## SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE 1

Sections 1(2), 8(1).

## Definitions of Units of Measurement

PART I
Measurement of Length
Imperial units

| Mile | $=1760$ yards. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Yard | $=0.9144$ metre. |
| Foot | $=1 / 3$ yard. |
| Inch | $=1 / 36$ yard. |

Metric units

| Kilometre | $=1000$ metres. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Metre | is the length of the path travelled by light in <br> vacuum during a time interval of $1 / 299792$ <br> 458 of a second. |
| Decimetre | $=1 / 10$ metre. |
| Centimetre | $=1 / 100$ metre. |
| Millimetre | $=1 / 1000$ metre. |

## PART II

Measurement of Area
Imperial units

| Acre | $=4840$ square yards. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Square yard | = a superficial area equal to that of a square <br> each side of which measures one yard. |
| Square foot | $=1 / 9$ square yard. |

Metric units

| Hectare | $=100$ ares. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Decare | $=10$ ares. |

Are
Square metre

Square decimetre
Square centimetre
Square millimetre
$=100$ square metres.
$=$ a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre.
$=1 / 100$ square metre.
$=1 / 100$ square decimetre.
$=1 / 100$ square centimetre.

## PART III

## MEASUREMENT OF Volume

## Metric units

| Cubic metre | = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge <br> of which measures one metre. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cubic decimetre | $=1 / 1000$ cubic metre. |
| Cubic centimetre | $=1 / 1000$ cubic decimetre. |
| Hectolitre | $=100$ Hires. |
| Litre | $=$ a cubic decimetre. |
| Decilitre | $=1 / 10$ litre. |
| Centilitre | $=1 / 100$ litre. |
| Millilitre | $=1 / 1000$ litre. |

## PART IV

## MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

Imperial units

| Gallon | $=4.54609$ cubic decimetres. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Quart | $=1 / 4$ gallon. |
| Pint | $=1 / 2$ quart. |
| Gill | $=1 / 4$ pint. |
| Fluid ounce | $=1 / 20$ pint. |

Metric units

| Hectolitre | $=100$ litres. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Litre | $=$ a cubic decimetre. |
| Decilitre | $=1 / 10$ litre. |
| Centilitre | $=1 / 100$ litre. |
| Millilitre | $=1 / 1000$ litre. |

## PART V

## Measurement of Mass or Weight

Imperial units

| Pound | $=0.45359237$ kilogram. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ounce | $=1 / 16$ pound . |
| 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) | $=1 / 5 \mathrm{gram}$. |
| Milligram | $=1 / 1000$ gram . |

## PART VI

## Definitions of Certain Units Which May Not be Used for Trade

## Measurement of length

| Furlong | $=220$ yards. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chain | $=22$ yards. |
| Measurement of area |  |
| Square mile <br> Rood | $=640$ acres. |
| Square inch | $=1210$ square yards. |
| Measurement of volume |  |
| Cubic yard |  |$\quad$| Cubic foot |
| :--- |
| Cubic inch |

Measurement of capacity

Bushel
Peck
Fluid drachm
Minim
$=8$ gallons.
$=2$ gallons.
$=1 / 8$ fluid ounce .
$=1 / 60$ 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. |

## PART VII

MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY

1

| (a) ampere | is that constant current <br> which, if maintained in two <br> straight parallel conductors of <br> infinite length, of negligible <br> circular cross-section and <br> placed 1 metre apart in <br> vacuum, would produce <br> between these conductors a <br> force equal to 2 x10-7 newton <br> 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. |  |
| is the difference of electric |  |
| potential between two points |  |
| of a conducting wire carrying |  |
| a constant current of 1 |  |
| ampere when the power |  |

2. 

|  | dissipated between these <br> points is equal to 1 watt. <br> (d) WATT <br> is the power which in one <br> second gives rise to energy of <br> 1 joule. <br> Kilowatt <br> Megawatt |
| :--- | :--- |
| $=1000$ watts. |  |
| $=$ one million watts. |  |

