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## CHAPTER 331

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

*An Act to revise and consolidate the law relating to weights and measures and to provide for the introduction in Barbados of the International System of Units (SI) and for related matters.* 1977-24.  
1977-51.

[1st August, 1977] Commence-  
ment.  
S.I. 1977  
No. 153.

#### PART I

##### *Preliminary*

1. This Act may be cited as the Weights and Measures Act. Short title.
2. For the purposes of this Act—
 

“appointed day” means the day appointed by the Minister for the purposes of this Act by order made under section 3 (3);

“carat” has the meaning assigned to it in Part V of the Fourth Schedule; Fourth  
Schedule.

“Chief Inspector” means the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures appointed under paragraph (a) of section 10 (1);

“container” means any form of packaging of goods for sale as a single item, whether by way of wholly or partly enclosing the goods or by attaching the goods to, or winding the goods around, some other article, and includes a wrapper or confining band;

“custodians” means the custodians of the national standards referred to in section 7;

“former Act” means the Weights and Measures Act<sup>1</sup>;

“General Conference” means the General Conference of Weights and Measures from time to time convened by the International Bureau;

<sup>1</sup> Act 1891-5 formerly Cap. 331 now repealed by this Act.

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- “ inspection district ” means an inspection district assigned to an Inspector under section 10 (1);
- “ Inspector ” means a person appointed as an Inspector of Weights and Measures under paragraph (b) of section 10 (1) and includes the Chief Inspector;
- “ International Bureau ” means the International Bureau of Weights and Measures;
- “ International System of Units ” or “ SI ” means the system of units referred to in section 3 (5) adopted by the General Conference;
- “ measuring instrument ” includes an instrument for the measurement of length, superficial area, capacity or volume or for measurement by counting;
- “ metric system ” means the base, supplementary, derived and special or permitted units, of the International System of Units;
- “ National Standards ” or “ National Standards of Weight and Measure ” means the standard for use in weight and measure authorised by the Minister under section 5;
- “ net weight ” means the weight of an article excluding the weight of its container;
- “ purchaser ” includes any person acting on behalf of the purchaser;
- “ secondary standards ” means the copies of the national standards prepared, verified and authenticated in accordance with section 7.
- “ stamping ” includes casting, engraving, etching, branding, or otherwise marking, in such a manner as to be, as far as practicable, indelible;
- “ trade ” means dealing in goods, wares or merchandise sold by weight or measure, or performing the service of weighing or measuring, or performing a service for which payment is determined by weight or measurement;
- “ weighing instrument ” includes scales with weights belonging thereto, scale beams, balances, spring balances, steelyards, weighing machines and other instruments for weighing

including such instruments as are also constructed to calculate and indicate the price in money;

“working standards” means standards which, standardised by comparison with secondary standards, are kept for the purpose of verifying ordinary measuring instruments, weights or measures.

## PART II

### *Standards of Weights and Measures*

3. (1) The standards of weights and measures and all linear and superficial measures derived therefrom and all multiples and parts thereof as established by section 4 of the former Act and in force in Barbados immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, subject to subsection (4), continue to be used in Barbados. Standards.

(2) From and after the date of the commencement of this Act, the International System of Units shall have legal force and validity in Barbados.

(3) The Minister may, by order, appoint a day from and after which the standards of weights and measures mentioned in subsection (1) shall cease to have legal force and validity in Barbados.

(4) From and after the appointed day, the standard of weights and measures mentioned in subsection (1) shall cease to have legal force and validity and the International System of Units only shall continue to have legal force and validity in Barbados.

(5) The International System of Units shall consist of—

- (a) the base units set out and defined in the First Schedule;
  - (b) the supplementary units set out and defined in the Second Schedule;
  - (c) units derived from the base units defined in the First Schedule;
  - (d) any special and permitted units that may be used in conjunction with units mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) as adopted by the General Conference.
- First  
Schedule.  
Second  
Schedule.

(6) The SI prefixes for multiples and sub-multiples of the

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Third  
Schedule.

units referred to in subsection (5) are those set out and defined in the Third Schedule and include such other prefixes for multiples and sub-multiples as defined by the General Conference from time to time.

Fourth  
Schedule.

(7) The Fourth Schedule shall have effect for the purpose of defining the units of measurement set out in that Schedule; and for the purposes of any measurement of weight, that weight may be expressed, by reference to the units of measurement set out in Part V of the Schedule in the same terms as its mass.

Fifth  
Schedule.

(8) The Fifth Schedule shall have effect for the purpose of defining the weights and measures that shall be used for purposes of trade in Barbados.

Sixth  
Schedule.

(9) The Sixth Schedule shall have effect for the purpose of showing the relationships between—

(a) the standards of weights and measures referred to in subsection (1) and certain multiples and parts thereof; and

(b) the system of units referred to in subsections (2) and (5) and certain multiples and sub-multiples thereof.

(10) The Minister may, by order, amend any Schedule referred to in this section as he thinks fit.

(11) An order made under subsection (10) shall be subject to negative resolution.

Use of  
Weights.

**4.** Where the quantity of anything weighed or measured or to be weighed or measured is expressed in any manner not authorised by this Act, in reference to any such thing, the quantity so expressed shall be deemed to be uncertain.

National  
Standards  
of Weights  
and  
Measures.

**5.** (1) The Minister shall authorise the use of such standards of weight and measure as he considers necessary.

(2) Every standard referred to in subsection (1)—

(a) shall be of a denomination equivalent to—

(i) a weight or measure authorised by this Act, or,

(ii) a multiple, aliquot part or sub-multiple of such a weight or measure;



- (b) shall be verified—
- (i) in the case of a weight or measure authorised by section 3 (1), or,
  - (ii) in the case of a weight or measure authorised by subsections (2) and (5) of section 3,
- by such competent institution as the Minister directs; and
- (c) shall be made of such materials in such manner and placed and kept in such a receptacle as affords it, as far as practicable, protection against mechanical and atmospheric agencies and any likely source of error.
- (3) A standard of linear or capacity measurement may, as the Minister thinks fit—
- (a) be provided either as a separate standard or by means of divisions marked on a standard of larger measure; and
  - (b) be either marked in whole or in part with sub-divisions representing any smaller unit of measurement, or multiples or sub-multiples of such a unit, or have no such marking.
- (4) Where a standard of weight or measure is about to be brought into use in Barbados, the Minister shall, by notice published in the *Official Gazette*, declare that such standard of weight or measure is about to be brought into use in Barbados and specify therein the date on which that standard or weight shall become operative; and upon publication of the notice, such standard shall become a National Standard of Weight or Measure, and shall, for all purposes, be conclusively deemed to be true and accurate.

**6.** The National Standards of Weight and Measure shall be kept at such place, under such custody and under such conditions as the Minister determines.

Custody of  
National  
Standards.

**7.** (1) The Minister shall—

Secondary  
Standards.

- (a) cause to be prepared such copies of the National Standards as he thinks fit;
- (b) provide for the verification of any copies so prepared; and
- (c) cause the verified copies to be authenticated as secondary standards in the prescribed manner.

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(2) Every authenticated secondary standard shall until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be true and accurate.

(3) Secondary Standards shall from time to time be compared by the custodians thereof with the national standards, and shall if necessary, be corrected and adjusted.

(4) The custodians may at any time cancel any secondary standard and direct that it be no longer used.

Working  
Standards.

**8.** Working standards shall be used for the assizing or re-assizing of weights, measures or instruments.

Periodic  
verification  
of National  
Standards.

**9.** (1) The Minister shall at least once in every ten years cause every national standard to be verified as provided in paragraph (b) section 5 (2) and, if necessary, to be corrected and adjusted or renewed.

(2) Where a national standard is sent out of Barbados for verification, the Minister shall cause a corresponding secondary standard to be deposited with the custodians and to be verified by comparison with the National Standard and authenticated in such manner as he considers proper, and that secondary standard shall be deemed to be the National Standard during such time as the National Standard is out of Barbados.

### PART III

#### *Inspectors of Weights and Measures*

Appointment  
of inspectors.

**10.** (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Minister may appoint—

(a) a person to be the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures; and

(b) such other persons as he thinks fit to be Inspectors of Weights and Measures,

and may divide Barbados into districts, to be known as inspection districts, and assign an Inspector to each such district.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and the Inspectors of Weights and Measures are entitled to such remuneration as the Minister determines.

(3) No maker, repairer or adjuster of weights, measures or weighing instruments, shall be appointed to any office mentioned in subsection (1).

(4) The Chief Inspector has the general supervision of the Inspectors, and every Inspector shall—

- (a) make such returns and furnish such information to the Chief Inspector as the Chief Inspector requires; and
- (b) give effect to the directions of the Chief Inspector.

**11.** (1) The Chief Inspector shall deliver to each Inspector such working standards as he thinks necessary. Verification  
of weights  
and measures  
by  
Inspectors.

(2) The Chief Inspector shall, in respect of a district, by notice published in the *Official Gazette*, specify such dates, times, and places as he thinks fit, where an inspector shall attend for the purpose of examining weights, measures and measuring instruments used or proposed to be used for purposes of trade.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an Inspector may at anytime examine any weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments that a person uses or proposes to use for purposes of trade within his inspection district.

(4) Where, under this section, an Inspector examines any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument, he shall verify such weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument by comparison with the working standard in his possession, and subject to subsection (5), if he finds it to be in order, stamp it in the prescribed manner.

(5) An Inspector shall stamp only—

- (a) those denominations of weights or measures that he determines to be suitable for use in trade;
- (b) those denominations of weights or measures of which he has working standards; and
- (c) those weighing or measuring instruments that he determines to be fit for use for purposes of trade.

**12.** Where an Inspector stamps any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument under this Act, he shall deliver to the person having custody of that weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument a certificate to the effect that it is fit for use and such certificate shall be valid for one year commencing from the date on which it is delivered. Certification  
of weights  
etc.

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Power to enter premises and to seize weights and measures.

**13.** (1) An Inspector may, at any reasonable time, enter any shop, store, warehouse, stall, yard or other place within his inspection district wherein any goods are—

(a) bought, sold, kept or exposed for sale; or

(b) weighed or measured for conveyance or carriage, and require the production of, and examine, any weight, measure, measuring or weighing instruments therein.

(2) An Inspector may seize and detain any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument examined by him under subsection (1) or section 11 that he has reason to believe to be false or unjust or is liable to forfeiture under section 26.

(3) An Inspector shall, within three days of seizing and detaining an article under subsection (2), lay an information before the magistrate for the inspection district or return the article so seized and detained, to the person from whom it was taken.

Prohibition of adjustment.

**14.** No Inspector shall repair, alter or adjust any weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments examined by him.

## PART IV

### *General*

Duty to have weights and measures marked with their proper determination.

**15.** Any person who has in his possession for use for purposes of trade any weight or measure shall—

(a) in respect of every such weight, have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures or letters except where the small size of the weight renders such stamping impracticable; and

(b) in respect of every such measure, whether of length or capacity, have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

Sale of goods by weight or measurement.

**16.** (1) No person shall sell any goods by weight or measurement except by net weight or measurement.

(2) Any person who, before the appointed day, sells any goods by weight or measurement expressed in metric units shall inform the purchaser, in such manner as may be prescribed,

of the correct equivalent of the weight or measurement in the units used before the commencement of this Act.

**17.** (1) Subject to the regulations, no person shall sell any prepackaged goods by weight or measurement unless the net weight or the capacity measurement of those goods is marked on the container in the prescribed manner.

Sale of pre-packaged goods by weight or measurement.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall, before the appointed day, supply by way of trade any goods in a container marked with any unit of weight or measurement differing in name or size from the appropriate units specified in the Fourth Schedule unless its correct equivalent in units of weight or measurement so specified is also marked on that container in the prescribed manner and with equal prominence.

Fourth Schedule.

(3) For the purposes of this Part and Part V, goods shall be deemed to be prepackaged if they are made up in advance ready for sale in or on a container; and articles of any description that are so made up for sale and kept stored on premises shall be deemed to be prepackaged for sale unless the contrary is proved.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), it shall not be sufficient proof to the contrary to show that the container has not been marked in accordance with the requirements of this Act or the regulations.

**18.** (1) No person shall use for purposes of trade any unit of measurement that is not contained in the Fourth Schedule.

Use of carat (metric). Fourth Schedule.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall, after the appointed day, use the carat unit for purposes of trade except in transactions relating to precious stones or pearls.

(3) The restrictions set out in this section do not apply to any transaction affecting the export of goods to a country where a system of units of measurement other than those authorised by this Act is used for purposes of trade.

**19.** The Minister may make regulations respecting—

Regulations.

(a) the exemption in whole or in part from the provisions of this Act any undertaking or class of undertaking specified in the regulations;

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- (b) the verification and stamping of weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments, including the prohibition of stamping in cases where the nature, denominations, material or principle of construction of the weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument appears likely to facilitate the perpetration of fraud;
  - (c) the tests to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments;
  - (d) the limits of error to be allowed on verification and tolerated either generally or with respect to any trade;
  - (e) the fees that may be demanded by Inspectors for examining, verifying or stamping with a stamp of verification any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument;
  - (f) the custody of the set of standards of mass and measures that are to be maintained by Government and the periodical verification and adjustment thereof;
  - (g) the manner in which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than in terms of standard mass and measures may be converted;
  - (h) the enabling of Inspectors to carry out their duties under this Act;
  - (i) the enforcement of the requirements that relate to weighing and measuring instruments;
  - (j) the materials and principles of construction of weighing or measuring equipment for use for purposes of trade;
  - (k) the purposes for which particular types of weighing or measuring equipment may be used for purposes of trade;
  - (l) the manner of erecting, siting or using, weighing or measuring equipment used for purposes of trade;
  - (m) the circumstances in which, conditions under which, and manner in which stamps or marks placed on weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments may be obliterated or defaced;
  - (n) the abbreviations of or symbols for units of measurement which may be used for trade;
  - (o) the system of licensing for the control of the importation, repairing, adjusting and recalibrating of weights,

- measures and weighing and measuring instruments;
- (p) the quantities in which prescribed prepackaged goods may be sold;
  - (q) the prescribing of anything that is by this Act authorised or required to be prescribed; and
  - (r) generally, the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

## PART V

### *Offences and Proceedings*

**20.** (1) A person who sells, by weight or measure, goods other than prepackaged goods, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of another person, shall, upon being required by the person to whom the goods are to be delivered and in the presence of that person, weigh or measure such goods, as the case may be.

Failure to weigh or measure when selling goods if so required.

(2) A person who is required under this section to weigh or measure any goods, other than prepackaged goods, and fails to do so is guilty of an offence.

**21.** Any person who sells or exposes for sale by any denomination of weight or measure other than the denominations of weight or measure authorised by section 3 is guilty of an offence.

Sales on authorised denominations.

**22.** A person who uses for purposes of trade or has in his possession for use for purposes of trade any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument, in respect of which—

Use of non-certified weights, etc.

(a) a certificate has not been issued in pursuance of section 12; or

(b) such a certificate has been issued but has expired,  
is guilty of an offence.

**23.** A person who uses for purposes of trade, or has in his possession for use for purposes of trade, any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument that is false or unjust, is guilty of an offence.

Use of false or unjust weights, etc.

**24.** Where fraud is knowingly committed in the use of a weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument, the person committing the fraud and every person who is a party to

Fraud in use of weights, etc.

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the fraud is guilty of an offence and in addition to any penalty the court imposes, the weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument may be forfeited.

Forgery etc.

**25.** Any person who—

- (a) forges or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be forged or counterfeited, a stamp issued pursuant to section 11 or a certificate issued pursuant to section 12;
- (b) utters or assists in uttering any such forged or counterfeited stamp or certificate;
- (c) removes, or causes or procures the removal of, any stamp from any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument, and places, causes or procures the placing of such stamp or mark on another weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument; or
- (d) uses as a certificate issued to him in respect of any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument a certificate delivered to him in respect of a different weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument,

is guilty of an offence.

Selling, etc.  
weights, etc.  
with forged  
or counter-  
feited stamps  
of verifica-  
tion or  
certificates  
of justness.

**26.** A person who knowingly sells, utters, disposes of, or exposes for sale, any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument with any forged or counterfeited stamp or certificate resembling or purporting to resemble any stamp or certificate used for the purposes of this Act is guilty of an offence, and in addition to any punishment the court imposes, the weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument may be forfeited.

Making or  
selling  
unjust  
weights, etc.

**27.** A person who knowingly makes or sells, or knowingly causes to be made or sold, any unjust weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument is guilty of an offence.

Obstructing  
Inspectors,  
etc. in the  
performance  
of their  
duties.

**28.** A person who—

- (a) assaults, resists, hinders or obstructs an Inspector entering any place mentioned in section 13;
- (b) hinders or obstructs an Inspector in the performance of his duties under this Act;
- (c) fails to comply with any request made by an Inspector in the performance of his duties under this Act;



- (d) bribes or attempts to bribe an Inspector in connection with any matter arising in the exercise or performance of his duties under this Act;
- (e) being an Inspector, accepts or attempts to solicit any bribe in connection with any matter arising in the performance of his duties under this Act;
- (f) uses indecent, abusive or insulting language to an Inspector in the exercise of his duties under this Act; or
- (g) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act or the regulations,

is guilty of an offence.

**29.** Costs shall not be imposed on any public officer prosecuting an information under this Act, unless the information is dismissed and deemed by the court to be frivolous and vexatious. Costs.

**30.** All weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments forfeited under this Act shall be broken up and the materials thereof may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the court directs and the proceeds of any sale shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Forfeitures.

**31.** Where any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument is found— Evidence as to possession.

- (a) in the possession of a person carrying on trade; or
- (b) on the premises used for trade, of any person—

(i) whether or not such premises are a building or in the open air, or

(ii) whether or not such premises are open or enclosed, that person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary is proved, to have such weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument in his possession for use for purposes of trade.

**32.** An Inspector who stamps any weight or measure without duly verifying it by comparison with the proper working standard in his possession, or stamps any weighing or measuring Inspector stamping without verification.

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instrument without having determined its suitability for use in trade, is guilty of an offence.

Prohibition  
of giving  
short  
weight,  
measure  
or number.

**33.** A person who, in selling any article by weight, measure or number, delivers or causes to be delivered to the purchaser a less weight, measure, or number, as the case may be, than is purported to be sold is guilty of an offence.

Defence of  
mistake,  
accident,  
etc.

**34.** In any proceedings for an offence under this Act or the regulations, it is a defence for the person charged to prove—

- (a) that the commission of the offence was due to a mistake or to an accident or some other cause beyond his control; and
- (b) that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of such an offence by himself or any person under his control.

Penalties.

**35.** A person who is guilty of an offence under this Act is liable—

- (a) in the case of an offence other than an offence committed under sections 25, 26 or 27, on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months or both; and
- (b) in the case of an offence committed under sections 25, 26 or 27, on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for twelve months or both.

Expenses.

**36.** All expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys voted for the purpose by Parliament.

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## FIRST SCHEDULE

s. 3 (5) (a).

## BASE UNITS OF SI

The base units of the SI are defined as follows—

<i>Physical Quantity</i>	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Unit Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1. Length	metre	m	the unit for the measurement of length is equal to 1 650 763.73 wavelengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels $2p_{10}$ and $5d_5$ of the krypton-86 atom.
2. mass	kilogram	kg	the unit for the measurement of mass being a mass of the international prototype of the kilogram established in the year 1889 by the First General Conference and deposited at the International Bureau.
3. time	second	s	the units for the measurement of time, being the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom.
4. electric current	ampere	A	the unit for the measurement of electric current, being a constant current that if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section and placed one metre apart in vacuum would produce between these conductors a force equal to $2 \times 10^{-7}$ newton per metre of length.
5. thermo- dynamic tempera- ture	kelvin	K	the unit for the measurement of thermodynamic temperature, being the fraction $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

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<i>Physical Quantity</i>	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Unit Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
6. luminous intensity	candela	cd	the unit for the measurement of luminous intensity, being the luminous intensity, in the perpendicular direction, of a surface of 1/600 000 square metre of a full radiator at the temperature of freezing platinum under a pressure of 101 325 newtons per square metre.
7. amount of substance	mole	mol	the unit for the measurement of the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon 12.  <i>Note:</i> 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.

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s. 3 (5) (b).

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## SUPPLEMENTARY UNITS OF SI

The supplementary units of the SI are defined as follows—

<i>Physical Quantity</i>	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Unit Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1. Plane angle	radian	rad	the unit for the measurement of plane angle, being the angle with its vertex at the centre of a circle and subtended by an arc of the circle that is equal in length to its radius.
2. solid angle	steradian	sr	the unit for the measurement of solid angle being the angle with its vertex at the centre of a sphere and subtended by an area on the spherical surface equal to that of a square with sides equal in length to the radius.

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## THIRD SCHEDULE

s. 3 (6)

## PREFIXES FOR MULTIPLES AND SUB-MULTIPLES OF SI UNITS

The Prefixes<sup>1</sup> for multiples and sub-multiples of the base, supplementary and derived units of SI set out and defined in the First to Fourth Schedules are as follows—

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
exa	E	$10^{18}$
peta	P	$10^{15}$
tera	T	$10^{12}$
giga	G	$10^9$
mega	M	$10^6$
kilo	k	$10^3$
hecto	h	$10^2$
deca	da	$10^1$
deci	d	$10^{-1}$
centi	c	$10^{-2}$
milli	m	$10^{-3}$
micro	u	$10^{-6}$
nano	n	$10^{-9}$
pico	p	$10^{-12}$
femto	f	$10^{-15}$
atto	a	$10^{-18}$

## FOURTH SCHEDULE

s. 3 (7).

## DEFINITIONS OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

## PART I

*Measurement of Length*

Kilometre	=	1 000 metres
Metre	=	as defined in First Schedule
Decimetre	=	1/10 metre
Centimetre	=	1/100 metre
Millimetre	=	1/1 000 metre

## PART II

*Measurement of Area*

Hectare	=	100 ares
Decare	=	10 ares
Are	=	100 square metres
Square Metre	=	A superficial area equal to that of square each side of which measures one metre
Square Decimetre	=	1/100 square metre
Square Centimetre	=	1/100 square decimetre
Square Millimetre	=	1/100 square centimetre

<sup>1</sup> Not applicable to the base unit "kilogram" but applicable to the one thousandth sub-multiple thereof, namely the "gram".

## THE LAWS OF BARBADOS

## PART III

*Measurement of Volume*

Cubic Metre	=	A volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre
Cubic Decimetre	=	1/1 000 cubic metre
Cubic Centimetre	=	1/1 000 cubic decimetre

## PART IV

*Measurement of Capacity*

Hectolitre	=	100 litres
Litre	=	The capacity equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures 1 decimetre
Decilitre	=	1/10 litre
Centilitre	=	1/100 litre
Millilitre	=	1/1 000 litre

## PART V

*Measurement of Mass or Weight*

metric ton or tonne	=	1 000 kilograms
Quintal	=	100 kilograms
Kilogram	=	Unit of Mass
Hectogram	=	1/10 kilogram
Gram	=	1/1 000 kilogram
Carat (metric)	=	1/5 gram
Milligram	=	1/1 000 gram

## PART VI

*Measurement of Electricity*

The following units of measurement, that is to say—

- (a) The AMPERE (as the unit of measurement of electrical current)
- (b) the OHM (as the unit of measurement of electrical resistance)
- (c) the VOLT (as the unit of measurement of difference of electrical potential), and
- (d) the WATT (as the unit of measurement of electrical power)

shall have the meanings from time to time respectively assigned by order by the Minister, being the meanings appearing to the Minister to reproduce in English the International definition of the Ampere, Ohm, Volt or Watt as the case may be, in force at the date of the making of the order.

Kilowatt	=	1 000 watts
Megawatt	=	1 000 000 watts

## PART VII

*Measurement of Time*

Hour	=	60 minutes
Minute	=	60 seconds
Second	=	As defined in First Schedule

## FIFTH SCHEDULE

s. 3 (8).

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAWFUL FOR USE IN TRADE

1. *Capacity Measures*

## Measures of—

Any multiple of 10 litres	100 millilitres
10 litres	50 millilitres
5 litres	25 millilitres
2.5 litres	20 millilitres
2 litres	10 millilitres
1 litre	5 millilitres
500 millilitres	2 millilitres
250 millilitres	1 millilitre

2. *Metric System*

## WEIGHTS

## Weights of—

20 kilograms	20 grams
10 kilograms	15 grams
5 kilograms	10 grams
2 kilograms	5 grams
1 kilogram	4 grams
500 grams	3 grams
200 grams	2 grams
100 grams	1 gram
50 grams	500 milligrams
400 milligrams	50 carats (metric)
300 milligrams	20 carats (metric)
200 milligrams	10 carats (metric)
150 milligrams	5 carats (metric)
100 milligrams	2 carats (metric)
50 milligrams	1 carat (metric)
20 milligrams	0.5 carat (metric)
10 milligrams	0.25 carat (metric)
5 milligrams	0.2 carat (metric)
2 milligrams	0.1 carat (metric)
1 milligram	0.05 carat (metric)
500 carats (metric)	0.02 carat (metric)
200 carats (metric)	0.01 carat (metric)
100 carats (metric)	0.5 carat (metric)

## THE LAWS OF BARBADOS

3. *Metric System*

## LINEAR MEASURES

Measure of—

50 metres	2 metres
30 metres	1.5 metres
20 metres	1 metre
10 metres	0.5 metre
5 metres	1 decimetre
3 metres	1 centimetre

4. *Metric System*

## SQUARE MEASURES

Measure of, or of any multiple of, 1 square decimetre

5. *Metric System*

## CUBIC MEASURES

Measures of, or of any multiple of, 0.1 cubic metre

s. 3 (9).

## SIXTH SCHEDULE

## STANDARD OF WEIGHT

1 grain	=	0.000 064 799	kilogram
1 ounce	=	0.028 349 5	kilogram
1 pound	=	0.453 592 37	kilogram
1 hundredweight	=	50.802 3	kilograms
1 ton	=	1 016.05	kilograms

## STANDARD OF LENGTH

1 inch	=	2.54	centimetres
1 foot	=	0.304 800	metre
1 yard	=	0.914 400	metre
1 rod	=	5.029 2	metres
1 chain	=	20.117	metres
1 furlong	=	201.17	metres
1 milc	=	1.609 344	kilometres
1 nautical mile	=	1.853 2	kilometres



## STANDARD OF SURFACE OR AREA

1 square inch	=	6.451 6	square centimetres
1 square foot	=	0.092 903 0	square metre
1 square yard	=	0.836 127	square metre
1 acre	=	4 046.86	square metres
1 square mile	=	258.999	hectares

## STANDARD OF CAPACITY

1 cubic inch	=	16.387 1	cubic centimetres	1977-51.
1 cubic foot	=	0.028 316 8	cubic metre	
1 cubic yard	=	0.764 555	cubic metre	
1 pint (U.S.)	=	0.473 176	litre	
1 quart (U.S.)	=	0.946 353	litre	
1 gallon (U.S.)	=	3.785 4	litres	
1 pint (U.K.)	=	0.568 245	litre	
1 gallon (U.K.)	=	4.545 96	litres	