

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The Punjab Weights and Measures
Rules, 1943

As modified up to 1954



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ELECTRICITY AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENTS

NOTIFICATION

The 20th April, 1943

No. 1046-EI-43/27508. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Rules :—

The Punjab Weights and Measures Rules, 1943

1. These Rules may be called the Punjab Weights and Measures Rules 1943. They shall come into force at once.

Definitions

2. In these Rules, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say,—

- (a) "The Act" means the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941;
- (b) "Director of Industries" means the officer appointed for the time being by the Provincial Government to be the Director of Industries, Punjab;
- (c) "Inspector" means an Inspector appointed by the Provincial Government under section 15, and includes the Chief Inspector and a Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures;
- (d) "Section" means a section of the Act;
- (e) "Table" means a table appended to these Rules.

Places for the custody of primary standard of weights and measures.

3. Primary standard of weights and measures shall be kept in the city of Lahore at such place, and in such manner as the Director of Industries may specify.

Composition, weight, length, form and specification of secondary standards and the manner in which they shall be made

4. (1) All secondary standards, except the yard, shall be cylindrical in shape.

(2) All secondary standards shall be cast of Admiralty Bronze 88 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin and 2 per cent zinc. Loop handles shall be provided for 1/4th maund, 1/2 maund, 14 lbs, 28 lbs and 56 lbs. weights. Other weights shall have knob handles.

(3) The yard measure shall be in the shape of a round tubular brass bar made with Micrometer Head for the purpose of accurate checking.

(4) The larger, not wanted secondary standard weights shall be fitted with screw adjustment plugs containing two holes to take a suitable spanner, and the smaller secondary weights shall have screw plugs to take a screw driver. For the purposes of these Rules the Director of Industries shall determine which secondary standard weights shall be classified as larger or smaller.

Places for the custody of secondary standards

5. Secondary standards of weights and measures shall be kept by the Inspector of the area concerned, or such other authorities and in such manner as the Director of Industries may determine in this behalf.

Procedure for the verification and re-verification, adjustment or renewal and marking of primary and secondary standards

6. Every primary standard of weights shall be verified in accordance

with the rules framed by the Central Government under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939.

7. Every primary standard of measure shall be verified once at least in every five years against the irridioplatinum standards in the custody of the Mint Master. The Mint Master shall, after each verification, issue a certified list of errors which shall be used when verifying secondary standards.

8. All secondary standards shall be returned for reverification to the Chief Inspector at least once in every five years. Secondary standards received for this purpose shall be verified by the Chief Inspector and, if found correct, they shall be stamped with the date of verification. If the secondary standards on verification are found to be incorrect, they shall be adjusted and reverified and if found correct they shall be stamped accordingly.

The composition. The manner to be written before the word in which form, weight, length and specifications of working standards in which such standards shall be provided, the agency by whom and the manner in which they shall be stamped, and the places at, and the custody and manner in, which they shall be kept and used

9. All working standard weights shall be in a truncated cone form. The larger working standard weights shall be fitted with screw adjustment plugs containing two holes to take a suitable spanner, and the smaller ones to take a screw driver, so that as the weight becomes light in use adjustment may be made. Such working standard weights shall be cast of Admiralty Bronze 88 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin and 2 per cent Zinc or an alloy consisting of 80 per cent copper, 19.5 per cent zinc and 0.5 per cent phosphorous. Loop handles shall be provided for the 1/4th maund, 1/2 maund, 14 lbs, 28 lbs, and 56 lbs weights. Other weights shall have knob handles. For the purposes of this rule the Chief Inspector shall determine which working standard weight shall be classified as larger or smaller

10. All working standard measures shall be of stout sheet of copper suitably reinforced and their shape shall be cylindrical for dry and conical for liquid measures while the yard measure shall be in the shape of solid round brass bar.

11. All working standards shall be kept in the custody of the Inspector of the area concerned, and shall be maintained by him in good clean working condition and kept in safe custody so that their accuracy cannot be tampered with.

12. (1) Working standards shall be provided only by such person or persons as may be authorised by the Director of Industries so to do :

(2) No working standard shall be issued without being checked and stamped with a stamp in the office of the Chief Inspector.

13. An Inspector shall verify the weights and measures in use by the public against working standards.

The procedure for the verification or reverification and marking of working standards and the person by whom and the place where they shall be verified, reverified or marked and the period during which the verification or reverification shall take place

14. All working standards shall be verified and marked against secondary standards by an Inspector at least once in six months and if found correct they shall be stamped with the date of verification.

The number of weighing and measuring instruments to be kept and necessary particulars regarding the same

15. Every person authorised or required to keep working standards shall keep set of the following weighing instruments that is to say,—

- (a) one balance capable of weighing up to one maund;
- (b) one balance capable of weighing up to 1 cwt;

- (c) one balance capable of weighing up to 300 tolas;
- (d) one balance capable of weighing up to 5 tolas ; and
- (e) one pair of portable scale for weighing 1 cwt. downward complete with case.

16. The make and the type of every weighing instrument specified in rule 15 shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Industries.

The authority by whom certified scales shall be provided for the purposes of this Act and the Rules made thereunder and the manner in which they shall be verified or reverified

17. All weighing instruments in the custody of an Inspector shall be verified at least once in twelve months by the Chief Inspector and if found correct shall be stamped in token of verification.

The composition, weight, length, form, specifications, and manufacture of weights and measures in use in any area Weights

18. Every weight other than the weight of 1/4 tola or its equivalent in other denominations and under, measures, weighing or measuring instruments manufactured after these Rules come into force shall have the maker's name clearly and indelibly marked on it :

Provided that the Director of Industries may allow a manufacturer to substitute his trade mark or monogram of an approved size and registered in the office of the Director of Industries, to be substituted for his name.

19. Maker's name appearing on a weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument after these Rules come into force shall be in letters not exceeding half the size of the letters indicating the denomination.

20. No person shall manufacture any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument without getting his name registered in the office of the Director of Industries.

21. A person wishing to get himself registered as a manufacturer of weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments shall apply to the Director of Industries in form A.

22. The Director of Industries shall, on assuring himself that the applicant is a competent manufacturer, and possesses a regular workshop and tools, register his name and address in his office and issue a certificate in form B. Such registered manufacturer shall forthwith inform the Director of Industries of any change in the address so registered.

23. The Director of Industries may refuse, suspend or cancel the registration of any manufacturer on the ground of want of proper and adequate workshop facilities or staff, or incompetency, or failure to observe any of the provisions of the Act or these Rules, or the conditions of registration.

24. The Director of Industries shall maintain a register in form C giving the names and other particulars about each registered manufacturer.

25. (1) An appeal against an order cancelling a certificate shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division.

(2) An appeal under sub-rule (1) shall be preferred by means of a memorandum setting forth the grounds of appeal.

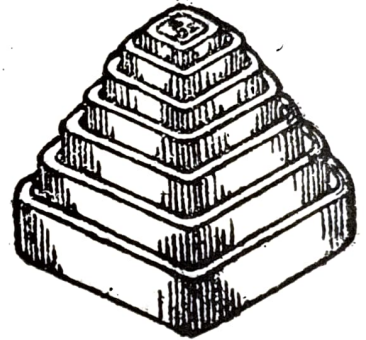
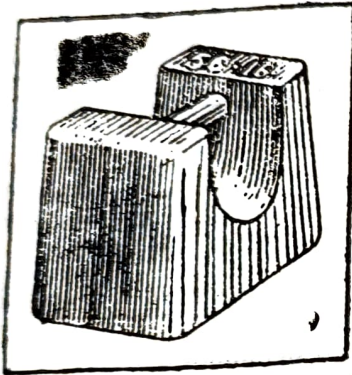
26. (1) Weights shall be made entirely of some metal other than lead, but lead may be inserted for purposes of adjustment. Weights made of soft metals or soft alloys, e.g., tin or solder, shall not be stamped or used. Weights shall not be made of aluminium, or other metals or alloys of low density. Nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to weights specified in sub-rule (2).

(2) The bullion tola, rati, grain and apothecaries weights shall be made only of solid brass, gun metal, bronze or German silver. The weights of one rati and under, and 12 grains and under may be made of solid brass, gun metal, bronze, aluminium or platinum.

27. (1) All weights in the pound avoirdupoise series shall be rectangular in shape with a bar for lifting purposes cast in the body, except the weight of denominations of 4 lb. and under which shall be flat, square and without a lifting bar. Corners and edges of all weights shall be rounded off. All weights in a set shall be of similar form and proportional dimensions. The small weights of 4 lbs. and under shall nest with each other. No weight made of iron under 4 ozs. shall be stamped.

Illustrations of lbs.—Avoirdupois weights.

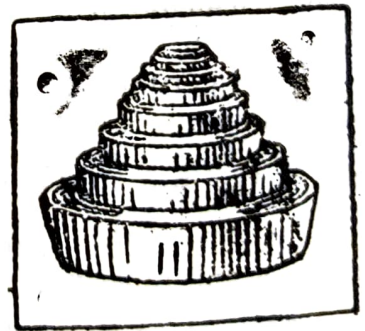
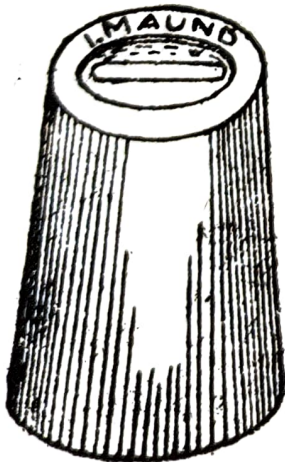
4 lbs. and under



(2) All weights in the tolas, seer and maund series shall be cylindrical in shape with a slight taper between the base and the top and shall have a bar for lifting purpose cast in the body, except the weights of denominations of two seers and under which shall be flat circular without a lifting bar. Edges of all weights shall be rounded off. All weights in a set shall be of similar form and proportional dimensions. The small weights of two seers and under shall nest with each other. No weight made of iron under 1/8 seer shall be stamped.

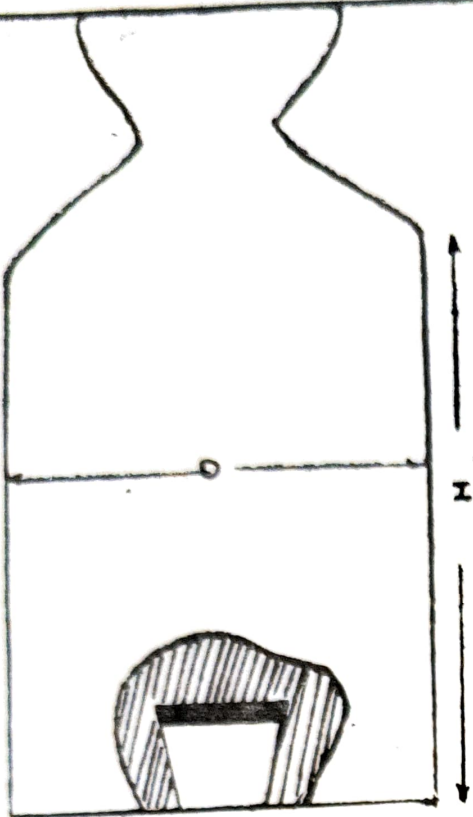
Illustrations of seer—Maund weights

2 seers and under.



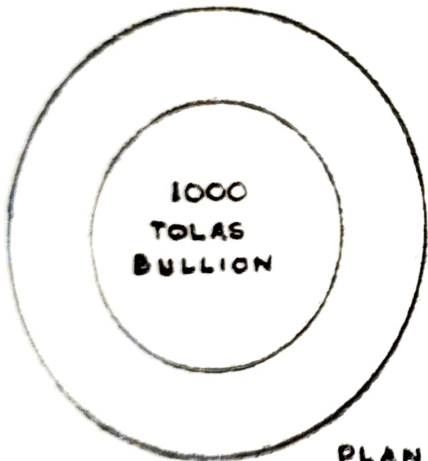
(3) All weights of the bullion tola series, other than weights of the denomination of 100 tolas and under shall be cylindrical in shape and shall have a knob

ILLUSTRATION
OF
BULLION WEIGHTS
AND
RATI WEIGHTS

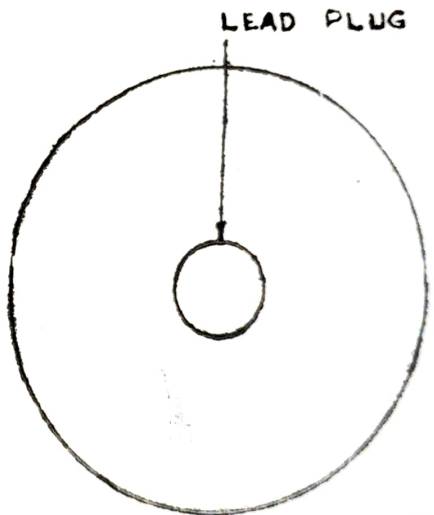


ELEVATION

NOTE :- H TO BE WITHIN 15% OF D



PLAN

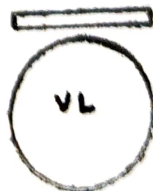


BOTTOM VIEW

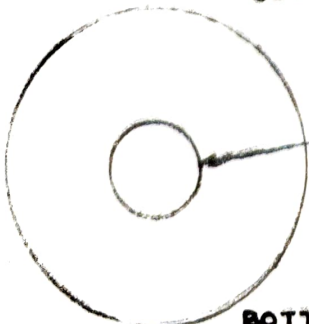
BULLION WEIGHTS 200 TOLAS
AND OVER



ELEVATION

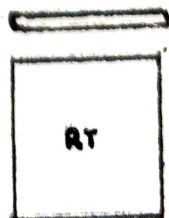


1 VAL AND UNDER



BOTTOM VIEW

100 TOLAS DOWN TO 1/16 TOLA
AND 240 RATIS DOWN TO 1 RATI



UNDER ONE RATI

or a handle for lifting purposes. The weights of the denominations of 100 tolas and under shall be flat and circular with or without a lifting knob. Val weights shall be flat and circular. The bullion tola weights shall be marked with the word "Bullion Tola" or its abbreviation.

(4) Rati weights of the denominations of 1 rati and over shall be flat and circular and shall be provided with a knob. The weights of the denominations under one rate shall be flat and square.

(5) Apothecaries weights and grain weights equivalent to 1 ounce and upwards shall be cylindrical with knobs. Those below the equivalent of one ounce shall be flat with or without knob or wire.

28. (1) Weights of 1 ounce and 2 tolas, and over shall be provided with one adjusting hole only. Rati weights shall not be provided with adjusting holes.

(2) Adjusting holes shall be in the under-surface of the weight, and shall not extend to the upper surface. They shall be under cut and plugged with lead, which shall cover the bottom of the hole, and shall not project beyond the surface.

(3) No weight adjusted in any other manner shall be stamped.

29. (1) In weights made of iron and of flat shape the lead inserted for adjustment shall not be less than one-eighths of an inch thick, the approximate depth of adjusting hole shall be equal to three-fifths of the centre, thickness of the weight, and the approximate minimum distance of lead from the surface when new, shall be one-fifth of the centre thickness of the weight.

(2) The adjusting hole of weights made of iron and of flat shape shall be circular and shall approximately be of the following diameters, that is to say,—

- (a) for 4lbs., 2 lbs., 2 seers and 1 seer weights—of 1 inch diameter;
- (b) for 1 lb, weights—of 3/4 inch diameter ;
- (c) for 8 ozs., 4 ozs. 1/4 seer and 1/8 seer weights—of 1/2 inch diameter.

(3) The adjusting holes of weights made of iron other than of flat shape shall be rectangular or circular, and shall not exceed the area of rectangle of the following dimensions :

Denomination of seer weights	Denomination of pound weights	Length	Width	Approximate diameter of circle equivalent to area of rectangle	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
1 maund	100 lbs.	3	1 1/2	2-2/5	1 1/2
20 seers	56 "	} 2 1/2	1 1/4	2	1 1/2
	50 "				
10 "	28 "	2	1	1-3/5	1
	20 "	1 1/2	3/4	1-1/5	3/8
	14 "	1 1/4	5/8	1	5/8
5 "	10 "	} 1	1/2	4/5	1/2
	7 "				
2 1/2 "	5 "	3/4	1/2	11/16	1/2

Weights made of metals other than iron

(4) The adjusting holes of weights made of metals other than iron shall be circular and approximately of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of seer weights	Denomination of pound weights	Diameter		Depth	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new
		Inches	Inches		
<i>Other than flat shape</i>					
1 maund	100 lbs.	}	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	56 "				
10 seers	50 "				
	28 "				
	20 "	}	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
	14 "				
5 seers	10 "				
	7 "	}	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 "	5 "				
<i>Flat shape</i>					
2 seers	4 lbs.	}	$\frac{3}{4}$		1/5th centre thickness of weight
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 "				
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 lb.				
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	8 ozs.				
	4 "	}	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	2 "				
	1 "				
	2 "	}	$\frac{1}{4}$		
	1 "				

(5) The adjusting holes of the bullion tola weights shall be circular and approximately of the following dimensions :—

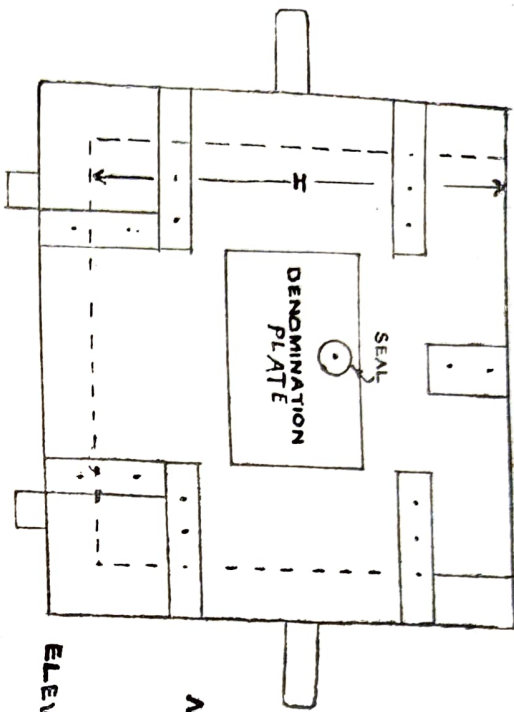
Denomination of tola weights	Diameter	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new
<i>Other than flat shape</i>		
2,000, 1,000	Inch	Inch
500, 300, 200	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Flat shape</i>		
100, 50	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
30, 20, 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
5, 4, 3, 2	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

Dry Measures of Capacity

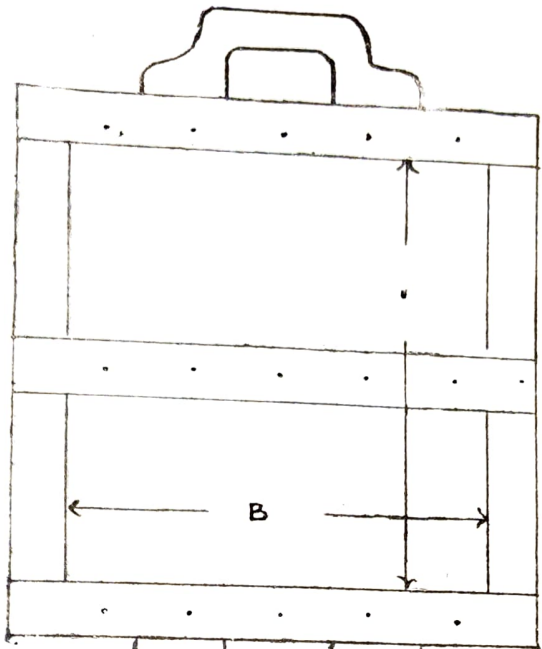
30. (1) Dry measures of capacity shall be made of sheet-iron or steel, with or without nickel-plating, tin-plate, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, aluminum well-seasoned wood, or other material approved by the Director of Industries. Measures may be protected by galvanisation or by other process approved by the Director of Industries.

(2) Dry measures of capacity turned from the solid wood or made of sappy wood shall not be stamped.

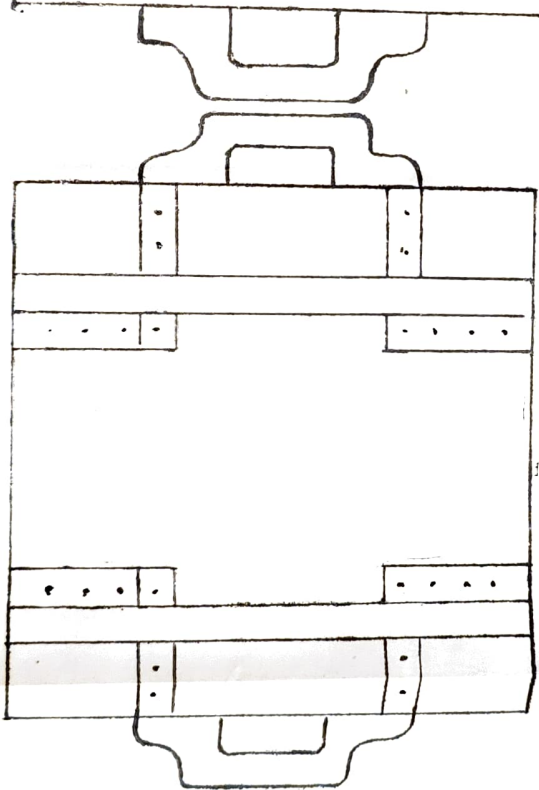
(3) Dry measures of greater capacity than 10 seers shall be provided with handles.



ELEVATION



PLAN



BOTTOM VIEW

ILLUSTRATION
OF

WOODEN DRY MEASURES
1 MAUND AND UNDER

Note: - (1) -- B (2) B within 5% of H or 2H

(4) The upper surface of all dry measures shall be in one plane.

(5) The bottom of all dry measures made of metal shall be flat, with a base not less than half an inch in depth going all round the edge, The bottom shall be reinforced by two diametrical strips at right angles to each other not less than half an inch in width each.

(6) The body of all dry measures made of metal shall be strengthened by a metallic band round the rim of the measure. In addition to this dry measures of greater capacity than ten seers shall have one more band near the middle of the body.

(7) The thickness of the metal used shall be such that the body cannot be easily indented or forced in.

31. (1) The dry measures of smaller capacity made of metal shall be of circular cylindrical form, and the internal diameter of such measures shall not differ by more than five per cent from their depth or double their depth.

(2) The dry measures of capacity made of wood shall be rectangular in shape the length being equal to the breadth which shall not differ by more than five per cent from the depth or double the depth. The dry measures of capacity made of wood of two seers and under may also be of cylindrical form and the internal diameter of such measures shall not differ by more than five per cent from their depth or double the depth. The measures of capacity of half maund and over shall have one wooden strip lengthwise on top for strength.

32. The dry measures of greater capacity and made of wood shall be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps or hoops, except when made of wicker or similar open material.

33. (1) The denomination shall be marked as near the upper edge as possible on every dry measure of capacity in the same manner as on liquid measures. On a measure made of wood the denomination shall be branded.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or similar open material, shall have the denomination marked on a suitable brass tablet or plate, fastened to the measure by means of a copper wire or branded on a tablet of wood securely worked into the side of the measure.

34. All dry measures of capacity shall be such as to give correct quantities according to denomination only when they are filled up to the level of the brim.

35. The Chief Inspector shall determine which measures are of greater capacity and which of smaller capacity ; and his decision shall be final.

Liquid Measures of Capacity

36. (1) Liquid measures shall be made of glass, earthenware, tin, tin alloys, pewter, brass, bronze, copper, tin plate, white metal, aluminium, nickel, nickelled or nickel-plated steel or sheet-iron, enamelled metal, or other material approved by the Director of Industries.

(2) Liquid measures made of brass, bronze or copper shall be well tinned all over the inside.

(3) The coating of nickel on nickelled measures shall be uniform and show no signs of peeling.

(4) (a) Liquid measures of Imperial gallon series and liquid measures of greater capacity than two seers shall be of a conical shape and shall be provided with handles. Liquid measures of gallon series used in liquor trade and liquid

measures of two seers and below shall be either cylindrical or conical in shape and shall be provided with handles.

Liquor dram and peg measures shall be cylindrical in shape with or without handles; automatic peg measures shall be of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector.

For liquid measures of conical shape of capacity below $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and one pint, the height shall be equivalent to the diameter of the base and the diameter of the top shall be one-third of the height subject to a variation of five per centum.

In the case of liquid measures of a conical shape having a capacity of $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and up to five seers and one pint to four gallons, the height shall be equivalent to the diameter of the base and the diameter of the top shall be one-fourth of the height subject to a variation of five per centum. The sides of the conical measures shall make an angle of about 70° with the base.

Liquid measures of a greater capacity than 5 seers or four gallons shall not be stamped unless they are of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector.

(b) Metal measures of the capacity of two seers and below and liquor dram and peg measures of cylindrical shape shall have vertical sides and shall have no retaining edge or rim. Their height shall not differ by more than ten per centum from one and a half times their diameter.

Liquid measures of gallon series of cylindrical shape used in liquor trade shall have no retaining edge or rim. Their height shall not differ by more than ten per centum from their diameter or one and half times their diameter.

Such measures shall be well tinned over, inside as well as outside if they are intended to be used for any liquid food.

Note. Electroplating or gliding the said measures shall be regarded as a substitute for tinnings.

Measures used for dipping shall have a dipping handle which shall not be longer than twice the depth of the measure. Measures used for pouring shall have a suitable handle.

(c) Apothecaries measures shall be of a conical or cylindrical shape with retaining edge or rim with a spout.

(5) The thickness of the metal used in all liquid measures shall be such that the body cannot be easily indented or forced in.

(6) The bottom of all liquid measures except those used for dipping shall be provided with a base consisting of a circular metal band not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width going all round the edge, and shall also be reinforced with such diametrical strips not less than half an inch in width as will ordinarily prevent its being indented or raised.

(7) If a liquid measure possesses a top rim, lip or retaining edge, a small hole shall be provided at the bottom of the lip, rim or edge. If it is without a top rim, the upper surface shall be level.

(8) A liquid measure with a tap must be capable of completely emptying itself without being tilted.

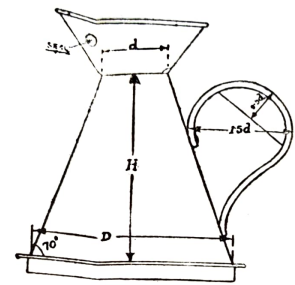
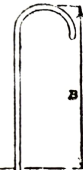
(9) No liquid measure shall possess any mark on it, not being a graduation mark or line which may be mistaken for a graduation mark or line.

CYLINDRICAL LIQUID MEASURES

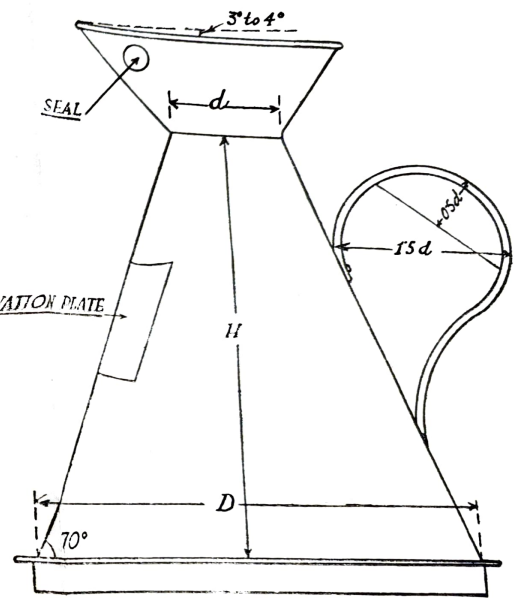
FOR
POURING AND DIPPING

PURPOSES

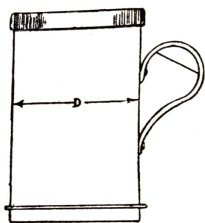
2 SEER AND UNDER.



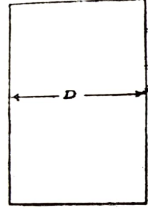
— ELEVATION —



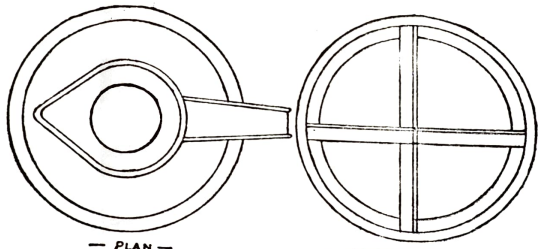
— DENOMINATION PLATE —



— ELEVATION —



— ELEVATION —



— PLAN —

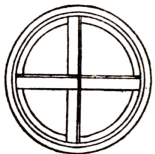
— BOTTOM VIEW —

(1) $D = H$. (2) $d = \frac{1}{2} D$.

— ILLUSTRATION —

OR
LIQUID CONICAL MEASURES —

Below $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and one pint.



— BOTTOM VIEW —



— PLAN —

(1) H TO BE WITHIN 10% OF 1/2 D.

(1) H TO BE WITHIN 10% OF 1/2 D.

(2) B NOT GREATER THAN 2H.

— ILLUSTRATION —

— ILLUSTRATION —

OF
SMALL LIQUID MEASURES
FOR
POURING PURPOSES

OF
SMALL LIQUID MEASURES
FOR
DIPPING PURPOSES

Note: (1) $D = H$ (2) $d = \frac{1}{2} D$

ILLUSTRATION

OR

LIQUID CONICAL MEASURES

of capacity $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer & over and over Pint

37. (1) A liquid measure, if its capacity is clearly defined, may have a top rim, lip, or retaining edge, to prevent spilling, provided that the capacity thus added does not exceed 10 per cent of the marked capacity of the measure. No liquid measure shall have a false bottom.

(2) A liquid measure which is not completely emptied, when tilted, to an angle of 120 degrees from the vertical, shall not be stamped.

38. Every liquid measure shall have its denomination clearly, permanently and legibly marked upon the out side of the body thereof, and not upon the handle, bottom, rim or edges, but on a glass measure in which the capacity is defined by a line, the denomination of the measure shall be plainly marked at the line. On an enamelled metal measure, the denomination shall be marked in a distinctly different colour from that of the body of the measure. In the case of a measure made of sheet metal, the denomination shall be marked on a slip of tin or on a shield (e.g., of sheet brass) securely soldered on the measure, with a small piece of tin or securely fixed thereto for receiving the stamp.

39. (1) A glass liquid measure, in which the sub-divisions are less than one-twelfth inch apart, shall not be stamped.

(2) The total number of the graduations shall be clearly ground upon every liquid measure.

(3) A glass liquid measure shall have perfectly smooth transparent cylindrical sides and shall have clearly ground on the outer surface the necessary graduation marks each at two places diametrically opposite, so that in reading the measure the corresponding graduation marks at such places shall coincide when observed from either side.

(4) A liquid measure also ground with equivalents in weight may be stamped, provided that the words "of water" are ground on the measure in addition to the denomination.

Area and Volume

40. (1) Cubic measures of capacity shall be made of well-seasoned wood. Measures made of sappy wood shall not be stamped.

(2) Such measures shall be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps. The measures shall have one wooden strap lengthwise on top for strength.

(3) The denomination of every cubic measure shall be branded as near the top edge as possible.

(4) Cubic measures of capacity shall be rectangular in shape, the length shall not differ by more than five per centum from their breadth or double their breadth. In all such measures the height shall not be less than one foot.

Measures of length

41. (1) Every measure of length shall be made of steel, brass, ivory, hard wood, woven tape, or other material approved by the Director of Industries. Such measure shall be denominated and graduated clearly and indelibly. The measures of 2 feet or more in length and made of wood shall have both ends tipped with metal, and the tips shall be rivetted. In measures used for measuring bales, boxes, timber, etc., any sliding or calliper arms shall have no more play than is necessary for easy movement.

(2) A sub-divided measure of length shall have its numbered divisions and also their sub-divisions, of longer lines than the minor graduations.

- (3) Measures of length which are not sub-divided shall not be stamped unless engraved or marked by the manufacturer "Not sub-divided".
- (4) Every measure of length, except that of woven tape or metal tape or chains made of metal, shall be so made that it cannot be easily bent.

Weighing Instruments

General

42. Every weighing instrument manufactured after these Rules come into force shall have a maker's name, and its capacity prominently and indelibly marked on it. Provided that the Director of Industries may allow a manufacturer to substitute for his name his trade mark or monogram of an approved size registered in the office of the Director of Industries. The capacity shall be indicated in the following manner :—

"To weigh

lbs."

"To weigh

seers"

43. (1) All knife-edges and bearings of a weighing instrument shall be of hard steel or agate or other material approved by the Director of Industries they shall be so fitted as to allow the beam or steel yard to move easily, and the knife-edges shall practically bear upon the whole length of their working parts.

(2) All graduations in the case of weighing instruments shall consist of sharply defined lines so that the position of all slidingpoises or indicators shall be clearly readable.

Beam Scales

44. (1) The term "beam-scale" means any weighing instrument, with two equal arms, the pans of which are below the beam.

(2) A beam-scale shall be made of mild steel, wrought iron, brass, bronze, or any other material approved by the Director of Industries. The pans shall be made of mild steel, cast iron, brass, bronze, hard wood, leather or any other material approved by the Director of Industries. The pans shall be suspended by means of metal chains or metal stirrup supports or supports made of any other material approved by the Director of Industries.

(3) A beam-scale shall have a knife-edge, a bearing and an indicator in the centre, and a knife-edge at each extreme end of the beam. The bearings in the case of Class A and Class B beam scales and the bearings or hooks in the case of Class C and Class D beam scales from which pans are suspended shall rest on the knife edges at the extreme ends of beam, and shall bear practically on the whole length of the knife-edges.

45. (1) Every beam-scale shall belong to one of the following four Classes :—

Class A.—Chemical and assay balances and other beam-scales provided with means for relieving all bearings and knife-edges. Class A instruments shall satisfy the requirements of Table XIV and need not be marked with a class mark.

Class B.—Beam-scales, other than Class A instruments, which satisfy the requirements of Table XV.

Class C.—Beam-scales other than those specified in class A or Class B which satisfy the requirements of Table XVI.

Class D.—Beam-scales other than those specified in Class A or Class B or Class C, which satisfy the requirements of Table XVII.

(2) All beam scales other than those specified in Class A shall be legibly and indelibly marked Class B, Class C or Class D.

46. (1) Any attachment for adjusting the balance of a beam scale shall be permanently fastened and where a balance ball or box is used for occasional adjustment it shall be so fixed that it cannot readily be tampered with. Beam scales with wooden scale boards shall be provided with a balance ball or box.

(2) The balance ball or box shall not be so large as to contain more loose material than an amount exceeding 1 per cent in weight of the weighing capacity of beam scales under 100 lbs. or than an amount exceeding 2 lbs. for beam-scales of weighing capacity over 100 lbs.

(3) Beam-scales of a capacity less than 2 cwt. with wooden scale boards shall have metal sheets covering the scale boards.

Counter machines

47. For the purposes of these Rules the term "counter machine" means any equal armed weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding 1 cwt. or 55 seers, the pans of which are above the beam, and includes, together with the ordinary type, such instruments as are specially designed for counter use, and which do not exceed the above-mentioned capacity.

48. (1) When the beam or body has two sides, they shall be connected together by not less than two cross bars; and the supports for the pans shall be of suitable rigid structure, such as cross strengthened by straps.

(2) Centre forks shall be fixed so that they cannot twist or get out of place.

(3) The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks and loops shall be of hard steel or agate or other material approved by the Director of Industries.

(4) Where a counter machine is adjusted by means of a balancing box, it shall be permanently fixed beneath the weight pan, and shall be large enough to contain a loose material to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of the capacity of the machine.

(5) No other adjusting contrivance shall be used.

Spring Balances

49. A spring balance of a capacity of 30 lbs or 15 seers or under, with the goods pan below the spring, shall be permanently suspended from a stand, support or bracket and if not so suspended shall not be stamped.

50. The extremity of the index finger shall not exceed 1/32 inch in width and shall not be more than 1/10 inch from the scale or dial.

51. The scale shall be graduated into approximately equal parts, and the minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than 1/16 of an inch for capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers and under, and not less than 1/8 of an inch for a capacity of 40 lbs. or 20 seers and over.

52. (1) The weights corresponding to the interval between consecutive graduations shall conform to the following table :—

Capacity	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations must not exceed
1 lb. or $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers	... 2 drams.
2 lbs. to 7 lbs. or 1 seer to $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers	... 4 drams.
10 lbs. to 15 lbs. or 5 seers to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers	... 8 drams.
20 lbs. to 30 lbs. or 10 seers to 15 seers	... 1 oz.
40 lbs. to 60 lbs. or 20 seers to 30 seers	... 2 ozs.
100 lbs. and over or 50 seers and over	... $\frac{1}{200}$ of capacity

(2) When the graduation commences at a fixed load the position of the index when there is no load, shall be clearly indicated by a zero mark.

53. Capacities between 1 lb. and 100 lbs. and between $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and 50 seers, other than those included in the table in rule 52, shall not be permitted.

54. When a spring balance is provided with an adjustable indicator, the range of adjustment shall not exceed one per cent of the capacity of the instrument, except in the case of instruments used for mining purposes, when it shall not exceed two per cent.

Steel Yards

55. (1) All steel yards shall be made of wrought iron, steel, or other material approved by the Director of Industries. The shank shall be perfectly straight.

(2) Each set of notches, or graduations, on the shank shall be cut in one plane and be at right angles to the shank.

(3) All steel yards shall be provided with a stop or other suitable arrangement to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank.

(4) Sliding poises and suspending hooks shall be securely attached to the instruments.

(5) All end fittings, such as the nut attached to prevent the poise carrier ridding off the steel yard arm, shall be securely fixed to the shank.

(6) The sliding poise shall be freely movable without risk of injury to the notches from constant use, and there shall be a stop to prevent it from travelling behind the zero mark or lowest graduation.

Dead-weight Machine

56. For the purposes of these Rules the term "dead-weight machine" mean any weighing instrument similar in principal of construction to a counter machine, but constructed to weigh loads of a capacity of 1 cwt. or 55 seers or over, and includes—

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

(b) the high pattern or single machine with the weighing platform at a convenient height, and the connecting stays or hooks below the beam. This form includes equal-armed machines for weighing coal or vegetables ; and

(c) the double machine, a combination of (a) and (b).

57. (1) The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks and loop shall be of hard steel and the centres shall have rectangular shoulders and fit into rectangular holes, being firmly secured.

(2) The bearing surfaces of the adjustable slides shall be of hard steel and the stems holding them in position shall be secured by lock nuts or otherwise.

(3) The goods platform shall not exceed in length the length of the beam, and in width double the width of the beam. Folding wings shall not increase such dimensions more than one-third in either direction.

(4) Platforms shall be of metal or hard wood.

(5) The minimum fall in dead-weight machines shall be $\frac{5}{8}$ th inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{7}{8}$ ths inch one way for accelerating machines.

Platform Machine and Weighbridges

58. (1) The steel yard of a platform machine or a weighbridge shall not involve any readily movable parts, except the support for the counterpoises. There shall be a stop or stops to prevent the sliding poise or poises from travelling behind the zero mark.

(2) The steel yard or registering mechanism may be confined in a locked box or case, provided that the indications or graduations are visible.

(3) The minimum travel of the steel yard in platform machine shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ ths inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ths inch one way for accelerating machines. The minimum travel of the steel yard in weighbridges shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths in one way for accelerating machines.

59. (1) If a movable hutch, barrow, frame, or bucket is used instead of the ordinary platform, it shall form an essential part of the machine, without which it cannot be balanced.

(2) All counter poises for use in connection with movable hutches, etc., shall be tested.

(3) All loose counter poises shall be identified with the machine by an indelible number or other sufficient mark of identification. They shall be marked with their equivalent weights in the following manner, e.g., —

= 1 cwt.

= _____ seers.

60. The balancing arrangement for daily wear and tear shall have a range not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capacity of the machine, and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent each way. In a new machine it shall be securely attached and actuated by a detachable key.

61. The following provisions shall apply to platform machines and weighbridges with dials—

(a) racks and pinion shall be of hard metal ;

(b) the extremity of the index shall in no position be at a greater distance from the graduated surface of the dial than $\frac{3}{16}$ th inch ; and shall be made to meet but not to obscure the graduation marks ;

(c) the registration mechanism, and cylinders, or tanks containing liquid (if any) shall be protected from dust, and from excessive variations of temperature ;

(d) in a self-indicating pit-bank weighing machine, the pendulous lever, suspension rod, and water box shall be suitably enclosed.

Crane Machines

62. (1) Crane weighing machines, may be constructed upon the lever, spring, or hydraulic principles.

(2) All working parts shall be suitably protected from damp and dust.

(3) In a lever machine, the steel yard may be made of special metal to resist atmospheric influences, provided it is sufficiently rigid and accurate. The rack and pinion in a dial machine shall be of suitably hard metal.

63. The range of balancing or adjusting arrangement shall not exceed two per cent of the capacity of the machine.

The inspection, verification, re-verification, adjustment and stamping of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments in use in any area, including the prohibition of stamping in cases where the nature, denomination, material or made of construction of the weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud and the period within which such weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments shall be verified or reverified.

General

64. An Inspector shall visit the premises of every trader in the area in his charge for the purpose of inspecting all weights, measures, and weighing machines in use for trade once at least in two years, and he shall from time to time make such special surprise visits as are necessary for the proper discharge of his duties.

65. An Inspector shall submit a monthly report, to the Chief Inspector showing the work of inspection and verification done by him in a form approved by the Director of Industries.

66. All weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments shall be tested in a clean condition, and, if necessary, the Inspector shall require the owner or user to clean them.

67. Where a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument is brought by a trader to an Inspector for re-verification, the Inspector shall deal with it in the same manner as upon inspection, but it shall not be necessary for him to test a glass or earthenware measure, unless the original stamp has been defaced.

The margin of error permissible on re-verification shall not exceed the margin of error permissible on verification.

68. (1) Before stamping any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument, the Inspector shall satisfy himself that such weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument complies with the requirements of the Act and the Rules.

(2) Weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments already in existence at the commencement of the Rules, which do not conform exactly to the requirements of the Rules but which are of denominations permissible under the Act or these Rules, and are within the percentages of error permitted by these Rules, shall be verified and stamped during the periods shown in Table XXVI hereinafter called "Periods of allowance".

(3) The periods of allowance shall begin to run from the date of the commencement of these Rules and after the expiry of the said periods no weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument shall be verified or stamped unless it complies with the provisions of the Act and these Rules.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is once verified or stamped in accordance with the Rules then in force may at any time within a period of ten years after the date of such first verification or stamping, as the case may be, be re-verified or stamped under these Rules if such weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument complies with the provisions of the Rules which were in force at the time of its first verification or stamping as the case may be.

69. A weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument presented for verification shall be completed in itself, and shall not bear a manufacturer's or maker's mark which might be mistaken for the Inspector's stamp.

70. No weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument shall be stamped which is not, in the opinion of the Inspector, sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade.

71. The denomination or capacity of a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument, if not marked in full, shall be indicated only by one of the abbreviations set out in Table XXVII.

72. No instrument, weighing or measuring, manufactured after these Rules come into force other than Class A beam-scales, shall be stamped unless provided by the manufacturer with a plug or stud of soft metal on which to place the Inspector's stamp, such plug or stud being made irremovable by under cutting or in some other suitable manner.

73. (1) The Inspector shall stamp weights, measures, and instruments with a stamp of uniform design issued by the Director of Industries, with the addition of the number or mark distinguishing the district.

(2) All weights, measures (other than glass, earthenware, and enamelled metal measures), and weighing or measuring instruments shall, except where the small size renders it impracticable, have a date marked (indicating the date of stamping) on them by the Inspector.

74. No weight, counterpoise, measure or weighing or measuring instrument for which no specific provision is made in these Rules shall be stamped unless it is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries.

Weights

75. All weights shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the provisions of the Act and these Rules in every respect.

76. (1) A weight shall not be stamped unless in the opinion of the Inspector such weight is free from flaws, and smooth on all its surfaces.

(2) No weight made of iron, manufactured after the date when the rules come into force shall be stamped unless such weights are blacked black-leaded oxidised or protected by galvanization or other process approved by the Director of Industries.

77. Weights shall be stamped on the lead in the adjusting hole in the under-surface of the weight :

Provided that weights made of brass and without an adjusting whole shall be stamped on the under-surface.

78. No weights used in either—

(a) gold and silver trades, or

(b) pearl and precious stone trades,
shall be stamped unless they are either bullion tola, val or rati weights.

Dry Measures of Capacity

79. All dry measures of capacity shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these Rules in every respect.

80. No dry measure of capacity shall be stamped which is constructed to contain more than one denomination of measure, unless such measure is of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector.

81. (1) All dry measures of capacity, not being a measure made of wicker or other open material, shall be tested either with water, or in the following manner with rape-seed :—

(a) the working standard shall be filled with seed passed through a hopper a distance of six inches being left between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the working standard ;

(b) all the seed contained in the working standard shall then be replaced in the hopper and thence run from the hopper into the measure under verification, which shall be placed so that the same distance of six inches intervenes between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the measure.

(2) Dry measure of capacity made of wicker or other open material shall be tested by means of cereals of the smallest size practicable.

82. Dry measures of capacity made of metal shall be stamped near the brim in a vertical line with the denomination. Where necessary, such measures shall be provided by the maker with a soft plug to receive the stamp.

83. (1) Dry measures of capacity made of wood shall be branded outside in a vertical line with the denomination, and in the case of new measures, also in the inside angle at the bottom of the measure.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or other open materials shall be stamped on the tablet, plate or fastening in such manner that such tablet, plate or fastening cannot be removed without defacing the stamp.

Liquid Measures

84. All liquid measures shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these Rules in every respect.

85. A liquid measure marked with equivalents in weight may also be stamped provided that the words "of water" are marked on the measure in addition to the denomination.

86. (1) Every liquid measure shall be tested by filling the working standard with water and emptying the contents of the working standard into such measure submitted for verification.

(2) Where the capacity is indicated by a line, the measure shall be tested to the bottom of the line.

(3) A lip or rimmed measure shall be tested to the bottom of the lip or rim.

Area and Volume

87. (1) All measures of volume shall be examined with the object of discovering flaws or want of straightness and proper right angles at the corners.

(2) Every measure of volume shall be verified by comparing length of each side against the working standard of length at or near the normal temperature.

(3) The allowance for errors in the case of lengths of the sides of measures of volume shall be the same as prescribed for linear measures.

(4) All measures of volume shall be stamped near the top edge on brass plate securely fastened to them.

Measures of Length

88. All measures of length shall be examined with the object of discovering flaw or want of straightness or strength.

89. Every measure of length shall be verified by comparison with a working standard at or near the normal temperature.

90. (1) A linked measure, or a riband or tape measure, shall be tested when subjected to a tension or pull as follows :—

Ordinary riband or tape measure .. 2 lb.

Ordinary riband or tape measure (metal) .. 10 lb.

Linked measures .. 15 lb.

(2) The measure under test shall be supported throughout its whole length on a plane and even base.

91. Tape measures which are intended to be used in cases may be accepted for verification and stamping if submitted without the case.

92. (1) All measures of length shall be stamped near the beginning of the scale on each graduated side.

(2) In the case of linked measures the stamp may be placed on a metal, label or disc permanently attached to the measure, or on the brass handle.

Weighing Instruments

General

93. (1) A weighing instrument of the vibrating type shall be tested for sensitiveness by loading the instrument with the maximum testing load, with the beam or steel yard in a horizontal position, and ascertaining that it turns with the addition of the amount shown in the table for sensitiveness. No test for sensitiveness at a lower load shall be made.

(2) For beam-scales, the addition of the said amount on either side shall cause an appreciable movement of the beam.

(3) For other vibrating weighing instruments, the addition of the said amount shall cause the beam or steel yard to rise or fall to the limit of its range of movement.

94. (1) Weighing instruments of the vibrating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any) required to bring the beam or steel yard of the machine to a horizontal position when fully loaded.

(2) Weighing instruments of the accelerating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight required, when the machine is fully loaded, just to keep the beam or steel yard in a horizontal position on its stop or career

and no more ; and shall be further tested by ascertaining the weight required to bring back the beam or steel yard from its position of greatest displacement to the horizontal position, the machine being fully loaded and truly balanced.

95. For capacities not tabulated, the allowances for error, and the required sensitiveness shall be proportional.

96. Movable weighing instruments provided with a beam shall be tested on a level plane, and instruments which are suspended in use shall be suspended when tested.

97. A weighing instrument with removable hooks (other than the hooks or bearings of "swan neck" beams and the hooks at the end of steel yards of compound lever machines) shall not be stamped unless it is of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector.

98. (1) No weighing instrument having a counterpoise or travelling poise shall be stamped, unless such counterpoise or travelling poise is provided by the manufacturer with a hole or other suitable means for future adjustment, such adjusting hole being under cut ; and if loose material is used in a travelling poise, it shall be securely enclosed.

(2) The Inspector shall ascertain that a weighing instrument is properly balanced when not loaded, that the beam has sufficient room for scillation and that it returns to the position of equilibrium or that the indicator returns to the zero mark of minimum graduation, when the load is removed.

99. No weighing instrument with removable parts, the removal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument, shall be stamped, unless the parts are such that the instrument cannot be used without them.

100. Where an instrument has interchangeable parts or reversible parts it shall not be stamped unless the interchange or reversal does not affect the accuracy of the instrument.

Beam-scales

101. All beam-scales shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these Rules.

102. (1) With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the instrument shall result from moving the knife-edge or bearings laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement.

(2) The instrument shall be correct whether the load is on the middle or near the edge of the pan.

103. (1) On beam-scales, the verification marks shall be placed on the stud or plug on the beam, immediately under or over the central knife-edge.

(2) The Inspector may stamp any plug or stud in the same manner as he would stamp a weight, or by means of marking pincers.

104. No beam-scale which is to be stamped shall have a loaded weight on the pan.

Counter Machines

105. All counter machines shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these Rules.

106. The minimum "fall" either way, on counter machines shall be as under :—

<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Inch</i>
Not exceeding 4 lbs. or 2 seers	1/4
Above 4 lbs. or 2 seers and not exceeding 7 lbs. or 3½ seers	5/16
Above 7 lbs. or 3½ seers and not exceeding 28 lbs. or 14 seers	3/8
Above 28 lbs. or 14 seers and not exceeding 56 lbs. or 28 seers	7/16
Above 56 lbs. or 28 seers	1/2

107. With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the counter machine shall result from moving the knife-edges or bearing laterally or backwards and for wards within their limits of movement.

108. When the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity is placed on the goods pan any where 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, the weight being entirely on the weights pan but in any position on it.

109. When the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall be correct, if half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and the other half in any position on the scoop.

110. The verification stamp shall be placed upon the plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the beam or body of the machine.

Spring Balances

111. All spring balances shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the provisions of the Act and these Rules.

112. (1) When the pan is below the spring, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded wherever the load is placed upon it.

(2) Where the pan is above the spring the rules regarding the position of the load on the pans of counter machines shall apply.

113. (1) Each numbered graduation shall be tested ; intermediate graduation may be tested if necessary.

(2) The spring balance shall be correct, whether the test is forward or backward, in either case the spring shall be allowed to vibrate before the reading is taken.

(3) The Inspector may test the balance for efficiency or ability to recover, by leaving on the same a load equal to its maximum capacity for a period of twenty-four hours or less, and then, after the expiration of four hours may test the same for accuracy.

114. (1) Spring balances of a capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers and under shall satisfy the requirements as regards error of counter machines of similar capacity. For spring balances of a capacity of 40 lbs. or 20 seers and over, the error shall not exceed the weight corresponding to a quarter of the interval between consecutive graduations.

(2) Spring balances shall not be tested for sensitiveness. (See Table XIX).

115. Spring balances shall be fitted with a soft metal plug to receive the Inspector's stamp, and, wherever practicable, the plug shall pass through the dial and frame. The plug shall be so supported as to avoid risk of injury to the instrument by stamping.

Steel Yards

116. The Inspector shall not stamp—

- (a) any steel yard which is reversible and has three hooks ;
- (b) any accelerating steel yards ;
- (c) any counter steel yards ;
- (d) any steel yard not having a zero graduation, or
- (e) any steel yard of a capacity of less than 56 lbs. ;

unless the pattern thereof has been approved by the Director of Industries.

117. (1) Each numbered graduation shall be tested, and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is applied forward or backward.

(2) The allowances for error in the case of steel yards shall be twice those prescribed for counter machines or dead weight machines of similar capacity.

118. The verification mark shall be placed upon the plug or stud on the front face of the shoulder of the steel yard.

Dead-weight Machines

119. The dead-weight machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if a load of one-fourth the capacity is placed successively at the middle of the front and back of each platform, and centrally over the knife-edges on each side.

120. The plug or stud for verification mark shall be placed on a conspicuous part of the beam or body of the machine.

Platform Machines and Weigh-bridges

121. Weigh-bridges, dormant platform machines, petrol pumps and such other weighing or measuring instruments as the Director of Industries may specify in this behalf, shall be verified and stamped *in situ*, in addition to any preliminary test on the maker's or seller's premises.

122. The Inspector shall, in other than dial machines, proceed to test each numbered graduation up to one ton, or to such smaller amount as the last graduation on the steel yard may indicate. He shall then test the loose counter poises where such are provided, and finally test the machine ton by ton, load it with heavy material to within one ton of its maximum load, and ascertain that an additional ton is correctly indicated. With the necessary modifications the test of dial machines shall be made in a similar manner.

123. With one-quarter the maximum load, or as near thereto as is practicable the platform machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, whether the load is placed on the middle or near the ends or corners of the platform.

124. When a platform machine is fitted with relieving gear, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded when the machine is put steadily out of and into gear. The plate or platform shall be entirely disengaged from its bearings when the machine is in relief.

125. (1) On a dial machine the verification mark shall be made on a soft metal stud or plug fixed on the dial.

(2) On a platform machine or weigh-bridge other than a dial machine the mark shall be placed on the plug or stud in a conspicuous position, either on the shoulder or the opposite end of the indicating lever or steel yard.

Crane Machines

126. (1) Hydraulic machines in which it is necessary, in order to get a correct weight indication, to twist the load hook, shall not be stamped unless a prominent notice to this effect is permanently affixed to the machine.

(2) The steel yard movement shall be correct, and the dial hand shall work freely and return to its initial starting point after the load is removed,

(3) Each numbered division shall be tested as far as possible.

127. The stamping plug shall be placed on a conspicuous part, either of the steel yard or of the dial of the machine.

Automatic Machines

128. (1) Automatic machines and their integral parts such as special beams and the like shall satisfy the requirements of these Rules so far as they are applicable as regards principle, detail, or material of construction.

(2) It shall not be necessary to mark beams with any class, but they shall be identified with the machine by an indelible number or other sufficient mark of identification.

(3) The adjusting mechanism shall be suitably secured or protected so that it cannot be readily tampered with.

(4) The accuracy of the output of the machine shall be verified by reweighing, over another weighing instrument, not less than twenty continuous loads or where practicable, the machine may be tested directly by the application of standard weights.

(5) In testing totalising machines, not less than forty loads shall be passed over the machine, namely, ten minimum loads, ten maximum loads and twenty loads of the mean between the minimum and maximum.

(6) The stamping plug shall be placed upon the beam, shank, or dial of the machine.

Period of verification

129. (1) All weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity and measures of length and weighing instruments for or in use in retail and wholesale shops and in industrial establishments except such as are Railways within the meaning of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1934, shall be verified and stamped at least once in every two years.

(2) All weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity, measures of length and weighing instruments for or in use for trade in all places other than those covered by sub-rule (1) shall be verified and stamped at least once in every twelve months.

The circumstances and conditions under which and the manner in which stamps may be obliterated and defaced

130. Subject to the provisos of this rule, the Inspector, on inspection shall obliterate the stamp on —

(a) any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which,

cannot be stamped or made to conform to the requirements of these Rules ;

- (b) a measure of length, when the deficiency or excess exceeds four times the amount allowed on verification ;
- (c) a measure of capacity (other than an apothecaries measure), if the error in deficiency is more than half that allowed in excess on verification, or if the error in excess is more than that allowed on verification ; and on apothecaries, glass measures, if the error is greater than that allowed on verification ;
- (d) a weight, if the error in deficiency is more than half that allowed in excess on verification or if the error in excess is more than that allowed on verification ;
- (e) a weight or measure if it does not admit of proper adjustment owing to its being broken, much indented or otherwise defective ;
- (f) a weight or measure which since the last stamping has been so repaired or re-adjusted, that it no longer conforms to the requirements of these Rules ;
- (g) a weighing instrument, if the error exceeds twice, or if the deficiency in sensitiveness exceeds three times the amount allowed on verification ;
- (h) an equal armed weighing instrument which since the last stamping has been so repaired or adjusted that it no longer conforms to the requirements of these Rules and any weighing instrument which, since the last stamping, has been so repaired or altered that it has become necessary to ascertain that the indications of the instrument remain correct throughout its range, as for instance, when an instrument is altered in design or construction, or when new stays, levers, springs are introduced ;

Provided that where the incorrectness of a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument exceeds the limits laid down in this rule, the Inspector shall leave with the trader a notice calling on him to have the said weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument corrected within a stated period, not exceeding twenty-eight days and shall obliterate the stamp if the correction has not been made within such period ;

Provided further that where in a weighing instrument the incorrectness is due merely to a need for re-balancing the instrument, the stamp shall not be defaced ;

- (i) any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument not submitted for re-verification and stamping on the due date ;
- (j) any weight or weighing instrument used in contravention of rule 158.

The test to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining accuracy and efficiency of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments.

131. The Inspector shall carry out the tests prescribed in rules 18 to 129 and in accordance with the Schedule of instructions prepared for the purpose by the Chief Inspector with the approval of the Director of Industries from time to time.

The limits of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection either generally or as regards any trade,
and

The amount of error to be tolerated in weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade

132. The amount of error to be tolerated in secondary and working standard when verified and reverified shall be as specified in Table XXVIII.

133. The amount of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade shall be as specified in Tables I to XXV.

The amount of error to be tolerated in selling articles by measure as regards the textile trade

134. The amount of error to be tolerated when grey, white or coloured, cotton piece-goods are sold on the basis of the length and width stamped on them, shall be as specified in Table XXIX.

Fees

135. Fees to be charged for verification, reverification, and stamping, weights and measures shall be as prescribed in Table XXX.

136. The fees to be charged for verification, reverification, and stamping weighing and measuring instruments shall be as prescribed in Tables XXXI and XXXII, respectively.

137. The fees prescribed in Tables XXX, XXXI and XXXII do not include fee for adjustment. The Inspectors are permitted only to carry out minor adjustments in each individual case.

138. (1) The fees chargeable for the verification and stamping of weight measures, or weighing or measuring instruments at the office of the Inspector shall be at the rates prescribed in Tables XXX, XXXI and XXXII as the case may be.

(2) If such verification or stamping is done by the Inspector at the premises of any person, the fees chargeable for such verification and stamping shall be at the rates prescribed in the said tables :

Provided that after the expiry of two years from the date when these Rules come into force in any area, in addition to the fee chargeable as aforesaid, an extra fee at the rates equal to half the rates prescribed in the said tables, together with the actual travelling expenses of the Inspector incurred in carrying out such verification and stamping, shall be charged :

Provided further that in the case of verification or stamping of petrol or fuel of vehicles or weighing and measuring instruments mentioned in Rule 121 at the premises of any person, or if the verification or stamping is done by the Inspector at the premises of a manufacturer or stockist of weights, measures and weighing or measuring instruments, the extra fee prescribed in the above proviso shall not be charged but such person, manufacturer or stockist shall, in addition to the fee leviable at the rates prescribed in the said tables, be liable to pay the travelling expenses incurred by the Inspector in visiting the premises of such person, manufacturer or stockist for the purpose of carrying out the verification or stamping.

Such travelling expenses shall include any travelling and daily allowance payable to the Inspector in accordance with the Civil Services Rules (Punjab)

to which the said Inspector would be entitled, if the verification or stamping has to be carried out at a place outside the headquarters of such Inspector.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 135 to 138, no shall be charged for restamping weights, etc., within the period of one or two years as prescribed in Rule 129 of these Rules from the date on which they were last stamped against payment of fees provided that the original stamp on the weights, etc., was not obliterated under Rule 130.

140. In addition to the fees prescribed in Tables XXX, XXXI and XXXII the Inspector shall be entitled to the actual cost of cartage, carriage, lifting of standards and travelling expenses incurred by him for verification, reverification or stamping of a weight, measure, or a weighing or measuring instrument :

Provided that if verification, reverification or stamping is done in respect of weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments belonging to more than one person, the Inspector shall recover the said charges in such proportion as the Director of Industries may by general or special order direct.

EXPLANATION. For the purposes of this rule travelling expenses shall include travelling allowance payable under sub-rule (2) of Rule 138.

141. Before commencing the work of verification or reverification the Inspector shall inform the person concerned of the fees payable by him under the Rules and shall receive the same and issue a receipt, two copies of such receipt shall be kept on record. The receipt shall be in the form approved by the Director of Industries.

142. A weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which on verification is found to be correct shall be returned to the person concerned for adjustment. When the necessary adjustment has been carried out, such weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument shall be reverified on payment of 50 per cent of the prescribed fees and if found correct shall be stamped.

143. When a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument is returned as incorrect, the Inspector shall inform the person concerned in writing of the defects found in the weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument.

144. The Inspector shall maintain a register which shall be written up from day to day and shall show the amount of fees and carriage charges collected during the day.

145. The entire payments collected by the Inspector shall be paid by him into the nearest Government treasury every Saturday for credit to head XXXVI-A—Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous and a receipt obtained which shall be pasted in the accounts register and intimation to that effect shall be sent by him to the Chief Inspector.

146. The fees payable by makers and stockists of working and secondary standards and weighing instruments for verification, reverification and stamping by an Inspector shall be as specified in Table XXXIII.

The seizure, detention and destruction of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments which are not authorized by this Act.

147. (1) Weights and measures and measuring instruments shall be liable to be seized and detained if—

(a) they are not of the denomination of a standard weight or measure specified in the First Schedule to the Act ;

- (b) they are false or defective ;
- (c) wilful fraud is committed in using them ;
- (d) they are unstamped ;
- (e) the stamp on them is forged or transferred.

(2) Weighing instruments shall be liable to seizure and detention in cases (b), (c) and (e), but not in cases (a) and (d).

(3) Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument seized and detained under sub-rule (1) or (2), which is not to be subject of proceedings in a court shall, after the expiry of one month after its seizure, be so dealt with as the Director of Industries may by general or special order direct, and the materials thereof shall be sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

148. Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument liable to seizure and detention which is to be the subject of proceedings in a Court shall be seized and detained by the Inspector for being produced before the court.

The qualifications, functions and duties generally of Inspectors under this Act and the Rules and Regulations

149. (1) There shall be appointed a Chief Inspector and one or more Deputy Chief Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

(2) Subject to the control of the Director of Industries, the Chief Inspector shall superintend, direct and control all acts of Deputy Chief Inspector and Inspectors.

(3) Subject to the control of the Director of Industries and the Chief Inspector, the Deputy Chief Inspector shall superintend, direct and control all acts of Inspectors.

(4) The Chief Inspector and every Deputy Chief Inspector shall exercise all the powers of an Inspector or and such executive powers as the Provincial Government may by general or special order confer upon him or them.

Functions and Duties

150. The duties of an Inspector are—

- (a) the safe and proper custody of the secondary and working standards and other equipment given in his charge ;
- (b) verification and stamping of weights, measures, weighing or measuring machines, and other instruments required to be verified and stamped ;
- (c) inspections ;
- (d) collections of fees and charges and submission of the reports and returns prescribed in the Rules and laid down by the Director of Industries.

Miscellaneous provisons

151. Every Inspector shall be provided with working standards, scale-beams, and balances for testing weights, adequate instrumental equipment, and travelling kit for inspection, of such material and form as may, from, time to time, be approved by the Director of Industries.

152. (1) Every Inspector shall be provided with such dies, punches, stencil plates, branding irons, etching and engraving and other implements, as may be necessary for affixing the local verification stamp, the design and number of which are furnished by the Director of Industries.

2. My/Our shop is located at _____
 Tehsil _____ District _____
 Post Office _____
 Police Station _____

3. My/Our full particulars are as under :—

	Name	Parentage	Caste	Residence
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____	_____	_____

Signature of applicant with date.

Note.—If the applicant is a firm, give its name and the names of all its partners under paragraph 3. The application may be signed by the managing partner alone.

Form B

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB, SIMLA.
CERTIFICATE TO A MANUFACTURER OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES OR WEIGHING OR MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

(Rule 22 of the Punjab Weights and Measures Rules, 1943)

No. _____

Year _____

1. Certified that _____ has been registered as a manufacturer of weights/measures ^{weighing}/_{measuring} instruments, the workshop being located at _____
 Post Office _____
 Police Station _____ Tehsil _____
 District _____

2. This certificate will hold good till it is cancelled.

3. The manufacturer shall comply with the conditions noted below, if he fails to comply with any of these, his certificate shall be liable to cancellation.

4. The particulars of the registered manufacturer are :—

	Name	Parentage	Caste	Residence
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Sd.)

Dated _____

Director of Industries, Punjab, or any other Officer authorised to sign with his designation

Note.—In the case of a firm, its names with the names of all its members should be given in paragraph 4.

Conditions of the Certificate

I. The person in whose favour this certificate is issued shall :—

- (1) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules for the time being in force;
- (2) not encourage or countenance the infringement of the provisions of the Act or the Rules for the time being in force, and shall report without delay to the Inspector any infringement that may come to his notice.
- (3) keep this certificate exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates.
- (4) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by an Officer competent to give the same ; and
- (5) surrender the certificate if and when required so to do by the Director of Industries or any other officer employed under the Act.

II. Every condition prescribed after issue of this certificate shall, if notified Gazette, be binding on the person to whom the certificate has been granted.

Form B-I

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE

CERTIFICATE TO A DEALER IN WEIGHTS, MEASURES OR WEIGHING OR MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

(Rules 154 (1) of the Punjab Weights and Measures Rules, 1943.)

No. _____ Year _____

1. Certified that _____ has been registered as a dealer in weights/measures ^{Weighing} _{Measuring} instruments, the shop being located at _____,

Post Office _____, Tehsil _____,

Police Station _____

District _____

2. This certificate will hold good till it is cancelled.

3. The dealer will comply with the conditions noted below. If he fails to comply with any one of these, his certificate shall be liable to cancellation.

4. The particulars of the registered dealer are :—

	Name	Parentage	Caste	Residence
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Sd.)

Director of Industries, Punjab, or any other officer authorized to sign, with his designation.

Dated _____

Note.—In the case of a firm, its name with the names of all its members should be given in paragraph 4.

Conditions of the Certificate

- I. The person in whose favour this certificate is issued shall :—
- (1) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules for the time being in force;
 - (2) not encourage or countenance the infringement of the provisions of the Act or the Rules for the time being in force, and shall report without delay to the Inspector any infringement that may come to his notice.
 - (3) keep this certificate exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates.
 - (4) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by an Officer competent to give the same ; and
 - (5) surrender the certificate if and when required so to do by the Director of Industries or any other officer employed under the Act.

II. Every condition prescribed after issue of this certificate shall, if notified Gazette, be binding on the person to whom the certificate has been granted.

Form B-I

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE

CERTIFICATE TO A DEALER IN WEIGHTS, MEASURES OR WEIGHING OR MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

(Rules 154 (1) of the Punjab Weights and Measures Rules, 1943.)

No. _____ Year _____

1. Certified that _____ has been registered as a dealer in weights/measures ^{Weighing} _{Measuring} instruments, the shop being located at _____, Post Office _____, Tehsil _____, District _____.

2. This certificate will hold good till it is cancelled.

3. The dealer will comply with the conditions noted below. If he fails to comply with any one of these, his certificate shall be liable to cancellation.

4. The particulars of the registered dealer are :—

	Name	Parentage	Caste	Residence
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Sd.)

Director of Industries, Punjab, or any other officer authorized to sign, with his designation.

Dated _____

Note.—In the case of a firm, its name with the names of all its members should be given in paragraph 4.

Conditions of the Certificate

- I. The person in whose favour this certificate is issued shall—
- (1) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules for the time being in force ;
 - (2) not encourage or countenance the infringement of the provisions of the Act or the Rules for the time being in force, and shall report without delay to the Inspector any infringement that may come to his notice ;
 - (3) keep this certificate exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates ;
 - (4) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by any officer competent to give the same ; and
 - (5) surrender the certificate if and when required so to do by the Director of Industries or any other officer employed under the Act.

II. Every condition prescribed after the issue of this certificate shall if notified in the official Gazette, be binding on the person to whom the certificate has been granted.

FORM C

**REGISTER OF CERTIFICATES TO MANUFACTURERS/DEALERS IN
WEIGHTS, WEIGHING MEASURES/INSTRUMENTS.
MEASURING**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES PUNJAB SIMLA.

(Rule 24/155 of the Punjab Weights and Measures Rules, 1943)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Date of issue	No.	Name, parentage, caste and residence of the manufacturer/dealer.	Place where the workshop is situated.	Articles to be manufactured/sold	Trade mark or monogram allowed to be used for making manufactured goods.	Orders regarding cancellation of certificate.	Result of appeal	REMARKS

Note.—In the case of a firm, its name with the names of all its members should be given in column No. (2) column 6 does not apply to dealers.

TABLE I
Seer and Maund Weights
(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION		Seer and Maund weights	Error in excess same as on verification	INSPECTION	
Error in excess only				Error in deficiency	
Iron weights	Other than iron weights		Iron weights	Other than iron weights	
84 grains	42 grains	1 maund	42 grains	21 grains	
48 "	24 "	20 seers	24 "	12 "	
30 "	15 "	10 "	15 "	7.5 "	
20 "	10 "	5 "	10 "	5 "	
15 "	7.5 "	3 "	7.5 "	3.75 "	
13.5 "	6.75 "	2½ "	6.75 "	3.5 "	
12 "	6 "	2 "	6 "	3 "	
8 "	4 "	1 seer	4 "	2 "	
4 "	3 "	½ "	2 "	1.5 "	
4 "	2 "	¼ "	2 "	1 grain	
4 "	2 "	1/8 "	2 "	1 "	
	1 grain	1/16 "		0.5 "	
	0.5 "	1/32 "		0.25 "	
	0.5 "	2 tolas and under		0.25 "	

TABLE II
Bullion tola weights
(See Rule 133)

Denomination	VERIFICATION		Error in excess as on verification	INSPECTION	
	Errors in excess only			Error in deficiency	
2,000 tolas		6 grains		3 grains	
1,000 "		5 "		2.5 "	
500 "		4 "		2 "	
300 "		4 "		2 "	
200 "		2 "		1 grain	
100 "		1 grain		.5 "	
50 "		.7 "		.35 "	
30 "		.7 "		.35 "	
20 "		.5 "		.25 "	
10 "		.4 "		.2 "	
5 "		.3 "		.15 "	
4 "		.25 "		.125 "	
3 "		.2 "		.1 "	
2 "		.15 "		.075 "	
1 tola		.1 "		.05 "	
½ "		.1 "		.05 "	
¼ "		.1 "		.05 "	
1/8 "		.05 "		.05 "	
1/16 "		.05 "		.025 "	
1 Val.		.02 "		.025 "	
½ "		.02 "		.01 "	
¼ "		.01 "		.01 "	
				.005 "	

TABLE III
Rati weights
(See Rule 133)

Denomination	VERIFICATION		Error in excess same as on verification
	Error in excess only		
240 ratis	.2	grain	Error in excess same as on verification
120 "	.15	"	
72 "	.1	"	
48 "	.1	"	
24 "	.1	"	
12 "	.05	"	
6 "	.05	"	
3 "	.02	"	
2 "	.02	"	
1 rati	.01	"	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.01	"	
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.005	"	
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.005	"	
$\frac{1}{16}$ "	.002	"	
$\frac{1}{32}$ "	.002	"	
$\frac{1}{64}$ "			

TABLE IV
Avoirdupois Weights
(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION		Avoirdupois	Error in excess same as on verification	INSPECTION	
Error in Excess only				Error in	
Iron weights	Other than iron weights			Iron weights	
100 grains	50 grains	100 lbs	Error in excess same as on verification	50 grains	
60 "	30 "	56 "		30 "	
55 "	27.5 "	50 "		27.5 "	
40 "	20 "	28 "		20 "	
30 "	15 "	20 "		15 "	
24 "	12 "	14 "		12 "	
20 "	10 "	10 "		10 "	
16 "	8 "	7 "		8 "	
14 "	7 "	5 "		7 "	
12 "				6 "	
8 "	6 "	4 "		4 "	
4 "	4 "	2 "		2 "	
4 "	3 "	1 "		2 "	
4 "	2 "	8 oz.		2 "	
	2 "	4 "		2 "	
	1 grain	2 and 1,,			
	0.5 "	8 drs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ dram			

TABLE V
Imperial Grain Weights

(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION		Denomination grain weights		INSPECTION	
Error in excess only				Error in deficiency	
5	Grain ..	4,000, 2,000	..	0.25	Grain
2	" ..	1,000, 500	..	0.1	"
1	" ..	300, 240, 200, 120, 100	..	0.05	"
05	" ..	72, 60, 50, 48, 30	..	0.025	"
	" ..	24, 20, 16, 12, 10	..		
02	" ..	8, 6, 5, 4, 3	..	0.01	"
01	" ..	2, 1, 6, 5	..	0.005	"
005	" ..	.3	..	0.0025	"
002	" ..	.25, .2.1	..	0.001	"
001	" ..	.06, .05, .03, .02, 0.1	..	0.0005	"

Error in excess same as on verification.

TABLE VI
Apothecaries' Weights

(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION		Denomination Apothecaries' weights		INSPECTION	
Error in excess only				Error in deficiency	
7	Grain ..	10 oz. Apoth	..	0.35	Grain
5	" ..	8 " "	..	0.3	"
3	" ..	6 " "	..	0.25	"
	" ..	4 " "	..	0.2	"
	" ..	2 " "	..	0.15	"
	" ..	1 " " (480 grains)	..	0.1	"
	" ..	4 (or ½ oz. Apoth.) 2, 1 drachm	..	0.05	"
8	" ..	2 Scruples	..	0.04	"
7	" ..	1½ " (or ½ drachm)	..	0.035	"
6	" ..	1 Scruple	..	0.03	"
5	" ..	½ " "	..	0.025	"
4	" ..	6 grains	..	0.02	"
2	" ..	5, 4, 3 grains	..	0.01	"
1	" ..	2, 1, ½ grains	..	0.005	"

Error in excess same as on verification.

TABLE VII
Dry Measures of Capacity
(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION		Denomination	—	INSPECTION	
Error in Excess only				Error in Deficiency	
25	cubic inches	2 maunds	Error in excess same as allowed on verification.	12½	cubic inches
16	" "	1 maund		8	" "
15	" "	¾ "		7½	" "
13	" "	½ "		6½	" "
11	" "	¼ "		5½	" "
8	" "	1/8 "		4	" "
3½	" "	1/16 " and 2 seers or adholi		1½	" "
2	" "	1 seer		1	" "
1	cubic inch	¼ "		½	cubic inch
¾	" "	1/8 "		¼	" "
½	" "	1/16 "		¼	" "
¼	" "	1/32 "		1/8	" "

TABLE VIII
Liquid Measures of Capacity (Seers and Maunds)
(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION			Capacity of Measure to the Graduation tested	—	INSPECTION		
Error in excess only					Error in Deficiency		
Ordinary	Conical Metal	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthen-ware	Error in excess same as on verification	Ordinary	Conical Metal	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthen-ware	
4 fl. oz.	2 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz.		20 seers and 30 seers	2 fl. oz.	1 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.
3 " "	1½ " "	6 " "		20 seers and 10 seers	1½ " "	¾ " "	3 " "
2 " "	1 " "	4 " "		8 to 4 seers	1 " "	4 fl. dr.	2 " "
1 " "	4 fl. dr.	2 " "		2 seers and 1 seer	4 fl. dr.	2 " "	1 " "
4 fl. dr.	2 " "	1 " "		½ seer	2 " "	1 " "	4 fl. dr.
3 " "	1½ " "	4 fl. dr.		¼ "	1½ " "	¾ " "	2 " "
2 " "	1 " "	2 " "		1/8 "	1 " "	½ " "	1 " "
1 " "	½ " "	1 " "		1/16 "	½ " "	15 min.	½ " "
½ " "	15 min.	½ " "		1/32 "	15 min.	7½ "	15 min.
20 min.	10 "	20 min.		1/64 "	10 "	5 "	10 min.

TABLE IX
Liquid Measures of Capacity
LIQUOR DRAM AND PEG
(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION		Denomination	—	INSPECTION	
Error in excess only				Error in Deficiency	
½ fl. dram.	..	¼ dram	Error in excess same as on verification	15 min	
¼ " "	..	½ " "		15	" "
1 " "	..	1 " "		1	fl. dram.
2 fl. drams.	..	2 drams.		1	" "
3 " "	..	4 " "		1½	" "
6 " "	..	8 " "		3	" drams.
1½ " dram	..	½ peg		15 min.	
1 " "	..	1 " "		½ fl. dram.	

TABLE X
Imperial Apothecaries Graduated Glass Measures
(See Rule 133)

Approximate internal diameter of measure at the graduation tested	VERIFICATION ON INSPECTION	
	<i>Errors in excess or deficiency</i>	
	Cylindrical and Conical Shape	Glass Flasks and Burettes
inches	Minims	Minims
4	25	12½
3¾	21	10½
3½	18	9
3¼	14	7
3	11	5½
2¾	9	4½
2½	7	3½
2¼	6	3
2	4	2
1¾	3	1½
1½	2	1
1¼	1	¾
1	1	¾
¾	1	¾
5/8	1	¾

TABLE XI
Imperial Liquid Measures of Capacity (Gallons)
(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION				Capacity of measure to the graduation tested	INSPECTION			
<i>Error in Excess only</i>					<i>Error in Deficiency</i>			
Ordinary	Conical Metal	Milk Churns	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware		Ordinary	Conical Metal	Milk Churns	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware
15 fl.oz.	..	..	..	64 gals. to 33 gals.	7½ fl. oz	..	..	..
10 ..	5 fl. oz.	20 fl. oz.	..	32 gals. to 20 gals.	5 ..	2½ fl. oz	10 fl. oz	..
5 ..	2½ ..	10 ..	..	Under 20 gals. to 8 gals.	2½ ..	1½ ..	5 ..	..
3 ..	1½ ..	6 ..	..	Under 8 gals. to 4 gals.	1½ ..	6 fl. drs.	3 ..	..
2 ..	1 ..	..	4 fl. oz.	3, 2 and 1 gals.	1 ..	4 ..	..	2 fl. oz.
1 ..	4 fl. drs	..	2 ..	Half-gallon and Quart.	4 fl. drs.	2 ..	..	1 fl. oz.
4 fl. drs.	2 ..	..	1 oz.	Pint.	2 ..	1 ..	..	4 fl. drs.
3 ..	1½ ..	..	4 fl. oz.	Half-pint.	1½ ..	..	..	2 ..
2 ..	1 ..	..	2 ..	Gill	1 ..	..	..	1 ..
1 ..	½ ..	..	1 ..	Half-gill	½ ..	15 min	..	½ ..
½ ..	15 min	..	½ ..	Quarter-gill	15 min	7½ ..	..	15 min

Note.—For each additional 20 Gallons or fraction thereof in the case of ordinary types of measures, an additional 5 fl. oz. shall be allowed in the case of error in excess on verification and half of that in the case of deficiency on inspection.

TABLE XVI
Beam—Scales—Class C
(See Rules 45 and 133)

VERIFICATION		Capacity	INSPECTION	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
3/5 gr. ..	3/5 grain ..	1 oz. or 1/32 seer	1.4/5 gr. ..	1.1/5 grain ..
33/35 " ..	33/35 " ..	2 oz. " 1/16 ..	2.29/35 gr. ..	1.31/35 " ..
1.22/35 " ..	1.22/35 " ..	4 " " 1/3 " ..	4.31/35 " ..	3.9/35 " ..
3 grs. ..	3 grains ..	8 " " 1/4 " ..	9 grs. ..	6 grains ..
3 " ..	3 " ..	1 lb. " " 1/2 " ..	9 " ..	6 " ..
4 1/2 " ..	6 " ..	2 " " 1 " ..	13 1/2 " ..	12 " ..
9 grs. ..	12 " ..	4 lb. or 2 seers ..	27 grains ..	24 " ..
12 " ..	18 " ..	7 " " 3 1/2 " ..	36 " ..	36 " ..
18 " ..	27 " ..	10 " " 5 " ..	54 " ..	54 " ..
24 " ..	36 " ..	14 " " 7 " ..	72 " ..	72 " ..
23 " ..	48 " ..	20 " " 10 " ..	99 " ..	96 " ..
45 " ..	66 " ..	28 " " 14 " ..	135 " ..	132 " ..
75 " ..	120 " ..	56 " " 28 " ..	225 " ..	240 " ..
4 1/2 drams ..	4 1/2 drams ..	1 cwt. or 1 1/2 maunds	13 1/2 drs. ..	15 drs. ..
7 1/2 " ..	10 1/2 " ..	2 cwts. " 3 maunds	1 oz. 6 1/2 drs. ..	1 oz. 5 " ..
9 " ..	13 1/2 " ..	3 " " 4 " ..	1 " 11 " ..	1 " 11 " ..
10 1/2 " ..	16 1/2 " ..	4 " " 5 1/2 " ..	1 " 15 1/2 " ..	2 oz. 1 dr. ..
12 " ..	1 oz. 3 1/2 drs. ..	5 " " 7 " ..	2 oz. 4 " ..	2 " 7 drs. ..
13 1/2 " ..	1 " 6 1/2 " ..	6 " " 8 " ..	2 " 8 1/2 " ..	2 " 13 " ..
15 " ..	1 " 9 1/2 " ..	7 " " 10 " ..	2 " 13 " ..	3 " 3 " ..
16 1/2 drs. ..	1 oz. 12 1/2 drs. ..	8 cwts. or 11 maunds	3 oz. 1 1/2 drs. ..	3 " 9 drs. ..
1 oz. 2 drs. ..	1 " 15 1/2 " ..	9 " " 12 1/2 " ..	3 " 6 " ..	3 " 15 " ..
1 " 3 1/2 " ..	2 oz 2 1/2 " ..	10 " " 14 " ..	3 " 10 1/2 " ..	4 " 5 " ..
1 " 11 " ..	3 " 1 1/2 " ..	15 " " 21 " ..	5 " 1 dr. ..	6 " 3 " ..
2 oz. 2 1/2 " ..	4 " 1/2 dr. ..	20 " " 28 " ..	6 " 7 1/2 drs. ..	8 " 1 " ..
3 " 1 1/2 " ..	5 " 14 1/2 " ..	30 " " 41 " ..	9 " 4 1/2 " ..	11 " 13 " ..

TABLE XVII
Beam—Scales—Class D
(See Rules 45 and 133)

Sensitiveness when fully loaded	VERIFICATION		Capacity		INSPECTIONS	
	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded				Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
3 grs.	3 grs.	1 oz. or 1/32 seers	9 grs.	6 grs.		
5 "	5 "	2 ozs. " 1/16 "	15 "	10 "		
8 "	8 "	4 " " 1/8 "	24 "	16 "		
15 "	15 "	8 " " 1/4 "	45 "	30 "		
15 "	15 "	1 lb. " 1 " "	45 "	30 "		
22 1/2 "	30 "	2 lb. " 2 " "	67 1/2 "	60 "		
45 "	60 "	4 " " 4 " "	135 "	120 "		
60 "	90 "	7 " " 3 1/2 "	180 "	180 "		
90 "	135 "	10 " " 5 " "	270 "	270 "		
120 "	180 "	14 " " 7 " "	360 "	360 "		
6 drs.	8 3/4 drs.	20 " " 10 " "	1 oz. 2 drs.,	1 oz. 1 1/2 dr.		
8 "	12 "	28 " " 14 " "	1 " 8 "	1 " 8 "		
14 "	6 "	56 " " 28 " "	2 ozs. 10 "	2ozs. 12 "		
1 oz. 5 1/2 "	2 ozs. 5 1/2 "	1 cwt. " 1 1/2 mds.	3 " 15 3/4 "	4 " 11 "		
2 " 5 1/2 "	3 " 4 1/2 "	2 cwt. " 3 "	7 " 7 1/2 dr.	6 " 9 "		
2 " 13 "	4 " 3 1/2 "	3 " " 4 "	8 " 7 dr.	8 " 7 "		
3 " 4 1/2 "	5 " 2 1/2 "	4 " " 5 1/2 "	9 " 13 1/2 "	10 " 5 "		
3 " 12 "	6 " 1 1/2 "	5 " " 7 "	11 " 4 "	12 " 3 "		
3 " 3 1/2 "	7 " 1 1/2 drs.	6 " " 8 "	12 " 10 1/2 "	14 " 1 dr.		
4 " 11 "	7 " 15 1/2 "	7 " " 10 "	14 " 1 dr.	15 " 15 dr.		
4 " 2 1/2 "	8 " 14 1/2 "	8 " " 11 "	15 " 7 1/2 drs.	1 lb. 1 3/4 ozs		
5 " 10 "	9 " 13 1/2 "	9 " " 12 1/2 "	1 lb. 2 1/4 ozs.	1 " 3 1/4 "		
5 " 1 1/2 "	10 " 12 1/2 "	10 " " 14 "	1 " 2 1/4 "	1 " 5 1/2 "		
6 " 7 "	15 " 7 1/2 "	15 " " 21 "	1 " 9 1/4 "	1 " 15 "		
8 " 7 "	15 " 7 1/2 "	15 " " 21 "	2 lbs. 1 1/4 "	2 lbs. 8 1/2 "		
10 " 12 1/2 "	1 lb. 4 1/4 ozs.	20 " " 28 "	2 " 1 1/4 "	3 " 11 "		
15 " 7 1/2 "	1 " 13 1/2 "	30 " " 41 "	2 " 14 1/4 "			

TABLE XVIII
Counter Machines
(See Rules 133)

Holding capacity (loose material) of balancing box shall not exceed per cent of capacity	VERIFICATION		Capacity of machine		INSPECTIONS		Minimum amount of "fall" either way
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded			Sensitive-ness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
2.56 drs.	20 grains	30 grains	1 lb. or 1/2 seers	60 grains	60 grains	1/2 inch.	
5.12 "	28 "	1 1/2 drams	2 lbs. " 1 " "	*3 drams	3 drams	1/4 "	
10.24 "	40 "	2 "	4 " " 2 seers	†4 1/2 "	4 "	1/4 "	
1 oz 1.92	2 "	3 "	7 " " 3 1/2 "	6 "	6 "	5/16 "	
1 " 9.6 dram	2 1/2 drams	3 1/2 drams	10 lbs. or 5 seers	7 1/2 "	7 "	3/8 "	
2 ozs. 3.84	3 "	4 1/2 "	14 " " 7 " "	9 "	9 "	3/8 "	
3 " 3.2	3.3/7 "	5.1/7 "	20 " " 10 " "	10.2/7 "	10.2/7 "	3/8 "	
4 " 7.68	4 "	6 "	28 " " 14 " "	12 "	12 "	3/8 "	
6zs. 6.4 drams	4.6/7 drams	7.2/7 drams	40 lbs. or 20 " "	14.4/7 "	14.4/7 drams	7/16 "	
8 " 15.36	6 "	9 "	56 " " 28 " "	18 "	18 "	7/16 "	
13 " 7.04	7 "	12 1/2 "	84 " " 41 " "	21 "	25 "	1/2 "	
17 " 14.72	8 "	16 "	1 cwt. " 54 " "	24 "	32 "	1/2 "	

*3.07188 drams exactly
†4.3884 drams exactly

TABLE XX

Steel Yards

(See Rule 133)

VERIFICATION			Capacity	INSPECTION	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded			Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed or in deficiency when fully loaded
	12 drs.	18 dr.	56 lb. or 28 seers	2 oz. 4 drs.	2 oz.
	14 "	25 "	84 " " 41 "	2 " 10 "	3 "
1 oz.		2 oz.	112 " " 55 "	3 "	4 "
1 " 3 drs.	2 "	6 drs	150 " " 73 "	3 " 9 drs.	4 "
1 " 6 "	2 "	12 "	200 " " 98 "	4 " 2 "	5 "
1 " 10 "	3 "	4 "	250 " " 122 "	4 " 14 "	6 "
2 "	4 "		300 " " 146 "	6 "	8 "
2 "	4 "		350 " " 171 "	6 "	8 "
2½ "	4½ "		400 " " 195 "	6½ "	9 "
2½ "	5 "		450 " " 219 "	7½ "	10 "
2½ "	5½ "		500 " " 244 "	8½ "	11 "
3½ "	6½ "		600 " " 292 "	9¾ "	13 "
4 "	8 "		800 " " 390 "	12 "	16 "

(See Rule 133)

Vibrating machines 5/8 inch both ways.
Accelerating machines 7/8 inch one way

Lb.	Oz.	VERIFICATION				Capacity of machine Cwt. or Mds.	INSPECTION			Minimum "fall"
		Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines			Vibrating Machines	Accelerating Machines	Accelerating Machines	
		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Weight required to bring back the steelyard from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded					
		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.		
13.44		1	1	2	1 1/2	2	2	2		
1	10.88	1 1/2	1 1/2	3	2 "	3	3	3		
2	8.32	2	2	4	3 "	4	4	4		
3	5.76	2 1/2	2 1/2	5	4 "	5	5	5		
4	3.2	3	3	6	5 "	6	6	6		
5	14.08	4	4	8	7 "	8	8	8		
8	6.4	6	6	12	10 "	12	12	12		
10	1.28	6.4/5	6.4/5	13.3/5	12 "	14	13.3/5	13.3/5		
12	9.6	8	8	16	15 "	17	16	16		
16	12.8	10	10	20	20 "	21	20	20		
25	3.2	13	13	26	30 "	28	26	26		
33	9.6	16	16	32	40 "	41	32	32		
42		20	30	40	50 "	55	40	40		

TABLE XXII
Platform Machines
(See Rule 133)
VERIFICATIONS

RANGE OF BALANCING ARRANGEMENT			Capacity of machine	VIBRATING MACHINES		ACCELERATING MACHINES	PLATFORM MACHINES FITTED WITH DIALS
Maximum $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of capacity	Minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of capacity	1/8 per cent "each way"		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded		
Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Cwt. or Mds.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2
1	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 " 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3 " 4	1	2	4
2	2	9	6	4 " 6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	5 " 7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7 " 10	2	4	8
5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	10 " 14	3	6	12
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	12 " 17	3·2/5	6·4/5	13·3/5
8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	21	15 " 21	4	8	16
11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	28	20 " 28	5	10	20
16	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	41	30 " 41	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	26
22	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	55	40 " 55	8	16	32

Minimum travel of steel yard in carcer

Platform machines 3/8 inch both ways.
S/8 inch one way.
Platform machines 3/8 inch both ways.

INSPECTION

Capacity of Machine	VIBRATING MACHINES		ACCELERATING MACHINES	PLATFORM MACHINES FITTED WITH DIALS
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
1 cwt. or 14 maunds	1½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
2 3 ..	2½ ..	3 ..	3 ..	6 ..
3 4 ..	3 ..	4 ..	4 ..	8 ..
4 6 ..	3¾ ..	5 ..	5 ..	10 ..
5 7 ..	4½ ..	6 ..	6 ..	12 ..
7 10 ..	6 ..	8 ..	8 ..	16 ..
10 14 ..	9 ..	12 ..	12 ..	24 ..
12 17 ..	10·1/5 ..	13·3/5 ..	13·1/5 ..	27·1/5 ..
15 21 ..	12 ..	16 ..	16 ..	32 ..
20 28 ..	15 ..	20 ..	20 ..	40 ..
30 41 ..	19½ ..	26 ..	26 ..	52 ..
40 55 ..	24 ..	32 ..	32 ..	64 ..
50 69 ..	30 ..	40 ..	40 ..	80 ..

11
6½
22

Accelerating

TABLE XXIII
Weigh-Bridge
(See Rule 133)
VERIFICATION

RANGE OF BALANCING ARRANGEMENT		Capacity of Machine	VIBRATING MACHINES	ACCELERATING MACHINES		WEIGH-BRIDGES FITTED WITH DIALS
Minimum travel of steelyard in career	Minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of capacity			Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	
11.2 lb.	5.6 lb.	1 ton or 28 maunds	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
22.4 "	11.2 "	2 tons " 55 "	1½	1½	4	3
56 "	28 "	5 " " 138 " ..	2	2	5	4
1 cwt.	56 "	10 " " 275 " ..	3½	4	10	8
2 cwts .	1 cwt.	20 " " 550 " ..	5	6	15	12
2½ "	1½ cwts.	25 " " 686 " ..	7	10	25	20
3 "	1½ "	30 " " 825 " ..	8	12	30	24
3½ "	1¾ "	35 " " 963 " "	8½	13½	34	27
4 "	2 "	40 " " 1,000 " "	9	15	37	30
5 "	2½ "	50 " " 1,375 " ..	9½	16	40	32
7½ "	3¾ "	75 " " 2,063 " ..	10	18	45	36
10 "	5 "	100 " " 2,750 " ..	12	23	58	40
20 "	10 "	200 " " 5,500 " ..	14	28	70	51
			19	42	105	84

Accelerating machines $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in one way.
Vibrating machines $\frac{1}{2}$ inch both ways.

INSPECTION

Capacity of machine			VIBRATING MACHINES		ACCELERATING MACHINES	WEIGH-BRIDGE FITTED WITH DIALS
			Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
Tons or	maunds	..	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1	28	..	4½	3	3	6
2	55	..	6	4	4	8
5	138	..	10½	8	8	16
10	275	..	15	12	12	24
20	550	..	21	20	20	40
25	688	..	24	24	24	48
30	825	..	25½	27	27	54
35	963	..	27	30	30	60
40	1,100	..	28½	32	32	64
50	1,375	..	30	36	36	72
75	2,063	..	36	46	46	92
100	2,750	..	42	56	56	112
200	5,500	..	54	84	84	108

TABLE XXVIII
 Amount of error permissible in Secondary and Working Standards
 (See Rule 132)

TABLE XXIII

Denomination		AMOUNT OF ERROR TOLERATED IN PERCENT
		Half the amount tolerated in the primary standard
(1) Above 1 maund	and not exceeding 1 maund	8 grains.
" 1/2 "	" " "	6 "
" 1/4 "	" " "	4 "
" 1/8 "	" " "	3 "
" 1/16 "	" " "	2 "
1 seer	" " "	2 "
" 1/2 "	" " "	1 grain.
" 1/4 "	" " "	0.5 "
" 1/8 "	" " "	0.3 "
" 1/16 "	" " "	0.2 "
1 seer	" " "	0.1 "
" 1/2 "	" " "	0.4 "
" 1/4 "	" " "	0.2 "
" 1/8 "	" " "	0.1 "
" 1/16 "	" " "	0.05 "
8 tolas	and not exceeding 8 tolas	0.02 "
5 "	" " "	0.01 "
2 "	" " "	0.005 "
1 tola	" " "	0.003 "
" 1/2 "	" " "	0.002 "
" 1/4 "	" " "	0.001 "
" 1/8 "	" " "	
" 1/16 "	" " "	
" 1/32 "	" " "	
Not exceeding 1/64 tola		
(2) Bullion Tola Weights—		
Above 500 tolas	and not exceeding 500 tolas	3 grains.
200 "	200 "	2 "
100 "	100 "	2 "
50 "	50 "	1 grain
20 "	20 "	.5 "
10 "	10 "	.3 "
5 "	5 "	.2 "
2 "	2 "	.1 "
1 tola	1 tola	.05 "
" 1/2 "	" 1/2 "	.02 "
" 1/4 "	" 1/4 "	.01 "
" 1/8 "	" 1/8 "	.005 "
" 1/16 "	" 1/16 "	.003 "
" 1/32 "	" 1/32 "	.002 "
Not exceeding 1/32 tola		.001 "
Rati Weights—		
Above 72 ratis		.05 grain
48 "	and not exceeding 72 ratis	.02 "
24 "	48 "	.01 "
12 "	24 "	.005 "
6 "	12 "	.003 "
2 "	6 "	.002 "
Not exceeding 2 ratis		.001 "

TABLE XXVIII—CONTD

Denomination		AMOUNT OF ERROR TOLERATED IN EXCESS	
		Half the amount tolerated in deficiency	
<i>Avoirdupois Weights—</i>			
Above	56 lb.	5	grains
"	28 " and not exceeding 56 lb	4	"
"	14 " " " "	3	"
"	2 " " " "	2	"
"	1 " " " "	1	grain
"	8 " oz " " 1 lb.	0.5	"
"	2 " " " " 8 oz.	0.2	"
"	8 drams " " 2 "	0.1	"
"	1 dram " " 8 drams	0.05	"
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 1 dram	0.02	"
<i>Grain Weights—</i>			
Above	1,000 grains	0.2	grain
"	240 " and not exceeding 1,000 grains	0.1	"
"	40 " " " " 240 "	0.05	"
"	5 " " " " 40 "	0.02	"
"	3 " " " " 5 "	0.01	"
"	1 grain " " " 3 "	0.005	"
"	0.3 " " " 1 grain	0.003	"
"	0.05 " " " 0.3 "	0.001	"
"	Not exceeding 0.05 grain	0.0003	"
<i>Apothecaries Weights—</i>			
Above	2 oz.	0.2	grain
"	4 drachm and not exceeding 2 oz.	0.1	"
"	2 scruples " " 4 drachm	0.05	"
"	5 grains " " 2 scruples	0.02	"
"	3 " " " 5 grains	0.01	"
"	1 grain " " 3 "	0.005	"
"	Not exceeding 1 grain	0.003	"
<i>Dry Measures—</i>			
Above	2 maunds	770	grains
"	1 maund and not exceeding 2 maunds	520	"
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 1 maund	260	"
"	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	130	"
"	$\frac{1}{8}$ " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	65	"
"	$\frac{1}{16}$ " " " $\frac{1}{8}$ "	32	"
"	2 seers " " 4 seers	28	"
"	1 seer " " 2 "	14	"
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 1 seer	12	"
"	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8	"
"	$\frac{1}{8}$ " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6	"
"	$\frac{1}{16}$ " " " $\frac{1}{8}$ "	4	"
"	$\frac{1}{64}$ " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ "	3	"
"	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{64}$ seer	2	"

TABLE XXVIII—CONCLD

TABLE XXVIII

Denomination		AMOUNT OF ERROR TOLERATED IN EXCESS OR IN DEFICIENCY	Grain weight or as measured by graduated glass	
(8) Liquid Measures—				
Above	8 seers	and not exceeding	8 seers	100 grains
"	4 "	" "	4 "	55 "
"	2 "	" "	2 "	28 "
"	1 seer	" "	1 seer	14 "
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 "
"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8 "
"	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	" "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	6 "
"	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	" "	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	4 "
"	$\frac{1}{64}$ "	" "	$\frac{1}{64}$ "	3 "
	Not exceeding		$\frac{1}{64}$ "	2 "
(9) Liquid Measures (gallons)				
Above	24 gallons	and not exceeding	24 gallons	1,024 grains
"	16 "	" "	16 "	768 "
"	8 "	" "	8 "	512 "
"	6 "	" "	6 "	256 "
"	4 "	" "	4 "	192 "
"	2 "	" "	2 "	128 "
"	1 gallon and not exceeding		2 "	64 "
"	Half gallon and not exceeding		1 gallon	32 "
"	Quart and not exceeding		half gallon	16 "
"	Pint and not exceeding		Quart	12 "
"	Gill and not exceeding		Pint	8 "
"	Not exceeding		Gill	4 "
(10) Apothecaries Measures—				
Above	20 fl. oz.			12 grains
"	5 "	and not exceeding	20 fl. oz.	8 "
"	4 "	" "	5 "	6 "
"	2 "	" "	4 "	4 "
"	2 fl. drachm and not exceeding		2 fl. oz.	3 "
"	60 minims or 1 fl. drachm and not exceeding		2 drachms	2 "
"	30 minims and not exceeding		60 minims or 1 drachm	1 "
"	Not exceeding		30 minims	.5 "
(11) Liquor Measures—				
Above	1 dram			8 grains
Not exceeding	1 dram			4 "
Peg and half peg				3 "
(12) Length—				
Above	10 feet			0.1 inch
"	3 feet and not exceeding		10 feet	0.2 "
"	1 inch	" "	3 "	0.01 "
Not exceeding	1 inch			0.001 "

TABLE XXIX
Amount of error to be tolerated in selling Grey, White or Coloured Cotton Piecegoods
(See Rules 134)

1. Where sale is effected on the basis of a single length stamped on the cloth —

Described length of the piece	Actual length must not be less than the described length by more than the following margins
..	4 inches
Ten yards and under	5 "
Above 10 and up to 23 yards	7 "
" 23 " " " 36 "	9 "
" 36 " " " 47 "	18 "
" 47 yards	

Provided that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than that purported to be sold.

2. Where sale is effected of cloth (on which maximum and minimum lengths are stamped) on the basis of described maximum length:—

Described length of piece (maximum)	Actual length must not be less than the described maximum length by more than the following margins
..	9 inches
35 yards and under	18 "
Above 35 yards and up to 47 yards	36 "
Above 47 yards	

Provided that sale of one piece only at a time shall not be effected on the basis of minimum stamped length if it is more than the actual length :

Provided further that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time on the basis of stamped maximum length or stamped minimum length or both, the average length of the goods is question supplied to the purchaser shall not be less than that purported to be sold.

3. Where sale is effected on the basis of stamped width:—

Width of the piece	Actual width must not be less than the described width by more than the following margins
..	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
40 inches and under	" "
Over 40 inches and under 59 inches	1 "
59 inches and over	

Provided that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time the average width of goods sold shall not be less than the stamped width.

TABLE XXX
Charges to be levied for verifying and stamping weights and measures of the public

(See Rule 135)
WEIGHTS

Capacity	Charge
<i>Tola Weights</i>	
Val and Rati weights each	.. Anna 1
1/32 tola each	.. Annas 3
1/16 Ditto	.. " 3
1/8 Ditto	.. " 3
1/4 Ditto	.. " 3
1/2 Ditto	.. " 3
1 Ditto	.. " 3
2 tolas each	.. " 3
3 Ditto	.. " 3
4 Ditto	.. " 3
5 Ditto	.. " 3
8 Ditto	.. " 3
10 Ditto	.. " 3
20 Ditto	.. " 3
30 Ditto	.. " 3
50 Ditto	.. " 3
100 Ditto	.. " 9
<i>Seer and Maund Weights</i>	
1/32 seer weights each	.. Annas 2
1/16 Ditto	.. " 2
1/8 Ditto	.. " 2
1/4 Ditto	.. " 2
1/2 Ditto	.. " 2
1 Ditto	.. " 7
2 seers weights each	.. " 7
4 Ditto	.. " 7
8 Ditto	.. " 7
1/32 maund weights each	.. " 7
1/16 Ditto	.. " 7
1/8 Ditto	.. " 7
1/4 Ditto	.. " 7
1/2 Ditto	.. " 7
1 Ditto	.. " 7
<i>Avoirdupois Weights</i>	
Grain weights each	.. Anna 1
1/8 dram weights each	.. " 1
1/4 Ditto	.. " 1
1/2 Ditto	.. " 1
1 Ditto	.. " 1
1/8 ounce weights each	.. Annas 2
1/4 Ditto	.. " 2
1/2 Ditto	.. " 2
1 Ditto	.. " 2

TABLE XXX—CONTD
Capacity Avoirdupois Weights—concl'd Charge

2 Ounce weights each	.. Annas 2
4 Ditto	.. " 2
8 Ditto	.. " 2
1 lb. weights each	.. " 2
2 Ditto	.. " 2
4 Ditto	.. " 7
7 Ditto	.. " 7
14 Ditto	.. " 7
28 Ditto	.. " 7
56 Ditto	.. " 7

Apothecaries Weights

1/2 scruple weights each	.. Anna 1
1 Ditto	.. " 1
2 Ditto	.. " 1
1/16 ounce (Apoth). weights each	Annas 3
1/8 Ditto	.. " 3
1/4 Ditto	.. " 3
1/2 Ditto	.. " 3
1 Ditto	.. " 3
2 Ditto	.. " 3
4 Ditto	.. " 3
6 Ditto	.. " 3
8 Ditto	.. " 3
10 Ditto	.. " 3

Dry Measures

1/32 seer measures each	.. Annas 2
1/16 Ditto	.. " 2
1/8 Ditto	.. " 2
1/4 Ditto	.. " 2
1/2 Ditto	.. " 2
1 Ditto	.. " 7
2 seers weights each	.. " 7
4 Ditto	.. " 7
8 Ditto	.. " 9
1/8 maund weights each	.. " 9
1/4 Ditto	.. " 9
1/2 Ditto	.. " 9
3/4 Ditto	.. " 9
1 Ditto	.. " 9

Liquid Measures

1/64 seer measures each	.. Annas 2
1/32 Ditto	.. " 2
1/16 Ditto	.. " 2
1/8 Ditto	.. " 2
1/4 Ditto	.. " 2
1/2 Ditto	.. " 7
1 Ditto	.. " 7

TABLE XXX—CONCLD

Capacity	Charge
<i>Liquor Measures—concl'd</i>	
2 seers measures each ..	Annas 7
4 Ditto ..	" 7
8 Ditto ..	" 9
10 Ditto ..	" 9
20 Ditto ..	" 9
30 Ditto ..	" 9
40 Ditto ..	" 9
<i>Liquor Measures</i>	
1/4 liquor dram measures each ..	Anna 1
1/2 Ditto ..	" 1
1 Ditto ..	Annas 3
2 Ditto ..	" 3
4 Ditto ..	" 3
8 Ditto ..	" 3
Peg measures each ..	" 3

Apothecaries Measures

1 minim to and including 30 minims ..	Anna 1
Above 1/2 fluid drachm and including 4 fluid drachms ..	" 1
Above 1/2 fluid oz. and including 40 fluid oz. ..	Annas 3

Gallon Measures

Pint measures each ..	Annas 3
Each measure not exceeding 1/2 gallon ..	" 3
Each measure above 1/2 gallon and not exceeding 8 gallons ..	" 9
Each measure above 8 gallons and not exceeding 25 gallons ..	Re 1
When the capacity exceeds 25 gallons then each additional 25 gallons or part thereof ..	" 1

Measures of Length

Each measure below 3 feet ..	Annas 2
Each measure of 3 feet or a yard and not exceeding 25 feet ..	" 7
Each measure above 25 ..	Re 1

Area and Volume

1/8 brass measures each ..	Annas 3
1/4 Ditto ..	" 3
1/2 Ditto ..	" 3
1 Ditto ..	" 9

TABLE XXXI
Fees for Verifying and Stamping Weighing Instruments.

(See Rule 136)

Weighing Instrument other than Beam-scales of Classes C and D

Capacity	Charge
	Rs A. P.
Above 25 tons and not exceeding 50 tons ..	40 0 0
When the capacity exceeds 50 tons, then each additional 25 tons or part of 25 tons ..	10 0 0
Above 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons ..	30 0 0
Above 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons ..	20 0 0
Above 1 ton and not exceeding 5 tons ..	15 0 0
Above 5 cwt and not exceeding 1 ton ..	7 8 0
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt. ..	5 0 0
Above 56 lb. and not exceeding 1 cwt. ..	3 0 0
Above 14 lb. and not exceeding 56 lb. ..	2 0 0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lb. ..	1 8 0
Not exceeding 1 lb ..	1 0 0

Charges for weighing instruments with graduations marked for seer and maund weights will be on the basis of the above fees, one ton for this purpose being taken as equivalent to 28 maunds.

Note.—Where a weighing instrument has 2 sets of graduations, one marked for seers and maunds and the other for lbs. and cwts. two separate fese are payable.

2. Where 2 weigh-tables or platforms are connected to one steelyard or office mechanism, two separate fees in accordance with the capacity of the respective weigh-tables or platforms are payable.

TABLE XXXI—CONCLD
Beam-scales of Classes C and D
Capacity

Capacity	Charge		
	Rs	A.	P.
Above 1 ton ..	15	0	0
Above 5 cwt and not exceeding 1 ton ..	6	0	0
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt. ..	4	0	0
Above 56 lb. and not exceeding 1 cwt. ..	2	4	0
Above 14 lb. and not exceeding 56 lb. ..	1	8	0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lb. ..	1	0	0
Not exceeding 1 lb. ..	0	12	0

TABLE XXXII

Fees for verifying and stamping measuring instruments

(See Rules 136, 137, 138 and 140)
Measuring instruments (Petrol Pumps)

Capacity	Charge		
	Rs	A.	P.
(i) Not exceeding 5 gallons ..	5	0	0
(ii) Exceeding 5 gallons but not exceeding 10 gallons ..	7	8	0

TABLE XXXII—CONC

Measuring instruments (Petrol Capacity)

- (iii) Exceeding 10 gallons but not exceeding 20 gallons ..
- (iv) Exceeding 20 gallons ..

TABLE XXXIII
 (See Rule 146)

Fees for verification and stamping secondary and Working Standards

For verifying and stamping of complete set of secondary standards plus actual freight, cartage and delivery charges from the station of despatch to Ambala Cantt and back .. 30

For verifying and stamping one complete set of working Standards together with actual transport and cartage charges both ways ..