

*Status: Point in time view as at 01/10/1995.*

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## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 1

Sections 1(2), 8(1).

#### DEFINITIONS OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

#### PART I

#### MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH

##### *Imperial units*

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F1	F1
...	...
F1	F1
...	...
F1	F1
...	...
F1	F1
...	...

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##### **Textual Amendments**

**F1** Sch. 1 Pts. I, II: entries omitted (1.10.1995) by virtue of [S.I. 1994/2867, reg. 6\(5\)\(a\)](#)

##### *Metric units*

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Kilometre =	1000 metres.
METRE	is the length of the path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of $\frac{1}{299\,792\,458}$ of a second.
Decimetre =	$\frac{1}{10}$ metre.
Centimetre =	$\frac{1}{100}$ metre.
Millimetre =	$\frac{1}{1000}$ metre.

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## PART II

### MEASUREMENT OF AREA

#### *Imperial units*

F2	F2
. . .	. . .
F2	F2
. . .	. . .
F2	F2
. . .	. . .

#### **Textual Amendments**

**F2** Sch. 1 Pts. I, II: entries omitted (1.10.1995) by virtue of [S.I. 1994/2867](#), **reg. 6(5)(a)**

#### *Metric units*

Hectare =	100 ares.
Decare =	10 ares.
Are =	100 square metres.
SQUARE METRE=	a superficial area equal to that of a 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.

## PART III

### MEASUREMENT OF VOLUME

#### *Metric units*

CUBIC METRE =	a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre.
Cubic decimetre =	1/1000 cubic metre.
Cubic centimetre =	1/1000 cubic decimetre.
Hectolitre =	100 litres.
LITRE =	a cubic decimetre.
Decilitre =	1/10 litre.

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Centilitre =	1/100 litre.
Millilitre =	1/1000 litre.

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## PART IV

### MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

#### *Imperial units*

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F3	F3
...	...
F3	F3
...	...
[ <sup>F4</sup> PINT=]	[ <sup>F4</sup> 0.568 261 25 cubic decimetre.]
F3	F3
...	...
Fluid ounce =	1/20 pint.

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#### **Textual Amendments**

- F3** Sch. 1 Pt. IV: definitions of “gallon”, “quart” and “gill” omitted (1.10.1995) by virtue of [S.I. 1994/2867, reg. 6\(5\)\(b\)\(i\)](#)
- F4** Sch. 1 Pt. IV: definition substituted (1.10.1995) by [S.I. 1994/2867, reg. 6\(5\)\(b\)\(ii\)](#)

#### *Metric units*

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Hectolitre =	100 litres.
LITRE =	a cubic decimetre.
Decilitre =	1/10 litre.
Centilitre =	1/100 litre.
Millilitre =	1/1000 litre.

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## PART V

### MEASUREMENT OF MASS OR WEIGHT

#### *Imperial units*

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POUND =	0.453 592 37 kilogram.
Ounce =	1/16 pound.

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Ounce troy = 12/175 pound.

*Metric units*

Tonne, metric tonne = 1000 kilograms.

KILOGRAM= is the unit of mass; it is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

Hectogram = 1/10 kilogram.

Gram = 1/1000 kilogram.

Carat (metric) = 1/5 gram.

Milligram = 1/1000 gram.

[<sup>F5</sup>PART VIDEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN UNITS WHICH MAY NOT BE USED  
FOR TRADE EXCEPT AS SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATIONS]**Textual Amendments****F5** Sch. 1 Pt. VI substituted (1.10.1995) by [S.I. 1994/2867, reg. 6\(5\)\(c\)](#)**Measurement of length**

Mile = 1760 yards.

Furlong = 220 yards.

Chain = 22 yards.

YARD = 0.9144 metre.

Foot = 1/3 yard.

Inch = 1/36 yard.

**Measurement of area**

Square mile = 640 acres.

Acre = 4840 square yards.

Rood = 1210 square yards.

Square yard = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one yard.

Square foot = 1/9 square yard.

Square inch = 1/144 square foot.

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**Measurement of volume**

Cubic yard	=	a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one yard.
Cubic foot	=	1/27 cubic yard.
Cubic inch	=	1/1728 cubic foot.

**Measurement of capacity**

Bushel	=	8 gallons.
Peck	=	2 gallons
GALLON	=	4.54609 cubic decimetres.
Quart	=	¼ gallon.
Gill	=	¼ pint.
Fluid drachm	=	1/8 fluid ounce.
Minim	=	1/60 fluid drachm.

**Measurement of mass or weight**

Ton	=	2240 pounds.
Hundredweight	=	112 pounds.
Cental	=	100 pounds.
Quarter	=	28 pounds.
Stone	=	14 pounds.
Dram	=	1/16 ounce.
Grain	=	1/7000 pound.
Pennyweight	=	24 grains.
Ounce apothecaries	=	480 grains.
Drachm	=	1/8 ounce apothecaries.
Scruple	=	1/3 drachm.
Metric ton	=	1000 kilograms.
Quintal	=	100 kilograms.

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**PART VII**

MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY

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1. (a) AMPERE is that constant current which, if maintained in two straight

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		parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section and placed 1 metre apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to $2 \times 10^{-7}$ newton per metre of length.
	(b) OHM	is the electric resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of 1 volt, applied between the two points, produces in the conductor a current of 1 ampere, the conductor not being the seat of any electromotive force.
	(c) VOLT	is the difference of electric potential between two points of a conducting wire carrying a constant current of 1 ampere when the power dissipated between these points is equal to 1 watt.
	(d) WATT	is the power which in one second gives rise to energy of 1 joule.
2.	Kilowatt	= 1000 watts.
	Megawatt	= one million watts.

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