

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS

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REGULATIONS 1979, No. 25*

Regulations under the *Weights and Measures Act*

I, JOHN ARMSTRONG ENGLAND, the Administrator of the Northern Territory of Australia, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Weights and Measures Act*.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, 1979.

J. A. ENGLAND
Administrator

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures Regulations. Citation
2. These Regulations shall come into operation on the date of commencement of the Act.† Commencement
3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions
 - “Act” means the *Weights and Measures Act*;
 - “approved” means approved by—
 - (a) the Commission;
 - (b) any person appointed by the Commission to carry out examinations, grant approvals and issue certificates under the Weights and Measures (Patterns of Instruments) Regulations under the Commonwealth Act; or
 - (c) the Superintendent,
 and “approval” has a corresponding meaning;
 - “automatic weighing machine” means a weighing instrument in which self-indicating mechanism effects an automatic feed, weighs given loads, registers and totals loads and performs other similar actions or does some of those actions;
 - “balance” means a beam scale that has means for relieving all its knife-edges and bearings;
 - “beam scale” means an equal armed weighing instrument, the pans of which are below the beam;

*Notified in the *Northern Territory Government Gazette* on 5 October, 1979.

†That date was 9 November, 1979.

- “beverage glass” includes plastic or synthetic cups used for sale or supply of beer, ale, stout or other similar fermented liquors of an intoxicating nature;
- “butcher’s meat” means beef, mutton, veal, goat, lamb or pork, whether fresh, chilled, frozen or salted, and includes livers, but does not include heads, feet, hearts, lights, kidneys, sweetbreads, bacon, ham, pressed beef or any other meat so treated as to be fit for human consumption without further preparation or cooking;
- “capacity” with reference to a weighing instrument (other than a belt conveyor weigher for which the capacity is stated in terms of mass per hour)—
- (a) means the maximum load the instrument is constructed to weigh; and
 - (b) includes the mass represented by tare beams or other similar devices, but does not include the mass value of any auxiliary device such as a small bar and poise designed to determine mass which is less than the mass represented by the smallest graduation on the principal beam provided the maximum mass value of such device does not exceed approximately one per cent of the sum of the principal mass values;
- “combination weighbridge” means a weighbridge having 2 or more platforms connected to a single indicating mechanism in such a manner that the instrument can be used to determine the total mass on all the platforms or the mass on any one platform;
- “Commission” means the National Standards Commission continued in existence by the Commonwealth Act;
- “compartment” means, in relation to a vehicle tank, a subdivision of the vehicle tank consisting of a complete container and includes the whole tank when this is not subdivided;
- “correct” means, with reference to a measuring instrument, correct within the applicable tolerance;
- “dead weight” means an object or objects the mass of which is equivalent to a number of Inspector’s Standards, and which is used to test for verification, a measuring instrument the capacity of which exceeds the total mass of Inspector’s Standards available;
- “digital indicator” means an indicator, not having graduation lines, on which the value of the physical quantity measured is represented by a series of aligned digits which change abruptly so that no indication can be obtained between digits;
- “direct weighing” means the weighing of a vehicle, whether loaded or not, on a weighbridge by one operation, where all the wheels of that vehicle are wholly supported by the platform, or platforms in the case of a combination weighbridge, of that weighbridge throughout the weighing;
- “dispensing measure” means any measure designed and intended for use in pharmaceutical or laboratory type dispensing;
- “driveway flowmeter” means a flowmeter which is intended for use on a driveway in the presence of a purchaser;
- “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 mass supported by the different axles, taken either singly or in appropriate combination, in such a way that the mass of the vehicle may be obtained by the addition of the separate masses;
- “error” means, in reference to a measuring instrument, departure from true value or performance and includes deficiency in sensitivity;
- “fabric measuring instrument” means an instrument for measuring and indicating the length of fabric that has passed through it;
- “fixed measuring instrument” means a measuring instrument that, because of its construction, cannot be moved from one site to another without being disassembled or reassembled;

- “flowmeter” means an instrument for measuring liquid that indicates automatically the volume of liquid that has flowed through it;
- “leather measuring instrument” means an instrument for measuring and indicating the area of leather or similar material that has passed through it;
- “liquid measure” means a container that contains or delivers a denominated volume of liquid without the operation of any mechanical device other than a tap, but does not include a container with a detachable dip-stick, a dispensing measure, a lubricating oil bottle or a beverage glass;
- “liquid measuring instrument” means an instrument for measuring the volume of liquid that has passed through it but does not include a water-meter or flowmeter;
- “liquid measuring instrument of the visible bowl type” means a flowmeter or a liquid measuring instrument having one or more measuring chambers with walls of glass or other transparent material so constructed that the liquid being measured, whether in one lot or in successive portions, can be viewed in the chamber or chambers during the process of measuring;
- “lubricating oil bottle” means a bottle used for the sale or supply of lubricating oil;
- “measure of length” means, in relation to length, a simple measure that includes a T-shaped measure, a measure with sliding or calliper arms or a triangular measure;
- “personal weighing machine” means any weighing instrument that indicates in any manner whatsoever the weight of persons and includes baby weighing machines—
- (a) for the use of which a charge is made; or
 - (b) which is on any premises used for trade and that may be used without charge by members of the public;
- “platform weighing machine” includes bench platform weighing machines, overhead weighing machines and hopper scales, but does not include personal weighing machines;
- “self-indicating counter machine” means a self-indicating or partly self-indicating weighing machine designed for counter use, the capacity not exceeding 50 kilograms with the pan or pans above the levers, and includes a machine fitted with a price computing mechanism;
- “self-indicating platform weighing machine” and “self-indicating weighbridge” include partly self-indicating weighing instruments;
- “sensitivity” means the mass required to move the position of equilibrium of the indicating device of a non-self-indicating weighing instrument a distance specified in these Regulations;
- “spring balance” means a weighing instrument in which the mass indication depends on the extension, compression or bending of one or more springs connected to the load pan without the use of levers;
- “table” means a table in the Schedule to these Regulations;
- “tolerance” means the maximum permissible departure in accuracy of a measuring instrument from true value or performance allowed by these Regulations for the purpose of verification of that measuring instrument;
- “twin type driveway flowmeter” means 2 driveway flowmeters in the same casing;
- “vehicle tank measuring instrument” means a measuring instrument for the measuring of liquids by dip-stick or flowmeter, or both, whether that instrument is divided into compartments or not, and is fitted to or forms part of a vehicle, and is intended to be used with one or more dip-sticks or flowmeters or both of them;
- “vibrate” means, with reference to a weighing instrument, to have moving parts that are in stable equilibrium;

“weighbridge” means an instrument having a capacity for weighing 3 tonnes or more with a platform or platforms on which vehicles, whether or not running on rails, may be weighed;

“weighing instrument”, “weighing-machines” or “weigher” means a measuring instrument designed to determine the mass of an object;

“wheel load weigher” means a portable weighing instrument designed for determining the axle load of vehicles.

PART II—STANDARDS

4. A Northern Territory Primary standard shall not be used except for the testing for verification of an Inspector's Standard in accordance with the Commonwealth Regulations. Use of Primary Standard

5. An Inspector's Standard shall not be used except for the inspection or testing for verification of measuring instruments in use for trade, or for such other purposes as the Superintendent considers fit. Use of Inspector's Standard

6.(1) An Inspector's Standard shall not be used for the purposes of the Act or these Regulations unless there is, in respect of it, a current certificate of verification issued under the Commonwealth Regulations. Certificate of verification for Inspector's Standard

(2) The Superintendent shall, if he is not a verifying authority appointed pursuant to the Commonwealth Regulations, send such Inspector's Standards to the National Standards Laboratory for verification under the Commonwealth Act.

7.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), an Inspector's Standard shall be stamped with the Crown stamp, a letter denoting the month of verification, 2 figures denoting the year of verification and the letters “I.S.”. Stamping of Inspector's Standard

(2) Sub-regulation (1) does not apply to an Inspector's Standard which is not practicable to stamp because of its size or construction.

PART III—INSPECTORS

8.(1) Every inspector shall be provided with an identification card signed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Identification card

(2) The identification card referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall—

- (a) be in a form approved by the Superintendent; and
- (b) have specified on it—
 - (i) the inspector's name;
 - (ii) the inspector's signature;
 - (iii) a photograph of the inspector; and
 - (iv) such other details as the Superintendent considers necessary.

PART IV—REPAIR, ADJUSTMENT AND INSTALLATION OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

9.(1) After the repair, adjustment or installation of a measuring instrument for the use for trade, the repairer, adjuster or installer shall— Stamping, &c.

- (a) subject to sub-regulation (4), stamp that measuring instrument with a stamp in a form approved by the Superintendent for the use by that repairer, adjuster or installer;
- (b) hand to the owner of that measuring instrument an exact copy or duplicate of a duly completed certificate of repair, adjustment or installation; and

- (c) within 7 days after making that repair, adjustment or installation, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Superintendent the original duly completed certificate referred to in paragraph (b).
- (2) The owner of a measuring instrument in use for trade, repaired, adjusted or installed as referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall, on demand by an inspector, produce the certificate referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b).
- (3) The certificate referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b) shall—
- (a) be in a form approved by the Superintendent; and
 - (b) have specified on it—
 - (i) the name of the owner of the measuring instrument;
 - (ii) the name and address of the repairer, adjuster or installer;
 - (iii) the type and serial number of the measuring instrument;
 - (iv) the date of the repair, adjustment or installation of the measuring instrument;
 - (v) a statement that the measuring instrument complies with the Act and these Regulations; and
 - (vi) such other details as the Superintendent considers necessary.
- (4) Sub-regulation (1)(a) does not apply to a measuring instrument that is exempted under these Regulations from being stamped with a verification stamp.
- (5) The certificate referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b) and all copies of it shall be of no effect if an inspector considers that the instrument in respect of which the certificate was issued does not comply with the requirements of the Act and these Regulations.
- (6) A repairer, adjuster or installer of a measuring instrument for use for trade shall not stamp that instrument with the stamp approved by the Superintendent for use under sub-regulation (1)(a) or issue a certificate pursuant to sub-regulation (1)(b) where he considers that the instrument does not comply with the requirements of the Act and these Regulations.

PART V—INSPECTION, VERIFICATION, STAMPING AND FEES

10.(1) An inspector shall—

- (a) subject to sub-regulation (2), test measuring instruments by comparison with Inspector's Standards or, where insufficient Inspector's Standards are available to carry out the required tests, with standard weights and dead weight;
 - (b) test automatic weighing machines by weighing their output when mass cannot be directly applied to the machine;
 - (c) ensure that all self-indicating counter machines are in full view of any customer; and
 - (d) ensure that the goods pan or scoop of any weighing instrument is at a height of not more than 1.5 metres and not less than 1 metre from the ground level or floor.
- (2) The owner of a measuring instrument shall provide—
- (a) at his own expense such transport of Inspector's Standards and dead weight as the inspector considers necessary; and
 - (b) sufficient labour for the proper and expeditious handling of dead weight.
- (3) Inspector's Standards referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall be returned immediately after verification of any instrument in a clean and undamaged condition.

11. A measuring instrument shall be tested in a clean condition and, if necessary, an inspector may require the owner to clean it.

Testing with
Inspector's
Standards

Measuring
instrument to be
clean, &c.

12.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), an inspector may—

- (a) require a person presenting a measuring instrument for testing for verification to disassemble it sufficiently to enable an inspection of all working parts; or
- (b) with the consent of that person and without liability to himself or to the Crown for damage to the measuring instrument, disassemble it himself.

Disassembling of
measuring
instruments

(2) If a person refuses to comply with sub-regulation (1)(a) or refuses to allow an inspector to comply with sub-regulation (1)(b), the inspector may obliterate the stamp upon that measuring instrument.

13. Where a weighing instrument is tested for verification at the business premises of the owner, the owner shall ensure that—

Testing at
business premises

- (a) the surface on which the measuring instrument is resting is level and free from vibration and is in a position not normally used for trade; and
- (b) the measuring instrument, if prior notice of the intention to inspect has been given, is ready in all respects for inspection on arrival of an inspector.

14.(1) Subject to sub-regulations (2) to (4) inclusive, an inspector, on inspection, shall cancel any existing verification certificate and obliterate any existing verification stamp and date stamp in respect of or on—

Cancellation of
verification stamp
and certificate

- (a) a measuring instrument—
 - (i) that fails to comply with the Act or these Regulations;
 - (ii) that, in the opinion of the inspector, may facilitate fraud if used for trade;
 - (iii) on which the verification stamp or date stamp is illegible;
 - (iv) on which the capacity, denominations or graduations are illegible or have been altered since the previous verification;
 - (v) that has not been tested for verification and verified within the period prescribed pursuant to section 15(2) of the Act;
 - (vi) that, since the previous verification, has been altered, repaired or adjusted; or
 - (vii) the accuracy of which is outside the applicable tolerance;
- (b) a weight, measure of volume or measure of length that is broken, twisted, dented or distorted or otherwise damaged or unfit for use;
- (c) a liquid measuring instrument—
 - (i) with any seal unstamped or broken; or
 - (ii) with any joint, valve, tap, hose connection or other part leaking, or with an essential part broken or damaged; or
- (d) a fixed instrument that has been reinstalled since it was previously verified.

(2) In any case where a measuring instrument does not comply fully with the requirements of the Act and these Regulations, but the nature or degree of the non-compliance is not, in the opinion of an inspector, such as to require the immediate cancellation of the verification certificate and the immediate obliteration of any verification stamp and date stamp, that inspector—

- (a) shall leave with the owner of that measuring instrument a notice requiring the owner to have the measuring instrument corrected within a period that shall not exceed 28 days, unless that period is later extended by an inspector, after the date of the notice;
- (b) may, if after the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (a) the necessary correction has not been made, cancel the verification certificate and obliterate any verification stamp and date stamp; and
- (c) if the conditions in the notice referred to in paragraph (a) are not complied with—
 - (i) shall cancel the verification certificate and obliterate any verification stamp; and

(ii) may, after the expiration of the period specified in that notice, seize that measuring instrument or any part of it.

(3) Where the error of a weighing instrument is due only to imperfect balancing or levelling, and such error is corrected by, or in the presence of, an inspector, the verification certificate shall not be cancelled and any verification stamp and date stamp shall not be obliterated other than for the purpose of affixing a new stamp but that correction shall not prevent the institution of legal proceedings in respect of that error.

(4) The Superintendent may give notice to an inspector to cancel the verification certificate and obliterate any verification stamp and date stamp on any measuring instrument of a type the pattern of which is not permissible under the Commonwealth Regulations.

Reverification

15. Where a measuring instrument is submitted for reverification an inspector shall deal with it in the same manner as upon verification.

Currency of verification certificate

16.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), the currency of a verification certificate is the period of 12 months from the date of the previous verification for the purposes of section 15(6) of the Act.

(2) The currency of a verification certificate issued in respect of—

(a) a driveway flowmeter; or

(b) a price computing electronic weighing machine,

is the period of 6 months following the previous verification.

Removal of fixed measuring instruments, &c.

17. Where a fixed measuring instrument or portable weighbridge is removed from one site to another, the person removing that measuring instrument shall obliterate any verification stamp and any date stamp previously placed on that measuring instrument by an inspector.

Testing at place of business of manufacturer

18.(1) Subject to this regulation, a manufacturer or retailer of a measuring instrument may request the Superintendent to allow the measuring instrument to be tested and verified at the place of business of the manufacturer or retailer.

(2) Where a measuring instrument is tested and verified at the place of business of its manufacturer or retailer, the Superintendent may require that the measuring instrument be inspected in a position as if the measuring instrument were for use for trade.

Date stamp

19.(1) Subject to sub-regulations (2) and (3), after verification of a measuring instrument an inspector shall stamp that measuring instrument with a date stamp.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), an inspector may, at his discretion, exempt a measuring instrument from being stamped with a verification stamp or a date stamp if the measuring instrument—

(a) is small and it is impracticable to stamp it; or

(b) is of such a construction or material that any stamping would be liable to injure or affect the accuracy of it.

(3) An inspector may impress on a measuring instrument any stamp or mark on a lead seal attached to that measuring instrument in a manner approved by the Superintendent.

(4) A verification certificate issued in respect of a measuring instrument shall state—

(a) the name and address of the owner;

(b) the location of the measuring instrument;

(c) the date on which the measuring instrument was verified;

(d) the period for which the verification certificate is current;

(e) the due date of the next testing for verification;

- (f) the serial number or other means of identification of the measuring instrument;
- (g) the fees payable for the testing for verification; and
- (h) any other information required by the Superintendent.

(5) In the impression of a date stamp, the month of stamping may be indicated by a letter and the year by the last 2 figures of the year, or that date stamp may be made in any other manner approved by the Superintendent.

(6) A verification certificate may cover more than one measuring instrument.

20. An inspector shall not verify a measuring instrument that—

Prohibition of verification

- (a) in the opinion of the inspector, may facilitate, if used for trade, inaccuracies or discrepancies;
- (b) is not sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade;
- (c) is damaged;
- (d) is not complete in itself for the purpose for which it is intended to be used;
- (e) is denominated, or has its capacity marked, otherwise than as specified by the National Standards Commission;
- (f) has any abbreviations for the denomination or capacity other than those prescribed by the Commonwealth Regulations;
- (g) bears a manufacturer's, or other mark that may be mistaken for a verification stamp;
- (h) is of rough, inferior, crude or unworkmanlike construction or material;
- (j) is not clean or dry; or
- (k) does not comply with the requirements of the Act or these Regulations.

21.(1) Notwithstanding section 14 of the Act, the Superintendent may authorize the verification or reverification of a measuring instrument that is not calibrated in Commonwealth legal units of the metric system of measurement if he is satisfied that there are special circumstances that make it desirable that the instrument should be verified.

Measuring instruments not calibrated in Commonwealth legal units

(2) Notwithstanding sections 21 and 22 of the Act, a measuring instrument verified pursuant to an authorization under sub-regulation (1) may be used in trade.

22. Water-meters and electricity meters owned by the Crown are exempt from the provisions of these Regulations.

Exemption of Crown

23.(1) Where a measuring instrument submitted for verification has been rejected, an inspector shall obliterate any verification stamp or date stamp thereon with a stamp of rejection.

Rejection of measuring instruments

(2) A stamp of rejection referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be in the shape of a 6-pointed star.

24.(1) A person shall not use for trade a measuring instrument that is not required to be tested for verification under these Regulations, for other than domestic purposes.

Use for trade of measuring instruments

(2) A person shall distinctly and legibly mark measuring instruments referred to in sub-regulation (1) with the words "Not to be used for trade purposes".

25. The manufacturer, vendor or installer of a measuring instrument shall, within 30 days of a sale or installation of the measuring instrument, notify the Superintendent in writing of—

Notification of sale or installation

- (a) that sale or installation; or
- (b) the name and business address of the purchaser, lessee or hirer of that measuring instrument.

Notification of
new owner

26. When the possession, ownership or location of any measuring instrument is changed, the prior possessor or owner shall, within 30 days of that change, notify the Superintendent in writing of the name and address of the new owner.

Fees for
verification

27.(1) Subject to this regulation, where a measuring instrument is tested for verification, a fee, as specified in the second column of Schedule 1 opposite the reference to that type of measuring instrument in the first column of Schedule 1, shall be paid by the owner of that measuring instrument.

(2) A minimum fee, if specified in Schedule 1 for a type of measuring instrument, is payable when the fee specified in sub-regulation (1) is less than the minimum fee.

(3) A fee is payable under this regulation notwithstanding that the measuring instrument tested for verification is rejected as not being in compliance with the Act or these Regulations.

(4) Testing for verification of duplicate sets of proportioned weights shall be charged at one-half the applicable rate.

(5) Where the Superintendent is satisfied that, because of the nature of the work performed, a fee should be varied, a lower fee may be fixed by the Superintendent.

Exemption from
fees

28.(1) Where an inspector makes an inspection of a measuring instrument that is not due for verification, the owner is not liable to pay any fees pursuant to regulation 27.

(2) A measuring instrument, following an inspection under sub-regulation (1), that is found to be—

(a) in order, shall not have the date stamp altered until the date displayed on it for reverification; or

(b) not in order, shall have the date stamp obliterated.

(3) Any subsequent testing of a measuring instrument that has had the date stamp obliterated pursuant to sub-regulation (2)(b) shall attract the fees that are payable pursuant to regulation 27.

Fees for
verification after
repair, &c.

29. Where an inspection or test for verification is made—

(a) after the repair or adjustment of a measuring instrument;

(b) during which an adjustment is made to a measuring instrument;

(c) upon transfer of a fixed measuring instrument from one site or location to another; or

(d) upon request of the owner,

the owner of the measuring instrument shall pay the fee prescribed under regulation 27.

Payment of fees

30. All fees and charges prescribed in these Regulations shall be payable to the Department, within the meaning of the *Public Service Act*, administering the Act.

PART VI—MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Verification of
measuring
instrument
deemed

31.(1) Subject to this regulation, where—

(a) a measuring instrument has been tested and verified under the law of a State or Territory other than the Northern Territory as having a tolerance of error that would mean it was in compliance with these Regulations; and

(b) it is a measuring instrument of a type that under these Regulations, is not required to be reverified,

that measuring instrument is deemed to be a verified measuring instrument.

(2) A measuring instrument shall not be deemed to be a verified measuring instrument unless it is in compliance with the Act and these Regulations.

32. A measure of length—
 (a) may be graduated on both sides and, in any such case, each set of graduations shall be tested and verified; and
 (b) when permanently fixed to a counter or table, need only be tested and verified for the upper side. Graduation of measures of length
33. A measure of length shall be verified by comparison with an Inspector's Standard of similar denomination. Verification by comparison
34. A flexible metal measuring tape shall—
 (a) when tested be subject to a minimum pull of 50 newtons; and
 (b) when under test, be supported throughout its whole length on a level base, or in such other manner approved by an inspector, as will enable its length to be computed to the satisfaction of the inspector. Flexible metal measuring tape
35. The tolerance permissible on verification of a measure of length is specified in Schedule 2. Tolerances for measures of length
36. A dispensing weight shall be verified only at an office of the Superintendent. Verification of dispensing weight
37. The tolerances permissible on verification of weights are specified in Schedules 3 and 4. Tolerances for verification of weights
38. A metal measure for use with lubricating oil shall be marked "For sale of lubricating oil". Lubricating oil
39. Subject to these Regulations, the tolerance permissible on verification of a measure of volume is specified in Schedule 5. Tolerances for measures of volume
40. A lubricating oil bottle having once been verified and stamped, is not required to be reverified after having been verified and stamped. Lubricating oil bottles
41. The tolerance permissible on verification of a lubricating oil bottle is specified in Schedule 6. Tolerances for lubricating oil bottles
42. Dispensing measures—
 (a) shall be verified only at an office of the Superintendent; and
 (b) shall not be required to be reverified having once been verified and stamped. Dispensing measures
43. The tolerances permissible on verification of dispensing measures are specified in Schedule 7 to 9 inclusive. Tolerances for dispensing measures
44. The tolerance permissible on verification of beverage glasses used for the sale or supply of beer, ale or stout is specified in Schedule 10. Tolerances for beverage glasses
- 45.(1) The tolerance permissible on verification of alcoholic liquor measuring instruments used for the sale or supply of whisky, gin, brandy, rum or vodka is specified in Schedule 11. Tolerances for alcoholic liquor measuring instruments
- (2) Alcoholic liquor measuring instruments referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall have capacities of 15 millilitres or 30 millilitres only, commonly known as "half-nips" and "nips" respectively.
46. A fabric measuring instrument shall— Fabric measuring instruments

- (a) be correct in its indication of length and value whether material is being passed through the instrument in a forward or backward direction, at any reasonable speed of operation;
- (b) if it measures accurately only certain types of fabric, display a notice visible to the vendor and purchaser indicating clearly those limitations; and
- (c) be correct on verification within the tolerances specified in Schedule 12.

Tolerances for
leather measuring
instruments

47. The tolerance permissible on verification of a leather measuring instrument is specified in Schedule 13.

Accuracy of
machine parts
Marking of

48.(1) A weighing instrument shall not have parts which would affect the accuracy—

- (a) if it were to be used without such parts; or
- (b) if the parts were interchanged or reversed.

(2) A weighing instrument under test shall—

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

(3) When the action of a measuring instrument is dependent on the extension or compression of a spring or of any other form of elastic deformation of any component it shall be correct under all conditions of temperature variation as may reasonably be anticipated in normal use.

(4) The indicating device of a weighing instrument shall, under test, return to zero when a load is removed.

Marking of
purpose

49. A weighing instrument that is suitable only for a particular purpose shall be clearly and permanently marked accordingly in the vicinity of any indicating device on it.

Portable weighing
instruments

50. A portable weighing instrument with a base shall be constructed so that it stands firmly on a level surface.

Testing portable
weighing
instruments

51.(1) A portable weighing instrument with a base shall be tested for verification on a level surface and weighing instruments that are suspended when in use shall be suspended when being tested.

(2) In setting up a weighing instrument for test, an inspector shall have due regard for the indications on any spirit-levels, plumbs or other device provided for use in levelling that instrument.

Sensitivity of non-
self-indicating
weighing
instruments

52.(1) Subject to this regulation, the sensitivity of a non-self-indicating weighing instrument shall be determined by adding or subtracting, at any load, a weight equal to the value of the minimum tolerance which shall—

- (a) on a beam scale, cause the balance indicator to move at least one millimetre;
- (b) on a counter scale, cause the beam to move from the normal position of balance to either limit; or
- (c) on an instrument incorporating a steelyard, cause the steelyard to move from the normal position of balance to either limit.

(2) The minimum tolerance for a non-self-indicating weighing instrument is the tolerance below 500 graduation on a graduated weighing instrument or the tolerance below one-half capacity on a non-graduated weighing instrument.

Weighing
instruments—
vibrating type

53. A weighing instrument of the vibrating type is to be tested by ascertaining the mass required to bring the beam or steelyard to a horizontal position when loaded.

Tolerance of self-
indicating
weighing
instruments

54.(1) The tolerance on a self-indicating weighing instrument at zero load shall not exceed one-quarter of a graduation and any zero setting device, whether manual or automatic, shall be such so as to permit the attainment of this accuracy.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), the tolerance on self-indicating weighing instruments and graduated non-self-indicating weighing instruments shall be—

- (a) plus or minus one-half of a graduation for the first 500 graduations;
- (b) plus or minus one graduation over 500 and up to 2,000 graduations; and
- (c) plus or minus one and one-half graduations over 2,000 graduations.

(3) When an inspector is testing a measuring instrument fitted with a digital indicator for tolerance, the round error of the indicator shall be eliminated in such a manner as the Superintendent considers fit.

55. A weighing instrument of a type not specified in these Regulations shall comply with those regulations relating to the type of measuring instrument which, in the opinion of the Superintendent, it most closely approximates, having regard to its construction and the purposes for which it is commonly used. Other weighing instruments

56. A balance or beam scale shall—

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

Balances and beam scales

57.(1) Subject to regulations 63 and 64(2), the tolerance permissible on verification of a balance or a beam scale is specified in Schedule 14. Tolerances for beam scales

(2) The tolerance permissible on verification of a non-self-indicating balance or beam scale shall be one-half the amount specified in Schedule 14 for loads up to one-half the capacity and the whole amount specified for loads greater than one-half capacity.

58. The tolerance permissible on verification of dispensing scales are specified in Schedule 14. Tolerances for dispensing scales

59. A counter scale shall—

- (a) when loaded to one-half its capacity, show no appreciable difference in accuracy if the knife edges or bearings are shifted within the limits of their movement;
- (b) when the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, show no variation greater than one-half of the tolerance specified in regulation 57 at full capacity when a load equal to one-half of the capacity of the scale is moved from the middle of the goods pan to—
 - (i) any position not more than one-third of the greatest length of the pan from the middle of the pan; or
 - (ii) to a position against the middle of any vertical side,

Counter scales

the weights being entirely on the weights pan but in any position on it;

- (c) when the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, be correct when one-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 on the weights pan but in any position on it; and
- (d) show no variation greater than one-half the tolerance specified in Schedule 14, at full capacity when a load equal to one-half the capacity is moved from the middle of the weights pan to any position on that pan, the load on the goods pan being entirely on the pan but in any position on it.

60. The tolerance on verification of counter scales is one-half the amount specified in Schedule 14 for error for the capacity of the scale, at loads up to and including one- Tolerances for counter scales

half load and the whole of the specified amount for capacity at loads greater than one-half load.

Spring balances

61.(1) If the pan of a spring balance is—

- (a) below the spring, the instrument shall be correct wherever the load is placed on the pan; or
- (b) above the spring, the instrument shall comply with either regulation 64(3)(b) or 64(3)(c), whichever is applicable to the instrument.

(2) A spring balance shall be correct whether the load is increased or decreased, the mechanism of the measuring instrument being allowed to vibrate before the reading is taken.

(3) The tolerance permissible on verification of a spring balance is specified in Schedule 14.

Self-indicating counter machines

62.(1) A self-indicating counter machine shall—

- (a) comply with regulation 64(3)(a) and with either regulation 64(3)(b) or 64(3)(c) whichever is applicable to that measuring instrument;
- (b) be correct, within the tolerances prescribed in Schedule 14, whether the load is increased or decreased; and
- (c) when constructed so that the accuracy is affected by slight variations in level—
 - (i) be provided with suitable levelling screws;
 - (ii) be provided with a suitably affixed spirit-level; and
 - (iii) have the words “Instrument incorrect if not truly level” clearly and permanently marked on the machine in the proximity of that level.

(2) A self-indicating counter machine shall not have a taring device unless the words “Not for retail counter use” are clearly and prominently stamped on the machine.

Steelyards

63. A steelyard shall be correct if within the tolerances specified in Schedule 14 whether the test is made forwards or backwards, and shows no appreciable difference in reading if the knife edges or bearings are moved within their limits of movement.

Steelyards on platform weighing machines

64.(1) The steelyard of a platform weighing machine or a weighbridge shall be of the vibrating type at all loads.

(2) In this regulation, “n” means the number of main load bearings.

(3) Subject to sub-regulations (2), (4) and (5), a platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall—

- (a) when loaded to one-half capacity, show no appreciable difference in accuracy if the knife edges or bearings of the steelyard are moved within the limits of their movement;
- (b) if provided with relieving gear, have all the knife edges in the underwork relieved when put out of gear and be correct when loaded and put steadily into and out of gear; and
- (c) be correct when a load equal to the result of 1 divided by n minus 1 of the capacity of the instrument is placed successively over each main load bearing covering an area of the platform not exceeding the result of 1 divided by n plus 1 of the total area.

(4) If—

- (a) on main load bearings which are too close for the load distribution referred to in sub-regulation (3)(c) a load equal to the result of 2 divided by n minus 1 of the capacity of the instrument may be placed successively over the transverse lines connecting the main load bearings and covering an area not exceeding the result of 2 divided by n plus 1 of the total area, on a weighbridge, a load referred to in sub-regulation (3) may be placed upon it.

(5) An overhead track scale shall be correct when a capacity load is suspended from any part of the track.

65. The owner of a hopper scale shall provide test trays or other approved fittings to facilitate the testing of a machine at the frame corners of the scale. Hopper scales

66. The tolerance permissible on verification of a platform weighting machine is specified in Schedule 14. Tolerance for platform weighing machines

67.(1) A weighbridge shall— Weighbridges

- (a) have a steel or concrete platform;
- (b) be situated to have sufficient space for vehicles of the class usually weighed on that weighbridge to be driven or drawn on and off the weighbridge without turning on the platform;
- (c) at the direction of the Superintendent, be provided with guard rails or other suitable means to prevent vehicles passing on and off the platform other than from end to end;
- (d) subject to sub-regulation (2), have the approaches to it on the same level as the platform for a minimum distance of 6 metres at each end of the platform;
- (e) subject to sub-regulations (3) to (5) inclusive, have the foundations of sufficient strength and construction to be capable of withstanding the wear and tear of ordinary use up to the full capacity of the instrument; and
- (f) subject to sub-regulations (6) to (8) inclusive, be constructed so that there is free access to every portion of the underwork.

(2) On a weighbridge installed after the day of commencement of these Regulations, the approaches shall be paved with concrete, bitumen or other material approved by the Superintendent to ensure a level, hard, true and durable surface and be arranged so that surface drainage will not flow into the weighbridge pit.

(3) A new installation of a weighbridge of greater capacity than 9 tonnes shall be designed for, and constructed of, reinforced concrete—

- (a) having side walls of 150 millimetres minimum thickness, end walls of 230 millimetres minimum thickness and the reinforcing to be A.S. 605; or
- (b) in accordance with the *Building Act*,

whichever is the greater strength.

(4) The buttresses for a portable weighbridge shall comply with sub-regulation (3).

(5) The builder of a weighbridge of the type referred to in sub-regulation (3) shall, before the weighbridge is installed in the pit, provide the Superintendent with a statutory declaration that the weighbridge pit is constructed in accordance with sub-regulation (3).

(6) Where a weighbridge pit is planned to be built in accordance with sub-regulation (3)(b) and the dimensions are less than those specified in sub-regulation (3)(a), the plans and specifications shall be approved by the Superintendent before the work is commenced.

(7) Where the platform of a weighbridge is not readily removable, there shall be at least 375 millimetres clearance below the lowest lever point but, where access to every portion of the weighbridge pit may be readily obtained from above, there shall be a clearance of 150 millimetres.

(8) The owner of a weighbridge shall make satisfactory provision for drainage and shall keep the weighbridge pit free from accumulation of water, mud or other debris.

(9) An inspector may refuse to test a weighbridge if the pit is in a wet or foul condition.

68. The tolerance on verification of a weighbridge is specified in Schedule 14. Tolerances for weighbridges

Crane weighing machines

69.(1) A crane weighing machine may be constructed on the lever spring or hydraulic principle and shall—

- (a) have all working parts protected from dampness or dust;
 - (b) in a dial machine, have the rack and pinion constructed of hard metal;
 - (c) have a stamping plug fixed on a conspicuous part of the steelyard or dial;
 - (d) have a balancing or adjusting arrangement not exceeding 2 per cent of the capacity of the machine; and
 - (e) comply with the regulations relating to platform weighing machines.
- (2) An hydraulic crane weighing machine in which it is necessary to twist the load hook in order to get a correct mass indication shall not be verified.
- (3) An hydraulic crane weighing machine shall not be tested for sensitivity.
- (4) The error permissible on verification of crane weighing machines shall be—
- (a) for a lever machine below one tonne, as specified in Schedule 14 for a vibrating platform machine;
 - (b) for a lever machine of one tonne and upwards, as specified in Schedule 14 for a vibrating weighbridge;
 - (c) for a spring machine, twice the error permissible on a lever machine of similar capacity; and
 - (d) for an hydraulic machine used as an approximate weigher for ascertaining freight or for checking purposes, one-half the mass represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.

Automatic weighing machines

70.(1) An automatic weighing instrument shall be tested by reweighing not less than 20 successive loads on a verified check weighing machine and, if practicable, by the direct use of standard weights.

(3) An automatic weighing instrument shall have a check weighing instrument built in next to it.

(3) An automatic check weighing machine shall be tested by passing 20 successive loads over it at each selection point, the loads being adjusted to differ by the amount shown in Schedule 14 with the differences in the case of machines of other capacities being proportional.

(4) A machine shall be regarded as satisfactory under the test referred to in sub-regulation (3) if each weighing unit at each selection point correctly discriminates between 2 loads.

Tolerances for automatic weighing machines

71. The tolerance permissible on verification of an automatic weighing machine is specified in Schedule 14.

Tolerances for personal weighing machines

72. The tolerance permissible on verification of a personal weighing machine is specified in Schedule 14.

Counting machines

73. A counting machine shall be capable of counting to plus or minus one of the least units it is designed to count.

Belt conveyor weighers

74.(1) A belt conveyor weigher shall have any adjustable mechanism that affects the accuracy of the system suitably secured or protected.

(2) A Class A or a Class C belt conveyor weigher shall be correct at all rates of delivery between 33 and one-third per cent, or such lesser rate claimed by the manufacturer and 100 per cent of maximum capacity.

(3) A Class B belt conveyor weigher shall be correct at the rate of delivery for which it is tested for verification.

(4) Subject to sub-regulations (5) and (6), a belt conveyor weigher shall be tested at maximum and minimum rate of delivery by passing over it free flowing material

that is pre-weighed or post-weighed in a manner that has been approved by the Superintendent.

(5) The free flowing material referred to in sub-regulation (4) shall be of a type approved by the Superintendent.

(6) For the purposes of sub-regulation (4), 3 tests shall be required at each rate of delivery.

(7) A belt conveyor weigher shall comply with the zero load tolerance specified in Schedule 14.

(8) The zero load test, referred to in sub-regulation (7), of a belt conveyor weigher shall be conducted with the belt empty for a period of 10 minutes and—

- (a) for a Class A or a Class C belt conveyor weigher, 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; or
- (b) for a Class B belt conveyor weigher, not less than the number of belt circuits equivalent to that which would be necessary to carry the test load at the rate of delivery for which it is tested for verification.

75.(1) The tolerance permissible on verification of a belt conveyor weigher is specified in Schedule 14. Tolerances for belt conveyor weighers

(2) Class A and Class C belt conveyor weigher tolerances apply to instruments tested for verification for the range of delivery rates specified in regulation 74(2).

(3) Class B belt conveyor weigher tolerances apply only to instruments verified for any one rate of delivery.

76. A liquid measuring instrument 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 of the instrument is affected by slight variations in level—
 - (i) be provided with not less than 2 levelling points; and
 - (ii) have a notice reading "Instrument incorrect if not truly level" displayed in a prominent position on it.

Liquid measuring instruments

77. Where a liquid measuring instrument is installed so that variations in temperature affect the accuracy of the instrument, the Superintendent may direct the owner to maintain the temperature of the instrument at a uniform level. Temperature maintenance on liquid measuring instruments

78.(1) A liquid measuring instrument used for measuring liquefied gases or non-viscous liquids shall comply with the regulations governing instruments used for the measuring of petroleum fuels. Liquefied gases, non-viscous liquids

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), the tolerance permissible on verification of an instrument that measures a liquefied petroleum gas is plus or minus one per cent of the quantity indicated.

79.(1) A liquid measuring instrument of the visible bowl type shall—

- (a) be constructed so that it is visible and evident to the purchaser that the quantity ordered by or measured for a purchaser has been delivered;
- (b) not have anything placed on or in it so as to obstruct the view of the purchaser in any way;
- (c) be on a concrete base of a size and shape approved by the Superintendent;
- (d) be rigidly fixed and vertical before the graduation strips are adjusted;
- (e) not leak;

Visible bowl type instruments

- (f) have a delivery hose not exceeding 3.2 metres in length excluding the delivery nozzle and fittings, unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent;
 - (g) not have any trigger type valve, delivery nozzle or cock which may retain liquid when it is being discharged from the measuring chamber to the purchaser's receptacle;
 - (h) subject to sub-regulations (2) and (3), where it is a new installation or a reconstructed location, have a readily accessible filling point for the return of liquid to the supply tank approved by the Superintendent; and
 - (j) where it is a new installation or a reconstructed location, be installed so that the front or rear faces of the instrument are not closer than 50 centimetres to any wall, building or other fixed object, or such greater distance as may be necessary to facilitate removal of covers.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1)(h) and regulation 84(c)—
- (a) the return line to the supply tank shall be of not less than 35 millimetres diameter; and
 - (b) there shall be no obstruction of the direct access to the filling point.
- (3) The filling point referred to in sub-regulation (2)(b) shall be clearly identified.

Tolerances for measuring instruments of visible bowl type

80. The tolerance permissible on verification of a measuring instrument of the visible bowl type is specified in Schedule 15.

Driveway flowmeters

- 81.(1)** A driveway flowmeter shall—
- (a) be rigidly fixed and vertical;
 - (b) be tested at varying rates of flow between a minimum of 13 litres per minute and its maximum rated capacity;
 - (c) in terms of error, not exceed the permissible tolerance at any rate of flow within the range of rates of flow referred to in paragraph (b);
 - (d) if fitted with a visible delivery flow indicator, be internally and externally clean at all times;
 - (e) not be fitted with a delivery hose exceeding 5 metres in length excluding the delivery nozzle and fittings, unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent;
 - (f) have a check valve or anti-draining device fitted in the delivery nozzle and that device shall not allow any liquid in excess of 50 millilitres to drain from the hose when the delivery valve is opened;
 - (g) not indicate an amount in excess of 50 millilitres when the motor is switched on, provided no more than 8 hours have elapsed since the motor was last switched on;
 - (h) comply with regulation (79)(1)(c), (e), (h) and (j); and
 - (j) if fitted with a price computing mechanism, compute correctly from the price per unit indicated on the instrument panel the price for the amount of liquid delivered.

(2) A person shall not render inoperative an air and vapour extracting device referred to in this regulation.

Tolerances for driveway flowmeters

82. The tolerance permissible on verification of a driveway flowmeter is specified in Schedule 15.

Self-service driveway flowmeters

83.(1) A self-service driveway flowmeter shall comply with regulations 88(a), (b) and (d) and 89(b), (c) and (d).

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), the owner of a self-service driveway flowmeter shall ensure that it displays conspicuously and legibly marked in a position adjacent to the coin acceptance unit in plain capital letters on a plain background, with the letters

and background of distinct colour contrast, a notice giving such directions for the use of the pump as the Superintendent directs.

(3) The owner of a self-service driveway flowmeter shall ensure that the notice referred to in sub-regulation (2) is suitably illuminated during operation of the self-service pump between sunset and sunrise or at any other time when artificial light is necessary for the legibility of the notice.

84. A flowmeter instrument installed at a vehicle or boat refuelling service station or at an airport for light aircraft for sale of petroleum fuel in quantities of 90 litres and over shall—

Vehicle, boat
refuelling—
flowmeter
instruments

- (a) comply with regulations 79(1)(e) and (j), and 81(1)(a), (d) and (f);
- (b) have a notice displayed conspicuously and legibly marked in a suitable position in plain capital letters not less than 25 millimetres high on a contrasting plain background, stating that the instrument must not be used for the sale of quantities of less than 90 litres, or such other notice as the Superintendent may direct;
- (c) when installed on a jetty, have a filling point for the return of liquid to the supply tank as close as practicable to the flowmeter instrument;
- (d) when installed at a vehicle service station, comply with regulation 81(1)(h);
- (e) when gravity fed, be exempt from having an air eliminator or an anti-drain device or a check valve in the delivery nozzle;
- (f) when the delivery hose is fitted with an anti-draining device, not allow liquid in excess of 600 millilitres to drain from the hose when the delivery valve is opened;
- (g) be tested at varying rates of flow between 20 per cent and 100 per cent of the manufacturer's stated maximum rate of flow;
- (h) not exceed the permissible tolerance at any rate of flow within the range referred to in paragraph (g); and
- (j) be installed and operated on a fuel supply line which is within the meter manufacturer's specifications as to rate of flow and pressure.

85. The tolerance permissible on verification of a flowmeter referred to in regulation 84 is specified in Schedule 15.

Tolerances for
flowmeters
referred to in
regulation 84

86.(1) A 2-stroke fuel dispenser shall—

2-stroke fuel
dispensers

- (a) not show any leakage at any part of its construction; and
- (b) be fitted with a delivery hose not exceeding 2 metres long excluding the delivery nozzle, unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent.

(2) A 2-stroke fuel dispenser which is itself an attachment to a driveway flowmeter so that the quantity delivered is always that which is shown as being delivered by the flowmeter plus the ratio of oil specified by the purchaser shall—

- (a) have a selecting device clearly and distinctly marked on it with the ratio of mixture being delivered; and
- (b) be fitted with a price computation chart showing the price of the mixture delivered per one cent rises of the computer and the total price of the mixture delivered.

87. The tolerance permissible on verification of a 2-stroke fuel dispenser is specified in Schedule 15.

Tolerances for
2-stroke fuel
dispensers

88. A volumetric drum filling instrument shall—

Volumetric drum
filling instruments

- (a) be rigidly fixed and vertical before the cut off or overflow device is adjusted;
- (b) show no leakage at any part of its construction;

- (c) be fitted with a delivery hose not exceeding 2 metres long unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent; and
- (d) be installed so that the product cannot drain back into the supply line.

Drum and tin
filling flowmeters

89. Drum and tin filling flowmeters shall—

- (a) be fitted with a delivery arm or hose not exceeding 2 metres long unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent;
- (b) be fitted with a set repeating pre-set valve and counter or other device approved by the Superintendent;
- (c) 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
- (d) where fitted with air shock bottles that for their proper operation require to be regularly purged, have those bottles fitted with 2 taps so that they can be readily purged.

Tolerances for
drum and tin
filling flowmeters

90. The tolerance on verification of drum and tin filling instruments is specified in Schedule 15.

Flowmeters

91.(1) A flowmeter shall—

- (a) be fitted with a suitable and efficient air and vapour extracting device of a type approved by the Superintendent;
- (b) show no leakage at any part of its construction;
- (c) where fitted with a pre-set mechanism, have that mechanism approved by the Superintendent;
- (d) where fitted with a ticket printing device, print clearly and correctly the amount recorded on the dial in figures of not less than 2.5 millimetres high;
- (e) be rigidly fixed or otherwise mounted in a manner approved by the Superintendent;
- (f) be installed and operated on a fuel supply line that is within the flowmeter manufacturer's specifications as to rates of flow and pressure; and
- (g) be fitted with an emergency stopping device.

(2) A flowmeter used for refuelling commercial aircraft—

- (a) shall comply with sub-regulation (1);
- (b) shall be fitted with a delivery hose not exceeding 60 metres long excluding the delivery nozzle, provided that if the unit is fitted with a manually operated pump, then the hose shall not exceed 10 metres long excluding the delivery nozzle; and
- (c) is not required to have an anti-drain device in the delivery nozzle.

(3) A flowmeter unit, where fitted to or forming part of a vehicle, shall—

- (a) comply with sub-regulation (1);
- (b) be fitted with a delivery hose that—
 - (i) subject to the permission of the Superintendent, shall not exceed 60 metres long, excluding the delivery nozzle;
 - (ii) shall have, as part of the mechanism of the delivery nozzle, an efficient anti-draining device or check valve; and
 - (iii) shall be a type of hose that is not subject to pressurization;
- (c) where the unit is gravity fed—
 - (i) be fitted with a syphon breaking device of a type approved by the Superintendent; and
 - (ii) be exempt from having an anti-draining device in the delivery nozzle;
- (d) where used for the sale of lubricating oils, have not more than one grade of oil flowing through any one meter; and

- (e) display a notice indicating the products on which the meter has been tested and verified.

92. The tolerance on verification of a flowmeter unit is specified in Schedule 15. Tolerances for flowmeters

93.(1) A flowmeter used as a master meter shall— Master meters

- (a) subject to sub-regulation (2), be fitted with a suitable and efficient air and vapour extracting device of a type approved by the Superintendent;
- (b) show no leakage at any part of the mechanism;
- (c) be fitted with a pressure gauge and a rate of flow indicator;
- (d) be operated only on a supply line that is within the limits of flow and pressure as specified by the Superintendent for that specific meter; and
- (e) display a notice indicating the products on which the meter has been verified as a master meter.

(2) The Superintendent may exempt a flowmeter from compliance with sub-regulation (1)(a).

94. The tolerance on verification of a flowmeter used as a master flowmeter is specified in Schedule 16. Tolerances for master meters

95.(1) A vehicle tank shall— Vehicle tanks

- (a) be steam cleaned by the owner of that tank prior to submission for verification;
- (b) be tested in its capacity and at not less than 4 other points;
- (c) show no leakage at any part of its construction; and
- (d) be exempt from regulation 76(b).

(2) Vehicle tanks or compartments of vehicle tanks, with or without dip-sticks, and liquid measuring instruments fitted to liquid wagon tanks, that have been verified in a State or in another Territory under a law of that State or Territory corresponding to the Act and these Regulations and that may legally be used in that State or Territory as measures of volume or as liquid measuring instruments are exempted from the provisions of the Act and these Regulations that require measuring instruments of those types to be tested and verified.

(3) An exemption referred to in sub-regulation (2) does not last beyond the day on which the period of verification of the exempted measuring instrument under a law of a State or Territory expires so long as that period of exemption is less than 12 months.

96.(1) A person shall not use a dip-stick for a vehicle tank to determine the quantity of liquid in any tank or compartment other than the tank or compartment for which it has been calibrated and verified. Calibrated vehicle tanks

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), where a calibration chart is made showing measurements to the nearest 0.5 millimetre from the bottom of the dip-stick to each graduation, the calibration chart shall be submitted to the inspector testing the dip-stick and the inspector shall compare the measurements of the dip-stick graduation with those shown on the chart and if those are found to be correct the inspector shall certify to the correctness of the chart.

(3) The Superintendent may, in any case where he considers it necessary, approve of measurements from a datum point other than the bottom of the dip-stick.

(4) When a new or replacement dip-stick is made from a calibration chart certified under sub-regulation (2), that dip-stick, together with the calibration chart for the tank, shall be submitted, before being used for trade, to an inspector for testing for verification.

(5) The tolerance for all graduation lines on any dip-stick shall be as specified in the pattern of approval for that measuring instrument issued pursuant to the Commonwealth Regulations.

PART VII—USE OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Commonwealth
approvals

97. Subject to these Regulations, a person shall not use for trade a measuring instrument unless it complies with an applicable pattern of approval issued pursuant to the Commonwealth Regulations.

Usage for trade

98. A person shall not use for trade—

- (a) a liquid measure for measuring an article that is not a liquid;
- (b) a dry measure for measuring a liquid;
- (c) a scale by suspension from the hand;
- (d) a spring balance marked “For use by itinerant vendors only” or “Hawker’s scale only” or words of similar effect other than for the purpose indicated by the marking;
- (e) a platform weighing machine or steelyard stamped “coal” or “fuel” except for weighing coal, coke, charcoal or firewood;
- (f) on a weighing instrument—proportional weights other than those that were verified for use with that measuring instrument at the previous verification;
- (g) an hydraulic crane weighing instrument on which, to get a correct mass indication, it is necessary to twist the load hook;
- (h) for weighing articles within view of a customer—a self-indicating counter machine having a sliding or tare weight;
- (j) a weighing instrument for weighing quantities greater than the capacity of the measuring instrument; or
- (k) a weighing instrument with a tare weight poise so placed that to determine the correct net mass of an article weighed thereon it is necessary to add to, or subtract from the net mass indicated by the measuring instrument.

Adjustment of
zero adjusting
mechanisms

99.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a person shall not have in his possession for trade any weighing instrument the zero adjusting mechanism of which is provided with a set screw or other locking device and the adjusting mechanism of which is not securely locked so as to prevent it from being manipulated by hand.

(2) A person using a measuring instrument for the purpose of measuring a liquid for trade shall—

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

Offences relating
to measuring

100. A person shall not—

- (a) subdivide a verified and stamped measure unless he first defaces the stamp;
- (b) use for trade any measure that has been subdivided and has not been reverified;

- (c) weigh for trade diamonds or other precious stones on any weighing instrument other than a balance or a Class A beam scale;
- (d) weigh for trade, gold, silver or other precious metals, or articles made thereof, on any weighing instrument other than a balance or Class A or Class B beam scale;
- (e) use any measuring instrument of such material or construction that is liable to become corroded by reason of the action of any substance that is present, or likely to be present, where that measuring instrument is used; or
- (f) make, exhibit, publish or distribute any print or document that purports to be a copy of any certificate or notice issued under the Act or these Regulations unless the copy is in every respect a true copy of the original.

101. The owner or person in possession of more than one measuring or weighing instrument at the same place shall— Identification of measuring instruments

- (a) if the instruments are of the same capacity or similar type—ensure that each of those instruments has marked on it for identification a clear and legible distinguishing number; and
- (b) if the instruments have loose proportional weights—ensure that each of those weights is marked in such a manner that it may be readily identified with the weighing instrument to which it belongs.

102. A person shall not deliver, elsewhere than at the premises of the seller, or carry for delivery, any milk or other liquid in a measure not provided with a lip or retaining edge or some means to prevent spillage. Spillage prevention

103. A person shall not hire, or hire out, a measuring instrument unless it is a verified measuring instrument and unless it has been approved by the Superintendent as being suitable for hiring. Suitability for hiring

104. A person who determines by means of a price computing measuring instrument the price to be paid for any goods, shall read the price to the nearest graduation of that instrument. Price computation

105. A person shall not use a measuring instrument that computes the price of an article as a direct result of— Misleading usage

- (a) the weighing or measuring of that article; and
- (b) the input of a price per unit of that article,

in such a manner as to mislead the purchaser of that article or to appear at a price greater than the price correctly computed from the actual quantity of the article and the price per unit indicated by the instrument.

106.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a person shall not use the method of end-and-end weighing in determining for use for trade, by means of a weighbridge, the mass of a vehicle whether loaded or unloaded unless— End-and-end weighing

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

(2) In the case of a weighbridge where the requirements of sub-regulation (1)(a) and (b) are not fully complied with but the nature or degree of the non-compliance is

not, in the opinion of an inspector, such as to require the immediate prohibition of the method of end-and-end weighing on that weighbridge the inspector may give to the owner of that weighbridge a temporary permit allowing, subject to any conditions set out in that permit, the use of the method of end-and-end weighing on that weighbridge for a period, to be stated in that permit, which shall not exceed 28 days.

(3) Subject to sub-regulation (4), if after the expiration of the period stated in the permit given under sub-regulation (2), necessary correction has not been made, the requirements of this regulation shall apply forthwith to that weighbridge.

(4) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (3), the Superintendent may extend the period of operation of the temporary permit given under sub-regulation (2) if the owner produces evidence, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that he has used all due diligence in attempting to have a necessary correction made.

(5) In the event of the mass of any vehicle being ascertained by both direct weighing and by end-and-end weighing the mass ascertained by direct weighing shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be deemed to be the mass of that vehicle.

Combination
weighbridges

107. In the use of any combination weighbridge for the determination for trade of the mass of any vehicle, a person shall not apply a load to any platform of that weighbridge that exceeds the capacity of that platform as specified by the manufacturer of that weighbridge.

Weighing towing
vehicles

108. The use of a weighbridge for weighing moving vehicles, whether loaded or unloaded, for trade purposes is subject to such conditions as the Superintendent considers necessary but in any case where the mass of a vehicle has been ascertained by weighing that vehicle both when stationary and when moving, the mass ascertained by weighing when stationary shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be deemed to be the mass of that vehicle.

PART VIII—MEASUREMENTS IN TRADE

Stamping of
butcher's meat

109.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a person shall not deliver or cause to be delivered to a purchaser any butchers meat without a legible statement of the net mass of each cut of the meat on which the purchase price is based unless delivery is made to the purchaser on or at the premises of the seller immediately after the meat has been weighed in the presence of the purchaser.

(2) When, at the request of the purchaser, any cut of butchers meat other than a whole, half or quarter carcass is boned, trimmed or subjected to any other process involving loss of mass before delivery, and the bones and other material thus removed are not delivered with that meat or when, at the request of the purchaser, delivery of the meat is deferred, the statement as referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall include a statement of the net mass of the meat as sent out for delivery, or delivered to the purchaser, as well as the net mass on which the purchase price is based.

Exemption of
application

110. Regulations 111 and 112 shall not apply to any article packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of the *Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Act* and Regulations.

Pre-packaged
articles

111.(1) Subject to regulation 112, a person shall not sell, display or advertise for sale a pre-packed article other than at a price per unit of measurement of a physical quantity expressed in accordance with sub-regulation (2).

(2) The units of measurement referred to in sub-regulation (1) are—

- (a) in respect of mass—one kilogram or one tonne;
- (b) in respect of volume—one litre or one cubic metre;
- (c) in respect of length—one millimetre, one centimetre or one metre; and
- (d) in respect of area—one square centimetre or one square metre.

112.(1) In addition to expressing the price as a price per unit of measurement in accordance with these Regulations a person may express the price in terms of one of the multiples set out in sub-regulation (2) provided that the price so expressed shall not in any respect be displayed more prominently than the price expressed as a price per unit of measurement.

Expression in multiples

(2) The multiples referred to in sub-regulation (1) are 2 to 10 inclusive, 20, 50, 100, 125, 200, 250 and 500.

PART IX—GENERAL

113. A person shall not use or cause to be used or have on any place occupied by him in use for trade, any measuring instrument that does not comply in every respect with the requirements of these Regulations.

Compliance with Regulations

114. A person shall not make a false or misleading statement of a material particular in any form or other document used in connection with any matter arising under the Act or these Regulations.

False or misleading statements

115. A person shall not—

Offences

- (a) fail to comply with a duty imposed on him by these Regulations;
- (b) do anything that he is forbidden by these Regulations to do;
- (c) fail to comply with any notice, order or direction given to him under these Regulations;
- (d) refuse to sell, or refuse to allow any article to be reweighed, remeasured or recounted in accordance with these Regulations;
- (e) retake or attempt to retake any food, drug or article seized, taken or obtained under these Regulations or resist or attempt to prevent such seizure; or
- (f) without authority open, alter, break, remove or erase any mark, fastening or seal placed by an inspector in pursuance of these Regulations upon any measuring instrument article or package.

Penalty: \$200.

116. A person shall not contravene or fail to comply with a provision of these Regulations.

Contravention or failure to comply

Penalty: \$200.

117. In any matter for which a form is not prescribed in these Regulations, a form determined or approved by the Superintendent shall be used.

Forms

118. Except where it is otherwise expressly provided, any notice required to be served or given under these Regulations shall be given by registered or certified mail.

Service of notices

119. A statement by or on behalf of the National Standards Commission, either generally or in relation to the pattern of a measuring instrument shall have the effect of determining for the purposes of the Act or these Regulations—

National Standards Commission

- (a) the relevance of any matter referred to in that statement, to any approval of the pattern of any measuring instrument granted by the National Standards Commission; or
- (b) the interpretation of any provision in any document relating to an approval of a pattern of a measuring instrument granted by the National Standards Commission and referred to in that statement.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 27

FEES

Measuring instrument	Fee
1. Weights (others than weights used for pharmaceutical dispensing)	
1 kg and under	\$0.50
Over 1 kg but not over 10 kg	\$0.75
Over 10 kg but not over 50 kg	\$1.00
Minimum fee	\$5.00
2. Weights used for pharmaceutical dispensing	
Each weight	\$0.50
Minimum fee	\$5.00
3. Metric carat	
Each weight	\$0.50
Minimum fee	\$5.00
4. Dispensing measures	
50 mL and under	\$0.50
Over 50 mL but not over 250 mL	\$0.75
Over 250 mL but not over 2 L	\$1.00
Minimum fee	\$5.00
5. Pipettes	
All capacities	\$1.00
Minimum fee	\$5.00
6. Lubricating oil bottles	
Each measure 1 L and under	\$0.50
Minimum fee	\$5.00
7. Beverage glasses	
Each beverage glass when not batch tested	\$0.10
Minimum fee	\$6.00
8. All other measures of capacity	
5 L and under	\$0.75
Over 5 L but not over 20 L	\$1.00
Over 20 L but not over 50 L	\$1.50
For subdivided measures the fee for each division shall be at the rate prescribed for measures of similar capacity in addition to the fee prescribed for full capacity	
Minimum fee	\$5.00
9. Measures of length	
1 m and under	\$0.50
Over 1 m but not over 2 m	\$0.75
Over 2 m but not over 3 m	\$1.50
Over 3 m but not over 30 m	\$7.50
Over 30 mm	\$15.00
Minimum fee	\$5.00
10. Weighing instruments (other than beam scales, price computing scales, digital indicating price computing scales, automatic weighers, hopper scales and weighbridges)	
7 kg and over	\$1.50
Over 7 kg but not over 25 kg	\$3.00
Over 25 kg but not over 150 kg	\$4.50
Over 150 kg but not over 300 kg	\$6.00
Over 300 kg but not over 750 kg	\$12.00
Over 750 kg but not over 1,5 t	\$15.00
Over 1,5 t but not over 3 t	\$25.00
Over 3 t	\$30.00
Minimum fee portable instruments	\$5.00
Minimum fee fixed instruments	\$10.00
11. Beam scales	
Class A (including balances)	\$10.00
Class B	\$7.50
Class C	\$5.00

Measuring instrument	Fee
12. Digital indicating price computing instruments	
5 kg and under	\$5.00
Over 5 kg	\$10.00
14. Automatic weighers	
Fees for automatic weighing machines shall be one-half times the fees prescribed for instruments of a similar class or capacity with a minimum fee of	\$5.00
15. Weighing and counting machines	
25 kg and under	\$5.00
Over 25 kg but not over 150 kg	\$7.50
Over 150 kg	\$10.00
16. Belt conveyor weighers and totalizers	
Instruments with a capacity rate up to 50 t per hour	\$80.00
Over 50 t per hour for each 10 t per hour or part thereof in excess of 50 t per hour	\$80.00 plus \$20.00
17. Weighbridges, hopper scales, wheel load weighers	
11 t and under	\$40.00
Over 11 t but not over 21 t	\$45.00
Over 21 t but not over 31 t	\$55.00
Over 31 t but not over 41 t	\$60.00
Over 41 t but not over 51 t	\$70.00
Over 51 t but not over 61 t	\$80.00
Over 61 t but not over 71 t	\$90.00
Over 71 t but not over 81 t	\$100.00
Over 81 t but not over 91 t	\$110.00
Over 91 t but not over 101 t	\$120.00
Over 101 t for each 10 t or part thereof over 10 t a further	\$120.00 plus \$10.00
18. Calibrated tanks (other than farm milk tanks)	
1 kL or under	\$20.00
Over 1 kL but not over 3 kL	\$30.00
Over 3 kL but not over 6 kL	\$40.00
Over 6 kL but not over 10 kL	\$60.00
Over 10 kL but not over 20 kL	\$100.00
Over 20 kL but not over 30 kL	\$150.00
Over 30 kL but not over 40 kL	\$175.00
Over 40 kL but not over 50 kL	\$200.00
Over 50 kL but not over 100 kL	\$300.00
Over 100 kL	\$450.00
19. Driveway flowmeters	
Single unit	\$10.00
Blending unit (2 types of fuel)	\$15.00
20. Self-serve, post-payment systems	
For each dispensing unit	\$20.00
21. Flowmeters and volumetric measuring instruments	
25 L per minute and under	\$10.00
Over 25 L per minute but not over 250 L per minute	\$20.00
Over 250 L per minute	\$40.00
22. Liquid measuring instruments	
Each 300 mL or part thereof	\$1.25
Minimum fee	\$5.00
23. Leather measuring instruments	\$10.00
24. Fabric measuring instruments	
Each 100 m and under	\$5.00
Over 100 m	\$10.00
25. Weights and measures used by sporting bodies or for athletic contests	\$5.00
	per hour or part thereof

Measuring instrument	Fee
26. Adjustment by an inspector of a measuring instrument	\$20.00 per hour or part thereof
27. Testing a measuring instrument of any type to determine whether that instrument is accurate within the permissible verification prescribed by the Commonwealth Regulations for a subsidiary standard of its type	\$20.00 per hour or part thereof
28. Vehicle odometers	\$5.00
29. Hire of test weights	\$5.00 per tonne per day inclusive of delivery and return

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 35

MEASURES OF LENGTH

The maximum permissible error from zero to any scale mark is—	
(a) for lengths up to 500 mm	± 0,5 mm
(b) for lengths over 500 mm but not over 2 m	± 1,0 mm
(c) for lengths over 2 m but not over 100 m	± 0,05 % of the length

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 37

WEIGHTS			
Maximum permissible error mg			
Denomination	Non-ferrous weights marked "A"	Non-ferrous Iron weights not marked "A"	weights
1 mg	+ 0, 1	—	—
2 mg	+ 0, 2	—	—
5 mg	+ 0, 3	—	—
10 mg	+ 0, 4	—	—
20 mg	+ 0, 6	—	—
50 mg	+ 0, 9	—	—
100 mg	+ 1, 3	—	—
200 mg	+ 2	—	—
500 mg	+ 3	—	—
1 g	+ 4	+ 60	—
2 g	+ 5, 5	+ 60	—
5 g	+ 9	+ 60	—
10 g	+ 12, 5	+ 120	—
20 g	+ 18	+ 120	—
50 g	+ 28	+ 120	—
100 g	+ 40	+ 120	+ 240
200 g	+ 60	+ 170	+ 340
500 g	+ 90	+ 270	+ 540
1 kg	+ 130	+ 380	+ 760
2 kg	+ 220	+ 650	+ 1 300
3 kg	+ 280	+ 850	+ 1 700
10 kg	+ 400	+ 1 200	+ 2 400
20 kg	+ 560	+ 1 700	+ 3 400

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 37

VERIFICATION OF METRIC CARAT WEIGHTS

Denomination cm	Maximum permissible error mg
0,005	+ 0,10
0,01	+ 0,10
0,02	+ 0,10
0,05	+ 0,10
0,1	+ 0,10
0,2	+ 0,15
0,5	+ 0,20

Denomination cm	Maximum permissible error mg
1	+ 0,20
2	+ 0,30
5	+ 0,50
10	+ 0,70
20	+ 1,00
50	+ 2,00
100	+ 2,00
200	+ 3,00
500	+ 5,00

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 39

MEASURES OF VOLUME RELATED TO THE LITRE

Capacity L	Maximum permissible error mL
0,05	± 3
1	± 5
2	± 8
4	± 12
5	± 14
10	± 22
20	± 36

Note:

The tolerances apply to bell shaped and conical measures and to any other measure for which the conditions of approval issued in respect of it under the Commonwealth Regulations for use of it for trade specify.

SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 41

LUBRICATING OIL MEASURES

Capacity L	Maximum permissible error mL
0,5	+ 20
1,0	+ 30

SCHEDULE 7

Regulation 43

PHARMACEUTICAL DISPENSING MEASURES
CONICAL DISPENSING MEASURES

Scale mark mL	Maximum permissible error at each scale mark	
	Measures other than squat measures mL	50 mL squat measure mL
1	± 0,08	—
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	—
20	± 0,6	± 0,8
30	± 0,8	± 1,0
40, 50	± 1,0	± 1,0
60, 70, 80, 90	± 1,5	—
100, 120, 140	± 2,0	—
160, 180, 200	± 3,0	—

SCHEDULE 8

Regulation 43

BEAKER DISPENSING MEASURES

Capacity mL	Maximum permissible error at each scale mark on a particular measure mL
500	± 5
1 000	± 7

SCHEDULE 9

Regulation 43

GRADUATED MEASURING CYLINDERS

Capacity mL	Error at any graduation mark in excess or deficiency mL
5	$\pm 0,10$
10	$\pm 0,20$
25	$\pm 0,50$
50	$\pm 1,0$
100	$\pm 1,0$
250	$\pm 2,0$
500	$\pm 5,0$
1 000	$\pm 10,0$
2 000	$\pm 20,0$

SCHEDULE 10

Regulation 44

BEVERAGE GLASSES
(DRINKING MEASURES)

Line Measures	$\pm 3\%$
Brim Measures	$\pm 6\%$

SCHEDULE 11

Regulation 45

ALCOHOLIC LIQUID MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Capacity mL	Error mL
15	$\pm 0,6$
30	$\pm 1,0$
60	$\pm 1,6$

SCHEDULE 12

Regulation 46

FABRIC MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Length tested	Error, in excess or deficiency mm
Not exceeding 1 m	6.5
For each additional metre or part thereof	2.0

SCHEDULE 13

Regulation 47

AREA-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Instruments shall be tested for single measurement error and repeatability error.

(a) Single measurement error:

Instruments with analogue indication:

Area of templet(s)	Maximum permissible error
Not exceeding 25 dm ²	± 0,5 dm ²
Exceeding 25 dm ²	± 0,5 dm ² plus 1 dm ² for each additional 50 dm ² or part thereof

For instruments with digital indication add 0,5 scale interval to the maximum permissible error for an analogue instrument.

(b) Repeatability error:

On analogue and digital indicating instruments the mean of 20 measurements shall not differ from the true value by more than one-half the maximum permissible error specified in (a) above.

Note:

The test templets for measuring instruments with digital indication shall have values which are an integral number of square decimetres.

SCHEDULE 14

Regulations 57, 58, 59(d), 60, 61(3), 62(1)(b), 63, 66, 68, 69(4)(a) and (b), 70(3), 71, 72, 74(7) and 75(1)

WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

Non-automatic weighing instruments

The maximum permissible errors for increasing and decreasing loads, expressed in terms of verification scale interval (e) with the instrument adjusted to zero within ± ¼ e at no load, are given in the Table:

Maximum permissible error	Load			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
± 0,5 e	0 to 50 000 e	0 to 5 000 e	0 to 500 e	0 to 50
± 1 e	Over 50 000 e up to 200 000 e	Over 5 000 e Up to 20 000 e	Over 500 e up to 2 000 e	Over 50 e up to 200 e
± 1,5 e	Over 200 000 e	Over 20 000 e	Over 2 000 e	Over 200 e

In the case of digital indication or printing, the permissible errors do not include the positive or negative error arising from rounding up or down to the nearest whole number of scale intervals.

9.2 Belt conveyor weighers

Class	Maximum permissible error
1	± 0,5%
2	± 1,0%

SCHEDULE 15

Regulations 80, 82, 85, 87,
90 and 92

BELL-SHAPED OR CONICAL MEASURES

Capacity L	Maximum permissible error mL
0,5	± 3
1,0	± 5
2,0	± 8
4,0	± 12
5,0	± 14
10,0	± 22
20,0	± 36

CYLINDRICAL LINE MEASURES

Capacity L	Maximum permissible error mL
0,5	± 6
1,0	± 10
2,0	± 16
5,0	± 21
10,0	± 44
20,0	± 72

CYLINDRICAL BRIM MEASURES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Capacity	Purposes	Maximum permissible error mL
15 mL	Alcoholic liquor	+ 0,6
30 mL	Alcoholic liquor	+ 1,0
12 L	Ice cream	+ 100,0
45 L	Milk	+ 300,0

LENGTH MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Maximum permissible error for instruments with analogue indication	± 0,5 per cent
Maximum permissible error for instruments with digital indication	± 0,5 per cent plus 0,5 scale interval

VEHICLE TANKS

Indicated volume kL	Maximum permissible error L
Up to 1,0 kL	± 2,5
Over 1,0 kL but not over 2,5 kL	± 5,0
Over 2,5 kL but not over 5,0 kL	± 10,0
Over 5,0 kL	± 0,2 per cent of indicated volume

SCHEDULE 16

Regulation 94

SYSTEMS OTHER THAN LPG

The maximum permissible error on flow measuring systems over a flow range of not less than 5 to 1, for any liquid for which the system is intended and with the system adjusted to be correct at maximum flow rate, is—

- ± 0,3 per cent at 20°C liquid temperature,
- ± 0,5 per cent for any liquid temperature between 5°C and 40°C.

For systems intended to be used at a constant flow rate, the maximum permissible error is—

- ± 0,15 per cent at 20°C liquid temperature,
- ± 0,35 per cent for any liquid temperature between 5°C and 40°C.

LPG Systems

The maximum permissible error over a flow rate of not less than 5 to 1, for any liquid for which the system is intended, and with the system adjusted to be correct at maximum flow rate, is ± (1,2 per cent plus 0,02 per cent per °C difference from 15°C).

For systems intended to be used at a constant flow rate the maximum permissible error is ± (0,7 per cent plus 0,02 per cent °C difference from 15°C).
