

Weight and Measures Act

Principal Act

Act. No. 1977-29	<i>Commencement (All except s.11(3))</i>	1.1.1978
	<i>(s.11(3))</i>	1.1.1979
	<i>Assent</i>	9.11.1977

Amending enactment	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
Act. 2007-17	ss. 3, 4(3), 5(1)-(8), 6(2), 17(1), 19(2), 22, 24(1), Sch. 1	14.6.2007

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Measures and weights lawful for use for trade.

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND FOR CONNECTED PURPOSES IN THE INTEREST OF FAIR TRADING.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Weight and Measures Act.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“container” includes any form of packaging of goods for sale as a single item, whether by way of wholly or partly enclosing the goods or by way of attaching the goods to, or winding the goods round, some other article, and in particular includes a wrapper or confining band;

“inspector” means a person appointed as an inspector of weights and measures under section 17;

“mark” includes label;

“occupier” in relation to any stall, vehicle or vessel or in relation to the use of any place for any purpose, means the person for the time being in charge of the stall, vehicle or vessel or, as the case may be, the person for the time being using that place for that purpose;

“premises” includes any place and any stall, vehicle or vessel;

“pre-packed” means made up in advance ready for retail sale in or on a container; and on any premises where articles of any description are so made up, or are kept or stored for sale after being so made up any articles of that description found made up in or on a container shall be deemed to be pre-packed unless the contrary is proved; and it shall not be sufficient proof of the contrary to show that the container has not been marked in accordance with the requirements of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder;

“stamp” means a mark for use as evidence of the passing of weighing or measuring equipment as fit for use for trade, whether applied by impressing, casting, engraving, etching, branding, transfer or by any other means;

“use for trade” includes any transaction for the transferring or rendering of money or money's worth in consideration of money or money's worth;

“weighing or measuring equipment” means equipment for measuring in terms of length, area, volume, capacity, weight or number, whether or not the equipment is

constructed to give an indication of the measurement made or other information determined by reference to that measurement.

Consumer Protection Officer.

3. The Government shall appoint a fit and proper person to be Consumer Protection Officer.

Units of measurement.

4.(1) The yard or the metre shall be the unit of measurement of length and the pound or the kilogram shall be the unit of measurement of mass by reference to which any measurement involving a measurement of length or mass shall be made in Gibraltar; and

- (a) the yard shall be 0.9144 metre exactly;
- (b) the pound shall be 0.453 59237 kilogram exactly.

(2) Schedule 1 shall have effect for defining for the purposes of measurements falling to be made in Gibraltar the units of measurement set out in that Schedule; and for the purposes of any measurement of weight falling to be so made, the weight of anything may be expressed, by reference to the units of measurement set out in Part V of that Schedule, in the same terms as its mass.

(3) The Government may from time to time, by order, amend Schedule 1 by adding to or removing from it any unit of measurement.

Gibraltar reference standards.

5.(1) The Government shall cause to be maintained in accordance with the provisions of this section standards, which shall be known collectively as the Gibraltar reference standards.

(2) The Gibraltar reference standards shall be the yard, pound, metre and kilogram and such other, if any, of the measures and weights set out in Schedule 3 as the Government considers to be proper and sufficient.

(3) A Gibraltar reference standard of any linear, cubic or capacity measure may, as the Government thinks fit—

- (a) be provided either as a separate standard or by means of divisions marked on a standard of larger measure; and
- (b) either be marked in whole or in part with sub-divisions representing any smaller unit of measurement or multiples or fractions of such a unit or have no such marking.

(4) The Gibraltar reference standards shall be deposited at such places and shall be placed in the custody of such person as the Government shall direct.

(5) Before being brought into use each Gibraltar reference standard shall have its value determined in such manner as the Government shall direct.

(6) The value of each Gibraltar reference standard shall, at intervals not exceeding ten years be determined in such manner as the Government shall direct.

(7) Where it is proposed to send any Gibraltar reference standard out of Gibraltar temporarily, the Government shall cause to be provided, as a temporary reference standard, an appropriate measure or weight of the denomination of that Gibraltar reference standard and shall, by order, declare that measure or weight to be a temporary Gibraltar reference standard.

(8) The Government may from time to time, by order, amend Schedule 3 by adding to it or removing from it any measure or weight.

Working standards and testing and stamping equipment.

6.(1) The Consumer Protection Officer shall provide for use by inspectors, and shall maintain or from time to time replace, such standards (in this Act referred to as working standards) of such of the measures and weights set out in Schedule 3, such testing equipment, and such stamping equipment, as he may from time to time approve or require as being proper and sufficient for the efficient discharge by inspectors of their functions under this Act.

(2) Working standards and testing and stamping equipment provided under this section shall be of material and form approved by the Government and, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of their use elsewhere, shall be kept under such control as the Government may from time to time direct or approve; and a working standard of a linear or capacity measure may—

- (a) be provided either as a separate standard or by means of divisions marked on a standard of a larger measure; and
- (b) either be marked in whole or in part with sub-divisions representing any smaller unit of measurement or multiples or fractions of such a unit or have no such markings.

(3) Working standards shall, at such times as the Consumer Protection Officer may direct, and in any event at intervals of not more than six months be tested by comparison with Gibraltar reference standards and shall, if necessary, be adjusted to within such limits of error as may be prescribed.

(4) Testing equipment provided under subsection (1) shall be tested and adjusted in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed.

Weighing and measuring equipment used for trade.

7. For the purposes of this Act, any weighing or measuring equipment used in–

- (a) determining the weight, measurement or number of goods supplied, or required by way of trade on the basis of weight, measurement or number;
- (b) computing the payment for work or services rendered or for any toll or duty charged on the basis of weight, measurement or number;
- (c) determining weight or measurement upon payment of money; or
- (d) grading agricultural produce by reference to weight or measure, for the purposes of trade,

shall be deemed to be in use for trade.

Testing of weighing or measuring equipment on request.

8.(1) Any person wishing to have any weighing or measuring equipment passed as fit for use for trade shall submit the equipment to an inspector in such manner as the Consumer Protection Officer may direct and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder and after payment by that person of such fee, if any, as may be prescribed the inspector shall–

- (a) test the equipment by means of such standards and testing equipment as he considers appropriate or, subject to any conditions which may be prescribed, by means of other equipment which has already been tested and which the inspector considers suitable for the purpose;
- (b) if the equipment submitted falls within the prescribed limits of error and satisfies the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder, give to the person submitting it a statement in writing to the effect that it is passed as aforesaid; and
- (c) keep a record of the test.

(2) A person who forges, alters or defaces a statement in writing referred to in subsection (1) (b) is guilty of an offence.

Approval of patterns of weighing or measuring equipment.

9.(1) Any person wishing to ascertain whether any pattern of weighing or measuring equipment is suitable for use for trade may submit that pattern to the Consumer Protection Officer for examination.

(2) Where any pattern of weighing or measuring equipment is submitted pursuant to subsection (1) the Consumer Protection Officer shall, on payment of such fee, if any, as may be prescribed, cause to be examined as to suitability for use for trade of equipment of that pattern, having regard in particular to the principle, materials and methods used or to be used in its construction, and if he is satisfied that equipment of that pattern is suitable for use for trade, he shall issue a certificate of approval of that pattern and cause notice of the approval to be published in the Gazette.

(3) The Consumer Protection Officer may from time to time authorize such minor modifications as he thinks fit of any pattern of weighing or measuring equipment in respect of which a certificate of approval has been granted under this section, and shall cause notices of any modifications authorized by him to be published in the Gazette.

(4) A certificate of approval may contain a condition that equipment of the pattern in respect of which that certificate is granted shall be used for trade in only such place, or for only such period, or for only such purpose, as is specified in the certificate.

(5) The Consumer Protection Officer may at any time revoke any certificate of approval granted under this section and shall cause notice of the revocation of any certificate of approval to be published in the Gazette.

(6) Any equipment of a pattern in respect of which a certificate of approval has been granted under this section may, and in such cases as may be prescribed shall, be marked in the prescribed manner so as to identify it with the pattern to which the certificate relates.

General testing and stamping of weighing and measuring equipment.

10.(1) Where any weighing or measuring equipment is submitted to an inspector for testing, the inspector shall—

- (a) test the equipment by means of such working standards and testing equipment as he considers appropriate or, subject to any conditions which may be prescribed, by means of other equipment which has already been tested and which the inspector considers suitable for the purpose; and
- (b) if the equipment submitted falls within the prescribed limits of error, give to the person submitting it a statement in writing to the effect that it is passed as fit to be used for trade; and
- (c) except as otherwise expressly provided by or under this Act, cause the equipment to be stamped with the prescribed stamp; and

- (d) keep a record of the test.
- (2) No weight or measure shall be—
 - (a) stamped as mentioned in subsection (1) (c) unless it has been marked in the prescribed manner with its purported value;
 - (b) stamped or marked if it is too small to be stamped or marked.
- (3) Where any weighing or measuring equipment is tested under this section the person submitting the equipment shall pay such fee, if any, as may be prescribed.

Units of measurement lawful for use for trade.

11.(1) No person shall use for trade any unit of measurement, which is not included in Schedule 2.

(2) No person shall use the carat (metric) for trade except for the purposes for transactions in precious stones or pearls, and no person shall use the ounce troy for trade except for the purposes of transactions in, or in articles made from gold, silver or other precious metals, including transactions in gold or silver thread, lace or fringe.

(3) No person shall use any weighing or measuring equipment for trade unless such equipment has been passed by an inspector as fit for such use and bears a stamp indicating that it has been so passed. This subsection shall not apply where the weight or measure is, in accordance with section 10(2)(b) too small to be stamped or marked.

(4) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section is, subject to subsection (5), guilty of an offence, and any measure or weight used, or in any person's possession for use, in contravention of any of those provisions is liable to be forfeited.

(5) This section shall not apply to any transaction in connection with the export of goods to a country where a system of units of measurement other than those authorized by this Act is used for trade.

Sale of goods by weight or measurement.

12.(1) No person shall sell any goods by weight or measurement unless he does so by net weight or measurement.

(2) A person who contravenes this section is guilty of an offence.

Sale of prepacked goods by weight or measurement.

13.(1) Subject to such exemptions as may be prescribed, no person shall sell any pre-packed goods by weight or measurement unless the net weight or the measurement of those goods is marked on the container in the prescribed manner by reference to a unit of measurement included in Schedule 1.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall supply by way of trade any goods in a container marked with any unit of weight or measurement differing in name or size from the appropriate units specified in Schedule I unless its correct equivalent in units of weight or measurement so specified are also marked on that container—

- (a) not less conspicuously than the unit of weight or measurement first mentioned; or
- (b) in the prescribed manner.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or subsection (2) is guilty of an offence.

Seller to weigh or measure goods in buyer's presence if requested.

14.(1) Any person selling by weight or measurement any goods, other than pre-packed goods, which satisfy the requirements of section 13, shall weigh or measure the goods in the presence of the buyer if requested by the buyer to do so.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Short weight, etc.

15. A person who, in selling or purporting to sell any goods by weight or other measurement or by number, delivers or causes to be delivered to the buyer a lesser quantity than that purported to be supplied or than that which corresponds with the price charged is guilty of an offence.

Deceptive packaging.

16. A person who supplies by way of trade goods in or on a container, which is so made, formed or filled as to be misleading as to the nature or quantity of the contents is guilty of an offence.

Appointment of inspectors.

17.(1) The Government may appoint such number of Inspectors of weights and measures as he considers necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions conferred or imposed on inspectors by or under this Act.

(2) Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate of appointment in the prescribed form.

Powers of entry and inspection.

18.(1) An inspector may at any reasonable time enter any premises in which he reasonably believes any goods are bought or sold or any weighing or measuring equipment is kept to be used for trade and may, in those premises—

- (a) inspect and test any weighing or measuring equipment therein;
- (b) examine and test any goods therein and where necessary break open any container of those goods;
- (c) require the production of all books, accounts or documents relating to goods therein and inspect and copy any of those books, accounts or documents;
- (d) take such samples of any goods therein as may be reasonably required by him for the proper performance of his duties;
- (e) make such other examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder have been or are being complied with;
- (f) require any person in possession or control of any goods therein to render such explanations and give such information relating to those goods as may be reasonably required;
- (g) seize, remove and detain any weighing or measuring equipment, goods, book, account, document, or other thing which he has reasonable cause to believe will afford evidence of an offence against this Act;
- (h) make, on behalf of the Consumer Protection Officer, such purchases of goods as may appear expedient for the purpose of determining whether or not the provisions of this Act are being complied with.

(2) An inspector exercising or attempting to exercise his powers under this section shall, if the person in charge of the premises requests him to do so, produce to that person his certificate of appointment.

(3) An inspector entering any premises pursuant to this section may take with him such other person and such equipment as may appear to him necessary.

(4) Before removing any article under the provisions of subsection (1)(g) the inspector removing it shall, at the request of the person in whose possession or control the article is at the time of removal, furnish that person with a written receipt therefor.

- (5) A person who—
- (a) wilfully obstructs or hinders an inspector exercising his powers under this section;
 - (b) wilfully fails to comply with any requirement properly made of him by an inspector under this section; or
 - (c) gives to that inspector information which he knows or ought to know to be false or misleading, is guilty of an offence.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a person to answer any question or give any information if to do so might incriminate him.

Directions to secure compliance.

19.(1) An inspector may give to any person who has, for use for trade—

- (a) any weighing or measuring equipment; or
- (b) any package or label or any other article of whatever kind,

which does not comply with the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder, directions in writing requiring him to take such steps as shall be specified in those directions to secure compliance with those provisions.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any directions given pursuant to subsection (1) may appeal in writing to the Government within seven days after the date on which those directions were given, and the Government may confirm, revoke or amend those directions.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) a person who fails to comply with directions given pursuant to subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any proceedings, which may be taken for failure to comply, as respects anything referred to in subsection (1) (a) or (b), with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

Inspectors may act as arbitrators, etc.

20.(1) In any civil proceedings relating to the supply of goods and services, the court may, subject to any rules of court, require an inspector to act as arbitrator, assessor, or referee, or to carry out any inspection, survey, measurement or weighing, or to take any samples, or to make any observation, plan, or model or to try any experiment.

(2) In any dispute relating to the supply of goods and services, the parties to such dispute may request the Consumer Protection Officer to nominate an inspector to act as arbitrator or

umpire (within the meaning of the Arbitration Act), and for this purpose the Consumer Protection Officer may nominate such inspector as he thinks fit.

Inspectors may make tests and reports on request.

21. An inspector may, at the request of any person and subject to the payment by that person of such fees, if any, as may be prescribed, carry out and submit to that person a report on—

- (a) weighing or other measurement of any goods submitted for the purpose by that person at such place as the Consumer Protection Officer may direct or approve; or
- (b) a test of the accuracy of any weighing or measuring equipment so submitted.

Provision of adjusting service.

22. The Government may direct that if it seems desirable a service for the adjustment of weights and measures be provided, and where such service is provided the inspector shall charge such fees in connection therewith as may be prescribed.

Inspectors to account for and pay over fees received.

23. Every inspector shall, at such times as the Consumer Protection Officer may direct, account for and pay over to the Treasury all fees taken by him under this Act.

Regulations.

24.(1) The Government may make regulations—

- (a) with respect to—
 - (i) the materials and principles of construction of weighing or measuring equipment for use for trade;
 - (ii) the purposes for which particular types of weighing or measuring equipment may be used for trade;
 - (iii) the manner of erection, sitting or use of weighing or measuring equipment used for trade;
 - (iv) the circumstances in which, conditions under which and manner in which stamps may be obliterated or defaced;
 - (v) the abbreviations of or symbols for units of measurement which may be used for trade;

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- (b) with respect to the inspection, testing and passing of any weighing or measuring equipment used for the purpose of, or in connection with, the computation of tolls, rates, taxes, charges or payments of any kind;
 - (c) with respect to the inspection, testing, passing as fit for use for trade and stamping or authentication of weighing or measuring equipment, including—
 - (i) the prohibition of the stamping or authentication of such equipment in such circumstances as may be specified in the regulations;
 - (ii) the circumstances in which an inspector may remove or detain any weighing or measuring equipment for inspection or testing;
 - (iii) the marking of any weighing or measuring equipment found unfit for use for trade;
 - (d) restricting or controlling the importation, manufacture, repairing or sale of any weighing or measuring equipment designed to be used for trade and providing for the issuing of licences for such importation, manufacture, repairing or sale;
 - (e) prohibiting the use for trade of any pattern of weighing or measuring equipment specified in the regulations unless a certificate of approval is granted in respect of that pattern;
 - (f) requiring that weighing or measuring equipment of any type described in the regulations shall be tested and passed by an inspector before that equipment is sold or is used for trade;
 - (g) prescribing what unit of measurement may be treated, for use for trade, as the equivalent of or of any multiple or fraction of, any unit of measurement included in Schedule 1;
 - (h) prohibiting the sale of any goods specified in the regulations except—
 - (i) by weight or measurement or number expressed in such manner as may be so specified; or
 - (ii) in such quantities as may be so specified;
 - (i) prescribing any matter or anything which may be, or is required by this Act to be, prescribed.
- (2) Regulations made under this Act may contain-

- (a) different provisions for different types of weighing or measuring equipment and for different classes or descriptions of goods;
- (b) exemptions from any of the provisions of those regulations.

Offences.

25.(1) A person who uses for trade, or has in his possession for use for trade, any weighing or measuring equipment, which is false or unjust is guilty of an offence and the equipment is liable to be forfeited.

(2) If any fraud is committed in the using of any weighing or measuring equipment for trade, the person committing the fraud and any person who is party thereto is guilty of an offence and the equipment is liable to be forfeited.

(3) A person who uses for trade, or has in his possession for use for trade—

- (a) any weight or any linear, square, cubic or capacity measure which is not included in Schedule 3; or
- (b) any weighing or measuring instrument constructed to indicate in terms of some weight or measure which is not included in Schedule 1,

is guilty of an offence and the weight, measure or measuring instrument, as the case may be, is liable to be forfeited.

(4) A person who supplies to any other person for use for trade any weighing or measuring equipment—

- (a) which is false or unjust; or
- (b) which does not comply with any requirement of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder,

is guilty of an offence.

(5) A person guilty of an offence against this Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £500 and to imprisonment for six months, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of £100 for every day on which the offence continues after conviction.

Evidence of possession of equipment for use for trade.

26. Where any weighing or measuring equipment is found in the possession of any person carrying on trade or on any premises which are used for trade, that person, or, as the case may be, the occupier of those premises shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, or of any

regulations made thereunder, unless the contrary is proved, to have that equipment in his possession for use for trade.

Offences by corporations or associations.

27. Where an offence against this Act or against any regulations made thereunder which has been committed by a corporate body or by any association of persons (whether incorporated or not) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of that body or association or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as that body or association is liable to be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

Defence of mistake, accident etc.

28. In any proceedings for an offence against this Act it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove—

- (a) that the commission of the offence was due to a mistake, or to an accident or some other cause beyond his control; and
- (b) that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of such an offence by himself or any person under his control.

Offences due to default of third person.

29.(1) A person against whom proceedings are brought for an offence against this Act shall, upon information duly laid by him and upon giving to the prosecution not less than three clear days' notice of his intention to avail himself of the provisions of this subsection, be entitled to have brought before the court in those proceedings any other person to whose act or default he alleges that the commission of the offence was due; and if, after the offence has been proved the original defendant proves that the commission thereof was due to an act or default of that other person—

- (a) that other person may be convicted of the offence; and
- (b) if the original defendant further proves that he exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence by him or any person under his control, the original defendant shall be acquitted of the offence.

(2) Where a defendant seeks to avail himself of the provisions of subsection (1)—

- (a) the prosecutor, as well as the person whom the defendant charges with the offence, shall have the right to cross-examine the defendant, if he gives evidence, and any witness called by him in support of his plea, and to call rebutting evidence; and

- (b) the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the payment of costs by any party to the proceedings to any party thereto.

Evidence of facts in certain documents.

30. A document purporting to be signed by an inspector and certifying—

- (a) that any weighing or measuring equipment specified therein was inspected and tested by him on a date specified therein, and the result of the inspection and test; or
- (b) that any goods specified therein were weighed, measured or counted by him on a date specified therein and were found to be of a weight, measurement or number specified therein,

shall upon production thereof in evidence in any proceedings, be evidence of the facts certified therein and in the absence of evidence in rebuttal thereof shall be conclusive evidence of those facts.

Repeal.

31. *Revoked.*

SCHEDULE 1.

Section 4.

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT.

PART I.

MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH.

Imperial Units

Mile	=	1,760 yards
Furlong	=	220 yards
Chain	=	22 yards
Yard	=	0.9144 metre
Foot	=	1/3 yard
Inch	=	1/36 yard

Metric Units

Kilometre	=	1,000 metres
METRE		is the length equal to 1,650,763.73 wavelengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p and 5d of the Krypton 86 atom.
Decimetre	=	1/10 metre
Centimetre	=	1/100 metre
Millimetre	=	1/1000 metre

PART II.

MEASUREMENT OF AREA.

Imperial Units

Square mile	=	640 acres
Acre	=	4,840 square yards
Rood	=	1,210 square yards
SQUARE YARD	=	a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one yard
Square foot	=	1/9 square yard
Square inch	=	1/144 square foot

Metric Units

Hectare	=	100 ares
Decare	=	10 ares
Are	=	100 square metres

SQUARE METRE	=	A superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre
Square decimetre	=	1/100 square metre
Square centimetre	=	1/100 square decimetre .
Square millimetre	=	1/100 square centimeter

PART III.

MEASUREMENT OF VOLUME.

Imperial Units

CUBIC YARD	=	a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one yard
Cubic foot	=	1/27 cubic yard
Cubic inch	=	1/1728 cubic foot

Metric Units

CUBIC METRE	=	a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre
Cubic decimetre	=	1/1000 cubic metre
Cubic centimetre	=	1/1000 cubic decimetre
Hectolitre	=	100 litres
LITRE	=	1 cubic decimeter
Decilitre	=	1/10 litre
Centilitre	=	1/100 litre
Millilitre	=	1/1000 litre

PART IV.

MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

Imperial Units

GALLON	=	4. 546 09 cubic decimetres
Quart	=	1/4 gallon
Pint	=	1/2 quart
Gill	=	1/4 pint
Fluid Ounce	=	1/20 pint

Metric Units

Hectolitre	=	100 litres
LITRE	=	1 cubic decimetre
Decilitre	=	1/10 litre
Centilitre	=	1/100 litre
Millilitre	=	1/1000 litre

PART V.

MEASUREMENT OF MASS OR WEIGHT.

Imperial Units

Ton	=	2,240 pounds
Short ton	=	2,000 pounds
Cental (or short hundredweight)	=	100 pounds
Hundredweight	=	112 pounds
Quarter	=	28 pounds
Stone	=	14 pounds
POUND	=	0.45359237 kilogram
Ounce	=	1/16 pound
Dram	=	1/16 ounce
Grain	=	1/7000 pound
Ounce troy	=	480 grains

Metric Units

Metric ton or tonne	=	1,000 kilograms
Quintal	=	100 kilograms
Kilogram	=	is the unit of mass equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram
Hectogram	=	1/10 kilogram
Gram	=	1/1000 kilogram
Carat (metric)	=	1/5 gram
Milligram	=	1/1000 gram

PART VI.

MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

AMPERE (as the unit of measurement of electrical current) is the constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section and placed 1 metre apart in a vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newtons per metre of length.

OHM (as the unit of measurement of electrical resistance) is the electric resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of 1 volt, applied between the two points, produces in the conductor a current of 1 ampere, the conductor not being the seat of any electromotive force.

VOLT (as the unit of measurement of difference of electrical potential) is the difference of electrical potential between two points of a conducting wire carrying a constant current of 1 ampere when the power dissipated between these points is equal to 1 watt.

WATT (as the unit of measurement of electrical power) is the power, which in one second gives rise to energy of 1 joule.

KILOWATT = 1,000 watts
Megawatt = 1,000,000 watts

PART VII.

MEASUREMENT OF TIME.

Hour = 60 minutes
Minute = 60 seconds
SECOND = shall have the meaning from time to time assigned by order of the Government, being the meaning appearing to the Government to reproduce in English the international definition of the second in force at the date of the making of the order.

SCHEDULE 2.

Section 11 (1).

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT LAWFUL FOR USE FOR TRADE.

PART I.

MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH.

Imperial Units	Metric Units
Mile	Kilometre
Furlong	Metre
Chain	Decimetre
Yard	Centimetre
Foot	Millimetre
Inch	

PART II.

MEASUREMENT OF AREA.

Imperial Units	Metric Units
Square mile	Hectare
Acre	Dekare
Rood	Are
Square yard	Square metre
Square foot	Square decimetre
Square inch	Square centimetre
	Square millimetre

PART III.

MEASUREMENT OF VOLUME.

Imperial Units	Metric Units
Cubic Yard	Cubic metre
Cubic Foot	Cubic decimetre
Cubic Inch	Cubic centimetre
	Hectolitre
	Litre
	Decilitre
	Centilitre
	Millilitre

PART IV.

MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY.

Imperial Units	Metric Units
Gallon	Hectolitre
Quart	Litre
Pint	Decilitre
Gill	Centilitre
Fluid Ounce	Millilitre

PART V.

MEASUREMENT OF MASS OR WEIGHT.

Imperial Units	Metric Units
Ton	Tonne
Hundredweight	Metric tonne
Cental	Quintal
Quarter	Kilogram
Stone	Hectogram
Pound	Gram
Ounce	Carat (metric)
Dram	Milligram
Grain	
Ounce troy	

SCHEDULE 3.

Sections 5(2) and 6(1).

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS LAWFUL FOR USE FOR TRADE.

PART I.

LINEAR MEASURES

Imperial system

1. Measures of—

100 feet	5 feet
66 feet	4 feet
50 feet	1 yard
33 feet	2 feet
20 feet	1 foot
10 feet	6 inches
8 feet	1 inch
6 feet	

Metric system

2. Measures of—

50 metres	2 metres
30 metres	1.5 metres
20 metres	1 metre
10 metres	0.5 metre
5 metres	1 decimetre
3 metres	1 centimetre

PART II.

SQUARE MEASURES.

Imperial system.

1. Measures of, or of any multiple of, 1 square foot.

Metric system.

2. Measure of, or of any multiple of, 1 square decimetre.

PART III.

CUBIC MEASURES.

Imperial system.

1. Measures of, or of any multiple of 1/4 cubic yard.

Metric system.

2. Measures of, or of any multiple of, 0.1 cubic metre.
3. Measures of—

any multiple of 10 litres

10 litres	100 millilitres
5 litres	50 millilitres
2.5 litres	25 millilitres
2 litres	20 millilitres
1 litre	10 millilitres
500 millilitres	5 millilitres
250 millilitres	2 millilitres
200 millilitres	1 millilitre

PART IV.

CAPACITY MEASURES.

Imperial system.

1. Measures of—

any multiple of 1 gallon	1 gallon
1 gill	1/2 gallon
4 fluid ounces	1 quart
1/2 gill	1 pint
2/5 gill	1/2 pint
1/3 gill	8 fluid ounces
1/4 gill	1/3 pint
1/5 gill	6 fluid ounces
1/6 gill	

Metric system.

2. Measures of-

any multiple of 10 litres	10 litres
100 millilitres	5 litres
50 millilitres	2.5 litres
25 millilitres	2 litres
20 millilitres	1 litre
10 millilitres	500 millilitres
5 millilitres	250 millilitres
2 millilitres	200 millilitres
1 millilitre	

PART V.

WEIGHTS.

Imperial system.

1. Weights of-

56 pounds	1/2 dram
50 pounds	100 grains
28 pounds	50 grains
20 pounds	30 grains
14 pounds	10 grains
10 pounds	10 grains
7 pounds	5 grains
5 pounds	3 grains
4 pounds	2 grains
2 pounds	1 grain
1 pound	0.5 grain
8 ounces	0.3 grain
4 ounces	0.2 grain
2 ounces	0.1 grain
1 ounce	0.05 grain
8 drams	0.03 grain
4 drams	0.02 grain
2 drams	0.01 grain
1 dram	

2. Weights of

500 ounces troy	0.4 ounce troy
400 ounces troy	0.3 ounce troy
300 ounces troy	0.2 ounce troy

200 ounces troy	0.1 ounce troy
100 ounces troy	0.05 ounce troy
50 ounces troy	0.04 ounce troy
40 ounces troy	0.03 ounce troy
30 ounces troy	0.025 ounce troy
20 ounces troy	0.02 ounce troy
10 ounces troy	0.01 ounce troy
5 ounces troy	0.005 ounce troy
4 ounces troy	0.004 ounce troy
3 ounces troy	0.003 ounce troy
2 ounces troy	0.002 ounce troy
1 ounce troy	0.001 ounce troy
0.5 ounce troy	

Metric system.

3. Weights of

25 kilograms	3 grams
20 kilograms	2 grams
10 kilograms	1 gram
5 kilograms	500 milligrams
2 kilograms	400 milligrams
1 kilogram	300 milligrams
500 grams	200 milligrams
200 grams	150 milligrams
100 grams	100 milligrams
50 grams	50 milligrams
20 grams	20 milligrams
15 grams	10 milligrams
10 grams	5 milligrams
5 grams	2 milligrams
4 grams	1 milligram

4. Weights of-

500 carats (metric)	1 carat (metric)
200 carats (metric)	0.5 carat (metric)
100 carats (metric)	0.25 carat (metric)
50 carats (metric)	0.2 carat (metric)
20 carats (metric)	0.1 carat (metric)
10 carats (metric)	0.05 carat (metric)
5 carats (metric)	0.02 carat (metric)
2 carats (metric)	0.01 carat (metric)