S. No	LMA FAQ

1. **What are the statutory packaging and labelling requirements applicable to Home Textiles sold in retail packages under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011?**

The applicable provision for Home Textiles (Bedsheets, Towels, Pillow Covers, Napkins, Table Cloths, etc.) is **Rule 14** which specifically provides that where a package contains:

- Bed sheets,
- Hemmed fabric materials,
- Napkins,
- Pillow covers,
- Towels,
- Table cloths,
- Similar textile articles,

the package must declare:

1. Number of pieces; and
2. Finished dimensions (size).

Where a package contains multiple pieces of different dimensions:

- Dimensions of each piece; and
- Retail sale price of each piece

must also be declared. Further, the dimensions and Retail Sale Price are required to be marked on each individual piece.

2. **Are weighing instruments used in a yarn manufacturing unit eligible for exemption from mandatory verification and stamping under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011?**

Verification/stamping is mandatorily required in the case of:

- Cotton procurement weighing machines.
- Bale weighing machines used for purchase/sale.
- Yarn package weighing machines used for invoicing or dispatch.
- Weighbridges used for commercial transactions.

3. **What types of transactions or uses of weighing machines are exempt from mandatory verification and stamping under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009?**

As per the 2021 amendment to the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, weighing instruments used **exclusively for internal industrial purposes (Quality Testing)** and which **do not affect the quantity delivered to customers** are exempt from periodic re-verification requirements.

Examples:

- Laboratory balances used only for quality testing.
- Process-control weighing systems used only for internal production monitoring.
- Machines used for internal consumption calculations where no commercial transaction is based on the reading

Ref: Proviso to Rule 27(2) of the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011, inserted by the Legal Metrology (General) (Amendment) Rules, 2021 vide G.S.R. 149(E) dated 03.03.2021.

4. **What is the frequency/timeline for stamping of weighing machines?**

- Most electronic weighing machines, platform scales, weighbridges, bale weighing machines, cone/package weighing machines and similar instruments used in spinning mills for commercial transactions generally fall under the residual category of **"all other weights or measures"**, requiring **re-verification every 12 months.**
- Before use, if the weighing machine:
- ❖ is dismantled and re-installed; or
- ❖ undergoes repair affecting its metrological accuracy,

even if the normal verification period has not expired.

Ref: Rule 27 of the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011

5. **Is a yarn manufacturing unit required to have its weighing machines periodically verified and stamped under the Legal Metrology Act?**

In a yarn manufacturing unit, the requirement for **stamping (verification and certification) of weighing machines** depends on the purpose for which the weighing machine is used under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

When stamping is mandatory:

A weighing machine must be verified and stamped by the Legal Metrology Department, if it is used:

- For purchase or sale transactions of cotton, yarn, waste, packing materials, etc.

- For determining the quantity supplied to customers.
- For invoicing, billing, stock transfer, export documentation or commercial transactions.
- For payment of wages, royalty, duty, toll or other dues based on weight.
- For any activity where the weight affects a commercial transaction.

Ref: Section 24(1) of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.