonable distance of the belt conveyor weigher.

(2) Three tests are required at each rate of delivery.

(3) A belt conveyor weigher that has a fixed single-load-rate of delivery may be verified and stamped for use at that particular load-rate.

73. Test for belt conveyor weighers.

The zero-load test for a belt conveyor weigher shall be conducted, with the belt empty, for a period of 10 minutes and for not less than the number of belt circuits equivalent to that which would be necessary to carry the test load at the minimum rate of delivery.

74. Errors permissible in verification of belt conveyor weighers.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of a belt conveyor weigher are as specified in Table 13.

TABLE 13.
BELT CONVEYOR WEIGHERS.

Rate of delivery.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
Zero	1 x smallest graduation value
Machine used with varying rate of delivery	1.5% x test load
Machine with single-load-rate of delivery	0.5% x test load

Division 14.—Personal Weighing Machines.

75. Accuracy of personal weighing machines.

(1) Personal weighing machines shall comply with the requirements for accuracy of platform weighing machines.

(2) Self-indicating personal weighing machines shall not be tested for sensitivity reciprocal.

76. Errors permissible in verification of personal weighing machines.

The tolerances permissible in the verification of a personal weighing machine are as specified in—

- (a) Table 14 for non-self-indicating baby-weighing scales; and
- (b) Table 15 for non-self-indicating personal weighing machines; and
- (c) Table 16 for self-indicating personal weighing machines and baby-weighing scales.

TABLE 14.
NON-SELF-INDICATING BABY-WEIGHING SCALES.

Capacity.	Sensitivity reciprocal.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
14 lb	4 dr	4 dr
28 lb	4 dr	8 dr
40 lb	4 dr	12 dr
56 lb	6 dr	1 oz

The tolerances on baby-weighing scales are half the amount prescribed in Table 14 for loads up to half capacity, and the whole amount so prescribed for loads greater than half capacity.

TABLE 15.
NON-SELF-INDICATING PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINES.

Capacity.	Sensitivity reciprocal.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
56 lb	6 dr	9 dr
1 cwt	8 dr	1 oz
2 cwt	1 oz	2 oz
5 cwt	2½ oz	5 oz

The tolerances on non-self-indicating personal weighing machines are half the amount prescribed in Table 15 for loads up to half capacity, and the whole amount so prescribed for loads greater than half capacity.

TABLE 16.
SELF-INDICATING PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINES AND BABY-WEIGHING SCALES.

Type of machine.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
Machines with graduations under 1 lb or 450 gr	Half the weight represented by a graduation
Machines with graduations of 1 lb or 450 gr	¼ lb or 230 gr

Division 15.—Counting Machines.

77. Requirements for counting machines.

A counting machine shall be capable of counting to \pm the smallest unit that it is designed to count.

*Division 16.—Visible-Bowl Liquid Measures and Flowmeters, etc.***78. Requirements for visible-bowl type of liquid measures.**

A liquid-measuring instrument of the visible-bowl type—

- (a) shall be constructed so that it is evident and visible that the quantity ordered by or measured for a purchaser has been delivered; and
- (b) shall not have anything placed on or in it so as to obstruct the view of the purchaser in any way; and
- (c) shall be on a concrete base of a size and shape approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (d) shall be rigidly fixed and vertical before the graduation strips are adjusted; and
- (e) shall not show any leakage at any part of its construction; and
- (f) shall not have a delivery hose exceeding 315cm in length, excluding nozzle and fittings, unless approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (g) shall not have any trigger-type valve, delivery nozzle or cock by which liquid may be retained when it is being discharged from the measuring chamber to the purchaser's receptacle; and
- (h) shall be correct within the tolerances permissible, as specified in Table 17; and
- (i) shall on a new installation or a reconstructed location—
 - (i) have a readily accessible filling point for the return of liquid to the supply tank, to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector; and
 - (ii) have a return line to the supply tank not less than 3.7cm in diameter; and
 - (iii) have no obstruction to the direct access to a clearly identified filling point; and
 - (iv) be installed so that the front and rear faces of the instrument are not closer than 45cm to any wall, building or other fixed object, or such greater distance as is necessary to enable the removal of covers.

79. Requirements for flowmeter type kerbside pumps.

(1) A flowmeter kerbside pump—

- (a) shall be rigidly fixed and vertical; and
- (b) shall be tested at varying rates of flow between a minimum of 14 l per minute and its maximum rated capacity, and not exceed the permissible limits of error at any rate of flow within that range; and
- (c) shall have the visible delivery flow indicator clean internally and externally at all times; and
- (d) shall be fitted with a gas separator or other means for preventing the passage of gas into the measuring device; and
- (e) shall be fitted with a delivery hose not exceeding 5m in length, excluding nozzle and fittings, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (f) shall have a check valve or anti-draining device in the delivery nozzle that does not permit liquid in excess of 56ml to drain from the hose when the discharge valve is opened; and

- (g) when the motor is switched on after no more than eight hours have lapsed since it was last switched on—shall not indicate an amount in excess of 56ml; and
 - (h) shall be on a concrete base of a size and shape approved by the Chief Inspector; and
 - (i) shall not show any leakage at any part of its construction; and
 - (j) shall be correct within the tolerances permissible as specified in Table 17; and
 - (k) shall, on a new installation or a reconstructed location—
 - (i) have a readily accessible filling point for the return of liquid to the supply tank, to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector; and
 - (ii) have a return line to the supply tank not less than 3.7cm in diameter; and
 - (iii) have no obstruction to the direct access to a clearly defined filling point.
- (2) A person who renders inoperative any device of the type specified in Subsection (1)(d) is guilty of an offence¹.

80. Requirements for self-service pumps.

A self-service pump shall—

- (a) comply with the requirements for flowmeter type kerbside pumps; and
- (b) display in a position adjacent to the coin acceptance unit a notice—
 - (i) giving directions, approved by the Chief Inspector, for the use of the pump; and
 - (ii) conspicuously and legibly marked in plain capital letters on a plain background of a contrasting colour; and
 - (iii) suitably illuminated during the operation of the pump at any time when artificial light is necessary to read the notice.

81. Requirements for flowmeter instruments delivering 90 litres or over.

(1) A flowmeter instrument other than a kerbside pump installed at a vehicle or boat-refuelling service station for the sale of petroleum fuels in quantities of 90 l and over—

- (a) shall comply with Sections 78, 79 and 80; and
- (b) shall have displayed in a suitable position a notice conspicuously and legibly marked in plain block letters on a plain background of a contrasting colour, and not less than 2.5cm in height, stating that the instrument must not be used for the sale of quantities of less than 90 l, or with such other wording as the Chief Inspector directs; and
- (c) where installed on a jetty—shall have as close as practicable a filling plug for the return of liquid to the supply tank; and
- (d) where installed at a vehicle service station—shall comply with Section 78; and
- (e) where the delivery hose is fitted with an anti-draining device—shall not allow liquid in excess of 600ml to drain from the hose when the delivery valve is opened; and

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

(f) shall be installed and operated on a fuel supply line that is within the meter manufacturer's specifications as to rates of flow and pressure.

(2) The instrument—

(a) shall be tested at varying rates of flow between 20% and 100% of the manufacturer's stated maximum; and

(b) shall not exceed the permissible limits of error at any rate of flow within that range; and

(c) shall be correct within the tolerances permissible on verification, as specified in Table 17.

(3) A gravity-fed flowmeter instrument to which Subsection (1) applies is exempt from having a gas separator and an anti-drain device or check valve in the delivery nozzle.

82. Requirements for two-stroke fuel dispensers.

A two-stroke fuel dispenser shall not—

(a) show any leakage at any part of the mechanism; or

(b) be fitted with a delivery hose exceeding 2m in length, excluding nozzle, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector.

83. Attached two-stroke fuel dispensers.

(1) A two-stroke fuel dispenser of a type that is itself an attachment to another measuring instrument so that the quantity delivered is always that which is shown as being delivered by the measuring instrument plus the ratio of oil specified by the purchaser—

(a) shall have a selecting device clearly and distinctly marked in—

(i) the number of millilitres per litre of mixture being delivered; or

(ii) the ratio of the mixture; and

(b) shall be fitted with a price computation chart showing the price of the petrol delivered for each K0.01 rise of the computer and the total price of the mixture delivered.

(2) The tolerances permissible on the verification of two-stroke fuel dispensers are as specified in Table 17.

84. Requirements for drum-filling and tin-filling instruments.

(1) A volumetric drum-filling instrument—

(a) shall be rigidly fixed and vertical before the cut-off or overflow device is adjusted; and

(b) shall not show any leakage at any part of the mechanism; and

(c) shall be fitted with a delivery hose not exceeding 2m in length, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector; and

(d) shall be fitted with a set repeating preset valve and counter or other device of an approved type; and

(e) shall be installed and operated on a fuel supply line that is within the meter manufacturer's specifications as to rates of flow and pressure; and

(f) shall be fitted with an emergency stopping device; and

- (g) where fitted with air shock bottles that for their proper operation require to be regularly purged—shall have the bottles fitted with two taps so that they can be readily purged.

(2) The tolerances permissible on the verification of drum-filling and tin-filling instruments are as specified in Table 17.

85. Requirements for flowmeters.

A flowmeter—

- (a) shall be fitted with a gas separator or other means for preventing the passage of gas into the measuring device; and
- (b) shall not show any leakage at any part of the mechanism; and
- (c) where fitted with preset mechanism—shall have the mechanism functioning correctly; and
- (d) shall be rigidly fixed; and
- (e) shall be installed and operated on a fuel supply line that is within the meter manufacturer's specifications as to rates of flow and pressure; and
- (f) shall be fitted with an emergency stopping device.

86. Additional requirements for flowmeters used for refueling aircraft.

(1) A flowmeter used for refueling aircraft shall be fitted with a delivery hose not exceeding 50m in length, excluding nozzle, or, on a unit fitted with a manually operated pump, a hose not exceeding 10m in length excluding nozzle.

(2) A flowmeter used for refueling aircraft is exempt from having an anti-drain valve in the nozzle.

87. Additional requirements for flowmeters fitted to vehicles.

(1) A flowmeter unit fitted to or forming part of a vehicle—

- (a) shall be fitted with a delivery hose of a type not subject to pressurization and not exceeding 30m in length, excluding nozzle, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (b) shall have a nozzle that has as part of its mechanism an efficient anti-draining device or check valve; and
- (c) where the unit is gravity-fed—shall be fitted with a siphon breaking device of an approved type; and
- (d) where used for the sale of lubricating oils—shall not have more than one grade of oil flowing through any one meter; and
- (e) shall display a notice indicating the products on which the meter has been tested.

(2) A gravity-fed flowmeter unit to which Subsection (1) applies is exempt from having an anti-drain valve in the nozzle.

88. Errors permissible on verification of flowmeters, etc.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of flowmeters are as specified in Table 17.

TABLE 17.

LIQUID-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, INCLUDING DRUM-FILLING INSTRUMENTS.

Quantity indicated.	Tolerance in excess.	Tolerance in deficiency.
1, 1½ pt	3 fl dr (10.66 ml)	Flowmeters: Half the appropriate tolerance in excess Other types: Nil
2, 2½ pt	4 fl dr (14.21 ml)	
3, 3½ pt	5 fl dr (17.76 ml)	
½, 1 gal	6 fl dr (21.31 ml)	
More than 1 gal but not more than 20 gal	1 fl oz (28.41 ml) plus ½ fl oz (14.21 ml) for each gal over 1 gal	
More than 20 gal	0.15% of the quantity indicated.	Flowmeters: 0.15% of the quantity indicated Other types: Nil

The tolerances on the measurement of liquid petroleum gas are plus 2% and minus 1% of the indicated quantities.

*Division 17.—Vehicle Tanks.***89. Testing of vehicle tanks.**

A vehicle tank shall be tested at its capacity and at not less than four other points.

90. Leakages.

A vehicle tank shall not show any leakage at any part of its construction.

91. Dipsticks.

A dipstick for a vehicle tank shall not—

- (a) be used for trade unless it has been verified and stamped; or
- (b) be used to determine the quantity of liquid in any tank or compartment, other than the compartment with which it has been calibrated and verified.

92. Certification of calibration charts.

(1) A calibration chart showing measurements on a dipstick shall be submitted in triplicate to the Chief Inspector.

(2) The graduations on the dipstick shall be to the nearest 1/64 from the bottom of the dipstick, or at the discretion of the Chief Inspector from a datum point other than the bottom.

(3) The graduations on the dipstick shall be compared with the graduations shown on the chart and if correct, the Chief Inspector shall certify to the correctness of the chart.

93. New dipsticks.

When a new or replacement dipstick is made from a certified calibration chart, the dipstick together with the calibration chart for the tank shall be submitted to an inspector for inspection and certification before use.

94. Errors permissible on verification of vehicle tanks.

The tolerances permissible on the verification of vehicle tanks are as specified in Table 18.

TABLE 18.
VEHICLE TANKS.

Capacity.	Tolerance in excess or deficiency.
All capacities.	0.2% of the capacity.

PART VI.—USE OF INSTRUMENTS.

95. Incorrect use of instruments¹.

(1) A person who uses for trade—

- (a) any liquid measure for measuring anything other than a liquid; or
- (b) any dry measure for measuring a liquid; or
- (c) any scale by suspension in the hand; or
- (d) any spring balance marked "For use by itinerant vendors only" or "Hawker's scale only" otherwise than for the purpose indicated by the marking; or
- (e) any platform weighing machine or steelyard stamped "Fuel" otherwise than for weighing firewood; or
- (f) on any weighing instrument—proportional weights other than those that were verified for use with the instrument at last verification or inspection; or
- (g) in any retail premises—a self-indicating counter machine having a sliding or tare weight; or
- (h) any weighing instrument for weighing quantities greater than the capacity of the instrument; or
- (i) any weighing instrument with a tare weight poise so placed that to determine the correct net weight of any article weighed it is necessary to add to, or subtract from, the net weight indicated by the instrument; or
- (j) any measure, weighing instrument or measuring instrument that is not set up with due regard to the indications of any device provided for the purpose of indicating whether the instrument has been correctly levelled,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who has in his possession for trade—

- (a) any instrument on which the stamp has been obliterated by an inspector in accordance with this Regulation; or
- (b) any instrument, the zero-adjusting mechanism of which is provided with a set screw or other locking device and is not securely locked so that it cannot be manipulated by hand,

is guilty of an offence.

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

96. Measuring of liquid for sale¹.

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

- (a) if the instrument is so constructed that the measurement is determined by an overflow—shall fill the measuring chamber of the instrument until the graduation strip or line representing the quantity ordered by or measured for a purchaser is submerged by at least 6mm; and
- (b) if the instrument is so constructed that the measurement is determined by the breaking of the liquid at a graduation line or strip and is not governed by an overflow—shall fill the measuring chamber of the instrument until the liquid breaks at the line or strip representing the quantity to be measured; and
- (c) if the instrument is of the "flowmeter" type—shall return all indicators to the zero position before commencing delivery; and
- (d) in discharging liquid from the instrument to a purchaser—shall completely drain the measuring chamber and hose, if any, into the purchaser's receptacle; and
- (e) shall cause the instrument to be suitably illuminated whenever artificial illumination is necessary for observing properly the operation of measurement; and
- (f) shall operate the instrument in accordance with any instructions stamped on it or issued in respect of it.

97. Prohibited practices¹.

A person shall not—

- (a) subdivide any stamped measure unless he first defaces the stamp; or
- (b) use for trade any measure that has been subdivided and has not been re-stamped; or
- (c) weigh for trade diamonds or other precious stones on any instrument other than a balance or a Class A beam-scale; or
- (d) weigh for trade gold, silver or other precious metals, or articles made from any of those metals, on any instrument other than a balance or Class A or Class B beam-scale; or
- (e) use any instrument of material or construction as to be liable to become corroded by reason of the action of any substance that is present or likely to be present where the instrument is used; or
- (f) where a certificate issued by an inspector limits the trade and purposes for which an instrument of a specified type may be used—use an instrument of such a type for a trade or purpose other than as specified in the certificate; or
- (g) make, exhibit, publish or distribute any print or document that purports to be a copy of any certificate issued under this Regulation unless it is a true copy of the original.

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

98. Identification of similar instruments¹.

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

- (a) if the instruments are of the same capacity or of a similar general type—shall have each marked for identification with a clear and legible distinguishable number; and
- (b) if the instruments have loose proportional weights—shall have those weights marked in a manner so that they may be readily identified with the instruments to which they respectively belong.

99. Computation of prices¹.

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

100. Determination of weight of vehicle by end-and-end weighing¹.

(1) A person shall not use the method of end-and-end weighing in determining for use for trade, by means of any weighbridge verified and stamped under this Regulation, the weight of any vehicle, whether loaded or unloaded, unless—

- (a) all wheels of the vehicle are at all times during the weighing on the platform of the weighbridge or on a smooth and level surface well paved with concrete or other material approved by the Chief Inspector, and in the same horizontal plane as the top of the platform; and
- (b) the limits of any such smooth and level surface are plainly indicated by painted marks or in some other manner approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (c) the brakes, gears and any other mechanism capable of restricting the free movement of the vehicle are disengaged at all stages of the actual weighing operation.

(2) Where the weight of a vehicle is ascertained both by direct weighing and by end-and-end weighing, the weight ascertained by direct weighing is, for the purposes of this Regulation, the weight of the vehicle.

(3) In the use of any combination weighbridge for the determination for use for trade of the weight of any vehicle, the load applied to any platform of the weighbridge shall not exceed the capacity of the platform as specified by the manufacturer of the weighbridge.

101. Public weighbridges.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), a weighbridge that is not registered under Section 103 as a public weighbridge shall not be used except for ascertaining the weight of—

- (a) vehicles that are owned by the owner of the weighbridge; or
- (b) goods of which the owner of the weighbridge is the owner, the seller or intending seller, or the purchaser or intending purchaser,

or, where necessary, tare-weighing for that purpose the vehicle bearing the goods.

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

(2) A weighbridge that is not registered as a public weighbridge may be used by the Government—

- (a) for the purposes of any Act relating to the weights of vehicles or wheel load or axle load of any vehicle on a public highway; and
- (b) for purposes specified in a permit issued by the Chief Inspector.

PART VII.—REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC WEIGHBRIDGES AND LICENSING OF WEIGHMEN.

102. Application for registration.

(1) The owner of a weighbridge may make application in Form 1 to the Chief Inspector for the registration of the weighbridge.

(2) Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of K15.00.

103. Certificates of registration.

(1) On receipt of an application for the registration of a weighbridge as a public weighbridge, the Chief Inspector shall obtain a report from an inspector and if the weighbridge—

- (a) complies in all respects with this Regulation; and
- (b) is approved as suitable for public weighing,

the Chief Inspector, on payment of the prescribed fee, shall issue a certificate of registration as a public weighbridge in Form 2.

(2) Where applicable, a certificate issued under Subsection (1) shall be marked—

"THIS WEIGHBRIDGE MUST NOT BE USED FOR END-AND-END WEIGHING".

104. Requirements for registration of weighbridge.

A certificate of registration as a public weighbridge shall not be issued for any weighbridge that is not—

- (a) of a type and strength suitable for public weighing and suitably situated, having its approaches paved with concrete or other approved material ensuring a hard, true and durable surface and so arranged that surface drainage will not flow into the weighbridge pit; and
- (b) so arranged and constructed that the weighman when weighing may see the whole of the platform; and
- (c) verified and stamped in accordance with the Act.

105. Cancellation of certificates of registration.

The Chief Inspector may cancel the registration of any public weighbridge that—

- (a) in his opinion, is unfit for public use; or
- (b) does not comply with this Regulation; or
- (c) has not been inspected and tested at least once in every 12 months.

106. Period of registration.

A certificate of registration as a public weighbridge remains in force until cancelled or suspended by the Chief Inspector.

107. Closure on cancellation¹.

If he is notified by the Chief Inspector that the registration has been cancelled or suspended, the owner of a public weighbridge shall close the weighbridge to public use immediately.

108. Display of certificate of registration¹.

The owner of a registered public weighbridge—

- (a) shall provide, and maintain in a prominent position in view of the public, a sign showing the number of the certificate of registration issued for the weighbridge in the form "REGISTERED PUBLIC WEIGHBRIDGE NO. _____", in letters and figures at least 100mm high and of proportionate width, and in contrast with their background; and
- (b) if the weighbridge is to be used during the hours of darkness—shall provide adequate illumination for the office of the weighman and the platform; and
- (c) shall have the certificate of registration securely framed and covered by glass and prominently exhibited in the weighman's office; and
- (d) if he knows or has reason to believe that the weighbridge is incorrect—
 - (i) shall promptly inform an inspector of his knowledge or belief; and
 - (ii) shall not permit the weighbridge to be used; and
- (e) shall not permit a person who is not registered as a weighman to act as weighman at the weighbridge; and
- (f) shall provide suitable means for locking any door or window of the weighman's office so that unauthorized persons are prevented from using the weighbridge or having access to any weight tickets (whether used or unused) at any time when the owner or a person authorized by him is not present at the weighbridge.

109. Weight tickets.

(1) The owner of a registered public weighbridge—

- (a) shall provide weight tickets in Form 3; and
- (b) shall cause the weight tickets to be printed, bound in books and numbered consecutively, with at least one copy of each ticket, the respective copies to be marked "ORIGINAL", "DUPLICATE", "TRIPPLICATE", as the case may be; and
- (c) shall retain the original of every weight ticket issued for one year from the date of issue; and
- (d) shall produce the ticket on demand by an inspector at any reasonable time.

(2) On application, the Chief Inspector may approve of weight tickets for particular purposes being of different types or containing information other than that in Form 3.

110. Application for registration as weighman.

An application for registration as a weighman shall be made to the Chief Inspector in Form 4, and shall be accompanied by a fee of K4.00.

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

111. Requirements for registration as weighman.

The Chief Inspector may require a person applying for registration as a weighman—

- (a) to demonstrate his ability to carry out the duties of a weighman; and
- (b) to produce references as to his character and competence.

112. Certificate of registration of weighman.

A certificate of registration of a weighman shall be in Form 5, and remains in force until cancelled or suspended by the Chief Inspector.

113. Cancellation of certificate of registration of weighman.

The Chief Inspector may suspend or cancel the certificate of registration of a weighman who has—

- (a) obtained the certificate by a false statement or misrepresentation; or
- (b) been convicted of an offence under the Act or this Regulation; or
- (c) been guilty of misconduct that makes him unfit to hold the certificate.

114. Duties of weighman¹.

(1) A weighman operating a public weighbridge—

- (a) shall keep the weighbridge truly balanced; and
- (b) shall keep the platform clean and the space between the frame and platform free from obstruction; and
- (c) on payment of the prescribed fee—shall weigh any vehicle presented to be weighed if it is within the capacity of the weighbridge; and
- (d) shall exercise due care in the performance of his duties to ensure correct weighing and the issue of correct weight tickets; and
- (e) on tare-weighing any vehicle—shall immediately enter in the weight book in the proper consecutive order in which the weighing was made—
 - (i) the correct weight and description of the vehicle; and
 - (ii) the name of the driver; and
 - (iii) the date of the weighing; and
- (f) when writing weight tickets—shall make each copy a correct copy of the original by the use of carbon paper; and
- (g) if an error is made in writing a weight ticket—shall cancel the ticket and every copy, and retain them in the book in which they were bound; and
- (h) on demand, and on payment of the prescribed fee, by any person interested in any goods weighed on the weighbridge—shall supply a copy of any weight ticket issued in respect of the goods, duly marked "COPY OF TICKET NO. _____"; and
- (i) when issuing copies of previously issued tickets—shall comply with the requirements of Paragraph (e); and
- (j) on demand by an inspector—
 - (i) shall produce the original ticket relating to any weighing made at the weighbridge during the year immediately preceding the demand; and

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

- (ii) shall, without charge, weigh or reweigh any loaded or unloaded vehicle; and
 - (iii) shall produce his certificate of registration as a weighman.
- (2) A weighman operating a public weighbridge shall not—
- (a) alter the original or any copy of a ticket after a duplicate has been issued; or
 - (b) issue a ticket that is not a correct copy of the original; or
 - (c) remove, or permit to be removed, any unused ticket from the book in which it is bound; or
 - (d) issue a ticket embodying the tare weight of a vehicle unless—
 - (i) on the same day he has weighed the unloaded vehicle and knows the tare weight to be correct; or
 - (ii) where the tare and gross weighings are not made on the same weighbridge—he copies the tare weight from a tare weight ticket issued on the same day by the weighman of another weighbridge, the number of which weighbridge is recorded on the ticket; or
 - (e) issue a ticket for any loaded vehicle unless he has personally weighed the vehicle immediately before issuing the weight ticket; or
 - (f) weigh any loaded or unloaded vehicle on a weighbridge that he knows or has reason to believe to be incorrect; or
 - (g) issue a ticket embodying the weight of any vehicle ascertained by end-and-end weighing unless he stamps across the ticket in not less than 20-point heavy capital type the words "end-and-end weighing—weight not guaranteed"; or
 - (h) permit any person to act as a weighman at any weighbridge in contravention of this Regulation; or
 - (i) assist in, connive at or knowingly permit any fraud in connexion with—
 - (i) the weight or weighing of any loaded or unloaded vehicle; or
 - (ii) the issue of any weight ticket; or
 - (j) make or connive at any false representation being made in regard to the weight or loading of a vehicle.

115. Fraudulent proceedings in weighing.

If the weighman of a weighbridge has knowledge of any fraudulent proceeding in connexion with the weight or weighing on the weighbridge of any vehicle or of its loading, he shall promptly inform the Chief Inspector.

116. Use of unregistered weighbridges¹.

A person shall not use or permit to be used as a public weighbridge a weighbridge that is not registered under Section 103.

117. Defacing of certificates of registration¹.

A person shall not deface or alter a certificate of registration of a public weighbridge.

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

118. Unregistered weighmen¹.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), a person who is not registered as a weighman shall not act as a weighman at a public weighbridge.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

(a) an inspector acting in the course of his duties under this Regulation; or

(b) a person weighing goods of which the owner of the weighbridge is the owner, the seller or intending seller or the purchaser or intending purchaser, or, where necessary, tare-weighing for that purpose the vehicle bearing the goods.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

119. Fees.

(1) Fees in accordance with Schedule 2 are payable in respect of any comparison, verification, stamping, adjustment or service in connexion with an instrument.

(2) A person failing to pay fees within the prescribed time is liable to a penalty not exceeding K10.00.

120. General penalty².

A person who commits a breach of this Regulation, or who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Regulation, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

121. Caution for breach.

Instead of taking action as for an offence, the Chief Inspector may issue a written caution in respect of any breach of this Regulation.

¹ See footnote to Section 120.

² There is no specific power in the Act either to create offences, or to prescribe penalties for them, by regulation.

Weights and Measures

Ch. No. 286

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE 1.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Weights and Measures Act.

Reg. Sec. 102.

Form 1.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF WEIGHBRIDGE AS PUBLIC WEIGHBRIDGE.

I, (*name in full*), of (*address in full*), being the owner* of a weighbridge situated at and described below, apply to register the weighbridge as a public weighbridge.

Details of weighbridge.

Maker's name:

Serial No.:

Model No.:

Capacity:

Type†:

Platform dimensions:

Material:

I enclose the registration fee of K15.00.

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

Dated , 19 .

* "Owner" means the owner, whether jointly or severally, or the authorized agent, manager or superintendent of the owner, and includes a hirer or lessee from the owner.

† "Type" means dial or full capacity steelyard type.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Weights and Measures Act.

Reg. Sec. 103.

Form 2.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC WEIGHBRIDGE.

Registration as a public weighbridge is granted to , of , in respect of a weighbridge situated at , the weighbridge having been found to be of a suitable type and construction. The weighbridge may be used provided that it has been verified and stamped and a certificate of inspection issued under the *Weights and Measures Act*.

Chief Inspector.

Dated , 19 .

No. of Certificate:

Details of Weighbridge.

Maker's Name:

Serial No.:

Model No.:

Capacity:

Type:

Platform dimensions:

Materials:

Remarks:

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Weights and Measures

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Weights and Measures Act.

Reg., Sec. 109.

Form 3.

WEIGHT TICKET.

Weight Ticket No.

Owner or lessee:

Location of weighbridge:

Registered Public Weighbridge No. (if applicable):

Goods weighed: *(description)*

From: *(persons on whose behalf goods are carried and place from which goods were obtained)*

To: *(persons to whom goods are to be delivered and place where goods are to be delivered)*

Vehicle: *(description)*

Driver:

Gross weight:

Tare weight:

Net weight:

(Signature of Weighman.)

Dated _____, 19 ____

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Weights and Measures Act.

Reg., Sec. 110.

Form 4.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS WEIGHMAN.

To: The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

I make application to be registered as a weighman under the *Weights and Measures Act.*

Name in full:

Address in full:

Date of birth:

Previous experience (if any) as a weighman:

Place of prospective employment as a weighman if registration is granted:

I enclose the registration fee of K4.00.

(Signature of Applicant.)

Dated _____, 19 ____

Witness:

Address of Witness:

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Weights and Measures Act.

Reg., Sec. 112.

Form 5.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS WEIGHMAN.

Act. _____, of _____, is registered as a weighman under the *Weights and Measures*

Chief Inspector.

Dated _____, 19 ____

Weights and Measures

Ch. No. 286

SCHEDULE 2.

Reg., Sec. 119.

FEEES.

	K
Weights, avoirdupois, each—	
less than 7 lb	0.05
7 lb or more and not exceeding 28 lb	0.15
exceeding 28 lb and not exceeding 56 lb	0.25
exceeding 56 lb	4.00 per hour involved in the inspection
Weights, metric, each—	
less than 20g	0.10
20g or more and not exceeding 2kg	0.15
2kg or more and less than 5kg	0.20
5kg or more and not exceeding 20kg	0.30
exceeding 20kg	K4.00 per hour involved in the inspection
Weights, metric carat—	
each weight	0.20
Weights, proportional—	
when compared with a given known weight and then stamped,	
each weight	0.40
Measures, length, Imperial, each—	
not exceeding 3 ft	0.20
exceeding 3 ft and not exceeding 10 ft	0.50
exceeding 10 ft and not exceeding 100 ft	1.50
The fee chargeable for a measure of length graduated on more than one side is increased by 50%.	
Measures, length, metric, each—	
not exceeding 1m	0.40
exceeding 1m and not exceeding 3m	0.50
exceeding 3m and not exceeding 30m	1.50
The fee chargeable for a measure of length graduated on more than one side is increased by 50%.	
Measures, liquid, Imperial, each—	
not exceeding 1 qt	0.30
exceeding 1 qt and not exceeding 2 gal	0.40
2 gal or more and not exceeding 4 gal	0.50
4 gal or more and not exceeding 5 gal	0.60
5 gal or more and not exceeding 10 gal	0.80
10 gal or more and not exceeding 20 gal	1.30
The fee chargeable for a sub-divided liquid measure is increased by 100%. A rebate in fees of 50% is allowed on all liquid measures of equal denomination in excess of 10 tested at any one time and place for the same owner.	
Measures, proving, 44 gal capacity used as test measures, each	5.00
Measures, apothecaries', fluid, each—	
less than 2 oz	0.20
2 oz and over	0.30
Measures, metric, each—	
not exceeding 200cm ³	0.20
exceeding 200cm ³ and not exceeding 1 litre	0.30
exceeding 1 litre	0.40

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Weights and Measures

	K
Measures, glass, milk test and cream test, each	0.15
Measures, glass, milk and cream pipette, each	0.20
Weighing instruments, Imperial (other than Class A, Class B, computing scales, totalizing and continuous weighers), each—	
not exceeding 30 lb	1.50
exceeding 30 lb and not exceeding 3 cwt	2.50
exceeding 3 cwt and not exceeding 6 cwt	3.00
exceeding 6 cwt and not exceeding 20 cwt	3.50
exceeding 20 cwt and not exceeding 60 cwt	5.00
exceeding 60 cwt and not exceeding 10 tons	7.00
exceeding 10 tons and not exceeding 20 tons	10.00
Plus K2.00 for each 5 tons in excess of 20 tons.	
Automatic weighers K1.00 extra over and above fees for instruments of similar class or capacity.	
Computing scales, Imperial (when the original test is made or when the price chart has been altered), each—	
not exceeding 30 lb	3.00
exceeding 30 lb	4.50
Weighing instruments, metric (other than Class A, Class B, computing scales, totalizing and continuous weighers), each—	
not exceeding 14kg	1.50
exceeding 14kg and not exceeding 150kg	2.50
exceeding 150kg and not exceeding 300kg	3.00
exceeding 300kg and not exceeding 1t	3.50
exceeding 1t and not exceeding 3t	5.00
exceeding 3t and not exceeding 10t	7.00
exceeding 10t and not exceeding 20t	10.00
Plus K2.00 for each 5t in excess of 20t.	
Computing scales, metric, (when the original test is made or when price chart has been altered), each—	
not exceeding 14kg	3.00
exceeding 14kg	4.50
All other cases, each—	
not exceeding 14kg	1.50
exceeding 14kg	2.00
Troy and apothecaries' scales, each—	
Class A	2.00
Class B	1.50
Counting weighers—	
Where the instrument can be used only as a counting instrument, a fee equal to that applicable for a weighing instrument of similar capacity.	
Where the instrument can be used for weighing in addition to counting, a fee equal to that applicable for a weighing instrument of similar capacity, plus 50% of the fee.	
Weighing instruments, totalizing and continuous weighers, each	10.00
Fabric-measuring instruments, each—	
less than 100m measuring capacity	1.00
100m or more and less than 1 000m	2.00
1 000m or more	2.50
Self-measuring pumps and other automatic or semi-automatic instruments for measuring liquids, each—	
single	2.50
dual	5.00

Weights and Measures

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	K
Fixed measures, each—	
Where a number of fixed measures are included in one installation, the fee for each such measure in addition to the first fee is—	
volumetric drum-filling machines	6.00
fixed-delivery flowmeters	6.00
all other flowmeters	6.00
Where a volumetric drum-filling machine or a flowmeter is used to measure more than one fuel, an additional fee of 50% is charged for each fuel with which the measuring instrument is tested in excess of one.	
Chondrometers, each	5.00

When adjustment or services in connexion with weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments are necessary, K4.00 per hour shall be charged for the time occupied in the work.

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INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 286.

Trade Measurement.

APPENDIX 1.

SOURCE OF THE TRADE MEASUREMENT ACT.

Part A.—Previous Legislation.

Weights and Measures Act 1973 (No. 29 of 1973).

as amended by—

Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act 1978 (No. 51 of 1978).

Part B.—Cross References.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .
1	6	23	26
2	7	24	27
3	4	25	28
4	8	26	29
5	—	27	30
6	9	28	31
7	10	29	32
8	11	30	33
9 (Rep.)	12	31	34
10	13	32	35
11	14	33	36
12	15	34	37
13	16	35	38
14 (Rep.)	17	36	39
15	18	37	40
16	19	38	41
17	20	39	42
18	21	40	43
19	22	41	44
20	23	Schedules—	Schedules—
21	24	Schedule 1	First Schedule
22	25	Schedule 2	Second Schedule

¹Unless otherwise indicated, references are to the Act set out in Part A.

APPENDIX 2.

SOURCE OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATION.

Part A.—Previous Legislation.

Weights and Measures Regulation 1974 (Statutory Instrument No. 15 of 1974).

Part B.—Cross References.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .
1	1	Table 5	Table 5
2	2	40	40
3	3	41	41
4	4	42	42
5	5	Table 6	Table 6
6	6	43	43
7	7	Table 7	Table 7
8	8	44	44
9	9	45	45
10	10	46	46
11	11	Table 8	Table 8
12	12	47	47
13	13	48	48
14	14	49	49
15	15	50	50
16	16	51	51
17	17	Table 9	Table 9
18	19	52	52
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20	20	54	54
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27	27	Table 10	Table 10
28	28	62	62
29	29	63	63
Table 2	Table 2	64	64
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31	31	66	66
32	32	67	67
33	33	68	68
Table 3	Table 3	69	69
34	34	Table 11	Table 11
35	35	70	70
36	36	71	71
Table 4	Table 4	Table 12	Table 12
37	37	72	72
38	38	73	73
39	39	74	74

¹Unless otherwise indicated, references are to the regulations set out in Part A.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference.	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference.
Table 13	Table 13	100	101
75	75	101	102
76	76	102	103
Table 14	Table 14	103	104
Table 15	Table 15	104	105
Table 16	Table 16	105	106
77	77	106	107
78	78	107	108
79	79	108	109
80	80	109	110
81	81	110	111
82	82	111	112
83	83	112	113
84	84	113	114
85	86 ¹	114	115
86	87	115	116
87	88	116	117(1)(b)
88	89	117	117(1)(a)
Table 17	Table 17	118	117(2)
89	90	119	118
90	91	120	119
91	92	121	120
92	93	Schedules—	
93	94	Schedule 1—	Schedule 1—
94	95	Form 1	Form 1
Table 18	Table 18	Form 2	Form 2
95	96	Form 3	Form 3
96	97	Form 4	Form 4
97	98	Form 5	Form 5
98	99	Schedule 2	Schedule 2
99	100		

¹ Due to an error in numbering, there was no Section 85 in the original Regulation.

