

VOLUME IX

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (PROHIBITION OF NON-METRIC INSTRUMENTS) ORDER

(section 23)

(24th May, 1974)

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

PARAGRAPH

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Prohibition of use or possession of non-metric weights and measures

S.I. 78, 1974.

1. Citation

This Order may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Prohibition of Non-Metric Instruments) Order.

2. Interpretation

In this Order, "**appointed day**" means-

- (a) in relation to any place within 80 kilometres of the railway line from Ramatlabama to Ramokgwebana, the 1st July, 1974; and
- (b) in relation to any other place in Botswana, the 1st December, 1974.

3. Prohibition of use or possession of non-metric weights and measures

On and after the appointed day, no person shall use or have in his possession for the purposes of trade any weighing or measuring instruments, weights, measures or containers other than those of the metric system of weights and measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY) REGULATIONS

(section 30)

(1st December, 1973)

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Applications
4. Examination
5. Issue of certificate
6. Validity of certificate
7. Withdrawal of certificate
8. Appeal

9. Authorization of other officers
10. Reasons for refusal of certificate

S.I. 11, 1972.

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Certificate of Competency) Regulations.

2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-
"certificate of competency" means a certificate declaring that a person is competent in the repair of weighing instruments, measuring instruments, weights and measures.

3. Applications

Any person, aged 18 years or over, may apply to the Controller for a certificate of competency.

4. Examination

(1) The Controller shall cause an applicant for a certificate of competency to be examined as to his knowledge of the Weights and Measures Act and regulations made thereunder and particular classes of instruments, weights or measures for which the applicant wishes to hold a certificate of competency.

(2) The examination mentioned in subregulation (1) shall be conducted in such manner as the Controller sees fit and the examination in the theory, construction and installation and repair of instruments, weights or measures may be waived in the case of applicants who have served a recognized apprenticeship in the repair of such instruments, weights and measures.

5. Issue of certificate

(1) If the Controller is satisfied that an applicant for a certificate of competency has sufficient knowledge of the Act and regulations made thereunder and is a person who can manufacture, instal and repair instruments, weights and measures, as the case may be, to comply with the Act and the regulations he shall, upon receipt of the prescribed fee, issue the applicant with a certificate of competency.

(2) A certificate of competency may be issued for all or any particular class of instruments, weights or measures.

6. Validity of certificate

(1) A certificate of competency shall expire on 31st day of December each year but may be renewed upon application to the Controller and on payment of the prescribed fee.

(2) The Controller shall renew the certificate if he is satisfied that the work of the holder is satisfactory:

Provided that, where the Controller refuses to renew a certificate of competency he shall, in writing, advise the applicant of the reasons for the refusal.

7. Withdrawal of certificate

The Controller may at any time withdraw a certificate of competency if he is satisfied that the holder has failed to comply with the Act and the regulations made thereunder:

Provided that, where a certificate of competency is withdrawn, the Controller shall advise the holder, in writing, of the reasons for the withdrawal.

8. Appeal

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Controller under these Regulations may appeal to the Minister whose decision shall be final.

9. Authorization of other officers

The Controller may, in writing, authorize any other officer of his Department to perform his functions under these Regulations.

10. Reason for refusal of certificate

The Controller and any other officer referred to in regulation 9 shall not be required to give any reason for refusing the issue to any person of a certificate of competency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ASSIZE FEES) REGULATIONS

(section 30)

(10th August, 2007)

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Fees in respect of instruments, weights and measures presented for assizing
4. Fees payable for other services
5. Fees payable by applicants
6. Weighbridge testing fees

Schedules

S.I. 12, 1972,
S.I. 50, 1976,
S.I. 137, 1980,
S.I. 147, 1980,
S.I. 86, 1998,
S.I. 46, 2007.

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Assize Fees) Regulations.

2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, "applicant" means a person who notifies an assizer of the particulars of an instrument, weight or measure and the place where it is kept and requests that such instrument, weight or measure be assized at that place.

3. Fees in respect of instruments, weights and measures presented for assizing

There shall be charged, in respect of the assizing or rejection of instruments, weights and measures, the fees prescribed in the First Schedule.

4. Fees payable for other services

There shall be charged in respect of-

- (a) the adjusting of weights and measures, the fees prescribed in Part I of the Second Schedule; and
- (b) the services mentioned in Part II of the Second Schedule, the fees prescribed in that Part.

5. Fees payable by applicants

(1) An applicant shall meet all costs incurred by the Bureau to facilitate the assizing or re-assizing of instruments, weights or measures.

(2) The costs referred to in subregulation (1) shall include costs incurred in relation to transport, accommodation and meals.

(3) Where the Bureau undertakes a journey to facilitate the assizing or re-assizing of instruments, weights or measures, and two or more applicants are dealt with in one journey, the costs referred to in subregulation (1) may be apportioned between such applicants.

6. Weighbridge testing fees

Where an assizer tests, with test weights provided by a scale manufacturer or

maintenance contractor, a weighbridge on the premises of an applicant, there shall be charged, in addition to any other fee prescribed in these Regulations-

- (a) a fee equal to the charge made by the scale manufacturer or maintenance contractor for the hire and transport of the weights, or to such portion of that charge as the Managing Director may fix; and
- (b) a fee equal to the cost incurred in transporting the weights from the place at which they are usually kept to the premises of the applicant:

Provided that no such fee shall be charged or collected where the transport is provided by the applicant.

FIRST SCHEDULE
FEE IN RESPECT OF INSTRUMENTS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES PRESENTED FOR
ASSIZING

(reg 3)

WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

1. A weighing instrument, other than an automatic weighing machine, of a capacity of-

	<i>Fee</i>	
50 000 kg or over		P1,000
20 000 kg or over and under 50 000 kg		P500
10 000 kg or over and under 20 000 kg		P250
5 000 kg or over and under 10 000 kg		P225
2 000 kg or over and under 5 000 kg		P200
1 000 kg or over and under 2 000 kg		P150
500 kg or over and under 1 000 kg		P100
50 kg or over and under 500 kg		P75
5 kg or over and under 50 kg		P50
Under 5 kg		P20

2. An automatic weighing machine, where the capacity of each individual weigher is-

	<i>Fee</i>	
Egg grading machine		P60
25 kg or over		P180
Under 25 kg		P120
A continuous weigher coupled to a conveyor belt		P500
Belt weigher		P500

WEIGHTS

	<i>Fee</i>	
Weights under 5 kg		P20
Weights over 5 kg and under 50 kg		P30
Weights over 50 kg		P50

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

- | | <i>Fee</i> | |
|---|------------|------|
| 1. A graduated glass measure, per graduation | | P5 |
| 2. A measure other than a graduated glass measure of capacity of- | | |
| 1 000 litres or over | | P500 |
| 250 litres or over and under 1 000 litres | | P250 |
| 50 litres or over and under 250 litres | | P180 |
| 10 litres or over and under 50 litres | | P125 |
| 5 litres or over and under 10 litres | | P75 |
| 1 litre or over and under 5 litres | | P50 |
| Under 1 litre | | P20 |

3. A vehicle tank or a compartment of a capacity of-

	<i>Fee</i>	
500 litres or under		P200
Over 500 litres for:		
The first 500 litres		P150
Each additional 500 litres or part thereof		P50

MEASURES OF LENGTH

	<i>Fee</i>	
A measure of length of -		
Over 2 metres		P75
2 metres or under		P50

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

	<i>Fee</i>
1. A bulk flowmeter	P500
2. A fabric measuring instrument of a capacity of -	
50 metres or over	P150
under 50 metres	P80
3. A liquid measuring device, where the capacity of each measuring is-	
100 litres or over	P200
25 litres or over and under 100 litres	P125
5 litres or over and under 25 litres	P100
1 litre or over and under 5 litres	P25
Under 1 litre	P10
4. Liquid fuel dispenser	P150
5. An automatic liquid device	P75

SECOND SCHEDULE

(reg 4)

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ADJUSTING FEES

1. Weights (including counterpoises)	P30
2. A measure of capacity of -	
1000 litres or over	P100
250 litres or over and under 1000 litres	P75
50 litres or over and under 250 litres	P50
10 litres or over and under 50 litres	P30
5 litres or over and under 10 litres	P20
1 litre or over and under 5 litres	P15
Under 1 litre	P10

PART II

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1. Denominating a weight or measure	P200
2. Affixing a solder stud or inserting a plug	P30
3. Permit to use an unassized appliance	P50
4. Examination of instrument for approval	P300
5. Examination for certificate of competency	P100
6. Issue of certificate of competency	P150
7. Renewal of certificate of competency	P100
8. Balancing where material is supplied or removed	P30
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10. Issue of certificate of volume-per m ³	P75

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ASSIZE) REGULATIONS

(section 30)

(1st December, 1973)

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

PART I

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5. Seal of assize
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First Schedule - Tables Showing Limits of Error and Sensitiveness

Second Schedule - Abbreviations of Denominations

Third Schedule - Denominations of Weights and Measures which are Assizable

S.I. 13, 1972,
S.I. 82, 1973,
S.I. 77, 1974,
S.I. 25, 1978,
S.I. 47, 2007.

PART I General (regs 1-10)

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Assize) Regulations.

2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"approved" means approved by the Minister;

"assize" includes to re-assize;

"automatic measuring instrument" means a measuring instrument for the automatic measuring and filling of liquids into containers;

"automatic weighing machine" means a weighing instrument in which special self-acting machinery is used to effect all or some of the following-

- (a) an automatic feed;
- (b) the rapid weighing of pre-determined quantities;
- (c) the registration and summation of loads or other similar purposes;

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

"bulk flowmeter" means a measuring instrument designed to measure liquid fuel or lubricating oil for individual deliveries of 500 litres or more, whether or not individual deliveries of less than 500 litres may also be made by means of the same instrument;

"capacity" means-

- (a) in relation to a weighing instrument, the maximum load which it is constructed to weigh as marked on such instrument in accordance with the provisions of regulation 7;
- (b) in relation to a measure or measuring instrument, the maximum volume, quantity or length which it is constructed to contain or measure, as the case may be;

"compartment", in relation to a vehicle tank, means a sub-divided portion of that tank;

"counter-machine" means an equal-armed weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding 50 kg the pans of which are above the beam;

"crane machine" means-

- (a) a suspended unequal-armed compound lever weighing instrument fitted with a loadhook suspended from knife edges, and provided with poises moving over graduated scales to indicate weight; or
- (b) a suspended self-indicating, hydraulic or spring-actuated weighing instrument, which has a capacity of not less than 1000 kg;

"deadweight machine" means an equal-armed weighing instrument of a capacity exceeding 50 kg the pans or platform of which are above the beam;

"difference chart", in relation to a weighing instrument, means a chart on which, by means of a pointer or other indicator excess or deficiency from a pre-determined weight is indicated;

"error", in relation to an instrument, means the extent to which such instrument indicates the excess or deficiency of standard weight or measure;

"fabric-measuring instrument" means a measuring instrument designed and constructed to measure and to indicate the length of fabric or other material passed through it;

"Liquid fuel dispenser" means a measuring instrument provided with either a meter or one or more measuring chambers, designed to measure liquid fuel or lubricating oil for individual deliveries of less than 500 litres, whether or not individual deliveries of more than 500 litres can also be made by means of the same instrument;

"liquid measuring device" means a measuring instrument provided with a measuring chamber or chambers designed for filling barrels, bottles, drums or other containers with pre-determined quantities of liquid or for dispensing liquids in small quantities from bulk;

"platform machine" means an instrument other than a weighbridge used for determining the mass of a load supported on a platform not exceeding 3 m by 2 m in size and 5000 kg load capacity and includes any instrument prescribed by the Minister as a platform machine;

"repaired", in relation to an instrument, means that the instrument has, since it was last assized, had an addition, replacement, repair or adjustment made to a part which is essential to the use of such instrument;

"self-indicating weighing instrument" means a weighing instrument other than a spring balance on which the whole or a part of the weight of the goods weighed is indicated by means of a pointer moving over a chart, or by means of a chart moving in relation to a fixed pointer;

"sensitiveness", in relation to a weighing instrument, means the actual weight which causes the beam or steelyard to turn;

"spring balance" means a weighing instrument having a capacity of less than 1000 kg in which weight indications are dependent on the extension of springs and which is so constructed that the load is below the springs and is suspended directly from them;

"steelyard" means-

- (a) a suspended unequal armed single-level weighing instrument, the shorter arm of which carries a load-hook suspended from knife edges, whilst the longer arm is provided with a poise moving over a graduated scale to indicate weight;
- (b) a steelyard provided on a platform machine, weighbridge or other similar weighing instrument, as the context requires;

"Table" means the appropriate table of allowances prescribed in the First Schedule hereto;

"taxi meter" means a measuring instrument which totalises continuously and indicates, at any moment of the journey, the sum payable by the user of a public vehicle as a function of the distance travelled below a certain speed and the length of time occupied, independently of supplements authorised by law;

"turn", in relation to a beam or steelyard, means to move from its position of equilibrium to the full extent of its travel each way between stops or to the limit of its graduated scale;

"vehicle tank" means a measure mounted on a motor vehicle or trailer and used for the measurement of liquid fuel;

"vibrating weighing instrument" means a weighing instrument so constructed that the beam or steelyard returns to or oscillates about the position of equilibrium when disturbed therefrom;

"wall beam" means an unequal-armed multi-level weighing instrument designed to be affixed to a wall, having a loadhook suspended from knife edges on the lower lever, and

provided with poises moving over graduated scales to indicate weight;

"water meter" means an instrument intended to measure continuously, memorise and display the volume of water passing through the measurement transducer at metering conditions;

"weighbridge" means an instrument for determining the mass of a load carried by a vehicle for transport on a highway or railway, such load and vehicle being supported on a platform or on rails fitted to a system of levers or load cells and indicating the mass by means of a steelyard, a spring or pendulum device or a digital counter, or printing mechanism which may be supplemented by a remote read-out or print-out mechanism in addition to any indicator at the actual weighbridge site and shall include any instrument prescribed by the Minister as a weighbridge.

3. Exemptions from the Act

The provisions of the Act shall not apply to gas meters.

4. Stamp of assize

The stamp of assize shall be a stick-on label incorporating the Bureau Logo and the assize officer's personal number or signature.

5. Seal of assize

(1) The seal of assize shall be a lead seal bearing a stamp incorporating the Bureau Logo and the assize officer's personal number.

(2) Where use is made of a seal or seals of assize in terms of these Regulations, the removal of any such seal from an assized instrument shall be deemed to render that instrument un-assized.

6. Rejection mark

(1) The rejection mark shall be a mark of a six pointed star design.

(2) An assizer shall reject an instrument, weight or measure-

- (a) if such instrument, weight or measure bears a stamp of assize, by obliterating such stamp with a rejection mark;
- (b) if such instrument, weight or measure does not bear a stamp of assize, by stamping the rejection mark in a suitable position thereon; or
- (c) if such instrument bears a seal or seal of assize by removing or defacing such seals.

7. Marking of capacity or denomination

(1) The capacity of a weighing instrument shall be clearly and conspicuously-

- (a) stamped on the beam or steelyard or on a metal plate permanently secured to some prominent part of the instrument;
- (b) cast in the framework of the instrument; or
- (c) in the case of a self indicating instrument, marked on the chart.

(2) The capacity of a fabric-measuring instrument shall be clearly and conspicuously stamped thereon.

(3) The denomination of a weight shall, except where-

- (a) the small size of it renders it impracticable; or
- (b) the weight is of class E1 or E2, as stipulated in the OIML Document R111, be clearly and conspicuously stamped on the upper surface of the weight.

(4) The capacity of a measure shall, unless otherwise prescribed, be clearly and conspicuously stamped on the outside of the measure or on a metal plate permanently secured thereto.

(5) When an instrument, weight or measure is marked with its capacity or denomination, as the case may be, the denomination of weight or measure shall be stated in full, or, in respect of a denomination specified in the first column of the Second Schedule hereto, in full or in the abbreviated form specified opposite thereto in the second column of the Second Schedule.

8. Graduations

(1) The graduations on an instrument or measure shall-

- (a) be indelible, clear, distinct and legible;
- (b) except in respect of a graduated glass measure, be uniformly spaced; and
- (c) in the case of denominated graduations, be distinguished by longer lines than the intermediate graduations.

(2) The graduations on a steelyard shall-

- (a) consist of notches or incised or embossed lines so defined that the position of the poise with respect thereto is clearly indicated; and
- (b) be cut, incised or embossed in one plane, at right angles to the steelyard and parallel to each other.

9. Improper use of instruments, weights or measures

(1) No person shall use in trade an instrument which is erected or placed upon an unsuitable or insufficiently strong or stable base or foundation.

(2) No person shall use in trade a platform machine or weighbridge to ascertain the weight of any vehicle or other article unless such instrument-

- (a) has a platform or platforms or a rail or rails, as the case may be, of sufficient size to support completely such vehicle or other article; and
- (b) is of sufficient capacity to permit the weighing of such vehicle or other article when so supported on the platform or platforms, or rail or rails, as the case may be.

(3) No person shall use a counter machine or a self-indicating weighing instrument provided with a sliding or tare weight otherwise than for factory use.

(4) No person shall use in trade a spring balance which is not of a type approved by the Minister under section 13 of the Act.

(5) Where a person uses in trade a dry measure of capacity for the measurement of any article he shall ensure that the article is neither heaped nor pressed in the measure, but is level with the brim.

(6) Where two or more measures of length are attached to a counter no person shall use in trade such measures unless they are contiguous or are not less than 1,5 metres apart.

(7) Where a person in a shop or other place sells by retail by weight any article which is weighed in the sight and presence of the purchaser and delivered to him immediately thereafter he shall use for such weighing a weighing instrument which is so sited that the weighing and the weight indicated by the instrument are clearly visible to the purchaser at all times.

10. Conditions for refusal to assize

(1) An assizer shall reject an instrument, weight or measure which-

- (a) is not properly constructed or when, in his opinion, its material or mode of construction or any part thereof or its nature or condition appears likely to render it unsuitable for use in trade;
- (b) has unusual or novel features, unless it is of a design or pattern in respect of which a certificate has been issued in terms of section 13 of the Act;
- (c) is not sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade;
- (d) is not complete in itself;
- (e) is not in a clean state; or
- (f) bears a manufacturer's or other mark which might be mistaken for the stamp of assize.

(2) An assizer shall refuse to assize an instrument which-

- (a) has interchangeable or reversible parts, unless the interchange or reversal does not affect the accuracy of the instrument;
- (b) has removable parts, the removal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument, unless the parts are such that the instrument cannot be used without them.

(3) An assizer shall reject a weighing instrument which-

- (a) has a scoop, pan, plate or other part which is essential to its operation, broken;
- (b) has a scoop, pan or plate of such size or shape as may lead to incorrect weighing either through its fouling the housing of the scale, or because proper contact between

- (c) the knife edge and bearings is disturbed;
- (d) has a goods-plate which is readily absorbent on account of faulty glazing or on account of the extent to which it is cracked or chipped;
- (e) has a friction plate, stay, hook or loop which is not of hardened steel or an approved material; or
- (e) has packing at the knife edges which, in the opinion of the assizer, is either excessive as to the number of pieces or is in other respects unsuitable for the purpose.

(4) An assizer shall reject an accelerating weighing instrument, other than an accelerating deadweight machine.

(5) An assizer shall reject a weighing instrument which has not been previously assized, unless the name of the manufacturer of the instrument is marked thereon.

PART II

Weighing Instruments (regs 11-25)

11. Testing of weighing instruments

(1) Subject to the other provisions of this regulation, a weighing instrument shall be tested by the direct application of standard weights.

(2) An automatic weighing machine shall be tested-

- (a) where practicable, by the direct application of standard weights; and
- (b) by comparing the load delivered against standard weights.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (5), a weighbridge shall be tested by the direct application-

- (a) of standard weights; or
- (b) of test weights provided by the owner or scale manufacturer or maintenance contractor.

(4) Subject to subregulation (5), a weighing instrument kept in stock for sale which is tested on the premises of a dealer in or repairer of scales shall be tested by the direct application-

- (a) of standard weights; or
- (b) of test weights provided by the dealer or repairer, as the case may be.

(5) When a weighing instrument is tested and sufficient standard or test weights are not available, auxiliary material may be used to make weight.

12. Limits of error and sensitiveness

(1) A weighing instrument shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight required to overcome the error in that instrument.

(2) A vibrating weighing instrument shall be tested for sensitiveness by loading the instrument to its capacity, or as near thereto as is practicable, with the beam or steelyard in a horizontal position and ascertaining that the addition of the amount shown in the appropriate table for an instrument of that class and capacity causes the beam or steelyard to turn.

(3) An accelerating deadweight machine shall be tested for acceleration by loading the instrument to its capacity, or as near thereto as is practicable, with the beam at the extremity of its travel, and ascertaining that the subtraction of the amount shown in the third column of Table VI for an instrument of that capacity causes the beam to return to its initial position.

(4) The limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required in a weighing instrument of a particular class shall be-

- (a) in the case of a new or repaired instrument, the appropriate limit of error and the sensitiveness prescribed in this Part;
- (b) in the case of a weighing instrument other than an automatic weighing instrument which is not new or repaired, twice the appropriate limit of error and sensitiveness prescribed in this Part.

(5) The limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required in a weighing instrument of a capacity not specified in the appropriate table shall be the limit of error and the sensitiveness which bear the same proportion to the capacity of that instrument as the limits of error and

sensitiveness for a similar instrument of the next lower capacity specified in the table bear to the capacity of such latter instrument.

(6) Where a weighing instrument is tested at graduations below the capacity of that instrument, the limit of error allowed shall be-

- (a) below one quarter of the capacity, one-quarter of the prescribed limit of error;
- (b) one quarter of the capacity or over but not exceeding three quarters of the capacity, one half of the prescribed limit of error; and
- (c) above three quarters of the capacity, the prescribed limit of error.

13. Poises

(1) Where lead is used for adjusting purposes on any poise it shall not come into contact with the beam or steelyard.

(2) A poise shall be provided with an adjusting hole of such size, shape and design as to permit readily of necessary adjustment.

(3) A poise shall be so constructed that no part thereof can be detached without the use of a mechanical appliance.

14. Counterpoise weights

(1) A counterpoise weight shall be marked in equivalents of 2 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg or an integral multiple of 100 kg.

(2) A counterpoise weight used, or intended for use, on platform machines used for weighing corrosive articles, including hides and skins, shall be made of brass, nickel-steel, stainless steel or other corrosion resisting metal.

(3) A counterpoise weight shall have only one undercut adjusting hole containing fixed lead sufficient to cover adequately the bottom of such hole, and with room to permit future adjustments.

(4) A counterpoise weight of an actual weight of 100 g or less shall be made of brass.

(5) Where more than one platform machine provided with counterpoise weights is kept or used by any person on any premises or on a public market, each such counterpoise weight shall be identified with the weighing instrument to which it belongs by-

- (a) a number conspicuously and indelibly marked and corresponding to a number similarly marked on the pillar and on the counterbalance of the instrument; or
- (b) a band of paint, of a colour in distinct contrast to the colour of the weight, on the edge of the weight, corresponding to a band of paint of the same colour on the pillar and on the counterbalance of the instrument:

Provided that this subregulation shall not apply to a counterpoise weight adjusted to a direct and exact ratio of 50:1 or 100:1.

15. Knife edges and bearings

(1) Knife edges shall-

- (a) be firmly secured in position;
- (b) be in true parallelism; and
- (c) bear throughout the entire length of the parts designed to be in contact with the bearings.

(2) Knife edges and bearings shall be of hardened steel, agate or an approved material and the load-carrying parts shall not show scratches when tested by means of the application of a superfine smooth file.

16. Balance

(1) A weighing instrument shall be in balance-

- (a) when unloaded; and
- (b) where a loose receptacle or frame is used in conjunction with such instrument, when the receptacle or frame is attached thereto.

(2) Balance shall be indicated-

- (a) in the case of a vibrating weighing instrument, by the beam or steelyard returning to the

- (b) position of equilibrium when disturbed therefrom;
- (b) in the case of a self-indicating weighing instrument or a weighing instrument provided with a graduated indicating plate or a difference chart, by the pointer coming to rest at the position of equilibrium or zero graduation with the bubble of any spirit level provided, in its true position;
- (c) in the case of a counter machine constructed on the Beranger principle, by two pointers, each attached to a subsidiary beam, coming to rest directly opposite each other;
- (d) in the case of an accelerating deadweight machine, by the beam, on being released from the stop under the weights-pan, falling gently to the stop under the goods-pan; and
- (e) in the case of a weighing instrument which indicates the weight by means of a printed statement, by the figure nought being printed on the statement.

(3) Balance shall not be affected when the load is removed from the instrument.

(4) Where a weighing instrument is provided with a balance box or a balance or gravity ball, such device shall be capable of adjustment only by the use of a mechanical appliance.

17. Automatic weighing machines

(1) An automatic weighing instrument shall be-

- (a) certified by the Minister in terms of section 13 of the Act;
- (b) securely fixed in the position in which it will operate;
- (c) tested *in situ* with the material or produce it is intended to weigh;
- (d) fitted with seals to protect all adjusting devices or have all such devices operable only with a special detachable key;
- (e) marked with clear marks of identification on all parts that require to be dismantled for any purpose whatsoever, such marks to give a clear indication of the parts which are to match on reassembly;
- (f) tested by taking, subject to the provisions of regulation 11(2), not less than 20 sample deliveries either at random or in sequence, such test to be repeated as many times as the assize officer considers necessary; and in testing "totalizing" machines, 30 loads shall be passed over the machine, 10 of which shall be minimum loads, 10 maximum loads and 10 of the mean between the minimum and maximum loads; and
- (g) marked with a stamp of assize upon a lead plug in a conspicuous place on the beam, main body or casing of the instrument.

(2) Subject to regulation 12, the limits of error allowed on an automatic weighing instrument shall be-

- (a) for instruments in excess of 100 g capacity-
 - (i) maximum error in excess of the amount purported to be delivered-one half per cent in any article of the 20 or more samples,
 - (ii) maximum error in deficiency of the amount purported to be delivered-one quarter per cent; and
 - (iii) such that the average error of a sample of 20 or more deliveries does not exceed one quarter per cent in excess only; and
- (b) for instruments of 100 g or less in capacity, the errors allowed shall be double those specified in paragraph (a).

18. Beam scales

(1) Beam scales shall be classified as follows-

- (a) Class 1, comprising precision balances provided with means for relieving all the knife edges and bearings;
- (b) Class 2, comprising cream test beams and beam scales, other than Class 1 beam scales, used for weighing chemicals, drugs, fine seeds or precious metals or stones; and

- (c) Class 3, comprising beam scales other than Class 1 or Class 2 beam scales.
- (2) A new or repaired Class 2 or Class 3 beam scale shall be stamped "Class 2" or "Class 3", as the case may be.
- (3) Any device for adjusting the balance of a beam scale shall be permanently secured and so attached that it cannot readily be tampered with:
Provided that a Class 1 or Class 2 beam scale may be fitted with-
 - (a) threaded balancing screws at the extremities of the beam;
 - (b) flags; or
 - (c) an approved balancing device.
- (4) In a beam scale provided with a pointer moving across a graduated indicating plate or difference chart, the pointer shall travel beyond the extreme graduation on each side of the point of equilibrium or zero graduation.
- (5) If the chart is graduated on the heavy side only the pointer shall travel beyond the extreme graduation on that side and for a corresponding distance on the ungraduated side.
- (6) A beam scale shall be tested-
 - (a) with the pan loaded to half the capacity of the scale and any difference in the accuracy of the instrument resulting from moving the knife edges or bearings laterally, or backwards or forwards, within the limits of movement, shall not exceed half the limit of error prescribed in subregulation (7); and
 - (b) at capacity.
- (7) Subject to the provisions of regulation 12, the limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required in a Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 beam scale of a capacity specified in the first column of Table I, II or III, as the case may be, are those specified opposite thereto in the second and third columns respectively of Table I, II or III, as the case may be.
- (8) On a beam scale the stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in the beam immediately under or over the fulcrum knife edge or as near thereto as is practicable or, where the beam is totally enclosed in a housing, upon a lead plug securely fitted in a cup riveted to that housing.

19. Counter machines

- (1) In a counter machine-
 - (a) the supports for the pans shall be of a rigid structure; and
 - (b) the centre fork shall be so secured that it cannot twist or get out of place.
- (2) A counter machine constructed on the Beranger principle shall, if it is-
 - (a) a closed Beranger, have-
 - (i) its working parts totally enclosed in a housing; and
 - (ii) pans which, if interchangeable, do not affect the balance when interchanged;
 - (b) an open Beranger, have-
 - (i) a capacity not exceeding 15 kg;
 - (ii) a number stamped on any loose pan and on the frame or beam, such number commencing with the final two digits of the year in which it was manufactured;
 - (iii) the weights pan of integral construction or securely fixed to its cross by means of two or more rivets;
 - (iv) the support for the goods pan of welded or riveted construction and without holes in its upper surface;
 - (v) a frame of cast iron or mild steel, which stands level upon a level plate without rocking;
 - (vi) in the case of a steel frame, not less than three spreaders between the two sides to stiffen them;
 - (vii) if it is provided with anchor links, such links irremovable without the use of a mechanical appliance, and hardened taper pins as guard pins for securing such links; and

- (viii) pans of such shape that no tipping of the pan occurs when weights equal to half the capacity of the machine are placed in any position on either pan.
- (3) Material used for balancing purposes shall be contained in a balance box which is-
 - (a) securely fixed to the undersurface of a fixed weights pan or the support for a weights pan; and
 - (b) capable of containing lead to a weight not exceeding one per cent of the capacity of the machine.
- (4) On a counter machine the travel of the beam each way from the horizontal position shall be, where the capacity of the machine is-
 - (a) not over 2 kg, not less than 6 mm;
 - (b) over 2 kg and not over 5 kg, not less than 7 mm;
 - (c) over 5 kg and not over 10 kg, not less than 8 mm;
 - (d) over 10 kg and not over 20 kg, not less than 10 mm; and
 - (e) over 20 kg, not less than 12 mm.
- (5) A counter machine shall be tested-
 - (a) with the pan loaded to half the capacity of the machine and any difference in the accuracy of the instrument resulting from moving the knife edges or bearings laterally, or backwards and forwards, within their limits of movement, shall not exceed half the limit of error prescribed in subregulation (6);
 - (b) with a weight or weights equal to half the capacity of the machine placed on the goods pan anywhere within a distance from the centre equal to one-third the greatest length of the pan, or, if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side, and a similar weight placed in any position on the weights pan, and the machine shall indicate the same weight within half the limit of error prescribed in subregulation (6);
 - (c) at capacity with the weights placed centrally on each pan, unless the goods pan is in the form of a scoop in which case half the total weight shall be placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and the other half in any position on the scoop.
- (6) Subject to regulation 12, the limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required in a counter machine of a capacity specified in the first column of Table IV, are those specified opposite thereto in the second and third columns respectively of Table IV.
- (7) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the beam:
 Provided that in the case of a closed Beranger it may be stamped upon the housing or upon a lead plug inserted therein.

20. Crane machines

- (1) In a crane machine the range of balance shall not exceed two per cent of the capacity of the machine.
- (2) A crane machine shall be tested at as many numbered graduations as the assizer considers necessary.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of regulation 12 the limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required in a crane machine of a capacity specified in the first column of Table V shall be double those specified opposite thereto in the second and third columns respectively of Table V.
- (4) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous part of the steelyard or, where the machine has no steelyard, of the housing.
- (5) An assizer shall refuse to assize a crane machine not constructed on the lever principle unless it is of a design or pattern in respect of which a certificate has been issued in terms of section 13 of the Act.

21. Deadweight machines

- (1) In a deadweight machine-
 - (a) any goods-platform shall not exceed in length the length of the beam and in width

- double the width of the beam and shall not be fitted with folding wings which increase such dimensions by more than one-third in either direction; and
- (b) any platform shall be made of metal or an approved material.
- (2) Material used for balancing purposes shall be contained in a balance box securely fixed to the under surface of a platform.
- (3) The travel of the beam from the horizontal position shall not be less than-
- (a) in the case of an accelerating deadweight machine, 20 mm; and
 - (b) in the case of a deadweight machine which is not an accelerating deadweight machine, 15 mm either way.
- (4) A deadweight machine shall be tested-
- (a) with weights equal to half the capacity of the machine placed successively at the middle of the front and of the back of each platform and centrally over the knife edges on each side, and the machine shall indicate the same weight within half the limit of error prescribed in subregulation (5); and
 - (b) at capacity, and the weights shall be distributed evenly on the platforms.
- (5) Subject to the provisions of regulation 12, in a deadweight machine of a capacity specified in the first column of Table VI-
- (a) which is an accelerating deadweight machine, the limit of error allowed and the weight required to bring the beam back from its position of maximum displacement are those specified opposite thereto in the second and third columns respectively of Table VI;
 - (b) which is not an accelerating deadweight machine, the limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required are those specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table VI.
- (6) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the beam.

22. Platform machines and weighbridges

- (1) In a platform machine or weighbridge-
- (a) the upper surface or edge of the steelyard shall be in a straight plane from the zero graduation to the nose end;
 - (b) there shall be no readily removable parts other than the counterbalance to support the counterpoise weights;
 - (c) adequate stops shall be provided to prevent any poise from travelling behind the zero graduation; and
 - (d) provided with a load-carrying rail or rails, such rail or rails shall be distant from any other rail or rails not less than 10 mm and where such load-carrying rails overlap or have a bridging piece of a gap of 5 mm shall be maintained between such overlapping parts.
- (2) A weighbridge shall have-
- (a) provision for adequate drainage and the pit kept free from any accumulation of water, mud or debris;
 - (b) its approaches smooth, straight and level for a distance not less than the length of the platform at each end of such weighbridge;
 - (c) the building housing the chart or steelyard so constructed that the operator has a clear and unobstructed view of the entire platform or platforms;
 - (d) the platform so protected as to allow vehicles to pass on and off the platform at the ends only; and
 - (e) foundations of adequate strength to support, without change of position, both the mechanism and a load equal to the capacity of the weighbridge.
- (3) Where a platform machine or weighbridge is not provided with a tare-beam, the weight of any loose receptacle or frame used in conjunction with the instrument shall be accurately compensated for by means of a counterpoise weight distinctive in shape from any of

the ordinary counterpoise weights belonging to the instrument; and such compensating weight shall have the words "TARE WEIGHT" legibly and conspicuously stamped on its edge.

(4) The range of balance-

- (a) in a platform machine, shall not exceed one-half per cent of the capacity of the machine and shall not be less than one-eighth per cent of such capacity each way from the centre of travel of the ball; and
- (b) in a weighbridge, shall be double the range permitted in a platform machine.

(5) The travel of the steelyard each way from the horizontal position shall be not less

than-

- (a) in a platform machine, 10 mm; and
- (b) in a weighbridge, 12 mm.

(6) A platform machine or weighbridge shall be tested-

- (a) with a load which is equal to, or is as near as is practicable to, one quarter of its capacity, and the machine shall indicate the same weight within half the limit of error prescribed in subregulation (7) whether the load is placed in the middle or near the ends or corners of the platform;
- (b) at as many numbered graduations of the steelyard or chart as the assizer considers necessary and also each individual counterpoise weight, drop weight, tare bar, weigh bar, or any other device used to increase the capacity of the machine shall be tested;
- (c) at capacity with the weights and materials evenly distributed on the platform;
- (d) and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward;
- (e) in the case of a dormant platform machine, weighbridge or overhead weigher, *in situ*, and it shall be correct when the load is run on or off the platform or load-carrying rail, as the case may be; and
- (f) it shall, if fitted with a locking handle or relieving gear, be correct when the machine is put slowly out of and into action.

(7) Subject to the provisions of regulation 12 the limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required are-

- (a) in the case of a platform machine of a capacity specified in the first column of Table VII, those specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table VII; and
- (b) in the case of a weighbridge of a capacity specified in the first column of Table V, those specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table V.

(8) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible position on the instrument and the official date stamp shall be stamped upon the lead in the adjusting hole of any counterpoise or tare weight.

(9) An assizer shall refuse to assize-

- (a) an instrument of the type known as Union scales; or
- (b) a platform machine having counterpoise weights which, when added to the full value of the steelyard reading, represent a weight greater or less than the capacity of the machine.

23. Self-indicating weighing instruments

(1) In a self-indicating weighing instrument-

- (a) in which weight indications are dependent on the extension of a spring or springs, such spring or springs shall be iso-elastic or a temperature compensating device shall be incorporated;
- (b) other than a dormant platform machine, weighbridge, suspended self-indicating weighing instrument or a self-indicating weighing instrument specifically designed for use in an out-of-level position, a circular spirit level or cross spirit level shall be provided;
- (c) error due to parallax shall not exceed the value of the smallest sub-division;
- (d) the indicating wire or the extremity of the indicating pointer shall not exceed in width or

thickness the width of any graduation, and the extremity of the pointer shall meet but not obscure the graduations;

- (e) which is new or repaired and is provided with a cylindrical or revolving chart, any indicating wire shall be a single wire; and
- (f) in which the chart is partly enclosed, the aperture through which the indications are read shall be sufficiently large to permit the next lower numbered graduation to be read.

(2) The graduations on the chart shall-

- (a) in the case of a platform machine or weighbridge-
 - (i) not exceed 0,8 mm or 1,5 mm in width in a platform machine or weighbridge respectively;
 - (ii) not be less than 3 mm apart, measured from centre to centre, whether or not they are on opposite sides of a dividing line;
 - (iii) incorporating a multi-revolution headwork, be reasonable and convenient and comply with any certificate in regard to the suitability for use in trade of the instrument issued under section 13; and
- (b) in the case of a self-indicating weighing instrument other than a platform machine or weighbridge-
 - (i) not exceed 0,4 mm in width;
 - (ii) not be less than 1,5 mm apart, measured from centre to centre, whether or not they are on opposite sides of a dividing line:

Provided that a lens or other approved device may be fitted to the instrument for the purpose of magnifying the graduations so as to bring them into conformity with this subregulation.

(3) The weight value of the smallest subdivision of the chart shall, where the capacity of the chart is-

- (a) not over 1 kg, not exceed 5 g;
- (b) over 1 kg and not over 10 kg, not exceed 10 g;
- (c) over 10 kg and not over 15 kg, not exceed 20 g;
- (d) over 15 kg and not over 25 kg, not exceed 50 g;
- (e) over 25 kg and not over 50 kg, not exceed 100 g;
- (f) over 50 kg and not over 100 kg, not exceed 200 g;
- (g) over 100 kg and not over 250 kg, not exceed 500 g;
- (h) over 250 kg and not over 500 kg, not exceed 1 kg;
- (i) over 500 kg and not over 1000 kg, not exceed 2 kg;
- (j) over 1000 kg and not over 2000 kg, not exceed 5 kg;
- (k) over 2000 kg and not over 5000 kg, not exceed 10 kg;
- (l) over 5000 kg and not over 15 000 kg, not exceed 20 kg; and
- (m) over 15 000 kg, not exceed 50 kg.

(4) A self-indicating weighing instrument shall be tested-

- (a) to ensure that the graduations indicating value in money are in alignment with those indicating weight, and a sufficient number of computations shall be checked to establish their accuracy;
- (b) at as many graduations as the assizer considers necessary, and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward;
- (c) to ensure that the instrument, if fitted with two charts indicating weight, shows the same indication on both;
- (d) if it is specifically designed for use in an out-of-level position, with the instrument in a level position and again with the instrument in an out-of-level position;
- (e) if it is fitted with a ticket printer, to ensure that the printer cannot operate unless the weight indicator is stationary; and

(f) by applying the tests prescribed in regulations 19, 20 and 22, in so far as they are applicable to the self-indicating weighing instrument being tested.

(5) Subject to the provisions of regulation 12, the limit of error allowed on a self-indicating weighing instrument is the weight corresponding to one-half of the smallest sub-division on the chart.

(6) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the instrument.

24. Spring balances

(1) In a spring balance-

(a) the chart shall-

- (i) be clearly and indelibly marked "TRADE SPRING BALANCE";
- (ii) bear a statement of the weight value of the smallest subdivision; and
- (iii) be made of white enamel, polished brass, or an approved material so protected that the graduations and other markings are clearly visible;

(b) the graduations on the chart shall not-

- (i) exceed 0,8 mm in width; or
- (ii) be less than 3 mm apart, measured from centre to centre, whether or not they are on opposite sides of a dividing line;

(c) where a temperature compensating device or isoelastic spring or springs are incorporated, it shall be capable of compensating temperature variations of 10° Celsius in balance and at load;

(d) any ball-bearing unit shall be protected against dust and dirt;

(e) the extremity of the indicating pointer shall not-

- (i) exceed in width or thickness the width of any graduation; and
- (ii) be more than 2 mm from the chart;

(f) a suitable balancing device capable of adjustment only by the use of a mechanical appliance shall be provided; and

(g) back-balanced for use with a bag, sack, pan or other means of loading, such fact shall be clearly stated on the chart.

(2) The weight value of the smallest subdivision of the chart shall, where the capacity of the chart is-

- (a) under 1 kg, not exceed 5 g;
- (b) 1 kg or over and under 5 kg, not exceed 10 g;
- (c) 5 kg or over and under 10 kg, not exceed 20 g;
- (d) 10 kg or over and under 20 kg, not exceed 50 g;
- (e) 20 kg or over and under 50 kg, not exceed 100 g; and
- (f) 50 kg or over, not exceed 1/2 % of such capacity.

(3) The range of balance shall not exceed one per cent of the capacity of the spring balance.

(4) A spring balance shall be tested at as many graduations as the assizer considers necessary, and it shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward.

(5) The assizer may test the balance for efficiency or ability to recover by leaving, on the pan or hook, a load equal to the capacity of the balance for a period not exceeding 24 hours, and after the expiration of a further four hours testing for accuracy.

(6) Subject to the provisions of regulation 12, the limit of error allowed on a spring balance is the weight corresponding to one-half of the smallest sub-division.

(7) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in the chart, or in a prominent position on the instrument.

(8) An assizer shall refuse to assize a spring balance which-

- (a) has a capacity of less than 5 kg; or
- (b) is not of the circular suspended type.

25. Steelyards and wall beams

- (1) In a steelyard or wall beam-
- (a) the steelyard shall be made of wrought-iron, steel or an approved metal and shall be perfectly straight;
 - (b) a stop to prevent excessive oscillation of the steelyard shall be provided;
 - (c) any load hook shall be securely attached to the instrument;
 - (d) end fittings to prevent the poise-carrier riding off the steelyard shall be securely attached; and
 - (e) any poise shall move freely without risk of injury to the notches and there shall be a stop to prevent it travelling behind the zero graduation.
- (2) In a wall beam-
- (a) the frame and bracket shall be of adequate strength to support, without deflection, both the wall beam and a load equal to the capacity of the wall beam;
 - (b) on a swivel bracket, the steelyard shall be level in all positions; and
 - (c) the range of balance shall not exceed one-half per cent of the capacity of the wall beam.
- (3) The travel of the steelyard of a wall beam each way from the horizontal position shall not be less than 10 mm.
- (4) A wall beam or steelyard shall be tested at as many graduations as the assizer considers necessary, and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward.
- (5) Subject to regulation 12, the limit of error allowed and the sensitiveness required are-
- (a) in the case of a steelyard of a capacity specified in the first column of Table VII, double those specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table VII; and
 - (b) in the case of a wall beam of a capacity specified in the first column of Table VII, those specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table VII.
- (6) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the instrument and a date stamp shall be stamped upon the lead in the adjusting hole of the poise.
- (7) An assizer shall refuse to assize-
- (a) a counter steelyard;
 - (b) a steelyard of a capacity of less than 50 kg; and
 - (c) a steelyard with three hooks.

PART III

Weights (regs 26-27)

26. Weights

- (1) A weight shall-
- (a) be free from flaws and, except for the marking of the denomination and the maker's name, be smooth on all its surfaces; and
 - (b) if it is a new iron weight, be galvanized, oxidised, painted or protected by an approved process.
- (2) If a weight is marked with the maker's name, or any property mark, code or symbol, the size of the letters thereof shall not exceed one-half of the size of the letters marking the denomination.
- (3) A weight shall be hexagonal, cylindrical or block shaped:
Provided that weights of 500 mg or less may be in the form of wire shaped into one, two or five sections to indicate numerical value or flat sheet with one edge or corner turned up.
- (4) The adjusting hole shall be-
- (a) undercut, on the under surface of the weight and shall not extend to the upper surface of the weight:
Provided that in the case of a cylindrical weight the assizer may accept

arrangements for adjusting and stamping by means of a hole in the knob of the weight;
and

- (b) plugged with lead which-
 - (i) in the case of an iron weight, is at least 3 mm thick; and
 - (ii) in the case of a new weight, does not extend to within 3 mm of the under surface of the weight.

(5) A weight shall be tested on an assizer's balance or beam scale against a standard weight.

(6) The limit of error allowed-

- (a) on a metric weight of a denomination specified in the first column of Table VIII-
 - (i) which is made of iron, is that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table VIII;
 - (ii) which is not made of iron, is that specified opposite thereto in the third column of Table VIII;
- (b) on a metric carat weight of a denomination specified in the first column of Table IX, is that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table IX.

(7) The stamp of assize shall be stamped-

- (a) if the weight is provided with an adjusting hole, upon the lead in that hole;
- (b) if the weight is not provided with an adjusting hole, upon the under-surface of the weight:

Provided that where the size of the weight is such as to render this impracticable, a certificate shall be issued in lieu thereof.

27. Weights not assizable

An assizer shall refuse to assize-

- (a) a weight made of solder, tin or any other soft metal;
- (b) a weight made of aluminium or other metal of low density of over 1 g denomination;
- (c) a cased weight or weight made of two or more unalloyed metals;
- (d) a weight marked with a trade mark other than a maker's name;
- (e) an iron weight under 100 g;
- (f) an iron weight with a removable or split ring;
- (g) a new ring weight;
- (h) a weight provided with more than one adjusting hole; or
- (i) a weight of a denomination not specified in Part I of the Third Schedule hereto.

PART IV

Measures (regs 28-31)

28. Dry measures of capacity

(1) A dry measure of capacity-

- (a) shall be made of aluminium, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, sheet iron, steel, tin plate, or an approved material;
- (b) may be protected by electro-plating, galvanization, or an approved process; and
- (c) of 50 litres or under, shall be cylindrical in form with the internal diameter not differing by more than five per cent from the depth.

(2) The capacity of a dry measure of capacity shall be defined by the brim of the measure.

(3) A dry measure of capacity shall be tested either with water or in the following manner with fine seed-

- (a) the standard shall be filled with seed passed through a hopper, a distance of 150 mm being left between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the standard; and
- (b) the seed in the standard shall then be passed through the hopper into the measure being tested, a distance of 150 mm being left between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the measure.

(4) The limit of error allowed in a dry measure of capacity of a capacity specified in the first column of Table XI, is that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table XI.

(5) The stamp of assize shall be stamped near the brim of the measure directly above the position where the capacity is marked.

(6) An assizer shall refuse to assize a dry measure of capacity not specified in paragraph 3 of Part II of the Third Schedule hereto.

29. Liquid measures of capacity

(1) A liquid measure of capacity-

- (a) shall be made of glass or of aluminium, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, pewter, sheet iron, silver, steel, tin plate, white metal or an approved material;
- (b) may be protected by anodizing, electro-plating, enamelling, galvanization, tinning, or an approved process;
- (c) which is made of brass, bronze or copper, shall have the inside surface well tinned;
- (d) which is electro-plated, shall be uniformly coated and shall show no signs of peeling;
- (e) shall not have a strengthening rib or ring which might be mistaken for a graduation;
- (f) shall not have a false bottom;
- (g) made of metal, shall not have a bottom rim of a depth greater than is necessary to protect the bottom of the measure;
- (h) shall not be provided with a lip or retaining edge which increases the capacity of the measure by more than 10 per cent;
- (i) shall drain completely when tilted to an angle of 120° from the vertical;
- (j) if provided with a tap, shall drain completely without a prolonged dribble when the tap is open and the measure is in a level position;
- (k) shall have its capacity stamped on the upper part of the body of the measure or on a metal plate permanently secured to such part; and
- (l) made of glass which has its capacity defined by a line, shall have its capacity stamped near that line.

(2) The capacity of a liquid measure of capacity shall be clearly defined-

- (a) if the measure is provided with a lip or retaining edge, by the bottom of the lip or retaining edge;
- (b) if the measure is in the form of a milk can, by the bottom of the neck of the measure;
- (c) if the measure is a glass measure other than a graduated glass measure, by-
 - (i) the brim of the measure; or
 - (ii) an indelible line not less than 50 mm in length and distant not less than 15 mm and not more than 40 mm from the brim; or
- (d) if the measure is a measure not referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), by the brim of the measure.

(3) A metal dipping measure of capacity shall-

- (a) be of circular or elliptical section with vertical sides;
- (b) be provided with a long handle;
- (c) have sides the height of which do not differ by more than 10 per cent from one and one-half times the mean dimension of its section; and
- (d) not exceed one litre in capacity.

(4) A graduated glass measure shall-

- (a) be of conical or cylindrical form;
- (b) have a base at right angles to the axis of the measure; and
- (c) have graduations which are-
 - (i) parallel to the base of the measure;
 - (ii) not less than 1,5 mm apart; and
 - (iii) in the case of back graduations, coincidental with the front graduations when the measure is standing in a level position.

(5) A liquid measure of capacity shall be tested against a standard measure.

(6) When testing a glass measure the capacity of which is defined by a line, the level of the water shall be taken at the bottom of the meniscus.

(7) The limit of error allowed on a liquid measure of capacity is-

- (a) in the case of a graduated glass measure with an internal diameter at the graduation tested or approximately that specified in the first column of Table XII, that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table XII:

Provided that in the case of a burette, glass flask or pipette, the limit of error allowed shall be half the limit specified in Table XII, as the case may be;

- (b) in the case of a milk can of a capacity specified in the first column of Table XI, that specified opposite thereto in the third column of Table XI;
- (c) in the case of a measure other than a graduated glass measure or a milk can, of a capacity specified in the first column of Table XI, that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table XI; and
- (d) in the case of a conical measure of a capacity specified in the first column of Table VI, that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Table VI.

(8) The stamp of assize shall be stamped-

- (a) if the measure is a metal measure provided with a lip or retaining edge, at the bottom of the inside of the lip or retaining edge; and
- (b) if the measure is not a metal measure provided with a lip or retaining edge, near the position where the capacity is marked.

(9) An assizer shall refuse to assize a liquid measure of capacity of a capacity not specified-

- (a) in the case of a graduated measure, in paragraph 1; or

(b) in the case of a measure other than a graduated glass measure, in paragraph 2, of Part II of the Third Schedule.

30. Measures of length

(1) A measure of length shall-

- (a) be made of brass, hardwood, ivory, steel, woven tape or an approved material;
- (b) if it is a rigid measure, be straight and free from flaws;
- (c) if it is a wooden measure, have both ends capped with metal and the tips riveted or fixed by an approved method; and
- (d) if it is provided with hinges or sliding or caliper arms, have no more play than is required for easy movement.

(2) A measure of length shall not be sub-divided otherwise than into metres, decimetres, centimetres and millimetres.

(3) A measure of length shall be tested-

- (a) against a standard measure;
- (b) in the case of a tape measure, whilst supported as far as practicable throughout its entire length on a plane and even base and subjected-
 - (i) in the case of a tape measure made wholly of metal, to 5 kg, tension or pull, and
 - (ii) in the case of a tape measure not made wholly of metal, to 1 kg, tension or pull.

(4) The limit of error allowed on a measure of length is specified in Table X.

(5) The stamp of assize shall be stamped-

- (a) if the measure is a tape measure, upon a metal label or disc securely fixed thereto; or
- (b) if the measure is not a tape measure, near the zero graduation.

(6) An assizer shall refuse to assize a measure of length of a denomination not specified in paragraph 5 of Part II of the Third Schedule.

31. Vehicle tanks

(1) A vehicle tank or compartment shall-

- (a) be of cylindrical or elliptical section;

- (b) be fitted with a fixed-quantity indicator or provided with a dip-stick by means of which the liquid can be measured;
 - (c) if of elliptical section, have the length of the major axis of the section not more than one and a half times the length of the minor axis of the section;
 - (d) have a delivery outlet, pipe and valves which are completely separate from any other delivery outlet, pipe and valves on the same motor vehicle or trailer;
 - (e) have the delivery piping connected thereto of such design and construction that when the motor vehicle or trailer on which it is mounted is standing in a level position the tank or compartment can be completely drained;
 - (f) be effectively ventilated to prevent the formation of air-pockets; and
 - (g) if it is new, have the filler opening of such size and construction as to permit of internal inspection.
- (2) In a vehicle tank or compartment fitted with a fixed-quantity indicator-
- (a) the marking of the capacity on the tank or compartment shall be preceded by the word "CAPACITY" and followed by the words "TO INDICATOR";
 - (b) the tank or compartment shall be stamped with a number which corresponds to a number similarly stamped on the delivery outlet so as to identify it with that outlet; and
 - (c) the indicator shall-
 - (i) be made of metal;
 - (ii) be fixed rigidly so as to indicate on the longitudinal axis and under the dome centrally situated on the top of such tank or compartment;
 - (iii) clearly and distinctly indicate, by means of a disc of at least 50 mm in diameter, the height to which the tank or compartment must be filled in order to contain its marked capacity; and
 - (iv) be adjustable, and so constructed that it can be sealed so as to prevent any change in its position without the seal being broken.
- (3) In a vehicle tank or compartment provided with a dip-stick-
- (a) the tank or compartment shall have a guide tube for the dip-stick, fixed centrally so that the dip-stick indicates on the longitudinal axis; and
 - (b) such dip-stick shall be-
 - (i) made of metal;
 - (ii) graduated to indicate the actual contents of the measure in centimetres and an appropriate table of capacity shall be carried on the vehicle and identified with the vehicle tank concerned;
 - (iii) indelibly stamped with a number which corresponds to a number similarly stamped on the tank or compartment so as to identify it with that tank or compartment; and
 - (iv) suspended from the upper rim of the guide tube by a metal crossbar collar or hilt.
- (4) The volume of a vehicle tank or compartment shall exceed the marked capacity of such tank or compartment by not less than one and one-half per cent of such capacity.
- (5) A vehicle tank or compartment shall be tested-
- (a) with the tank or compartment in a level position;
 - (b) against standard measures or with a bulk flowmeter assized immediately prior to the testing of the vehicle tank or compartment; and
 - (c) if it is provided with an emergency valve for closing the delivery outlet, with such emergency valve open.
- (6) The limit of error allowed on a vehicle tank, compartment or dip-stick is one-half per cent of its capacity at the indication tested.
- (7) The stamp of assize shall be stamped-
- (a) if the tank or compartment is fitted with a fixed-quantity indicator, upon a lead seal attached to the indicator; or
 - (b) if the tank or compartment is provided with a dip-stick, upon the metal at the top and

bottom of the dip-stick.

(8) An assizer shall refuse to assize a vehicle tank or compartment provided with a dip-stick unless an accurate full scale chart of the capacity identified with the tank or compartment and with the dip-stick has been supplied to him.

(9) An assizer shall refuse to assize a vehicle tank or compartment which is deformed, dented or otherwise damaged.

(10) An assizer shall refuse to assize a dip-stick which touches the bottom of the tank or guide tube.

PART V

Measuring Instruments (regs 32-36)

32. Bulk flowmeters

(1) In a bulk flowmeter-

- (a) an air separator shall be provided which-
 - (i) prevents air passing through the meter to such an extent as to affect the accuracy of delivery; and
 - (ii) ensures non-registration when the supply of liquid fuel or oil fails;
- (b) there shall be no leakage;
- (c) the figures on any indicator shall be indelible, clear and legible;
- (d) the maker's name shall be stamped on the instrument;
- (e) the maximum and minimum rates of flow in litres or cubic metres per minute shall be shown;
- (f) in respect of which a certificate has been issued in terms of section 13 of the Act, the reference number of such certificate shall be shown; and
- (g) where a pre-set mechanism is incorporated, the meter shall automatically stop delivery registration when the pre-set quantity has been delivered.

(2) A bulk flowmeter shall be tested-

- (a) after any dry hose has been flushed and the instrument reset to zero;
- (b) to ensure that whenever the instrument is reset to zero, the indicating pointer is in alignment with the zero indication;
- (c) by passing the liquid through the meter into a standard measure in as many deliveries and of such quantities as the assizer considers necessary or by comparison of the indication of the meter under test with the indication of an approved master meter or proving loop; and
- (d) with varying heads of liquid or with varying bore by manipulation of the delivery valve as far as is practicable.

(3) The limit of error allowed on a bulk flowmeter is one-half per cent of the quantity tested, in excess only.

(4) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the meter.

(5) A seal of assize shall be affixed where necessary to prevent access to the working parts or adjusting device without the seal being broken.

33. Fabric-measuring instruments

(1) In a fabric-measuring instrument-

- (a) the measuring rollers shall, when in position for measuring, be in true parallelism;
- (b) a braking device shall be fitted which ensures non-registration when the supply of fabric fails;
- (c) the rollers shall be free when the instrument is reset;
- (d) the chart or charts shall, when the instrument is reset, return to zero either automatically or by the operation of a special handle or device provided for that purpose; and
- (e) the indications shall be by means of graduations not less than-

- (i) 20 mm apart in the case of graduations of a length value of 100 mm; or
- (ii) 3 mm apart in the case of graduations of a length value of 25 mm; or by counters.

(2) A fabric-measuring instrument shall be tested-

- (a) by passing the standard or the fabric normally measured by that instrument through the instrument at right angles to the axis of the measuring rollers;
- (b) and if it is necessary to remove the standard or fabric during the test, this shall only be done when an integral number of metres of the standard or fabric has passed through the instrument and the standard or fabric shall be re-inserted at the zero or initial graduation of the standard or fabric;
- (c) and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward; and
- (d) to ensure that-
 - (i) the instrument, if fitted with two charts, shows the same indication of length on both charts;
 - (ii) any totalizing meter functions properly and correctly;
 - (iii) the parts work freely throughout the range of the instrument; and
 - (iv) there is no back-lash in the mechanism.

(3) The limit of error allowed on a fabric measuring instrument is, for each metre or portion thereof indicated, 2 mm in deficiency and 4 mm in excess.

(4) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the instrument.

(5) A seal of assize shall be affixed where necessary to prevent access to the working parts or adjusting device without the seal being broken.

34. Liquid measuring devices

(1) In a liquid-measuring device-

- (a) adequate provision to prevent the formation of air-locks shall be made;
- (b) there shall be no leakage; and
- (c) any valve shall work freely.

(2) A liquid-measuring device shall be tested-

- (a) after the device, and any delivery hose or measure used in the test has been flushed; and
- (b) in the case of each separate measuring chamber-
 - (i) by passing the liquid from the chamber into a standard measure, or, where this is not practicable, into the barrel, bottle, drum or other container and then into a standard measure; or
 - (ii) where it is not practicable to test the liquid with a standard measure, by ascertaining the net weight of the liquid delivered and converting such weight into volume, basing the computation on the specific gravity of the liquid.

(3) The limit of error allowed on a liquid measuring device is one-half per cent of the quantity purported to be delivered, in excess only:

Provided that the limit of error allowed on a 25 ml dispensing or measuring tap is 1 ml, in excess only.

(4) The stamp of assize shall be stamped-

- (a) upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the device; and
- (b) if the device is provided with a metal displacer or displacers to alter the capacity of a measuring chamber, upon such displacer or displacers.

(5) A seal of assize shall be affixed where necessary to prevent access to the working parts or adjusting device without the seal being broken.

35. Liquid fuel dispensers

(1) In this regulation-

"**price indicator**" means an indicator showing the value in money of the liquid fuel or oil

delivered;

"volume indicator" means an indicator showing the volume of liquid fuel or oil delivered.

(2) A liquid fuel dispenser shall-

- (a) be constructed to deliver liquid fuel or oil at one outlet only;
- (b) be provided with a clear and legible volume indicator;
- (c) not have a counting or totalizing device which may be confused with the volume indicator;
- (d) not leak at any point;
- (e) not, unless written permission from an assizer has been obtained, be fitted with a delivery hose exceeding five metres in length:

Provided that delivery hoses used in refuelling aircraft shall not be restricted as to their length; and when measuring the length of a delivery hose-

- (i) the length of the nozzle shall be included;
 - (ii) the length of any swing or radial arm shall be excluded;
 - (iii) which is retractable, the hose shall be measured from the point where it emerges from the housing and when fully extended;
- (f) if it is of a fixed type-
 - (i) be securely mounted on a solidly constructed, level base;
 - (ii) be so sited as to permit the purchaser to have a clear and unobstructed view of the volume indicator and any price indicator or measuring chamber provided; and
 - (iii) be so sited that the adjusting mechanism and the plug for the stamp of assize are readily accessible;
 - (g) if it is used to measure oil, have a delivery hose which is permanently filled to the nozzle; and
 - (h) if it is supplied with electricity, whether for illumination or power, be so wired that it is intrinsically safe and its joint box flameproof and the circuit shall comply with the Fourth Schedule to the Electricity (Supply) Regulations.

(3) A liquid fuel dispenser provided with a meter shall-

- (a) be incapable of operation until the volume indicator and any price indicator are reset to zero;
- (b) if it is used to measure liquid fuel and is provided with a sight glass, have a sight glass which clearly shows whether the delivery hose is completely filled before, during and after delivery and in close proximity thereto have conspicuously marked "THIS GLASS MUST BE FULL BEFORE AND AFTER DELIVERY";
- (c) not be fitted with a swing arm unless such arm-
 - (i) has a radius of swing not exceeding two metres and
 - (ii) is provided with a sight-glass of an approved pattern at the highest point of the swing arm or extension pipe immediately before the connection to the flexible hose;
- (d) be provided with an air separator or cut-off valve which ensures non-registration when the supply of liquid fuel or oil fails; and
- (e) be provided with a delivery hose which is permanently filled to the nozzle.

(4) A liquid fuel dispenser provided with one or more measuring chambers shall-

- (a) have any measuring chamber clearly visible and made of clear glass;
- (b) have the delivery hose so positioned as to allow complete discharge of the liquid measured from the delivery outlet of the pump;
- (c) if it has more than one measuring chamber, be provided with a valve to prevent the liquid from flowing from one chamber into another; and
- (d) have each measuring chamber denominated.

(5) In a liquid fuel dispenser provided with a price indicator, the indicator shall

incorporate a device which clearly indicates the price per litre and regulates the registration on such indicator.

(6) A liquid fuel dispenser shall be tested-

- (a) if it is provided with one or more measuring chambers, after passing at least five litres of liquid fuel through the delivery hose to prevent undue absorption during the test;
- (b) by passing the liquid into a standard measure in as many deliveries and of such quantities as the assizer considers necessary;
- (c) if it is provided with a meter, by a slow test which does not exceed a time limit of 30 seconds per 5 litres on any quantity delivered;
- (d) to ensure that-
 - (i) back-drainage does not exceed 25 ml per hour;
 - (ii) it is correct, whether the pump is operated rapidly or slowly;
 - (iii) the indications on the volume indicator are in agreement with those on the price indicator and with the price per litre indicated by the device referred to in subregulation (5), and a sufficient number of computations shall be checked to establish their accuracy;
 - (iv) if it is fitted with a nozzle control valve, no liquid fuel or oil is delivered when such valve is open and the pump is at rest;
 - (v) if it is fitted with two volume indicators, after delivery it shows the same indication of volume on both such indicators; and
 - (vi) if it is fitted with two price indicators, after a delivery it shows the same indication of value in money on both such indicators.

(7) The limit of error allowed-

- (a) in the case of a new or repaired pump shall be 0,5 per cent of the quantity purported to be delivered, in excess only:
Provided that in a liquid fuel dispenser used to measure lubricating oil, where a quantity of 500 ml or less is indicated the limit of error allowed is 2 per cent of the quantity purported to be delivered in excess only; and
- (b) in the case of a pump in actual trade use shall be 1 per cent of the quantity purported to be delivered, in excess only and 0,25 per cent of the quantity purported to be delivered, in deficiency only.

(8) The stamp of assize shall be stamped upon a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the pump.

(9) A seal of assize shall be affixed where necessary to prevent access to the working parts or adjusting device without the seal being broken.

36. Automatic measuring instruments

(1) An automatic measuring instrument shall be-

- (a) certified by the Minister in terms of section 13 of the Act;
- (b) securely fixed in the position in which it will operate;
- (c) tested *in situ* with the liquid it is intended to measure;
- (d) fitted with seals to protect all adjusting devices or have all such devices operable only with a special detachable key;
- (e) marked with clear marks of identification on all parts that require to be dismantled for any purpose whatsoever, such marks to give a clear indication of the mating parts which are to be matched on re-assembly;
- (f) tested at various heads and rates of delivery where these are not uniform;
- (g) tested by taking, subject to regulation 11(2), not less than 20 samples either at random or in sequence, such test to be repeated as many times as the assizer considers necessary; and in testing "totalizing" machines, 30 loads shall be passed over the machine, 10 of which shall be minimum loads, 10 maximum loads and 10 of the mean between the minimum and maximum loads; and

- (h) marked with the stamp of assize upon a lead on a conspicuous part of the instrument on the main body of the machine.
- (2) The limit of error allowed on an automatic measuring instrument shall be-
- (a) the maximum error in excess of the amount purported to be delivered into the container-one per cent;
- (b) the maximum error in deficiency of the amount purported to be delivered into the container-0,5 per cent;
- (c) such that the average error of a sample of 20 or more deliveries does not exceed 0,5 per cent in excess only.

FIRST SCHEDULE
TABLES SHOWING LIMITS OF ERROR AND SENSITIVENESS
(regulation 12)

TABLE I
BEAM SCALES-CLASS 1

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>
10 g	1 mg
20 g	2 mg
50 g	3 mg
100 g	4 mg
200 g	5 mg
500 g	6 mg
1 kg	12 mg
2 kg	25 mg
5 kg	50 mg
10 kg	70 mg
20 kg	100 mg

Application of the sensitivity allowance to a beam scale in equilibrium shall cause a change of rest point of not less than five divisions of the scale.

TABLE II
BEAM SCALES-CLASS 2

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>
50 g	15 mg
200 g	25 mg
500 g	30 mg
1 kg	60 mg
2 kg	120 mg
5 kg	250 mg
10 kg	500 mg
20 kg	500 mg
50 kg	1 g

Application of the sensitivity allowance of Class 2 beam scale in equilibrium shall cause a change of rest point of not less than five divisions of the scale.

TABLE III
BEAM SCALES-CLASS 3

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>
500 g	200 mg
1 kg	300 mg
2 kg	400 mg
5 kg	600 mg
10 kg	800 mg

20 kg	1000 mg
50 kg	1500 mg

Above 50 kg capacity add to the above 400 mg for each 20 kg of additional capacity.
Application of the sensitivity allowance to a Class 3 beam scale shall cause a change of rest point of not less than 10 mm shown by the end of the indicator.

**TABLE IV
COUNTER MACHINES**

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>
1 kg	2 g
2 kg	4 g
5 kg	5 g
7 kg	5 g
10 kg	10 g
15 kg	10 g
20 kg	15 g
50 kg	20 g

Application of the sensitivity allowance to a counter scale shall show a change of position of the scales of not less than 10 mm or the full fall or travel specified in regulation 19(4).

**TABLE V
CRANE MACHINES AND WEIGHBRIDGES**

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>
1000 kg	400 g
2000 kg	800 g
5000 kg	1500 g
10 000 kg	2 kg
20 000 kg	4 kg
50 000 kg	6 kg
100 000 kg	8 kg
200 000 kg	15 kg

The error and sensitivity allowance for lever type crane machines are double the amounts shown above

**TABLE VI
DEADWEIGHT MACHINES**

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
50 kg	20 g	50 g
100 kg	40 g	100 g
200 kg	80 g	200 g
500 kg	120 g	300 g

Dead weight scales include single level coal scales and scales formerly known as "bob up" scale. Recovery is the weight required to bring the beam back, from its position of maximum displacement, to the horizontal.

**TABLE VII
PLATFORM MACHINES, STEELYARDS AND WALL BEAMS**

<i>Capacity of Instrument</i>	<i>Error and sensitiveness allowed</i>
50 kg	20 g
100 kg	40 g
200 kg	50 g
500 kg	100 g

1000 kg	200 g
2000 kg	400 g
5000 kg	800 g

Steelyards commonly used as butchers' steelyards are allowed double the amount shown above.

**TABLE VIII
WEIGHTS**

(i) for coarse weighing

<i>Denomination of Weight</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess only</i>	
<i>iron</i>	<i>other</i>	
20 kg	3 g	2 g
10 kg	2 g	1500 mg
5 kg	1 g	800 mg
2 kg	600 mg	400 mg
1 kg	400 mg	200 mg
500 g	200 mg	100 mg
200 g	100 mg	50 mg
100 g	40 mg	20 mg
50 g		20 mg
20 g		10 mg
	<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>	
10 g		10 mg
5 g		10 mg
2 g		5 mg
1 g		2 mg
500 mg		2 mg
200 mg		2 mg
100 mg		2 mg
50 mg		2 mg
20 mg		1 mg
10 mg		0,5 mg
5 mg		0,2 mg
2 mg		0,2 mg
1 mg		0,1 mg

(ii) for fine weighing (pharmaceutical dispensing, chemicals, precious metals and comparable goods)

<i>Denomination of Weight</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess only</i>
20 kg	500 mg
10 kg	250 mg
5 kg	125 mg
2 kg	50 mg
1 kg	20 mg
500 g	10 mg
200 g	10 mg
100 g	5 mg
50 g	2 mg
20 g	1 mg
	<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>
10 g	0,5 mg
5 g	0,5 mg
2 g	0,5 mg

1 g	0,5 mg
500 mg	0,5 mg
200 mg	0,5 mg
100 mg	0,5 mg
50 mg	0,2 mg
20 mg	0,2 mg
10 mg	0,2 mg
5 mg	0,2 mg
2 mg	0,2 mg
1 mg	0,1 mg

**TABLE IX
METRIC CARAT WEIGHTS**

<i>Denomination of Weight</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess only</i>	
500 CM	(100 g)	10 mg
200 CM		5 mg
100 CM		2 mg
		<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>
50 CM	(10 g)	2 mg
20 CM		1 mg
10 CM		1 mg
5 CM	(1 g)	1 mg
2 CM		1 mg
1 CM		1 mg
0,5 CM	(0,1 g)	0,5 mg
0,2 CM		0,5 mg
0,1 CM		0,2 mg
0,05 CM		0,1 mg
0,02 CM		0,05 mg
0,01 CM		0,03 mg
0,005 CM		0,03 mg

**TABLE X
MEASURES OF LENGTH**

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Allowances</i>			
	<i>End Measures</i>		<i>Line Measures</i>	
	<i>Long or in Excess</i>	<i>Short or in Deficiency</i>	<i>Long or in Excess</i>	<i>Short or in Deficiency</i>
100 m	-	-	20 mm	20 mm
50 mm	-	-	15 mm	15 mm
30 mm	-	-	10 mm	10 mm
20 m	-	-	7,5 mm	7,5 mm
10 m	-	-	5,0 mm	5,0 mm
5 m	-	-	2,5 mm	2,5 mm
3 m	3 mm	1,5 mm	1,5 mm	1,5 mm
2 m	2 mm	1,0 mm	1,0 mm	1,0 mm
1 m	1 mm	0,5 mm	0,5 mm	0,5 mm
500 mm	0,8 mm	0,4 mm	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
300 mm	0,6 mm	0,3 mm	0,3 mm	0,15 mm
100 mm	0,5 mm	0,25 mm	0,2 mm	0,1 mm
10 mm	0,2 mm	0,1 mm	0,1 mm	0,05 mm

The above errors are to apply to metal measures.
Other measures to have double the above allowances.

**TABLE XI
MEASURES OF CAPACITY**

<i>Capacity of Measure or Value of Graduation</i>	<i>Allowances in Excess only</i>	
	<i>Conical Metal</i>	<i>Other</i>
100 litres and over	0,1 per cent	0,2 per cent
50 litres	65,0 ml	125,0 ml
20 litres	50,0 ml	100,0 ml
10 litres	40,0 ml	75,0 ml
5 litres	25,0 ml	50,0 ml
2 litres	12,5 ml	25,0 ml
1 litre	7,5 ml	15,0 ml
500 ml	5,0 ml	10,0 ml
200 ml	2,5 ml	5,0 ml
100 ml	1,5 ml	3,0 ml
50 ml	1,25 ml	2,5 ml
25 ml	1,65 ml	1,25 ml
20 ml	0,5 ml	1,0 ml
10 ml	0,25 ml	0,5 ml

**TABLE XII
GRADUATED GLASS MEASURES FOR DRUGGISTS**

<i>Approximate Internal Diameter of Measure at the Graduation Tested</i>	<i>Allowances in Excess or Deficiency</i>	
	<i>Cylindrical and Conical</i>	<i>Flasks and Burettes</i>
	<i>ml</i>	<i>ml</i>
100 mm	1,00	0,500
90 mm	1,00	0,500
80 mm	0,80	0,400
70 mm	0,80	0,400
60 mm	0,60	0,300
50 mm	0,60	0,300
40 mm	0,40	0,200
30 mm	0,30	0,150
20 mm	0,15	0,075
10 mm	0,05	0,025

**SECOND SCHEDULE
ABBREVIATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS
(regulation 7(5))**

<i>Denomination</i>		<i>Abbreviation</i>
	WEIGHTS	
Kilogram		kg
Gram		g
Decigram		dg
Centigram		cg
Milligram		mg
Metric Carat		CM
	MEASURES	
Litre		l
Decilitre		dl
Centilitre		cl
Millilitre		ml

Metre	m
Decimetre	dm
Centimetre	cm
Millimetre	mm
Cubic Centimetre	cc
Cubic Metre	m ³

THIRD SCHEDULE
DENOMINATIONS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WHICH ARE ASSIZABLE
(regulations 27, 28(6), 29(9), 30(6))

PART I
WEIGHTS

1.	20 kilograms	5 grams
	10 kilograms	2 grams
	5 kilograms	1 gram
	2 kilograms	0,5 grams
	1 kilogram	0,2 grams
	500 grams	0,1 grams
	200 grams	0,05 grams
	100 grams	0,02 grams
	50 grams	0,01 grams
	20 grams	0,005 grams
	10 grams	0,002 grams
		0,001 (1 mg)
2.	500 metric carats	0,5 metric carats
	200 metric carats	0,25 metric carats
	100 metric carats	0,2 metric carats
	50 metric carats	0,1 metric carats
	20 metric carats	0,05 metric carats
	10 metric carats	0,02 metric carats
	5 metric carats	0,01 metric carats
	2 metric carats	0,05 metric carats
	1 metric carat	-

PART II
MEASURES

1. <i>Graduated Glass Measures</i>	
2 litres	25 millilitres
1 litre	20 millilitres
500 millilitres	10 millilitres
250 millilitres	5 millilitres
200 millilitres	2 millilitres
100 millilitres	1 millilitre
50 millilitres	
2. <i>Liquid Measures of Capacity other than graduated glass measures</i>	
20 litres	100 millilitres
10 litres	50 millilitres
	35 millilitres
	25 millilitres
5 litres	20 millilitres
2 litres	10 millilitres
1 litre	5 millilitres
0,75 litre or 750 ml	
0,5 litre or 500 ml	2 millilitres
0,2 litre or 200 ml	1 millilitre

3. *Measures of Cubic Capacity or Volume*

- 1 cubic metre or multiples of 1 cubic metre
- 500 cubic decimetres or multiples of
- 200 cubic decimetres or multiples of
- 100 cubic decimetres or multiples of
- 50 cubic decimetres or multiples of
- 20 cubic decimetres or multiples of
- 10 cubic decimetres or multiples of

4. *Measures of Area*

- 1 square metre or multiples of 1 square metre
- 1 square decimetre or multiples of 1 square decimetre
- 1 square centimetre or multiples of 1 square centimetre

5. *Measures of Length*

- 1 metre and an integral number of metres not exceeding 100 metres
- 1 decimetre and an integral number of decimetres not exceeding one metre
- 1 centimetre and an integral number of centimetres not exceeding one metre
- 1 millimetre and an integral number of millimetres not exceeding one metre

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (STANDARDS) REGULATIONS

(section 30)

(1st December, 1973)

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Government, local and working standards
3. Limit of error allowed in secondary standards
4. Adjustment of working standards
5. Limit of error on iron weight
6. Location of standards

First Schedule - Limits of Error on Secondary Standard Weights

Second Schedule - Limits of Error on Secondary Standard Measures of Capacity

Third Schedule - Limits of Error on Secondary Standard Measures of Length

S.I. 20, 1972,
S.I. 48, 2007.

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Standards) Regulations.

2. Government, local and working standards

(1) A national standard shall be authenticated by a certificate issued by a metrology institute recognised by the Bureau, the Standards, Weights and Measures Division, Department of Trade and Industry of the United Kingdom or the Weights and Measures Division of the Republic of South Africa, which-

- (a) describes and identifies the standard;
- (b) states the actual error found on verification; and
- (c) specifies any special conditions applying during the verification.

(2) A secondary standard shall be authenticated by a certificate issued by the Managing Director which-

- (a) describes and identifies the standard; and
- (b) states the actual error found on calibration.

(3) A working standard shall be verified in comparison with a secondary standard at intervals of not more than six months and shall be authenticated by a certificate issued by an assizer which-

- (a) describes and identifies the standard; and
- (b) states the actual error found on verification.

3. Limit of error allowed in secondary standards

In secondary standards, the limit of error allowed-

- (a) on a weight of a denomination specified in the first column of Parts I and II of the First Schedule, is that specified opposite thereto in the second column of Parts I and II respectively of the First Schedule;
- (b) on a measure of a capacity specified in the first column of the Second Schedule, is that specified opposite thereto in the second column of the Second Schedule; and
- (c) on a measure of length of a denomination specified in the first column of the Third Schedule, is that specified opposite thereto in the second column of the Third Schedule.

4. Adjustment of working standards

A working standard shall, when verified, be adjusted to agree with the secondary standard with which it is compared.

5. Limit of error on iron weight

The limit of error allowed on an iron weight of a denomination of 1 kg or over used for the testing of weighing instruments shall be 100 mg per kilogram in excess only: Provided that the error on a 500 kg roller weight shall be 100 g.

6. Location of standards

The national and secondary standards shall be kept at the Bureau.

**FIRST SCHEDULE
LIMITS OF ERROR ON SECONDARY STANDARD WEIGHTS**

(reg 3(a))

PART I

Weights (other than Metric Carat Weights)

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>
20 kg	150 mg
10 kg	100 mg
5 kg	50 mg
2 kg	30 mg
1 kg	20 mg
500 g	10 mg
100 g	4 mg
50 g	3 mg
20 g	2 mg
10 g;	1 mg
1 g;	1 mg
	5 g or 2 g
	500 mg, 200 mg,
	100 mg or 50 mg
20 mg	0,4 mg
10 mg	0,2 mg
5 mg;	0,1 mg
	2 mg or 1 mg
	0,04 mg

PART II

Metric Carat Weights

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>
500 metric carats or 200 metric carats	1 mg
100 metric carats or 50 metric carats	0,4 mg
20 metric carats, 10 metric carats,	

5 metric carats, 2 metric carats or 1 metric carat	0,2 mg
0,5 metric carats, 0,25 metric carats, 0,2 metric carats	0,1 mg
0,1 metric carat or less	0,04 mg

SECOND SCHEDULE
LIMITS OF ERROR ON SECONDARY STANDARD MEASURES OF CAPACITY
(reg 3(b))

<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>
20 litres	10 ml
10 litres	5 ml
5 litres	2,5 ml
2 litres	1,25 ml
1 litre	0,5 ml
500 millilitres	0,4 ml
200 millilitres	0,3 ml
100 millilitres	0,2 ml
50 millilitres	0,15 ml
20 millilitres	0,10 ml
10 millilitres	0,08 ml
5 millilitres	0,06 ml
2 millilitres or 1 millilitre	0,04 ml

THIRD SCHEDULE
LIMITS OF ERROR ON SECONDARY STANDARD MEASURES OF LENGTH
(reg 3(c))

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Error allowed in excess or deficiency</i>
50 metres	5,0 mm
30 metres	4,0 mm
20 metres or 10 metres	2,5 mm
3 metres or 2 metres	0,5 mm
1 metre	0,25 mm
1 decimetre	0,10 mm
1 centimetre	0,05 mm

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (SALE OF ARTICLES) REGULATIONS
(section 30)

(10th August, 2007)

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Copyright Government of Botswana

REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Application
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4. Exemption from section 20 (1) of the Act
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6. Marking of wrappers or containers
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13. Milk and cream
14. Spirituous liquor and beer
15. Thread

Schedules

S.I. 38, 1973,
S.I. 54, 1978,
S.I. 49, 2007.

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Sale of Articles) Regulations.

2. Application

These Regulations shall apply only to sales in circumstances in respect of which a licence issued under any other written law, or a hawker's, street trader's or vendor's licence issued under any local authority bye-laws is required, and shall not apply to the sales of-

- (a) a free quantity of the same type of product provided the following conditions are fulfilled-
 - (i) the quantity excluding the free quantity, and the total quantity contained in the package shall be declared on the package,
 - (ii) the quantities declared in sub paragraph (i) shall be in the same measuring unit, multiples or sub multiples thereof,
 - (iii) the total quantity contained in the package as declared in subparagraph (i) shall conform to applicable requirements for accuracy of measurement, and
 - (iv) where specific quantities are prescribed for a product in the Fifth Schedule, the quantity excluding the free quantity shall be the prescribed quantity;
- (b) the following solid or liquid goods prepackaged in quantities less than those specified-
 - (i) general merchandise not otherwise specified 10g or ml,
 - (ii) medicines and drugs 5g or ml,
 - (iii) cosmetics and toiletries 5g or ml,
 - (iv) seeds except tobacco seeds when sold by mass 20g,
 - (v) tobacco seed 5g,
 - (vi) ice cream and similar frozen goods 200ml,
 - (vii) sugar or chocolate confectionery when sold by mass 50g, and
 - (viii) potable spirits including liqueurs, cream liqueurs and spirit cocktail 5ml;
- (c) a transparent package, being a combined package, containing items of goods of the same kind and of the same quantity:

- Provided that-
- (i) the number of such items in such combined package does not exceed 12 and all the items are clearly visible, and
 - (ii) where items should bear a quantity statement, such statement is marked in accordance with the relevant requirements of these Regulations and is clearly visible on at least one such unit;
- (d) a transparent package, being a combined package, containing items of goods of different kinds or different quantities, or both:
- Provided that-
- (i) the number of such items in such combined package does not exceed 12 and all items are clearly visible, and
 - (ii) where such items should bear quantity statement, such statement is marked in accordance with the relevant requirements of these Regulations and is clearly visible on each such item;
- (e) eggs in the shell when packaged in a quantity not exceeding 12;
- (f) sugar or chocolate confectionery, being Easter eggs, figurines or novelty shapes, if the number of such items in a package is clearly visible and does not exceed 12 units;
- (g) flour confectionery and yeast raised goods not exceeding 200g per item, other than biscuits and bread, including sausage rolls and pies when cooked or made up for sale in the retail trade in a transparent package through which all items are clearly visible and which contains not more than 12 units;
- (h) bread of mass not exceeding 350g and loaves not exceeding 350g, including when sliced and wrapped, or when having requirements specified in the Fifth Schedule;
- (i) cheese when kept or displayed in the retail to be portioned out and weighed at the time of sale:
- Provided that prepackaged cheese for wholesale delivery in packages intended to be packaged in the retail shall comply with the requirements for non-consumer packages;
- (j) milk or cream sold by the producer to a factory, dairy, or cream or milk depot;
- (k) split or log firewood, when sold other than by mass in bags or bundles;
- (l) coal, anthracite, coke or charcoal when sold in bags or like containers holding 40kg, 50kg, 70kg or 90 kg in the case of coal or anthracite, and 20kg, 40kg or 50kg in the case of coke or charcoal;
- (m) coal or anthracite when sold in the retail trade in open tins of a nominal volume of 20L or 25L filled to the brim;
- (n) coal, anthracite, coke or charcoal delivered to an end-user in quantities of 10 or more bags holding quantities other than the respective masses prescribed in paragraph (l) or (m):
- Provided that such goods are accompanied on delivery by a delivery note in which the total number of bags and the net mass of the total consignment are clearly indicated;
- (o) bolts, nuts, nails, screws and tacks, when sold other than by mass and packaged in a transparent package through which all items are clearly visible and which contains not more than 12 items;
- (p) any goods not mentioned in this regulation, that are permitted to be sold by number, and that are packaged in packaging through which all items are clearly visible and containing not more than 12 items;
- (q) fresh fruit and vegetables when packaged in packaging through which all items are clearly visible and containing not more than 12 items, or when exempted in terms of the Fifth Schedule or other national requirements;
- (r) fresh vegetables when sold in bunches;

- (s) containers used for keeping goods in bulk for sale therefrom by retail;
- (t) a quantity of potable spirituous liquor, liqueur or wine when served from a bulk container for consumption on the premises:
 - Provided that-
 - (i) when served from a bulk container, spirituous liquor excluding liqueurs, cream liqueurs and spirit cocktails, shall be measured using a verified instrument at the time of sale, and
 - (ii) beer, alcoholic fruit beers or ales and spirit coolers, if not measured by a verified instrument shall be served in a container filled to a datum line and marked with the quantity represented by such datum line;
- (u) any quantity of milk or other liquid other than intoxicating liquor when served as a refreshment and when made up on retail catering premises where it is consumed or from where it is served;
- (v) a quantity of foodstuff prepared as a meal or part of a meal ready for human consumption without further cooking, heating or other preparation when made or served from a catering premises:
 - Provided that a quantity of raw meat, when sold at a catering premises for cooking by the purchaser, shall be marked with the net mass if not weighed at the time of sale;
- (w) meat (including poultry) and fish products;
- (x) a prepackaged bulk quantity of a processed or manufactured meat product when kept or displayed in the retail to be portioned out and weighed at the time of sale;
- (y) dressed or undressed carcasses (not prepackaged) of beef, calf, lamb, sheep, goat, pork or venison intended to be weighed at the time of sale, except where kept or exposed for sale with a price marked or displayed thereon;
- (z) packages of meat or fish when prepared for delivery or when being delivered to a purchaser:
 - Provided that the net mass of each separate kind or cut contained in a package shall be shown separately on the delivery note accompanying such meat or fish when being delivered, except that only the total net mass of the whole package of meat or fish need be shown on the delivery note in cases where the purchaser was present during measuring of the mass of the separate kinds or cuts of meat or fish;
- (aa) whole units of salami and similar items known in the trade as continental products which are subject to ageing and loss of moisture, and single pieces of dried meat and dried sausage of random size and mass intended to be measured at the time of sale, except where kept or exposed for sale with a price marked or displayed thereon;
- (bb) dressed poultry (not prepackaged) kept or displayed in the retail to be weighed at the time of sale, except where kept or exposed for sale with a price marked;
- (cc) freshly caught fish sold to purchasers other than fish factories;
- (dd) single pieces of dried meat (biltong) or dried sausages of a mass not exceeding 50g when loose or individually wrapped and sold per piece:
 - Provided that bulk quantities of meat products, for wholesale delivery, which could be classified under any of the categories mentioned in this paragraph shall comply with requirements for non-consumer packages;
- (ee) laundry soap in bars or tablets when removed from its original packaging by a retail dealer:
 - Provided that individual bars or tablets met the requirements for accuracy of quantity when originally packaged; and
- (ff) ornamental candles in the form of figurines or with fancy or novelty shapes which are packaged in packaging through which all items are clearly visible and containing not more than 12 items:
 - Provided that coloured candles that are not in the form of figurines or with fancy

novelty shapes, shall not be regarded as ornamental candles.

3. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"agricultural produce" means-

- (a) beans, dhal, gram, lentils, or peas when not in a green state;
- (b) barley, buckwheat, maize but not including green maize on the cob, millet, munga, oats, rupoko, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat or any other cereal;
- (c) bean meal, bran, crushed maize, flour, hominy chop, maize cones, maize grits, maize meal, maize offals, maize seconds, mealie rice, munga meal, pollard, rupolo meal, rye meal, samp, sorghum meal or any other meal or milled product of grain;
- (d) chaff, fodder, forage, lucerne or teff grass;
- (e) castor seed, groundnuts, linseed, seed cotton, sesame, sunflower seed or sunhemp seed;
- (f) potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava and onions; and
- (g) any other produce which the Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare to be agricultural produce for the purposes of these Regulations;

"beer" means the alcoholic liquid obtained by the fermentation of a mash of malt, with or without cereals, flavoured with hops and includes ale, stout and any other liquor made or sold as or under the name of beer, ale or stout if it contains more than two per cent by volume of alcohol, but does not include traditional beer as defined in the Liquor Act unless sold in prepacked form;

"bread" means any baked wheaten or rye product which is sold as or under the name of bread;

"chocolate slab" means a single unit of chocolate confectionery which has been cast in a mould, whether or not a cream filling or other ingredient forms part of the unit, but does not include an Easter egg, figurine or novelty shape;

"coke" includes any solid fuel derived from coal or of which coal or coke is a constituent;

"dried fruit" includes all kinds of dates, candied peel, glacé and crystallised fruits and the following dried tree and vine fruits: apples, apricots, currants, dried fruit salad (mixed dried fruits), figs, mebos, minced dried fruit, muscatels, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, raisins and sultanas;

"fertilizer" means any substance which is intended or offered for improving or maintaining the growth of plants or the productivity of the soil but does not include-

- (a) farmyard, stable or kraal manure;
- (b) compost;
- (c) wood ash;
- (d) gypsum; and
- (e) town refuse or night soil;

"goods in prepacked form" means any article or commodity made up or packaged in any manner as a single unit or as a single quantity prior to the time of sale in that prepacked form whether such unit or quantity is wholly or partly enclosed or is inside or on, attached to or wound round, any type of confining medium;

"meat" means the carcass, part of a carcass or offal of any animal or poultry being a carcass, part of a carcass or offal suitable for human consumption and whether fresh, frozen, chilled, pickled, cured, salted, dried, minced, cooked or manufactured into brawn, polony or sausages;

"milk" means cow's milk, whether pasteurised, separated, skimmed or subjected to any other process, but does not include dried, evaporated or condensed milk;

"spirituous liquor" means brandy, cane spirit, gin, rum, vodka or whisky;

"thread" means single, multiple or cabled yarn of any fibre, natural or synthetic, other than wool, which is suitable for sewing, embroidery, crocheting or similar purposes;

"wool" means yarns-

- (a) of natural wool or synthetic fibres; or
- (b) of mixtures containing natural wool and additionally or alternatively, synthetic fibres, packed and intended for hand knitting.

4. Exemption from section 20 (1) of the Act

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), section 20 (1) of the Act shall not apply to sweets and chocolates.

(2) When sweets or chocolates are sold by weight, the weight of only the immediate wrapping, if any, of each individual sweet or chocolate shall be included in the weight of the sweet or chocolates so sold.

5. Exemption from section 21 (1) of the Act

Section 21(1) of the Act shall not apply to-

- (a) commodities listed in the Fourth Schedule hereto, provided they conform to the standard weight prescribed; and
- (b) single wrapped loaves of bread.

6. Marking of wrappers or containers

(1) For the purposes of sections 19 and 21 of the Act, the wrapper or container of an article shall be marked with a statement of the weight or measure, as the case may be, of the article in a manner complying with this regulation.

(2) The marking of the net weight or the measure of the article shall be clearly and legibly stamped, printed or written-

- (a) in a prominent position and so placed, whether upon an inner or outer wrapper or container or upon both, that it can easily be read without detaching or unwrapping any of the wrapper or container;
- (b) in the case of prepackaged products bearing a net quantity indication in units of mass, volume or volume in cubic measure, in letters and numerals used in the net quantity indication which letters and numerals shall have a minimum height as prescribed in Table 1 of the First Schedule:

Provided that where the net content appears on a stick-on label printed by a measuring instrument approved for use in trade, the height of the indication shall be not less than 2mm irrespective of the quantity of the contents, and if the label also bears a price description, such description shall not exceed twice the height of the quantity indication;

- (c) in the case of prepackaged products bearing a net quantity indication in units other than those in paragraph (b), in letters and numerals the minimum height of which shall be based on the longest dimension of the prepackage, either diameter, height, length or width, in accordance with Table 2 as set out in the First Schedule:

Provided that where the net content appears on a stick-on label printed by a measuring instrument approved for use in trade, the height of the indication shall be not less than 2mm irrespective of the size of the package, and, if the label also bears a price description, such description shall not exceed the height of the net quantity indication; or

- (d) in terms of one of the units of the metric system as specified in the Second Schedule.

(3) Subject to regulation 5, the marking of the net weight or the measure on the wrapper or container of an article sold by weight or measure shall be without any qualification.

(4) The denomination of weight or measure shall be stated in full, or in respect of a denomination specified in the first column of the Third Schedule hereto, in full or in an abbreviated form or symbol specified opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation, the wrapper or container of an article shall be deemed to be marked with a statement of weight or measure if the statement is marked on a

label-

- (a) securely attached to the wrapper or container; or
- (b) inserted within the wrapper or container or, where more than one wrapper or container is used, within the outer wrapper or container, in such manner that it cannot be removed without first breaking open the wrapper or container.

7. Standard weight per bag and per packet

(1) The standard weight for a bag of any article specified in the second column of Part I of the Fourth Schedule shall be-

- (a) where the article is packed in a bag not less than 1055mm in length and 590mm in width and not more than 1080mm in length and 662,5mm in width, the net weight specified opposite thereto in the third column of that Part; or
- (b) where the article is packed in a bag (commonly known as an imperial bag) more than 1080mm in length or 662,5mm in width, the net weight specified opposite thereto in the fourth column of that Part.

(2) The standard weight for a packet of any article specified in the first column of Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule hereto shall be the net weight specified opposite thereto in the second column of the said part.

8. Pre-packed articles

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), no person shall sell any prepacked article specified in column 2 of the Fifth Schedule hereto otherwise than in a quantity specified opposite thereto in column 3 of the said Schedule.

(2) Subject to subregulation (1), the quantity of the product in column 2 of the Fifth Schedule hereto shall be expressed as prescribed in column 3 of the said Schedule and, when packaged in consumer packages, they shall be packaged in the quantities prescribed in column 4.

(3) If no quantity is prescribed in column 4 of the Fifth Schedule, a product may be packaged in any quantity.

(4) Any product that is required to bear a quantity statement but is not mentioned in the Fifth Schedule shall bear a quantity statement expressed by number or in the measuring unit most suitable to inform a purchaser of its value or fitness for purpose.

(5) Products which are not prepackaged and which are measured at the time of sale shall be sold in the manner prescribed in column 3 of the Fifth Schedule.

(6) Subregulation (1) shall not apply to any prepacked article other than wool-

- (a) the weight of which does not exceed 50g or the measurement of which does not exceed 100ml; or
- (b) which is packed in a tube, if the wrapper or container of the article is marked in accordance with regulation 6 with the net weight or measure of the article.

9. Sale by quantity

No person shall sell the following articles otherwise than by quantities expressed in, and prescribed in accordance with, the Second Schedule-

- (a) agricultural products;
- (b) cement;
- (c) cheese;
- (d) chocolate slabs or loose chocolates packed in a container;
- (e) coal or coke;
- (f) fertilizer, other than fertilizer sold in liquid form;
- (g) lime;
- (h) soap in the form of a cake, tablet or bar; and
- (i) meat, other than brains, head or feet.

10. Meat

(1) The invoice or delivery note required in terms of section 20 (2) of the Act shall, in

respect of the sale of any meat sold by weight, specify-

- (a) the name and address of the seller;
- (b) the name and address of the purchaser;
- (c) the weight and designation of each cut of meat delivered; and
- (d) the price per kilogram of, and the total price charged for, each cut of meat delivered.

(2) In the case of the retail sale of prepacked meat, the wrapper or container shall be clearly marked showing the weight, designation and price of each cut of meat.

11. Bread

(1) No person shall sell bread otherwise than-

- (a) by weight; and
- (b) in quantities of 400g or an integral multiple of 100g above 400g.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply to bread which does not exceed 350g in weight.

12. Firewood

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), no person shall sell firewood otherwise than-

- (a) by weight; or
- (b) in quantities of one cubic metre or an integral multiple of one cubic metre.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply-

- (a) to firewood sold in quantities of less than 100kg;
- (b) to indigenous unsplit brushwood obtained from the natural forests of Botswana; and
- (c) to firewood when sold in bags or bundles.

13. Milk and cream

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), no person shall sell milk or cream-

- (a) otherwise than by a verified instrument and in any quantity less than 10ml, then 100ml, 125ml, 200ml, 350ml, 500ml, 750ml, 1 litre, 1.5 litres, 2 litres, and integral multiples of 1 litre above 2 litres; or
- (b) in a container having a capacity which exceeds the quantity of milk or cream sold in that container by more than five per cent of such quantity.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to-

- (a) flavoured milk drinks in sealed containers;
- (b) milk or cream sold to a creamery, dairy or factory for processing or manufacturing purposes;
- (c) tinned or bottled cream sold by weight;
- (d) milk sold for consumption at a school; or
- (e) tinned sterilized milk sold by weight.

(3) Subregulation (1) (b) shall not apply to milk in sealed polythene bags.

(4) Any can used for the delivery of milk or cream sold by weight to a creamery, dairy or factory for manufacturing purposes shall have its tare weight conspicuously stamped on the side or neck thereof.

(5) Where the quantity of milk in terms of measure of capacity sold to a creamery, dairy or factory is to be determined by weighing, the basis of computation shall not exceed 1080g per litre nor be less than 1070g per litre.

14. Spirituous liquor and beer

(1) For the purposes of this regulation, "sell from bulk" means to sell from a bottle, barrel or other container any quantity which is less than the original quantity contained in such bottle, barrel or other container.

(2) Subject to subregulation (4), no person shall sell from bulk for consumption on licensed premises any spirituous liquor otherwise than-

- (a) by a verified instrument; and
- (b) in any quantity up to and including 50ml, 200ml, 250ml, 300ml, 375ml, 500ml, 750ml, 1 litre then 150 litres and integral multiples of 1 litre above 150 litres.

(3) No person shall sell from bulk for consumption on licensed premises any beer

otherwise than-

- (a) by a verified instrument;
- (b) in quantities of 250ml, 500ml, 750ml and 1 litre; and
- (c) in a container filled to a datum line and marked with quantity represented by such datum line.

15. Thread

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), no person shall sell thread otherwise than by length or weight.

(2) No person shall sell thread which-

- (a) is suitable for sewing purposes; and
- (b) is not of linen, jute or ramie fibre, otherwise than by length:
Provided that, if such thread is sold to a manufacturer for manufacturing purposes, it shall be sold by length or weight.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(reg 6 (2) (b) and (c))

Table 1: Minimum height of numbers and letters

<i>Net contents (C)</i>	<i>Minimum height of numbers and letters in millimetres</i>
C £ 50 g or mL	2
50 g or mL < C £200 g or mL	3
200 g or mL < C £ 1 kg or L	4
1 kg or L < C	6

Table 2: Minimum height of numbers and letters

<i>Maximum package dimension (D) in millimetres</i>	<i>Minimum heights of numbers and letters in millimetres</i>
D £200	3
200 < D £	5
300	10
300 < D £	20
500	
500 £ D	

SECOND SCHEDULE

(reg 6 (2) (d))

Choice of units

<i>Type of measure</i>	<i>Net quantity of product (q)</i>	<i>Units</i>
Volume (liquids)	$q < 1000 \text{ mL}$ $1000 \text{ mL} \leq q < 100 \text{ L}$ $100 \text{ L} \leq q$	<i>mL (ml) or cL (cl)</i> <i>L (l)</i> <i>L (l) or hL (hl)</i>
Volume - cubic (solids)	$q \leq 1000 \text{ cm}^3 (1 \text{ dm}^3)$ $1 \text{ dm}^3 < q < 1000 \text{ dm}^3$ $1000 \text{ dm}^3 \leq q$	$\text{cm}^3, \text{mL (ml)}$ $\text{dm}^3, \text{L (l)}$ m^3
Mass	$q < 1 \text{ g}$ $1 \text{ g} \leq q < 1000 \text{ g (1kg)}$ $1 \text{ kg} \leq q < 1000 \text{ kg}$ $1000 \text{ kg} \leq q$	mg g kg kg or t
Length	$q < 1 \text{ mm}$ $1 \text{ mm} \leq q < 1000 \text{ mm}$ (100 cm) $100 \text{ cm} \leq q$	m or mm μm or cm m
Area	$q \leq 100 \text{ cm}^2 (1 \text{ dm}^2)$ $1 \text{ dm}^2 < q < 100 \text{ dm}^2 (1 \text{ m}^2)$ $1 \text{ m}^2 \leq q$	mm^2 or cm^2 dm^2 m^2

THIRD SCHEDULE

(reg 6 (4))

Table 1 - Units of measurement

1	2
<i>Unit</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
milligram	mg
gram	g
kilogram	kg
ton	t
hectolitre	hl or hL
litre	L or l
centilitre	cL or cl
millilitre	mL or ml
micrometre	μm
millimetre	mm
centimetre	cm
decimetre	dm
metre	m
square millimetre	mm^2
square centimetre	cm^2
square metre	m^2
cubic centimetre	cm^3
cubic decimetre	dm^3
cubic metre	m^3

Note 1 The alternative symbol for litre, L, was adopted by the General Conference of Weights and Measures (CGPM) in order to avoid the risk of confusion of the letter l with the number 1.

Note 2 The script letters l for litre and g for gram are acceptable within the SADC Region but these symbols may not be accepted in countries outside the region and packers are informed accordingly.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(reg 7 (1) and (2))

Part I: Standard weight per bag

	<i>Article</i>	<i>Net weight</i>	
1.	Baker's cone	60 kg	80 kg
2.	Barley	50 kg	65 kg
3.	Barley (crushed or ground)	50 kg	45 kg
4.	Barley hull-less (barley wheat)	70 kg	90 kg
5.	Bean meal	65 kg	80 kg
6.	Bran (coarse maize)	20 kg	35 kg
7.	Bran (fine maize)	45 kg	65 kg
8.	Bran (rye)	30 kg	45 kg
9.	Bran (wheaten, digestive)	25 kg	40 kg
10.	Buckwheat	45 kg	65 kg
11.	Coal	70 kg	90 kg
12.	Coke	30 kg	40 kg
13.	Dried pulses	70 kg	90 kg
14.	Gram	70 kg	90 kg
15.	Groundnut cake	45 kg	65 kg
16.	Groundnut meal	70 kg	90 kg
17.	Groundnuts (shelled)	70 kg	90 kg
18.	Hominy chop	45 kg	65 kg
19.	Maize	70 kg	90 kg
20.	Maize (crushed)	60 kg	80 kg
21.	Maize feed meal	60 kg	80 kg
22.	Maize flour	60 kg	80 kg
23.	Maize germ feed (germ meal)	45 kg	65 kg
24.	Maize meal	60 kg	80 kg
25.	Maize rice or maize grits	60 kg	80 kg
26.	Malt (sorghum)	60 kg	80 kg
27.	Millet	70 kg	90 kg
28.	Mixed poultry food	50 kg	70 kg
29.	Oats	50 kg	65 kg
30.	Oats (crushed or ground)	30 kg	45 kg
31.	Onions	40 kg	55 kg
32.	Potatoes	50 kg	65 kg

33.	Potatoes (sweet)	40 kg	55 kg
34.	Rice	50 kg	70kg
35.	Rye	70kg	90kg
36.	Rye meal or flour	65 kg	90 kg
37.	Samp	65 kg	90 kg
38.	Sorghum	70 kg	90 kg
39.	Sorghum meal	60 kg	80 kg
40.	Sunflower seed	40 kg	55 kg
41.	Sunhemp seed	70 kg	90 kg
42.	Wheat	70 kg	90kg
43.	Wheat (broken)	70kg	90 kg
44.	Wheaten feed bran	30kg	45kg
45.	Wheaten feed pollard	45kg	55kg
46.	Wheaten flour	65 kg	90 kg
47.	Wheaten meal	65 kg	90 kg

Part II: Standard weight per packet

<i>Article</i>	<i>Net weight</i>
Onions	12.5kg
Potatoes	15kg

FIFTH SCHEDULE

(reg 8 (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5))

Part I: Products with common requirements within the SADC region

<i>1 Item</i>	<i>2 Product</i>	<i>3 Quantity to be expressed by</i>	<i>4 Prescribed quantities</i>
1.	Adhesive and sealants: (a) Liquids, pastes or gels (b) Solids	Mass or volume Mass	- -
2.	Aerosol	Mass or volume	-

3.	Baby foods	Mass, when in the form of solids Volume, when in the form of pastes or semi solids	- -
4.	Biscuits	Mass: Provided that when packed in transparent packaging containing twelve or less biscuits and non consumer packages containing biscuits intended to be sold individually in the retail, the package may be marked with the quantity number	-
5.	Breakfast foods (excluding baby foods) manufactured from cereals including muesli	Mass	-
6.	Butter, margarine, emulsified or non animal and vegetable fats (low fat spreads), dripping, lard and animal or vegetable cooking fats	Mass	any quantity less than 10g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g, 150 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg and integral multiples of 0.5 kg above 1 kg
7.	Cakes and similar confectionery items excluding biscuits and bread	Mass or number	-
8.	Candles (a) All excluding candles mentioned in b)	Mass: Provided that the number in a pre-package is also marked and provided further when packages of candles are broken open in the retail, individual candles may be sold by number	-
	(b) Ornamental candles in the form of figurines or with fancy or novelty shapes	(See Annex D, Part 2, Clause 8) Mass or Number (See Annex D, Part 2, Clause 8)	-

9.	Cement	Mass	1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg and 50 kg
10.	<p>Cleaning Materials</p> <p>(a) Solids, powder, liquid or paste format being: washing powder (including soap flakes) laundry detergents, household cleaners including for dish-washing, fabric softner, industrial detergents, germicidal detergents, window cleaners, scouring powders, bleaches, hand cleaning pastes and disinfectants but excluding polishes, toilet soap and the items in (b) and (c) below</p> <p>(b) Household and laundry bars (soap and non-soapydetergents)</p>	<p>Mass, when in the form of solid and powders</p> <p>Volume, when in the form of liquids or pastes</p> <p>Number: Provided that a statement of net quantity by mass in the case of solids and powders, or by volume in the case of liquids and pastes, is also indicated on each unit or on an outer container which contains several such units, according to relevant requirements</p>	<p>any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 150 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 350 g, 400 g, 450g, 500 g, 750 g, 800 g, 1 kg, 1.25 kg, 1.5 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 3 kg, 3.5 kg, 4 kg, 4.5 kg, 5 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 5kg</p> <p>any quantity less than 10 mL, then in integral multiples of 5 mL from 10 mL up to and including 100 mL, 150 mL, 175 mL, 200 mL, 250 mL, 300 mL, 350 mL, 375 mL, 400 mL, 450 mL, 500 mL, 750 mL, 800 mL, 1L, 1.25 L, 1.5 L, 2 L, 2.5 L, 3 L, 3.5 L, 4 L, 4.5 L, 5 L, and integral multiples of 1L above 5L</p> <p>any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 50 g, then 75 g, 100 g, 125 g, 150 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 350 g, 375 g, 500 g, 1 kg, and integral multiples of 1 kg above 1 kg</p>

	(c) Specifically formulated discreet consumer units such as tablets or sachets being doses intended for single application only		-
11.	Coffee and chicory-beans or ground, pure, mixtures and instant	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then 75 g, 100 g, 125 g, 150 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 500 g, 750 g, 1 kg and integral multiples of 0.25 kg above 1 kg.
12.	Compost, potting soil and similar products for garden use excluding fertilizer	Mass or volume in cubic measures	-
13.	Condiment, seasoning, relish and flavouring liquids, sauces and pastes with or without solid components including mayonnaise, chutney, mustard and ketchup	Mass or volume	-
14.	Cosmetics and Toiletries (a) In the form of pastes, cremes and viscous or other liquids (b) In the form of solids or powders (c) Deodorant sticks	See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 2) Volume Mass Volume	- - -
15.	Cotton wool and pads used for surgical, medical, first aid and toilet purposes	Mass: Provided that when made up in regular shape for single application excluding cotton balls these may be sold by number. Articles such as pads used for facial, first aid or medical purposes shall also be marked with a supplementary indication of finished size	-

16.	Dried beans, dried peas, pea flour, lentils, pearl barley and similar pulses	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g, 200 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 4 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 10 kg
17.	Edible Oil	Volume	any quantity less than 10 mL, then in integral multiples of 5 mL from 10 mL up to and including 100 mL, then in integral multiples of 25 mL above 100 mL up to and including 1L and integral multiples of 250 mL above 1 L
18.	Eggs	Grade and number (See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 5)	-
20.	Honey, Jams, Syrups including Jellies (Jam type), grape syrup and treacle	Mass	-
21.	Ice Cream	Mass or Volume (See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 2)	-
22.	Knitting, Crocheting and similar yarns	Mass or length: Provided that the unstretched length is indicated in the case of quantity indication by length	-
23.	Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Mass, when packed in cylinders Volume or mass, when sold other than in portable cylinders	- -

24.	Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli and egg noodles	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g, 200 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg and integral multiples of 0.5 kg above 1 kg
25.	Meat including when processed or enhanced in any manner	Mass (See Annex D, Part 2, Clause 5)	-
26.	Milk (a) Fresh or sour milk including long life milk but excluding flavoured milk and cream (b) Powdered milk (c) Condensed milk	Volume: Provided that wholesale quantities may be sold by mass (See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 11 and Part 2, Clause 3). Mass Mass	any quantity less than 10 mL then 200 mL, 250 mL, 350 mL, 500 mL, 750 mL, 1 L, 1.5 L, 2 L and integral multiples of 1 L above 2 L any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100g, then 125 g, 150 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 500 g, 750 g, 900 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, and any quantity above 2 kg

27.	Paint (a) Liquid (b) Aerosol (c) Powder (d) Paste	Volume Mass or volume Mass Mass or volume	- - - -
28.	Peanut butter	Mass	-
29.	Polishes in paste, wax or liquid form	Mass or volume	any quantity less than 10 g or mL, then in integral multiples of 5 g or mL from 10 g or mL up to and including 100 g or mL, then in integral multiples of 25 g or mL above 100 g or mL up to and including 1 kg or L and integral multiples of 250 g or mL above 1 kg or L
30.	Polyolefin compounds in the form of coloured membrane for damp-proofing, water-proofing or agricultural use and similar polyolefin based products which have the appearance of such membranes excluding made up articles produced from such membrane	Length: Provided that the width, minimum thickness and net mass shall also be indicated, and provided further that no point on the surface of the membrane shall be thinner than the minimum thickness indicated	
31.	Poultry including when processed or enhanced in any manner	Mass: Provided that whole birds may be packed in mass bands and marked with the lowest mass of each band. Bands shall be as follows: - Below 1.1 kg in 50 g bands starting with either 100 g or 50 g for example birds marked 900 g shall weigh between 900 g and 949 g	

		- 1.1 kg and above 100 g bands starting from 1.1 kg for example birds marked 1.2 kg shall weigh between 1.2 kg and 1.299	-
32.	Rice	Mass	any quantities less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g, 200 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 4 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 10 kg
33.	Rope, Cordage and Twine	Mass or Length	-
34.	Salads	Mass: Provided that if sold as part of a meal in terms of Annex D, Part 2, Clause 4, salads may be sold per portion without reference to the mass	-
35.	Salt	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g, 200 g, 250 g, 500 g, 750, 1 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 1 kg
36.	Seeds including maize seeds	Mass or Number: Provided that packages of seed marked by mass may also be marked with a supplementary statement of the average or approximate number of seeds and packages of seed marked	

		by number may also be marked with a supplementary statement of the average or approximate mass of seeds, for information only, and provided further that such supplementary statements shall not be more prominent than the primary indication (See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 2)	
37.	Sewing Thread	Length: Provided that the unstretched length is indicated, and provided further that non consumer packages may be sold by mass	
38.	Spices and Herbs used for seasoning and flavouring of food, whether ground or whole including flavoured salt and mixtures of spices or herbs and salt but excluding such spices or herbs when packed for industrial use or when in a formula pack	Mass Volume, when in the form of ground spices and herbs only	any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 1 kg 100 mL and 200 mL, when packed in transparent self supporting containers of nominal volume 100mL and 200 mL, provided that containers are completely filled at the time of packing.
39.	Spreads being meat extracts vegetable extracts and fish paste	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g 250 g and 500 g

40.	Sugar	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g, then 125 g, 250 g, 500 g, 750 g, 1 kg and integral multiples of 0.5 kg above 1 kg
41.	Sugar or chocolate confectionery	Mass: Provided that non-consumer packages containing articles intended to be sold individually in the retail and confectionery of a novelty shape or in the form figurine such as Easter eggs may be sold by number (See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 6)	-
42.	Tea (a) All types including herbal and flavoured except when packed in the form of tea bags (b) All types when packed in the form of tea bags	Mass Number: Provided that the total mass of the tea bags, shall also be marked	any quantity less than 75 g, then 75 g, 100 g, 125 g, 150 g, 250 g, 300 g, 500 g, 750 g, 1 kg and integral multiples of 0.25 kg above 1 kg
43.	Toilet soap when in the form of bars, tablets or cakes	Mass	any quantity less than 10 g, then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to 100 g, then in the integral multiples of 25 g up to 1 kg and in integral multiples of 250 g above 1 kg
44.	Toothpaste	Mass or Volume	any quantity less than 10 g or mL, then in integral multiples of 25 g up to 1 kg and in integral multiples of 250 g above 1 kg

(2) Potable spirits including liqueurs, cream liqueurs and spirit cocktails	Volume	Any quantity up to and including 50 mL, 200 mL, 250 mL, 300 mL, 375 mL, 500 mL, 750 mL, 1 L then 150 L and integral multiples of 1 L above 150 L
(3) Beer including grain sorghum or a mixture of beer and lemonade or other mixer, containing more than 0.5% by volume of alcohol	Volume	-
(4) Other, including spirit coolers, alcoholic fruit beverages, alcoholic fruit beer/ales	Volume	Any quantity up to and including 100 mL, then 300 mL, 330 mL, 275 mL, 340 mL, 375 mL, 450 mL, 500 mL, 750 mL, 1 L and 1.5 L
(b) When served from bulk containers in the retail for consumption on the premises	(See Annex D, Part 2, Clause 2)	-
(1) Wine, including sparkling wine, vermouth, wine cocktails and flavoured grape liqueurs	By the glass: Provided that no reference is made to volume	
(2) Potable spirits	Volume measured by an approved instrument: Provided that where two or more potable spirits are taken from their bulk containers and mixed at the time of serving, such mixture may be sold by the glass, provided that no reference is made to volume	mL or multiples thereof (National requirement)

	(3) Liqueurs, cream liqueurs and spirit cocktails	By the glass: Provided that no reference is made to volume	-
	(4) Beer including grain sorghum or a mixture of beer and lemonade or other mixer, containing more than 0.5 % by volume of alcohol	Volume measured by an approved instrument or filled to a clearly marked datum line on the container conforming to requirements for such containers, or if exempted by national requirements, by the glass	-
	(5) Other, including spirit coolers, alcoholic fruit beverages, alcoholic fruit beers/ales	Volume measured by an approved instrument or filled to a clearly marked datum line on the container conforming to requirements for such containers or, if exempted by national requirements, by the glass	-
2.	Bread	(i) Mass for units of a mass exceeding 350 g (ii) Number for units of a mass not exceeding the mass specified in (i) above (See Annex D, Part 1, Clause 9)	Bread to have standard weights of 400 g and 800g, which may not be marked with weight. Thereafter anything above 400 g in multiples of 100 g must be marked with weight. The tolerances are 5% deficiencies and 10% in excess
3.	Coal, anthracite, coke or charcoal	Mass: Provided that when sold in open tins of a nominal volume of 20 L or 25 L, it may be sold per container	(a) Coal or Anthracite: Any mass: Provided that quantities of 40 kg, 50 kg, 70 kg or 90 kg need to be marked with a statement of net mass

			<p>(b) Coke or Charcoal: Any mass: Provided that quantities of 20 kg, 40 kg or 50 kg need not be marked with a statement of net mass and:</p> <p>Provided further that any unmarked quantity more than 10% in excess of the above quantities for coal, anthracite, coke and charcoal shall be deemed to be deficient of the next higher quantity</p>
4.	<p>Fertilizer</p> <p>(a) in solid form</p> <p>(b) in liquid form</p>	<p>Mass</p> <p>Volume</p>	
5.	<p>Fruit and Vegetables</p> <p>(a) Fresh</p> <p>(1) When sold loose or in open receptacles, bunches or groups which form a unit</p> <p>(2) When prepacked</p>	<p>See Annex D, Part 1, (Clause 8)</p> <p>Mass, number or unit</p> <p>(i) Produce permitted to be sold by mass only:</p> <p>(National requirements)</p> <p>(ii) Produce permitted to be sold by mass, unit or number: All produce not falling under (i) above</p>	<p>(National requirements)</p>

	<p>(b) Frozen</p> <p>(c) Canned</p> <p>(d) Pure fruit or vegetable juices</p>	<p>Mass</p> <p>Mass</p> <p>Volume: Provided that concentrates may be sold by mass</p>	
6.	Maize in the following forms; whole, meal, flour, crushed, samp, maize rice and grits	Mass	Any quantity less than 10 g then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g then 200 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 3 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg up to and including 12 kg, 12.5 kg, 13 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 13 kg
7.	<p>Paper products</p> <p>(a) Tissue paper which is sold as or under the name of toilet paper or which has the appearance of toilet tissue paper when wound in the form of a roll with a width not exceeding 140 mm.</p> <p>(1) Perforated Rolls 20 Unperforated Rolls</p> <p>(b) Sheets of paper being facial tissues, serviettes or towels whether separate or joined in the form of perforated packs or rolls.</p>	<p>Sheet count, paper ply and length and width of individual sheets</p> <p>Paper ply and length and width of the roll</p> <p>Number: Provided that the ply and finished size per sheet shall also be indicated</p>	<p>-</p> <p>200 sheets and multiples of 100 sheets above 200 sheets</p> <p>-</p>

	<p>(c) Paper being wrapping, drawing, reproduction and paper used for a similar purpose including facsimile paper.</p> <p>(1) Sheets</p> <p>(2) Rolls</p>	<p>Number and sheet size: Provided that the thickness or density shall also be indicated where necessary to gauge suitability for a specific purpose</p> <p>Width and length: Provided that the thickness or density shall also be indicated where necessary to gauge suitability for a specific purpose</p>	-
8.	Sorghum meal	Mass	Any quantity less than 10 g then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g then 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 3 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg up to and including 12 kg, 12.5 kg, 13 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 13 kg
9.	Wheaten meal and wheaten flour including self raising flour, rye meal and rye flour	Mass	Any quantity less than 10 g then in integral multiples of 5 g from 10 g up to and including 100 g then 200 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 3 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg up to and including 12 kg, 12.5 kg, 13 kg and integral multiples of 1 kg above 13 kg
10.	Yoghurt (eating or drinking)	Mass or volume	-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (EGG GRADING) REGULATIONS

(under section 31)

(12th March, 1982)

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Grading of eggs pre-packed for the retail sale

Schedule - Egg Sizes

S.I. 20, 1982.

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Egg Grading) Regulations.

2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, "eggs" means hens' eggs in shells.

3. Grading of eggs pre-packed for the retail sale

No person shall sell eggs by retail pre-packed in a closed container unless-

- (a) all the eggs in the container belong to one only of the sizes set out in the Schedule;
- (b) the number of that size is marked on the container preceded by the word "SIZE", both clearly and legibly stamped, printed or written in a prominent position so that they may easily be read and in characters not less than 5 mm in height; and
- (c) no other marking or description appears on the container that might reasonably be taken or interpreted as indicating the size or grade of the eggs contained therein.

SCHEDULE EGG SIZES

(reg. 3(a))

SIZE 1	Eggs weighing not less than 65 g.
SIZE 2	Eggs weighing less than 65 g. but not less than 55 g.
SIZE 3	Eggs weighing less than 55 g. but not less than 45 g.
SIZE 4	Eggs weighing less than 45 g.