

[^{F1}SCHEDULE A1

Regulation 2(1)

Disqualification and re-qualification marks

Textual Amendments

F1 Sch. A1 inserted (9.12.2021) by The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/1273), regs. 1, 5(4)

Disqualification mark

1. A disqualification mark must have the following form—



Re-qualification mark

2. A re-qualification mark must have the following form—]



SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 9(2)

INFORMATION TO BE MARKED ON REGULATED
NON-AUTOMATIC WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

1. The number of the [F2EU-]type examination certificate, where appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F2 Word in Sch. 1 para. 1 omitted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, Sch. 26 para. 41(a) (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

2. The manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trade mark.
3. The accuracy class, enclosed in an oval or in two horizontal lines joined by two half circles.
4. Maximum capacity, in the form "Max".
5. Minimum capacity, in the form "Min".
6. Verification scale interval in the form "e ="
7. Type, batch and serial number
8. When applicable the following:
- for instruments consisting of separate but associated units, the identification mark on each unit;
 - scale interval if different from e, in the form "d =";
 - maximum additive tare effect, in the form "T = +.....";
 - maximum subtractive tare effect if it is different from Max, in the form "T = -...";
 - tare interval if it is different from d, in the form "d_T =";
 - maximum safe load if it is different from "Max....", in the form "Lim....";
 - the special temperature limits, in the form "...°C/...°C"; and
 - ratio between load receptor and load.
9. The requirements of points 1.2 to 1.5 of [F3Schedule 8] must be complied with.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 36(4)

OPERATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF [F4NOTIFIED][F4APPROVED] BODIES

Textual Amendments

F4 Words in Sch. 2 heading substituted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, Sch. 26 para. 42(b) (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

1. Conformity assessment must be carried out in a proportionate manner, avoiding unnecessary burdens for economic operators.

2. Conformity assessment bodies must perform their activities taking due account of—
 - (a) the size of an undertaking;
 - (b) the sector in which it operates and its structure;
 - (c) the degree of complexity of the of the regulated non-automatic weighing instrument technology in question; and
 - (d) the mass or serial nature of the production process,

but respecting the degree of rigour and the level of protection required for compliance of the regulated non-automatic weighing instrument with these Regulations.

3. Where [^{F5}an approved] body finds that the essential requirements have not been met by a manufacturer, it—

- (a) must require that manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures; and
- (b) must not issue a certificate of conformity.

4. Where in the course of the monitoring of conformity following the issue of a certificate, [^{F6}an approved] body finds that a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument no longer complies, it must require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and must suspend or withdraw the certificate if necessary.

5. Where corrective measures are not taken or do not have the required effect, the [^{F7}approved] body must restrict, suspend or withdraw any certificates, as appropriate.

6. Where a person is aggrieved at a decision taken by [^{F8}an approved] body in relation to the conformity assessment of a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument, the [^{F7}approved] body must have appropriate arrangements for the review of that decision by a person who was not involved in the taking of that decision.

7. [^{F7}Approved] bodies must inform the [^{F9}Secretary of State] of the following—
 - (a) any refusal, restriction, suspension or withdrawal of a certificate;
 - (b) any circumstances affecting the scope of or conditions for [^{F10}approval];
 - (c) any request for information which they have received from market surveillance authorities regarding conformity assessment; and
 - (d) on request, conformity assessment activities performed within the scope of their notification and any other activity performed, including cross-border activities and subcontracting.

8. [^{F7}Approved] bodies must provide other bodies [^{F7}approved] under [^{F11}these Regulations] carrying out similar conformity assessment activities covering the same regulated non-automatic weighing instruments with relevant information on issues relating to negative and, on request positive conformity assessment results.

[^{F12}9. Notified bodies must—

- (a) when requested by the Secretary of State, nominate a representative to attend a group convened by the Commission pursuant to Article 35 of the Directive; and
- (b) ensure attendance of that representative at meetings of the group.]

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to The Non-automatic Weighing Instruments Regulations 2016. Any changes that have already been made by the team appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Textual Amendments

- F12** Sch. 2 para. 9 omitted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Product Safety and Metrology etc. \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, **Sch. 26 para. 42(f)** (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 49(4)

[^{F13}REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO NOTIFIED BODIES][^{F13}APPROVED BODY REQUIREMENTS]

Textual Amendments

- F13** Sch. 3 heading substituted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by [The Product Safety and Metrology etc. \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, **Sch. 26 para. 43(a)** (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

1. A conformity assessment body must be established [^{F14}in the United Kingdom] and have legal personality.
2. A conformity assessment body must be a third party body independent of the organisation or the regulated non-automatic weighing instrument it assesses.
3. A body belonging to a business association or professional federation representing undertakings involved in the design, manufacturing, provision, assembly, use or maintenance of regulated non-automatic weighing instruments which it assesses, may, on condition that its independence and the absence of any conflict of interest are demonstrated, be considered such a body of a kind referred to in paragraph 2.
4. A conformity assessment body, its top level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks must not be the designer, manufacturer, supplier, installer, purchaser, owner, user or maintainer of the regulated non-automatic weighing instruments that they assess, nor the representative of any of those parties. This provision shall not preclude the use of assessed regulated non-automatic weighing instruments that are necessary for the operations of the conformity assessment body or the use of such regulated non-automatic weighing instruments for personal purposes.
5. A conformity assessment body, its top level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks—
 - (a) must not be directly involved in the design, manufacture or construction, the marketing, installation, use or maintenance of those regulated non-automatic weighing instruments, or represent the parties engaged in those activities.
 - (b) must not engage in any activity (including consultancy services) that may conflict with their independent of judgement or integrity in relation to the conformity assessment activities for which they are [^{F15}approved].
6. Conformity assessment bodies must ensure that the activities of their subsidiaries or subcontractors do not affect the confidentiality, objectivity or impartiality of their conformity assessment activities.

7. Conformity assessment bodies and their personnel must carry out the conformity assessment activities with the highest degree of professional integrity and the requisite technical competence in the specific field and must be free all pressures and inducements, particularly financial, which might influence their judgment or the results of their conformity assessment activities, especially as regards persons or groups of persons with an interest in the results of those activities.

8. A conformity assessment body must be capable of carrying out all the conformity assessment tasks assigned to it by [^{F16}Schedule 7] and in relation to which it has been [^{F15}approved], whether those tasks are carried out by the conformity assessment body itself or on its behalf under its responsibility.

Extent Information

E10 This version of this provision extends to England and Wales and Scotland only; a separate version has been created for Northern Ireland only

Textual Amendments

F15 Word in Sch. 3 substituted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, Sch. 26 para. 43(e) (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F16 Words in Sch. 3 para. 8 substituted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, Sch. 26 para. 43(c) (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

9. At all times and for each conformity assessment procedure and each kind or category of regulated non-automatic weighing instruments in relation to which it has been [^{F15}approved], a conformity assessment body must have at its disposal the necessary—

- (a) personnel with technical knowledge and sufficient and appropriate experience to perform the conformity assessment task;
- (b) descriptions of procedures in accordance with which conformity assessment is carried out, ensuring the transparency and the ability of reproduction of those procedures;
- (c) appropriate policies and procedures in place that distinguish between tasks it carries out as [^{F17}an approved] body and other activities; and
- (d) procedures for the performance of activities which take due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which it operates, its structure, the degree of complexity of the instrument technology in question, and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

10. A conformity assessment body must have the means necessary to perform the technical and administrative tasks connected with the conformity assessment activities in an appropriate manner and must have access to all necessary equipment or facilities.

11. The personnel responsible for carrying out conformity assessment tasks must have the following—

- (a) sound technical and vocational training covering all the conformity assessment activities in relation to which the conformity assessment body has been [^{F15}approved];
- (b) satisfactory knowledge of the requirements of the assessments they carry out and adequate authority to carry out those assessments;
- (c) appropriate knowledge and understanding of the requirements set out in [^{F18}Schedule 6], of the applicable [^{F19}designated] standards, and of the relevant provisions of [^{F20}these Regulations];

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(d) the ability to draw up certificates, records and reports demonstrating that assessments have been carried out.

12. Conformity assessment bodies, their top-level management and the personal responsible for carrying out conformity assessment tasks must be impartial in the execution of their functions.

13. The remuneration of the top-level management and personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks of a conformity assessment body must not depend on the number of assessments carried out or on the results of those assessments.

14. A conformity assessment body must satisfy the Secretary of State that it has adequate civil liability insurance.

15. The personnel of a conformity assessment body must observe professional secrecy with regard to all information obtained in carry out their tasks under Annex II, except as regards the Secretary of State. Proprietary rights must be protected.

16. Conformity assessment bodies must participate in, or ensure that their personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks are informed of, the relevant standardisation activities and the activities of the [F15approved] body coordination group established [F21by the Secretary of State] and must apply as general guidance the administrative decisions and documents produced as a result of the work of that group.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 56

USE FOR TRADE OF REGULATED NON-AUTOMATIC WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Restrictions on use of instruments for trade

1.—(1) An instrument marked with a weighing range may be used for trade for determining the weight of any item by ascertaining the difference between two weights (both of which fall within the weighing range).

(2) Save in accordance with paragraph (1) above, a person must not use for trade regulated non-automatic weighing instrument marked with a weighing range for determining a weight outside that range in relation to—

- (a) articles made from, gold, silver, platinum or palladium;
- (b) precious stones or pearls; or
- (c) drugs or other pharmaceutical products.

(3) A person must not use for trade any regulated non-automatic weighing instrument other than an instrument of accuracy classification Class I or Class II within the meaning of paragraph 2 of [F22Schedule 6] in any transaction relating—

- (a) to, or to articles made from, gold, silver, platinum or palladium;
- (b) to precious stones or pearls.

(4) Where a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument bears a mark which signifies the manner and purpose of use, it must not be used for trade in a manner or for a purpose which does not accord with that marking.

(5) A person must not use a Class III regulated non-automatic weighing instrument (within the meaning of paragraph 2 of [F23Schedule 6]) for trade for any purpose other than for weighing—

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- (a) any of the materials to which the expression “ballast” applies in Schedule 4 to the Weights and Measures 1985 Act;
- (b) any material the disposal of which constitutes a landfill disposal as defined in paragraph (2) of section 70 of the Finance Act 1996 ^{M1}, whether or not the disposal amounts to a taxable disposal as defined in section 40 of that Act; or
- (c) waste not falling within paragraph (b).

(6) A person must not use for trade any regulated non-automatic weighing instrument for the purpose of multiple weighing, that is to say, determining the mass of a load by totalling the results of more than one static weighing operation during each of which the load is only partially supported by the load receptor.

(7) For the purposes of this paragraph, “waste” means any substance that its holder, discards, or intends or is required to discard, including any waste disposed of for reprocessing or recycling purposes.

Textual Amendments

F22 Words in [Sch. 4 para. 1\(3\)](#) substituted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by [The Product Safety and Metrology etc. \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/696\)](#), reg. 1, [Sch. 26 para. 44](#) (with [Sch. 26 para. 5](#)) (as amended by [S.I. 2020/676](#), regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, [Sch. 5 para. 1\(1\)](#)

F23 Words in [Sch. 4 para. 1\(5\)](#) substituted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by [The Product Safety and Metrology etc. \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/696\)](#), reg. 1, [Sch. 26 para. 44](#) (with [Sch. 26 para. 5](#)) (as amended by [S.I. 2020/676](#), regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, [Sch. 5 para. 1\(1\)](#)

Marginal Citations

M1 1996 c.8.

Manner of erection of regulated non-automatic weighing instruments

2. Where a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument is fitted with one or more level-indicating devices, a person must not use the instrument for trade unless each such device indicates that it has been set to its reference position.

Regulated non-automatic weighing instruments marked with temperature range

3. Where a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument is marked with a temperature range, a person must not use the instrument for trade at temperatures outside that range.

Regulated non-automatic weighing instruments marked with manner of use

4. Where a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument is marked with the manner of use, a person must not use the instrument for trade in a manner which does not accord with the marking.

Regulated non-automatic weighing instruments fitted with printing devices

5. Where a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument is fitted with a printing device, a person must not use the instrument for trade unless the printing device produces a legible and durable printout.

Load receptors

6.—(1) A person must not use a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument for trade unless it is erected and used in such a manner that, during a weighing operation, the load being weighed is stationary relative to the load receptor and supported only by the load receptor.

(2) A person must not use for trade a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument for the purpose of sales by retail—

(a) unless—

(i) the load receptor is not less than 10 mm above any adjacent surface; or

(ii) where the load receptor is less than 10 mm above any adjacent surface, the boundary of the top surface of all adjacent surfaces is durably marked in a distinctive and contrasting manner with a band at least 15 mm in width; or

(b) if the load receptor is below the level of any adjacent surface.

Operation of regulated non-automatic weighing instrument

7. A person must not use a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument for trade unless it is erected in such a manner that the operator can, readily take up a single position from which he can—

(a) see directly or with the aid of mirrors, closed-circuit television or other permanently installed facilities, the whole of the unladen load receptor;

(b) operate the instrument's controls; and

(c) obtain a weight reading from the instrument.

Regulated non-automatic weighing instruments to be set to zero or to be balanced before use

8.—(1) A person must not use a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument for trade unless it is properly balanced or set to zero immediately prior to use.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply in the case of a regulated non-automatic weighing instrument if it is designed so as not to balance when unloaded.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulations 32(4), 54(8) and 61(4)

MONETARY PENALTIES

Introduction

1. This Schedule applies in relation to the imposition by the Secretary of State of a monetary penalty under these Regulations.

Procedure

2.—(1) Before imposing a monetary penalty under these Regulations, the Secretary of State must notify the person on whom the penalty is to be imposed of the Secretary of State's intention to do so.

(2) The notice must—

(a) specify the proposed amount of the penalty (which must not exceed £50,000),

(b) specify the Secretary of State's reasons for proposing to impose the penalty,

(c) specify the period during which the person on whom the penalty is to be imposed may make representations about the proposal (“the specified period”), and

- (d) specify the way in which those representatives may be made.
- (3) The specified period must not be less than 28 days beginning with the date on which the notice is received.
- (4) The Secretary of State must have regard to any representations made by the person during the specified period in deciding whether to impose a monetary penalty on it.
- (5) Having decided whether or not to impose a monetary penalty, the Secretary of State must notify the person of the Secretary of State's decision.
- (6) Where the decision is to impose a monetary penalty, the notice must specify—
 - (a) the amount of the penalty, and
 - (b) the period within which the penalty must be paid or the periods within which different portions of the penalty must be paid.
- (7) The notice must also contain information as to—
 - (a) the grounds for imposing the penalty,
 - (b) how payment may be made,
 - (c) rights of appeal,
 - (d) the period within which an appeal may be made, and
 - (e) the consequences of non-payment.
- (8) The requirement to pay the penalty is suspended at any time when an appeal could be brought in respect of the penalty or such an appeal is pending.
- (9) But sub-paragraph (8) does not prevent the requirement to pay taking effect if the person notifies the Secretary of State that it does not intend to appeal.

Appeals

- 3.—**(1) A person on whom a monetary penalty is imposed, may appeal to the First-tier Tribunal against—
- (a) a decision under these Regulations to impose a monetary penalty on the person;
 - (b) a decision as to the amount of the penalty.
- (2) An appeal under this paragraph may be made on the grounds—
- (a) that the decision was based on an error of fact;
 - (b) that the decision was wrong in law;
 - (c) that the decision was unreasonable.
- (3) On an appeal under this paragraph the Tribunal may—
- (a) withdraw the requirement to pay the penalty;
 - (b) confirm that requirement;
 - (c) vary that requirement;
 - (d) remit the decision whether to confirm the requirement to pay the penalty, or any matter relating to that decision, to the Secretary of State.

Interest and recovery

- 4.—**(1) This paragraph applies if all or part of a monetary penalty imposed under these Regulations is unpaid by the time when it is required to be paid.
- (2) The unpaid amount of the penalty for the time being—

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- (a) carries interest at the rate for the time being specified in section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838^{M2}, and
 - (b) does not also carry interest as a judgment debt under that section.
- (3) The total amount of interest imposed under sub-paragraph (2) must not exceed the amount of the penalty.
- (4) The Secretary of State may recover from the person on whom it is imposed, as a civil debt, the unpaid amount of the penalty and any unpaid interest.
- (5) Any sums received by the Secretary of State by way of a penalty imposed under these Regulations or interest under this paragraph must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Marginal Citations

M2 1838 c.110.

[^{F24}SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 2

(Annex I to the Directive)

Textual Amendments

F24 Schs. 6-9 inserted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by [The Product Safety and Metrology etc. \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/696\)](#), reg. 1, **Sch. 26 para. 45** (with Sch. 26 para. 5) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

The terminology used is that of the International Organisation of Legal Metrology

Preliminary observation

Where an instrument includes, or is connected to, more than one indicating or printing device used for the applications listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) of regulation 3(2), those devices which repeat the results of the weighing operation and which cannot influence the correct functioning of the instrument shall not be subject to the essential requirements if the weighing results are printed or recorded correctly and indelibly by a part of the instrument which meets the essential requirements and the results are accessible to both parties concerned by the measurement. However, in the case of instruments used for direct sales to the public, display and printing devices for the vendor and the customer must fulfil the essential requirements.

Metrological requirements

1. Units of mass

The units of mass used shall be the legal units within the meaning of the Weights and Measures Act 1985 relating to units of measurement^{F25}.

Subject to compliance with this condition, the following units are permitted—

- (a) SI units: kilogram, microgram, milligram, gram, tonne;
- (b) imperial unit: troy ounce, if weighing precious metals;

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(c) other non-SI unit: metric carat, if weighing precious stones.

For instruments that make use of the imperial unit of mass referred to above, the relevant essential requirements specified below shall be converted to that unit, using simple interpolation.

Textual Amendments

F25 1985 c.72.

2. Accuracy classes

2.1. The following accuracy classes have been defined—

- (a) I special
- (b) II high
- (c) III medium
- (d) IIII ordinary

The specifications of these classes are given in Table 1.

Table 1

<i>Accuracy classes</i>				
<i>Class</i>	<i>Verification scale interval (e)</i>	<i>Minimum capacity (Min)</i>	<i>Number of verification scale intervals n = ((Max)/(e))</i>	
		minimum value	minimum value	maximum value
I	$0,001 \text{ g} \leq e$	100 e	50 000	
II	$0,001 \text{ g} \leq e \leq 0,05 \text{ g}$	20 e	100	100 000
	$0,1 \text{ g} \leq e$	50 e	5 000	100 000
III	$0,1 \text{ g} \leq e \leq 2 \text{ g}$	20 e	100	10 000
	$5 \text{ g} \leq e$	20 e	500	10 000
IIII	$5 \text{ g} \leq e$	10 e	100	1 000

The minimum capacity is reduced to 5 e for instruments in classes II and III for determining a conveying tariff.

2.2. Scale intervals

2.2.1. The actual scale interval (d) and the verification scale interval (e) shall be in the form—

- 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k mass units,
- k being any integer or zero.

2.2.2. For all instruments other than those with auxiliary indicating devices—
d = e.

2.2.3. For instruments with auxiliary indicating devices the following conditions apply—

- $e = 1 \times 10^k \text{ g}$;
- $d < e \leq 10 d$.

Those conditions do not apply for instruments of class I with $d < 10^{-4} \text{ g}$, for which $e = 10^{-3} \text{ g}$.

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3. Classification

3.1. Instruments with one weighing range

Instruments equipped with an auxiliary indicating device shall belong to class I or class II. For these instruments the minimum capacity lower limits for these two classes are obtained from Table 1 by replacement in column 3 of the verification scale interval (e) by the actual scale interval (d).

If $d < 10^{-4}$ g, the maximum capacity of class I may be less than 50 000 e.

3.2. Instruments with multiple weighing ranges

Multiple weighing ranges are permitted, provided they are clearly indicated on the instrument. Each individual weighing range is classified according to point 3.1. If the weighing ranges fall into different accuracy classes the instrument shall comply with the severest of the requirements that apply for the accuracy classes in which the weighing ranges fall.

3.3. Multi-interval instruments

3.3.1. Instruments with one weighing range may have several partial weighing ranges (multi-interval instruments).

Multi-interval instruments shall not be equipped with an auxiliary indicating device.

3.3.2. Each partial weighing range i of multi-interval instruments is defined by—

— its verification scale interval e_i	with $e_{(i+1)} > e_i$
— its maximum capacity Max_i	with $Max_r = Max$
— its minimum capacity Min_i	with $Min_i = Max_{(i-1)}$ and $Min_1 = Min$

Where:

- $i = 1, 2, \dots, r,$
- $i =$ partial weighing range number,
- $r =$ the total number of partial weighing ranges

All capacities are capacities of net load, irrespective of the value of any tare used.

3.3.3. The partial weighing ranges are classified according to Table 2. All partial weighing ranges shall fall into the same accuracy class, that class being the instrument's accuracy class.

Table 2

Multi-level instruments				
$i = 1, 2, \dots, r,$				
$i =$ partial weighing range number,				
$r =$ the total number of partial weighing ranges				
Class	Verification scale interval (e)	Minimum capacity (Min)	Number of verification scale intervals	
		Minimum value	Minimum value ^{F26} $n = ((Max_i) / (e_{(i+1)}))$	Maximum value $n = ((Max_i) / (e_i))$
I	$0,001 \text{ g} \leq e_i$	$100 e_1$	50 000	

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II	$0,001 \text{ g} \leq e_i \leq 0,05 \text{ g}$	20 e1	5 000	100 000
	$0,1 \text{ g} \leq e_i$	50 e1	5 000	100 000
III	$0,1 \text{ g} \leq e_i$	20 e1	500	10 000
III	$5 \text{ g} \leq e_i$	10 e1	50	1 000

Textual Amendments

F26 For $I = r$, the corresponding column of Table 1 applies, with e replaced by er .

4. Accuracy

4.1. On implementation of the procedures laid down in regulation 36, the error of indication shall not exceed the maximum permissible error of indication as shown in Table 3. In the case of digital indication the error of indication shall be corrected for the rounding error.

The maximum permissible errors apply to the net value and tare value for all possible loads, excluding preset tare values.

Table 3

Maximum permissible errors					
Load	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IIII	Maximum permissible error
$0 \leq m \leq 50\,000 \text{ e}$	$0 \leq m \leq 5\,000 \text{ e}$	$0 \leq m \leq 500 \text{ e}$	$0 \leq m \leq 50 \text{ e}$		$\pm 0,5 \text{ e}$
$50\,000 \text{ e} < m \leq 200\,000 \text{ e}$	$5\,000 \text{ e} < m \leq 20\,000 \text{ e}$	$500 \text{ e} < m \leq 2\,000 \text{ e}$	$50 \text{ e} < m \leq 200 \text{ e}$		$\pm 1,0 \text{ e}$
$200\,000 \text{ e} < m$	$20\,000 \text{ e} < m \leq 100\,000 \text{ e}$	$2\,000 \text{ e} < m \leq 10\,000 \text{ e}$	$200 \text{ e} < m \leq 1\,000 \text{ e}$		$\pm 1,5 \text{ e}$

4.2. The maximum permissible errors in service are twice the maximum permissible errors fixed in Section 4.1.

5. Weighing results of an instrument shall be repeatable, and shall be reproducible by the other indicating devices used and in accordance with other methods of balancing used.

The weighing results shall be sufficiently insensitive to changes in the position of the load on the load receptor.

6. The instrument shall react to small variations in the load.

7. Influence quantities and time

7.1. Instruments of classes II, III and IIII, liable to be used in a tilted position, shall be sufficiently insensitive to the degree of tilting that can occur in normal use.

7.2. The instruments shall meet the metrological requirements within the temperature range specified by the manufacturer. The value of this range shall be at least equal to—

- (a) $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for an instrument in class I;
- (b) $15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for an instrument in class II;

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(c) 30 °C for an instrument in class III or IIII.

In the absence of a manufacturer's specification, the temperature range of – 10 °C to + 40 °C applies.

7.3. Instruments operated from a mains power supply shall meet the metrological requirements under conditions of power supply within the limits of normal fluctuation.

Instruments operated from battery power shall indicate whenever the voltage drops below the minimum required value and shall under those circumstances either continue to function correctly or be automatically put out of service.

7.4. Electronic instruments, except those in class I and in class II if e is less than 1 g, shall meet the metrological requirements under conditions of high relative humidity at the upper limit of their temperature range.

7.5. Loading an instrument in class II, III or IIII for a prolonged period of time shall have a negligible influence on the indication at load or on the zero indication immediately after removal of the load.

7.6. Under other conditions the instruments shall either continue to function correctly or be automatically put out of service.

Design and construction

8. General requirements

8.1. Design and construction of the instruments shall be such that the instruments will preserve their metrological qualities when properly used and installed and when used in an environment for which they are intended. The value of the mass must be indicated.

8.2. When exposed to disturbances, electronic instruments shall not display the effects of significant faults, or shall automatically detect and indicate them.

Upon automatic detection of a significant fault, electronic instruments shall provide a visual or audible alarm that shall continue until the user takes corrective action or the fault disappears.

8.3. The requirements of points 8.1 and 8.2 shall be met on a lasting basis during a period of time that is normal in view of the intended use of such instruments.

Digital electronic devices shall always exercise adequate control of the correct operation of the measuring process, of the indicating device, and of all data storage and data transfer.

Upon automatic detection of a significant durability error, electronic instruments shall provide a visual or audible alarm that shall continue until the user takes corrective action or the error disappears.

8.4. When external equipment is connected to an electronic instrument through an appropriate interface the metrological qualities of the instrument shall not be adversely influenced.

8.5. The instruments shall have no characteristics likely to facilitate fraudulent use, whereas possibilities for unintentional misuse shall be minimal. Components that may not be dismantled or adjusted by the user shall be secured against such actions.

8.6. Instruments shall be designed to permit ready execution of the statutory controls laid down by these Regulations.

9. Indication of weighing results and other weight values

The indication of the weighing results and other weight values shall be accurate, unambiguous and non-misleading and the indicating device shall permit easy reading of the indication under normal conditions of use.

The names and symbols of the units referred to in point 1 of this Schedule shall comply with the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act 1985 with the addition of the symbol for the metric carat which shall be the symbol 'ct'.

Indication shall be impossible above the maximum capacity (Max), increased by 9 e.

An auxiliary indicating device is permitted only to the right of the decimal mark. An extended indicating device may be used only temporarily, and printing shall be inhibited during its functioning.

Secondary indications may be shown, provided that they cannot be mistaken for primary indications.

10. Printing of weighing results and other weight values

Printed results shall be correct, suitably identified and unambiguous. The printing shall be clear, legible, non-erasable and durable.

11. Levelling

When appropriate, instruments shall be fitted with a levelling device and a level indicator, sufficiently sensitive to allow proper installation.

12. Zeroing

Instruments may be equipped with zeroing devices. The operation of these devices shall result in accurate zeroing and shall not cause incorrect measuring results.

13. Tare devices and preset tare devices

The instruments may have one or more tare devices and a preset tare device. The operation of the tare devices shall result in accurate zeroing and shall ensure correct net weighing. The operation of the preset tare device shall ensure correct determination of the calculated net value.

14. Instruments for direct sales to the public, with a maximum capacity not greater than 100 kg: additional requirements

Instruments for direct sale to the public shall show all essential information about the weighing operation and, in the case of price-indicating instruments, shall clearly show the customer the price calculation of the product to be purchased.

The price to pay, if indicated, shall be accurate.

Price-computing instruments shall display the essential indications long enough for the customer to read them properly.

Price-computing instruments may perform functions other than per-article weighing and price computation only if all indications related to all transactions are printed clearly and unambiguously and are conveniently arranged on a ticket or label for the customer.

Instruments shall bear no characteristics that can cause, directly or indirectly, indications the interpretation of which is not easy or straightforward.

Instruments shall safeguard customers against incorrect sales transactions due to their malfunctioning.

Auxiliary indicating devices and extended indicating devices are not permitted.

Supplementary devices are permitted only if they cannot lead to fraudulent use.

Instruments similar to those normally used for direct sales to the public which do not satisfy the requirements of this Section must carry near to the display the indelible marking 'Not to be used for direct sale to the public'.

15. Price labelling instruments

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Price labelling instruments shall meet the requirements of price indicating instruments for direct sale to the public, as far as applicable to the instrument in question. The printing of a price label shall be impossible below a minimum capacity.]

[^{F24}SCHEDULE 7 Regulations 2, 36(1), (3) and(6), 40(1)(c), 45(5), 68(3)(c) and (d)

(Annex II to the Directive)

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

1. Module B: type examination

1.1. type examination is the part of a conformity assessment procedure in which an approved body examines the technical design of an instrument and verifies and attests that the technical design of the instrument meets the requirements of these Regulations that apply to it.

1.2. type examination may be carried out in any of the following manners—

- examination of a specimen, representative of the production envisaged, of the complete instrument (production type);
- assessment of the adequacy of the technical design of the instrument through examination of the technical documentation and supporting evidence referred to in point 1.3, plus examination of specimens, representative of the production envisaged, of one or more critical parts of the instrument (combination of production type and design type);
- assessment of the adequacy of the technical design of the instrument through examination of the technical documentation and supporting evidence referred to in point 1.3, without examination of a specimen (design type).

1.3. The manufacturer shall lodge an application for type examination with a single approved body of his choice.

The application shall include—

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, his name and address as well;
- (b) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other approved body;
- (c) the technical documentation. The technical documentation shall make it possible to assess the instrument's conformity with the applicable requirements of these Regulations and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk(s). The technical documentation shall specify the applicable requirements and cover, as far as relevant for the assessment, the design, manufacture and operation of the instrument. The technical documentation shall contain, wherever applicable, at least the following elements—
 - (i) a general description of the instrument;
 - (ii) conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits, etc.;
 - (iii) descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the instrument;
 - (iv) a list of the designated standards applied in full or in part, and, where those designated standards have not been applied, descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements of these Regulations, including a list of other relevant

technical specifications applied. In the event of partly applied designated standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;

- (v) results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, etc.;
- (vi) test reports;
- (d) the specimens representative of the production envisaged. The approved body may request further specimens if needed for carrying out the test programme;
- (e) the supporting evidence for the adequacy of the technical design solution. This supporting evidence shall mention any documents that have been used, in particular where the relevant designated standards have not been applied in full. The supporting evidence shall include, where necessary, the results of tests carried out in accordance with other relevant technical specifications by the appropriate laboratory of the manufacturer or by another testing laboratory on his behalf and under his responsibility.

1.4. The approved body shall—

For the instrument—

1.4.1. examine the technical documentation and supporting evidence to assess the adequacy of the technical design of the instrument;

For the specimen(s)—

1.4.2. verify that the specimen(s) have been manufactured in conformity with the technical documentation, and identify the elements which have been designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant designated standards, as well as the elements which have been designed in accordance with other relevant technical specifications;

1.4.3. carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the manufacturer has chosen to apply the solutions in the relevant designated standards, these have been applied correctly;

1.4.4. carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the solutions in the relevant designated standards have not been applied, the solutions adopted by the manufacturer applying other relevant technical specifications meet the corresponding essential requirements of these Regulations;

1.4.5. agree with the manufacturer on a location where the examinations and tests will be carried out.

1.5. The approved body shall draw up an evaluation report that records the activities undertaken in accordance with point 1.4 and their outcomes. Without prejudice to its obligations vis-à-vis the Secretary of State, the approved body shall release the content of that report, in full or in part, only with the agreement of the manufacturer.

1.6. Where the type meets the requirements of these Regulations, that apply to the instrument concerned, the approved body shall issue a type examination certificate to the manufacturer. That certificate shall contain the name and address of the manufacturer, the conclusions of the examination, the conditions (if any) for its validity and the necessary data for identification of the approved type. The type examination certificate may have one or more annexes attached.

The type examination certificate and its annexes shall contain all relevant information to allow the conformity of manufactured instruments with the examined type to be evaluated and to allow for in-service control.

The type examination certificate shall have a validity period of 10 years from the date of its issue, and may be renewed for subsequent periods of 10 years each. In the event of fundamental changes

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to the design of the instrument, e.g. as a result of the application of new techniques, the validity of type examination certificate may be limited to two years and extended by three years.

Where the type does not satisfy the applicable requirements of these Regulations, the approved body shall refuse to issue a type examination certificate and shall inform the applicant accordingly, giving detailed reasons for its refusal.

1.7. The approved body shall keep itself apprised of any changes in the generally acknowledged state of the art which indicate that the approved type may no longer comply with the applicable requirements of these Regulations, and shall determine whether such changes require further investigation. If so, the approved body shall inform the manufacturer accordingly. The manufacturer shall inform the approved body that holds the technical documentation relating to the type examination certificate of all modifications to the approved type that may affect the conformity of the instrument with the essential requirements of these Regulations or the conditions for validity of that certificate. Such modifications shall require additional approval in the form of an addition to the original type examination certificate.

1.8. Each approved body shall inform the Secretary of State concerning the type examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to the Secretary of State the list of such certificates and/or any additions thereto refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each approved body shall inform the other approved bodies concerning the type examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has refused, withdrawn, suspended or otherwise restricted, and, upon request, concerning such certificates and/or additions thereto which it has issued.

The other approved bodies and the Secretary of State may, on request, obtain a copy of the type examination certificates and/or additions thereto. On request, the Secretary of State may obtain a copy of the technical documentation and the results of the examinations carried out by the approved body. The approved body shall keep a copy of the type examination certificate, its annexes and additions, as well as the technical file including the documentation submitted by the manufacturer, until the expiry of the validity of that certificate.

1.9. The manufacturer shall keep a copy of the type examination certificate, its annexes and additions together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

1.10. The manufacturer's authorised representative may lodge the application referred to in point 1.3 and fulfil the obligations set out in points 1.7 and 1.9, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

2. Module D: Conformity to type based on quality assurance of the production process

2.1. Conformity to type based on quality assurance of the production process is the part of a conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2.2 and 2.5, and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the instruments concerned are in conformity with the type described in the type examination certificate and satisfy the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

2.2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall operate an approved quality system for production, final product inspection and testing of the instruments concerned as specified in point 2.3, and shall be subject to surveillance as specified in point 2.4.

2.3. Quality system

2.3.1. The manufacturer shall lodge an application for assessment of his quality system with the approved body of his choice, for the instruments concerned.

The application shall include—

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, his name and address as well;
- (b) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other approved body;
- (c) all relevant information for the instrument category envisaged;
- (d) the documentation concerning the quality system; and
- (e) the technical documentation of the approved type and a copy of the type examination certificate.

2.3.2. The quality system shall ensure that the instruments are in conformity with the type described in the type examination certificate and comply with the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions. The quality system documentation shall permit a consistent interpretation of the quality programmes, plans, manuals and records.

It shall, in particular, contain an adequate description of—

- (a) the quality objectives and the organisational structure, responsibilities and powers of the management with regard to product quality;
- (b) the corresponding manufacturing, quality control and quality assurance techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used;
- (c) the examinations and tests that will be carried out before, during and after manufacture, and the frequency with which they will be carried out;
- (d) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.;
- (e) the means of monitoring the achievement of the required product quality and the effective operation of the quality system.

2.3.3. The approved body shall assess the quality system to determine whether it satisfies the requirements referred to in point 2.3.2.

It shall presume conformity with those requirements in respect of the elements of the quality system that comply with the corresponding specifications of the relevant designated standard.

In addition to experience in quality management systems, the auditing team shall have at least one member with experience of evaluation in the relevant instrument field and instrument technology concerned, and knowledge of the applicable requirements of these Regulations. The audit shall include an assessment visit to the manufacturer's premises. The auditing team shall review the technical documentation referred to in point 2.3.1(e) to verify the manufacturer's ability to identify the relevant requirements of these Regulations and to carry out the necessary examinations with a view to ensuring compliance of the instrument with those requirements.

The decision shall be notified to the manufacturer. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the audit and the reasoned assessment decision.

2.3.4. The manufacturer shall undertake to fulfil the obligations arising out of the quality system as approved and to maintain it so that it remains adequate and efficient.

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2.3.5. The manufacturer shall keep the approved body that has approved the quality system informed of any intended change to the quality system.

The approved body shall evaluate any proposed changes and decide whether the modified quality system will continue to satisfy the requirements referred to in point 2.3.2 or whether a reassessment is necessary.

It shall notify the manufacturer of its decision. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the examination and the reasoned assessment decision.

2.4. Surveillance under the responsibility of the approved body

2.4.1. The purpose of surveillance is to make sure that the manufacturer duly fulfils the obligations arising out of the approved quality system.

2.4.2. The manufacturer shall, for assessment purposes, allow the approved body access to the manufacture, inspection, testing and storage sites and shall provide it with all necessary information, in particular—

- (a) the quality system documentation;
- (b) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.

2.4.3. The approved body shall carry out periodic audits to make sure that the manufacturer maintains and applies the quality system and shall provide the manufacturer with an audit report.

2.4.4. In addition, the approved body may pay unexpected visits to the manufacturer. During such visits the approved body may, if necessary, carry out instrument tests, or have them carried out, in order to verify that the quality system is functioning correctly. The approved body shall provide the manufacturer with a visit report and, if tests have been carried out, with a test report.

2.5. Conformity marking and declaration of conformity

2.5.1 The manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and the M metrology marking set out in these Regulations, and, under the responsibility of the approved body referred to in point 2.3.1, the latter's identification number to each individual instrument that is in conformity with the type described in the type examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

2.5.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each instrument model and keep it at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the instrument model for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

2.6. The manufacturer shall, for a period ending 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market, keep at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities—

- (a) the documentation referred to in point 2.3.1;
- (b) the information relating to the change referred to in point 2.3.5, as approved;
- (c) the decisions and reports of the approved body referred to in points 2.3.5, 2.4.3 and 2.4.4.

2.7. Each approved body shall inform the Secretary of State of quality system approvals issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to the Secretary of State the list of quality system approvals refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

2.8. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in points 2.3.1, 2.3.5, 2.5 and 2.6 may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

3. Module D1: Quality assurance of the production process

3.1. Quality assurance of the production process is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 3.2, 3.4 and 3.7, and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the instruments concerned satisfy the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

3.2. Technical documentation

The manufacturer shall establish the technical documentation. The documentation shall make it possible to assess the instrument's conformity with the relevant requirements, and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk(s). The technical documentation shall specify the applicable requirements and cover, as far as relevant for the assessment, the design, manufacture and operation of the instrument. The technical documentation shall, wherever applicable, contain at least the following elements—

- (a) a general description of the instrument;
- (b) conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits, etc.;
- (c) descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the instrument;
- (d) a list of the designated standards applied in full or in part, and, where those designated standards have not been applied, descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements of these Regulations, including a list of other relevant technical specifications applied. In the event of partly applied designated standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;
- (e) results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, etc.;
- (f) test reports.

3.3. The manufacturer shall keep the technical documentation at the disposal of the relevant national authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

3.4. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall operate an approved quality system for production, final product inspection and testing of the instruments concerned as specified in point 3.5, and shall be subject to surveillance as specified in point 3.6.

3.5. Quality system

3.5.1. The manufacturer shall lodge an application for assessment of his quality system with the approved body of his choice, for the instruments concerned.

The application shall include—

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, his name and address as well;
- (b) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other approved body;
- (c) all relevant information for the instrument category envisaged;
- (d) the documentation concerning the quality system;
- (e) the technical documentation referred to in point 3.2.

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3.5.2. The quality system shall ensure compliance of the instruments with the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions. The quality system documentation shall permit a consistent interpretation of the quality programmes, plans, manuals and records.

It shall, in particular, contain an adequate description of—

- (a) the quality objectives and the organisational structure, responsibilities and powers of the management with regard to product quality;
- (b) the corresponding manufacturing, quality control and quality assurance techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used;
- (c) the examinations and tests that will be carried out before, during and after manufacture, and the frequency with which they will be carried out;
- (d) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.;
- (e) the means of monitoring the achievement of the required product quality and the effective operation of the quality system.

3.5.3. The approved body shall assess the quality system to determine whether it satisfies the requirements referred to in point 3.5.2.

It shall presume conformity with those requirements in respect of the elements of the quality system that comply with the corresponding specifications of the relevant designated standard.

In addition to experience in quality management systems, the auditing team shall have at least one member with experience of evaluation in the relevant instrument field and instrument technology concerned, and knowledge of the applicable requirements of these Regulations. The audit shall include an assessment visit to the manufacturer's premises. The auditing team shall review the technical documentation referred to in point 3.2 in order to verify the manufacturer's ability to identify the relevant requirements of these Regulations and to carry out the necessary examinations with a view to ensuring compliance of the instrument with those requirements.

The decision shall be notified to the manufacturer. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the audit and the reasoned assessment decision.

3.5.4. The manufacturer shall undertake to fulfil the obligations arising out of the quality system as approved and to maintain it so that it remains adequate and efficient.

3.5.5. The manufacturer shall keep the approved body that has approved the quality system informed of any intended change to the quality system.

The approved body shall evaluate any proposed changes and decide whether the modified quality system will continue to satisfy the requirements referred to in point 3.5.2 or whether reassessment is necessary.

It shall notify the manufacturer of its decision. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the examination and the reasoned assessment decision.

3.6. Surveillance under the responsibility of the approved body

3.6.1. The purpose of surveillance is to make sure that the manufacturer duly fulfils the obligations arising out of the approved quality system.

3.6.2. The manufacturer shall, for assessment purposes, allow the approved body access to the manufacture, inspection, testing and storage sites and shall provide it with all necessary information, in particular—

- (a) the quality system documentation;
- (b) the technical documentation referred to in point 3.2;
- (c) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.

3.6.3. The approved body shall carry out periodic audits to make sure that the manufacturer maintains and applies the quality system and shall provide the manufacturer with an audit report.

3.6.4. In addition, the approved body may pay unexpected visits to the manufacturer. During such visits the approved body may, if necessary, carry out product tests, or have them carried out, in order to verify that the quality system is functioning correctly. The approved body shall provide the manufacturer with a visit report and, if tests have been carried out, with a test report.

3.7. Conformity marking and declaration of conformity

3.7.1. The manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and the M metrology marking, set out in these Regulations, and, under the responsibility of the approved body referred to in point 3.5.1, the latter's identification number to each individual instrument that satisfies the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

3.7.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each instrument model and keep it at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the instrument model for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the market surveillance authorities upon request.

3.8. The manufacturer shall, for a period ending 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market, keep at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities—

- (a) the documentation referred to in point 3.5.1;
- (b) the information relating to the change referred to in point 3.5.5, as approved;
- (c) the decisions and reports of the approved body referred to in points 3.5.5, 3.6.3 and 3.6.4.

3.9. Each approved body shall inform the Secretary of State of quality system approvals issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to the Secretary of State the list of quality system approvals refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

3.10. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in points 3.3, 3.5.1, 3.5.5, 3.7 and 3.8 may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

4. Module F: Conformity to type based on product verification

4.1. Conformity to type based on product verification is the part of a conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 4.2 and 4.5 and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the instruments concerned, which have been subject to the provisions of point 4.3, are in conformity with the type described in the type examination certificate and satisfy the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

4.2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure conformity of the manufactured instruments with the approved type described in the type examination certificate and with the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

4.3. Verification

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An approved body chosen by the manufacturer shall carry out appropriate examinations and tests in order to check the conformity of the instruments with the approved type described in the type examination certificate and with the appropriate requirements of these Regulations.

The examinations and tests to check the conformity of the instruments with the appropriate requirements shall be carried out by examination and testing of every instrument as specified in point 4.4.

4.4. Verification of conformity by examination and testing of every instrument

4.4.1 All instruments shall be individually examined and appropriate tests set out in the relevant designated standard(s), and/or equivalent tests set out in other relevant technical specifications, shall be carried out in order to verify conformity with the approved type described in the type examination certificate and with the appropriate requirements of these Regulations.

In the absence of such a designated standard, the approved body concerned shall decide on the appropriate tests to be carried out.

4.4.2. The approved body shall issue a certificate of conformity in respect of the examinations and tests carried out, and shall affix its identification number to each approved instrument or have it affixed under its responsibility.

The manufacturer shall keep the certificates of conformity available for inspection by the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

4.5. Conformity marking and declaration of conformity

4.5.1. The manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and the M metrology marking, set out in these Regulations, and, under the responsibility of the approved body referred to in point 4.3, the latter's identification number to each individual instrument that is in conformity with the approved type described in the type examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

4.5.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each instrument model and keep it at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities, for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the instrument model for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the market surveillance authorities upon request.

If the approved body referred to in point 4.3 agrees and under its responsibility, the manufacturer may also affix the approved body's identification number to the instruments.

4.6. If the approved body agrees and under its responsibility, the manufacturer may affix the approved body's identification number to the instruments during the manufacturing process.

4.7. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate. An authorised representative may not fulfil the manufacturer's obligations set out in point 4.2.

5. Module F1: Conformity based on product verification

5.1. Conformity based on product verification is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 5.2, 5.3 and 5.6 and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the instruments concerned, which have been subject to the provisions of point 5.4, are in conformity with the requirements of these Regulations that apply to them.

5.2. Technical documentation

5.2.1. The manufacturer shall establish the technical documentation. The documentation shall make it possible to assess the instrument's conformity with the relevant requirements, and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk(s). The technical documentation shall specify the applicable requirements and cover, as far as relevant for the assessment, the design, manufacture and operation of the instrument. The technical documentation shall, wherever applicable, contain at least the following elements:

- (a) a general description of the instrument;
- (b) conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits, etc.;
- (c) descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the instrument;
- (d) a list of the designated standards applied in full or in part, and, where those designated standards have not been applied, descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements of these Regulations, including a list of other relevant technical specifications applied. In the event of partly applied designated standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;
- (e) results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, etc.;
- (f) test reports.

5.2.2. The manufacturer shall keep the technical documentation at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

5.3. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure conformity of the manufactured instruments with the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

5.4. Verification

An approved body chosen by the manufacturer shall carry out appropriate examinations and tests to check the conformity of the instruments with the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

The examinations and tests to check the conformity with those requirements shall be carried out by examination and testing of every instrument as specified in point 5.5.

5.5. Verification of conformity by examination and testing of every instrument

5.5.1. All instruments shall be individually examined and appropriate tests, set out in the relevant designated standards and/or equivalent tests set out in other relevant technical specifications, shall be carried out to verify conformity with the requirements that apply to them. In the absence of such a designated standard the approved body concerned shall decide on the appropriate tests to be carried out.

5.5.2. The approved body shall issue a certificate of conformity in respect of the examinations and tests carried out, and shall affix its identification number to each approved instrument or have it affixed under its responsibility.

The manufacturer shall keep the certificates of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

5.6. Conformity marking and declaration of conformity

5.6.1. The manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and the M metrology marking, set out in these Regulations, and, under the responsibility of the approved body referred to in point 5.4, the latter's identification number to each individual instrument that satisfies the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

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5.6.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each instrument model and keep it at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the instrument model for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

If the approved body referred to in point 5.5 agrees and under its responsibility, the manufacturer may also affix the approved body's identification number to the instruments.

5.7. If the approved body agrees and under its responsibility, the manufacturer may affix the approved body's identification number to the instruments during the manufacturing process.

5.8. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate. An authorised representative may not fulfil the manufacturer's obligations set out in points 5.2.1 and 5.3.

6. Module G: Conformity based on unit verification

6.1. Conformity based on unit verification is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5, and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the instrument concerned, which has been subject to the provisions of point 6.4, is in conformity with the requirements of these Regulations that apply to it.

6.2. Technical documentation

6.2.1. The manufacturer shall establish the technical documentation and make it available to the approved body referred to in point 6.4. The documentation shall make it possible to assess the instrument's conformity with the relevant requirements, and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk(s). The technical documentation shall specify the applicable requirements and cover, as far as relevant for the assessment, the design, manufacture and operation of the instrument. The technical documentation shall, wherever applicable, contain at least the following elements—

- (a) a general description of the instrument;
- (b) conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits, etc.;
- (c) descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the instrument;
- (d) a list of the designated standards applied in full or in part, and, where those designated standards have not been applied, descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements of these Regulations, including a list of other relevant technical specifications applied. In the event of partly applied designated standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;
- (e) results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, etc.;
- (f) test reports.

6.2.2. The manufacturer shall keep the technical documentation at the disposal of the relevant market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

6.3. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure conformity of the manufactured instrument with the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

6.4. Verification

An approved body chosen by the manufacturer shall carry out appropriate examinations and tests, set out in the relevant designated standards and/or equivalent tests set out in other relevant technical specifications, to check the conformity of the instrument with the applicable requirements of these Regulations, or have them carried out. In the absence of such a designated standard the approved body concerned shall decide on the appropriate tests to be carried out.

The approved body shall issue a certificate of conformity in respect of the examinations and tests carried out and shall affix its identification number to the approved instrument, or have it affixed under its responsibility.

The manufacturer shall keep the certificates of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market.

6.5. Conformity marking and declaration of conformity

6.5.1. The manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and the M metrology marking, set out in these Regulations, and, under the responsibility of the approved body referred to in point 6.4, the latter's identification number to each instrument that satisfies the applicable requirements of these Regulations.

6.5.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity and keep it at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the instrument has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the instrument for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the market surveillance authorities upon request.

6.6. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in points 6.2.2 and 6.5 may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

7. Common provisions

7.1. The conformity assessment according to Module D, D1, F, F1 or G may be carried out at the manufacturer's works or any other location if transport to the place of use does not require dismantling of the instrument, if the putting into service at the place of use does not require assembly of the instrument or other technical installation work likely to affect the instrument's performance, and if the gravity value at the place of putting into service is taken into consideration or if the instrument's performance is insensitive to gravity variations. In all other cases, it shall be carried out at the place of use of the instrument.

7.2. If the instrument's performance is sensitive to gravity variations the procedures referred to in point 7.1 may be carried out in two stages, with the second stage comprising all examinations and tests of which the outcome is gravity-dependent, and the first stage all other examinations and tests. The second stage shall be carried out at the place of use of the instrument.

7.2.1. Where a manufacturer has opted for execution in two stages of one of the procedures mentioned in point 7.1, and where these two stages will be carried out by different parties, an instrument which has undergone the first stage of the procedure shall bear the identification number of the approved body involved in that stage.

7.2.2. The party which has carried out the first stage of the procedure shall issue for each of the instruments a certificate containing the data necessary for identification of the instrument and specifying the examinations and tests that have been carried out.

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The party which carries out the second stage of the procedure shall carry out those examinations and tests that have not yet been carried out.

The manufacturer or his authorised representative shall ensure that he is able to supply the approved body's certificates of conformity on request.

7.2.3. A manufacturer who has opted for Module D or D1 in the first stage may either use this same procedure in the second stage or decide to continue in the second stage with Module F or F1 as appropriate.

7.2.4. The UK marking and the M metrology marking shall be affixed to the instrument on completion of the second stage, along with the identification number of the approved body which took part in the second stage.]

[^{F24}SCHEDULE 8

Regulations 2, 44 and 72

(Annex III to the Directive)

INSCRIPTIONS

1. Instruments intended to be used for the applications listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) of regulation 3(2).

1.1. Those instruments shall bear visibly, legibly and indelibly the following inscriptions—

- (i) the number of the type examination certificate, where appropriate;
- (ii) the manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trade mark;
- (iii) the accuracy class, enclosed in an oval or in two horizontal lines joined by two half circles;
- (iv) maximum capacity, in the form Max ...;
- (v) minimum capacity, in the form Min ...;
- (vi) verification scale interval, in the form $e = \dots$;
- (vii) type, batch or serial number and when applicable;
- (viii) for instruments consisting of separate but associated units: identification mark on each unit;
- (ix) scale interval if it is different from e , in the form $d = \dots$;
- (x) maximum additive tare effect, in the form $T = + \dots$;
- (xi) maximum subtractive tare effect if it is different from Max, in the form $T = - \dots$;
- (xii) tare interval if it is different from d , in the form $dT = \dots$;
- (xiii) maximum safe load if it is different from Max, in the form Lim ...;
- (xiv) the special temperature limits, in the form ... °C/... °C;
- (xv) ratio between load receptor and load.

1.2. Those instruments shall have adequate facilities for the affixing of the conformity marking and inscriptions. These shall be such that it shall be impossible to remove the conformity marking and inscriptions without damaging them, and that the conformity marking and inscriptions shall be visible when the instrument is in its regular operating position.

1.3. Where a data plate is used it shall be possible to seal the plate unless it cannot be removed without being destroyed. If the data plate is sealable it shall be possible to apply a control mark to it.

1.4. The inscriptions Max, Min, e, and d, shall also be shown near the display of the result if they are not already located there.

1.5. Each load measuring device which is connected or can be connected to one or more load receptors shall bear the relevant inscriptions relating to the said load receptors.

2. Instruments not intended to be used for the applications listed in points (a) to (f) of regulation 3(2) shall bear visibly, legibly and indelibly—

- the manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trade mark;
- maximum capacity, in the form Max

Those instruments shall not bear the conformity marking as set out in these Regulations.

3. Restrictive use symbol referred to in regulation 9(3).

The restrictive use symbol shall be constituted by a capital letter 'M' printed in black on a red background at least 25 mm × 25 mm square with two intersecting diagonals forming a cross.]

[^{F24}SCHEDULE 9

Regulations 2 and 40(1)(b)

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY (No XXXX) ^{F27}

Textual Amendments

F27 It is optional for the manufacturer to assign a number to the declaration of conformity.

1. Instrument model/Instrument (product, type, batch or serial number):
2. Name and address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, his authorised representative:
3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.
4. Object of the declaration (identification of instrument allowing traceability; it may, where necessary for the identification of the instrument, include an image):
5. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant UK legislation:
6. References to the relevant designated standards used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared:
7. The approved body ... (name, number) performed ... (description of intervention) and issued the certificate:
8. Additional information:
 - Signed for and on behalf of:
 - (place and date of issue):
 - (name, function) (signature):]

Changes to legislation:

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

- Sch. 3 para. 1 substituted by [S.I. 2024/504 reg. 12](#)
- Sch. 3 heading word substituted by [S.I. 2019/696 Sch. 26 para. 43\(e\)](#)
- reg. 2(1) words omitted by [S.I. 2020/1112 Sch. 13 para. 2\(1\)\(h\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 13 para. 2(1)(h) omitted immediately before IP completion day by virtue of S.I. 2020/1486, regs. 1(3), 3(b))
- reg. 2(1) words substituted by [S.I. 2019/696 Sch. 26 para. 2\(2\)\(d\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 26 para. 2(2)(d) omitted immediately before IP completion day by virtue of S.I. 2020/1460, reg. 1(4), Sch. 3 para. 3)
- reg. 2(1) words substituted by [S.I. 2019/696 Sch. 26 para. 2\(2\)\(n\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 26 para. 2(2)(n) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 4(14)(a))
- reg. 2(1) words substituted by [S.I. 2019/696 Sch. 26 para. 2\(2\)\(r\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 26 para. 2(2)(r) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 4(14)(b))
- reg. 2(1) words substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/696, Sch. 26 para. 2(2)(d) by [S.I. 2020/852 reg. 4\(2\) Sch. 1 para. 1\(o\)\(i\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 1 para. 1(o)(i) omitted immediately before it comes into force by virtue of S.I. 2020/1460, regs. 1(3), Sch. 4 para. 1(3))
- reg. 6(d) word substituted by [S.I. 2019/696 Sch. 26 para. 6\(a\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 26 para. 6 substituted immediately before IP completion day by virtue of S.I. 2020/1460, reg. 1(4), Sch. 3 para. 18(3))
- reg. 6(e)(i) word substituted by [S.I. 2019/696 Sch. 26 para. 6\(b\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 26 para. 6 substituted immediately before IP completion day by virtue of S.I. 2020/1460, reg. 1(4), Sch. 3 para. 18(3))