

CHAPTER 188

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Ordinance No. 37 of 1946, Act No. 7 of 1971, Law No. 24 of 1974, Act No. 16 of 1979.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[ist March. 1955.]

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinance.

PART I

APPOINTMENTS, ADMINISTRATION, &c.

Appointment of Warden of the Standards, Deputy Warden of the Standards, Examiner of Standards and superintendent of weights and measures. [§2.7 of 1971.] (§2.16 of 1979.)

2. (1) There may, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be appointed—

- (a) a person, by name or by office, to be or to act as Warden of the Standards;
(b) a person, by name or by office, to be or to act as Deputy Warden of the Standards;
(c) such number of persons, by name or by office, to be or to act as Examiners of the Standards as may be necessary;
(d) a person by name or by office to be or to act as superintendent or assistant superintendent of weights and measures for any specified district or area;

(2) The Deputy Warden of the Standards appointed under subsection (1) may, subject to the general direction and control of the Warden of the Standards, exercise, perform or discharge all or any of the powers, duties or functions, conferred or imposed on or assigned to the Warden by or under this Ordinance.

Local authorities. [§3, 7 of 1971.]

3. The Minister may by Order published in the Gazette—

- (a) declare that any Municipal Council, Urban Council, Town Council or Village Council, or where such

Council has been dissolved, the Special Commissioner or Special Commissioners appointed under section 277 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance or section 184 of the Urban Councils Ordinance or section 183 of the Town Councils Ordinance or the public officer appointed under section 54 or section 54A of the Village Councils Ordinance shall be the local authority for the purposes of the administration of this Ordinance in the area within the administrative limits of such Council, in relation to all weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments or in relation to such weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments as may be specified in such Order; or

- (b) where any Council, Special Commissioner or public officer so declared to be a local authority has failed or is unable to exercise or perform the powers or duties conferred or imposed on a local authority by this Ordinance, declare that such Council, Special Commissioner or public officer shall cease to be a local authority for the purposes of this Ordinance.

4. (1) The Warden shall appoint such number of inspectors of weights and measures and other officers and servants as may be necessary for the administration of this Ordinance in all areas other than areas within the administrative limits of local authorities, and shall assign to every such inspector an area (hereinafter referred to as a "division ") in which he shall exercise the

Appointment of inspection

powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on an inspector by or under this Ordinance.

(2) Every local authority shall appoint not less than one inspector of weights and measures for the area within the administrative limits of that authority, and may appoint such other inspectors, officers and servants as may be necessary for the administration of this Ordinance in that area.

(3) No person shall be appointed under this section to be an inspector unless he holds a certificate in the prescribed form under the hand of the Warden to the effect that he is competent to be an inspector; no such certificate shall be issued to any person unless he has been examined by, and passed the prescribed tests to the satisfaction of the Warden.

[§4.7 of 1971.] (3A) A certificate issued under subsection (3) or a copy thereof purporting to be signed and certified as a true copy by the Warden shall, without further proof, be admissible in evidence in any legal proceeding and shall in such proceeding be sufficient prima facie evidence of the fact stated therein.

(4) A superintendent shall have and may exercise within the district or area for which he is appointed, all the powers conferred on an inspector by or under this Ordinance.

[§4.7 of 1971.] (5) In any legal proceeding any inspector or superintendent who has exercised or discharged in any place any power or duty conferred or imposed on him by or under this Ordinance shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly authorized under this Ordinance to exercise or discharge such power or duty in that place.

PART II

AUTHORIZED UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

5. The International System of Units as defined in Parts I and II of the First Schedule hereto shall be the base units of measurement for Sri Lanka:

Provided, however, that the yard and the pound as specified in Part III of the First Schedule hereto and defined in relation to

the metre and the kilogramme may be lawfully used concurrently with such International System of Units.

6. The definitions of the units of measurement specified in the Second Schedule hereto shall be the definitions of the units of measurement for all measurements made in Sri Lanka.

Definitions of units of measurement. [§3, Law 24 of 1974.]

7. The weights and measures specified in the Third Schedule hereto are hereby authorized for use in trade.

Weights and measures authorized for use in trade. [§3, Law 24 of 1974.]

***13.** All the weights and measures specified in the Third Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be, and are referred to in this Ordinance as, authorized weights and authorized measures, respectively; and every denomination of weight and measure specified in such Third Schedule hereto is hereby declared to be, and is referred to in this Ordinance as, an authorized denomination of weight or measure.

Weights and measures in Third Schedule declared to be authorized weights and authorized measures. [§5, Law 24 of 1974.]

PART III

STANDARDS OF THE UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

14. (1) For the purposes of this Ordinance, the Minister may from time to time procure such standards of the units of measurement as he may consider necessary.

Sri Lanka standards. [§7, Law 24 of 1974.]

(2) Every standard of any unit of measurement procured under subsection (1) shall be the equivalent of a unit of measurement defined in the First or Second Schedule hereto or any multiple or sub-multiple of any such unit of measurement, and shall be made of such materials and in such manner as to be, as far as practicable, proof against mechanical and atmospheric agencies and other sources of error.

(3) A description of every standard of any unit of measurement procured under subsection (1) shall be published in the Gazette on a direction by the Warden.

(4) Every standard of any unit of measurement procured under subsection (1) shall be verified and authenticated at a specified standards laboratory before such standard is brought into use in Sri Lanka.

The International System of Units shall be the base units of measurement. [§3, Law 24 of 1974.]

* Sections 8 to 12 are repealed by Law No. 24 of 1974.

(5) The Minister may by notification in the Gazette declare that a standard of any unit of measurement, which has been procured and verified under this section, shall be brought in, to use in Sri Lanka and such standard shall upon such notification become a Sri Lanka standard and shall for all purposes whatsoever be conclusively presumed to be true and accurate.

Custody and verification of Sri Lanka standards

15. (1) Every Sri Lanka standard shall be kept and preserved in such manner as may be prescribed at the office and in the custody of the Warden.

[§8, Law 24 of 1974.]

(2) The Minister shall, once at least in each period of fifteen years, cause such Sri Lanka standards as he deems necessary, equivalent to the units of measurement defined in the First Schedule, to be verified at a specified standards laboratory :

Provided, however, that before any Sri Lanka standard of any unit of measurement is sent out of Sri Lanka for such purpose, the Minister may cause a secondary standard of that unit of measurement to be verified by comparison with such Sri Lanka standard and to be authenticated in such manner as the Minister may direct and to be placed in the custody of the Warden, and such secondary standard shall, during such time as the Sri Lanka standard is out of Sri Lanka, be deemed to be a Sri Lanka standard.

[§8, Law 24 of 1974.]

(3) Any Sri Lanka standard other than a standard verified under subsection (2) shall be verified by the Warden once in every ten years after its first verification by comparison with a Sri Lanka standard specified in section 14.

Secondary standards.

16. (1) The Minister may, for the purposes of this Ordinance, cause such copies as he may consider necessary of any Sri Lanka standards to be made in such manner and of such material, weight, length, form and specifications, as may be prescribed.

[§9, Law 24 of 1974.]

* (4) Every secondary standard of any unit of measurement shall be kept and preserved in such manner as may be

prescribed at the office and in the custody of the Warden, who shall, once at least in each period of five years, cause such standard to be compared with the Sri Lanka standard of that unit of measurement and, if necessary, to be corrected or adjusted.

(5) The Minister may at any time by Notification published in the Gazette cancel any secondary standard and any standard so cancelled shall thereupon cease to be, and to be used as, a secondary standard.

17. (1) The Warden or any local authority may from time to time for the purposes of this Ordinance procure such copies as may be necessary of the secondary standards of any unit of measurement; every such copy shall be made in such manner and of such materials, form and specifications as may be prescribed.

Working Standards. [§10, Law 24 of 1974.]

(2) The Warden shall cause every such copy of a secondary standard to be verified, and if found to be correct, to be authenticated, in the prescribed manner; every copy so authenticated shall be a working standard for the purposes of this Ordinance, and shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be true and accurate.

18. (1) The Warden shall provide, for use by inspectors appointed by him, such number of working standards as he may consider necessary; and such standards shall be kept at every kachcheri in Sri Lanka and at such other places as the Warden may direct, in the custody of the Government Agent of the district, or, in the case of a place other than a kachcheri, in the custody of the superintendent of the district or area in which that place is situated.

Revision of working standards for the use of inspectors.

(2) Every local authority shall provide, for use by inspectors appointed by that authority, such working standards as the Warden may from time to time direct; and such standards shall be kept at the office and in the custody of the authority and at such other places in the area of that authority as the Warden may direct.

* Subsections (2) and (3) are repealed by Law No. 24 of 1974.

Periodical verification of working standards.

19. (1) Every local authority and every Government Agent having the custody of any working standard, shall once at least in every period of two years send that standard to the Warden for the purpose of examination.

to any one of the units of measurement specified in the Second Schedule, or any one of the authorized weights and measures specified in the Third Schedule, or any multiple or sub-multiple or a combination of any multiple and sub-multiple of any such authorized weight or measure specified in such Third Schedule.

[§10.7 of 1971.]

(2) An Examiner shall examine every working standard of weight or measure which is sent to the Warden under subsection (1) and shall compare it with the secondary standard of that weight or measure, and if such working standard is, after such correction or adjustment as may be necessary, found to be true and accurate, shall in such manner as may be prescribed, stamp it as correct.

(2) All fees and duties whatsoever charged or collected in Sri Lanka according to any unit of measurement shall be charged and collected according to one of the units of measurement specified in the Second Schedule or any one of the authorized weights and measures specified in the Third Schedule.

Provision of weighing and measuring instruments for use by inspectors.

20. (1) The Warden shall provide, for use by inspectors appointed by him, such weighing and measuring instruments as he may consider necessary; and such instruments shall be kept at every kachcheri in Sri Lanka and at every other place at which working standards are, under section 18(1), required to be kept,

(3) The packing in Sri Lanka of any article in a container for the purposes of sale shall be done according to any one of the authorized units of measurement.

(2) Every local authority shall keep and maintain such weighing and measuring instruments as the Warden may direct at the office of the authority and at every other place in the area of that authority at which working standards are, under section 18 (2), required to be kept.

(4) Every contract, bargain, sale or dealing which is not made or had in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) shall be void:

(3) Every weighing or measuring instrument which is provided and kept under this section, shall be verified by the superintendent at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Provided, however, that notwithstanding anything in this section, a court may, in any case where any person has derived or received any advantage from or under any such contract, bargain, sale or dealing, make such order as the court may deem expedient for the purpose of compensating the person from whom or on account of whose act such advantage was derived or received.

Judicial notice of standards.

21. Every court shall take judicial notice of every Sri Lanka standard and of every secondary or working standard, o

23. Save as is otherwise provided in section 54, no weight or measure other than a weight or measure specified in the Third Schedule shall be used for the purpose of any trade.

Only weights and measures specified in the Third Schedule to be used for trade. [§13, Law 24 of 1974.]

PART IV

USE OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

All contracts, sales, Ac. and collection of fees or duties to be in terms of authorized units of measurement. [§12. Law 24 of 1974.]

22. (I) Save as is otherwise provided in section 54, every contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in Sri Lanka whereby any work, goods, wares, merchandise or other thing is or are to be done, sold, delivered, carried, measured, computed, paid for, or agreed for by weight or measure, shall be made and had according

24. Subject as hereinafter provided, every article which is sold by weight shall be sold either by any metric or avoirdupois weight, and every computation of the weight of any article for the purpose of trade shall be made either by any metric or avoirdupois weight:

Use of authorized weights For sale of articles. [§14, Law 24 of 1974.]

Provided, however, that—

- (a) drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold either by metric or apothecaries' weight;
- (b) carat metric weight may be used for the sale or for the computation of the weight—
 - (i) of gold and silver or any article made thereof including gold or silver thread, lace and fringe;
 - (ii) of platinum, diamonds, or any other precious metal or stone.

25. No person shall use for the purpose of any trade, or have in his possession for use in any trade—

- (a) any weight which purports to be of a denomination equivalent to an authorized denomination, unless the denomination is stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters; or
- (b) any measure of length or capacity which purports to be of a denomination equivalent to an authorized denomination, unless the denomination is stamped on the outside thereof in legible figures and letters;
- (c) any striker which does not comply with the requirements of section 30 (a):

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the stamping of a denomination of any weight, if the small size of such weight renders such stamping impracticable.

26. No person shall use for the purpose of any trade, or have in his possession for use in any trade any weighing or measuring instrument which does not bear a stamp indicating the maximum weight or measure, as the case may be, which may be weighed or measured by means of such instrument.

27. Every person who in any shop, warehouse, store, market, or public place sells any article by weight or measure,

whether on his own behalf or on behalf of the owner of such article, shall on demand made by the person to whom the article is to be delivered—

- (a) if the article is sold by weight, weigh the article in a weighing instrument in the presence of that person ; or
- (b) if the article is sold by measure, measure the article in a measure of capacity in the presence of that person.

28. No person shall sell or expose for sale any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which has not been verified and stamped by an inspector with the prescribed mark of verification.

29. (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that sufficient facilities are provided under this Ordinance for the verification and stamping by inspectors of all weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments which are in use in any place or area in Sri Lanka, the Minister may by Order published in the Gazette prohibit the use, for the purpose of any trade in that place or area, of any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which has not been stamped by an inspector with the prescribed mark of verification; every such Order shall be in force in such place or area on and after such date as may be specified therein, not being earlier than three months after the date on which the Order is published in the Gazette.

(2) Where in any proceeding in any court it has to be determined whether an Order under subsection (1) was in force on any day in any place, a certificate under the hand of the divisional Assistant Government Agent having jurisdiction over that place to the effect that such Order was in force on that day in that place shall be received in that proceeding as conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein and such divisional Assistant Government Agent shall not be examined or cross-examined in such proceeding with respect to that certificate.

30. Where any authorized measure of capacity is used for the purpose of any

Prohibition of sale of weight, &c., not stamped by inspectors.

Prohibition of use of weights, measures, or instruments not stamped by inspectors.

[§12,7 of 1971.1

Use of measures of capacity.

Use of weight or measure the denomination of which is not stamped thereon.

Use of weighing or measuring instrument the capacity of which is not stamped thereon.

Seller to weigh or measure article if required.

trade, such measure shall not be heaped but shall—

- (a) be stricken with a round striker which must be straight and of the same diameter from end to end ; or
- (b) where the article measured cannot conveniently be stricken by reason of Its shape or size, be filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the shape and size of the article will permit.

31. (1) No person shall sell, manufacture or repair any authorized weight or measure or any weighing or measuring instrument except under the authority of a licence issued by the Warden under this section.

(2) No licence to sell, manufacture or repair weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments shall be issued to any person except upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(3) Every licence issued by the Warden under this section shall be in the prescribed form, shall be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and shall be in force until such date as may be specified in the licence.

(4) Regulations may be made prohibiting persons licensed under this section from demanding or accepting, in respect of the repair or adjustment of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments, fees in excess of such maximum fees as may be prescribed by such regulations.

(5) The Warden may revoke any licence issued under this section if the holder of the licence is convicted of an offence under this Ordinance.

PART V

INSPECTION, STAMPING AND VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

32. (1) The superintendent for each district or area shall fix the times and the places within such district or area at which each inspector appointed by the Warden shall examine and verify weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments.

(2) The Chairman of every local authority shall fix the times and the places within the area of that authority at which each inspector appointed by that authority shall examine and verify weights and measures and strikers and weighing and measuring instruments.

(3) Public notice of the time and place fixed under subsection (1) or subsection (2) for the examination and verification of weights and measures and strikers and weighing and measuring instruments shall be given by the superintendent for the district or area or the Chairman of the local authority, as the case may be, in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed.

(4) Every inspector shall at the time and place fixed under this section for examination by him, attend with the working standards provided for his use and shall—

- (a) examine in the prescribed manner every weight or measure which is produced to him for the purpose and compare it with a working standard of that weight or measure; and
- (b) examine and test in the prescribed manner every weighing or measuring instrument and any striker which is produced to him for the purpose.

(5) Nothing in subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall be deemed to prevent an inspector from examining, comparing or testing any weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument which is produced to him for examination at any time or place other than a time or place fixed under this section.

(6) No inspector shall examine any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument under this section, except upon payment of the prescribed fee for such examination.

33. (1) An inspector who, upon examination under section 32, finds any weight or measure or weighing or measuring

Stamping of mark of verification.

Prohibition of sale, manufacture or repair of weights, measures, &c. except under licence. [§13.7 of 1971.]

[§13.7 of 1971.]

Periodical examination of weights, measures and instruments.

instrument to be just, and otherwise in all respects to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance and of the regulations made thereunder, shall stamp such weight, measure or instrument in the prescribed manner with the prescribed mark of verification.

(2) No inspector shall stamp with a mark of verification any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is not just or which does not comply with any provisions of this Ordinance or any regulation which is applicable in the case of such weight, measure or instrument, as the case may be.

(3) No inspector shall stamp any weight or measure with a mark of verification—

- (a) unless such weight or measure is of an authorized denomination, or
- (b) unless he has tested it by comparison with a working standard of that weight or measure.

34. Every weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which has been duly stamped by an inspector under this Ordinance with the prescribed mark of verification shall unless it is found thereafter to be false "or unjust, be a legal weight, measure or instrument, as the case may be, in any part of Sri Lanka.

35. Any inspector may at any reasonable time enter any factory, shop, store, godown, shed, land, premises or vehicle which is in his division or in the area of the local authority by which he was appointed, as the case may be, and in which any weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument is or is suspected to be kept or used for the purpose of any trade or any article is kept, offered or exposed for sale. and may—

- (a) search for, or require the person for the time being in charge thereof to produce for inspection, all or any of the weights and measures and strikers and weighing and measuring instruments kept therein;

(b) inspect any weight or measure which is found therein or produced for examination, and compare it with a working standard of that weight or measure;

(c) inspect and test any weighing or measuring instrument or any striker which is found therein or produced for examination;

(d) seize and detain for the purpose of a prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or any other written law, any weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument which is found upon such comparison or test to be unjust, or which appears to the inspector to have been or to be likely to be used in contravention of any provision of this Ordinance or such other written law, as the case may be; and

(e) inspect and weigh, or inspect and measure, any article which is therein kept, offered or exposed for sale in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance are being complied with in respect of such article and seize and detain any article in respect of which or in relation to which a contravention of any provision of this Ordinance has been or is suspected to have been committed.

35A. Any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may enter any premises used for the purposes of any trade in any place or area in which an Order under section 29 is in force and may—

(a) inspect any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is found in such premises; and

(b) seize and detain for the purpose of a prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance, any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is found in such premises and which has not, in the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of

Weights, &c., stamped by inspectors to be legal weights, &c. in Sri Lanka.

Power of inspectors to enter premises and inspect weights, &c. [§14,7 of 1971.]

[§14,7 of 1971.]

Power of police officers to enter certain premises and to inspect weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments. [§15,7 of 1971.]

inspection, been stamped by an inspector with the prescribed mark of verification.,

fit, authorize that inspector to act in that area as an adjuster of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments.

Power of price control inspectors to enter certain premises and to check any weighing or measuring of goods. [§3,16 of 1979.]

35B. Any price control inspector shall have the power to—

- (a) enter any premises used for the purposes of any trade in any place or area in Sri Lanka (including any area within the administrative limits of any local authority), and check any weighing or measuring which is being or which has been done for the purpose of delivering goods to a purchaser;
- (b) seize and detain where necessary for the purpose of any prosecution in respect of an offence under section 44B, any goods which have been so delivered in contravention of the said section 44B.

(3) No inspector who is authorized under subsection (2) to act as an adjuster of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments shall adjust any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument except upon payment of the prescribed fee for such adjustment.

38. (1) All fees paid under this Part to any inspector appointed by the Warden shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund. Disposal of fees.

(2) All fees paid under this Part to any inspector appointed by a local authority shall be credited to the funds of the authority.

39. Every inspector shall keep a register in the prescribed form in which he shall enter such particulars as may be prescribed relating to the performance of his duties under this Ordinance, and shall at such times as may be prescribed transmit the register to the Warden for examination : Registers to be kept by inspectors.

UK of unstamped standards, &c., by inspectors, [§16, 7 of 1971.]

36. (1) No inspector shall use any working standard for the purposes of testing any weight or measure at any time after the expiry of a period of two years from the date on which that standard was last stamped as correct by an Examiner under section 19.

Provided that in the case of an inspector appointed by a local authority such register shall be submitted to the Chairman of that authority for transmission to the Warden in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) No inspector shall use for the purposes of this Ordinance any weighing or measuring instrument which is provided for his use unless that instrument has been verified in the prescribed manner by an Examiner.

40. (1) Every person appointed to be an inspector shall forthwith on his appointment give security in such sum as may be prescribed for the due discharge of the duties of his office, for the due payment of all fees received by him under this Ordinance and for the safety of the working standards and stamps and other appliances entrusted to him for the purposes of this Ordinance. inspectors to give security.

Inspectors not to derive profit from making or selling weights, &c.

37. (1) No inspector shall derive any profit from or be employed in the making or selling of weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, no inspector shall repair, alter or adjust any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument:

(2) Where an inspector is appointed by the Warden, the security required under subsection (1) to be given by that inspector shall be given under the Public Officers (Security) Ordinance, and the provisions of that Ordinance shall apply accordingly.

Provided, however, that where the Warden is satisfied that it is desirable that an inspector should be allowed to adjust weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments within the area of any local authority or in his division as the case may be, the Warden may, if he thinks

(3) Where an inspector is appointed by a local authority, the security required under subsection (1) to be given by that inspector

shall be given to the local authority, and shall be of such nature or description, and subject to such terms and conditions, as may be prescribed.

PART VI

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES, &c.

Sale, use and possession of unstamped weights, &c.

41. Any person who—

- (a) sells or exposes for sale any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which has not been stamped by an inspector with the prescribed mark of verification; or
- (b) in any place or area in which an Order under section 29 is in force, at any time uses for the purpose of any trade or has in his possession for use in any trade, any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which has not, in the period of twelve months immediately preceding such time, been stamped by an inspector with the prescribed mark of verification,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

[§17, 7 of 1971.]

Forgery of stamp or mark used by inspectors, and tampering with stamped weighing or measuring instruments.

42. Any person who—

- (a) forges or counterfeits any stamp or mark provided under this Ordinance for the use of inspectors in stamping weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments ; or
- (b) uses, sells, exposes for sale, utters or otherwise disposes of any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument bearing any stamp or mark which he knows to be forged or counterfeited ; or
- (c) removes any mark which has been stamped by an inspector on any weight or measure or weighing or

measuring instrument and inserts such mark on any other weight, measure or instrument; or

- (d) wilfully increases or diminishes a weight or measure which has been stamped by an inspector under this Ordinance, or tampers with a weighing or measuring instrument which has been so stamped, or uses, sells, exposes for sale, utters or otherwise disposes of any weight or measure which he knows to be so increased or diminished or any weighing or measuring instrument which he knows to be tampered with,

[§18,7 of 1971.]

[§18,7 of 1971.]

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

43. Any person who—

- (a) except under the authority of a licence issued in that behalf under this Ordinance, manufactures or repairs any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument; or

Manufacture of weights, &c. without licence.

[§19,7 of 1971.]

- (b) being the holder of such licence," commits a breach of any condition lawfully inserted in the licence,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

- 44. Any person who refuses to produce any weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument when required to do so by an inspector under section 35, or who r.""'s or obstructs an inspector in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by that section shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction after summary-trial before a Magistrate be

Refusal to produce weights, &c., for inspection.

liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

not exceeding one thousand rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Containers of certain articles to have weight or measure printed on such containers. [§20,7 of 1971.]

44A. (1) The Minister may, by Order published in the Gazette, declare any article to be a specified article for the purposes of this section.

(2) No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, any specified article packed in a container—

(a) unless the net weight or measure of such article is legibly written or printed on the outside of such container or upon a label firmly attached thereto, or

(b) unless, in a case where such container is cased, enclosed or contained in a package, such net weight or measure, in addition to being legibly written or printed on the outside of such container or upon a label firmly attached thereto, is legibly written or printed on the outside of such package or on a label firmly attached thereto,

(3) A person who contravenes any provision of subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

False, incorrect or untrue declaration or statement, &c. [§15, Law 24 of 1974.]

44B. Any person who, in any place or area in which an Order under section 29 is in force, by any means whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, makes any false, incorrect or untrue declaration or statement as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods or things in connexion with their purchase, sale, weighing or measurement, or in the computation of any charges for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure, or who sells, or causes to be sold, or delivers or causes to be delivered to a purchaser anything by weight or measure short of the quantity demanded of or represented by the seller, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after trial before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine

44C. Any person who uses for the purpose of any trade, or has in his possession for use in any trade, any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument or any striker which is not in conformity with the requirements of any regulation relating to its composition, weight, length or form shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Use or possession of weights, &c., which are not in conformity with regulations relating to composition, &c. [§20,7 of 1971.]

44D. Any person who uses for the purpose of any trade, or has in his possession for use in any trade, any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is not just shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Use of possession of any weight or measure which is not just. [§20,7 of 1971.]

45. Any inspector who commits a breach of any provision of Part V, or of any regulation relating to the examination, verification or stamping of weights or measures or strikers or weighing or measuring instruments, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Breach by inspectors.

46. Any person who commits a breach of any provision of this Ordinance or of any regulation shall, where no punishment is expressly provided for such breach, be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

General penalty.

47. Any court may on the conviction of any person of an offence under this Ordinance relating to any weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring

Forfeiture of weights, &c.

instrument, make order declaring that such weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument shall be forfeited to the State; and every weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument which is so forfeited shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

Evidence of possession.

48. For the purposes of this Ordinance, any weight or measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument which is found in the possession of any person who carries on any trade, or on any premises used by any person for the purposes of any trade, shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be in the possession of that person for use in trade.

Sanction for prosecution, [§4, 16 of 1979.]

49. No prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence under this Ordinance except by or with the written sanction of the Warden or superintendent for the district or area within which such offence is alleged to have been committed:

Provided, however, that any prosecution in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed in the area within the administrative limits of any local authority may be instituted with the written sanction of the Chairman of that authority.

Payment of fines to local authorities.

50. Where any person is convicted of any offence under this Ordinance committed within the administrative limits of a local authority, the court convicting such person may direct that the whole or part of any fine imposed for that offence shall be paid to that authority ; and any sum so paid shall be credited to the funds of that authority.

Saving for Chapter XIII of the Penal Code.

51. The provisions of this Part shall be in addition to and not in substitution of the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Penal Code.

PART VH

SUPPLEMENTARY

Local inquiries by Deputy Warden or superintendent. [§21,7 of 1971.]

52. (1) The Warden may from time to time direct the Deputy Warden or any superintendent to hold an inquiry with respect to the administration of this Ordinance in any area in Sri Lanka.

(2) Where the Deputy Warden or any superintendent is under subsection (1) directed to hold an inquiry in any area, he shall-

- (a) inspect the working standards and weighing and measuring instruments provided for use by the inspectors appointed for such area or for any division forming part thereof;
- (b) inquire into the procedure observed in the inspection and verification of weights and measures and strikers and weighing and measuring instruments in that area ; and
- (c) make such other investigations as the Warden may direct.

(3) For the purposes of any inquiry authorized to be held in any area, the officer who is directed under subsection (1) to hold such inquiry shall have and may exercise all the powers conferred on an inspector by or under this ordinance.

53. If any dispute arises between an inspector and any other person as to the meaning or construction of any regulation or as to the methods to be adopted in testing any weight, measure or striker or weighing or measuring instrument, such dispute shall, at the request of such inspector or of such other person, be determined by the Warden, and the decision of the Warden on any such dispute shall be final and conclusive.

Settlement of disputes

54. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the use of any measure other than a unit of measurement specified in the Second Schedule hereto for the purpose of the measurement of the length or extent of any land.

Use of measures- [§16. Law 24 of 1974]

54A. A certificate purporting to be issued by the Warden, the Deputy Warden or an Examiner regarding the condition of any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument, examined by him shall, without further proof, be admissible evidence in any court, and shall be prima facie proof of the facts stated therein.

Certificate of Warden, Deputy Warden or Examiner to be prima facie evidence of facts stated therein. [§22,7 of 1971.]

Regulations.

55. (I) The Minister may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to the principles and provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1), such regulations may be made for or in respect of all or any of the following matters :—

- (a) all matters stated or required in this Ordinance to be prescribed or for which it is provided in this Ordinance that regulations may be made;
- (b) the tests required to be passed by applicants for certificates under section 4 (3);
- (c) the custody and preservation of the Sri Lanka standards and the secondary standards;
- (d) the manner in which secondary standards shall be authenticated and verified ;
- (e) the composition, weight, length, form and specification of working standards and the manner in which such standards shall be kept and preserved;
- (f) the procedure for the examination and stamping of working standards, and the periodical verification of weighing and measuring instruments provided for use by inspectors;
- (g) the requirements as to the composition, weight, length, form and specification of weights and measures and strikers and the prohibition of the manufacture or use of weights and measures and strikers which do not conform to such requirements;
- (h) the inspection, verification and stamping by inspectors of weights, of measures and strikers and weighing and measuring instruments, the tests to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights and measures and strikers, the form and design of stamps to be used by inspectors, the manner in which such stamps shall be used and the circumstances in which such stamping shall be prohibited ;
- (i) the limits of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection of weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments, either generally or as respects any trade;
- (j) the circumstances and conditions under which, the persons by whom, and the manner in which, marks of verification may be obliterated or defaced;
- (k) the fees to be charged by inspectors for the examination, verification and adjustment of weights, measures and weighing and measuring Instruments and the manner in which such fees shall be paid;
- (l) the amount of the security to be given by inspectors, and, in the case of inspectors appointed by local authorities, the manner in which, and the terms and conditions upon which, such security shall be given;
- (m) the form of registers to be kept by inspectors, the particulars to be entered therein and the times at which such registers shall be transmitted to the Warden for inspection;
- (n) the form of licences under section 31, the fees payable therefor and the conditions subject to which such licences shall be issued ;
- (o) the disposal of weights, measures, strikers and weighing and measuring instruments declared to be forfeited under this Ordinance; and

(p) all matters incidental to or connected with the matters or subjects specifically referred to in this subsection.

(3) No regulation shall have effect unless it is approved by Parliament, and until notification of such approval has been published in the Gazette.

(4) Upon the publication in the Gazette of a notification to the effect that a regulation has been approved by Parliament, that regulation shall be as valid and effectual as if it were herein enacted.

Interpretation. **56.** (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise admits—

" Chairman", in relation to a local authority, means the Chairman of an Urban Council, Town Council or Village Council, and shall, in the case of a Municipal Council, be deemed to be a reference to the person for the time being appointed to be or to act as Municipal Commissioner;

[§23, 7 of 1971.] " container " includes anything in or by which an article is cased, enclosed, contained or packed ;

[§23,7 of 1971.] " Deputy Warden" means the Deputy Warden of the Standards appointed under section 2;

" division " means the area assigned to an inspector under section 4;

[§23.7 of 1971.1] Examiner" means an Examiner of the Standards appointed under section 2;

"inspector" means an inspector of weights and measures appointed under section 4;

" local authority " means any Municipal Council, Urban Council, Town Council, or Village Council which has been declared by an Order under section 3 for the time being in force to be a local authority for the purposes of this Ordinance and includes any Special Commissioner

[§23,7 of 1971.]

or public officer who has been so declared ; the village area for which such Village Council is established being deemed for this purpose to be the area within the administrative limits of such Council.

" measuring instrument" means any instrument used for the measurement of length, area, volume or capacity or any such instrument as may be declared by the Minister by notification published in the Gazette to be a measuring instrument for the purposes of this Ordinance ; [§17. Law 24 of 1974.]

" prescribed" means prescribed by regulation;

" price control inspector " means a price control inspector appointed under the Control of Prices Act; [§5, 16 of 1979.]

" regulation " means a regulation made by the Minister under this Ordinance;

" specified standards laboratory " means any country specified by the Minister for the purpose of this Ordinance by notification published in the Gazette; [§23,7 of 1971]

11 superintendent ", means a superintendent or an assistant superintendent of weights and measures appointed under section 2, [§5,16 of 1979.]

trade ", means any contract, bargain, sale or dealing referred to in subsection (1) of section 22 and includes the packing in Sri Lanka of any article in a container for purposes of sale; [§23, 7 of 1971

Urban Council" means an Urban Council constituted under the Urban Councils Ordinance;

" Warden" means the Warden of the Standards appointed under section 2 ;

"weighing instrument" includes scales with the weights belonging thereto, scale beams, balances, spring balances, steelyards, weighing machines, instruments constructed to calculate the price in money of articles weighed thereon, and other instruments for weighing;

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance, a weight or measure shall be deemed to be just—

(a) upon verification, if it is in accordance with a working standard of that weight or measure or has not a greater limit of error than the prescribed limit of error to be allowed on verification ; or

(b) upon inspection, if it is in accordance with a working standard of that weight or measure or has not a greater limit of error than the prescribed limit of error to be tolerated on inspection.

(2A) For the purposes of this Ordinance, a weighing or measuring instrument shall be deemed to be just— [§23.7of 1971]

(a) upon verification, if it has not a greater limit of error than the prescribed limit of error to be allowed on verification ; or

(b) upon inspection, if it has not a greater limit of error than the prescribed limit of error to be tolerated on inspection.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Section 5.]
[§19, Law 24 of 1974.]

DEFINITIONS

PART 1

The base units of the International System and their symbols are—

- the metre symbol m. — for length
- the kilogramme symbol kg. — for mass or weight
- the second symbol s. ~ for time
- the ampere symbol A. ~ for the intensity of electric current
- the kelvin symbol K. — for thermodynamic temperature
- the candela symbol cd. — for luminous intensity
- the mole symbol mol. — for amount of substance

Definitions of the base units:

1.1 The unit of length is the 'metre'(m).

The metre is the length equal to 1 650 763.73 wave-lengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p,g and 5d, of the Krypton 86 atom. (11th C.G.P.M. (1960), Resolution 6).

The unit of mass is the 'kilogramme' (kg.).

The kilogramme is the unit of mass, it is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogramme. (1st and 3rd C.G.P.M. 1889 and 1901).

1.3 The unit of time is the 'second'(s).

The second is the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the Caesium—133 atom. (13th C.G.P.M. (1967), Resolution 1).

1.4 The unit of intensity of electric current is the 'ampere' (A).

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

(C.I.P.M. (1946), Resolution 2 approved by the 9th C.G.P.M. 1948).

- 1.5 The thermodynamic unit of temperature is the 'kelvin' (K).

The kelvin, unit of thermodynamic temperature, is the fraction $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water. (13th C.G.P.M. (1967), Resolution 4), The kelvin is also used to express intervals of temperature.

- 1.6 The unit of luminous intensity is the 'candela' (cd.)

The candela is the luminous intensity, in the perpendicular direction, of a surface of $1/600\,000$ square metre of a black body at the temperature of freezing platinum under a pressure of $101\,325$ newtons per square metre. (13th C.G.P.M. (1967), Resolution 5).

- 1.7 The unit of the amount of substance is the 'mole' (mol).

The mole is the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogramme of carbon 12.

Note: (1) When the mole is used, the elementary entities must be specified and may be atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, other particles, or specified groups of such particles. (14th C.G.P.M. 1971).

(2) (a) The meanings of the terms used in these definitions will be those that are assigned to them in Physics.

(b) C.G.P.M. stands for the General Conference of Weights and Measures.

PART II

2. The supplementary units are :

the radian—symbol rad—for plane angle.
the steradian—symbol sr—for solid angle.

- 2.1 The unit of plane angle is the 'radian' (rad).

The radian is the plane angle which having its vertex at the centre of a circle intercepts an arc equal in length to the radius.

- 2.2 The unit of solid angle is the 'steradian' (sr).

The steradian is the solid angle which having the centre of a sphere as its vertex cuts out on the surface of this sphere an area equivalent to that of a square of a side equal to the radius of the sphere-

PART III

OTHER BASE UNITS OF MEASUREMENT LEGAL FOR USE

3. The yard—symbol 'yd.' for length.
The pound—symbol 'lb.' for mass or weight.

DEFINITIONS OF THE OTHER BASE UNITS

- 3.1 The yard shall be $0.914\,4$ metre exactly.
3.2 The pound shall be $0.453\,592\,37$ kilogramme exactly.

SECOND SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT LEGAL FOR USE IN ALL MEASUREMENT

PART I

1. In general the base units of the International System of Units together with the multiples and sub-multiples formed by addition of the following prefixes to base units are legal for use in all measurements. The abbreviated forms in the multiples and sub-multiples are formed by the placing of symbols for the prefixes directly in front of the symbol for the units.

[Section 6.]
[§ 19, Law 24
Of 1974.]

Multiplicative factors	Prefix	S.I. Symbol
1000 000 000 000 000 000 -10	.. exa	.. E
1000 000 000 000 000 — 10	.. peta	.. P
1000000000000 -10.	.. tera	.. T
1000 000 000 — 10	.. giga	.. G
1000000 - 10.	.. mega	.. M
1000 - 10	.. kilo	.. K.
10 — 10	.. deca	.. da
0.1 - 10	.. deci	.. d
0,001 - 10	.. milli	.. m
0.000001 — 10	.. micro	.. μ
0000 000 001 — 10	.. nano	.. n
0.000 (XX) (XX) 001 — 10	.. pico	.. p
0.000000001 — 10	.. femto	.. f
0.000 000 000 000 001 — 10	.. atto	.. a

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

Note--these prefixes are not applied to the base unit of mass or weight, the kilogramme. To obtain the multiples and sub-multiples of the kilogramme, see point S.I.

In addition to the above units the units mentioned in the rest of the Schedule are also valid for use.

PART II

2.—MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH

2.1 Other Metric Units :

1 nautical mile* — 1 8)2 metres
 1 centimetre. Symbol cm — 1/100th of a metre

(*The nautical mile is to be used only for purposes of navigation).

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

2.2 British imperial Units :

Mile - 1760 yards
 Furlong — 220 yards
 Chain — 22 yards
 Yard — 0.9144 metre
 Foot — 1/3rd of a yard
 Inch — 1/36th of a yard

PART III

3.—MEASUREMENT OF AREA

3.1 S.I. units:

Square metre, Symbol—m²—the square each side of which measures 1 metre

Square kilometre, Symbol—km²—1 000 000 square metres

Square hectometre, symbol—hm²—1/100 000th of a square metre

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

3.2 Other Metric Units:

hectare, Symbol, ha—10 000 square metres

Are, Symbol, a —100 square metres

Square decimetre, Symbol, dm²—1/100 square metres

Square centimetre, Symbol, cm²—1/10 000th of a square metre

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

3.3 British imperial Units:

Square acre 640 acres
 Acre — 4 840 square yards
 Rood — 1 210 square yards
 Perch or square pole or rod — 121/4 square yards
 Square — 100/9 square yards
 Square yard — The superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures 1 yard
 Square foot — 1/9th of a square yard
 Square inch 1/144th of a square foot

PART IV

4.—MEASUREMENT OF VOLUME OR CAPACITY

4.1 *S.I. units:*

[§6,16 of 1979.]

Cubic metre. Symbol—m³—volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures 1 metre

4.2 *Other Metric Units: — .*

[§6,16 of 1979.]

Hecto litre. Symbol, hl = 100 litres (100 cubic decimetres)
= 1/10th of a cubic metre

[§6,16 of 1979.]

Cubic decimetre. Symbol, dm³ = 1/1000th of a cubic metre

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

Litre. Symbol, l = 1 cubic decimetre
= 1/1 000th of a cubic metre

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

Cubic centimetre. Symbol, cc = 1/1 00 000th of a cubic metre

Decilitre = 1/10th of a litre which is equal to
1/10 000 of a cubic metre

[§6. 16 of 1979.]

Centilitre, Symbol, cl = 1/100th of a litre
1/100 000th cubic metre

Millilitre = 1/1000 000th of a cubic metre
1/1000th of a litre

4.3 *British Units*

4.31 *Volume in general*

Cubic yard - A volume equal to (that of a cube each edge of which measure 1 yard
Cubic foot = 1/27th cubic yard
Cubic inch = 1/1728th cubic foot

4.32 *Liquid measures*

Gallon = Space occupied by 10 lbs- weight of distilled water of density 0.998 859 gramme per millilitre weighed in air of density 0.001 217 gramme per millilitre against weights of density 8.136 grammes per millilitre
Quart = Quarter gallon
Pint = 1/2 quart
Gill = 1/4 pint
Fluid ounce = 1/160th gallon
Fluid drachm = 1/8th part of a fluid ounce
Minim = 1/60th part of a fluid drachm

4.33 *Dry measures*

Bushel = 8 gallons
Peck = 2 gallons
Quart or seer = 1/4th part of a gallon
Pint = 1/8th gallon
Chundu = 1/16th gallon
Gill = 1/32nd gallon

PART V

5. — THE MEASUREMENT OF MASS OR WEIGHT, DENSITY, FORCE, PRESSURE AND VISCOSITY

A. THE MEASUREMENT OF MASS OR WEIGHT

5.1 S./. Units

1 Gramme—symbol g. = 1/1000 kilogramme

(Note.—All the prefixes mentioned in-point 1 of the Schedule for the formation of multiples and sub-multiples in the SI system are applied to the gramme and not to the kilogramme).

5.2 Metric Units

1 Metric tonne = 1 000 kilogrammes
 1 Metric carat = 1/5th part of a gramme

5.3 British Imperial Units

5.31 Avoirdupois weight

1 Ton	= 2 240 lb.
1 Candy*	= 560 lb.
1 hundredweight (cwl.)	= 112 lb.
Cental	= 100 lb.
Quarter	= 28 lb.
Stone	= 14 lb.
Pound	= 0.453 592 37 kg.
Ounce	= 1/16 lb.
Dram	= 1/16 oz.
Grain	= 1/7000th.

(•For the use in the weighing of copra only).

5.32 Apothecaries weight

1 oz. Apothecaries	= 480/7000 part of a lb.
1 drachm „	= 1/8 oz. apothecaries
1 scruple „	= 1/3rd of an apothecaries drachm

5.33 Troy weight

1 oz. troy = 480 grains

B. THE MEASUREMENT OF DENSITY AND FORCE

5.4 Density

SI Units:

The SI unit of density is the " kilogramme per cubic metre "

The kilogramme per cubic metre is the density of a homogeneous body of which the mass is 1 kilogramme and the volume 1 cubic metre.

5.5 Other Metric Units

The tonne per cubic metre	= 1 000kg/ m ³
The kilogramme per litre	= 1 000kg/ m ³
The gramme per millilitre	= 1000kg/m ³
The gramme per litre	= 1 kg/ m ³

5.6 Force

SI Units:

The unit of force is the newton—symbol (N). The newton is the force which communicates 10 a moving body of a mass of 1 kilogramme. an acceleration of 1 metre per second per second.

C THE MEASUREMENT OF PRESSURE AND VISCOSITY

5.7 Pressure and Stress

SI Units. The SI unit of stress and of pressure is the pascal symbol 'Pa'.

The pascal is the stress or the pressure which acting on a plane area of 1 square metre exerts on this area a total force of 1 newton.

5.8 Dynamic Viscosity—

The SI unit of dynamic viscosity is the pascal second—symbol 'Pa-s'. The pascal second is the dynamic viscosity of a fluid in which the flow is laminar and in which the velocity gradient under a shearing stress of one pascal is one metre per second over one metre, normal to the plane in which the fluid slides.

5.9 Kinematic Viscosity

SI Units:

The SI unit of kinematic viscosity is the square metre per second

$$\text{symbol } \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$

The square metre per second is the kinematic viscosity of a fluid in which the dynamic viscosity is 1 pascal second and the density of which is equal to 1 kilogramme per cubic metre.

D THE MEASUREMENT OF THE LINEAR DENSITY OF TEXTILES

5.10 Other Metric units—

The tex is the unit of measurement of the linear density, that is to say, the mass in grammes, of one kilometre of yarn.

- 1 milligramme per kilometre = 1 millitex symbol mtex = 1 mg/km
- 1 decigramme per kilometre = 1 decitex symbol dtex = 100 mg/km
- 1 gramme per kilometre = 1 tex symbol tex = 1 g/km
- 1 kilogramme per kilometre = 1 kilotex symbol ktex = 1 kg/km

PART VI

6.— THE MEASUREMENT OF TIME AND FREQUENCY

6.1 Time

- The minute (min) = 60 seconds
- The hour (h) = 3 600 seconds
- The day = 86 400 seconds

6.2 Frequency

The unit of frequency is the hertz (Hz)
The hertz is the frequency of a periodic phenomenon of which the period is one second.

PART VII

7.— THE MEASUREMENT OF TEMPERATURE, HEAT, WORK AND ENERGY

7.1 Temperature

The Degree Celsius (C) is the International Practical Temperature scale in which its zero on the thermodynamical temperature scale is 273.15K
The degree Celsius = The degree Kelvin

The International Practical Temperature Scale is the International Practical Temperature Scale of 1968 described in the Proceedings of the Thirteenth General Conference on Weights and Measures held in Paris in the years 1967 and 1968 and adopted in the year 1968 by the International Committee on Weights and Measures.

7.2 British Units

The degree Fahrenheit = 5/9th of a degree Celsius.

The Fahrenheit temperature scale is such that the numerical value of a temperature on that scale is related to the numerical value of that temperature on the International Practical Temperature Scale by the formula—

$$t^{\circ}\text{F} = 32 + 9/5 t^{\circ}\text{C}$$

where $t^{\circ}\text{F}$ is the numerical value of a temperature on the Fahrenheit temperature scale ; and

$t^{\circ}\text{C}$ is the numerical value of the temperature on the International Practical Temperature.

7.3 Temperature Intervals on the SI temperature scale. International Practical Temperature Scale and the Fahrenheit temperature scale may be referred to by the abbreviations " degK ", " degC " and " degF "-

7.4 The unit of work, energy and quantity of heat is the joule (J)

The joule is the work produced by a force of 1 newton displacing itself by 1 metre in its direction.

PART VIII

8.— THE MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICAL QUANTITIES

8.1 The following units of measurement, that is to say,

- (a) the ohm as the unit of measurement of electrical resistance.
- (b) the volt as the unit of measurement of the difference of potential.
- (c) the watt as the unit of measurement of electrical power.
- (d) the coulomb as the unit of measurement of the quantity of electricity.
- (e) the farad as the unit of measurement of electrical capacitance.
- (f) the henry as the unit of measurement of electrical inductance.
- (g) the Siemens as the unit of measurement of electrical conductance.

They will have the following meanings :

8.2 Electrical Resistance

The unit of electric resistance is the 'ohm' symbol (Ω). The ohm is the electric resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant difference of potential of one volt applied between these two points, produces in this conductor a current of one ampere, this conductor not being the source of any electromotive force.

8.3 Electromotive Force

The unit of electric potential or tension is the 'volt' symbol (V). The volt (unit of electric potential difference and electromotive force) is the difference of electric potential between two points of a conducting wire carrying a constant current of one ampere, when the power dissipated between these points is equal to one watt.

8.4 Power

The unit of power is the 'watt' symbol (W). The watt is the power of a system of energy in which one joule of work is carried uniformly during 1 second.

8.5 *Quantity of Electricity*

The unit of the quantity of electricity is the 'coulomb' symbol (C). The coulomb is the quantity of electricity transported in one second by a current of one ampere.

8.6 *Electric Capacitance*

The unit of electric capacitance is the 'farad' symbol (F). The farad is the capacitance of a capacitor between the plates of which there appears a difference of potential of one volt when it is charged by a quantity of electricity equal to one coulomb.

8.7 *Electric Inductance*

The unit of electric inductance is the 'the henry' symbol (H). The henry is the inductance of a closed circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt is produced when the electric current in the circuit varies uniformly at a rate of one ampere per second.

8.8 *Electric Conductance*

The unit of electric conductance is the 'Siemens' symbol (S). The Siemens is equal to a reciprocal ohm.

PART IX

9.— THE MEASUREMENT OF LUMINOUS INTENSITY AND ILLUMINATION

9.1 The following units of measurement, that is to say—

- (a) the lumen as the unit of measurement of luminous flux.
- (b) the lux as the unit of measurement of illumination.
- (c) the 'candela per square metre' as the unit of luminance.

- They will have the following definitions :

9.2 *Luminous flux*

The unit of luminous flux is the 'lumen' symbol (lm). The lumen is the luminous flux emitted in an angle of 1 steradian by a uniform point source having an intensity of 1 candela.

9.3 *Illumination*

The unit of illumination is, the 'lux' symbol (lx). The lux is the illumination of a surface of 1 square metre which receives a luminous flux of 1 lumen distributed normally and uniformly.

9.4 *Luminance*

The unit of luminance is the 'candela' per square metre (cd/m²). The candela per square metre is the luminance in the normal direction of a plane surface of 1 square metre, of a source the luminous intensity of which, normal to this surface, is 1 candela.

PART X

10.— THE MEASUREMENT OF ANGLE

10.1 The following units may also be used for the measurement of angle,:

Degree (°)	= $\pi/180$ radians
The minute (')	= 1/60 degree
The second (")	= 1/60 of a minute
The grade (. . . g)	= $\pi/200$ radians
The deci-grade	= 1/10th grade
The centi-grade	= 1/100th of a grade

The symbols for the units are given in parenthesis.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[Cap. 188

PART XI

11.— THE MEASUREMENT OF OPTICAL POWER

11.1 SI Units: The SI unit of the power of an optical system is the dioptre—symbol 'm⁻¹'

The dioptre is the power of an optical system which has a focal distance of t metre in a medium which has a refractive index equal to 1.

PART XII

12.— NUCLEAR ACTIVITY

12.1 Activity: The SI unit of nuclear activity is the becquerel (Symbol, bq). The becquerel is the activity of a radioactive source in which one nuclear transformation or transition occurs per second

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

Bq=S-

PART XIII

13. THE MEASUREMENT OF THE DOSAGE OF EXPOSURE

13.1 SI Units: The SI unit of the dosage of exposure is the coulomb per kilogramme—symbol "C/kg".

The coulomb per kilogramme is the exposure dose to an ionising radiation which produces in a kilogramme of air a total electric charge of ions of the same sign, of 1 coulomb.

13.2 The absorption dose or an equivalent dose of an ionising radiation.

[§6, 16 of 1979.]

The SI unit: The SI unit of the absorption dose or the equivalent dose is the gray (Symbol, Gy). The gray is the dose absorbed in an element of matter of one kilogramme mass to which the energy of one joule is imparted by ionising radiation whose energy fluence is constant (1 GY = J/ttg).

THIRD SCHEDULE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN ANY TRADE

[Sections 7 and 13.]

1. PART I LINEAR MEASURES

[§19, Law 24 of 1974.]

1.1 *Metric System*

Measures of—

100 metres
50 metres
30 metres
20 metres
10 metres
3 metres
2 metres
1 metre
50 centimetres
1 decimetre
1 centimetre
1 millimetre
1 micrometre

1.2 *British Imperial System*

Measures of—

100 feet
66 feet
50 feet
33 feet
20 feet
10 feet
8 feet
6 feet
5 feet
4 feet
1 yard (3 feet)
2 feet
1 foot
6 inches
1 inch

- 1/10th of an inch
- 1/ 12th of an inch
- 1/ 16th of an inch
- 1/32 of an inch
- 1/64th of an inch
- 1/100th of an inch
- 1/128th of an inch
- 1/256th of an inch
- 1/1000th of an inch

2.—PART II—SQUARE MEASURES

- 2.1 *Metric System*
Measure of, or any multiple of,
1 square decimetre
- 2.2 *Imperial System*
Measure of, or any multiple of,
1 square foot

3.—PART III—(a) CUBIC MEASURES

- 3.1 *Metric System*
Measures of, or any multiple of,
the cubic decimetre = 0.001m³
- 3.2 *British Imperial System*
Measures of, or any multiple of,
1/4th cubic yard

(&) CAPACITY MEASURES LIQUID

- 3.3 *Metric System*
Measures of—
 - 10 litres, or any multiple of 10 litres
 - 0.5 litres
 - 2 1/2 litres
 - 2 litres
 - 1 litre
 - 500 millilitres
 - 250 millilitres
 - 200 millilitres
 - 100 millilitres
 - 50 millilitres
 - 25 millilitres
 - 20 millilitres
 - 10 millilitres
 - 5 millilitres
 - 2 millilitres
 - 1 millilitre

- 3.4 *British Imperial System*
Measures of
 - 1 gallon or any multiple of 1 gallon
 - 1/2 gallon
 - 1 quart
 - 1 pint
 - 1/2 pint
 - 16 fluid ounces
 - 1 gill
 - 4 fluid ounces
 - 1, 2 gill
 - 1, 4 gill
 - 1 fluid ounce or sub-multiples of 1 fluid ounce
 - 4 fluid drachms,
 - 2 Uncia drachms
 - 1 fluid drachm
 - 60 minims
 - 30 minims
 - 10 minims

(c) CAPACITY MEASURES DRY

3.5 *British Imperial System*

Measures of — I bushel
1/2 bushel
I peck

4. PART IV -WEIGHTS

4.1 *Metric System*

(a) Weights of-

50 kilogrammes	
20 kilogrammes	
10 kilogrammes	
5 kilogrammes	
2 kilogrammes	
I kilogramme	
500 grammes	500 milligrammes
200 grammes	200 milligrammes
100 gcammeii	100 milligrammes
50 grammes	50 milligrammes
30 grammes	30 milligrammes
20 grammes	20 milligramme-,
10 grammes	10 milligrammes
5 grammes	5 milligrammes
3 grammes	3 milligrammes
2 grammes	2 milligrammes
I gramme	1 milligramme

(a) Weights of

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

4.2 *British Imperial System*

(a) Weights of

56 pounds
50 pounds
2K pounds
20 poundi
14 pounds
10 pounds
7 pounds
5 pounds
4 pounds
2 pounds
t pound
8 ounces (I , 2 lb.)
4 ounce-, (1 , 4 lb.)
2 ounces

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

- 1 ounce
- 8 drams (1/2 oz.)
- 4 drams
- 2 drams
- 1 dram
- 1/2 dram
- 4000 grains
- 2000 grains
- 1000 grains
- 500 grains
- 300 grains
- 240 grains
- 200 grains
- 120 grains
- 100 grains
- 72 grains
- 50 grains
- 45 grains
- 30 grains
- 24 grains
- 20 grains
- 10 grains
- 6 grains
- 5 grains
- 4 grains
- 3 grains
- 2 grains
- 1 grain
- 0.5 grain
- 0.3 grain
- 0.2 grain
- 0.1 grain
- 0.05 grain
- 0.03 grain
- 0.02 grain
- 0.01 grain
- (b) 500 ounces troy
- 400 ounces Troy
- 300 ounces Troy
- 200 ounces troy
- 100 ounces troy
- 50 ounces Troy
- 40 ounces Troy
- 30 ounces troy
- 20 ounces troy
- 10 ounces troy
- 5 ounces troy
- 4 ounces Troy
- 3 ounces troy
- 2 ounces troy
- 1 ounce troy
- (c) 1 ounce apothecaries
- 4 drachms apothecaries
- 2 drachms apothecaries
- 1 drachm apothecaries
- 2 scruples apothecaries
- 1/2 scruple
- 1 scruple
- 1/2 scruple