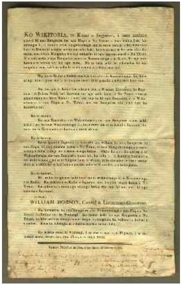


Treaty of Waitangi

1847

"Telegraph Time"
across Britain
for railways

Wellington Timeball Station

1840

Treaty of Waitangi
signed

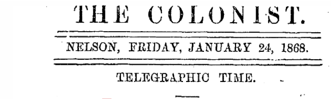
Marine chronometer

Moore regulator c

Measurement
Standards Laboratory
of New Zealand

1864

Wellington
timeball opens



THE COLONIST.

NELSON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC TIME.

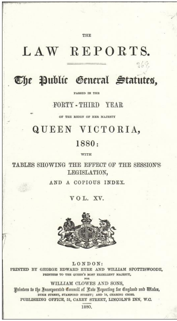
January 1868

"telegraph time"
introduced

James Hector

1880

Britain
adopts
GMT



THE

LAW REPORTS.

The Public General Statutes,

PASSED IN THE

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA,

1880:

WITH

TABLES SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE SESSION'S LEGISLATION,

AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

VOL. XV.

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DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET; AND 14, CHARING CROSS.
PUBLISHING OFFICE, 51, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.
1880.

GMT Act

1863

Provincial
Observatory
opens

1866

Cook Strait
Telegraph cable

November 1868

NZ Mean Time
introduced

Chief Government Scientist
Dr James Hector
recommended that a
" … meridian of 172° 30' east, be taken, …"
making NZ Mean Time 11 ½
hours ahead of GMT

1884

Greenwich
proposed as
Prime Meridian

Anchorage 150°00' W

Meridian

lock

Helsinki 25°00' E
Stockholm

line

1895

George Hudson proposes "seasonal time adjustment"

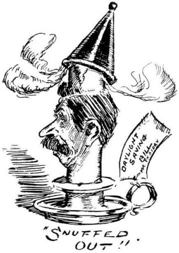
George Hudson

1900

Dominion Observatory

1907

Hector Observatory opens



Bri
dayl

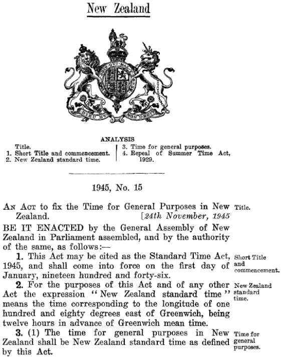
1916

tain adopts
light saving

Thomas Sidey

1930

2YA begins
broadcasting
time pips



New Zealand

ANALYSIS

Title.
1. Short Title and commencement.
2. New Zealand standard time.
3. Time for general purposes.
4. Repeal of Summer Time Act, 1929.

1945, No. 15

An Act to fix the Time for General Purposes in New Zealand. [*24th November, 1945*

Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Standard Time Act, 1945, and shall come into force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-six.

Short Title and commencement.

2. For the purposes of this Act and of any other Act the expression "New Zealand standard time" means the time corresponding to the longitude of one hundred and eighty degrees east of Greenwich, being twelve hours in advance of Greenwich mean time.

New Zealand standard time.

3. (1) The time for general purposes in New Zealand shall be New Zealand standard time as defined by this Act.

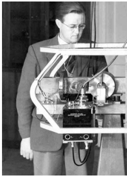
Time for general purposes.

1908 - 1927

Parliament debates
daylight saving

1927

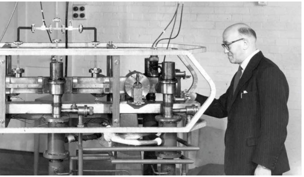
Thomas Sidey's Summer Time Act passes
NZMT advanced by one hour
November 1927 — March 1928



Jack F

1945

NZ Standard Time Act makes
NZST 12 hours ahead of GMT



Parry and Louis Essen

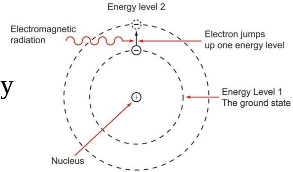
Quartz ring oscillator

1955

Scientists at Britain’s
National Physical Laboratory
design and build the first
caesium atomic clock

1962

Quartz Oscillators
used as time standard


Energy level 2
Electromagnetic radiation
Electron jumps up one energy level
Energy Level 1 The ground state
Nucleus

1967

Second
defined
using
caesium

NZ’s first atomic clock
1970 — 1994

19

NZ gets
atomic

70

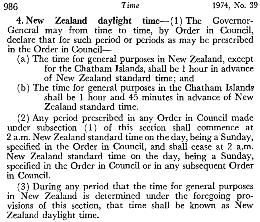
its first
clock

1972

UTC and
Leap Second
introduced

1974

Time Act passes
reintroducing
daylight saving



986 *Time* 1974, No. 39

4. New Zealand daylight time—(1) The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, declare that for such period or periods as may be prescribed in the Order in Council—

(a) The time for general purposes in New Zealand, except for the Chatham Islands, shall be 1 hour in advance of New Zealand standard time; and

(b) The time for general purposes in the Chatham Islands shall be 1 hour and 45 minutes in advance of New Zealand standard time.

(2) Any period prescribed in any Order in Council made under subsection (1) of this section shall commence at 2 a.m. New Zealand standard time on the day, being a Sunday, specified in the Order in Council, and shall cease at 2 a.m. New Zealand standard time on the day, being a Sunday, specified in the Order in Council or in any subsequent Order in Council.

(3) During any period that the time for general purposes in New Zealand is determined under the foregoing provisions of this section, that time shall be known as New Zealand daylight time.

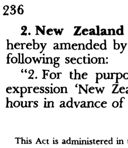
1981

"Flying Clock" experiments

Flying clock Cs1770
1981 —1996

1987

Time Amendment
Act 1987 sets
NZST 12 hours
ahead of UTC



236

2. New Zealand
hereby amended by
following section:

"2. For the purpo
expression 'New Zea
hours in advance of

This Act is administered in

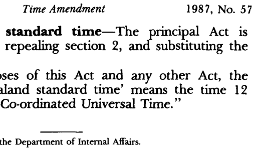
1989

NZDT period
extended

1989

DSIR launches
talking clock service

NZST 13:33:57
DOY 325 MJD 50773
Date 21/11/97
Phone 1 2 3 4 5 6
DSIR TALKING CLOCK



Time Amendment 1987, No. 57

standard time—The principal Act is repealing section 2, and substituting the

ses of this Act and any other Act, the aland standard time' means the time 12 Co-ordinated Universal Time.”

the Department of Internal Affairs.

1993

Cs274 becomes
NZ’s first 5071A clock

2007

Daylight Time Order 2007
extends NZDT period

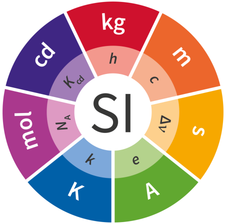
NZ’s second caesium clock
and first flying clock
1975 — 2014

2017

Cs3396
replaces
Cs933

2018

SI redefinition



2000

1998

Cs1025 is NZ’s first
high-performance 5071A

21 42 41
Cs 3396

5071A atomic clock

2012

Cs2869
Replaces
Cs1025

2018

Radio New Zealand
assumes responsibility
for time pips