WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (GENERAL PROVISIONS) (JERSEY) ORDER 1968

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Arrangement

Article

Supporting Documents

Jersey

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (GENERAL PROVISIONS) (JERSEY) ORDER 1968[1]

THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE, in pursuance of Articles 11(5), 12(1) and (3), 13(1) and 38(1) of the Weights and Measures (Jersey) Law 1967,[2] orders as follows –

Commencement [see endnotes]

PART 1

GENERAL

INTERPRETATION

1

(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires –

"automatic weighing machine" means a machine in which special self-acting machinery is introduced to effect an automatic feed, the rapid weighing of given loads, the registration and summation of loads, and other similar purposes or some of them;

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

"capacity" means, in relation to a weighing instrument, the maximum load which the instrument is constructed to weigh;

"counter machine" means any equal-armed weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding one hundredweight, 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 said capacity;

"dead-weight machine" means any weighing instrument similar in principle of construction to a counter machine but of a capacity of one hundredweight or more, and includes –

(a) such an instrument with the weighing platform near the ground and with connecting stays or hooks above the beam and commonly known as a low pattern machine or sack scale;

(b) such an instrument with the weighing platform at any convenient height and with the connecting stays or hooks below the beam, and commonly known as a single machine or scoop scale;

"error" in relation to a weighing instrument, includes deficiency in sensitiveness;

"Law" means the Weights and Measures (Jersey) Law 1967;[3]

"prescribed limits of error" means the limits of error prescribed by this Order;

"prescribed stamp" means the stamp prescribed by the Weights and Measures (Prescribed Stamp) (Jersey) Order 1975;[4]

"weighing instrument" means any weighing instrument other than a weight or counterpoise.

(2) References in this Order to any enactment shall be construed as references to that enactment as amended by any subsequent enactment or to any other enactment repealing and re-enacting that enactment with or without further amendment.

APPLICATION

2

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the provisions of this Order shall apply to all weighing and measuring equipment for use for trade of the following classes –

(a) linear measures;

(b) liquid capacity measures;

(c) beam scales;

(d) balances;

(e) counter machines;

(f) spring balances;

(g) steelyards;

(h) dead-weight machines;

(i) platform weighing machines;

(j) weighbridges;

(k) crane weighing machines;

(l) automatic weighing machines;

and such equipment is hereby prescribed for the purposes of Article 12(1) of the Law.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall apply to any weighing or measuring equipment of the following descriptions –

(a) weighing equipment for the use by the public for weighing a person;

(b) weighing equipment for use only for weighing coins or currency notes for the purpose of determining their number.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT FOR USE FOR TRADE

3

Weighing and measuring equipment shall be submitted for testing and shall be tested in a clean condition.

4

Weighing or measuring equipment submitted for testing shall be complete in itself, and shall not bear a maker's mark or any trade mark, which, in the opinion of the inspector, might reasonably be mistaken for the prescribed stamp.

PASSING AS FIT FOR USE FOR TRADE

5

No weighing or measuring equipment shall be passed as fit for use for trade unless –

(a) subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), it complies with the appropriate requirements of this Order;

(b) in the case of –

(i) weighing or measuring equipment presenting any novel feature,

(ii) a weighing instrument with removable hooks, (other than the hooks at the end of the steelyard indicators on weighing instruments constructed on the compound lever principle),

(iii) a counter machine with sliding counterpoises,

(iv) a price computing weighing instrument,

it is of an approved pattern;

(c) in the case of a capacity measure, it is not marked with an indication of its purported value in units of both the imperial system and the metric system;

(d) it is sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade.[5]

STAMPING

6

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), no weighing or measuring equipment shall be stamped unless it contains a plug or stud of soft metal for the reception of the prescribed stamp, such plug or stud being made irremovable by undercutting or otherwise.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to –

(a) linear measures;

(b) capacity measures made of glass, earthenware, enamelled metal, plastic or vulcanite;

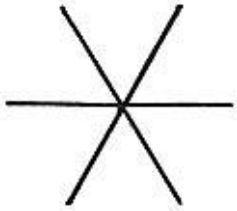
(c) liquid capacity measures made of metal;

(d) balances.[6]

OBLITERATION OF STAMPS

7

Stamps shall be obliterated by an inspector, in accordance with the requirements of this Order, by means of punches or pincers of a 6-pointed star design as shown in the following illustration –



8[7]

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) to (6), an inspector shall obliterate the stamp on –

(a) any weighing or measuring equipment which falls outside the prescribed limits of error, or which does not comply with any relevant requirement of this Order;

(b) any measure which has been so broken or damaged that it cannot, in the inspector's opinion be properly adjusted or the accuracy of which has, in the inspector's opinion, been affected by an alteration, adjustment, addition or repair made or carried out since it was last stamped;

(c) any equal armed weighing instrument which has been altered, adjusted or repaired since it was last stamped; or

(d) any other weighing instrument which has been so altered, adjusted or repaired since it was last stamped that it is in the inspector's opinion, necessary to ascertain that the indications of the instrument remain correct throughout its range.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1)(c) or (d) shall require an inspector to obliterate the stamp on any weighing instrument which has been altered or adjusted if the inspector is satisfied –

(a) that the purpose of the alteration or adjustment was to modify an imperial instrument to indicate weight in metric units and involved only the replacement or addition of a dial, chart or pointer; and

(b)

(i) that within the period of 15 days following the making of the alteration or adjustment the requirements of paragraph (5) were complied with, or

(ii) that the period of complying with those requirements has not yet expired.

(3) Where any equipment is found not to comply with the requirements of this Order solely because it falls outside the prescribed limits of error, an inspector may, instead of immediately obliterating the stamp thereon pursuant to paragraph (1), serve upon the person in possession of the equipment a notice requiring the person to ensure that the equipment is brought within the prescribed limits of error before the expiry of 28 days, or such shorter period as may be specified in the notice.

(4) Where any notice given pursuant to paragraph (3) is not duly complied with the inspector shall obliterate the stamp on the relevant equipment.

(5) The requirements referred to in paragraph (2)(b) are that the chief inspector of weights and measures is furnished by the person carrying out the alteration or adjustment with the following particulars, namely –

(a) the person's name and address;

(b) particulars by which the instrument may be identified;

(c) the name of the user and the address at which the instrument will be available for inspection;

(d) an indication as to whether or not the modification consisted only of the addition or replacement of a chart, dial or pointer; and

(e) where there is any other form of modification in place of or in addition to that in sub-paragraph (d), an indication as to whether the person owning the instrument and the person modifying it have agreed that its accuracy after modification shall be such that it falls within the limits ordinarily applicable upon the testing of such an instrument with a view to its being passed as fit for use for trade.

(6) Where the alteration or adjustment of an instrument for the purpose of modifying it to indicate weight in metric units involves the carrying out of 2 or more operations and the instrument is used, or intended to be used, for trade between the carrying out of those operations, each such

operation shall be treated for the purposes of paragraph (2) as a separate alteration or adjustment.

PART 2

LINEAR MEASURES

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

9

(1) Linear measures shall be made of steel, brass, aluminium alloys, ivory, laminated bakelite, reinforced fibreglass, hard wood or woven tape, or of any other material approved by the Minister.

(2) Linear measures of a maximum purported value of 2 feet or more and made of wood shall have both ends tipped with metal and the tips shall be riveted through the wood.

10

(1) Linear measures shall be straight and free from flaws.

(2) In the case of measures with sliding or calliper arms, such arms shall have no more play than is necessary for easy movement.

11

(1) Linear measures which are subdivided shall be graduated clearly and indelibly and the numbered graduations shall be marked by longer lines than the graduations which are not numbered.

(2) Linear measures which are not subdivided shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the words "not subdivided".

(3) Linear measures shall have their maximum purported value conspicuously, legibly and durably marked at one end of the measure, either in full or by means of one of the following abbreviations only –

yd ft in m dm cm mm.

TESTING

12

Linked measures and riband or tape measures shall be tested when subjected to a tension or pull as follows –

(a) riband or tape measures made of material 2 pounds;

other than metal …….....

(b) riband or tape measures made of metal 10 pounds;

(c) linked measures ……..... 15 pounds;

and the measure under test shall be supported throughout its whole length on a plane and even base.

13

Part 1 of Schedule 1 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to linear measures.

STAMPING

14

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), linear measures shall be stamped near one end or, in the case of sub-divided measures near the beginning of the scale on each graduated side.

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

PART 3

LIQUID CAPACITY MEASURES

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

15

Liquid capacity measures shall be made of aluminium alloys, copper, copper alloys, earthenware, enamelled-metal, glass, nickel alloys, plated, tinned or galvanised iron or steel, stainless steel, tin alloys, urea formaldehyde plastic or vulcanite, or of any other material approved by the Minister.

16

(1) Liquid capacity measures made of pewter or of other tin alloys shall contain at least 80% by weight of tin, and shall not contain more than 10% by weight of lead.

(2) Every such measure shall bear the name and address of the maker on the underside of the bottom of the measure.

17

(1) Liquid capacity measures made of copper or copper alloys shall be well tinned all over the inside and, on plated measures, the coating shall show no signs of peeling.

(2) On measures on which there are strengthening ribs or bands, such ribs or bands shall not take such a form as to show, by indentation or otherwise, any divisions on the measure which, in the opinion of the inspector, might reasonably be mistaken for graduations.

18

Liquid capacity measures, if their maximum purported values are clearly defined, may have a top rim, lip or retaining edge to prevent spilling:

Provided that –

(a) in the case of measures made of metal for the sale of milk and in the form of churns, the top rim, lip or retaining edge shall not increase the capacity of the measure by more than 25% of its maximum purported value;

(b) in the case of other measures, the top rim, lip or retaining edge shall not increase the capacity of the measure by more than 10% of its maximum purported value.

19

No liquid capacity measure shall be so constructed that –

(a) it has a false bottom; or

(b) it does not completely empty when tilted to an angle of 120° from the vertical.

20

In the case of liquid capacity measures fitted with a tap, the tap shall completely empty the measure without tilting.

21

Subject to the provisions of Article 26, liquid capacity measures made of metal, glass or earthenware which are intended for use as drinking vessels may be provided with a spout or projecting mouth and may also have a bottom rim but, in the case of measures of a maximum purported value not exceeding one pint, such rim shall not project more than half an inch below the bottom of the measure.

22

Subject to the provisions of Article 26, liquid capacity measures made of glass shall have their maximum purported values defined either –

(a) by the brim of the measure; or

(b) by a line not less than 2 inches in length and distant not less than half an inch nor more than one and a half inches from the brim.

23

Liquid capacity measures made of earthenware shall have their maximum purported values defined either –

(a) by the brim of the measure; or

(b) by an indelible line marked on the inside of the measure, so that –

(i) in the case of measures of a maximum purported value not exceeding one quart, the distance from the bottom of the line to the brim does not exceed 3/8 of an inch,

(ii) in the case of measures of other maximum purported values, the said distance does not exceed 3/4 of an inch.

24

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article and of Article 26(d), any liquid capacity measure (other than a measure made of metal of a maximum purported value of half a gallon or less or 2½ litres or less) may be used for trade by means of any division or subdivision marked thereon as a capacity measure of any lesser quantity.

(2) In the case of measures made of glass which are subdivided by graduations, the total number of graduations on the measure shall be marked thereon and all graduations shall be marked by clearly defined lines, which shall –

(a) in the case of measures of a maximum purported value of one gallon or less, be not less than one inch in length; and

(b) be not less than 1/12 of an inch apart.

(3) In the case of measures made of metal which are subdivided by graduations, all graduations shall be marked by clearly defined lines and if such measures are –

(a) of a maximum purported value not exceeding 5 gallons, the graduations shall be marked on 2 metal strips fixed opposite to each other inside the measure; or

(b) of a maximum purported value exceeding 5 gallons, the graduations shall be marked either on a metal strip inside the measure and extending to the whole depth of the measure or on metal tablets securely soldered inside the measure.

25

(1) Liquid capacity measures shall have their maximum purported values conspicuously, legibly and durably marked on the outside of the body of

the measure (and not on the handle, rim or edges) either in full or by means of one of the following abbreviations only –

gal qt pt fl oz fl dr min l dl cl ml.

(2) The maximum purported value shall be marked –

(a) on measures made of glass on which the said value is defined by a line, at the line, immediately below the line or on the base;

(b) on measures made of enamelled-metal, in a distinctly different colour from that of the body of the measure;

(c) on measures made of metal, and of a said value exceeding 5 gallons, on the graduated strip or the topmost tablet as well as on the outside of the measure;

(d) on measures made of sheet metal, by means of embossing, engraving or impressing on the body of the measure or on a slip of tin or on a shield securely soldered to the measure.

26

Liquid capacity measures of a maximum purported value not exceeding ⅖ gill or 50 millilitres for use for the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be made of glass, transparent plastic or stainless steel and shall –

(a) be of the conical or cylindrical type;

(b) have the maximum purported value defined –

(i) by the brim of the measure, or

(ii) by a line, distant not less than ½ an inch nor more than ¾ of an inch from the brim, which encompasses the circumference of the measure;

(c) in the case of measures of a maximum purported value of ⅕ gill or 25 millilitres, be unsubdivided;

(d) in the case of measures of a maximum purported value of ⅖ gill or 50 millilitres, be unsubdivided, or subdivided to indicate ⅕ gill or 25 millilitres only, by a line which encompasses the circumference of the measure.[8]

TESTING

27

(1) Liquid capacity measures of maximum purported values between ⅙ gill and 8 gallons, inclusive, shall be tested by transferring water from the Jersey standard or the working standard into the measure under test.

(2) Measures –

(a) with a lip or rim, shall be tested to the bottom of the lip or rim;

(b) on which the purported value is defined by a line, shall be tested to the bottom of the line and, in the case of measures made of glass, shall be so tested by taking the level of the water at the bottom of the meniscus.

28

Part 2 of Schedule 1 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to liquid capacity measures.

STAMPING

29

The stamp shall be placed on liquid capacity measures as follows –

(a) on measures made of glass, transparent plastic, earthenware, enamelled-metal, urea formaldehyde plastic or vulcanite, it shall be etched, sand-blasted or otherwise permanently marked beneath or near to the indication of the purported value on the outside of the measure;

(b) on measures made of metal (other than enamelled-metal) which are subdivided, it shall be placed both on solder affixed to the inside strips or tablets near to the topmost graduation and on the outside of the measure near to the indication of the purported value;

(c) on measures made of metal which are not subdivided and which have no lip or rim, it shall be placed near to the indication of the purported value on the outside of the measure;

(d) on measures made of metal (other than enamelled-metal) which are not subdivided but which have a lip or rim, it shall, as far as practicable, be placed on the bottom of the inside of the lip or rim;

(e) on measures other than those specified in paragraphs (a) to (d), it shall be placed on a plug or stud of soft metal provided for such use. [9]

PART 4

ALL WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

APPLICATION OF THIS PART

30

Notwithstanding anything contained in Parts 5 to 12 relating to weighing instruments of a particular type, class or description, the provisions of this Part of this Order shall have effect in relation to all weighing instruments to which this Order applies.

PROVISIONS AS TO MARKING

31

(1) New weighing instruments shall have their maker's name and their capacity conspicuously, legibly and durably marked thereon.

(2) Where units of measurement are marked on weighing instruments, they shall be marked either in full or by means of one of the following abbreviations only –

cwt	ctl	qr	lb oz	dr	gr	oz.tr
kg	kilogram		kilog	g	gram	grm
mg	milligram		C.M.			

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

32

(1) All knife-edges and bearings in weighing instruments shall be made of hard steel or agate, or of other material approved by the Minister and they shall be so fitted as to allow the beam or steelyard indicator to move easily.

(2) All knife-edges in weighing instruments shall substantially bear on the whole length of their working parts.

33

(1) All removable counterpoises weighing one ounce or more and all sliding poises on weighing instruments shall contain an undercut adjusting hole or other means of adjustment.

(2) Any loose material used in any such counterpoise or poise shall be securely enclosed therein.

34

Weighing instruments with removable parts the removal of which would affect their accuracy, shall be so constructed that they cannot be used if any of the said parts are removed.

35

Where weighing instruments have interchangeable or reversible parts, the interchange or reversal thereof shall not affect the accuracy of the instrument.

36

All graduations on weighing instruments shall be so defined that the positions of all sliding poises or indicators are clearly readable.

TESTING

37

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), in testing any weighing instrument, an inspector shall satisfy himself or herself that –

(a) it is properly balanced when unloaded;

(b) the beam (if any) has sufficient room for oscillation and returns to the position of equilibrium when the load is removed;

(c) the indicator (if any) returns to the zero mark or minimum graduation when the load is removed.

(2) Paragraph (1)(a) shall not apply in the case of a weighing instrument which is of an approved pattern, if such an instrument is not so constructed as to balance when unloaded.

38

Movable weighing instruments provided with a base shall be tested on a level plane.

39

Weighing instruments which are designed to be suspended when in use shall be suspended during testing.

40

(1) Weighing instruments used in any of the following transactions, that is to say, transactions –

(a) in gold, silver or other precious metals;

(b) in precious stones;

(c) in jewellery;

(d) in silk;

(e) by retail, in drugs or other pharmaceutical products:

shall either –

(i) be balances, or

(ii) being instruments other than balances, fall within the prescribed limits of error specified in Part 2 of Schedule 2 for beam scales marked "Class B".

(2) Weighing instruments used in retail transactions in tobacco shall either –

(a) be balances; or

(b) being instruments other than balances, fall within the prescribed limits of error specified in Part 2 of Schedule 2 for beam scales marked "Class B" or "Class C".

41

(1) Unless otherwise provided in this Order, vibrating weighing instruments shall be tested for sensitiveness by loading the instrument with the maximum testing load (or as near thereto as, in the opinion of the inspector, circumstances permit) with the beam or steelyard indicator in a horizontal position, and ascertaining that it moves with the addition of the weight to be added to test sensitiveness as specified in Parts 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 or 10, as the case may be, of Schedule 2, and no test for sensitiveness at a lower load shall be made.

(2) In the case of beam scales and balances, the addition of the said weight to either pan shall cause an appreciable movement of the beam.

(3) In the case of vibrating weighing instruments other than beam scales or balances, the addition of the said weight shall cause the beam or steelyard indicator to rise or to fall to the limit of its range of movement.

42

Vibrating weighing instruments shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight to be added thereto or removed therefrom in order to bring the beam or steelyard indicator of the instrument to a horizontal position when the instrument is loaded with the maximum testing load (or as near thereto as, in the opinion of the inspector, circumstances permit).

43

Accelerating weighing instruments shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight required just to keep the beam or steelyard indicator in a horizontal position on its stop or carrier and no more, and shall be further tested by ascertaining the weight required to bring back the beam or steelyard indicator from its position of greatest displacement to the horizontal position, the instrument being at all times fully loaded and truly balanced.

44

In testing weighing instruments fitted with a price computing mechanism, an inspector shall, in addition to testing at each numbered graduation, satisfy himself or herself that –

(a) they indicate the price correctly; and

(b) they comply with the requirements of this Order in so far as they are applicable to the particular type, class or description of weighing instrument concerned.

PART 5

BEAM SCALES AND BALANCES

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

45

No beam scale shall –

(a) be fitted with loaded weight pans;

(b) if of a capacity of less than 2 hundredweight, be fitted with wooden scale boards.

46

(1) Any attachment for adjusting beam scales or balances shall be permanently affixed to the instrument and shall be so constructed that it cannot be readily tampered with.

(2) All beam scales with wooden scale boards shall be provided with an adjusting balance ball or box.

47

All beam scales shall be indelibly marked either with the inscription "Class B" or with the inscription "Class C".

TESTING

48

(1) In testing beam scales and balances, an inspector shall satisfy himself or herself that, when the pans are loaded to half the capacity of the instrument and the knife-edges or bearings are moved laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement, there is no appreciable difference in the indications of weight shown by the instrument.

(2) Beam scales and balances shall fall within the prescribed limits of error whether the load is on the middle or near the edges of the pans.

49

Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to beam scales and balances.

STAMPING

50

(1) In the case of beam scales, the stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose.

(2) In the case of balances, the stamp shall be placed either –

(a) on the plug or stud on the base of the pillar; or

(b) on a special plate permanently and irremovably attached to the base of the instrument.

PART 6

COUNTER MACHINES

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

51

Counter machines shall not be constructed on the accelerating weighing instrument principle.

52

(1) Where the beam of a counter machine has 2 side members, they shall be connected together by not less than 2 cross bars, and the supports for the pans of such machines shall be of suitably rigid structure, such as crosses strengthened by straps.

(2) The centre forks of counter machines shall be so fixed that they cannot twist or get out of place.

53

The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks and loops of counter machines shall be of hard steel or agate, or of other material approved by the Minister.

54

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

(2) No other means of adjustment shall be fitted, except where the machine is of an approved pattern.

TESTING

55

(1) In testing counter machines, an inspector shall satisfy himself or herself –

(a) in the case of non-self indicating machines, that the minimum movement of the beam from the horizontal in either direction is as follows –

Capacity of machine	Minimum movement of beam from the horizontal
Not exceeding 4 pounds.....	¼ inch
Above 4 pounds and not exceeding 7pounds	5/16 ”
„ 7 „ „ „ „ 28 „	3/8 ”
„ 28 „ „ „ „ 56 „	7/16 ”
„ 56 „	½ ” ;

(b) that, when the pans are loaded to half the capacity of the machine (the load being uniformly distributed) and the knife-edges or bearings are moved laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement, there is no appreciable difference in the indications of weight shown by the instrument.

(2) Where the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, the machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity of the machine is placed on the goods pan anywhere within a distance from the centre equal to 1/3 of the greatest length of the pan, or, if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side, the load on the weights pan being entirely on that pan but in any position on it.

(3) Where the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, the machine shall fall within the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to half the capacity of the machine is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and a like load is placed in any position on the scoop, the load on the weights pan being entirely on that pan but in any position on it.

56

Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to counter machines.

STAMPING

57

The stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the counter machine.

PART 7

SPRING BALANCES

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

58

The extremity of the pointer of a spring balance shall not exceed 1/32 of an inch in width, and shall not be more than 1/10 of an inch from the scale or dial.

59[10]

The distance between successive graduations on the scale of a spring balance shall not be less than the relevant distance specified in the following table –

Capacity of instrument	Minimum space between graduations
(a) *Imperial Scale.*	
Not more than 30 lb ……..	1/16 in.
Over 30 lb but not over 1 cwt ……...	1/12 in.
Over 1 cwt ……	1/8 in.
(b) *Metric Scale.*	
Not more than 15 kg …….	1.25 mm
Over 15 kg but not more than 50 kg	2 mm
Over 50 kg ……	2.5mm

60[11]

Successive graduations on the scale of a spring balance shall not indicate a difference in weight exceeding the relevant amount specified in the following table –

Capacity of instrument		Minimum weight corresponding to interval between successive graduations
(a)	*As an imperial instrument.*	
	100 lb or more …….	1/200 of capacity
	Under 100 lb but not less than 60 lb	4 oz
	Under 60 lb but not less than 40 lb	2 oz
	Under 40 lb but not less than 20 lb	1 oz
	Under 20 lb but not less than 8 lb	8 dr
	Under 8 lb but not less than 2 lb	4 dr
	Under 2 lb but not less than 1 lb	2 dr
(b)	*As a metric instrument.*	
	100 kg or more ……	1/200 of capacity
	Under 100 kg but not less than 50 kg	200 g
	Under 50 kg but not less than 30 kg	100 g
	Under 30 kg but not less than 20 kg	50 g
	Under 20 kg but not less than 6 kg	20 g
	Under 6 kg but not less than 1½ kg	10 g
	Under 1½ kg but not less than 500 g	5 g

61

Where the graduations commence at any point of the scale or dial other than at the zero indication, the position of the pointer when there is no load shall be clearly indicated by a zero mark.

62

Where spring balances are provided with an adjustable pointer, the range of adjustment shall not exceed 1% of the capacity of the instrument.

TESTING

63

Spring balances shall be tested at each numbered graduation and may also be tested at intermediate graduations.

64

(1) Spring balances shall be tested by means of both increasing and decreasing loads and the spring shall be allowed to vibrate before a reading is taken.

(2) In the case of a spring balance the pan of which is above the spring –

(a) if the pan is not in the form of a scoop, the instrument shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity of the instrument is placed on the pan anywhere within a distance from the centre equal to 1/3 of the greatest length of the pan, or, if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side;

(b) if the pan is in the form of a scoop, the instrument shall fall within the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to half the capacity of the instrument is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and again when a like load is placed in any position on the scoop.

(3) In the case of a spring balance the pan of which is below the spring, the instrument shall fall within the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to the capacity of the instrument is placed in any position on the pan.

65

Parts 1 and 4 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to spring balances.

66

Spring balances may be tested for efficiency or ability to recover by leaving on them, for a period not exceeding 24 hours, a load equal to the capacity of the instrument and then, after the expiration of a further period of 4 hours, by testing for accuracy.

67

Spring balances shall not be tested for sensitiveness.

STAMPING

68

(1) The stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose which, wherever practicable, shall pass through the scale or dial and the frame of the spring balance.

(2) The said plug or stud shall be so supported as to avoid risk of injury to the instrument by stamping.

PART 8

STEELYARDS

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPALS OF CONSTRUCTION

69

Steelyards shall be made of wrought iron or of steel, or of other material approved by the Minister.

70

In the case of every steelyard –

(a) the shank shall be straight;

(b) each set of notches or graduations on the shank shall be cut in one plane and shall be at right angles to the shank;

(c) there shall be fitted a stop or other device to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank;

(d) end fittings, sliding poises and suspending hooks shall not be readily removable;

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

TESTING

71

Steelyards shall be tested at each numbered graduation by means of both increasing and decreasing loads.

72

Parts 1 and 5 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to steelyards.

STAMPING

73

The stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose on the shoulder of the steelyard.

PART 9

DEAD-WEIGHT MACHINES

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

74

(1) The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks, loops and adjustable slides on dead-weight machines shall be made of hard steel, and the knife-edges shall be so fitted as to be incapable of twisting.

(2) Adjustable slides on dead-weight machines shall be secured in position by means of lock nuts or other suitably secure devices.

75

(1) The goods platform of a dead-weight machine shall not exceed the length of the beam, or in width double the width of the beam and folding wings shall not increase such dimensions by more than 1/3 in either direction.

(2) The platforms of dead-weight machines shall be made of metal or hard wood.

76

The minimum movement of the beam from the horizontal in dead-weight machines shall be as follows –

(a) if the machine is of the vibrating weighing instrument type, 5/8 of an inch in both directions;

(b) if the machine is of the accelerating weighing instrument type, 7/8 of an inch in one direction only.

77

(1) Loose balancing material for the adjustment of dead-weight machines shall be contained in a balancing box permanently fixed beneath one platform and its weight shall not exceed 0.75% of the capacity of the machine.

(2) Any other balancing material for the adjustment of dead-weight machines shall be in one piece and shall be permanently attached to the machine.

TESTING

78

(1) Dead-weight machines shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to one-quarter of the capacity of the machine is placed successively at the middle of the front and back of each platform and centrally over the knife-edges on each side of each platform.

(2) Dead-weight machines shall also fall within the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to the capacity of the machine is uniformly distributed over each platform.

79

Parts 1 and 6 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to dead-weight machines.

STAMPING

80

The stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the beam of the dead-weight machine.

PART 10

PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES AND WEIGHBRIDGES

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

81

(1) The steelyard indicator of a platform weighing machine or weighbridge shall not incorporate any readily removable parts, except the support for the counterpoises.

(2) There shall be provided on every platform weighing machine or weighbridge a stop or stops to prevent any sliding poise from travelling behind the zero mark.

(3) The indicating mechanism of any platform weighing machine or weighbridge may be confined in a locked box or case, provided that the indications or graduations are clearly visible.

82

The minimum movement from the horizontal of the steelyard indicator of platform weighing machines and weighbridges shall be as follows –

(a) in the case of platform weighing machines –

(i) if they are of the vibrating weighing instrument type, 3/8 of an inch in both directions,

(ii) if they are of the accelerating weighing instrument type, 5/8 of an inch in one direction only;

(b) in the case of weighbridges –

(i) if they are of the vibrating weighing instrument type, half an inch in both directions,

(ii) if they are of the accelerating weighing instrument type, ¾ of an inch in one direction only.

83

If a movable hutch, barrow, frame or bucket is used instead of an ordinary platform on any platform weighing machine or weighbridge, it shall form an essential part of the instrument without which the instrument cannot be balanced.

84

(1) Loose counterpoises for platform weighing machines and weighbridges shall be identified with the instrument to which they relate by a number or other sufficient mark of identification, which shall be indelible and they shall also be marked with the weight which they represent, for example –

"= 1 cwt".

(2) Loose counterpoises which are marked in units in the imperial system shall not be of hexagonal shape.

85

In the case of small portable platform weighing machines for use in the weighing of coal and commonly known as bob-up weighing machines, the counterpoises shall not be threaded on to a pin rigidly attached to one end of the main lever, but shall either be used in a tray or pan suspended from a knife-edge bearing or be placed on a loose shackle.

86

The balancing arrangement for platform weighing machines and weighbridges to compensate for daily wear and tear shall have a range not exceeding 0.5% of the capacity of the instrument and not less than 0.125% in each direction, and it shall be securely attached to the instrument and actuated by a detachable key.

87

In the case of any platform weighing machine or weighbridge which is fitted with dials –

(a) all racks and pinions shall be made of hard metal;

(b) the extremity of the pointer shall not be a greater distance than 3/16 of an inch from the dial, and shall meet but not obscure the graduations;

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

(d) if the instrument is of a type commonly known as a self-indicating pit-bank weighing machine, the pendulous lever, suspension rod and water box shall be suitably enclosed.

88

Platform weighing machines and weighbridges for use in weighing in units of both the imperial system and the metric system shall bear a clear inscription to that effect.

TESTING

89

Platform weighing machines which are to be permanently fixed in the position in which they are to be used and weighbridges, shall be tested, passed as fit for use for trade and stamped only when completely erected ready for use and installed at the place where they are to be used.

90

(1) In testing platform weighing machines and weighbridges, an inspector shall where practicable –

(a) test the instrument at each numbered graduation up to and including one ton, or such smaller amount as the last graduation on the steelyard indicator or dial may show;

(b) test all loose counterpoises, if any, relating to the instrument; and

(c) either test the instrument ton by ton, or load it with heavy material to within one ton of its capacity and ascertain that an additional ton is correctly indicated to within the prescribed limits of error.

(2) Platform weighing machines and weighbridges shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to one-quarter (or as near thereto as is practicable) of the capacity of the instrument is placed successively in the centre and near each end or corner of the platform.

(3) Platform weighing machines and weighbridges shall also fall within the prescribed limits of error when a load equal to the capacity of the machine (or as near thereto as is practicable) is uniformly distributed over the platform.

91

The following provisions of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error –

(a) in the case of Parts 1 and 7, in relation to platform weighing machines, other than self-indicating pit-bank weighing machines;

(b) in the case of Parts 1 and 8, in relation to self-indicating pit-bank weighing machines;

(c) in the case of Parts 1 and 9, in relation to weighbridges.

STAMPING

92

(1) On platform weighing machines and weighbridges fitted with dials, the stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose on the housing of the instrument.

(2) On platform weighing machines and weighbridges not fitted with dials, the stamp shall be placed on the said plug or stud in a conspicuous position either on the shoulder or on the opposite end of the steelyard indicator.

93

Loose counterpoises for platform weighing machines and weighbridges shall not be stamped.

PART 11

CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES

MATERIALS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

94

All working parts of crane weighing machines shall be protected from damp and dust.

95

(1) The steelyard indicator on every crane weighing machine constructed on the lever principle shall be rigid and may be made of special metal to resist atmospheric influences.

(2) The rack and pinion on every crane weighing machine fitted with dials shall be made of hard metal.

96

The range of any balancing or adjusting arrangement for any crane weighing machine shall not exceed 2% of the capacity of the machine.

97

Every crane weighing machine constructed on the hydraulic principle, in the use of which it is necessary to twist the load hook in order to obtain a correct indication of weight, shall have a prominent notice to that effect permanently affixed to the machine.

TESTING

98

Crane weighing machines shall, if practicable, be tested at each numbered graduation up to the capacity of the machine.

99

Crane weighing machines fitted with dials shall not be tested for sensitiveness.

100

The steelyard indicator or pointer on every crane weighing machine shall move freely, and the pointer shall return to its initial starting point after the load has been removed.

101

Parts 1 and 10 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to crane weighing machines.

STAMPING

102

The stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the crane weighing machine.

PART 12

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINES

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

103

Subject to the provisions of this Part, every automatic weighing machine and its integral parts shall, as far as practicable, satisfy those requirements of this Order which are applicable to the type, class or description of weighing instrument to which the machine most nearly relates.

104

All beams of an automatic weighing machine shall be identified with the machine to which they relate by means of a number or other sufficient mark of identification, which shall be indelible.

105

Any adjusting mechanism on an automatic weighing machine shall be so secured and protected that it cannot readily be tampered with.

TESTING

106

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), every automatic weighing machine shall be subjected to the following test (hereinafter referred to as "test A") that is to say –

(a) by weighing consecutively on the machine 20 separate loads (hereinafter referred to as "test loads") selected for the purpose by the inspector testing the machine and then reweighing the same loads on another weighing instrument:

Provided that, if the inspector thinks fit, the inspector may so weigh and re-weigh more than 20 separate loads of which any 20 separate loads consecutively so weighed and re-weighed may be treated as the test loads; or

(b) in any case where the aforementioned testing procedure is not practicable, by directly applying to the machine the appropriate working standard weights.

(2) In the case of a totalising weighing machine, the provisions of paragraph (1)(a) shall apply as if for any reference to "20 separate loads" there were substituted a reference to "40 separate loads", and in such case the said test loads shall be made up as follows –

(a) 10 loads equal to the minimum load which the machine is constructed to weigh;

(b) 10 loads each equal to the capacity of the machine;

(c) 20 loads each equal to the mean between the said minimum loads and the load equal to the capacity of the machine.

107

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article, in the case of an automatic weighing machine which is of an approved pattern, if, in the course of carrying out test A in the manner specified in Article 106(1)(a), the weight of any of the test loads exceeds the purported weight of that load by more than ½% of the said purported weight, the machine shall, when appropriate, be subject to the further test (hereinafter referred to as "test B") described in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(2) For the purposes of test B, there shall be extracted from each of those test loads used in test A (the weight of which was found to exceed the relevant amount specified in paragraph (1)) that single piece or item appearing to the inspector to be the largest single piece or item in that test load, and the machine shall then be subjected to test by re-weighing each such test load as so modified on another weighing instrument.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to automatic weighing machines of a capacity of 10 pounds or more, or to automatic weighing

machines for use only for weighing solid fuel or for use only for weighing potato crisps, or to totalising weighing machines.

108

Parts 1 and 11 of Schedule 2 shall have effect for prescribing limits of error in relation to automatic weighing machines.

STAMPING

109

The stamp shall be placed on a plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the automatic weighing machine.

PART 13

CITATION

110

This Order may be cited as the Weights and Measures (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 1968.

SCHEDULE 1

(Articles 13 and 28)

PRESCRIBED LIMITS OF ERROR ON THE TESTING OF MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

PART 1

LINEAR MEASURES

1.

The prescribed limits of error for linear measures shall be –

(a) in relation to the passing of any such measure as fit for use for trade, the appropriate amount specified in paragraph 2 or 3, as the case may be, of this Part;

(b) in relation to the obliteration of the stamp on any such measure, an amount equal to 4 times the appropriate amount specified in paragraph 2 or 3, as the case may be.

2. Imperial system

Measures made of metal: purported value	End Measures		Line Measures	
	Error in excess	Error in deficiency	Error in excess	Error in deficiency
	inches	inches	inches	inches
Under 1 foot.....	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.002
1 foot to 1 yard inclusive.....	0.03	0.015	0.02	0.001
Above 1 yard and under 10 feet.....	–	–	0.05	0.05
10 feet and under 50 feet.....	–	–	0.2	0.2
50 feet to 100 feet inclusive.....	–	–	0.3	0.3

In the case of measures made of material other than metal, the foregoing amounts of error shall be increased to double the said amounts.

3. Metric system

Measures made of	End Measures	Line Measures

metal: purported value	Error in excess	Error in deficiency	Error in excess	Error in deficiency
	milli-metres	milli-metres	milli-metres	milli-metres
1 millimetre.....	0.05	0.025	0.05	0.025
1 centimetre.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.05
1 decimetre.....	0.5	0.25	0.2	0.1
1 metre.....	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
2 and 3 metres.....	2	1	1	1
10 metres	–	–	5	5
20 metres.....	–	–	7.5	7.5

In the case of measures made of material other than metal, the foregoing amounts of error shall be increased to double the said amounts.

PART 2[12]

CAPACITY MEASURES

1.

(1) The prescribed limits of error for capacity measures in relation to the passing of any such measure as fit for use for trade shall be the appropriate amount specified in paragraph 2 or 3, as the case may be, of this Part of this Schedule.

(2) The prescribed limits of error for capacity measures in relation to the obliteration of the stamp on any such measure shall be –

(a) if the error found on testing is in deficiency, an amount equal to half the corresponding amount prescribed in relation to the passing of such measure as fit for use for trade;

(b) if the error so found is in excess, an amount equal to the corresponding amount prescribed in relation to the passing of such measure as fit for use for trade.

2. Imperial system: Liquid measures

Purported value	Error in excess only
⅙ gill.....	½ fluid drachm
⅕ „.....	½ „ „
¼ „.....	½ „ „
⅓ „.....	1 „ „
⅖ „.....	1 „ „
½ „.....	1 „ „
4 fluid ounces.....	1 „ „
1 gill.....	2 „ drachms
6 fluid ounces.....	2 „ „
⅓ pint.....	2 „ „
8 fluid ounces.....	3 „ „
½ pint.....	3 „ „

⅔ pint.....	4 „ „
1 „.....	4 „ „
1 quart.....	1 „ ounce
½ gallon.....	1 „ „
1 to 3 gallons inclusive.....	2 „ ounces
4 to 7 „ „.....	3 „ „
8 to 19 „ „.....	5 „ „
20 to 32 „ „.....	10 „ „
33 to 64 „ „.....	15 „ „

(i) In the case of conical-shaped measures made of metal, the foregoing amounts of error (as tabulated) shall be decreased to half the said amounts,

(ii) In the case of milk churns of purported values of 4 to 32 gallons inclusive, the foregoing amounts of error (as tabulated) shall be increased to double the said amounts,

(iii) In the case of measures made of enamelled-metal, glass or earthenware where the purported value is defined by the brim, and of a purported value exceeding half a pint, the foregoing amounts of error (as tabulated) shall be increased to double the said amounts; and where of a purported value of half a pint, the prescribed limit of error shall be half a fluid ounce in excess only,

(iv) In the case of subdivided measures, the error at any graduation shall not exceed that specified for a measure of equivalent purported value.

3. Metric system:

(a) *Liquid measures made of metal.*

Purported value	Error in excess only
	millilitres
1 millilitre.....	0 05
2 millilitres.....	0.1
5 „.....	0.25
10 „.....	0.5
20 „.....	1
25 „.....	1
50 „.....	2
100 „.....	2
200 „.....	5
250 „.....	5
500 „.....	10
1 litre.....	15
2 litres.....	25
2½ „.....	25
5 „.....	50
10 „.....	75
20 „.....	100

In the case of subdivided measures, the error at any graduation shall not exceed that specified for a measure of equivalent purported value.

(b) *Liquid measures made of earthenware, glass or enamelled-metal, and measures made of other materials approved by the Minister.*

Purported value	Error in excess only
	millilitres
25 ml	1.4
50 ml	1.4
125 ml	2.5
175 ml	3.5
200 ml	10
250 ml	10
500 ml	25
1 litre	50
2 litres	100
2½ litres	100
5 litres	200

In the case of subdivided measures, the error at any graduation shall not exceed that specified for a measure of equivalent purported value.

SCHEDULE 2

(Articles 40, 41, 49, 56, 65, 72, 79, 91, 101 and 108).

PART 1[13]

PRESCRIBED LIMITS OF ERROR ON THE TESTING OF WEIGHING MACHINES

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3, the prescribed limits of error for weighing instruments shall be those specified in Parts 2 to 11 of this Schedule:

   Provided that –

   (a) in the case of any weighing instrument of a capacity not so specified, the prescribed limits of error shall be the amount proportionate to those so specified for an instrument of the same type, class or description;

   (b) in any case in which the requirements of Article 8(5) of this Order have been complied with following the modification of an instrument to indicate weight in metric units the prescribed limits of error upon the first retesting of that instrument with a view to its being passed as fit for use for trade, shall be those applicable in relation to the obliteration of the stamp upon the instrument, except where the stamp upon the instrument was last obliterated for a reason other than one set out in paragraph (1)(c) or (d), or there is an agreement of the type referred to in Article 8(5)(e) of this Order.

2. In the case of any weighing instrument which weighs in units of the metric system and for which no limits of error are specified in terms of those units, the prescribed limits of error shall be the amounts in terms of metric units equivalent to those specified in terms of imperial units in the relevant Part of this Schedule with respect to an instrument of the same capacity, type, class or description.

3. In the case of any weighing instrument of the self-indicating or semi-self-indicating type, the prescribed limit of error, in excess or in deficiency, shall be either –

   (a) the appropriate amount specified in the relevant Part of this Schedule for the instrument concerned;

   (b)

      (i) in relation to the obliteration of stamps, the amount corresponding to the smallest interval between consecutive graduations on the scale or dial of the instrument,

      (ii) on passing as fit for use for trade, one half of the said amount,

whichever is the less.

PART 2

BEAM SCALES AND BALANCES

1. Beam scales marked "Class B"

Capacity of instrument	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 ounce...	⅕ grain	⅗ grain	⅕ grain	⅖ grain
8 ounces.	1 „	3 „	1 „	2 grains
1 pound..	1 „	3 „	1 „	2 „
2 pounds	1½ grains	4½ „	2 grains	4 „
4 „	3 „	9 „	4 „	8 „
7 „	4 „	12 „	6 „	12 „
10 „	6 „	18 „	9 „	18 „
14 „	8 „	24 „	12 „	24 „
28 „	15 „	45 „	22 „	44 „
56 „	25 „	75 „	40 „	80 „
112 „	1½ drams	4½ drams	2½ drams	5 drams
224 „	2½ „	7½ „	3 „	7 „
Above 2 hundred-weight	Add ½ dram for each hundred-weight of capacity	Add 1½drams for each hundred-weight of capacity	Add 1 dram for each hundred-weight of capacity	Add 2 drams for each hundred-weight of capacity

2. Beam scales marked "Class C"

Capacity of instrument	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 ounce...	⅗ grain	1⅕ grain	⅗ w grain	1⅕ grain
8 ounces.	3 grains	6 „	3 grains	6 „
1 pound..	3 „	6 „	3 „	6 „
2 pounds	4½ „	9 „	6 „	12 „
4 „.	9 „	18 „	12 „	24 „
7 „.	12 „	24 „	18 „	36 „
10 „.	18 „	36 „	27 „	54 „
14 „.	24 „	48 „	36 „	72 „
28 „.	45 „	90 „	66 „	132 „
56 „.	75 „	150 „	120 „	240 „
112 „.	4½ drams	9 drams	7½ drams	15 drams
224 „.	7½ „	15 „	10½ „	21 „
Above 2 hundred-weight	Add 1½ drams for each hundred-weight of capacity	Add 3 drams for each hundred-weight of capacity	Add 3 drams for each hundred-weight of capacity	Add 6 drams for each hundred-weight of capacity

3. Balances

Capacity of instrument	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1ounce.....	1/20 grain	3/20 grain	1/10 grain	⅕ grain
1 pound....	1/10 „	3/10 „	⅕ „	⅖ „
7 pounds...	½ „	1½ „	1 „	2 grains
56 „	1½ grains	4½ „	2 grains	4 „

PART 3

COUNTER MACHINES

Capacity of instrument	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 pound.....	20 grains	60 grains	30 grains	60 grains
2 pounds.....	28 „	84 „	1½ drams	3 drams
4 „	40 „	120 „	2 „	4 „
7 „.	2 drams	6 drams	3 „	6 „
10 „	2½ „	7½ „	3½ „	7 „
14 „	3 „	9 „	4½ „	9 „
28 „	4 „	12 „	6 „	12 „
56 „	6 „	18 „	9 „	18 „
1 hundred-weight	8 „	24 „	16 „	32 „

PART 4

SPRING BALANCES

Capacity of spring balance	Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 pound.....	30 grains	60 grains
2 pounds.....	1½ drams	3 drams
3 „	1½ „	3 „
4 „	2 „	4 „
5 „	2½ „	5 „
6 „	2½ „	5 „
7 „	3 „	6 „
10 „	3½ „	7 „
11 „	3½ „	7 „
12 „	4 „	8 „
13 „	4 „	8 „
14 „	4½ „	9 „
15 „	4½ „	9 „
20 „	5 „	10 „
21 „	5 „	10 „
22 „	5 „	10 „
23 „	5½ „	11 „
24 „	5½ „	11 „
25 „	5½ „	11 „
26 „	5½ „	11 „
27 „	6 „	12 „
28 „	6 „	12 „
29 „	6 „	12 „
30 „	6 „	12 „
40 pounds and above	The weight corresponding to ¼ of the interval between consecutive graduations	The weight corresponding to ½ of the interval between consecutive graduations

PART 5

STEELYARDS

Capacity of steelyard	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
56 pounds	12 drams	36 drams	18 drams	36 drams
1 hundred-weight	1 ounce	3 ounces	2 ounces	4 ounces
3 „	2 ounces	6 „	4 „	8 „
5 „	3 „	9 „	6 „	12 „
7 „	4 „	12 „	8 „	16 „
10 „	6 „	18 „	12 „	24 „
20 „.	10 „	30 „	20 „	40 „
30 „	13 „	39 „	26 „	52 „
40 „	16 „	48 „	32 „	64 „
50 „.	20 „	60 „	40 „	80 „

PART 6

DEAD-WEIGHT MACHINES

	Vibrating weighing machines				Accelerating weighing machines		
Capacity of machine	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Weight required to bring back the beam from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade
1 hundred-weight	½ ounce	1½ ounces	1 ounce	2 ounces	1 ounce	2 ounces	2 ounces
3 „	1 „	3 „	2 ounces	4 „	2 ounces	4 „	4 „
5 „	1½ ounces	4½ „	3 „	6 „	3 „	6 „	6 „
7 „	2 „	6 „	4 „	8 „	4 „	8 „	8 „
10 „	3 „	9 „	6 „	12 „	6 „	12 „	12 „
20 „	5 „	15 „	10 „	20 „	10 „	20 „	20 „
30 „	6½ „	19½ „	13 „	26 „	13 „	26 „	26 „
40 „	8 „	24 „	16 „	32 „	16 „	32 „	32 „
50 „	10 „	30 „	20 „	40 „	20 „	40 „	40 „

PART 7

PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES

	Vibrating weighing machines				Accelerating weighing instruments			Machines with dials	
Capacity of machine	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Weight required to bring back the steelyard indicator from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded must not exceed –	Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 hundred-weight	½ ounce	1½ ounces	1 ounce	2 ounces	1 ounce	2 ounces	2 ounces	2 ounces	4 ounces
3 „	1 „	3 „	2 ounces	4 „	2 ounces	4 „	4 „	4 „	8 „
5 „	1½ ounces	4½„	3 „	6 „	3 „	6 „	6 „	6 „	12 „
7 „	2 „	6 „	4 „	8 „	4 „	8 „	8 „	8 „	16 „
10 „	3 „	9 „	6 „	12 „	6 „	12 „	12 „	12 „	24 „
20 „	5 „	15 „	10 „	20 „	10 „	20 „	20 „	20 „	40 „
30 „	6½„	19½„	13 „	26 „	13 „	26 „	26 „	26 „	52 „
40 „	8 „	24 „	16 „	32 „	16 „	32 „	32 „	32 „	64 „
50 „	10 „	30 „	20 „	40 „	20 „	40 „	40 „	40 „	80 „

PART 8

SELF-INDICATING PIT-BANK WEIGHING MACHINES

Capacity of machine	Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 hundred-weight	6 ounces	12 ounces
2 „	9 „	1 pound 2 „
3 „	12 „	1 pound 8 „
4 „	15 „	1 „ 14 „
5 „	1 pound 2 „	2 pounds 4 „
7 „	1 „ 8 „	3 „ 0 „
10 „	2 pounds 4 „	4 „ 8 „
12 „	2 „ 9 „	5 „ 2 „
15 „	3 „ 0 „	6 „ 0 „
20 „	3 „ 12 „	7 „ 8 „
30 „	4 „ 14 „	9 „ 12 „
40 „	6 „ 0 „	12 „ 0 „
50 „	7 „ 8 „	15 „ 0 „

PART 9

WEIGHBRIDGES

Capacity of instrument	Vibrating weighing instruments without dials				Accelerating instruments without dials			Instruments with dials	
	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Weight required to bring back the steelyard indicator from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded must not exceed –	Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 ton.....	1½ pounds	4½ pounds	1½ pounds	3 pounds	1½ pounds	3 pounds	4 pounds	3 pounds	6 pounds
2 tons.....	2 „	6 „	2 „	4 „	2 „	4 „	5 „	4 „	8 „
5 „	3½„	10½„	4 „	8 „	4 „	8 „	10 „	8 „	16 „
10 „	5 „	15 „	6 „	12 „	6 „	12 „	15 „	12 „	24 „
20 „	7 „	21 „	10 „	20 „	10 „	20 „	25 „	20 „	40 „
25 „	8 „	24 „	12 „	24 „	12 „	24 „	30 „	24 „	48 „
30 „	8½„	25½„	13½„	27 „	13½„	27 „	34 „	27 „	54 „
35 „	9 „	27 „	15 „	30 „	15 „	30 „	37 „	30 „	60 „
40 „	9½„	28½„	16 „	32 „	16 „	32 „	40 „	32 „	64 „
50 „	10 „	30 „	18 „	36 „	18 „	36 „	45 „	36 „	72 „
75 „	12 „	36 „	23 „	46 „	23 „	46 „	58 „	46 „	92 „
100 „	14 „	42 „	28 „	56 „	28 „	56 „	70 „	56 „	112 „
200 „	18 „	64 „	42 „	84 „	42 „	84 „	106 „	82 „	168 „

PART 10

CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES

1.	**Crane weighing machines constructed other than on the hydraulic principle.**					
Capacity of machine	Machines with steelyard indicators				Machines with dials	
	Weight to be added to test sensitiveness when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Error in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps	On passing as fit for use for trade	In relation to the obliteration of stamps
1 hundredweight	½ounce	1½ounces	1 ounce	2 ounces	2 ounces	4 ounces
5 „	1½ounces	4½ „	3 „	6 „	6 „	12 „
10 „.	3 „	9 „	6 „	12 „	12 „	1½pounds
1 ton.....	1½pounds	4½pounds	1½pounds	3 pounds	3 pounds	3 pounds
2 tons.....	2 „	6 „	2 „	4 „	4 „	8 „
5 „	3½ „	10½ „	4 „	8 „	8 „	16 „
10 „	5 „	15 „	6 „	12 „	12 „	24 „
20 „	7 „	21 „	10 „	20 „	20 „	40 „
25 „	8 „	24 „	12 „	24 „	24 „	48 „
30 „	8½ „	25½ „	13½ „	27 „	27 „	54 „
35 „	9 „	27 „	15 „	30 „	30 „	60 „
40 „.	9½ „	28½ „	16 „	32 „	32 „	64 „
50 „	10 „	30 „	18 „	36 „	36 „	72 „
75 „	12 „	36 „	23 „	46 „	46 „	92 „
100 „	14 „	42 „	28 „	56 „	56 „	112 „
200 „	18 „	54 „	42 „	84 „	84 „	168 „
2.	**Crane weighing machines constructed on the hydraulic principle.**					
	An amount equal to one-half of the weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduations.					

PART 11

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINES

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Description of machine</td><td rowspan="3">Capacity of machine</td><td colspan="3">Error in relation to the passing as fit for use for trade</td><td colspan="3">Error in relation to the obliteration of stamps</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">For the purposes of Test A</td><td rowspan="2">For the purposes of Test B</td><td colspan="2">For the purposes of Test A</td><td rowspan="2">For the purposes of Test B</td></tr>
<tr><td>When tested by means of test loads</td><td>When tested by means of the direct application of appropriate weights</td><td>When tested by means of test loads</td><td>When tested by means of the direct application of appropriate weights</td></tr>
<tr><td>Column 1</td><td>Column 2</td><td>Column 3</td><td>Column 4</td><td>Column 5</td><td>Column 6</td><td>Column 7</td><td>Column 8</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">All automatic weighing machines, other than those hereinafter described in columns 1 and 2 of this table</td><td>Under 10 pounds</td><td>½ %., in excess only, of the purported weight of each test load</td><td rowspan="6">Prescribed limit of error applicable to the type, class or description of the weighing instrument to which the machine most nearly relates</td><td>½%., in excess only, of the purported weight of the test load</td><td>1 %., in excess only, of the purported weight of each test load</td><td rowspan="6">Prescribed limit of error applicable to the type, class or description of the weighing instrument to which the machine most nearly relates</td><td>1 %., in excess only, of the purported weight of the test load</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 pounds or more</td><td>½%., in excess or in deficiency, of the purported weight of each test</td><td rowspan="4">Test not applicable</td><td>1 %., in excess or in deficiency, of the purported weight of each test load</td><td rowspan="4">Test not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Automatic weighing machines for use only for weighing grain</td><td>10 pounds or more</td><td>¼ %., in excess or in deficiency, of the purported weight of each test load</td><td>½ %., in excess or in deficiency, of the purported weight of each test load</td></tr>
<tr><td>Automatic weighing machines for use only for weighing solid fuel</td><td>2 hundred-weight or less</td><td>2 %., in excess only, of the purported weight of each test load</td><td>2 %., in excess only, of the purported weight of each test load</td></tr>
<tr><td>Automatic weighing machines for use only for weighing potato crisps</td><td>Any capacity</td><td>20 %., in excess only, of the total purported weight of 20 test loads and no error in deficiency in the purported weight of any of those test loads</td><td>20 %., in excess only, of the total purported weight of 20 test loads and no error in deficiency in the purported weight of any of those test loads</td></tr>
</table>

Totalising weighing machines	Any capacity	½ %., in excess or in deficiency, of the total purported weight of 40 test loads			1 %., in excess or in deficiency, of the total purported weight of 40 test loads		

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Weights and Measures (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 1968	R&O.5100	1 June 1968
Weights and Measures (General Provisions) (Amendment) (Jersey) Order 1975	R&O.6228	1 January 1976
Weights and Measures (General Provisions) (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Order 1991	R&O.8182	18 March 1991
Weights and Measures (General Provisions) (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Order 1995	R&O.8898	11 December 1995
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 4) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.44/2005	9 December 2005
Weights and Measures (General Provisions) (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Order 2014	R&O.130/2014	18 August 2014

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
PART I	PART 1
2(1)(c)	repealed by R&O 6228
(d)	2(1)(c)
(e)	(d)
(f)	(e)
(g)	(f)
(h)	(g)
(i)	(h)
(j)	(i)
(k)	(j)
(l)	(k)
(m)	(l)
5(1)	5
5(2)	repealed by R&O 6228
6(2)(d)	repealed by R&O 6228
(e)	repealed by R&O.6228
(f)	repealed by R&O.6228
(g)	6(2)(d)
8(5)(i)	8(5)(a)
(ii)	(b)
(iii)	(c)

Original	Current
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(v)	(e)
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PART III	PART 3
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31	repealed by R&O.6228
32	repealed by R&O.6228
33	repealed by R&O.6228
34	repealed by R&O.6228
35	repealed by R&O.6228
36	repealed by R&O.6228
37	repealed by R&O.6228
38	repealed by R&O.6228
39	repealed by R&O.6228
40	repealed by R&O.6228
41	repealed by R&O.6228
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XI	11
SCHEDULE 3	repealed by R&O.6228

Table of Endnote References

[1] *This Order has been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 4) (Jersey) Regulations 2005. The amendments replace all references to a Committee of the States of Jersey with a reference to a Minister of the States of Jersey, and remove and add defined terms appropriately, consequentially upon the move from a committee system of government to a ministerial system of government.*

[2] *chapter 05.925*

[3] *chapter 05.925*

[4] *chapter 05.925.70*

[5] *Article 5*	*amended by R&O.6228*
[6] *Article 6*	*amended by R&O.6228*
[7] *Article 8*	*substituted by R&O.6228*
[8] *Article 26*	*amended by R&O.8182, R&O.8898, R&O.130/2014*
[9] *Article 29*	*amended by R&O.8898*
[10] *Article 59*	*substituted by R&O.6228*
[11] *Article 60*	*substituted by R&O.6228*
[12] *Schedule 1*	*Part 2 amended by R&O.8182, R&O.130/2014*
[13] *Schedule 2*	*Part 1 amended by R&O.6228*