

- (c.) Be of equal diameter and depth, or of a diameter double the depth (a variation of 10 per cent. from these proportions will be allowed) :
 - (d.) Have their capacity defined at the brim, and not be subdivided :
 - (e.) Comply with the requirements relating to cylindrical metal liquid measures, where applicable :
 - (f.) If made of wood of the capacity of 1 gallon and upwards, be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps. A metal band shall be placed round the rim of all wooden measures of a peck and upwards.
39. The errors permissible on verification of dry measures shall be as specified in Table 8 for such measures.

WEIGHING-INSTRUMENTS.

General.

40. A weighing-instrument shall—
- (a.) Have its capacity legibly and indelibly cast, stamped, or engraved on some prominent and essential part in the following manner, for example: "To weigh 1 lb.;" or "Capacity 1 cwt.": Provided that this shall not apply to an instrument which indicates wholly on a dial, quadrant, or other self-indicating device which clearly shows the full capacity :
 - (b.) Have the maker's name clearly and indelibly marked thereon :
 - (c.) Have a stamping-plug of soft lead, which shall—
 - (i.) Be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, unless precluded by the small size of the instrument :
 - (ii.) Be securely and firmly set down in an undercut hole below the surface of such hole: Provided that if, owing to the construction of the machine, this is impracticable, the plug shall be made irremovable in some other manner approved by an Inspector :
 - (iii.) Have a clean and even surface: Provided that small diamond, chemical, or assay balances in which the provision of the plug is impracticable may be stamped on the pans or other suitable part :
 - (d.) Have any plate, pan, or scoop with which it may be fitted free from flaws and in a clean condition :
 - (e.) Have knife edges and bearings of steel sufficiently hard to resist the action of a smooth file, or of agate or other approved material (such knife edges and bearings shall be so fitted as to allow the beam, steelyard, or other movable part easy movement, and shall bear on the whole length of their working-parts) :
 - (f.) Have suitable friction-points at each bearing, unless so constructed that such points are unnecessary :
 - (g.) Have all graduations indicated by lines sharply and clearly defined, with longer lines for principal subdivisions than for minor graduations, and so marked that the position of any sliding poise or indicator shall be clearly readable :
 - (h.) Have all figures and the value of the minimum graduations on any steelyard, dial, quadrant, or other indicator clearly and indelibly marked thereon :
 - (i.) Under test, retain its equilibrium, give constant weight-indications, and comply with the allowances for error set forth in the appropriate table (for capacities not tabulated the allowance for error shall be proportional; any dial hand or other self-indicating device shall return to zero when a load is removed) :
 - (j.) Have a zero graduation :
 - (k.) Have the scale pan used for weighing wet goods constructed so as to allow for the drainage of any liquid.
41. No weighing-instrument shall have—
- (a.) Removable parts the removal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument, unless the instrument cannot be used without such parts :
 - (b.) Interchangeable or reversible parts the interchange or reversal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument :
 - (c.) Any steelyard lever or beam so fitted as to allow excessive lateral play, or to show any appreciable difference in weighing when shifted within its limit of movement.
42. No weighing-instruments having a counterpoise or travelling poise shall be used for trade unless such counterpoise or travelling poise is provided by the manufacturer with a hole or other suitable means for future adjustment, such adjusting-hole being undercut; if loose material is used in a travelling poise it shall be securely enclosed.
43. Loose counterpoise weights on a weighing-instrument shall—
- (a.) Be marked with their equivalent weight in the following manner, for example— " = 1 cwt."—and shall be marked in indelible letters or figures so as to identify such weights with the machine to which they belong :
 - (b.) If a "cwt." series, be flat-circular, and if a "cental" series, be flat-octagonal: Provided that this requirement shall not apply until twelve months after the date of the regulations, and thereafter shall not apply to instruments in use earlier than twelve