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MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

FACTORY ORDERS

1944 Edition

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1944

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NOTE.

This volume contains a collection of Regulations and Orders under the Factories Act, 1937 and certain other Acts. Certain Statutory Rules and Orders made under Defence Regulations are contained in an Appendix.

The functions of the Secretary of State under the Factories Act, 1937, and certain other enactments were transferred to the Minister of Labour and National Service by Defence (General) Regulation 58B (S.R. & O. 1940 No. 907) which were later embodied with modifications in the Defence (Functions of Ministers) Regulations, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941 No. 2057). Copies of these Regulations are included in the Appendix.

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The above-mentioned Acts have been extended—

(*a*) by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 and 7 Geo. 5, c. 68), Section 11 (4) and the Minister of National Service Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939 (No. 1118) to the Minister of Labour and National Service; and

(*b*) by the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 20) Section 7 (4), to the Scottish Board of Health (now the Department of Health for Scotland).

This volume is accordingly prima facie evidence of every Order contained in it.

The dates of the Gazette notices (in the case of Regulations and Orders which have been gazetted) will be found in the footnotes to the Regulations and Orders.

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HEALTH

(General Provisions)

Cleanliness

THE FACTORIES (CLEANLINESS OF WALLS AND CEILINGS) ORDER, 1938,* DATED MAY 5, 1938.

1938 No. 487

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Section 1 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Order.

1. Paragraph (*c*) of Section 1 of the Act shall not apply to the classes or descriptions of factory or parts of factories specified in the First Schedule to this Order:

Provided that the said paragraph (*c*) shall continue to apply—

(i) as respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part A of the said Schedule, to workrooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 500 cubic feet;

(ii) as respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part B of the said Schedule, to workrooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 2,500 cubic feet;

(iii) to engine-houses, fitting shops, messrooms, cloakrooms, lavatories, and sanitary conveniences; and

(iv) to such parts of walls, sides and tops of passages and staircases as are less than 20 feet above the floor or stair.

2. Sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (*c*) of Section 1 of the Act shall, in its application to workrooms in which lace making by machine is carried on and in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is not less than 800 cubic feet, be varied and have effect as if for the words "fourteen months" in the said sub-paragraph there were substituted the words "twenty-six months":

Provided that the inside walls and partitions and ceilings or tops of the room shall be thoroughly swept not less than ten months or more than fourteen months after they were last whitewashed or colourwashed, and particulars showing the dates of such sweeping shall be entered in or attached to the general register.

3. Sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (*c*) of Section 1 of the Act shall not apply to walls, partitions, sides, ceilings or tops which have been painted with at least two coats of a washable water paint as defined in this Order and which are repainted with at least one coat of such paint at least once in every period of three years and are washed at least once in every period of fourteen months:

Provided that the name of the paint used and the name and address of the makers of the paint, together with a certificate, in the Form prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Order, from the makers of the paint, and the dates of the original painting and of each washing and repainting, shall be entered in or attached to the general register.

* This Order was gazetted 13th May, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

4. In this Order a washable water paint means a washable water paint which when finished for use contains—

(i) at least half its weight of solid pigment containing not less than twenty-five parts by weight of zinc sulphide as zinc white (lithopone) in each hundred parts by weight of solid pigment; and

(ii) at least ten parts by weight of oil and varnish to each hundred parts by weight of solid pigment.

5. If it appears to the inspector for the district that any part of a factory to which, by virtue of this Order, any of the provisions in paragraph (*c*) of Section 1 of the Act do not apply, or apply as varied by this Order, is not being kept in a clean state, he may, by written notice, require the occupier to whitewash or colourwash, wash, or paint or varnish the same, and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice this Order shall cease to apply to such part of a factory unless and until the inspector for the district otherwise determines.

For the purposes of paragraph 5 of this Order references to the inspector for the district shall, as respects any factory or part thereof in which the provisions of paragraph (*c*) of Section 1 of the Act are enforceable by a district council, be construed as references to the medical officer of health of that council.

6. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

7. As from 1st July, 1938, the Orders made by the Secretary of State on the 2nd November, 1903(a), the 1st July, 1911(b), and the 19th April, 1912(c), granting special exceptions from the provisions of Subsection (3) of Section 1 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are hereby revoked.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
5th May, 1938.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART A.

Blast furnaces.
Iron mills.
Copper mills.
Stone, slate and marble works.
Brick and tile works in which unglazed bricks or tiles are made.
Cement works.
Chemical works.
Gas works.

The following parts of factories :—

Rooms used for the storage of articles in which no process is regularly carried on.

Parts in which dense steam is continuously evolved in the process.

Parts in which pitch, tar, or like material is manufactured or is used to a substantial extent, except in a brush works.

The part of a glass factory known as the glass house.

Rooms in which graphite is manufactured or is used to a substantial extent in any process.

Parts in which coal, coke, oxide of iron, ochre, lime, or stone is crushed or ground.

Parts of walls, partitions, ceilings or tops of room which are at least 20 feet above the floor.

Ceilings or tops of rooms in print works, bleach works, or dye works, with the exception of finishing rooms or warehouses.

(a) S.R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop.
(b) S.R. & O. 1911 (No. 616). (c) S.R. & O. 1912 (No. 404).

PART B.

Shipbuilding works.
Gun factories.
Engineering works.
Electric generating or transforming stations.
Frame dressing rooms of lace factories.
Foundries other than foundries in which brass casting is carried on.
Factories in which sugar is refined or manufactured.
Coach and motor body works.
Those parts of factories where unpainted or unvarnished wood is manufactured.

SECOND SCHEDULE.[1]

It is hereby certified that the washable water paint made by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ and known as .....will when finished for use in accordance with the direction given $\frac{\text{(below}}{\text{(on the label attached to each tin)}}$ comply with the definition of washable wate paint in the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938.

Name and Address of Firm.....

.....

Date..... Signature.....

Cubic Space

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 30, 1903,* MODIFYING THE PROPORTION OF CUBIC FEET OF SPACE TO BE PROVIDED IN CERTAIN BAKEHOUSES

1903 No. 1157

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the proportion of cubic feet of space to each person employed prescribed in sub-section (1) of the said section shall be modified.

(1) as regards UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES by substituting " five hundred cubic feet of space to every person " for " two hundred and fifty cubic feet of space to every person "; and

(2) as regards BAKEHOUSES (other than such as are underground) WHERE WORK IS CARRIED ON AT NIGHT BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT OTHER THAN ELECTRIC LIGHT by substituting in respect of the period between 9 in the evening and 6 in the succeeding morning " four hundred cubic feet of space to every person " for " two hundred and fifty cubic feet of space to every person."

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1904.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
30th December, 1903.

* This Order was gazetted 1st January, 1904. † Edw. 7, c. 22.

Lighting

THE FACTORIES (STANDARDS OF LIGHTING) REGULATIONS, 1941, DATED JANUARY 14, 1942*, PRESCRIBING A STANDARD OF LIGHTING FOR CERTAIN FACTORIES.

1941 No. 94

In pursuance of section 5 (2) of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Minister of Labour and National Service hereby makes the following Regulations.

1. Subject as in these Regulations provided, these Regulations shall apply to factories in which persons are being regularly employed in a process or processes for more than 48 working hours a week, or in shifts, provided that nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to require the provision of lighting of a specified standard in any building or structure so constructed that it would not be reasonably practicable to comply both with such requirement and with any defence requirement as to the non-display or obscuration of lights.

2.—(*a*) The general illumination over those interior parts of the factory where persons are regularly employed shall be not less than 6 foot-candles measured in the horizontal plane at a level of 3 feet above the floor:

Provided that in any such parts in which the mounting height of the light sources for general illumination necessarily exceeds 25 feet measured from the floor or where the structure of the room or the position or construction of the fixed machinery or plant prevents the uniform attainment of this standard, the general illumination at the said level shall be not less than 2 foot-candles, and where work is actually being done the illumination shall be not less than 6 foot-candles or the greatest reasonably practicable illumination below 6 foot-candles.

(*b*) The illumination over all other interior parts of the factory over which persons employed pass shall when and where a person is passing be not less than 0.5 foot-candles measured at floor level.

(*c*) The standards specified in this regulation shall be without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work.

3.—(*a*) Where any source of artificial light in the factory is less than 16 feet above floor level, no part of the source or of the lighting fitting having a brightness greater than 10 candles per square inch shall be visible to persons whilst normally employed within 100 feet of the source, except where the angle of elevation from the eye to the source or part of the fitting as the case may be exceed 20°.

(*b*) Any local light, that is to say an artificial light designed to illuminate particularly the area or part of the area of work of a single operative or small group of operatives working near each other, shall be provided with a suitable shade of opaque material to prevent glare or with other effective means by which the light source is completely screened from the eyes of every person employed at a normal working place, or shall be so placed that no such person is exposed to glare therefrom.

(*c*) So far as reasonably practicable, arrangements shall be made, by suitable screening or placing or other effective method, to prevent discomfort or

* This Order was gazetted 28th January, 1941. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

injury by the reflection of light from smooth or polished surfaces into the eyes of the worker.

4. Adequate measures shall be taken, so far as reasonably practicable to prevent the formation of shadows which cause eyestrain or risk of accident to any person employed.

5.—(*a*) Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any particular factory or part thereof or in respect of any description of workroom or process that any requirement of these regulations is inappropriate or is not reasonably practicable, he may by certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke) exempt the factory or part thereof or description of workroom or process from such requirement to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate.

(*b*) Regulation 2 (*a*) shall not apply to the factories or parts of factories respectively specified in Part I of the Schedule to this Order, and nothing in Regulation 2 shall apply to the parts of factories specified in Part II of the said Schedule.

6. These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1941, and shall come into force on the first day of February, 1941.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this fourteenth day of January, 1941.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the
Ministry of Labour and National Service.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Cement works.
Lime, whiting and plaster works.
Works for the crushing and grinding of limestone.
Gas works.
Coke oven works.
Electrical stations.
Flour mills.
Provender and compound food mills.
Maltings and breweries.
Parts of factories in which the following are carried on :—

Concrete or artificial stone making.
The making of tar-macadam or other road materials.
The conversion of iron into steel.
The smelting of iron ore.
Iron or steel rolling.
Hot rolling or forging, tempering or annealing of metals.
Glass blowing and other working in molten glass.
Tar distilling.
Petroleum refining and blending.
Extraction of petrol from shale oil.

PART II.

Parts of factories in which light sensitive photographic materials are made or used in an exposed condition.

FACTORIES (STANDARDS OF LIGHTING) REGULATIONS, 1941.

Certificate of Exemption: Chemical Works

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by the above Regulations, I hereby exempt from the requirements of Regulation 2 (*a*) of the Regulations, workrooms in chemical works in which processes in the manufacture of chemicals are carried on, subject to the following conditions:—

The general illumination over those parts of such workrooms where work is being carried on shall be not less than 2 foot candles, and the illumination at the normal working places in those parts shall be not less than 6 foot candles, measured in each case in the horizontal plane at a level of 3 feet above the floor.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
19th February, 1941.

FACTORIES (STANDARDS OF LIGHTING) REGULATIONS, 1941.

Certificate of Exemption: Danger Buildings of Explosives Works

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by the above Regulations, I hereby exempt from the requirements of Regulations 2 (*a*), 3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*) of the Regulations, danger buildings of explosives works which are at present lit by bulkhead lights or external lights, or in which, on account of the risk of fire or explosion due to the presence of explosives, the nature or position of the lighting fittings is specified for the building in a licence granted by the Secretary of State under the Explosives Act, 1875.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
2nd April, 1941.

FACTORIES (STANDARDS OF LIGHTING) REGULATIONS, 1941.

Certificate of Exemption: Rope Walks

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by the above Regulations, I hereby exempt from the requirements of Regulation 2 (*a*) of the Regulations rope walks in rope works, subject to the following conditions:—

The general illumination over the length of the rope walk shall be not less than 2 foot-candles, and the illumination over the area of the machinery and carriages when at the end of the walks shall be not less than 6 foot-candles, measured in each case in the horizontal plane at a level of 3 feet above the floor.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
30th October, 1941.

THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JUNE 24, 1938.

1938 No. 611

Sanitary Conveniences

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf I hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations shall apply to all factories as defined in Section 151 of the said Act and to electrical stations to which subsection (1) of Section 103 of the Act applies.

2. In cases where females are employed there shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience for every 25 females.

3. In cases where males are employed there shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience (not being a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) for every 25 males:

Provided that in the case of factories where the number of males employed exceeds 100 and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one such convenience as aforesaid for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 thereafter.

Provided further that in the case of a factory where the number of males employed exceeds 500, not being a factory constructed, enlarged or converted for use as a factory after the 30th June, 1938, it shall be sufficient to provide one such convenience as aforesaid for every 60 males if sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided and if the Medical Officer of Health issues a certificate (which shall be kept attached to the general register so long as it remains in force) that in his opinion the arrangements at the factory are such that this proviso may properly be applied to the factory. Any such certificate shall be liable at any time to be revoked by the Medical Officer of Health by notice in writing.

4. In calculating the number of conveniences required by these Regulations, any odd number of persons less than 25, or 40, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25 or 40.

5. Every sanitary convenience shall be sufficiently ventilated, and shall not communicate with any workroom except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space:

Provided that in the case of workroom in use prior to 1st January, 1903, and mechanically ventilated in such manner that air cannot be drawn into the workroom through the sanitary convenience, an intervening ventilated space shall not be required.

6. Every sanitary convenience (other than a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings. Urinals shall be so placed or so screened as not to be visible from other parts of the factory where persons work or pass.

7. The sanitary conveniences shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to the persons employed at all times while they are at the factory.

8. In cases where persons of both sexes are employed, the sanitary conveniences for each sex shall be so placed or so screened that the interior shall

* This Order was gazetted 28th June, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

not be visible, even when the door of any convenience is open, from any place where persons of the other sex have to work or pass; and, if the conveniences for one sex adjoin those for the other sex, the approaches shall be separate. The conveniences for each sex shall be indicated by a suitable notice.

9. These Regulations may be cited as the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938, and shall be without prejudice to the requirements in subsection (1) of Section 7 of the Act that the conveniences shall be maintained and kept clean and that effective provision shall be made for lighting the conveniences.

10. As from the 1st July, 1938, the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903(a), is hereby revoked.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
24th June, 1938.

Enforcement by District Councils

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (TRANSFER OF ENFORCEMENT) ORDER, 1938,* DATED MAY 5, 1938.

1938 No. 488

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (2) of Section 8 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby direct that the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act, being provisions enforceable by the district council as respects factories in which mechanical power is not used, shall not be enforced by the district council in the case of any such factory in respect of which special provision is made by any of the regulations of the Secretary of State specified in the Schedule to this Order, against risk of injury to health.

2. This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
5th May, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

The Regulations of the 19th June, 1903, for file-cutting by hand. (S R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop, p. 61 (1903, No. 507).)

The Regulations of the 12th December, 1905, for the sorting, willeying, washing, combing and carding of certain materials. (S.R. & O. 1905 (No. 1293) p. 90.)

The Regulations of the 20th December, 1907, for processes involving the use of horsehair from China, Siberia or Russia. (S.R. & O 1907 (No. 984) p. 152.)

The Regulations of the 20th June, 1908, for the casting of brass. (S.R. & O. 1908 (No. 484) p. 333.)

(a) S.R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop (1903 No. 89).

* This Order was gazetted 13th May, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

The Regulations of the 18th December, 1908, for the vitreous enamelling of metal or glass. (S.R. & O. 1908 (No. 1258) p. 336.)
The Regulations of the 30th June, 1909, for the tinning of metal hollowware, iron drums, and harness furniture. (S.R. & O. 1909 (No. 720) p. 301.)
The Regulations of the 2nd January, 1913, for the manufacture and decoration of pottery. (S.R. & O. 1913 (No. 2) p. 131.)
The Indiarubber Regulations, 1922. (S.R. & O. 1922 (No. 329) p. 268.)
The Chemical Works Regulations, 1922. (S.R. & O. 1922 (No. 731) p. 255.)
The Electric Accumulator Regulations, 1925. (S.R. & O. 1925 (No. 28) p. 337.)
The Vehicle Painting Regulations, 1926. (S.R. & O. 1926 (No. 299) p. 537.)
The Chromium Plating Regulations, 1931. (S.R. & O. 1931 (No. 455) p. 424.)
The Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931. (S.R. & O. 1931 (No. 1140) p. 410.)
The Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations, 1932. (S.R. & O. 1932 (No. 393) p. 472.)

SAFETY

(General Provisions)

Unfenced Machinery

(*a*) THE OPERATIONS AT UNFENCED MACHINERY REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JUNE 30, 1938.

1938 No. 641

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Sections 15 and 16 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations.

Part I (*Regulations* 1-7).

1. Regulations 2 to 7 of these regulations shall apply to the following operations namely—

(i) the carrying out, in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of Section 15 of the Act, of an examination of any part of machinery which is in motion and which is not securely fenced, or any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary, being an examination, lubrication or adjustment which it is necessary to carry out while the part of machinery is in motion, and

(ii) the carrying out, in pursuance of Section 16 of the Act, of an examination or any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary, when parts of machinery otherwise required to be fenced or safeguarded are in motion or in use but are necessarily exposed for those operations:

Provided that regulations 5 and 6 shall not apply in relation to any part of machinery which is only being moved by hand or by a barring engine or by an inching or similar device, so however that no such operation shall be carried out except by a male person who has attained the age of eighteen.

Provided further that regulation 5 shall not apply to the setting up of a machine by a toolsetter or other skilled mechanic, being a male person who has attained the age of eighteen and whose duty it is to set up such machine.

2. One or more persons shall be appointed by the occupier of the factory, by signed entry in or by certificate attached to the general register, to be machinery attendants to carry out operations to which this regulation applies, and any such appointment may be made for all such operations or may be limited to such only of those operations as may be specified in the entry or certificate. The occupier shall furnish to each person so appointed a

* These Regulations were gazetted 5th July, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

certificate of his appointment, which certificate shall indicate the limitations (if any) specified as aforesaid.

3. No person shall be appointed to be such a machinery attendant unless he is a male person who has attained the age of eighteen, and has been sufficiently trained for the purposes of the work entailed by those operations which he is authorised by his appointment to carry out, and is acquainted with the dangers from moving machinery arising in connection with such operations.

4. Every such machinery attendant shall be instructed as to the requirements of these regulations and supplied with a precautionary leaflet prescribed by Order of the Secretary of State.

5. No operation to which this regulation applies shall be carried out—

(*a*) except by a machinery attendant authorised as aforesaid to carry out the operation,

(*b*) unless every person carrying out the operation is wearing a close-fitting single-piece overall suit in good repair which (i) is fastened by means having no exposed loose ends and (ii) has no external pockets other than a hip pocket,

(*c*) unless another person instructed as to the steps to be taken in case of emergency is immediately available within sight or hearing of a person carrying out the operation, and

(*d*) unless such steps as may be necessary, including where appropriate and reasonably practicable the erection of a barrier, are taken to prevent any person, other than a person carrying out the operation, from being in a position where he is exposed to risk of injury from the machinery.

Paragraph (*a*) of this regulation shall not prevent the carrying out of such an operation on a special occasion by a competent male person who has attained the age of eighteen if he has been previously authorised in writing for the purposes of that occasion by the occupier or manager of the factory or other person holding a responsible position of management in the factory.

6. Without prejudice to any other obligation to fence machinery, every set-screw, bolt or key on any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel, or pinion, and all spur and other toothed or friction gearing in motion, with which a person carrying out an operation to which this regulation applies would otherwise be liable to come into contact, shall be securely fenced to prevent such contact unless it is necessarily being examined, lubricated or adjusted while in motion or is necessarily exposed for examination or for any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary.

7. Any ladder in use for the carrying out of an operation to which this regulation applies shall be securely fixed or lashed or be firmly held by a second person.

Part II (*Regulations* 8-11).

8. In the case of transmission machinery used in the processes specified in the schedule to these regulations, paragraph (*b*) of Section 15 of the Act shall, subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter in these regulations specified, apply to the following operations namely, any lubrication, or any mounting or shipping of a belt, when the circumstances are such that the lubrication, mounting or shipping cannot, without serious interference with the carrying on of the process, be deferrred until the machinery is stopped.

9. Regulations 2 to 7 and regulations 10 and 11 of these regulations shall apply to such operations:

Provided that regulations 5, 6 and 10 shall not apply in relation to any part of machinery which is only being moved by hand or by a barring engine or by an inching or similar device, so however that no such operation shall be carried out except by a male person who has attained the age of eighteen.

10. A belt shall not be handled at a moving pulley for the purpose of mounting or shipping it onto the pulley unless

(i) the belt is less than 6 inches in width;

(ii) the belt has already been used for driving on that pulley;

(iii) the belt joint is either laced or flush with the belt or secured by a method approved for the purposes of these regulations by certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories;

(iv) the belt, including the joint, and the pulley-rim, are in good repair;

(v) there is reasonable clearance between the pulley and any fixed plant or structure; and

(vi) secure foothold and where necessary secure handhold are afforded for the operator.

11. All belts which are in use in the processes specified in the schedule to these regulations and which are liable to be handled at a moving pulley shall be inspected daily by a competent person with a view to ascertaining whether the belt requires repair or replacement; and such inspection, if made when the belt or any adjacent machinery is in motion, shall be made from a safe position. Any repair or replacement of such a belt found by such inspection to be necessary shall be carried out as soon as practicable.

Part III (*Regulations* 12-15).

12. Every machinery attendant or other person, when carrying out an operation to which any of these regulations apply, shall—

(*a*) wear the overall required under paragraph (*b*) of regulation 5 in such a manner as to cover completely all loose ends of other clothing, and

(*b*) make proper use of any appliances provided for the safe carrying out of any such operation.

13. If the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied, as respects any factory or any parts of machinery, that owing to special methods of work or other special circumstances the application of any of the requirements or conditions in regulations 5, 6, 10 and 11 of these regulations would be unreasonable or inappropriate, he may by certificate in writing authorise such relaxation or variation of that requirement or condition and for such period as he may think fit.

14. The Chief Inspector may at any time at his discretion revoke or vary any certificate given in pursuance of regulation 10 or regulation 13 of these regulations.

15. These regulations may be cited as the Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st August, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th June, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

1. All processes in the manufacture of beet sugar subsequent to beet washing and precedent to pulp drying.

2. The making of viscose in the manufacture of cellophane paper and the casting and coating processes in such manufacture.

3. All processes in the manufacture of flour subsequent to wheat preparing and up to and including flour dressing.

4. All processes in the manufacture of sodium carbonate by the ammonia soda or Solvay process.

5. All processes in the manufacture of caustic soda by the ammonia soda or Solvay process or by continuous causticising process up to, but not including, concentration in caustic pots.

6. The filtering process in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia.

7. The phosphate reaction pumping process in the manufacture of concentrated fertiliser.

8. The electrolytic process for the manufacture of metallic sodium as regards the operation of dredging the sodium cells.

9. The electrolytic process for the manufacture of caustic soda.

10. Any manufacturing process in which a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids is employed and where risk of fire or explosion would arise if the transmission machinery were stopped.

11. The reducing, volatilising and decomposing processes in the production of nickel.

12. All processes in the manufacture of paper or paper-board subsequent to boiling of the rag, grass or other fibre and up to and including calendering and reeling on paper or paper-board making machines, and the process of paper coating.

13. All processes in the manufacture of in-laid linoleum.

14. Any process in the manufacture of phosphorus halides directly from phosphorus involving risk of considerable rise in temperature and of evolution of toxic gases if the transmission machinery were stopped.

15. The process of enamelling wire, including rewinding after enamelling.

(b) The Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1942,* dated October 6, 1942.

1942 No. 2116

Whereas the Secretary of State has made the Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938,† (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and it is desirable to amend the said Regulations.

Now therefore the Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the Defence (Functions of Ministers) Regulations, 1941,‡ and Section 15 of the Factories Act, 1937,§ and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

Short title and commencement.

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1942, and shall come into force on the date hereof and these Regulations and the principal Regulation may be cited together as the Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938 and 1942.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,‖ applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

* These Regulations were gazetted 16 October, 1942.
† S.R. & O. 1938 (No. 641), *see* page 16.
‡ S.R. & O. 1941 (No. 2057).
§ 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.
‖ 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Substitution of new schedule.

2. The principal Regulations shall have effect as if for the Schedule thereto there were substituted the Schedule to these Regulations.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 6th day of October, 1942.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

SCHEDULE.

1. All processes in the manufacture of—
(*a*) beet sugar,
(*b*) paper or paper-board,
(*c*) viscose transparent paper or film,
(*d*) flour from wheat,
(*e*) provender and compound foodstuffs for animal feeding,
(*f*) sodium carbonate by the ammonia soda or Solvay process,
(*g*) caustic soda by the ammonia soda or Solvay process, or by continuous causticising,
(*h*) sulphur dioxide,
(*i*) sodium hydrosulphite,
(*j*) inlaid linoleum.
2. All processes in the milling of cereals, seeds or nuts.
3. All processes in the extraction of oil or other similar products from cereals or seeds.
4. The filtering process in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia.
5. The phosphate reaction pumping process in the manufacture of concentrated fertiliser.
6. The electrolytic process for the manufacture of metallic sodium as regards the operation of dredging the sodium cells.
7. The electrolytic process for the manufacture of caustic soda.
8. Any manufacuring process in which a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids is employed and where risk of fire or explosion would arise if the transmission machinery were stopped.
9. The reducing, volatilising and decomposing processes in the production of nickel.
10. Any process in the manufacture of phosphorus halides directly from phosphorus involving risk of considerable rise in temperature and of evolution of toxic gases if the transmission machinery were stopped.
11. The process of enamelling wire including re-winding after enamelling.

Training of Young Persons

THE DANGEROUS MACHINES (TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER, 1938,* DATED MAY 5, 1938.

1938 No. 485

1. In pursuance of subsection (2) of Section 21 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe the machines specified in the Schedule to this Order as being machines which in my opinion are of such a dangerous character that young persons ought not to work at them unless the requirements of subsection (1) of the said Section are complied with.

2. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Machines (Training of Young Persons) Order, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
5th May, 1938.

* This Order was gazetted 13th May, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

SCHEDULE.

Power presses other than hydraulic presses;
Milling machines in use in the metal trades;
Guillotine machines;
Brick and tile presses driven by mechanical power;
Dough mixers and dough brakes;
Meat mincing machines driven by mechanical power;
Hydro-extractors in use in laundries;
Platen printing machines;
Carding machines in use in upholstery works.

Hoists and Lifts

THE HOISTS EXEMPTION ORDER, 1938, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MAY 5, 1938.*

1938 No. 489

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (11) of Section 22 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby direct that as respects any class or description of hoist or hoistway specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Order, the requirements of the said Section 22 specified in the second column of the said Schedule and set opposite to that class or description of hoist or hoistway shall not apply, subject however to the conditions and limitations set opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

2. In this Order the expressions " hoist " and " hoistway " include " lift " and " liftway " respectively.

3. *This Order may be cited as the Hoists Exemption Order, 1938, and* shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
5th May, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

Class or description of hoist or hoistway.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or limitations (if any).
1. Hoistways of pavement hoists, that is to say hoists in the case of which the top landing is the surface of a street or public place, or of a yard or other open space within a factory where persons are required to pass.	Subsection (3), in so far as it requires the hoistway to be protected by an enclosure and gate at or above the top landing. Subsection (4) except in the case of a hoist with more than one landing other than the top landing.	The hoistway shall be securely covered or securely fenced at the top landing except when and where access is required for persons, goods or materials. Every gate shall be kept closed and fastened except when the cage or platform is at the landing.
2. Hoistways of hoists of moveable type which are used for the stacking, loading, or unloading of goods or materials but not for carrying persons and which do not pass through any floor.	Subsections (3) and (4).	—

* This Order was gazetted 13th May, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

Class or description of hoist or hoistway.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or limitations (if any).
3. Hoistways of hoists not of moveable type which are used for the stacking, loading or unloading of goods or materials, and which do not pass through any floor, and in the case of which the height of travel of the cage or platform exceeds five feet.	Subsections (3) and (4).	The hoistway shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be protected at ground or floor level by an enclosure not less than 7 feet in height and fitted with a gate or gates in connection with which subsection (4) shall apply; and if the hoist is used for carrying persons it shall be provided with a cage.
4. Hoistways of hoists not of moveable type which do not pass through any floor, and in the case of which the height of travel of the platform does not exceed five feet.	Subsections (3) and (4).	A gate or gates or other fittings shall be provided to prevent any person being endangered by the underside of the platform.
5. Hoistways of hoists used solely for lifting material directly into a machine.	Subsections (3) and (4).	—
6. Hoistsways of hoists which are not used for carrying persons and into or from which goods or materials are not loaded or unloaded except at a height of not less than 2 feet 9 inches above the level of the floor or ground where the loading or unloading is performed.	Subsection (4).	This exemption shall not apply to any gate unless there is a fixed enclosure not less than 2 feet 9 inches in height below the bottom of the gate and reaching down to the level of the floor or ground; and every gate to which this exemption does apply (i) shall be fitted with an efficient device to secure that the cage or platform cannot be raised or lowered unless the gate is closed, and will come to rest when the gate is opened or, (ii) where it is not reasonably practicable to fit such a device, shall be kept closed and fastened except when the cage or platform is at rest at the gate.
7. Hoists which are not connected with mechanical power and which are not used for carrying persons, and the enclosures of the hoistways of such hoists.	Subsection (5).	—
8. Hoists mainly used for raising materials for charging blast-furnaces or lime-kilns.	Subsection (3), in so far as it requires a gate at the bottom landing; subsection (4); subsection (5); and paragraph (*b*) of subsection (7).	—
9. Hoists used for the raising or lowering or tipping of railway rolling-stock.	Subsection (3), in so far as it requires the recognised entrances to the enclosure, being entrances through which the rolling-stock passes, to be fitted with gates; subsection (4); and subsection (7) (*b*).	So far as is reasonably practicable, means shall be provided at such entrances to the enclosure to prevent any person falling down the hoistway or being struck by any moving part of the hoist.

Class or description of hoist or hoistway.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or limitations (if any).
10. Drop-pit hoists used for raising or lowering wheels detached from railway rolling-stock.	Subsections (3) to (7).	—
11. Hoists in the case of which the doors of the hoistway are of solid construction and the interior surfaces of the said doors and of the hoistway opposite to any side of the cage in which there is an opening are, throughout the height of travel of the cage, smooth and flush with each other and not more than half-an-inch, measured horizontally, from the edge of the floor of the cage.	Subsection (7) (*b*).	—

Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle

THE CHAINS, ROPES AND LIFTING TACKLE (REGISTER) ORDER, 1938, DATED JUNE 16, 1938.*

1938 No. 599

1. In pursuance of subsection (1) (*g*) of Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe that the register required by that subsection to be kept with respect to all chains, ropes or lifting tackle (except fibre rope slings) used for the purpose of raising or lowering persons, goods or materials, shall contain the following particulars namely:—

(i) Name of occupier of factory;

(ii) Address of factory;

(iii) Distinguishing number or mark and description sufficient to identify the chain, rope or lifting tackle;

(iv) Date (if after 30th June, 1938) when the chain, rope or tackle was first taken into use in the factory;

(v) Date of each examination made under Section 23 (1) (*d*), and by whom it was carried out;

(vi) Particulars of any defect found and affecting the safe working load, and of the steps taken to remedy such defect;

(vii) Date and number of the certificate relating to any test and examination made under Section 23 (1) (e) together with the name and address of the person who issued the certificate;

(viii) Dates of annealing or other heat treatment.

2. This Order may be cited as the Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle (Register) Order, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
16th June, 1938.

* This Order was gazetted 21st June, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

Cranes and other Lifting Machines

THE CRANES AND OTHER LIFTING MACHINES (REGISTER OF EXAMINATIONS) ORDER, 1938, DATED JUNE 16, 1938.*

1938 No. 600

1. In pursuance of subsection (2) of Section 24 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe that the register required by that subsection to be kept with respect to examinations of cranes and other lifting machines shall contain the following particulars:—

(i) Name of occupier of factory.

(ii) Address of factory.

(iii) Distinguishing number or mark (if any) and description sufficient to identify the crane or other lifting machine.

(iv) Date of each examination made under section 24 (2), and by whom it was carried out.

(v) Particulars of any defect found at any such examination and affecting the safe working load, and of the steps taken to remedy such defect.

2. This Order may be cited as the Cranes and other Lifting Machines (Register of Examinations) Order, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
16th June, 1938.

Gasholders

THE GASHOLDERS (RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS) ORDER, 1938, DATED JUNE 16, 1938.*

1938 No. 598

1. In pursuance of subsection (2) of Section 33 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe that the record required by that subsection to be kept with respect to examinations of water-sealed gasholders shall contain the following particuars:—

(i) Name of occupier of factory.

(ii) Address of factory.

(iii) Distinguishing number or letter and type of Gasholder.

(iv) (*a*) Number of lifts.
(*b*) Maximum capacity in cubic feet.
(*c*) Pressure thrown by holder when full of gas.

(v) Particulars as to the condition of:—
(*a*) Crown.
(*b*) Side sheeting, including grips and cups.
(*c*) Guiding mechanism (roller carriages, rollers, pins, guides, rails or ropes).
(*d*) Tank.

* This Order was gazetted 21st June, 1938. † 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

(*e*) Other structure, if any, (columns, framing and bracing)

(vi) Particulars as to the position of the lifts at the time of examination.

(vii) Particulars as to whether the tank and lifts were found sufficiently level for safe working and if not, as to the steps taken to remedy the defect.

(viii) Date of examination and by whom it was carried out.

2. This Order may be cited as the Gasholders (Record of Examinations) Order, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
16th June, 1938.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION

(a) Certificate of Exemption No. 1

ANNEALING.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (1) (*f*) of Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt the following classes of chain and lifting tackle from the requirements of the said sub-section as to annealing:—

(1) Chains made of malleable cast iron;

(2) Plate link chains;

(3) Chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels made of steel or of any non-ferrous metal;

(4) Pitched chains working on sprocket or pocketed wheels;

(5) Rings, hooks, shackles and swivels permanently attached to pitched chains, pulley blocks or weighing machines;

(6) Hooks and swivels having screw-threaded parts or ball-bearings or other case-hardened parts;

(7) Socket shackles secured to wire ropes by white metal capping;

(8) Bordeaux connections;

(9) Any chain or lifting tackle which has been subjected to the heat treatment known as "normalising" instead of annealing.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

4th August, 1938.

(b) Certificate of Exemption No. 2 (General)

WELDING OPERATIONS ON WATER-SEALED GASHOLDERS.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of sub-section (4) of the said Section the operation of repairing a water-sealed

gasholder by the electric welding process, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The gasholder shall contain only town gas or gases used in the manufacture of town gas at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

Provided that this exemption shall not apply to any gasholder containing acetylene or any gas or mixture of gases to which acetylene has been added intentionally.

(2) Welding shall only be done by the electric welding process and shall be carried out by experienced operatives under the constant supervision of a competent person.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
6th February, 1939.

(c) Certificate of Exemption No. 3 (General)

CUTTING AND WELDING OPERATIONS ON STEEL OR WROUGHT IRON GAS MAINS AND SERVICES.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of sub-section (4) of the said Section the operations of cutting or welding steel or wrought iron gas mains and services by the application of heat, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The main or service,

(*a*) shall be situated in the open air;

(*b*) shall contain only town gas or gases used in the manufacture of town gas at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;

(*c*) shall not contain acetylene or any gas or mixture of gases to which acetylene has been added intentionally.

(2) The operation shall be carried out by an experienced person or persons and at least two persons (including those carrying out the operation) experienced in work on gas mains and over eighteen years of age shall be present during the operation.

(3) The site of the operation shall be free from inflammable or explosive gas or vapour.

(4) Where acetylene gas is used as the source of heat in connection with an operation, it shall be compressed and contained in a porous substance in a cylinder in accordance with the requirements of the Order of the Secretary of State (No. 9) dated 23rd June, 1919. (S.R. & O. 1919 No. 809.)

(5) Prior to the application of any flame to the gas main or service, this shall be pierced or drilled and the escaping gas ignited.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
6th February, 1939.

(d) Certificate of Exemption No. 4 (General)

WELDING OPERATIONS ON WATER-SEALED GASHOLDERS, OTHER THAN THOSE USED FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWN GAS.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of sub-section (4) of the said Section the operation of repairing a water-sealed gasholder by the electric welding process, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The gasholder shall contain only the following gases, separately or mixed, at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure; namely, town gas, coke oven gas, producer gas, blast-furnace gas, or gases, other than air, used in their manufacture.

Provided that this exemption shall not apply to any gasholder containing acetylene or any gas or mixture of gases to which acetylene has been added intentionally.

(2) Welding shall only be done by the electric welding process and shall be carried out by experienced operatives under the constant supervision of a competent person.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Certificate of Exemption No. 4 (General) dated 8th August, 1939, is hereby revoked.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
16th December, 1939.

(e) Certificate of Exemption No. 5 (General)

CUTTING AND WELDING OPERATIONS ON STEEL OR WROUGHT IRON GAS MAINS AND SERVICES, OTHER THAN THOSE USED FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWN GAS.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of sub-section (4) of the said Section the operations of cutting or welding steel or wrought iron gas mains and services by the application of heat, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The main or service,

(*a*) shall be situated in the open air;

(*b*) shall contain only the following gases, separately or mixed, at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure; namely, town gas, coke oven gas, producer gas, blast-furnace gas, or gases, other than air, used in their manufacture;

(*c*) shall not contain acetylene or any gas or mixture of gases to which acetylene has been added intentionally.

(2) The operation shall be carried out by a person or persons experienced in work on gas mains and over eighteen years of age, and at least two such persons (including those carrying out the operation) shall be present during the operation.

(3) The site of the operation shall be free from inflammable or explosive gas or vapour.

(4) Where acetylene gas is used as the source of heat in connection with an operation, it shall be compressed and contained in a porous substance in a cylinder in accordance with the requirements of the Order of the Secretary of State (No. 9) dated 23rd June, 1919. (S.R. & O. 1919 No. 809.)

(5) Prior to the application of any flame to the gas main or service, this shall be pierced or drilled with a small hole, and the escaping gas ignited to act as an indicator.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Certificate of Exemption No. 5 (General) dated 8th August, 1939, is hereby revoked.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
16th December, 1939.

(f) Certificate of Exemption No. 14 (General)

WELDING OPERATIONS ON OIL TANKS OF SHIPS.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of sub-section (4) of the said Section the operation of repairing an oil-tank on any ship by the electric welding process, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The only oil contained by the tank shall have a flash point of not less than 150° F. (close test) and a certificate to this effect shall be obtained from a competent analyst.

(2) The analyst's certificate shall be kept available for inspection by an Inspector of Factories or by any person employed or working on the ship.

(3) The welding operation shall be carried out only on the exterior surface of the tank at a place (*a*) which is free from oil or oil leakage in inflammable quantities and (*b*) which is not less than one foot below the nearest part of the surface of the oil within the tank.

(4) Welding shall be done only by the electric welding process and shall be carried out by experienced operatives under the constant supervision of a competent person.

This Certificate shall not exempt from the requirements of the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931 (S.R. & O., 1931, No. 133), and in particular Regulation 27 (*c*) of that Code.

This Certificate will remain force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
20th January, 1940.

(a) Certificate of Exemption No. 6 (General)

STEAM BOILERS—STEAM TUBE OVENS AND STEAM TUBE HOTPLATES.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of sub-sections (1) and (7) of Section 29 of the said Act, subject to the following conditions, steam tube ovens and steam tube hotplates used for the baking or heating of food:—

1. In the case of an oven—

(i) a thermometer for the purpose of indicating the temperature of the oven shall be fitted in a suitable position where it is easily visible, and shall be properly maintained. An oven having more than one furnace or more than one baking chamber shall be fitted with at least one thermometer as aforesaid, in respect of each furnace or of each baking chamber;

(ii) the ordinary maximum working temperature of the oven shall be marked in a distinctive colour on each thermometer;

(iii) the oven shall not be worked at a higher temperature than the ordinary maximum working temperature unless a certificate has been obtained from the makers, and is kept available for inspection, certifying that the oven can safely be used at a higher temperature than the ordinary maximum working temperature and specifying the conditions, including the maximum permissible working temperature, subject to which it may be so used, and unless all such conditions are observed.

2. In the case of a hotplate—

(i) a correct steam pressure gauge easily visible and properly maintained shall be fitted to at least one of the tubes and shall be provided with an arrangement for recording the highest pressure generated in that tube at any time. The maximum permissible working pressure shall be marked in a distinctive colour on each pressure gauge;

(ii) the hotplate shall not be worked at a higher pressure than the maximum permissible working pressure.

3. The brickwork surrounding the tubes in the furnace, whether of an oven or hotplate, shall be properly maintained so as to prevent excessive exposure of tubes to the fire or flame.

4. Accumulations of dust, soot or other deposit shall be removed by brushing or other effective means from the flues and tubes of each oven or hotplate. In the case of an oven or hotplate fired with solid fuel such removal shall be carried out at intervals of not longer than three months.

5. Every tube fitted to an oven or hotplate after 31st December, 1939, shall before sealing up, have been properly tested by hydraulic pressure. A certificate of such test specifying the test pressure applied, and signed by the person making or supervising such test shall be kept attached to the General Register. Such a certificate may relate to tests of more than one tube.

6. Instructions for working the oven or hotplate supplied by the maker of the oven or hotplate, shall be affixed on a placard prominently displayed near the working place at the oven or hotplate.

Provided that where it is not reasonably practicable to obtain such instructions from the actual maker of the oven or hotplate, it shall be sufficient to

obtain them from a competent person engaged in the business of making steam tube ovens or steam tube hotplates as the case may be.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
21st July, 1939.

(b) Certificate of Exemption No. 7 (General)

STEAM RECEIVERS.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except the class or type of steam receiver specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Certificate from the requirements of Section 30, specified in the second column of the said Schedule, subject, however, to the conditions and limitations set opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
27th July, 1939.

SCHEDULE.

Class or Type of Steam Receiver.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or limitations.
The steam receiver known as the "Dampfer" or the "Indanthrene" steamer used in the process of "ageing" textile materials.	Sub-section (1) (*a*).	For each receiver there shall be fitted :— (i) A suitable appliance for cutting off automatically the supply of steam as soon as the safe working pressure in the receiver is exceeded ; such appliance may be fitted to the pipe through which steam passes into the receiver, and (ii) not less than two suitable and separate safety valves so arranged and adjusted as to permit the steam to escape as soon as the safe working pressure is exceeded: Provided that where a suitable safety valve forms part of the appliance required under condition (i) such safety valve may be treated as one of the safety valves aforesaid.
The steam receiver known as the "steaming cottage" used in the process of steaming textile material.	Sub-section (1) (*a*).	

(c) Certificate of Exemption No. 8 (General)

INTERNAL CLEANING AND EXAMINATION OF OIL STORAGE TANKS FOR MULTIPLE-HEAD OIL-FOUNTAINS.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby exempt from the requirements of Sub-section (4) of Section 31 as to the cleaning and examination of its internal surfaces any oil storage tank forming part of a multiple-head oil fountain, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The tank, or the compressed air inlet pipe to the tank, shall be fitted with a suitable safety valve so adjusted as to permit the air to escape as soon as the safe working pressure is exceeded.

(2) The tank shall be tested to twice the safe working pressure at least once in every period of 26 months by oil pressure or by hydraulic pressure; such test pressure shall be maintained for at least 20 minutes. The tank shall be examined externally by a competent person while the test pressure is so maintained, and the competent person shall make such gaugings of the deflection of the tank as he may consider necessary.

(3) A report of the result of every test and examination made in accordance with Condition (2) above shall be made upon the prescribed form of report of examination of air receiver (Form 59).

(4) This exemption shall not apply to any tank having a maximum working pressure greater than 25 pounds per square inch.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
3rd August, 1939.

(d) Certificate of Exemption No. 9 (General)

STEAM BOILERS—AUTOCLAVES AND VULCANISERS.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except the classes or types of steam boiler specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Certificate from the requirements of Section 29, specified in the second column of the said Schedule, subject, however, to the conditions and limitations set opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour
and National Service.
20th July, 1940.

SCHEDULE

Classes or Types of Steam Boiler	Requirements which shall not apply	Conditions or limitations
Autoclaves. Dental Vulcanisers. Vulcanisers used for the repair of rubber tyres, except a vulcaniser connected with any other plant or capable of containing a whole tyre.	Sub-section 1 (*a*) (iv).	Steam or water contained in any such boiler shall not be drawn off, nor be permitted to escape while the boiler is being heated, except such steam as may escape from a safety valve, fusible plug or bursting disc as the case may be. Provided that the use of any test cock or valve fitted at or above the normal water level for the purpose of ascertaining or adjusting the height of the water shall be deemed not to contravene this condition.
Dental Vulcanisers.	Sub-section 1 (*a*) (i) and so much of Sub-section 7 as applies to a safety valve.	(1) Each such steam boiler shall be fitted with two suitable pressure relieving appliances to prevent the boiler being worked at a pressure greater than the maximum permissible working pressure. (2) The appliances provided in pursuance of Condition (1) shall be properly maintained and be renewed once at least in every alternate period of 14 months.

(e) Certificate of Exemption No. 10 (General)

FIRE ENGINE STEAM BOILERS.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except vertical boilers of the water tube type used solely in conjunction with fire engines, from the requirements of subsetcion (1) (*c*) of Section 29 of the said Act.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall,
London.
16th October, 1939.

(f) Certificate of Exemption No. 11 (General)

AIR RECEIVERS.—MONOTYPE PRINTING MACHINES.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except the class or type of air receiver specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Certificate from the requirements of Section 31, specified in the second column of the Schedule, subject, however,

to the conditions or limitations set opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
4th November, 1939.

SCHEDULE.

Class or Type of Air Receiver.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or Limitations.
Certain air receivers connected with Monotype Printing Machines, the said air receivers being made by John Bolding & Sons, Ltd., Davies Street, London, W.1, and sold or let on hire by The Monotype Corporation, 43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.	Sub-section (4).	(i) This exception shall apply only to any such air receiver as was installed in any factory before the 1st July, 1938, and which had not, on the said date, been in use for a period exceeding 8 years. (ii) The safe working pressure of such air receiver does not exceed 20 lbs. per square inch. (iii) Every such air receiver shall be examined externally at least once in every period of twenty-six months. (iv) Every such examination shall be carried out by a competent person, and a report of the result of every such examination, containing the prescribed particulars, so far as they are applicable, and including particulars of the safe working pressure shall be entered in or attached to the General Register.
	Sub-section 1 (*f*).	(v) The sizes of the openings provided by the maker in every such air receiver shall not be reduced.

(g) Certificate of Exemption No. 12 (General)

STEAM RECEIVERS—THICK ROLLS.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except from the requirements of sub-sections 1 (*e*), 4 and 5 of Section 30 steam heated rolls, the body of which is formed from a single piece of cast iron, steel, or semi-steel, and which has a thickness of metal at any cross-section of not less than one-fifth of the bore at that cross-section, subject to the condition that every such steam receiver shall be properly maintained.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
16th November, 1939.

(h) Certificate of Exemption No. 13 (General)

STEAM RECEIVERS.—SAFE WORKING PRESSURE SLIGHTLY BELOW THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE WORKING PRESSURE OF THE BOILER.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except from the requirements of sub-section (1) (*a*) of Section 30 any steam receiver connected with a steam boiler and having a safe working pressure of not less than nine-tenths of the maximum permissible working pressure of such steam boiler, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That such steam receiver and the pipes and fittings connecting it to such steam boiler are so constructed and arranged as to prevent the pressure of the steam in the receiver exceeding the safe working pressure thereof. For the purpose of this condition, no account shall be taken of any regulation of the pressure in the receiver by means of any valve (including a safety valve) or cock, or of any other special fitting provided for controlling the flow of steam into or out of such receiver.

(2) The application of this exception to such steam receiver shall be noted in the report on every examination made in pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 30.

(3) This exception shall not otherwise affect the application of Section 30 to such steam receiver.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
22nd November, 1939.

(i) Certificate of Exemption No. 15 (General)

STEAM BOILERS—CALORIFIER TYPE.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except the class or type of steam boiler specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Certificate from the requirements of Section 29, specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
29th December, 1939.

SCHEDULE.

Class or Type of Steam Boiler.	Requirements which shall not apply.
Any steam boiler in which steam is generated solely by means of steam or hot water under pressure passing through a pipe or coil contained in such boiler.	Sub-section 1 (*c*).

(j) Certificate of Exemption No. 16 (General)

STEAM BOILERS—LOW PRESSURE CAST IRON SECTIONAL FOR STEAM HEATING.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except the class or type of steam boiler specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Certificate from the requirements of Section 29, specified in the second column of the said Schedule, subject, however, to the conditions and limitations set opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
7th October, 1940.

SCHEDULE.

Class or Type of Steam Boiler.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or limitations.
Cast Iron Sectional Boilers for Steam Heating.	Sub-section 1 (*c*).	(i) No steam or water shall be drawn from a boiler or from any pipe or apparatus connected therewith, except for the purpose of cleaning, examination or repair of the boiler or its fittings or connections, and (ii) the heating system shall be arranged to return the whole of the condensed steam to the boiler, and (iii) effective means shall be provided, maintained and used or effective supervision shall be exercised to ensure a suitable and safe level of water in each boiler under steam pressure.
Independent Cast Iron Sectional Boilers for Steam Heating by Closed Pipe Systems.	Sub-section 1 (*a*) (ii).	This exception shall apply only to a boiler— (i) which supplies steam to a closed heating system in which the condensed steam returns to the boiler, and (ii) which is not connected through such system with any other steam boiler, and (iii) which is not provided with a valve or other means of preventing water from the boiler entering such system.

(k) Certificate of Exemption No. 17 (General)

STEAM RECEIVERS—TRAPS, SEPARATORS OR DRYERS, STRAINERS, DE-SUPERHEATERS AND OIL SEPARATORS.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except the class or type of steam receiver specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Certificate from the requirements of Section 30, specified in the second column of the said Schedule, subject, however,

to the conditions and limitations set opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
5th March, 1940.

SCHEDULE

Class or Type of Steam Receiver.	Requirements which shall not apply.	Conditions or limitations.
Steam Receivers of the following classes or types :— Steam traps, steam separators or dryers, steam strainers, steam de-superheaters and oil separators.	All except sub-section (3).	(i) Every such steam receiver and its fittings shall be properly maintained and, (ii) if not so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum pressure that can be obtained therein, shall be fitted with a suitable safety valve so adjusted as to permit the steam to escape as soon as the pressure which such receiver can withstand with safety is exceeded. Such safety valve may be fitted in the pipe connecting such receiver with the source of supply.

(l) Certificate of Exemption No. 18 (General)

STEAM BOILERS—CYLINDRICAL MULTI-TUBULAR TYPE FIRED BY TOWN GAS OR OIL.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except from the provisions of sub-section (1) (*c*) of Section 29 of the said Act, steam boilers of the cylindrical multi-tubular type not exceeding three feet in diameter, fired by town gas or oil, and in which the steam and water are contained solely in the space between the tube plates.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Certificate of Exemption No. 18 (General) dated 23rd April, 1940, is hereby revoked.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
26th February, 1942.

(m) Certificate of Exemption No. 19 (General)

STEAM RECEIVERS—MISCELLANEOUS TYPES.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except from the provisions of Section 30 any steam

receiver of the class or type specified in the Schedules to this Certificate, subject to the conditions specified hereunder.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
1st July, 1940.

CONDITIONS.

Steam Receivers specified in Schedule One.

1. Every part of every steam receiver shall be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, and free from patent defect.

2. Every steam receiver and its fittings shall be properly maintained.

These conditions only shall apply, provided that the maximum steam pressure which can be obtained in the pipe connecting such receiver with any source of steam supply does not exceed (1) the maximum pressure specified by the maker which such receiver is constructed and maintained to withstand with safety, or (2) if the maximum pressure is not so specified by the maker, the maximum pressure specified by a competent person after he has obtained such particulars of the construction of the receiver as may be necessary and made such examination of the receiver as is reasonably practicable. Such specification shall bear the signature, address and qualification of the person so specifying and be entered into or attached to the General Register.

3. If the steam pressure which can be obtained in the pipe connecting such receiver with any source of steam supply exceeds the specified maximum pressure for the receiver ascertained in accordance with the proviso to condition 2, the following shall also apply.

Every such steam receiver shall be fitted with:—

(*a*) a suitable reducing valve or other suitable automatic appliance to prevent the specified maximum pressure being exceeded; and

(*b*) a suitable safety valve so adjusted as to permit the steam to escape as soon as the specified maximum pressure is exceeded, or a suitable appliance for cutting off automatically the supply of steam as soon as the specified maximum pressure is exceeded; and

(*c*) a correct steam pressure gauge, which must indicate the pressure of steam in the receiver in pounds per square inch; and

(*d*) a suitable stop valve.

Except where only one steam receiver is in use, each steam receiver shall bear a distinctive number.

The safety valve and pressure gauge shall be fitted either on the steam receiver or on the supply pipe between the receiver and the reducing valve or other appliance to prevent the specified maximum pressure being exceeded.

Any set of receivers supplied with steam from a single pipe and forming part of a single machine may, for the purposes of the foregoing requirements, be treated as one receiver, and any other set of receivers supplied with steam through a single pipe may be treated as one receiver except that each receiver shall be fitted with a suitable stop valve: provided that the reducing valve or other appliance to prevent the specified maximum pressure being exceeded is fitted on the said single pipe.

(*b*) a suitable appliance for cutting off automatically the supply of steam as soon as the safe working pressure is exceeded. Such appliance may include as a component part the suitable safety valve required by (*a*).

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
29th November, 1940.

(o) Certificate of Exemption No. 21 (General)

STEAM BOILERS—ECONOMISERS OF THE STEAMING TYPE.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except economisers of the steaming type from the requirements of subsection (1) (*a*) (i) of Section 29, subject to the following conditions:

(1) this exception shall not apply to any such economiser which is fitted with a stop valve or other means of controlling or preventing the free flow of hot water or steam to the steam boiler connected therewith;

(2) the maximum permissible working pressure of such economiser shall not be less than that of the said steam boiler;

(3) the safety valve or safety valves of the said steam boiler shall be such as to prevent either the boiler or the economiser being worked at a pressure greater than the maximum permissible working pressure of either.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
12th June, 1941.

(p) Certificate of Exemption No. 22 (General)

AIR RECEIVERS—FIRE SPRINKLER INSTALLATIONS.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby except from the requirements of Section 31 of the said Act the class or type of air receiver known as the air pressure tank used in conjunction with a fire sprinkler installation.

This Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

A. W. Garrett,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.
6th January, 1942.

Certificate of Approval No. 1 (General)

EXTERNALLY FIRED EGG-ENDED STEAM BOILERS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me my Section 29, sub-section 1 (*a*) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1937, I hereby approve for use on any externally fired egg-ended steam boiler, a certain type of water gauge, namely the float type with suitable indicator to show the water level.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
12th June, 1939.

WELFARE (GENERAL PROVISIONS)

First Aid

(*a*) THE FIRST AID IN FACTORIES ORDER, 1938, DATED MAY 5, 1938.*

1938 No. 486

1. In pursuance of Section 45 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe that the first-aid boxes or cupboards required by that section to be provided and maintained in factories shall comply with the following standards:—

A.—*For factories in which the number of persons employed does not exceed ten, or (in the case of factories in which mechanical power is not used) does not exceed fifty persons.*—Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least—

(i) A copy of the first-aid leaflet (Form 923) issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.
(ii) A sufficient number (not less than six) of small sterilised dressings for injured fingers.
(iii) A sufficient number (not less than three) of medium size sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.
(iv) A sufficient number (not less than three) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.
(v) A sufficient number of sterilised burn dressings (small and large).
(vi) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine or a one per cent. aqueous solution of gentian violet.
(vii) A bottle of sal volatile, having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

B.—*For factories in which mechanical power is used and in which the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty.*—Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least—

(i) A copy of the first-aid leaflet (Form 923) issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.
(ii) A sufficient number (not less than a dozen) of small sterilised dressings for injured fingers.
(iii) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of medium size sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.
(iv) A sufficient number (not less than six) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.

* This Order was gazetted 13th May, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

(c) THE FIRST AID WELFARE ORDER, 1937,* DATED AUGUST 10, 1937.

1937 No. 770

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order amending the Orders, made under the said section and specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto, as respects the paragraphs specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

1. Each first-aid box or cupboard provided in pursuance of the said paragraphs shall be distinctively marked. If newly provided after the date of this Order it shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

2. The words contained in the said paragraphs and set forth in the third column of the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

3. This Order may be cited as the First Aid Welfare Order, 1937.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
10th August, 1937.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER.	Paragraph.	Words revoked.
The Order made on the 22nd March, 1918, for factories or parts of factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in tanning by the " two bath " process. S.R. & O., 1918 (No. 368) p. 417.	2	shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and
The Order made on the 22nd March, 1918, for factories or parts of factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in dyeing, other than job-dyeing. S.R. & O., 1918 (No. 369) p. 418.	2	shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and
The Order made on the 15th August, 1919, for factories or parts of factories in which the preserving of fruit is carried on. S.R. & O., 1919 (No. 1136) p. 706.	5	Each " First-Aid " box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground.
The Order made on the 23rd April, 1920, for factories and workshops or parts of factories and workshops which are laundries. S.R. & O., 1920 (No. 654) p. 650.	5	shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and
The Order made on the 28th July, 1920, for factories or workshops or parts thereof in which gut-scraping or gut-washing or any process incidental thereto or the preparing or dressing of tripe is carried on. S.R. & O., 1920 (No. 1437) p. 646.	5	shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and

* This Order was gazetted 17th August, 1937.
† 6 & 7, Geo. 5. c. 31.

ORDER.	Paragraph.	Words revoked.
The Order made on the 9th September, 1920, for factories and workshops situated in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in which the processes of gutting, salting and packing of herring are carried on. S.R. & O., 1920 (No. 1662) p. 648.	6	and shall be marked with a white cross on a red ground,
The Herring Curing (Scotland) Welfare Order, 1926. S.R. & O., 1926 (No. 535/S.24) p. 535.	2	and shall be marked with a white cross on a red ground.
The Herring Curing Welfare Order, 1927. S.R. & O., 1927 (No. 813) p. 436.	4	and shall be marked with a white cross on a red ground.

(d) *ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1934, UNDER No. 4 (*a*) OF THE DOCKS REGULATIONS, 1934,† PRESCRIBING THE STANDARD FOR FIRST-AID BOXES OR CUPBOARDS PROVIDED IN PURSUANCE OF THAT REGULATION.

I hereby prescribe that the first-aid boxes or cupboards required by No. 4 (*a*) of the Docks Regulations, 1934, made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to be provided on docks, wharves or quays shall comply with the following standard:—

1. Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least:—

(1) A copy of the first-aid leaflet (Form 923) issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.

(2) A sufficient number (not less than two dozen) of small sterilised dressings for injured fingers.

(3) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of medium size sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.

(4) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.

(5) A sufficient number of sterilised burn dressings (small and large).

(6) A sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool, in ½ oz. packets.

(7) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

(8) A bottle of sal volatile, having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(9) Eye drops, prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet (Form 923).

(10) A supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other material for padding.

(11) A supply of adhesive plaster.

(12) A tourniquet.

(13) One dozen roller bandages.

(14) Half a dozen triangular bandages.

(15) Safety pins.

* This Order was gazetted

† S.R. & O. 1937, No. 769 requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctly marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

2. All materials for dressings contained in the first-aid boxes or cupboards shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or any supplement thereto.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
25th September, 1934.

(*e*) *ORDER, DATED MAY 21, 1935, UNDER NO. 47 OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS, 1926,† PRESCRIBING THE MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR FIRST-AID BOXES OR CUPBOARDS PROVIDED IN PURSUANCE OF THAT REGULATION.

I hereby prescribe that the first-aid boxes or cupboards required to be provided by Regulation 47 of the Building Regulations, 1926, made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, shall comply with the following standard:—

1. Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least:—

(1) A copy of the first-aid leaflet (Form 923) issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.
(2) A sufficient number (not less than two dozen) of small sterilised dressings for injured fingers.
(3) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of medium size sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.
(4) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.
(5) A sufficient number of sterilised burn dressings (small and large).
(6) A sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool, in ½ oz. packets.
(7) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.
(8) A bottle of sal volatile, having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
(9) Eye drops, prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet (Form 923).
(10) A supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other material for padding.
(11) A supply of adhesive plaster.
(12) A tourniquet.
(13) One dozen roller bandages.
(14) Half a dozen triangular bandages.
(15) Safety pins.

2. All materials for dressings contained in the first-aid boxes or cupboards shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or any supplement thereto.

3. The Order dated 9th July, 1926, is hereby revoked.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
21st May, 1935.

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* This Order was gazetted

† S.R. & O. 1937, No. 769 also requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctly marked, and if newly provided after the 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly "FIRST AID".

Welfare Regulations

*ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 5, 1917, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES IN WHICH THE MANUFACTURE OF TIN OR TERNE PLATES IS CARRIED ON.

1917 No. 1035

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories in which the manufacture of tin or terne plates is carried on:—

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in pickling or handling wet plates sufficient and suitable aprons of waterproof material and clogs.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all women or girls employed in the factory suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in the factory and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water, (*c*) suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

4. This Order shall come into force on the 1st December, 1917.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
5th October, 1917.

‡ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 12, 1917, IN REGARD TO AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID ARRANGEMENTS AT BLAST FURNACES, COPPER MILLS, FOUNDRIES, AND METAL WORKS.

1917 No. 1067

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order, and direct that it shall apply to all factories in the following classes:—

Blast Furnaces
Copper Mills.
Iron Mills.
Foundries.
Metal Works.

* This Order was gazetted October 12, 1917.
† 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.
‡ This Order was gazetted October 19, 1917.

First Aid.

*

Paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Order were revoked by Order dated 24th August, 1925.

Ambulance Room.

5. In every factory to which this Order applies and in which the total number of persons employed is 500 or more, the occupier shall provide and maintain in good order an Ambulance room.

6. The Ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor, and shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting. It shall contain at least—

(i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.
(ii) A table with a smooth top.
(iii) Means for sterilising instruments.
(iv) A supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints.
(v) A couch.
(vi) A stretcher.

7. Where persons of both sexes are employed, arrangements shall be made at the Ambulance room for their separate treatment.

8. The Ambulance room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person, trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

Ambulance Carriage.

9. At every factory to which this Order applies and in which the total number of persons employed is 500 or more, the occupier shall, for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, provide on the premises and maintain in good condition a suitably constructed ambulance carriage, unless he has made arrangements for obtaining such a carriage when required from a hospital or other place in telephonic communication with the factory.

10. This Order shall come into force on the 1st December, 1917.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
October 12th, 1917.

*ORDER, DATED MARCH 22, 1918, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES OR PARTS OF FACTORIES IN WHICH BICHROMATE OF POTASSIUM OR SODIUM IS USED IN TANNING BY THE "TWO-BATH" PROCESS.

1918 No. 368

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or part of factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in tanning by the "two-bath" process.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all persons coming into contact with chrome solutions, rubber or leather aprons and bib, and rubber boots or leather leggings which will protect open

* This Order was gazetted March 26, 1918. It was revoked as from the 1st July, 1930, by the Tanning Welfare Order, 1930 (*see* page 70) in so far as it affects factories or parts of factories to which that Order applies.

† 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

tops and laceholes of clogs or boots, and for those who are *continually* immersing their hands in the solutions, loose-fitting rubber gloves of suitable length.

2. The occupier shall provide in readily accessible positions a sufficient number of "First Aid" boxes or cupboards.

Each box or cupboard **shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites, a supply of:—

(i) Collodion and Brushes.
(ii) Impermeable Waterproof Plaster.
(iii) Ointment, Lint, Bandages and Scissors.
(iv) A 2 per cent. Alcoholic Solution of Iodine.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a "First Aid" box or cupboard.

Each "First Aid" box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

3. The occupier shall see that the Official Cautionary Notice as to the effects of chrome on the skin is kept posted up in the Works, and shall arrange for an inspection of the fingers of all persons coming into contact with chrome solutions to be made twice a week by the person in charge of the "First Aid" box or cupboard.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water, (*c*) suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

6. This Order shall come into force on the 1st May, 1918, but Clause 4 and, subject to the condition that adequate means of warming food and boiling water are provided to the satisfaction of the District Inspector of Factories, Clause 5 shall not take effect during the period of the war.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
22nd March, 1918.

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 770 (*see* page 44) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly "FIRST AID".

*ORDER, DATED MARCH 22, 1918, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES OR PARTS OF FACTORIES IN WHICH BICHROMATE OF POTASSIUM OR SODIUM IS USED IN DYEING OTHER THAN JOB-DYEING.

1918 No. 369

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts of factories in which bicromate of potassium or sodium is used in dyeing other than job-dyeing.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all persons coming into contact with chrome solutions, suitable protective clothing, and also for persons handling the crystals or immersing their hands in chrome solutions, or handling textile material saturated with chrome solution, loose fitting rubber gloves of suitable length.

2. The occupier shall provide in readily accessible positions a sufficient number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards.

Each box or cupboard ‡*shall be distinctly marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites, a supply of:—

(i) Collodion and Brushes.
(ii) Impermeable Waterproof Plaster.
(iii) Ointment, Lint, Bandages and Scissors.
(iv) A 2 per cent. Alcoholic Solution of Iodine.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a " First Aid " box or cupboard.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

3. The occupier shall see that the Official Cautionary Notice as to the effects of chrome on the skin is kept posted up in the Works, and shall arrange for an inspection of the fingers of all persons coming into contact with chrome solutions to be made at the works twice a week by the person in charge of the " First Aid " box or cupboard, or by some person to be selected by the workers themselves and notified to the occupier.

If any person whose work brings him into contact with chrome solution or crystals shows a tendency to develop, or is known to be susceptible to chrome eczema, he shall, if practicable, be transferred to other work not exposing him to such contact.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

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* This Order was gazetted March 26, 1918. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

‡ The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937, No. 770 (*see* page 44 which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water, (*c*) suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

6. This Order shall come into force on the 1st May, 1918, but Clause 4 and, subject to the condition that adequate means of warming food and boiling water are provided to the satisfaction of the District Inspector of Factories, Clause 5 shall not take effect during the period of the war.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
22nd March, 1918.

*ORDER, DATED MAY 15, 1918, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES OR PARTS OF FACTORIES IN WHICH THE MANUFACTURE OF (i) GLASS BOTTLES OR (ii) PRESSED GLASS ARTICLES IS CARRIED ON.

1918 No. 558

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts of factories in which the manufacture of (i) glass bottles or (ii) pressed glass articles is carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed a suitable cloakroom, with sufficient accommodation for the clothing put off during working hours, and adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water, and (*c*) suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain at suitable points, conveniently accessible at all times to all persons employed:—

(*a*) an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source of supply approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the factory is situated, which shall be either laid on, or contained in a suitable vessel;

* This Order was gazetted May 21, 1918. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

(*b*) (except where the water is delivered in an upward jet from which the workers can conveniently drink) at least one suitable cup or drinking vessel at each point of supply, with facilities for rinsing it in drinking water.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked "Drinking Water."

All practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

4. This Order shall come into force on the 1st July, 1918, but Clause 1 and, subject to the condition that temporary washing facilities are provided, Clause 2 shall not take effect during the period of the war.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
15th May, 1918.

*ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1918, IN REGARD TO AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID ARRANGEMENTS AT SAW MILLS AND FACTORIES IN WHICH ARTICLES OF WOOD ARE MANUFACTURED.

1918 No. 1489

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order, and direct that it shall apply to all factories or parts of factories which are saw mills or in which articles of wood are manufactured.

First Aid.

* * * * * * *

(*Paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Order were revoked by Order dated 24th August, 1925.*)

Ambulance Room.

5. In every factory to which this Order applies, and in which the total number of persons employed is 500 or more, the occupier shall provide and maintain in good order an Ambulance room.

In reckoning the number of persons employed for the purpose of this paragraph any department of the factory in which no machinery is used may be excluded.

6. The Ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purposes of treatment and rest. It shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet, and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor, and shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting. It shall contain at least—

(i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.
(ii) A table with a smooth top.
(iii) Means for sterilising instruments.
(iv) A supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints.
(v) A couch.
(vi) A stretcher.

7. Where persons of both sexes are employed, arrangements shall be made at the Ambulance room for their separate treatment.

* This Order was gazetted November 19, 1918. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

8. The Ambulance room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person, trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

Ambulance Carriage

9. At every factory to which this Order applies and in which the total number of persons employed is 500 or more, the occupier shall, for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, provide on the premises and maintain in good condition a suitably constructed ambulance carriage, unless he has made arrangements for obtaining such a carriage when required from a hospital or other place in telephonic communication with the factory.

In reckoning the number of persons employed for the purpose of this paragraph any department of the factory in which no machinery is used may be excluded.

10. This Order shall come into force on 1st January, 1919.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
8th November, 1918.

*ORDER, DATED AUGUST 15, 1919, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES OR PARTS OF FACTORIES IN WHICH THE PRESERVING OF FRUIT IS CARRIED ON.

1919 No. 1136

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts of factories in which the preserving of fruit is carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition suitable protective clothing for the use of all persons employed in the processes of preparing and boiling fruit, filling, finishing and covering filled vessels, spinning on tops, and in any wet process.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in the factory suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (b) unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided on the premises, adequate means for warming food and boiling water, and (*c*) suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

* This Order was gazetted August 29, 1919. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

4. There shall be provided and maintained, for the use of all persons employed in the processes of picking, preparing and boiling fruit, filling, and finishing and covering filled vessels, suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water, adjacent to the place where the work is done.

5. In every factory to which this Order applies, and in which the total number of persons employed is 25 or more, the occupier shall provide, in readily accessible positions, " First Aid " boxes or cupboards in the proportion of at least one to every 150 persons.

The number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards required under this provision shall be calculated on the largest number of persons employed at any one time, and any odd number of persons less than 150 shall be reckoned as 150.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard shall contain at least:

(i) A supply of sterilized dressings, small, medium and large size, for fingers, hands, feet and other injured parts.
(ii) A supply of small and large burn dressings.
(iii) A supply of sterilised cotton-wool.
(iv) A bottle of sal-volatile.
(v) A copy of the First Aid Leaflet issued by the Factory Department of Home Office.

**Each " First Aid " box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground.*

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a " First Aid " box or cupboard.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available during working hours.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the " First Aid " box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

6. The occupier shall see that the Official Cautionary Notice as to the effects of lemon and orange peeling on the skin is kept posted up in any part of the works in which any such process is carried on.

7. (i) All female workers whose work is done standing shall be provided with such facilities for sitting as will enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

(ii) All persons engaged in fruit peeling, sorting, picking, and finishing and covering filled vessels shall be provided with seats so that they may do their work sitting. Such seats shall be properly adjusted to the work.

8. This Order shall come into force on the 1st September, 1919.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
15th August, 1919.

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937, No. 770 (*see* page 44) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

*Order, dated April 23, 1920, for securing the Welfare of the Workers employed in Laundries.

1920 No. 654

In pursuance of Sections 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops* or parts of factories and workshops which are laundries. Provided that paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Order shall not apply to laundries in which no mechanical power is used and in which not more than five persons are employed.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good and clean condition, for the use of all persons employed in processes involving exposure to wet, suitable protective clothing, including waterproof boots or clogs, and also, for persons engaged in sorting soiled linen suitable overalls or aprons with bibs, and armlets from wrist to elbow.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, and (*b*) unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean. Provided that, in the case of an existing laundry where there are structural difficulties in the way of separation, the Chief Inspector of Factories may by written certificate (which may be revoked at any time) allow some other arrangement if satisfied that it provides suitable accommodation for the workers.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water, adjacent to where the work is done.

5. The occupier shall provide in readily accessible positions a sufficient number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards.

Each box or cupboard ‡*shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites:—

(i) Suitable first-aid dressings for fingers, hands, feet or other injured parts.
(ii) Sterilised cotton wool.
(iii) Burn dressings (large and small).
(iv) Plaster—waterproofed on the outside.
(v) Ointment, a bottle of iodine solution and a bottle of sal volatile.
(vi) A copy of the First Aid leaflet issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.

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* This Order was gazetted April 27, 1920. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

‡ The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937, No. 770 (*see* page 44) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a "First Aid" box or cupboard.

Each "First Aid" box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the "First Aid" box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to laundries attached to hospitals, asylums, or other public institutions in which arrangements are provided for medical treatment of accidents and illness.

6. The occupier shall provide for all female workers whose work is done standing, facilities for sitting so as to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

7. The occupier shall provide and maintain at suitable points, conveniently accessible at all times to all persons employed:—

(*a*) An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source of supply approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the laundry is situated, which shall be either laid on, or contained in a suitable vessel;

(*b*) (except where the water is delivered in an upward jet from which the workers can conveniently drink) at least one suitable cup or drinking vessel at each point of supply, with facilities for rinsing it in drinking water.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked "Drinking Water."

All practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

8. This Order shall come into force on the 1st June, 1920.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd April, 1920.

*ORDER, DATED JULY 28, 1920, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN GUT-SCRAPING, GUT-WASHING AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO; AND THE PREPARATION AND DRESSING OF TRIPE.

1920 No. 1437

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or workshops or parts thereof in which any of the following processes are carried on:—

GUT-SCRAPING AND GUT-WASHING, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

THE PREPARING AND DRESSING OF TRIPE.

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any factory or work shop in which such processes are only occasionally carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition and in a cleanly state suitable overalls for the use of all persons employed; and also,

* This Order was gazetted August 6, 1920. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

for the use of all persons employed in wet processes, waterproof aprons and waterproof boots or clogs.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed (1) suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet, and (2) suitable and *separate* accommodation for overalls and other protective clothing.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable mess-room, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, and, (*b*) unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The mess-room shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be entirely separate from the accommodation provided in pursuance of Clause 2, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water, adjacent to the place where the work is done.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

*5. The occupier shall provide in readily accessible positions a sufficient number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard †*shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of this Order shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites, a supply of—

(i) Suitable sterilised dressings for fingers, hands, or other injured parts.

(ii) Plaster—waterproofed on the outside.

(iii) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a " First Aid " box or cupboard.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the " First Aid " box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

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* The First Aid treatment recommended under this Order is as follows :—

1. Wash the wound under a tap of running water.
2. Apply the iodine solution.
3. Apply a sterilised dressing.
4. Cover the dressing completely with the waterproof plaster.

† The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O., 1937, No. 770 (*see* page 44) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST-AID ".

6. Facilities for sitting shall be provided so as to enable all female workers employed to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

7. This Order shall come into force on the 1st September, 1920.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
28th July, 1920.

*ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 9, 1920, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS SITUATED IN THE COUNTIES OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK, IN WHICH THE PROCESSES OF GUTTING, SALTING AND PACKING OF HERRING ARE CARRIED ON.

1920 No. 1662

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops situated in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in which the processes of Gutting, Salting and Packing of Herring are carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed a suitable and adequate mess and rest room, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The room shall be kept open for the use of workers during working hours, and shall be kept sufficiently warmed.

Provided that except in the case of plots situated on the South Denes of Great Yarmouth and the Denes of Lowestoft, this paragraph shall not apply to any occupier who does not employ any worker residing outside a radius of 400 yards walking distance of the factory or workshop.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable cloakroom accommodation and arrangements for the hanging of the workers' clothing.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed suitable facilities for washing comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water, easily accessible at all times during working hours.

The accommodation in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be separate from the mess room.

4. The accommodation required under the foregoing paragraphs shall be on the site of the factory or workshop or adjacent thereto; provided that where two or more occupiers combine to provide the accommodation, it shall be sufficient if such accommodation is within 250 yards of each of the factories or workshops for which it is provided.

5. The occupier or occupiers shall be responsible that the accommodation required under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 hereof shall be kept under proper and efficient superintendence, and shall be kept clean.

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* This Order was gazetted September 14, 1920. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

6. The occupier shall provide and maintain a First Aid box or cupboard, which shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisities a supply of

(i) sterilised dressings suitable for fingers, hands, feet or other injured parts;
(ii) collodion and brushes;
(iii) impermeable waterproof plaster;
(iv) ointment, lint, bandages and scissors;
(v) a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in the First Aid box or cupboard.

The First Aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, **and shall be marked with a white cross on a red ground,* and shall be placed in charge of a person trained in First Aid who shall always be readily available during working hours.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in a prominent place in each factory or workshop stating the position of the First Aid box or cupboard and the name of the person in charge.

The First Aid box or cupboard shall be kept and maintained by the occupier in a suitable and convenient room readily accessible to the workers, and with hot and cold water always available.

7. Where a First Aid dressing station complying with paragraph 8 of this Order is provided and maintained by an occupier or jointly by two or more occupiers, such occupier or occupiers shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph 6 in respect of those persons employed within a distance of 250 yards of the First Aid dressing station.

8. Any such First Aid dressing station shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor, and shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting, and shall be kept sufficiently warmed. It shall contain at least:

(i) a glazed sink with hot and cold water always available;
(ii) a table with a smooth top;
(iii) means for sterilising instruments;
(iv) a supply of dressings, bandages and splints;
(v) a couch.

Where persons of both sexes are employed a screen shall be provided.

The First Aid dressing station shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
9th September, 1920.

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937, No. 770, (*see* page 44) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

*ORDER, DATED MARCH 3, 1921, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES OR PARTS OF FACTORIES IN WHICH THE BEVELLING OF GLASS AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO ARE CARRIED ON.

1921 No. 288

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts of factories in which the Bevelling of Glass and processes incidental thereto are carried on.

1. *Except where suitable splash guards are provided for all wheels,* the occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all persons employed in the process of bevelling glass, suitable protective clothing.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain, for the use of all persons employed in the process of bevelling glass or in any process incidental thereto, suitable accommodation with adequate drying arrangements for clothing put off during working hours and also for the aprons or other protective clothing worn by the workers in such processes.

The accommodation so provided, unless it consists of a proper drying closet, shall be separate from any workroom, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good and clean condition, for the use of all persons employed in the above-mentioned processes, suitable washing facilities conveniently accessible.

Such accommodation shall comprise at least one lavatory basin, sink or trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe, for every seven persons so employed, a constant supply of cold water and a sufficient supply of hot water always at hand, and in addition a sufficient supply of soap, nail brushes and clean towels.

4. This Order shall come into force on 1st May, 1921.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
3rd March, 1921.

THE HOLLOW-WARE AND GALVANISING WELFARE ORDER, 1921.‡

1921 No. 2032

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which (i) the manufacture of Hollow-ware, or (ii) the Process of Galvanising, other than the galvanising of wire, is carried on:—

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition suitable protective clothing for all persons employed in wet processes, including for persons coming into contact with acid or acid solutions, finger stalls or (where necessary)

* This Order was gazetted March 8, 1921. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.
‡ This Order was gazetted January 3, 1922.

gloves of rubber or other suitable material, aprons of acid-proof material, and clogs.

2. This Order may be cited as the Hollow-ware and Galvanising Welfare Order, 1921, and shall come into force on the 1st February, 1922.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st December, 1921.

THE HERRING CURING (SCOTLAND) WELFARE ORDER, 1926.*

1926 No. 535 / S. 24

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops in Scotland, in which the process of Gutting, Salting and Packing of Herring are carried on.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any such factory or workshop that by reason of the infrequency of the process or for other sufficient reason all or any of the requirements of this Order are not necessary for the welfare of person employed therein, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt any such factory or workshop from all or any of the provisions of the Order, for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

1. The occupier shall at or in the immediate vicinity of the factory or workshop provide and maintain in good repair for the use of all persons employed, facilities to enable them to rinse their clothing and hands after work. Such facilities shall be kept in a cleanly condition and adequate drainage provided for the disposal of waste water.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain at the factory or workshop a First Aid box or cupboard, which shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites, a supply of—

(i) sterilised dressings suitable for fingers, hands, feet, or other injured parts;
(ii) impermeable waterproof plaster;
(iii) ointment, lint, bandages and scissors;
(iv) a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in the First Aid box or cupboard.

The First Aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, ‡*and shall be marked with a white cross on a red ground,* and shall be placed in charge of a person trained in First Aid who shall always be readily available during working hours.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in a prominent place in each factory or workshop stating the position of the First Aid box or cupboard and the name of the person in charge.

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* This Order was gazetted May 14, 1926. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 31.

‡ The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 770, (*see* page 44) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

The First Aid box or cupboard shall be kept and maintained by the occupier in a suitable and convenient place readily accessible to the workers, and with hot and cold water always available.

3. The occupier shall provide, either by himself or jointly with the occupiers of other factories and workshops to which this Order applies, for the use of the persons employed in the factory or workshop a First Aid dressing station, which shall be situated within a distance not exceeding 440 yards of the factory or workshop, and shall comply with the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Order.

Provided that the occupier shall be deemed to have complied with the foregoing requirement if he shows to the satisfaction of the Inspector that he has entered into an agreement by which he has acquired the use of such a dressing station as aforesaid for the treatment of persons employed at the factory or workshop.

4. Any such First Aid dressing station shall be a room suitable for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting, and shall be kept sufficiently warmed. It shall contain at least—

(i) a glazed sink with hot and cold water always available;
(ii) a table with a smooth top;
(iii) means for sterilising instruments;
(iv) an adequate supply of dressings, bandages and splints;
(v) a couch.

Where persons of both sexes are employed a screen shall be provided.

The First Aid Dressing station shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

5. This Order may be cited as the Herring Curing (Scotland) Welfare Order, 1926, and shall come into force on the 1st June, 1926.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th May, 1926.

The Bakehouses Welfare Order, 1927.*

1927 No. 191

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the baking of bread or flour confectionery, hereinafter referred to as bakehouses.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in the bakehouse (excepting any persons who do not, in the course of their employment, handle any dough or any of the ingredients of bread or flour confectionery) suitable washing facilities conveniently accessible.

Such accommodation shall comprise at least one lavatory basin or trough not less than 7 inches deep and 20 inches long, with a smooth impervious

* This Order was gazetted March 4, 1927. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

surface, fitted with a waste pipe, for every ten persons employed at any one time, a constant supply of warm water laid on, or where such supply is not reasonably practicable, a sufficient supply of warm water always at hand when required for use by the persons employed, and, in addition, a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels. Any odd number of persons less than ten shall be reckoned as ten.

Provided that in bakehouses where, before the commencement of this Order, fixed basins are already installed of a size sufficient to enable the hands and forearms to be readily washed, such basins shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in the bakehouse suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

3. The occupier shall see that the official Cautionary Notice as to the prevention and cure of dermatitis among workers handling flour and sugar is kept prominently displayed in the bakehouse.

4. The occupier shall make such arrangements for first aid treatment of injuries occurring in the bakehouse as will comply with the requirements laid down for factories in Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain at suitable points, conveniently accessible to all persons employed in the bakehouse, an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the bakehouse is situated.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked " Drinking Water," and a supply of drinking water which is not laid on shall be contained in suitable vessels, and shall be renewed at least daily; and all practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

6. This Order may be cited as the Bakehouses Welfare Order, 1927, and shall come into force on the 1st May, 1927.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th February, 1927.

The Herring Curing Welfare Order, 1927.†

1927 No. 813

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,‡ I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops in England and Wales (excluding the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk), in which the processes of Gutting, Salting and Packing of Herring are carried on.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any such factory or workshop that by reason of the infrequency of the process or for other sufficient reason all or any of the requirements of this Order are not necessary for the welfare of persons employed therein, he may

* 13–4 G. 5, c. 42.
† This Order was gazetted September 5, 1927.
‡ 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt any such factory or workshop from all or any of the provisions of the Order, for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

1. The occupier shall at or in the immediate vicinity of the factory or workshop provide and maintain in good repair for the use of all persons employed, facilities to enable them to rinse their clothing and hands in fresh water after work. Such facilities shall be kept in a cleanly condition, and adequate drainage provided for the disposal of waste water.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain at suitable points an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water which shall be conveniently accessible at all times to all persons employed.

3. The occupier shall provide, either by himself or jointly with the occupiers of other factories and workshops to which this Order applies, for the use of the persons employed in the factory or workshop, a First Aid dressing station, which shall be situated at or within a distance not exceeding 250 yards from the factory or workshop, and shall comply with the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Order.

Provided that the occupier shall be deemed to have complied with the foregoing requirement if he shows to the satisfaction of the Inspector that he has entered into an agreement by which he has acquired the use of such a dressing station as aforesaid for the treatment of persons employed at the factory or workshop.

4. Any such First Aid dressing station shall be a room suitable for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting, and shall be kept sufficiently warmed. It shall contain at least

(i) a glazed sink or suitable enamelled receptacles with hot and cold water always available;

(ii) a table with a smooth top;

(iii) means for sterilising instruments;

(iv) one or more First Aid boxes or cupboards, which shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites, an adequate supply of—

(*a*) sterilised dressings suitable for fingers, hands, feet, or other injured parts;

(*b*) impermeable waterproof plaster;

(*c*) ointment, lint, bandages and scissors;

(*d*) a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

(v) a couch.

Where persons of both sexes are employed a screen shall be provided.

The First Aid dressing station shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in the First Aid box or cupboard.

The First Aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order, *and shall be marked with a white cross on a red ground.**

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 770, (*see* page 44 which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

5. This Order may be cited as the Herring Curing Welfare Order, 1927, and shall come into force on the 1st October, 1927.

W. Joynson-Hicks,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
2nd September, 1927.

THE SACKS (CLEANING AND REPAIRING) WELFARE ORDER, 1927.*

1927 No. 860

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the cleaning or repairing of sacks is carried on.

Provided that this Order shall not apply (i) to any factory or workshop where such processes are carried on only occasionally and are ancillary to another business, or (ii) to any factory or workshop in which the manufacture of cement is carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all persons employed, suitable protective clothing according to the nature of the work.

2. The occupier shall provide facilities for sitting for all the female workers whose work is done standing, so as to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed, and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable and adequate messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the accommodation provided in pursuance of Clause 3 of this Order, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Factories may by written certificate (which he may revoke at any time) allow some other arrangement in lieu of a messroom, if satisfied that it provides suitable accommodation for the workers.

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain in the works for the use of all persons employed suitable washing facilities conveniently accessible and comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water.

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* This Order was gazetted September 12, 1927. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c 31.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

6. This Order may cited as the Sacks (Cleaning and Repairing) Welfare Order, 1927, and shall come into force on the 1st November, 1927.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
7th September, 1927.

THE BISCUIT FACTORIES WELFARE ORDER, 1927.*

1927 No. 872

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order, and direct that it shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which are carried on the processes of icing, creaming and filling biscuits and wafers and mixing the ingredients therefor, hereinafter referred to as the processes.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in the processes suitable washing facilities, conveniently accessible. Such accommodation shall comprise at least one lavatory basin or trough not less than 7 inches deep and 20 inches long, with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe, for every ten persons employed at any one time, a constant supply of warm water laid on, or where such supply is not reasonably practicable, a sufficient supply of warm water always at hand when required for use by the persons employed, and, in addition, a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels. Any odd number of persons less than ten shall be reckoned as ten.

Provided that in factories or workshops where, before the commencement of this Order, fixed basins are already installed of a size sufficient to enable the hands and forearms to be readily washed, such basins shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.

2. The occupier shall arrange for a systematic inspection, for the purpose of detecting early signs of dermatitis, of the hands and forearms of all persons employed in the processes. This inspection shall be carried out by a responsible person and shall take place once a week.

If any person whose work brings him into contact with sugar or a mixture of sugar and other ingredients, shows a tendency to develop, or is known to be susceptible to, dermatitis, he shall, if practicable, be transferred to other work not exposing him to such contact.

3. The occupier shall see that the Official Cautionary Notice as to the prevention and cure of dermatitis is affixed in such a position as to be easily read by the persons concerned.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in the processes suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

5. The occupier shall make such arrangements for first aid treatment of injuries occurring in the processes as will comply with the requirements laid

* This Order was gazetted September 23, 1927. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

down for factories in Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*

6. The occupier shall provide and maintain at suitable points, conveniently accessible to all persons employed in the processes an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the factory or workshop is situated.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked "Drinking Water," and a supply of drinking water which is not laid on shall be contained in suitable vessels, and shall be renewed at least daily; and all practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

7. This Order may be cited as the Biscuit Factories Welfare Order, 1927, and shall come into force on the 1st December, 1927.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st September, 1927.

The Oil Cake Welfare Order, 1929.†

1929 No. 534

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,‡ I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts of factories in which the manufacture of oil cake, extracted meal or compound cake is carried on, including the incidental operations of refining and grease manufacture.

Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to the loading or unloading wharves at such factories.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all persons employed, suitable protective clothing according to the nature of the work.

2. The occupier shall provide facilities for sitting for all the female workers whose work is done standing, so as to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed, and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable and adequate messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, (*b*) unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food and boiling water, (*c*)

* 13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 42.
† This Order was gazetted July 9, 1929. ‡ 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

suitable facilities for washing, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the cloakroom, and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain in the works for the use of all persons employed suitable washing facilities conveniently accessible and comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

6. The occupier shall, if an application is made to him in writing, signed by not less than one-half of the persons of either sex employed in the works, asking for the provision of bath accommodation, provide at the factory shower baths in the proportion of one bath for every 50 persons of that sex employed at one time, any odd number of persons less than 50 being reckoned as 50. Provided that if on objection being taken by the occupier the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that in the particular circumstances the provision of bath accommodation as specified above is not necessary and reasonable, he may, by certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke) exempt such occupier from the foregoing requirement to such extent and on such conditions as he may think fit.

Notice of the application having been made shall be sent forthwith to the District Inspector of Factories by or on behalf of the persons making it.

The baths shall be suitably constructed and supplied with water at a temperature as near as may be of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and a sufficient supply of clean towels and soap.

The accommodation shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

7. In every factory to which this Order applies, and in which the total number of persons employed is 500 or more, the occupier shall provide and maintain in good order an ambulance room.

The ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor, and shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting. It shall contain at least—

(i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.

(ii) A table with a smooth top.

(iii) Means for sterilizing instruments.

(iv) A supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints.

(v) A couch.

(vi) A stretcher.

Where persons of both sexes are employed, arrangements shall be made at the ambulance room for their separate treatment.

The ambulance room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accidents and sickness treated at the room.

8. This Order may be cited as the Oil Cake Welfare Order, 1929, and shall come into force on the 1st August, 1929, from which date the Order for the welfare of workers in oil cake mills, dated July 21, 1919,* shall be revoked.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
5th July, 1929.

The Cement Works Welfare Order, 1930.†

1930 No. 94

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,‡ I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops in which the manufacture of Portland Cement or cement of a similar character is carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition—

(*a*) Water-tight thigh boots for persons employed in processes involving standing in slurry, mud or water;

(*b*) Suitable goggles for persons who are exposed to coal or cement dust to a considerable extent;

(*c*) Suitable waterproof coats for persons who may be required to work regularly in the open during rainy weather;

(*d*) Suitable overalls and head coverings for female workers employed in cleaning or repairing sacks.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in cleaning or repairing sacks, suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours.

The accommodation so provided shall be made secure and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide facilities for sitting for all the female workers whose work is done standing, so as to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all workers, except those employed in continuous processes, a suitable and adequate messroom which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches and (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain in the works for the use of all persons employed suitable washing facilities conveniently accessible and comprising a sufficient supply of basins and clean water.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

* S.R. & O. 1919, No. 959.
† This Order was gazetted February 18, 1930.
‡ 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

6. This Order may be cited as the Cement Works Welfare Order, 1930, and shall come into force on the 1st April, 1930.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
12th February, 1930.

The Tanning Welfare Order, 1930.*

1930 No. 312

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which are carried on the processes of liming and tanning of raw hides and skins (including the re-tanning of tanned or partly tanned hides and skins) and processes incidental thereto.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all the persons employed in the processes specified in the first column of the Schedule attached to this Order, protective clothing of suitable design and material as set opposite the respective processes in the second column of the said Schedule.

The aprons and leg coverings shall be such as to afford effective protection from the wet or damp of the process in which the worker is engaged. Leg coverings shall include vamps, spats or other efficient means to prevent water entering the uppers of the worker's footwear. The gloves shall be of rubber or of leather, except where rubber is specified in the Schedule.

2. The occupier shall make such arrangements for First Aid treatment of injuries occurring in the processes as will comply with the requirements laid down for factories in Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923,‡ and in addition shall see that each First Aid box or cupboard is provided with a sufficient supply of impermeable waterproof plaster.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain, for the use of all the persons employed, (*a*) suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, (*b*) suitable and separate accommodation for the protective clothing, and (*c*) adequate arrangements in both cases for drying the clothing if wet.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain, for the use of all the persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals a suitable messroom, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs, or benches with back-rests, and (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom shall be separate from the accommodation provided in pursuance of clause 3 and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Factories may by written certificate (which he may revoke at any time) allow some other arrangement in lieu

* This Order was gazetted May 23, 1930.
† 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.
‡ 13–4 Geo. 5, c. 42.

of a messroom, if satisfied that it provides suitable accommodation for the workers.

5. The occupier shall provide and maintain, for the use of all the persons employed, suitable facilities for washing, including a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

6. The occupier shall see that the cautionary notice as to anthrax, in the prescribed form, is kept posted up in the works.

7. Where solutions containing chromates or salts of chromium with free acid are used, the occupier shall see that the official cautionary notice as to the effects of chrome on the skin is kept posted up in the works, and shall arrange for an inspection of the fingers of all persons coming into contact with such solutions to be made twice a week by the person in charge of the First Aid box or cupboard.

8. This Order may be cited as the Tanning Welfare Order, 1930, and shall come into force on 1st July, 1930.

9. The Order made by the Secretary of State on the 22nd March, 1918(a), under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for factories or parts of factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in tanning by the " two bath " process is hereby revoked as from the 1st July, 1930, in so far as it affects factories or parts of factories to which this Order applies.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
2nd May, 1930.

SCHEDULE.

1. Handling dry or dry salted hides ...	Gloves.
2. Soaking or washing hides or skins ...	Aprons, leg covering and gloves; provided that— (*a*) Aprons and gloves shall not be required for the moving of hides at pits with long hooks by more than one man, and (*b*) Gloves shall not be required. (i) for persons fleshing by hand, or (ii) where there is no risk of contact with lime, sodium sulphide or other caustic liquor.
3. Breaking down	
4. Liming processes	
5. Painting or handling of painted hides or skins or processes in connection therewith (including paint mixing).	
6. Unhairing or de-woolling	
7. Fleshing, frizing or scudding	
8. Rounding, siding or other processes for dividing wet hides or skins, including trimming or piecing.	
9. Stamping	
10. De-liming processes	
11. All processes at drums, paddles or vats	
12. Machine splitting (green)	Aprons and leg coverings.
13. Processes at tanning pits	Leg coverings.
14. Machine splitting (wet), wet butt splitting (dividing), siding.	Aprons and leg coverings.
15. Machine scouring	
16. Machine processes for ridding the leather of excess of wet (whether by press, hydro-extractor, striking out, setting out, samming or other machine).	
17. Hand processes for ridding the leather of excess of wet.	

(a) S.R. & O. 1918, No. 368. *See* page 48.

18. Damp splitting	Aprons.
19. Damp shaving	
20. "Wetting in" or "damping back." ...	
21. Oiling and washing	
22. Dyeing processes carried on at drum, paddle, vat, tray or otherwise.	Aprons and leg coverings.
23. All processes involving contact with chromates or salts of chromium with free acid, including the preparation of solutions containing them.	Rubber gloves.

THE SUGAR FACTORIES WELFARE ORDER, 1931.*

1931 No. 684

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts thereof in which the manufacture or refining of sugar is carried on.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all workers a suitable and adequate messroom or canteen which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches and (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The messroom or canteen shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

The messroom or canteen shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain in the works for the use of all persons employed, suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain in the works for the use of all persons employed suitable washing facilities conveniently accessible and comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and warm water.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain in the works adequate and suitable bath accommodation for the use of all persons employed in any hot, dirty or sticky process.

The baths shall be supplied with water at a temperature as near as may be of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and a sufficient supply of clean towels and soap.

The accommodation shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

5. The occupier shall see that the Official Cautionary Notice as to the prevention and cure of dermatitis is affixed in such a position as to be easily read by the workers.

6. This Order may be cited as the Sugar Factories Welfare Order, 1931, and shall come into force on the 1st October, 1931.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
7th August, 1931.

* This Order was gazetted August 14, 1931.
† 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.

THE CLAY WORKS WELFARE ORDER, 1932.*

1932 No. 1013

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which clay, shale, sand, lime, or similar materials are made into bricks, tiles, blocks, slabs, pipes, stilts and spurs, nozzles, or similar articles.

Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to any factory or workshop or part thereof in which the Regulations dated 2nd January, 1913‡, made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,§ for the manufacture or decoration of pottery, apply.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain, for the use of all the persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable messroom, which shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals, and shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs, or benches, and (*b*) adequate means of warming food and boiling water.

In the case of factories or workshops employing not more than twelve workers, the requirements of the foregoing paragraph shall be deemed to be complied with if other suitable facilities for taking meals are provided and maintained to the satisfaction of the Inspector for the district.

3. Where kiln burning is carried on at night, a safe and suitable shelter shall (unless the messroom or other accommodation provided in accordance with the preceding paragraph is available for their use) be provided and maintained for the workers attending the kilns. Every such shelter shall be sufficiently warmed and furnished with benches. Adequate means of warming food and boiling water shall be provided in or adjacent to the shelter.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all the persons employed and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals suitable facilities for washing, including a sufficient supply of soap and water.

5. The accommodation and facilities provided in pursuance of the foregoing paragraphs shall be placed in the charge of a responsible person or persons and shall be kept clean.

6. The occupier shall make such arrangements for First Aid treatment of injuries occurring in the processes as will comply with the requirements laid down for factories in Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.‖

7. The occupier shall provide and maintain at suitable points, conveniently accessible at all times to all persons employed, an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source of supply approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the works is situated, which shall be either laid on or contained in a suitable vessel.

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* This Order was gazetted December 6, 1932.
† 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.
‡ S.R. & O. 1913, No. 2. *See* page 123.
§ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‖ 13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 42.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked " Drinking Water."

All practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

8. This Order may be cited as the Clay Works Welfare Order, 1932, and shall come into force on the 1st January, 1933.

Provided that where in any factory or workshop or part thereof structural alterations or additions are necessary in order to comply with any requirement contained in paragraph 2 or paragraph 4 of this Order, such requirement shall not take effect as respects the said factory or workshop or part thereof if contained in paragraph 2 until the expiration of eighteen months or if contained in paragraph 4 until the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Order.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
30th November, 1932.

HEALTH SAFETY AND WELFARE
(Special Provisions)
Protection of Eyes

THE PROTECTION OF EYES REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JANUARY 5, 1938.

1938 No. 654

1. In pursuance of Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby specify the processes in the Schedule to these Regulations as processes in the case of which the said Section shall apply.

2 These Regulations may be cited as the Protection of Eyes Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on 1st August, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
5th July, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

Dry grinding of metals or articles of metal applied by hand to a revolving wheel or disc driven by mechanical power.

Turning (external or internal) of non-ferrous metals, or of cast iron, or of articles of such metals or such iron, where the work is done dry, other than precision turning where the use of goggles or a screen would seriously interfere with the work, or turning by means of hand tools.

Welding or cutting of metals by means of an electrical, oxy-acetylene or similar process.

The following processes when carried on by means of hand tools or other portable tools :–

Fettling of metal castings involving the removal of metal.

Cutting out or cutting off (not including drilling or punching back) of cold rivets or bolts from boilers or other plant or from ships.

Chipping or scaling of boilers or ships' plates.

Breaking or dressing of stone, concrete or slag.

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* These Regulations were gazetted on 8th July, 1938.

† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes)

(*a*) *ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1921, AS TO THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSION "LEAD COMPOUND" AND THE METHOD OF ASCERTAINING WHETHER ANY COMPOUND IS A "LEAD COMPOUND" FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT.

1921 No. 1713

In pursuance of Section 6 of the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920,† I hereby order that for the purposes of the said Act the expression "lead compound"‡ shall mean any compound of lead other than galena which, when treated in the manner prescribed below, yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of a soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis.

The method of treatment shall be as follows:—

A weighed quantity of the material which has been dried at 100° C. and thoroughly mixed is to be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0.25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

E. Shortt,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
8th November, 1921.

(*b*) *ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1921, PRESCRIBING THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PROCESSES INVOLVING USE OF LEAD COMPOUNDS.

1921 No. 1714

In pursuance of Section 2 (1) (*b*) of the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920,† I hereby make the following Order with respect to the employment of women and young persons in any process involving the use of a lead compound to which the said Section applies,§ hereinafter referred to as a lead process.

1. All women and young persons employed in a lead process and not subject to periodic medical examinations under any Regulations in force under the Factory and Workshop Acts, shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon for the district appointed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‖ once in every three months, on a date of which due notice shall be given.

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* This Order was gazetted November 15, 1921.

† 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 62.—now 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67, sec. 59.

‡ Under the provisions of section 6 of the Act the expression "lead compound" will also include any mixture containing any such compound (as defined in the above Order) but does not include an alloy containing lead.

§ The processes to which Section 2 of the Act applies are those in which dust or fume from a lead compound is produced, or the persons employed are liable to be splashed with any lead compound. The expression "lead compound" means any soluble compound of lead which is declared by order of the Secretary of State under Section 6 of the Act to be a lead compound for the purposes of the Act, and includes a mixture containing any such compound, but does not include an alloy containing lead—*see* the Secretary of State's Order dated November 8, 1921. (S.R. & O. 1921, No. 1713) (p. 75).

‖ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

2. Every such woman and young person shall be supplied by the employer with a health register in the approved form in which the Certifying Surgeon shall enter the dates and results of his examinations and particulars of any directions given by him.

Where the process is carried on in a factory or workshop, such register shall be kept by the occupier but shall be open to the inspection of the worker concerned and shall be handed to the worker on the termination of the employment. Where the process is carried on elsewhere, the register shall be kept by the worker, and shall be produced when required by the employer or by the Surgeon for the purpose of carrying out his duties under this Order.

3. The Certifying Surgeon shall be entitled to charge the employer the following fees in respect of examinations made in pursuance of this Order: (*a*) where the examination is made at works, the same fees as are payable on examinations made in pursuance of Regulations under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, (*b*) where the examination is made at his Surgery, a fee of one shilling.

E. Shortt,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
8th November, 1921.

(*c*) *ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1921, PRESCRIBING THE CLOAKROOM, MESS-ROOM AND WASHING ACCOMMODATION TO BE PROVIDED IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH WOMEN OR YOUNG PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED IN PROCESSES INVOLVING USE OF LEAD COMPOUNDS.

1921 No. 1715

In pursuance of Section 2 (1) (*e*) of the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920,† I hereby make the following Order to apply to all factories and workshops or parts of factories and workshops in which women or young persons are employed in any process to which the said Section applies,‡ hereinafter referred to as a lead process.

1. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all women and young persons employed in a lead process, suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

2. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all women and young persons employed in a lead process and remaining on the premises during meal intervals suitable and adequate arrangements for taking their meals. The arrangements shall consist of the use of a room separate from any workroom, which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and chairs or

* This Order was gazetted November 15, 1921.

† 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 62.—now 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67, sec. 59.

‡ The processes to which Section 2 of the Act applies are those in which dust or fume from a lead compound is produced, or the persons employed are liable to be splashed with any lead compound. The expression " lead compound " means any soluble compound of lead which is declared by order of the Secretary of State under Section 6 of the Act to be a lead compound for the purposes of the Act, and includes a mixture containing any such compound, but does not include an alloy containing lead—*see* the Secretary of State's Order dated November 8, 1921. (S.R. & O., 1921, No. 1713) (p. 75).

benches with back rests, and unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food and boiling water. The room shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals, shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all women and young persons employed in a lead process suitable washing facilities, comprising a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap, nail brushes and warm water, adjacent to the place where the work is done.

The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
8th November, 1921.

Regulations for Particular Trades

*For the Manufacture of Felt Hats, where any Inflammable Solvent is used.

1902 No. 623

Whereas the manufacture of Felt Hats with the aid of inflammable solvent has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous: I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which any inflammable solvent is used in the manufacture of Felt Hats:—

1. Every proofing room and every stove or drying room in which an inflammable solvent is evaporated shall be thoroughly ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector for the district, so as to carry off as far as possible the inflammable vapour.

2. The number of wet spirit-proofed hat bodies allowed to be in a proofing room at any one time shall not exceed the proportion of one hat for each 15 cubic feet of air space; and in no stove, whilst the first drying of any spirit-proofed hats is being carried on, shall the number of hat bodies of any kind exceed the proportion of one hat for each 12 cubic feet of air space.

A notice stating the dimensions of each such room or stove in cubic feet and the number of spirit-proofed hats allowed to be therein at any one time shall be kept constantly affixed in a conspicuous position.

3. Spirit-proofed hats shall be opened out singly and exposed for one hour before being placed in the stove. This requirement shall not apply in the case of a stove which contains no fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour, and which is so constructed and arranged as, in the opinion of the Inspector for the district, to present no risk of such ignition from external fire or light.

4. The above rules, in so far as they affect drying stoves, shall not apply to the process of drying hat bodies where the solvent is recovered in a closed oven or chamber fitted with safe and suitable apparatus for the condensation of the solvent.

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* These Regulations were gazetted August 19, 1902.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22, now 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67, sec. 60.

5. No person shall smoke in any room or place in which inflammable solvent is exposed to the air.

These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1902.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
12th August, 1902.

*For the Process of File-Cutting by Hand.

1903 No. 507

Whereas the process of file-cutting by hand has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous.

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops (including tenement factories and tenement workshops) or parts thereof in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on: Provided that the Chief Inspector of Factories may by certificate in writing exempt from all or any of these Regulations any factory or workshop in which he is satisfied that the beds used are of such composition as not to entail danger to the health of the persons employed.

1. The number of stocks in any room shall not be more than one stock for every 350 cubic feet of air space in the room; and in calculating air space for the purpose of this Regulation any space more than 10 feet above the floor of the room shall not be reckoned.

2. After the 1st day of January, 1904, the distance between the stocks measured from the centre of one stock to the centre of the next shall not be less than 2 feet 6 inches, and after the 1st day of January, 1905, the said distance shall not be less than 3 feet.

3. Every room shall have a substantial floor, the whole of which shall be covered with a washable material, save that it shall be optional to leave a space not exceeding 6 inches in width round the base of each stock.

The floor of every room shall be kept in good repair.

4. Efficient inlet and outlet ventilators shall be provided in every room. The inlet ventilators shall be so arranged and placed as not to cause a direct draught of incoming air to fall on the workmen employed at the stocks.

The ventilators shall be kept in good repair and in working order.

5. No person shall interfere with or impede the working of the ventilators.

6. Sufficient and suitable washing conveniences shall be provided and maintained for the use of the file-cutters. The washing conveniences shall be under cover and shall comprise at least one fixed basin for every ten or less stocks. Every basin shall be fitted with a waste pipe discharging over a drain or into some receptacle of a capacity at least equal to one gallon for every file-cutter using the basin. Water shall be laid on to every basin either from the main or from a tank of a capacity of not less than 1½ gallons to every worker supplied from such tank. A supply of clean water shall be kept in the said tank while work is going on, at least sufficient to enable every worker supplied from such tank to wash.

* These Regulations were gazetted June 23, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

7. The walls and ceiling of every room, except such parts as are painted or varnished, or made of glazed brick, shall be limewashed once in every six months ending the 30th of June and once in every six months ending the 31st of December.

8. The floor and such parts of the walls and ceiling as are not limewashed and the benches shall be cleansed once a week.

9. If the factory or workshop is situated in a dwelling-house the work of file-cutting shall not be carried on in any room which is used as a sleeping place or for cooking or eating meals.

10. Every file-cutter shall when at work wear a long apron reaching from the shoulders and neck to below the knees. The apron shall be kept in a cleanly state.

11. A copy of these Regulations and an Abstract of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* shall be kept affixed in the factory or workshop in a conspicuous place.

12. It shall be the duty of the occupier to carry out Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11; except that, in any room in a tenement factory or tenement workshop which is let to more than one occupier, it shall be the duty of the owner to carry out these Regulations, except the last clause of Regulation 6, which shall be carried out by the occupiers.

It shall be the duty of the occupier or occupiers to carry out Regulation 8.

It shall be the duty of the occupier or occupiers and of every workman to observe Regulations 5, 9, and 10.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th June, 1903.

†For the Process of Spinning by Self-acting Mules.

1905 No. 1103

Whereas certain machinery used in the process of spinning in textile factories, and known as self-acting mules, has been certified, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ to be dangerous to life and limb;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories or parts thereof in which the process of spinning by means of self-acting mules is carried on.

1. In these Regulations the term "*Minder*"§ means the person in charge of a self-acting mule for the time being.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
† These Regulations were gazetted October 20, 1905.
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ The term "minder" to which a defined meaning is given is printed throughout in italics.

2. Save as hereinafter provided it shall be the duty of the occupier of a factory to observe Part I of these Regulations: provided that it shall be the duty of the owner (whether or not he is one of the occupiers) of a tenement factory to observe Part I of these Regulations, except so far as relates to such parts of the machinery as are supplied by the occupier.

It shall be the duty of the persons employed to observe Part II of these Regulations, but it shall be the duty of the occupier, for the purpose of enforcing their observance, to keep a copy of the Regulations in legible characters affixed in every mule room, in a conspicuous position where they may be conveniently read.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

3. After January 1st, 1906, the following parts of every self-acting mule shall be securely fenced as far as is reasonably practicable, unless it can be shown that by their position or construction they are equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced.

(*a*) Back shaft scrolls and carrier pulleys and draw band pulleys.

(*b*) Front and back carriage wheels.

(*c*) Faller stops.

(*d*) Quadrant pinions.

(*e*) Back of head-stocks, including rim-pulleys and taking-in scrolls.

(*f*) Rim band tightening pulleys, other than plate wheels, connected with a self-acting mule erected after January 1st, 1906.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

4. It shall be the duty of the *minder* of every self-acting mule to take all reasonable care to ensure:—

(*a*) That no child cleans any part or under any part thereof whilst the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.

(*b*) That no woman, young person, or child works between the fixed and traversing parts thereof whilst the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.

(*c*) That no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.

5. No self-acting mule shall be started or re-started except by the *minder* or at his express order, nor until he has ascertained that no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
17th October, 1905.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF SORTING, WILLEYING, WASHING, COMBING, AND CARDING WOOL, GOAT HAIR, AND CAMEL HAIR, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1905 No. 1293

Whereas the processes of sorting, willeying, washing, and combing and carding wool, goat-hair, and camel-hair and processes incidental thereto have been certified, in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said processes are carried on, and in which the materials named in the Schedules are used.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with Regulations 1 to 16. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Regulations 17 to 23.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1906, except that Regulations 2 and 8 shall not come into force until the 1st of April, 1906.

Definition.

For the purpose of Regulations 2, 3, and 18, opening of wool or hair means the opening of the fleece, including the untying or cutting of the knots, or, if the material is not in the fleece, the opening out for looking over or classing purposes.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be opened for the purpose of being sorted or manufactured, except by men skilled in judging the condition of the material.

No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule A shall be opened except after thorough steeping in water.

2. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule B shall be opened‡ except (*a*) after steeping in water, or (*b*) over an efficient opening screen, with mechanical exhaust draught, in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no other work than opening is carried on.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no opening screen shall be deemed to be efficient unless it complies with the following conditions:—

(*a*) The area of the screen shall, in the case of existing screens, be not less than 11 square feet, and in the case of screens hereafter erected be not less than 12 square feet, nor shall its length or breadth be less than 3¼ feet.

(*b*) At no point of the screen within 18 inches from the centre shall the velocity of the exhaust draught be less than 100 linear feet per minute.

3. All damaged wool or hair or fallen fleeces or skin, wool or hair, if of the kinds named in the Schedules, shall, when opened,‡ be damped with a disinfectant and washed without being willowed.

4. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedules B or C shall be sorted except over an efficient sorting board, with mechanical exhaust draught, and in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no work is carried on other than sorting and the packing of the wool or hair sorted therein.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 19, 1905.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ *See* definition of "opening" above.

No wool or hair of the kinds numbered (1) and (2) in Schedule A shall be sorted except in the damp state and after being washed.

No damaged wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be sorted except after being washed.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no sorting board shall be deemed to be efficient unless it complies with the following conditions:—

The sorting board shall comprise a screen of open wirework, and beneath it at all parts a clear space not less than 3 inches in depth. Below the centre of the screen there shall be a funnel, measuring not less than 10 inches across the top, leading to an extraction shaft, and the arrangements shall be such that all dust falling through the screen and not carried away by the exhaust can be swept directly into the funnel. The draught shall be maintained in constant efficiency whilst the sorters are at work, and shall be such that not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute are drawn by the fan from beneath each sorting board.

5. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be willowed except in an efficient willowing machine, in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no work other than willowing is carried on.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no willowing machine shall be deemed to be efficient unless it is provided with mechanical exhaust draught so arranged as to draw the dust away from the workmen and prevent it from entering the air of the room.

6. No bale of wool or hair shall be stored in a sorting room; nor any wool or hair except in a space effectually screened off from the sorting room.

No wool or hair shall be stored in a willowing room.

7. In each sorting room, and exclusive of any portion screened off, there shall be allowed an air space of at least 1,000 cubic feet for each person employed therein.

8. In each room in which sorting, willowing, or combing is carried on, suitable inlets from the open air, or other suitable source, shall be provided and arranged in such a way that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50° F.

The temperature of the room shall not, during working hours, fall below 50° F.

9. All bags in which wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules has been imported shall be picked clean, and not brushed.

10. All pieces of skin, scab, and clippings or shearlings shall be removed daily from the sorting room, and shall be disinfected or destroyed.

11. The dust carried by the exhaust draught from opening screens, sorting boards, willowing or other dust extracting machines and shafts shall be discharged into properly constructed receptacles, and not into the open air.

Each extracting shaft and the space beneath the sorting boards and opening screens shall be cleaned out at least once in every week.

The dust collected as above, together with the sweepings from the opening, sorting, and willowing rooms, shall be removed at least twice a week and burned.

The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and respirators, to be worn by the persons engaged in collecting and removing the dust.

Such overalls shall not be taken out of the works or warehouse, either for washing, repairs, or any other purpose, unless they have been steeped overnight in boiling water or a disinfectant.

12. The floor of every room in which opening, sorting, or willowing is carried on shall be thoroughly sprinkled daily with a disinfectant solution after work has ceased for the day, and shall be swept immediately after sprinkling.

13. The walls and ceilings of every room in which opening, sorting, or willowing is carried on shall be limewashed at least once a year, and cleansed at least once within every six months, to date from the time when they were last cleansed.

14. The following requirements shall apply to every room in which unwashed wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules after being opened for sorting, manufacturing, or washing purposes is handled or stored:—

(*a*) Sufficient and suitable washing accommodation shall be provided outside the rooms and maintained for the use of all persons employed in such rooms. The washing conveniences shall comprise soap, nail brushes, towels, and at least one basin for every five persons employed as above, each basin being fitted with a waste pipe and having a constant supply of water laid on.

(*b*) Suitable places shall be provided outside the rooms in which persons employed in such rooms can deposit food and clothing put off during working hours.

(*c*) No person shall be allowed to prepare or partake of food in any such room. Suitable and sufficient meal room accommodation shall be provided for workers employed in such rooms.

(*d*) No person having any open cut or sore shall be employed in any such room.

The requirements in paragraph (*c*) shall apply also to every room in which any wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is carded or stored.

15. Requisites for treating scratches and slight wounds shall be kept at hand.

16. The occupier shall allow any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories to take at any time, for the purpose of examination, sufficient samples of any wool or hair used on the premises.

Duties of Persons Employed.

17. No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be opened otherwise than as permitted by paragraph 1 of Regulation 1, and no bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule A shall be opened except after thorough steeping in water.

If on opening a bale any damaged wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is discovered, the person opening the bale shall immediately report the discovery to the foreman.

18. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule B shall be opened* otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 2.

19. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be sorted otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 4.

* *See* definition of " opening," p. 81.

20. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be willowed except as permitted by Regulation 5.

21. Every person employed in a room in which unwashed wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is stored or handled shall observe the following requirements:—

(*a*) He shall wash his hands before partaking of food, or leaving the premises.

(*b*) He shall not deposit in any such room any article of clothing put off during working hours.

He shall wear suitable overalls while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

(*c*) If he has any open cut or sore, he shall report the fact at once to the foreman, and shall not work in such a room.

No person employed in any such room or in any room in which wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is either carded or stored shall prepare or partake of any food therein, or bring any food therein.

22. Persons engaged in collecting or removing dust shall wear the overalls as required by Regulation 11.

Such overalls shall not be taken out of the works or warehouse, either for washing, repairs, or any other purpose, unless they have been steeped overnight in boiling water or a disinfectant.

23. If any fan, or any other appliance for the carrying out of these Regulations is out of order, any workman becoming aware of the defect shall immediately report the fact to the foreman.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th December, 1905.

SCHEDULE A.

(Wool or hair required to be steeped in the bale before being opened.)

1. Van Mohair.
2. Persian Locks.
3. Persian or so-called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) if not subjected to the process of sorting or willowing.

SCHEDULE B.

(Wool or hair required to be opened either after steeping or over an efficient opening screen.)

Alpaca.
Pelitan.
East Indian Cashmere.
Russian Camel Hair.
Pekin Camel Hair.
Persian or so-called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) if subjected to the process of sorting or willowing.

SCHEDULE C.

(Wool or hair not needing to be opened over an opening screen but required to be sorted over a board provided with downward draught.)

All Mohair other than Van Mohair.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND WEAVING FLAX AND TOW AND THE PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1906 No. 177

Whereas the processes of spinning and weaving flax and tow and the processes incidental thereto have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:—

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories in which the processes named above are carried on, and to all workshops in which the processes of roughing, sorting, or hand-hackling of flax or tow are carried on.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1907.

Provided that in the case of all rooms in which *roughing* or *hand-hackling* is now carried on, and in which there is respectively (*a*) no system of local mechanical exhaust ventilation, or (*b*) no artificial means of regulating the temperature, Regulations 2 and 3 respectively shall not come into force until the 1st day of February, 1908.

‡*Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Degrees*" means degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

"*Roughing, sorting, hand-hackling, machine-hackling, carding,* and *preparing*" mean those processes in the manufacture of flax or tow.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. In every room in which persons are employed the arrangements shall be such that during working hours the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room shall not exceed 20 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air at any time when gas or oil is used for lighting (or within one hour thereafter) or 12 volumes per 10,000 when electric light is used (or within one hour thereafter) or 9 volumes per 10,000 at any other time.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room does not exceed that of the open air outside by more than 5 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air.

2. In every room in which *roughing, sorting,* or *hand-hackling* is carried on, and in every room in which *machine-hackling, carding,* or *preparing* is carried on, and in which dust is generated and inhaled to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers, efficient exhaust and inlet ventilation shall be provided to secure that the dust is drawn away from the workers at, or as near as reasonably possible to, the point at which it is generated.

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* These Regulations were gazetted March 6, 1906.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the exhaust ventilation in the case of *hand-hackling, roughing,* or *sorting* shall not be deemed to be efficient if the exhaust opening at the back of the hackling pins measures less than 4 inches across in any direction, or has a sectional area of less than 50 square inches, or if the linear velocity of the draught passing through it is less than 400 feet per minute at any point within a sectional area of 50 square inches.

3. In every room in which *hand-hackling, roughing, sorting, machine-hackling, carding,* or *preparing* is carried on, an accurate thermometer shall be kept affixed; and the arrangements shall be such that the temperature of the room shall not at any time during working hours where *hand-hackling, roughing,* or *machine-hackling* is carried on, fall below 50 *degrees,* or where *sorting, carding,* or *preparing* is carried on, below 55 *degrees;* and that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet, or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50 *degrees.*

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the heating apparatus be put into operation at the commencement of work, and if the required temperature be maintained after the expiration of one hour from the commencement of work.

4. In every room in which wet-spinning is carried on, or in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, a set of standardised wet and dry bulb thermometers shall be kept affixed in the centre of the room or in such other position as may be directed by the Inspector of the district by notice in writing, and shall be maintained in correct working order.

Each of the above thermometers shall be read between 10 and 11 a.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room, and again between 3 and 4 p.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room after 1 p.m., and each reading shall be at once entered on the prescribed form.

The form shall be hung up near the thermometers to which it relates, and shall be forwarded, duly filled in, at the end of each calendar month to the Inspector of the district. Provided that this part of this Regulation shall not apply to any room in which the difference of reading between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is never less than 4 *degrees,* if notice of intention to work on that system has been given in the prescribed form to the Inspector for the district, and a copy of the notice is kept affixed in the room to which it applies.

5. The humidity of the atmosphere of any room to which Regulation 4 applies shall not at any time be such that the difference between the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers is less than 2 *degrees.*

6. No water shall be used for producing humidity of the air, or in wet-spinning troughs, which is liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed or to yield effluvia; and for the purpose of this Regulation any water which absorbs from acid solution of permanganate of potash in four hours at 60 *degrees* more than 0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon of water, shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

7. Efficient means shall be adopted to prevent the escape of steam from wet-spinning troughs.

8. The pipes used for the introduction of steam into any room in which the temperature exceeds 70 *degrees,* or for heating the water in any wet-spinning trough, shall, so far as they are within the room and not covered by water, be as small in diameter and as limited in length as is reasonably practicable, and shall be effectively covered with non-conducting material.

9. Efficient splash guards shall be provided and maintained on all wet-spinning frames of $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch pitch and over, and on all other wet-spinning frames unless waterproof skirts, and bibs of suitable material, are provided by the occupier and worn by the workers.

Provided that if the Chief Inspector is satisfied with regard to premises in use prior to 30th June, 1905, that the structural conditions are such that splash guards cannot conveniently be used, he may suspend the requirement as to splash guards. Such suspension shall only be allowed by certificate in writing signed by the Chief Inspector, and shall be subject to such conditions as may be stated in the certificate.

10. The floor of every wet-spinning room shall be kept in sound condition, and drained so as to prevent retention or accumulation of water.

11. There shall be provided for all persons employed in any room in which wet-spinning is carried on, or in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, suitable and convenient accommodation in which to keep the clothing taken off before starting work, and in the case of a building erected after 30th June, 1905, in which the difference between the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers is at any time less than 4 *degrees*, such accommodation shall be provided in cloak-rooms ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature and situated in or near the workrooms in question.

12. Suitable and efficient respirators shall be provided for the use of the persons employed in *machine-hackling, preparing,* and *carding.*

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

13. All persons employed on wet-spinning frames without efficient splash guards, shall wear the skirts and bibs provided by the occupier in pursuance of Regulation 9.

14. No person shall in any way interfere, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for ventilation, or for the removal of dust, or for the other purposes of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th February, 1906.

*FOR USE OF LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGGONS ON LINES AND SIDINGS IN OR USED IN CONNECTION WITH PREMISES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1906 No. 679

Whereas the use of *locomotives, waggons,* and other rolling stock on *lines of rail* or sidings in any factory or workshop or any place to which the provisions of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† are applied by that Act or on *lines of rail* or sidings used in connection with any factory or workshop or any place as aforesaid, and not being part of a railway within the meaning of the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900,‡ has been certified in pursuance of the said Section to be dangerous;

* These Regulations were gazetted September 14, 1906.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ 63 & 64 Vict. c. 27.

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by that Act make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all places before mentioned.

These Regulations shall come into force on the first day of January, 1907, except Regulations 1, 2, and 22, which shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1908.

Subject to the exemptions below, it shall be the duty of—

(i) The occupier of any factory or workshop and any place to which any of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* are applied, and

(ii) The Occupier of any *line of rails* or sidings used in connection with a factory or workshop, or with any place to which any of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* are applied,

to comply with Part I. of these Regulations.

And it shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents or workmen carries on any of the operations to which these Regulations apply, and of all agents, workmen and persons employed to comply with Part II. of these Regulations.

And it shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents or workmen, carries on any of the operations to which these Regulations apply, to comply with Part III. of these Regulations.

†In these Regulations:—

Line of rails means a line of rails or sidings for the use of *locomotives* or *waggons*, except such lines as are used exclusively for (*a*) a gantry crane or travelling crane, or (*b*) any charging machine or other apparatus or vehicle used exclusively in or about any actual process of manufacture.

Waggon includes any wheeled vehicle or non-self-moving crane on a *line of rails*.

Locomotive includes any wheeled motor on a *line of rails* used for the movement of *waggons* and any self-moving crane.

Gantry means an elevated structure of wood, masonry or metal, exceeding 6 feet in height and used for loading or unloading, which carries a *line of rails*, whereon *waggons* are worked by mechanical power.

Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to:—

(*a*) A *line of rails* of less than 3 feet gauge, and *locomotives* and *waggons* used thereon.

(*b*) A *line of rails* not worked by mechanical power.

(*c*) A *line of rails* inside a railway goods warehouse.

(*d*) A *line of rails* forming part of a mine within the meaning of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887,‡ or of a quarry within the meaning of the Quarries Act, 1894,§ not being *a line of rails* within or used solely in connection with any factory or workshop not incidental to the maintenance or working of the mine or quarry or to the carrying on of the business thereof.

(*e*) Pit banks of mines to which the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872,‖ applies, and private *lines of rails* used in connection therewith.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

† Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

‡ 50 & 51 Vict. c. 58; now the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 50).

§ 57 & 58 Vict. c. 42.

‖ 35 & 36 Vict. c. 77.

(*f*) Lines of railways used in connection with factories or workshops, so far as they are outside the factory or workshop premises, and used for running purposes only.

(*g*) *Waggons* not moved by mechanical power.

(*h*) Buildings in course of construction.

(*i*) Explosives factories or workshops within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1875.*

(*j*) All lines and sidings on or used in connection with docks, wharves and quays not forming part of a factory or workshop as defined in Section 149 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.†

(*k*) *Waggon* or *locomotive* building or repairing shops, and all lines and sidings used in connection with such shops if such shops are in the occupation of a railway company within the meaning of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871.‡

(*l*) Depôts or car-sheds being parts of tramway or light railway undertakings authorised by Parliament, and used for the storage, cleaning, inspection or repair of tramway cars or light railway cars.

PART I.

1. Point rods and signal wires in such a position as to be a source of danger to persons employed shall be sufficiently covered or otherwise guarded.

2. Ground levers working points shall be so placed that men working them are clear of adjacent lines, and shall be placed in a position parallel to the adjacent lines, or in such other position, and be of such form, as to cause as little obstruction as possible to persons employed.

3. *Lines of rails* and points shall be periodicaly examined and kept in efficient order, having regard to the nature of the traffic.

4. Every *gantry* shall be properly constructed and kept in proper repair. It shall have a properly fixed structure to act as a stop-block at any terminal point; and at every part where persons employed have to work or pass on foot there shall be a suitable footway, and if such footway is provided between a *line of rails* and the edge of the *gantry* the same shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced at such a distance from the *line of rails* as to afford a reasonably sufficient space for such persons to pass in safety between the fence and a *locomotive, waggon* or load on the *line of rails*.

5. Coupling poles or other suitable mechanical appliances shall be provided where required for the purpose of Regulation 11.

6. Proper sprags and scotches when required shall be provided for the use of persons in charge of the movement of *waggons*.

7. Where during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or in foggy weather, shunting or any operations likely to cause danger to persons employed are frequently carried on, efficient lighting shall be provided either by hand lamps or stationary lights as the case may require at all points where necessary for the safety of such persons.

8. The mechanism of a capstan worked by power and used for the purpose of traction of *waggons* on a *line of rails* shall be maintained in efficient condition and if operated by a treadle such treadle shall be tested daily before use.

* 38 & 39 Vict. c. 17. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22. ‡ 34 & 35 Vict. c. 78.

PART II.

9. When materials are placed within 3 feet of a *line of rails* and persons employed are exposed to risk of injury from traffic by having to pass on foot over them or between them and the line such material shall, as far as practicable, be so placed as not to endanger such persons, and there shall be adequate recesses at intervals of not more than 20 yards where the materials exceed that length.

10. No person shall cross a *line of rails* by crawling or passing underneath a train or *waggons* thereon where there may be a risk of danger from traffic.

11. *Locomotives* or *waggons* shall wherever it is reasonably practicable without structural alterations be coupled or uncoupled only by means of a coupling pole or other suitable mechanical appliance, except where the construction of *locomotives* or *waggons* is such that coupling or uncoupling can be safely and conveniently performed without any part of a man's body being within the space between the ends or buffers of one *locomotive* or *waggon* and another.

12. Sprags and scotches shall be used as and when they are required.

13. *Waggons* shall not be moved or be allowed to be moved on a *line of rails* by means of a prop or pole, or by means of towing by a rope or chain attached to a *locomotive* or *waggon* moving on an adjacent *line of rails* when other reasonably practicable means can be adopted; provided that this shall not apply to the movement of ladles containing hot material on a *line of rails* in front of and adjacent to a furnace.

In no case shall props be used for the above purpose unless made of iron, steel or strong timber hooped with iron to prevent splitting.

14. Where a *locomotive* pushes more than one *waggon*, and risk of injury may thereby be caused to persons employed, a man shall, wherever it is safe and reasonably practicable, accompany or precede the front *waggon* or other efficient means shall be taken to obviate such risk.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the following:—

(*a*) Fly shunting.

(*b*) Movement of *waggons* used for conveyance of molten or hot material or other dangerous substance.

15. No person shall be upon the buffer of a *locomotive* or *waggon* in motion unless there is a secure handhold and shall not stand thereon unless there is also a secure footplace; nor shall any person ride on a *locomotive* or *waggon* by means of a coupling pole or other like appliance.

16. No *locomotive* or *waggon* shall be moved on a *line of rails* until warning has been given by the person in charge to persons employed whose safety is likely to be endangered.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to a self-moving crane within a building or to a charging machine or other vehicle so long as it is used in or about any actual process of manufacture.

17. Where persons employed have to pass on foot or work, no *locomotive* or *waggon* shall be moved on a *line of rails* during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or in foggy weather, unless the approaching end, wherever it is safe and reasonably practicable, is distinguished by a suitable light or accompanied by a man with a lamp.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the movement of *locomotives* or *waggons* within any area which is efficiently lighted by stationary lights.

18. The driver in charge of a *locomotive*, or a man preceding it on foot, shall give an efficient sound signal as a warning on approaching any level crossing over a *line of rails* regularly used by persons employed, or any curve where sight is intercepted, or any other point of danger to persons employed.

19. A danger signal shall be exhibited at or near the ends of any *waggon* or train of *waggons* undergoing repair wherever persons employed are liable to be endangered by an approaching *locomotive* or *waggon*.

20.—(*a*) The space immediately around such a capstan as mentioned in Regulation 8 shall be kept clear of all obstruction.

(*b*) Such capstan shall not be set in motion until signals have been exchanged between the man in charge of the capstan and the man working the rope or chain attached to it.

(*c*) No person under 18 years of age shall work such capstan.

21. No person under the age of 18 shall be employed as a *locomotive* driver, and no person under the age of 16 shall be employed as a shunter.

PART III.

22. All glass tubes of water gauges on *locomotives* or stationary boilers used for the movement of *waggons* shall be adequately protected by a covering or guard.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
24th August, 1906.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS AND COLOURS.

1907. No. 17.

Whereas the manufacture of paints and colours has been certified in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which dry carbonate of lead or red lead is used in the manufacture of paints and colours or chromate of lead is produced by boiling, provided as follows:—

(1) The Regulations shall not apply to factories and workshops in which paints and colours are manufactured not for sale but solely for use in the business of the occupier; or to factories or workshops in which only the manufacture of artists' colours is carried on; or to the manufacture of varnish paints.

* These Regulations were gazetted January 25, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(2) Regulation 2, and so much of Regulation 3 as prevents the employment of a woman in manufacturing *lead colour*, shall not apply to the packing in parcels or kegs not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(3) Regulations 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12 shall not apply to factories or workshops in which the grinding of *lead colour* occupies less than three hours in any week, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

**Definitions.*

For the purpose of these Regulations—

"*Lead colour*" means dry carbonate of lead and red lead, and any colour into which either of these substances enters.

"*Lead process*" means any process involving the mixing, crushing, sifting, grinding in oil, or any other manipulation of *lead colour* giving rise to dust; or the manufacture and manipulation of chromate of lead produced by boiling in the colour house.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. No *lead colour* shall be placed in any hopper or shoot without an efficient exhaust draught and air guide so arranged as to draw the dust away from the worker as near as possible to the point of origin.

2. No *lead process* shall be carried on, save either—

(*a*) with an efficient exhaust draught and air guide so arranged as to carry away the dust or steam as near as possible to the point of origin; or

(*b*) In the case of processes giving rise to dust, in an apparatus so closed as to prevent the escape of dust.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the immersion and manipulation of *lead colour* in water.

3. No woman, young person, or child shall be employed in manipulating *lead colour*.

4. Every person employed in a *lead process* or at the roller mills connected with the grinding in oil of *lead colour* (hereinafter referred to as the *roller mills*†) shall once in each calendar month, on a date of which notice shall be given to every such person, be examined by the Certifying Surgeon of the district or other duly qualified medical practitioner (hereinafter referred to as the Appointed Surgeon) if appointed for the purpose by the Chief Inspector of Factories by a certificate under his hand and subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

The Certifying or Appointed Surgeon shall have power to suspend from employment in any *lead process* or at the *roller mills*.†

5. No person after suspension in accordance with Regulation 4 shall be employed in any *lead process* or at the *roller mills* without written sanction entered in the Health Register by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon.

* The terms "lead colour" and "lead process" to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

† The term "roller mills" to which a defined meaning is given is printed throughout in italics.

6. A Health Register in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories shall be kept and shall contain a list of all persons employed in any *lead process* or at the *roller mills*. The Certifying or Appointed Surgeon will enter therein the dates and results of his examinations of such persons with particulars of any directions given by him.

The Health Register shall be produced at any time when required by any of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories or by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon.

7. Overalls shall be provided for all persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills;* and shall be washed or renewed at least once every week.

8. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills*—

(*a*) a cloak-room or other suitable place in which such persons can deposit clothing put off during working hours, and separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of overalls required by Regulation 7;

(*b*) a dining-room, unless all workers leave the factory during meal hours.

9. No person shall be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink (other than a medicine provided by the occupier and approved by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon), or tobacco in any room in which a *lead process* is carried on. Suitable provision shall be made for the deposit of food brought by persons employed.

10. The occupier shall provide and maintain in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills* a lavatory containing either—

(*a*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe, or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having a constant supply of cold water laid on and a sufficient supply of hot water constantly available; or

(*b*) troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material, fitted with waste pipes without plugs, and having a constant supply of warm water laid on. The length of such troughs shall be in a proportion of not less than two feet for every five persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills*.

He shall also provide in the lavatory soap, nail brushes, and a sufficient supply of clean towels renewed daily.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

11. All persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills* shall present themselves at the appointed time for examination by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon as provided in Regulation 4.

12. No person after suspension under Regulation 4 shall work in a *lead process* or at the *roller mills* in any paint and colour factory or workshop to which these Regulations apply without written sanction entered in the Health Register by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon.

13. All persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills* shall wear the overalls provided under Regulation 7 and shall deposit such overalls and any clothing put off during working hours in the places provided under Regulation 8.

The overalls shall not be removed by persons employed from the factory or workshop.

14. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink (other than a medicine provided by the occupier and approved by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon), or tobacco in any room in which a *lead process* is carried on.

15. All persons employed in *lead processes* or at the *roller mills* shall carefully clean and wash their hands before leaving the premises or partaking of any food.

16. No person shall, without the permission of the occupier or manager, interfere in any way with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust, steam or fumes and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st February, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st January, 1907.

*FOR THE HEADING OF YARN DYED BY MEANS OF A LEAD COMPOUND.

1907 No. 616

Whereas the process of *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories in which the said process is carried on.

Provided that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied, with regard to any such factory, that the *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound will not occupy more than three hours in any week, he may, by certificate, suspend Regulations 2, 3, 4, 7 (*a*), and 8 (*a*), or any of them. Every such certificate shall be in writing signed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and shall be revocable at any time by further certificate.

‡*Definitions.*

"*Heading*" means the manipulation of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound over a bar or post, and includes picking, making-up, and noddling.

"*Employed*" means employed in *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound.

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by certificate under the hand of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"*Suspension*" means suspension by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*, from employment in *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound.

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* These Regulations were gazetted August 13, 1907.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.
It shall be the duty of all persons *employed* to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Part I.

Duties of Employers.

1. No yarn dyed by means of a lead compound shall be *headed* unless there be an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to draw the dust away from the worker, as near as possible to the point of origin. The speed of the draught at the exhaust opening shall be determined at least once in every three months and recorded in the General Register.

2. No person under 16 years of age shall be *employed.*

3. A Health Register, containing the names of all persons *employed,* shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

4. Every person *employed* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every three months (or at shorter intervals if and as required in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

The *Surgeon* shall have power of *suspension* as regards all persons *employed,* and no person after *suspension* shall be *employed* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register.

5. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons *employed*—

(*a*) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours;

(*b*) a suitable meal-room separate from any room in which *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound is carried on, unless the works are closed during meal hours;

and, if so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories,

(*c*) suitable overalls and head-coverings which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and be washed and renewed at least once every week;

(*d*) a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal-room, for the storage of the overalls and head-coverings.

6. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, for the use of all persons *employed,* a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*b*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons *employed.*

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

7. Every person *employed* shall—

(*a*) present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* as provided in Regulation 4;

(*b*) wear the overall and head-covering (provided in pursuance of Regulation 5 (*c*)) while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and shall deposit in the cloakroom, provided in pursuance of Regulation 5 (*a*), clothing put off during working hours;

(*c*) wash the hands before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

8. No person shall—

(*a*) work in *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound after *suspension*, without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register;

(*b*) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, or tobacco, in any room in which *heading* of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound is carried on;

(*c*) interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of the dust, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th August, 1907.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND WEAVING HEMP, OR JUTE, OR HEMP OR JUTE TOW, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1907. No. 660.

Whereas the processes of spinning and weaving hemp or jute, or hemp or jute tow, and the processes incidental thereto have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:—

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories, other than scutch mills, in which any of the processes named above are carried on.

These Regulations shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

‡*Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Degrees*" means degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

"*Opening of bales,*" "*batching,*" "*machine-hackling,*" "*carding,*" and "*preparing*" mean those processes in the manufacture of hemp, or jute, or hemp or jute tow.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

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* These Regulations were gazetted August 30, 1907.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. In every room in which persons are employed the arrangements shall be such that during working hours the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room shall not exceed 20 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air at any time when gas or oil is used for lighting (or within one hour thereafter), or 12 volumes per 10,000 when electric light is used (or within one hour thereafter), or 9 volumes per 10,000 at any other time.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room does not exceed that of the open air by more than 5 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air.

2. In every room in which the *opening of bales, batching, machine-hackling, carding, preparing,* or other process is carried on and in which dust is generated and inhaled to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers, efficient exhaust and inlet ventilation shall be provided to secure that the dust is drawn away from the workers at or as near as is reasonably possible to the point at which it is generated.

3. In every room in which the *opening of bales, batching, machine-hackling, carding,* or *preparing* is carried on an accurate thermometer shall be kept affixed.

4. The temperature of any room where *machine-hackling* is carried on shall not fall below 50 *degrees,* or where *carding* or *preparing* is carried on, below 55 *degrees.*

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the heating apparatus be put in operation at the commencement of work, and if the required temperature be maintained after the expiration of one hour from the commencement of work.

5. Where *machine-hackling, carding,* or *preparing* is carried on the arrangements shall be such that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet, or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50 *degrees.*

6. In every room in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, a set of standardised wet and dry bulb thermometers shall be kept affixed in the centre of the room, or in such other position as may be directed by the Inspector of the district by notice in writing, and shall be maintained in correct working order.

Each of the above thermometers shall be read between 11 and 12 a.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room, and again between 4 and 5 p.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room after 1 p.m., and each reading shall at once be entered on the prescribed form. The form shall be hung up near the thermometer to which it relates, and shall be forwarded, duly filled in, at the end of each calendar month to the Inspector of the district.

Provided that this part of this Regulation shall not apply to any room in which the difference of reading between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is never less than 4 *degrees,* if notice of intention to work on that system has been given in the prescribed form to the Inspector of the district, and a copy of the notice is kept affixed in the room to which it applies.

7. Suitable and sufficient respirators shall be provided for the use of persons employed in the *opening of bales, machine-hackling, preparing* and carding, if dust is generated and inhaled to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

8. No person shall in any way interfere, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for ventilation, or for the removal of dust, or for the other purposes of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
28th August, 1907.

*FOR THE USE OF HORSEHAIR.

1907 No. 984

Whereas processes involving the use of horsehair from China, Siberia, or Russia have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said processes are carried on.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st April, 1908.

‡*Definitions.*

"*Material*" means tail or mane horsehair from China, Siberia or Russia, whether in the raw state or partially or wholly prepared, notwithstanding that such preparation may have taken place in some country other than those named.

"*Disinfection*" means—

(*a*) exposure to steam at a temperature not less than 212° F. for at least half an hour, of *material* so loosened, spread out or exposed as to allow the steam to penetrate throughout; *or*

(*b*) exposure of *material* to such disinfectant under such conditions of concentration and temperature of the disinfectant, and duration and manner of exposure of the *material* to it, and otherwise, as are *certified* to secure destruction of anthrax spores in all parts of all horsehair subjected to the process. Provided that such a certificate shall have no force unless and until (1) a copy of it has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and (2) a copy of it is kept in the Register required under Regulation 1. Provided, further, that any such certificate may at any time be disallowed by the Secretary of State, either generally or with regard to a factory or workshop in which anthrax has occurred.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 20, 1907.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

"*Certified*" means certified by the director of a bacteriological laboratory recognised by a corporation in the United Kingdom having power to grant diplomas registrable under the Medical Acts, 1858 to 1905.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. A Register shall be kept containing the prescribed particulars* of the *disinfection* of all *material.*

2. *Material* which has not undergone *disinfection* shall not be stored except in a room set aside for the purpose, in which no other horsehair shall be placed.

3. *Material* which has not undergone *disinfection* shall not be opened from the bale or sorted except in a room set aside for the purpose, in which no other horsehair shall be placed; nor shall any such *material* be opened from the bale, except over or by the side of an efficient screen, or sorted except over an efficient screen.

For the purposes of this Regulation no screen shall be deemed to be efficient unless it is provided with an exhaust draught so arranged that at every point of the screen within 18 inches of the centre the velocity of the exhaust draught shall be at least 300 linear feet per minute.

4. No *material* shall be subjected to any manipulation other than opening or sorting until it has undergone *disinfection.*

5. Every willowing and dust-extracting machine shall be covered over and provided with an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to carry the dust away from the worker.

6. The dust from the opening and sorting screens, and from the willow or other dust-extracting machines, shall be discharged into furnaces or into chambers so constructed as to intercept the dust.

7. Each extracting shaft and the space beneath the opening and sorting screen shall be cleaned out at least once in every week.

8. All dust collected from the opening and sorting screens shall be burned.

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* The following Order has been made under Regulation 1 :—

In pursuance of the Regulations made by me on the 20th December, 1907, for processes involving the use of horsehair from China, Siberia or Russia, I hereby prescribe the following as the particulars to be entered in the register kept in pursuance of Regulation 1 with regard to each consignment of such horsehair received in the factory or workshop.

1. Weight of material;
2. Date of receipt on the premises;
3. Country of origin;
4. Whether raw or partially or wholly prepared;
5. Method of disinfection;

And in the case of material disinfected on the premises,

6. Date of disinfection;

And in the case of material disinfected elsewhere than on the premises,

7. Name of person from whom the material was obtained.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th March, 1908.

9. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed on *material* which has not undergone *disinfection*—

(*a*) suitable overalls and head coverings, which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and washed or renewed at least once every week, and shall not be taken out of the works for any purpose whatever unless they have previously been boiled for ten minutes or have undergone disinfection after last being used; and

(*b*) a suitable meal-room, separate from any work-room, unless the works are closed during meal hours; and

(*c*) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours; and a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal-room, for the storage of the overalls; and

(*d*) requisites for treating scratches and slight wounds.

10. There shall be provided suitable respirators for the use of persons employed in work necessitated by Regulations 6, 7 and 8. Each respirator shall bear the distinguishing mark of the worker to whom it is supplied, and the filtering material shall be renewed after each day on which it is used.

11. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed on *material* which has not undergone *disinfection*, a lavatory under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least 2 feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or

(*b*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

12. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed on *material* which has not undergone *disinfection*.

13. No person employed on *material* which has not undergone *disinfection* shall be allowed—

(*a*) to work having any open cut or sore; or

(*b*) to introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, or tobacco in any room in which such *material* is stored or manipulated.

14. A cautionary notice as to anthrax, in the prescribed form, shall be kept affixed to these Regulations.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

15. No person employed shall—

(*a*) open, sort, or willow or otherwise manipulate any *material* except in accordance with the foregoing Regulations.

(*b*) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, or tobacco, contrary to Regulation 13 (*b*).

16. Every person employed on *material* which has not undergone *disinfection* shall—

(*a*) wear the overall and head covering provided in pursuance of Regulation 9 (*a*) while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and shall deposit in the cloakroom provided in pursuance of Regulation 9 (*c*) all clothing put off during working hours; and

(*b*) wash the hands and clean the nails before partaking of food or leaving the premises; and

(*c*) report any cut or sore to the foreman, and until it has been treated abstain from work on any such *material*.

17. Every person employed shall wear the respirator provided in pursuance of Regulation 10 while engaged in work necessitated by Regulations 6, 7 and 8.

18. If the arrangement for *disinfection*, or any fan, or any other appliance for the carrying out of these Regulations, appears to any workman to be out of order or defective, he shall immediately report it to the foreman.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
20th December, 1907.

*For the Casting of Brass.

1908 No. 484

Whereas the *casting* of brass or any alloy of copper with zinc has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act† to be dangerous, I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations and direct that they shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1910, and shall apply to all factories in which the *casting* of brass is carried on, with the following exceptions:—

(i) The Regulations shall not apply to the *sand-casting shop* having an air-space equivalent to 2,500 cubic feet for each of the *persons employed*, nor to any other *casting-shop* having an air-space equivalent to 3,500 cubic feet for each of the *persons employed*. Provided—

(*a*) that provison is made for the egress of the fumes during *casting* by inlets below and outlets above of adequate size, and

(*b*) that a notice in the prescribed form, giving the prescribed particulars, shall be kept affixed at or near the entrance of the *casting shop* and that a copy thereof shall be sent to the Inspector of the district, and

(*c*) that the conditions of exemption stated in such notice are not departed from.

(ii) So much of Regulation 1 as requires that exhaust draught shall be maintained during the process of *casting* shall not apply in the case of strip or solid drawn tube *casting* or any other class of *casting* which the Secretary of State may certify on that behalf, provided that—

(*a*) the exhaust draught cannot be so maintained without damage to the metal (proof of which shall be upon the occupier); and

* These Regulations were gazetted June 26, 1908.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(*b*) the exhaust draught is put into operation immediately after the *casting;* and

(*c*) provision is made for the egress of fumes during *casting* by inlets below and outlets above of adequate size.

(iii) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that by reason of exceptional features in the construction or situation of a *casting shop* or by reason of the infrequency of the *casting* or the small quantity or the nature or composition of the metal cast or other circumstances all or any of the Regulations are not necessary for the protection of the *persons employed* he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such *casting shop* from all or any of the provisions of the same subject to such conditions as he may by such certificate prescribe.

*In these Regulations (including the above provisions and exceptions)—

" *Brass* " means any alloy of copper and zinc.

" *Casting* " includes the pouring and skimming of *brass*.

" *Casting shop* " means any place in which *casting* of *brass* is carried on.

" *Sand-casting* " means *casting* in moulds prepared by hand in sand or loam or sand and loam.

" *Sand-casting shop* " means a place in which no kind of *casting* other than *sand-casting* is carried on.

" *Pot* " includes any crucible, ladle or other vessel in which the *brass* is skimmed or from which it is poured.

" *Employed* " means employed in the *casting* shop in any capacity.

" *Persons employed* " means the maximum number of persons at any time *employed*.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations, and the conditions contained in any certificate of exemption.

It shall be the duty of all persons *employed* to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Part I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. *Casting* of *brass* shall not be carried on unless the following conditions are complied with:—

(*a*) There shall be an efficient exhaust draught operating by means either of (i) a tube attached to the *pot,* or (ii) a fixed or movable hood over the point where the *casting* takes place, or (iii) a fan in the upper part of the *casting shop,* or (iv) some other effectual contrivance for the prompt removal of the fumes from the *casting shop* and preventing their diffusion therein. The exhaust draught shall be applied as near to the point of origin of the fumes as is reasonably practicable having regard to the requirements of the process, the maintenance of the exhaust draught during the process of *casting,* and as regards *casting shops* in use prior to 1st January, 1908, the structure of the premises, and the cost of applying the exhaust draught in that manner.

(*b*) There shall be efficient arrangements to prevent the fumes from entering any other room in the factory in which work is carried on.

(*c*) There shall be free openings to the outside air so placed as not to interfere with the efficiency of the exhaust draught.

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* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

2. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, for the use of all *persons employed*, a lavatory, under cover, (i) with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and (ii) with either—

(*a*) A trough with a smooth, impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*b*) At least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water, or warm water, laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by *persons employed*.

3. No female shall be allowed to work, in any process whatever, in any *casting shop*.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

4. No person *employed* shall leave the premises or partake of food without carefully washing the hands.

5. No persons *employed* shall carry on the pouring of brass without using apparatus provided in pursuance of Regulation 1 (*a*).

6. No person *employed* shall in any way interfere without the knowledge and concurrence of the occupier or manager with the means provided for the removal of fumes.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
20th June, 1908.

*FOR VITREOUS ENAMELLING OF METAL OR GLASS.

1908 No. 1258

Whereas the process of vitreous *enamelling* of metal or glass has been certified in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous.

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which vitreous *enamelling* of metal or glass is carried on.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to—

(*a*) the *enamelling* of jewellery or watches; or

(*b*) the manufacture of stained glass; or

(*c*) enamelling by means of glazes or colours containing less than 1 per cent. of lead.

These Regulations shall come into force on 1st April, 1909.

* These Regulations were gazetted December 22, 1908.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

**Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Enamelling*" means crushing, grinding, sieving, dusting or laying on, brushing or woolling off, spraying, or any other process for the purpose of vitreous covering and decoration of metal or glass.

"*Employed*" means employed in *enamelling*.

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"*Suspension*" means suspension by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*, from employment in any *enamelling* process.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons *employed* to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. Every room in which any *enamelling* process is carried on—

(*a*) shall contain at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person *employed* therein, and in computing this air space no height above 14 feet shall be taken into account;

(*b*) shall be efficiently lighted, and shall for this purpose have efficient means of lighting both natural and artificial.

2. In every room in which any *enamelling* process is carried on—

(*a*) the floors shall be well and closely laid, and be maintained in good condition;

(*b*) the floors and benches shall be cleansed daily and kept free of collections of dust.

3. No *enamelling* process giving rise to dust or spray shall be done save either—

(*a*) under conditions which secure the absence of dust and spray; or

(*b*) with an efficient exhaust so arranged as to intercept the dust or spray and prevent it from diffusing into the air of the room.

4. Except in cases where glaze is applied to a heated metallic surface, dusting or laying on, and brushing or woolling off, shall not be done except over a grid with a receptacle beneath to intercept the dust falling through.

5. If firing is done in a room not specially set apart for the purpose, no person shall be *employed* in any other process within 20 feet from the furnace.

6. Such arrangements shall be made as shall effectually prevent gases generated in the muffle furnaces from entering the workrooms.

7. No child or young person under 16 years of age shall be *employed* in any *enamelling* process.

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

8. A Health Register, containing the name of all persons *employed* shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

9. Every person *employed* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every three months (or at such other intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

10. The *Surgeon* shall have power of *suspension* as regards all persons *employed*, and no person after *suspension* shall be *employed* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register.

11. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons *employed*—

(*a*) suitable overalls and head coverings, which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and be cleaned or renewed at least once every week;

(*b*) a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and mealroom, for the storage of the overalls and head-coverings;

(*c*) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours;

(*d*) a suitable mealroom separate from any room in which *enamelling* processes are carried on, unless the works are closed during meal hours.

12. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, for the use of all persons *employed*, a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*b*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons *employed*.

13. The occupier shall allow any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any *enamelling* material in use or mixed for use.

Provided that the occupier may at the time when the sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to take, seal and deliver to him a duplicate sample.

No results of any analysis shall be published without the consent of the occupier, except such as may be necessary to prove the presence of lead when there has been infraction of the Regulations.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

14. Every person *employed* shall—

(*a*) present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* as provided in Regulation 9;

(*b*) wear the overall and head-covering provided under Regulation 11 (*a*), and deposit them and clothing put off during working hours, in the places provided under Regulation 11 (*b*) and (*c*);

(*c*) carefully clean the hands before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;

(*d*) so arrange the hair that it shall be effectually protected from dust by the head-covering.

15. No person *employed* shall—

(*a*) after *suspension*, work in any *enamelling* process without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register;

(*b*) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, in any room in which an *enamelling* process is carried on;

(*c*) interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust or fumes, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
18th December, 1908.

* FOR THE USE OF EAST INDIAN WOOL.

1908 No. 1287

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories in which East Indian Wool is used.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st January, 1909.

1. It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

2. No East Indian wool or hair shall be treated in any dust-extracting machine unless such machine is covered over and the cover connected with an exhaust fan so arranged as to discharge the dust into a furnace or into an intercepting chamber.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and respirators to be worn by the persons engaged in collecting and removing the dust.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

4. No person employed shall treat East Indian wool in any dust-extracting machine otherwise than as permitted in Regulation 2.

* These Regulations were gazetted December 25, 1908.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

5. Every person engaged in collecting or removing dust shall wear the overall and respirator provided in accordance with Regulation 3.

6. If any fan, or any other appliance for the carrying out of these Regulations, is out of order, any workman becoming aware of the defect shall immediately report the fact to the foreman.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
18th December, 1908.

* FOR THE GENERATION, TRANSFORMATION, DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN PREMISES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901 TO 1911.

1908 No. 1312

Whereas the generation, transformation, distribution, and use of electrical energy in any factory or workshop, or any place to which the provisions of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† are applied by that Act, have been certified in pursuance of the said section to be dangerous:—

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply in all places before mentioned.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st July, 1909, except as regards such parts of electrical stations as were constructed before the 1st July, 1908, in respect of which they shall come into force on the 1st January, 1910.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with these Regulations.

And it shall be the duty of all agents, workmen, and persons employed to conduct their work in accordance with these Regulations.

‡*Definitions.*

"*Pressure*" means the difference of electrical potential between any two *conductors*, or between a *conductor* and earth as read by a hot wire or electrostatic volt-meter.

"*Low pressure*" means a *pressure* in a *system* normally not exceeding 250 volts where the electrical energy is used.

"*Medium Pressure*" means a *pressure* in a *system* normally above 250 volts, but not exceeding 650 volts, where the electrical energy is used.

"*High Pressure*" means a *pressure* in a *system* normally above 650 volts, but not exceeding 3,000 volts, where the electrical energy is used or supplied.

"*Extra-high Pressure*" means a *pressure* in a *system* normally exceeding 3,000 volts, where the electrical energy is used or supplied.

* These Regulations were gazetted January 1, 1909.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.
‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

"*System*" means an electrical system in which all the *conductors* and *apparatus* are electrically connected to a common source of electro-motive force.

"*Conductor*" means an electrical conductor arranged to be electrically connected to a *system*.

"*Apparatus*" means electrical apparatus, and includes all apparatus, machines, and fittings in which *conductors* are used, or of which they form a part.

"*Circuit*" means an electrical circuit forming a *system* or branch of a *system*.

"*Insulating stand*" means a floor, platform, stand, or mat
"*Insulating screen*" means a screen
"*Insulating boots*" means boots
"*Insulating gloves*" means gloves
} of such size, quality, and construction according to the circumstances of the use thereof, that a person is thereby adequately protected from *danger*.

"*Covered with insulating materials*" means adequately covered with insulating material of such quality and thickness that there is no *danger*.

"*Bare*" means not *covered with insulating material*.

"*Live*" means electrically charged.

"*Dead*" means at, or about, zero potential, and disconnected from any *live system*.

"*Earthed*" means connected to the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate discharge of electrical energy without *danger*.

"*Substation*" means any premises, or that part of any premises, in which electrical energy is transformed or converted to or from *pressure* above *medium pressure*, except for the purpose of working instruments, relays, or similar auxiliary *apparatus;* if such premises or part of premises are large enough for a person to enter after the *apparatus* is in position.

"*Switchboard*" means the collection of switches or fuses, *conductors*, and other *apparatus* in connection therewith, used for the purpose of controlling the current or *pressure* in any *system* or part of a *system*.

"*Switchboard passage-way*" means any passage-way or compartment large enough for a person to enter, and used in connection with a *switchboard* when *live*.

"*Authorised person*" means (*a*) the occupier, or (*b*) a contractor for the time being under contract with the occupier, or (c) a person employed, appointed, or selected by the occupier, or by a contractor as aforesaid, to carry out certain duties incidental to the generation, transformation, distribution, or use of electrical energy, such occupier, contractor, or person being a person who is competent for the purposes of the regulation in which the term is used.

"*Danger*" means danger to health or danger to life or limb from shock, burn, or other injury to persons employed, or from fire, attendant upon the generation, transformation, distribution, or use of electrical energy.

"*Public supply*" means the supply of electrical energy (*a*) by any local authority, company, or person authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional

Order confirmed by Parliament or by licence or Order of the Board of Trade to give a supply of electrical energy; or (*b*) otherwise under Board of Trade regulations.

Exemptions.

1. Nothing in Regulations 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, and 31 shall apply, unless on account of special circumstances the Secretary of State shall give notice to the occupier that this exemption does not apply—

(*a*) To any *system* in which the *pressure* does not exceed *low pressure* direct or 125 volts alternating;

(*b*) In any *public supply* generating station, to any *system* in which the *pressure* between it and earth does not exceed *low pressure;*

(*c*) In any above-ground *substation* for *public supply,* to any *system* not exceeding *low pressure.*

2. Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to any service lines or *apparatus* on the supply side of the consumer's terminals, or to any chamber containing such service lines or *apparatus,* where the supply is given from outside under Board of Trade regulations; provided always that no *live* metal is exposed so that it may be touched.

3. If the occupier can show, with regard to any requirement of these Regulations, that the special conditions in his premises are such as adequately to prevent *danger,* that requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied; and the Secretary of State may by Order* direct that any class of special conditions defined in the Order shall be deemed for the purposes of all or any of the requirements of these Regulations adequately to prevent *danger,* and may revoke such Order.

4. Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to any process or *apparatus* used exclusively for electro-chemical or electro-thermal or testing or research purposes; provided such process be so worked and such *apparatus* so constructed and protected and such special precautions taken as may be necessary to prevent *danger.*

5. The Secretary of State may, by Order, exempt from the operation of all or any of these Regulations any premises to which any special rules or regulations under any other Act as to the generation, transformation, distribution or use of electrical energy apply; and may revoke such Order.

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* The following Order dated July 28, 1909, has been made under Exemption 3 :—

In pursuance of Exemption 3 of the above Regulations, I hereby direct that in rooms, other than electrical stations, in which the following special conditions are observed, viz. :—

no electrical energy is used except at low pressure, nor for any purpose other than lighting by means of incandescent lamps ; and
the floor is of wood or otherwise insulating ; and
there is no machinery or other earthed metal with which a person handling any non-earthed lamp fittings or any portable lamp is liable to be in contact ; and
no process rendering the floor wet is carried on ; and
no live conductor is normally exposed so that it may be touched ;

such conditions shall be deemed for all the purposes of the Regulations adequately to prevent danger.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
28th July, 1909.

6. The Secretary of State may, if satisfied that safety is otherwise practically secured, or that exemption is necessary on the ground of emergency or special circumstances, grant such exemption by Order,* subject to any conditions that may be prescribed therein; and may revoke such Order.

7. Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to domestic factories or domestic workshops.

REGULATIONS.

1. All *apparatus* and conductors shall be sufficient in size and power for the work they are called upon to do, and so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained as to prevent *danger* so far as is reasonably practicable.

2. All *conductors* shall either be *covered with insulating material* and further efficiently protected where necessary to prevent *danger*, or they shall be so placed and safeguarded as to prevent *danger* so far as is reasonably practicable.

3. Every switch, switch fuse, circuit-breaker, and isolating link shall be:— (*a*) so constructed, placed, or protected as to prevent *danger;* (*b*) so constructed and adjusted as accurately to make and to maintain good contact; (*c*) provided with an efficient handle or other means of working, insulated from the *system*, and so arranged that the hand cannot inadvertently touch *live* metal; (*d*) so constructed or arranged that it cannot accidentally fall or move into contact when left out of contact.

4. Every switch intended to be used for breaking a *circuit* and every circuit breaker shall be so constructed that it cannot with proper care be left in partial contact. This applies to each pole of double-pole of multipole switches or circuit-breakers.

Every switch intended to be used for breaking a *circuit* and every circuit-breaker shall be so constructed that an arc cannot accidentally be maintained.

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* The following Order dated May 20, 1911, has been made under Exemption 6:—

In pursuance of Exemption 6 of the above Regulations, I hereby allow exemption from Regulations 17, 25 and 32 as regards the underground electrical stations constructed in pursuance of the following Orders made by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, namely:—

The County of London (North) Electric Lighting Order, 1892;
The Wandsworth Electric Lighting Order, 1892;
The Southwark Electric Lighting Order, 1892;
The St. Olave Electric Lighting Order, 1896;
The Camberwell Electric Lighting Order, 1896;
The St. Saviour's District Electric Lighting Order, 1896;
The County of London (Northern Extensions) Electric Lighting Order, 1897;
The Holborn and St. Giles Electric Lighting Order, 1898;
The Battersea Electric Lighting Order, 1900;
The Croydon Rural Electric Lighting Order, 1905;

being satisfied that such exemption is necessary on the ground of special circumstances.

Provided that the said exemption shall only apply to such underground electrical sub-stations aforesaid as conform to the following conditions:—

(i) There shall be no system within the sub-station at extra high pressure.
(ii) All conductors at high pressure shall be normally so protected that they cannot be touched.
(iii) All conductors at low or medium pressure (other than earthed conductors), which would otherwise be liable to be accidentally touched by a person on the ladder, shall be suitably guarded.
(iv) The power transformed shall not at any time exceed 150 kilowatts.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
20th May, 1911.

5. Every fuse and every automatic circuit-breaker used instead thereof, shall be so constructed and arranged as effectively to interrupt the current before it so exceeds the working rate as to involve *danger*. It shall be of such construction or be so guarded or placed as to prevent *danger* from overheating, or from arcing or the scattering of hot metal or other substance when it comes into operation. Every fuse shall be either of such construction or so protected by a switch that the fusible metal may be readily renewed without *danger*.

6. Every electrical joint and connection shall be of proper construction as regards conductivity, insulation, mechanical strength and protection.

7. Efficient means, suitably located, shall be provided for cutting off all *pressure* from every part of a *system*, as may be necessary to prevent *danger*.

8. Efficient means suitably located shall be provided for protecting from excess of current every part of a *system*, as may be necessary to prevent *danger*.

9. Where one of the *conductors* of a *system* is connected to earth, no single-pole switch, other than a link for testing purposes or a switch for use in controlling a generator, shall be placed in such *conductor* or any branch thereof.

A switch, or automatic or other cut-out may, however, be placed in the connection between the *conductor* and earth at the generating station, for use in testing and emergencies only.

10. Where one of the main *conductors* of a *system* is *bare* and uninsulated, such as a *bare* return of a concentric *system*, no switch, fuse, or circuit-breaker shall be placed in that *conductor*, or in any *conductor* connected thereto, and the said *conductor* shall be *earthed*.

Nevertheless, switches, fuses, or circuit-breakers may be used to break the connection with the generators or transformers supplying the power; provided that in no case of *bare conductor* the connection of the *conductor* with earth is thereby broken.

11. Every motor, converter and transformer shall be protected by efficient means suitably placed, and so connected that all *pressure* may thereby be cut off from the motor, converter or transformer as the case may be, and from all *apparatus* in connection therewith; provided, however, that where one point of the *system* is connected to earth, there shall be no obligation to disconnect on that side of the *system* which is connected to earth.

12. Every electrical motor shall be controlled by an efficient switch or switches for starting and stopping, so placed as to be easily worked by the person in charge of the motor.

In every place in which machines are being driven by any electric motor, there shall be means at hand for either switching off the motor or stopping the machines if necessary to prevent *danger*.

13. Every flexible wire for portable *apparatus*, for alternating currents or for *pressures* above 150 volts direct current, shall be connected to the *system* either by efficient permanent joints or connections, or by a properly constructed connector.

In all cases where the person handling portable *apparatus* or pendant lamps with switches for alternating current, or *pressures* above 150 volts direct current would be liable to get a shock through a conducting floor or conducting work, or otherwise, if the metal work of the portable *apparatus* became

charged, the metal work must be efficiently *earthed;* and any flexible metallic covering of the *conductors* shall be itself efficiently *earthed* and shall not itself be the only earth connection for the metal of the *apparatus*. And a lamp-holder shall not be in metallic connection with the guard or other metal work of a portable lamp.

In such places and in any place where the *pressure* exceeds *low pressure,* the portable *apparatus* and its flexible wire shall be controlled by efficient means suitably located, and capable of cutting off the *pressure,* and the metal work shall be efficiently *earthed* independently of any flexible metallic cover of the *conductors,* and any such flexible covering shall itself be independently *earthed.*

14. The general arrangement of *switchboards* shall, so far as reasonably practicable, be such that—

(*a*) All parts which may have to be adjusted or handled are readily accessible;

(*b*) The course of every *conductor* may where necessary be readily traced;

(*c*) *Conductors* not arranged for connection to the same *system* are kept well apart, and can where necessary be readily distinguished;

(*d*) All *bare conductors* are so placed or protected as to prevent *danger* from accidental short circuit.

15. Every *switchboard* having *bare conductors* normally so exposed that they may be touched, shall, if not located in an area or areas set apart for the purposes thereof, where necessary be suitably fenced or enclosed.

No person except an *authorised person,* or a person acting under his immediate supervision, shall for the purpose of carrying out his duties have access to any part of an area so set apart.

16. All *apparatus* appertaining to a *switchboard* and requiring handling, shall so far as practicable be so placed or arranged as to be operated from the working platform of the *switchboard,* and all measuring instruments and indicators connected therewith shall, so far as practicable, be so placed as to be observed from the working platform. If such *apparatus* be worked or observed from any other place, adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent *danger.*

17. At the working platform of every *switchboard* and in every *switchboard passage-way,* if there be *bare conductors* exposed or arranged to be exposed when *live* so that they may be touched, there shall be a clear and unobstructed passage of ample width and height, with a firm and even floor. Adequate means of access, free from *danger,* shall be provided for every *switchboard passage-way.*

The following provisions shall apply to all such *switchboard* working platforms and *passage-ways* constructed after January 1st, 1909, unless the *bare conductors,* whether overhead or at the sides of the *passage-ways* are otherwise adequately protected against *danger* by divisions or screens or other suitable means:—

(*a*) Those constructed for *low-pressure* and *medium-pressure switchboards* shall have a clear height of not less than 7 ft., and a clear width measured from *bare conductor* of not less than 3 ft.

(*b*) Those constructed for *high-pressure and extra high-pressure switchboards,* other than operating desks or panels working solely at *low-pressure,* shall have a clear height of not less than 8 ft., and a clear width measured from *bare conductor* of not less than 3 ft. 6 in.

(*c*) *Bare conductors* shall not be exposed on both sides of the *switchboard passage-way* unless either (i) the clear width of the passage is in the case of *low-pressure* and *medium-pressure* not less than 4 ft. 6 in., and in the case of *high-pressure* and *extra high-pressure* not less than 8 ft., in each case measured between *bare conductors*, or (ii) the *conductors* on one side are so guarded that they cannot be accidentally touched.

18. In every *switchboard* for *high-pressure* or *extra high-pressure*:—

(*a*) Every *high-pressure* and *extra high-pressure conductor* within reach from the working platform or in any *switchboard passage-way* shall be so placed or protected as adequately to prevent *danger*.

(*b*) The metal cases of all instruments working at *high-pressure* or *extra high-pressure* shall be either *earthed* or completely enclosed with insulating covers.

(*c*) All metal handles of *high-pressure* and *extra high-pressure* switches, and, where necessary to prevent *danger*, all metal gear for working the switches, shall be *earthed*.

(*d*) When work has to be done on any *switchboard*, then, unless the *switchboard* be otherwise so arranged as to secure that the work may be carried out without *danger*, either (i) the *switchboard* shall be made *dead*, or (ii) if the said *switchboard* be so arranged that the *conductors* thereof can be made *dead* in sections, and so separated by permanent or removable divisions or screens from all adjoining sections of which the *conductors* are *live* that work on any section may be carried out without *danger*, that section on which work has to be done shall be made *dead*.

19. All parts of generators, motors, transformers, or other similar *apparatus*, at *high-pressure* or *extra high-pressure*, and within reach from any position in which any person employed may require to be, shall be, so far as reasonably practicable, so protected as to prevent *danger*.

20. Where a *high-pressure* or *extra high-pressure* supply is transformed for use at a lower *pressure*, or energy is transformed up to above *low-pressure*, suitable provision shall be made to guard against *danger* by reason of the lower-pressure *system* becoming accidentally charged above its normal *pressure* by leakage or contact from the higher-pressure *system*.

21. Where necessary to prevent *danger*, adequate precautions shall be taken either by *earthing* or by other suitable means to prevent any metal other than the *conductor* from becoming electrically charged.

22. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent any *conductor* or *apparatus* from being accidentally or inadvertently electrically charged when persons are working thereon.

23. Where necessary adequately to prevent *danger*, *insulating stands* or *screens* shall be provided and kept permanently in position, and shall be maintained in sound condition.

24. Portable *insulating stands*, *screens*, *boots*, *gloves*, or other suitable means shall be provided and used when necessary adequately to prevent *danger*, and shall be periodically examined by an *authorised person*.

25. Adequate working space and means of access, free from *danger*, shall be provided for all *apparatus* that has to be worked or attended to by any person.

26. All those parts of premises in which *apparatus* is placed shall be adequately lighted to prevent *danger*.

27. All *conductors* and *apparatus* exposed to the weather, wet, corrosion, inflammable surroundings or explosive atmosphere, or used in any process or for any special purpose other than for lighting or power, shall be so constructed or protected, and such special precautions shall be taken, as may be necessary adequately to prevent *danger* in view of such exposure or use.

28. No person except an *authorised person* or a competent person acting under his immediate supervision shall undertake any work where technical knowledge or experience is required in order adequately to avoid *danger;* and no person shall work alone in any case in which the Secretary of State directs that he shall not. No person except an *authorised person,* or a competent person over 21 years of age acting under his immediate supervision, shall undertake any repair, alteration, extension, cleaning, or such work where technical knowledge or experience is required in order to avoid *danger,* and no one shall do such work unaccompanied.

Where a contractor is employed, and the *danger* to be avoided is under his control, the contractor shall appoint the *authorised person,* but if the *danger* to be avoided is under the control of the occupier, the occupier shall appoint the *authorised person.*

29. Instructions as to the treatment of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in all premises where electrical energy is generated, transformed, or used above *low pressure;* and in such premises, or classes of premises, in which electrical energy is generated, transformed or used at *low pressure,* as the Secretary of State may direct.*

30. Every *sub-station* shall be substantially constructed, and shall be so arranged that no person other than an *authorised person* can obtain access thereto otherwise than by the proper entrance, or can interfere with the *apparatus* or *conductors* therein from outside; and shall be provided with efficient means of ventilation and be kept dry.

31. Every *sub-station* shall be under the control of an *authorised person,* and none but an *authorised person* or a person acting under his immediate supervision shall enter any part thereof where there may be *danger.*

32. Every underground *sub-station* not otherwise easily and safely accessible shall be provided with adequate means of access by a door or trap-door with a staircase or ladder securely fixed and so placed that no *live* part of any *switchboard* or any *bare conductor* shall be within reach of a person thereon: Provided however that the means of access to such *sub-station* shall be by a doorway and staircase (*a*) if any person is regularly

* The following Order has been made under Regulation 29—

In pursuance of No. 29 of the above Regulations, I hereby direct that the requirement in the said Regulation in regard to the affixing of instructions as to the treatment of persons suffering from electric shock shall be extended to include all premises where electrical energy is generated, transformed or used at a pressure normally exceeding 125 volts alternating or 250 volts direct.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
18th March, 1935.

employed therein, otherwise than for inspection or cleaning, or (*b*) if the *sub-station* is not of ample dimensions and there is therein either moving machinery other than ventilating fans, or *extra high-pressure*.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd December, 1908.

*For the Tinning of Metal Hollow-ware, Iron Drums, and Harness Furniture.

1909 No. 720

Whereas the coating of metal articles with a mixture of tin and lead, or lead alone, has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act; 1901,† to be dangerous; I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops where *tinning* is carried on in the manufacture of metal hollow-ware, iron drums, and harness furniture.

Provided that these Regulations shall not apply to:—

(*a*) Any process in silver plating.

(*b*) Any process in which a soldering iron is used.

(*c*) Any other process if and so far as it is exempted by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, on the ground that he is satisfied that any of these Regulations are not required for the protection of the persons employed, by reason of the intermittency or infrequency of the *tinning* or other special circumstances.

Any such certificate of exemption shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed and may be revoked at any time.

These Regulations shall come into force on October 1st, 1909, except that Regulation 1 shall come into force on April 1st, 1910.

‡*Definitions.*

In these Regulations:—

"*Tinning*" means the dipping and wiping of any metal in the process of coating it with a mixture of tin and lead or lead alone where hydrochloric acid or any salt of that acid is used.

"*Mounting*," "*Denting*," and "*Scouring*" mean the mounting, denting, and scouring of hollow-ware articles tinned on the outer surface.

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the District or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"*Suspension*" means suspension from employment in *tinning* by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*.

"*Efficient Draught*" means localised ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means for the removal of fumes or dust so as to prevent them as far as practicable from escaping into the air of any room in which work is carried on.

No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails so to remove smoke generated at the point where such fumes or dust originate.

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* These Regulations were gazetted July 2, 1909.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Part I.

Duties of Employers.

1. No *tinning* shall be carried on except under an *efficient draught.*

The article to be tinned shall not be removed from such draught from the time when dipping is commenced until wiping is completed.

This Regulation shall not apply to the wiping of sheet metal 18 inches or more in length, where the person employed is wiping such sheet metal for his own use in some other process of his work.

2. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed in *tinning.*

3. The skimmings from the dipping bath shall not be removed from under the *efficient draught* until they have been placed in a covered receptacle. When removed they shall not be deposited in any room in which work is carried on.

4. The dust and refuse collected from the floor shall not be deposited in any room in which work is carried on.

5. A Health Register containing the names of all persons employed in *tinning* shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

6. Every person employed in *tinning* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every three months (or at such shorter or longer intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

The *Surgeon* shall have the power of *suspension* as regards all persons employed in *tinning,* and no such person after *suspension* shall be employed in *tinning* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register.

7. There shall be provided for the use of all women employed in *tinning*:

(*a*) a cloakroom, or other suitable place, separate from any room in which work is carried on, for clothing put off during working hours;

(*b*) aprons or other equivalent protection.

8. There shall be provided for the use of all persons employed in *tinning, mounting, denting,* or *scouring,* a room separate from any room in which such work is carried on, where such persons may have meals, unless the works are closed during meal hours.

9. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and good repair for the use of all persons employed in *tinning, mounting, denting,* or *scouring,* a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:—

(*a*) A trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or,

(*b*) At least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

10. Every person employed in *tinning* shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* as provided in Regulation 6.

11. No person employed in *tinning* shall:—

(*a*) After *suspension*, work at *tinning* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register; or

(*b*) Interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust or fumes, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

12. Every person employed in *tinning, mounting, denting,* or *scouring* shall wash the hands before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

13. No person employed in *tinning, mounting, denting,* or *scouring* shall keep or prepare or partake of any food or alcoholic drink in any room in which such work is carried on.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th June, 1909.

*FOR THE SMELTING OF MATERIALS CONTAINING LEAD, THE MANUFACTURE OF RED OR ORANGE LEAD, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAKED LITHARGE.

1911. No. 752.

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof (other than laboratories), in which any of the following processes are carried on:—

THE SMELTING OF MATERIALS CONTAINING LEAD;
THE MANUFACTURE OF RED OR ORANGE LEAD;
THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAKED LITHARGE.

These Regulations shall come into force on October 1st, 1911, except that so much of Regulations 2 and 3 as requires the provision of *efficient exhaust draught* shall come into force on May 1st, 1912.

‡*Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Lead material*" means—

(i) material containing not less than five per cent. of lead, including lead ore, bullion ore (lead ore rich in precious metals), red lead, orange lead, and flaked litharge; and

(ii) zinc ore, and material resulting from the treatment thereof, containing not less than two per cent. of lead;

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* These Regulations were gazetted August 18, 1911.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout the Regulations in italics.

except ores which contain lead only in the form of sulphide of lead.

"*Furnace*," "*melting pot*," "*retort*," "*condensing chamber*," mean structures as aforesaid which are used in the treatment of *lead material*.

"*Flue*" means a flue leading from a *furnace*.

"*Lead process*" means—

(i) manipulation, movement or other treatment of *lead material*, whether by means of any *furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, flue*, or otherwise; and

(ii) cleaning or demolition of any *furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, flue*, or part thereof or reconstruction thereof with material which has formed part of any such structure.

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"*Suspension*" means suspension from employment in any *lead process* by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any *lead process*.

"*Damp*" means sufficiently moist to prevent the escape of dust.

"*Efficient exhaust draught*" means localised ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapour, fumes, or dust so as to prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric conditions usually prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails so to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fumes or dust originate.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Part I.—Duties of Occupiers.

1. Where a *lead process* is carried on so as to give rise to dust or fumes,

(*a*) the floor, other than sand beds, shall be maintained in good condition; and

(*b*) the floor, except such portion as is permanently set apart for the deposit of *lead material*, shall be sprayed with water at least once a day.

2.—(1) No *lead material* (other than ingots of metal) shall be deposited or allowed to remain on any part of the floor not permanently set apart for the purpose, and no *lead material* (other than ingots of metal) shall be moved to a *furnace*, unless such *lead material* is—

(*a*) damp; or

(*b*) under an *efficient exhaust draught*; or

(*c*) so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust into the air of any place in which work is carried on.

(2) Provided, however, that where none of the above conditions are practicable, *lead material* may be moved to a *furnace* by persons wearing suitable respirators.

3. None of the following processes shall be carried on except with an *efficient exhaust draught*:—

melting old or dirty scrap lead;
heating *lead material* so that vapour containing lead is given off;
cooling molten flaked litharge;

or, unless carried on in such manner as to prevent escape of gas, vapour, fumes or dust into any place in which work is carried on—

feeding any *furnace* or *retort;*
manipulating *lead material* in any *furnace* or *retort;*
removing *lead material* from any *furnace* or *retort;*
placing in any hopper or shoot, or packing, red or orange lead or flaked litharge.

4. No sack which has contained *lead material* shall be cleaned, and, except in the process of sampling, no *lead material* shall be broken up, crushed or ground, unless such sack or *lead material* is *damp*, or is placed in an apparatus so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust.

5. No *lead material* giving off vapour containing lead shall be removed from the *efficient exhaust draught* required by Regulation 3, unless in a receptacle with an efficient cover.

6. No person shall be allowed to enter any *furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber,* or *flue,* until it has been ventilated.

7. No person shall be allowed to remain in any *flue* (unless *damp*) or *condensing chamber* for more than three hours without an interval of at least half an hour.

8. There shall be provided suitable overalls for the use of all persons employed in any of the following processes; which overalls, when required for such use, shall be washed, cleaned or renewed at least once every week:—

(*a*) cleaning any *flue* (unless *damp*) or *condensing chamber;*

(*b*) demolishing any part of a *furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber,* or *flue,* unless either *damp* or under an *efficient exhaust draught;*

(*c*) reconstructing any part of a *furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber,* or *flue,* with material which has formed part of any such structure, unless *damp;*

(*d*) breaking up, crushing, or grinding, in the process of sampling, *lead material* unless either *damp* or placed in an apparatus so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust;

(*e*) placing in any hopper or shoot, or packing, red or orange lead or flaked litharge.

9. There shall be provided suitable respirators for the use of all persons employed in any process named in Regulation 2 (2) or in Regulation 8; which respirators, when required for such use, shall be washed or renewed at least once every day.

10. No person under 16 years of age, and no female, shall be employed in any *lead process.*

11. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any *lead process*:—

(*a*) a suitable meal room, unless the works are closed during meal hours;

(*b*) a suitable place or places for clothing put off during working hours; and

(*c*) a suitable place or places for the storage of overalls provided in pursuance of Regulation 8; which place or places shall be separate from those required by paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of this Regulation;

all of which shall be so located as not to be exposed to dust or fumes from any manufacturing process.

12. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in any *lead process*:—

(*a*) a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste-pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste-pipe and plug, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons; and

(*b*) sufficient and suitable bath accommodation (douche or other) with hot water laid on, unless the water supply provided under paragraph (*a*) is so arranged that a warm douche for the face, neck and arms can be taken.

Provided that, when the number of persons so employed at any one time is temporarily increased by reason of *flue* cleaning, it shall not be necessary to provide (by reason only of such temporary increase) additional accommodation in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation if adequate time is allowed to all such persons for washing immediately before each meal (in addition to the regular meal times) and immediately before the end of the day's work.

13.—(*a*) Every person employed in a *lead process* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every calendar month (or at such shorter or longer intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given.

(*b*) A Health Register containing the names of all persons employed in any *lead process* shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*c*) No person after *suspension* shall be employed in any *lead process* without written sanction from the *Surgeon*, entered in the Health Register.

Part II.—Duties of Persons Employed.

14.—(*a*) Every person employed in any *lead process* shall deposit in the place or places provided in pursuance of Regulation 11 (*b*) all clothing put off during working hours.

(*b*) Every person for whose use an overall is provided in pursuance of Regulation 8 shall wear the overall when employed in any process named in that Regulation, and remove it before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and deposit it in the place provided under Regulation 11 (*c*).

(*c*) Every person for whose use a respirator is provided in pursuance of Regulation 9, shall wear the respirator while employed in any process to which Regulation 2 (2) or Regulation 8 applies.

15. No person employed shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food or drink (other than a non-alcoholic drink approved by the *Surgeon*), or make use of tobacco, in any place in which any *lead process* is carried on;

Provided that, except in processes named in Regulation 8, this Regulation shall not prevent any person from using tobacco, other than a cigar or cigarette), if his hands are free from lead.

16. Every person employed in any *lead process*, or in any place where any *lead process* is being carried on, shall, before partaking of food, wash the face and hands, and before leaving the premises, wash the face, neck and arms, in the lavatory provided in pursuance of Regulation 12.

17. Every person employed in any *lead process* shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon*, in pursuance of Regulation 13 (*a*).

18. No person employed shall, after *suspension* under these Regulations or under any other Regulations or Special Rules applying to factories or workshops where any process involving the use of lead is carried on, work in any *lead process* without written sanction from the *Surgeon*, entered in the Health Register.

19. No person employed shall interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means provided for the removal of gas, vapour, fumes and dust, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th August, 1911.

*For Bronzing with Dry Metallic Powders in Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing and Coating of Metal Sheets.

1912 No. 361

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the process (in these Regulations referred to as *bronzing*) of applying dry metallic powders to, or dusting them off from, surfaces previously printed or otherwise prepared, in:—

LETTERPRESS PRINTING; OR
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING; OR
COATING OF METAL SHEETS.

These Regulations shall come into force on June 1st, 1912.

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* These Regulations were gazetted April 16, 1912.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

Exemptions.

1. Regulation 2 shall not apply to *bronzing* by hand for the purpose of proof-pulling;

2. Exemption shall be allowed from Regulation 2 on not more than two days in any week, and on not more than fifty days in any calendar year, subject to the following conditions—

(*a*) notice in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, shall be affixed in the factory or workshop not less than seven days before use is first made of the exemption, and shall be kept so affixed as long as the exemption is used; and a copy of such notice shall at the same time be forwarded to the Inspector for the district;

(*b*) the prescribed particulars shall be entered in the prescribed register before the commencement of the work on each day on which any use is made of the exemption; and any day in respect of which such entry is made shall be counted as a day on which this exemption has been used; and

(*c*) at least one day shall intervene between any two days on which this exemption is used.

**Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Efficient exhaust draught*" means localised ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of dust so as to prevent it as far as practicable from escaping into the air of any occupied room. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails so to remove smoke generated at the point where such dust originates.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations, and the conditions attached to Exemption 2 as above, if used by him.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Part I.—Duties of Occupiers.

1. *Bronzing* by machine shall not be done except under such conditions as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room.

2. Subject to the exemptions hereinbefore mentioned, *bronzing* by hand shall not be done except in connection with—

(*a*) an *efficient exhaust draught,* or

(*b*) an appliance so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room.

3. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, for the use of all persons employed in *bronzing,* a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every

* The terms "bronzing" and "efficient exhaust draught" to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*b*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons.

4. There shall be provided—

(*a*) suitable overalls for all persons employed in *bronzing*, and head-coverings for females employed in *bronzing*, which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and be washed or renewed at least once every week;

(*b*) for all persons employed in *bronzing*, a suitable place or places for clothing put off during working hours.

Part II.—Duties of Persons Employed.

5. Every person employed in *bronzing* shall—

(*a*) wash the face and hands before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;

(*b*) wear the overalls provided in pursuance of Regulation 4 (*a*);

(*c*) deposit clothing put off during working hours in the place or places provided in pursuance of Regulation 4 (*b*);

and every female employed in *bronzing* shall wear the head-coverings provided in pursuance of Regulation 4 (*a*).

6. No person employed shall—

(*a*) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink (other than milk or tea provided by the occupier) in any part of the factory or workshop in which *bronzing* is carried on;

(*b*) make use of tobacco in any part of the factory or workshop in which *bronzing* is being carried on;

(*c*) interfere in any way without the concurrence of the occupier or manager with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust, and for carrying out these Regulations.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th April, 1912.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND DECORATION OF POTTERY.

1913 No. 2

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the manufacture or decoration of *pottery* or any process incidental thereto is carried on; including factories and workshops in which lithographic transfers, frits, or glazes are made for use in the manufacture or decoration of *pottery*.

Provided that, if at any time it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State in the case of any manufacture or process or any operation

* These Regulations were gazetted January 7, 1913.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

forming part thereof, that injury to health is adequately prevented by other appliances or under other conditions than those prescribed by these Regulations, he may, by Order, modify the whole or any part of the Regulations, so far as they apply to such manufacture or process. Any such Order may be revoked, modified, or extended by further Order.

And provided, further, in regard to Regulation 10 (*a*), the Secretary of State may, by Order—

(i) grant exemptions from this Regulation in the case of any special branch of the industry if it can be shown that every means has been tried for the purpose of conforming to the prescribed limit;

(ii) substitute a limit higher than 70° Fahrenheit in the case of printing or other specified shops, if it can be shown to be necessary.

**Definitions.*

In these Regulations:—

"*Pottery*" includes earthenware, china, tiles, and any other articles made from clay, with or without the addition of other material.

"*Coarse ware*" means *pottery* not shaped by compression of powdered material, and not fired more than once in the process of manufacture.

In the case of a fireclay works in which the ware is generally fired only once, the whole of the works may, with the approval in writing of the Chief Inspector of Factories, be regarded as a *coarse ware* factory, notwithstanding that some of the clay ware is hardened by fire before any slip or body coating is applied to the fireclay body; subject however to the following conditions:—

(i) no slip or body coating shall be applied before such hardening;

(ii) neither the ware so hardened nor any subsequently applied slip or body coating shall be sand-papered or treated by any other process which would generate dust;

(iii) the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be subject to the further conditions, if any, specified therein, and shall be revocable by further notice in writing.

"*Leadless glaze*" means a glaze which does not contain more than one per cent. of its dry weight of a lead compound calculated as lead monoxide.

"*Low solubility glaze*" means

(1) a glaze which does not yield to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described below; or

(2) a glaze containing no lead or lead compound other than *galena*.

A weighed quantity of dried material is to be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. of HCl. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour, and to be passed through a filter. The lead salt contained in an aliquot portion of the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide, and weighed as lead sulphate.

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

"*Galena*" means the native sulphide of lead containing not more than five per cent. of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of *low solubility glaze*. *Galena* shall not for the purpose of these Regulations be deemed to be an unfritted lead compound.

"*Leadless glaze factory*" means a factory the occupier of which has given an undertaking, to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories, that none but *leadless glaze* shall be used therein, and in which none but *leadless glaze* is in fact used.

"*Low solubility glaze factory*" means a factory the occupier of which has given an undertaking, to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories, that none but *low solubility glaze* shall be used therein, and in which none but *low solubility glaze* is in fact used.

"*Majolica painting*" includes painting in majolica or other glaze.

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district, who shall have, as regards all persons examined by him in pursuance of these Regulations, power of *suspension* and of *permission to work*, by certificate which may either be *entered in the health register* by the *Surgeon* personally, or be sent by him to the occupier.

"*Entered in the health register*" means:—

(*a*) Entered in the prescribed register kept at the factory in pursuance of Regulation 3; or

(*b*) Entered in the portable register prescribed for the use of casual workers.

"*Suspension*" means suspension, by signed certificate of the *Surgeon*, from employment in any process in which examination by the *Surgeon* is required by these Regulations.

"*Permission to work*" means permission, by signed certificate of the *Surgeon*, either—

(*a*) Terminating *a suspension*, or

(*b*) Permitting employment of a certain specified kind.

"*Potters' shops*" includes any place where tiles or other articles are made by pressing clay dust, as well as every place where articles of *pottery* are shaped by a plastic or other process.

"*Wedging of clay*" means the treatment of clay which has not been pugged or rolled, by raising one piece of clay by hand and bringing it down upon another piece, but does not include the process, frequently known as "slapping of clay," in which two pieces of clay each small enough to be held in one hand are slapped together.

"*Workroom*" shall not, for the purposes of Regulation 10, include any stove or drying chamber which is not entered by workers except for the purpose of carrying ware in or out or turning it.

"*Bedding*" means the placing of flat ware in powdered flint for the biscuit firing when the sagger or box containing the ware is filled up with powdered flint.

"*Flinting*" means the placing of flat ware in powdered flint for the biscuit firing when the sagger or box containing the ware is not filled up with powdered flint.

"*Scouring*" includes fine brushing, as well as sandpapering, brushing, and every other scouring process, as applied to biscuit ware.

"*Stopping of biscuit ware*" means the filling up of cracks in ware which has been fired once and before glaze is applied to it.

"*Glost placing*" includes the operations of carrying saggers of ware into the glost oven and carrying them out again after the glost firing, as well as the operation of placing the ware in the saggers for glost firing; but not placing of ware on cranks or similar articles prior to their transfer to saggers or kilns by other persons.

"*Flow material*" means any material containing lead, which is placed in saggers with a view to its entire or partial volatilization during the glost firing of the ware.

"*Thimble picking*" means the picking over, sorting, or rearranging for further use, of thimbles, stilts, spurs, strips, saddles, or any similar articles which have been used for the support of articles of *pottery* during the process of glost firing.

"*Efficient exhaust draught*" used in connection with a process means an exhaust draught which effectually removes, as near as possible to the point of origin, the dust generated in the process. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient which fails effectually to remove smoke generated at any point where dust originates in the process.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Exemptions.

1. The following Regulations* and parts of Regulations shall not apply to *leadless glaze factories*:—

Paragraphs ii, iii, vi, vii, of Regulation 1 a;
Regulations 1 f, 1 g, 1 h, 1 k;
Paragraph xii of Regulation 7 a;
Regulations 7 h, 7 k, 7 l;
Paragraph ii of Regulation 8a;
Regulation 12b, so far as regards the processes marked a and c in the Schedule;
Regulations 12d, 14, 15a, 15b, 16, 17a, 17b, 18;
Regulation 19, so far as regards factories in which *flow material* is not used;
Regulation 20;
Regulation 24a, so far as regards threading up, and so far as regards *thimble picking* in factories in which *flow material* is not used;
Regulations 35a, 35b;
Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 17, 24, 25 (except 25a, 25f, 25g), 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, so far as regards the processes marked a, b, c, d, e, f, g, in Part I. of the Schedule.

2. The following Regulations† and parts of Regulations shall not apply to *low solubility glaze factories*:—

Paragraph iii of Regulation 1a;
Regulations 1f, 1g, 1h;
Paragraph xii of Regulation 7a;

* The Regulations in question are marked *; or in case of partial or conditional exemption (*).

† The Regulations in question are marked †; or, in the case of partial or conditional exemption (†).

Regulation 7k;

Regulation 12b, so far as regards the process marked c in Part I. of the Schedule;

Regulations 12d, 15a, 15b, 16;

Regulation 19, so far as regards factories in which *flow material* is not used;

Regulation 24a, so far as regards threading up, and so far as regards *thimble picking* in factories in which *flow material* is not used;

Regulations 2, 3, 29, so far as regards the processes marked b, c, d, e, f, g, in Part I. of the Schedule.

If the occupier of a *low solubility glaze factory* satisfies the Chief Inspector of Factories that *leadless glaze* is used for a substantial part of the output, the Regulations and parts of Regulations named in Exemption 1 (except so far as regards the preparation or manufacture of frits or glazes) shall not apply to such factory unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

3. The following Regulations* and parts of Regulations shall not apply, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories, to the manufacture of *coarse ware* in factories in which no *pottery* other than *coarse ware* is made:—

Paragraphs i, iv, vii, viii, of Regulation 1a;

Regulations 7a (except paragraph xii), 7e, 7f, 7g;

Regulations 9, 10, 12 (except 12f and 12g), 13, 14c, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24a;

All Regulations so far as regards the processes marked h, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, in the Schedule.

Nothing in Regulations 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 17, 25, 30, 31, or 35, shall apply to *leadless glaze factories* or *low solubility glaze factories* in which no *pottery* other than *coarse ware* is made.

4. Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to the manufacture of—

sanitary or drain pipes; or

bricks, glazed or unglazed; or

unglazed or salt-glazed *coarse ware* in a factory in which no other *pottery* is made.

Nothing in these Regulations (except Regulation 28) shall apply to the manufacture of architectural terra-cotta, glazed or unglazed, made from plastic clay in a factory in which no lead is used.

5. Nothing in Regulations 4 and 30 shall be deemed to require overalls or head-coverings to be provided for, or worn by, any man during the time he is engaged in drawing a glost oven.

Nothing in Regulations 12 or 13 shall be deemed to require the use of moisture in cleaning floors or work benches in lithographic transfer-making shops.

6. Men employed only as glost drawers shall not be deemed to be employed in a process included in Part I. of the Schedule if they do not work in any place in which a process named in Part I. of the Schedule is being carried on.

* The Regulations in question are marked ‡; or in the case of partial or conditional exemption (‡).

PART I.

DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

1. *Age and Sex.*

(*a*) No woman, young person, or child shall be employed in the following processes:

‡ (i) *Stopping of biscuit ware* with a material which yields to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of *low solubility glaze;*

* (ii) weighing out, shovelling, or mixing of unfritted lead compounds in the preparation or manufacture of frits, glazes, or colours;

*† (iii) lawning of glaze, except where less than a quart of glaze is lawned at a time for the worker's own use;

‡ (iv) preparation or weighing out of *flow material;*

(*) (‡) (v) cleaning, as prescribed in Regulation 12, of floors of *potters' shops* or stoves or any place in which any process included in the Schedule is carried on;

*(vi) cleaning, as prescribed in Regulation 17, of boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, ware cleaning room, or glost placing shop;

*‡(vii) cleaning of mangles or any part thereof;

‡(viii) washing of saggers with a wash which yields to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of *low solubility glaze.*

(*b*) No young person or child, other than a male young person who wedges clay only for his own use, shall be employed in the *wedging of clay;* and no woman shall be so employed without a certificate of *permission to work.*

(*c*) No young person or child shall be employed in the carrying of clay, or other systematic carrying or lifting work, without a certificate of *permission to work,* specifying the maximum weight which he or she may carry; and no young person or child so employed shall be allowed to lift or carry any weight in excess of that named in the certificate.

Provided that:—

(i) No certificate shall permit the carrying of more than 30 lbs. by anyone under 16 years of age; and

(ii) No girl under 16 years of age and no boy under 15 years of age shall be allowed to carry clay, except that such a worker who is working for himself or herself, and is not an attendant of another worker, shall be allowed to carry such clay as is to be used by himself or herself in making articles of *pottery.*

(*d*) No female shall be employed for more than seven days as a wheel-turner for a thrower, without a certificate of *permission to work.*

(*e*) No girl under 16 years of age shall be employed as a lathe treader.

*†(*f*) No young person or child shall be employed as a dipper.

*†(*g*) No girl under 17 years of age and no boy under 16 years of age shall be employed as a dipper's assistant or ware cleaner.

*†(*h*) No woman, young person, or child shall be employed as a glost placer, except in the placing of china furniture or electrical fittings; and no girl under 17 years of age and no boy under 16 years of age shall be employed as a glost placer in the placing of china furniture or electrical fittings. Except that male young persons over 16 years of age may be employed in the

process of *glost placing* for the purpose of preparing saggers and assisting in the sagger-house during the drawing of ovens, provided that they shall not place any ware in the saggers.

*(*k*) In *low solubility glaze factories:*—

(i) No person under 16 years of age shall be employed as a dipper;

(ii) No person under 15 years of age shall be employed as a dipper's assistant, ware cleaner, or glost placer.

(*) (‡) (*l*) Except as provided in Regulation 1 (*k*) (ii) no person under 16 years of age shall be employed in any process included in Part I. of the Schedule; and no person under 15 years of age shall be employed in any process included in Part II. of the Schedule.

(*m*) No female shall carry a sagger full of ware; but

(i) the moving of such a sagger from one part of a bench to a contiguous part of the same bench on the same level; or

(ii) the moving of such a sagger by any two females from a bench to the nearest convenient floor space in the same workroom if no saggers so moved are piled to a greater height than four feet,

shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this requirement.

‖2. *Periodical Examinations.*

(*) (†) (‡) (*a*) All persons employed in any process included in Part I. of the Schedule shall be examined once in each calendar month by the *Surgeon;* and all persons employed in any process included in Part II. of the Schedule shall be examined once in every twelve months by the *Surgeon.*

(*b*) All persons for whom certificates of *permission to work* are required by Regulation 1 shall be examined by the *Surgeon* within seven days of the commencement of their employment in a process in which such a certificate is required.

(*c*) All young persons and children employed in the carrying of clay, or other systematic carrying or lifting work, shall be re-examined by the *Surgeon* twice in the first period of six months, and once in each period of six months thereafter until they attain the age of 18.

(*d*) Any female examined for employment as a wheel-turner shall be presented for re-examination at a later date, if the *Surgeon* considers it necessary.

(*) (†) (‡) (*e*) The fees for all medical examinations made in pursuance of these Regulations shall be paid by the employer and shall not be charged to the worker, whether he be in regular or casual employment. Provided that casual workers examined at the *Surgeon's* surgery shall pay a fee of one shilling for each certificate entered in the portable register; this fee shall

‖ The following parts of these Regulations were revoked as from the 1st July, 1932, so far as regards factories and workshops to which the Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations, 1932, apply, *i.e.*, factories and workshops in which the manufacture or decoration of china and earthenware, including sanitary earthenware, electrical earthenware and earthenware tiles, or any process incidental thereto is carried on :—

So much of Regulations 2 and 3 as relates to the periodic medical examination of persons employed in processes included in Part II of the Schedule.

Regulation 7 (*a*) paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii), and (vii).

Regulation 7 (*f*).

So much of paragraph (ii) of Regulation 12 (*b*) as relates to the cleaning of the floors of *potters' shops.*

So much of Regulation 12 (*c*) as relates to the cleaning of the floors of china biscuit placing shops.

be refunded by the occupier who first employs the worker after such examination; and the occupier shall record in the portable register the fact that the fee has been refunded.

(*) (†) (‡) (*f*) A notice shall be affixed in a prominent place in the factory, showing clearly the time appointed for the *Surgeon's* periodical visit; and an amending notice shall be affixed forthwith if it is found necessary to alter the date or hour; wherever possible, not less than three days' notice of a change of date shall be given.

(*) (†) (‡) (*g*) A private room shall be provided for all medical examinations. No one shall be present except such other medical man as the *Surgeon* may with the workers' consent admit; and in addition in the case of a female any one female relative may be present, or alternatively any one workwoman in the factory approved by the worker and the *Surgeon*.

(*) (†) (‡) (*h*) No person after *suspension* shall be allowed to work in any process in which examination by the *Surgeon* is required by these Regulations, without a certificate of *permission to work*.

‖3. *Health, &c., Register.*

(*) (†) (‡) (*a*) A register, in the form or forms prescribed, shall be kept, in which the *Surgeon* may enter the dates and results of his visits, the number of persons examined in pursuance of these Regulations and particulars of any directions given by him. This register shall contain a correct list of all persons employed in the processes included in the Schedule, and of all persons for whom a certificate has been obtained in pursuance of Regulation 1; as well as all other particulars required to be entered in the register in pursuance of these Regulations.

(*) (†) (‡) (*b*) The register shall be open to the inspection of any worker so far as concerns the entries relating to that worker. All such entries as indicate the general health of the worker shall be so expressed as to be readily understood both by occupiers and persons employed.

(*) (†) (‡) (*c*) When a certificate of *suspension* or *permission to work* is sent by the *Surgeon* to the occupier, it shall be forthwith attached to the register, and shall be kept so attached until replaced by a personal entry by the *Surgeon* in the register.

4. *Overalls and Head-coverings.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and head-coverings for all persons employed in the processes included in the Schedule; except that head-coverings need not be provided for persons employed in *majolica painting* or *glost placing*.

(*) (‡) (*b*) Head-coverings shall be adequate to protect the hair from dust, and shall be worn in such a manner as to be effective for this purpose.

(*) (*c*) The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable aprons of a waterproof or similar material which can be sponged daily, for all dippers, dippers' assistants and ware cleaners; provided that, if the front of the overall supplied to any such worker in pursuance of these Regulations is made of a material which can be sponged daily, no separate apron need be provided for that worker.

(*) (‡) (*d*) No person shall be allowed to work in any process included in the Schedule without wearing the above-named overalls and head-coverings, as well as aprons when provided in pursuance of the preceding paragraph; except that head-coverings need not be worn by persons employed in *majolica painting* or *glost placing*.

‖ *See* footnote on p. 129.

(*) (*e*) All aprons made of waterproof or similar material, and all overalls or parts of overalls made of such material, shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by the wearers by sponging or other wet process. All other overalls or parts of overalls and all head-coverings shall be washed or renewed at least once a week; and the occupier shall provide for washing, renewal, and necessary repairs of all overalls and head-coverings to be done either at the factory or at a laundry; and no worker shall be allowed to take home any overalls, head-coverings, or aprons provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

(*) (‡) (*f*) All overalls, head-coverings, and aprons provided in pursuance of these Regulations, when not in use or being washed or repaired, shall be kept in proper custody; for this purpose there shall be provided a cupboard or cupboards or room or rooms suitably situated and sufficiently large to hold the overalls, head-coverings, and aprons; a separate peg shall be provided for each worker who is required by these Regulations to wear overalls.

5. *Outdoor Clothing.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) A cupboard or cupboards or room or rooms shall be provided for workers to deposit clothing put off during working hours; the accommodation provided for this purpose shall be sufficient to hold the outdoor clothing of all workers who are required by these Regulations to wear overalls, and a separate peg shall be provided for each such worker; all such cupboards or rooms shall be entirely separated from any source of lead or other dust, and from any place provided for the keeping of overalls, head-coverings, or aprons, and shall be kept thoroughly clean by the occupier.

(*) (‡) (*b*) The occupier shall make adequate provision for drying such outdoor clothing, if wet, during the time it is put off in working hours; this provision shall not be made in any place where there is any source of lead or other dust, or in any place provided for the keeping of overalls, head-coverings, or aprons, or in any mess-room provided in pursuance of these Regulations, unless such provision consists of cupboards arranged against the wall and ventilated directly to the outside air, in which case the space occupied by such cupboards shall not be deemed to be part of the mess-room accommodation, and the provision shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Factories for the district.

6. *Food.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) No person shall be allowed to keep, or prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, or to remain during meal-times in any place in which is carried on any process included in the Schedule, or the process of towing, or the process of tile-making by the compression of dust, or any other process which the Inspector of Factories for the district shall certify as sufficiently dusty to render the room in which it is carried on an unsuitable place, in his opinion, for persons to remain during meal-times.

(*) (‡) (*b*) Mess-room accommodation shall be provided for the workers employed in the processes included in the Schedule, and for such others as are excluded from their own workrooms during meal-times in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation.

(*) (‡) (*c*) This accommodation shall consist of a clean, well-ventilated, and well-lighted room or rooms in which no manufacturing process is carried on; it shall be at or near the factory, and shall be sufficiently large to accommodate all the workers employed in the processes included in the Schedule and all others who are excluded from their own workrooms during meal-times

in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation, allowing floor space in accordance with the following scale:—

In mess-rooms for—	
6 persons and under	10½ sq. ft. per person
Over 6 persons and up to 12	7½ ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 20	6 ,, ,,
,, 20 ,, ,, 28	5½ ,, ,,
,, 28 ,, ,, any number ...	5 ,, ,,

(*) (‡) (*d*) Provided that if the Inspector of Factories for the district shall certify that in his opinion the special circumstances of any factory are such as to render the provision of mess-room accommodation for all such workers unnecessary, it shall be sufficient to provide accommodation, calculated on the above scale, for such a proportion of all such workers as is named on the certificate of the Inspector; but in no case shall this proportion be less than one-third, subject, in cases of difficulty, to appeal to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories; and the Inspector for the district shall have the right, at any time, to cancel or amend any such certificate.

(*) (‡) (*e*) All mess-rooms provided in pursuance of this Regulation shall be furnished with proper tables and seats; provision shall be made for maintaining a proper temperature not below 55 degrees Fahrenheit; and all mess-rooms shall be thoroughly cleaned daily at the occupier's expense.

(*) (‡) (*f*) No person shall be allowed to take into a mess-room any overall, head-covering, or apron, worn in a process included in the Schedule.

(*) (‡) (*g*) The washing conveniences prescribed by the Regulations shall not be maintained in any mess-room.

(*) (‡) (*h*) A suitable place for the deposit of food shall be provided for each worker using the mess-room. Such provision shall not be made in a room in which any manufacturing process is carried on, and shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Inspector of Factories for the district.

(*) (‡) (*k*) Adequate facilities shall be provided to enable workpeople to heat their food.

(*) (‡) (*l*) A supply of milk, or cocoa made with milk, shall be provided for all women and young persons working in processes included in Part I. of the Schedule, who commence work before 9 a.m. Not less than half a pint shall be provided for each such worker at the expense of the occupier.

‖7. *Suppression of Dust.*

(*a*) The following processes shall not be carried on without the use of an *efficient exhaust draught:*—

‡ (i) The fettling of flat ware, whether china or earthenware, by towing or sandpapering, provided that this shall not apply to the occasional finishing of pieces of china or earthenware without the aid of mechanical power;

‡ (ii) The sand-sticking of sanitary ware;

‡ (iii) Any other process of fettling on a wheel driven by mechanical power, except where:

(*a*) The fettler is fettling, as an occasional operation, only ware of his or her own making; or

(*b*) The fettling is done wholly with a wet sponge or other moist material; or

‖ *See* footnote on p. 129.

(*c*) The fettling is done by the worker who has made the articles, whilst the latter are still in a moist state.

‡ (iv) The sifting of clay dust for making tiles or other articles by pressure, except where:

(*a*) This is done in a machine so enclosed as effectually to prevent the escape of dust; or

(*b*) The material to be sifted is so damp that no dust can be given off.

‡ (v) The pressing of tiles from clay dust, an exhaust opening being connected with each press; this clause shall also apply to the pressing from clay dust of articles other than tiles, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off.

‡ (vi) The fettling of tiles made from clay dust by pressure, except where the fettling is done wholly on or with damp material; this clause shall also apply to the fettling of other articles made from clay dust, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off.

‡ (vii) The processes of *bedding* and *flinting*.

‡ (viii) The brushing of earthenware biscuit, unless the process is carried on in a room provided with efficient general mechanical ventilation or other ventilation which is certified by the Inspector of Factories for the district as adequate, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

‡ (ix) *Scouring* of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint, except where this is done in machines so enclosed as effectually to prevent the escape of dust.

‡ (x) Batting of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint.

‡ (xi) Glaze blowing.

* † (xii) Ware cleaning after the application of glaze by dipping or other process, except as set forth later in this Regulation.

‡ (xiii) The preparation or weighing out of *flow material* which yields to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of *low solubility glaze*.

‡ (xiv) The lawning of dry colours, except where not more than an ounce at a time is lawned for use in painting.

‡ (xv) Ground laying, including the wiping off of colour after its application to the surface of the ware.

‡ (xvi) Colour dusting, whether under-glaze or on-glaze, including the wiping off of colour after its application to the surface of the ware.

‡ (xvii) Colour blowing or ærographing, whether under-glaze or on-glaze, including the wiping off of colour after its application to the surface of the ware.

‡ (xviii) The making of lithographic transfers, including the wiping off of colour after its application to the surface of the transfer sheets.

(*b*) In the process of mould-making, every bin or similar receptacle used for holding plaster of Paris shall be provided with an *efficient exhaust draught* so arranged as to prevent the escape of plaster of Paris dust into the air of the workplace; except where a cover is provided for the bin or other receptacle, and the plaster of Paris is conveyed in a sack, the mouth of which is tied and only loosened after it has been placed in the bin or other receptacle.

(*c*) The dry grinding materials for pottery bodies shall be done either with an *efficient exhaust draught* for the removal of dust, or in machines so enclosed as effectually to prevent the escape of dust; except that it shall not be deemed

necessary in pursuance of this Regulation to provide an exhaust draught to remove small amounts of dust given off at the hopper of an enclosed machine in the course of feeding the same, if an outlet into an exhaust duct or to the outside air is fitted to the receptacle into which the powdered material is delivered.

(*d*) In the process of sand-sticking of sanitary ware, suitable provision shall be made for collecting any material which falls on the floor.

‡ (*e*) In the process of making tiles from clay dust by pressure, supplies of material shall be conveyed to the work benches in such a manner as to disperse as little dust as possible into the air; clay dust shall not be carried into any press shop in sacks except where hoppers or similar receptacles are provided for receiving the clay dust, in which case a sack in sound repair shall be used and the mouth of the sack shall be tied and only loosened after it has been placed in the hopper or other receptacle, which shall be provided with a cover. This clause shall also apply to the making from clay dust of articles other than tiles, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off.

‡ (*f*) After one year from the date on which these Regulations come into force, biscuit flat ware which has been bedded for firing shall not be removed from the saggers after firing, except at a bench fitted with an efficient exhaust appliance for the removal of dust.

‡ (*g*) Flat-knocking and fired-flint-sifting shall be carried on only in enclosed receptacles, which shall be connected with an *efficient exhaust draught* unless so contrived as to prevent effectually the escape of dust.

* (*h*) In the process of ware cleaning of earthenware after the application of glaze by dipping or other process, wherever it is practicable to use damp sponges or other damp materials they shall be provided in addition to the knife or other instrument, and shall be used.

*† (*k*) Nothing in these Regulations shall render it compulsory to provide an exhaust draught for ware cleaning if this process is carried on entirely with the use of wet materials; or if the ware cleaning be done within 15 minutes after the moment when the glaze was applied; but an *efficient exhaust draught* shall always be provided and used if any dry materials or implements, such as knives or scrapers, are used after the glaze is dry or more than 15 minutes after the moment when the glaze was applied.

* (*l*) In the process of ware cleaning, after the application of glaze by dipping or other process, sufficient arrangements shall be made for any glaze scraped off, which is not removed by the exhaust draught, to fall into water. All water troughs or other receptacles provided in pursuance of this clause shall be cleaned out and supplied with fresh water as often as necessary, and in no case less often than once a week; and no scrapings of glaze shall be allowed to collect in a dry condition on the sides of the water receptacle. Where grids or gratings are fitted over the water trough or other receptacle named in the foregoing paragraph, they shall be kept clean by repeated sponging or wiping with wet material during the time that the process of ware cleaning is being carried on. No boards or other articles shall be placed, even temporarily, on any such water trough, in such a way as to interfere with the efficient use of the trough.

(*m*) In all processes the occupier shall, as far as practicable, adopt efficient measures for the removal of dust and for the prevention of any injurious effects arising therefrom.

(*n*) Every process for which an exhaust draught is prescribed shall be carried on inside a hood or exhaust funnel; provided that, where the occupier can show that this is impracticable, it shall be sufficient if the work is done within the effective range of an exhaust opening.

8. *Respirators.*

(*a*) No person shall be allowed to work without wearing a suitable and efficient respirator, such as a damp sponge tied across the mouth, and nostrils, in any of the following processes:—

(i) The emptying of sacks of plaster of Paris into a bin in a mould-making shop;

* (ii) The weighing out, shovelling, or mixing of unfritted lead compounds, in the preparation or manufacture of frits, glazes or colours containing lead, or any process carried on in a room wherein any such weighing out, shovelling, or mixing has taken place within the previous 30 minutes;

unless an *efficient exhaust draught* is provided to prevent the escape of dust into the air of the workplace.

(*b*) All respirators required by this Regulation shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state by the occupier; and each respirator shall bear the distinguishing mark of the worker to whom it is supplied.

9. *Ventilation.*

‡ (*a*) Every place in which any worker or workers are employed shall be thoroughly ventilated.

‡ (*b*) All workrooms in which articles are left to dry shall be ventilated in such a way as to ensure a continuous movement of the air in the room in a direction away from the workers and towards the articles in question.

‡ (*c*) All drying stoves shall be ventilated direct to the outside air by shafts having upward inclinations and terminating vertically, or by louvres in the roof, or by other effective means.

‡ (*d*) All mangles shall be so ventilated as to provide for the maintenance of a flow of air into the hot chamber from the adjoining workroom.

In the case of vertical or " tower " mangles:

(i) The pipes for heating the mangle shall be fixed above the top of any opening at which workers put in or take off ware; and

(ii) There shall be a free outlet into the air above, so formed and placed as to ensure an outflow whatever the direction of the wind.

‡ (*e*) Fresh air shall, where practicable, be admitted to all workrooms by inlets placed along the sides of the room at a height of as nearly as possible 6 feet above the floor level, hopper opening being used for the purpose wherever possible.

‡ (*f*) Where it is not practicable to provide such fresh air inlets arrangements shall be made for the entry of an adequate amount of pure air by a flue with apertures at intervals along its length, or other means, which will secure an even distribution of the air through the room.

‡ (*g*) In no case shall fresh air inlets be so arranged that a draught can blow direct from them on to any worker.

‡ (*h*) Wherever the natural air currents are found to be insufficient without assistance to afford thorough ventilation, exhaust fans or other artificial means of creating a current of air shall be provided and maintained in use.

‡ (*k*) Where an exhaust draught is provided for the removal of dust generated in a manufacturing process, precautions shall be taken to prevent dust being drawn into the general atmosphere of the room from other sources of dust in places in the vicinity; communication with such places shall be stopped wherever possible, and the fresh air inlets hereinbefore mentioned shall be so arranged as to ensure that no extraneous dust is drawn towards the workers by the exhaust draught.

10. *Temperature.*

‡ (*a*) Such a condition of the atmosphere shall be maintained in all *workrooms* that the reading of the wet bulb thermometer shall not exceed 70 degrees Fahrenheit, except at such times as the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer in the shade in the open air exceeds 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

‡ (*b*) A thermometer, suitably mounted for observing the wet-bulb reading shall be provided in every *workroom* in which any articles are allowed to dry, or in connection with which artificial heat is used in aid of the manufacturing process, whether in the *workroom* itself or in drying stoves or mangles or other appliances adjoining the *workroom*.

‡ (*c*) Wherever steam or hot water pipes pass through a *workroom*, they shall be efficiently protected, and if not used for the purpose of heating that room, they shall be efficiently covered with non-conducting material.

‡ (*d*) The following Regulations shall apply to the drawing of ovens:—

(i) The temperature, whether taken at the bottom of the stage where the top drawer stands, or at any lower stage where men are working, shall not exceed 125 degrees Fahrenheit at any time when men are working in the oven.

(ii) Except that, in the case of any oven, in which—

(*a*) cooling dampers are in use, and in respect of which

(*b*) there has been no unnecessary delay in setting in the oven,

it shall be permissible, on the joint agreement of employer and employed, to suspend the above rule not more than four times in any period of twelve months; but such suspension of the rule shall be conditional on immediate notice being sent to the Inspector of Factories for the district, stating the name or number of the oven which is being drawn at a temperature exceeding 125 degrees Fahrenheit, taken as above. For the purpose of this exception, every oven to which it applies shall be given a distinctive name or number which shall be recorded in the register. Particulars of any notice sent to the Inspector of Factories for the district in pursuance of this exception shall also be recorded in the register.

(iii) When notice is given by the oven-men, whether verbally to the manager or occupier, or by handing in a written notice at the office before 5.30 p.m., to the effect that the oven-men wish to have the temperature tested before the oven is drawn next day, arrangements shall be made for a responsible representative of the occupier to be present for the purpose at the time when the drawing in question commences.

(iv) The temperature of ovens shall also be taken on a demand being made by the oven-men at any time when they are engaged in drawing.

11. *Lavatories.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) The occupier shall provide and continually maintain for the use of all persons employed in processes named in the Schedule, at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons. Each such basin shall be provided with a waste pipe and plug, or the basins shall be placed in a trough fitted with a waste pipe. There shall be a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on to each basin.

(*) (‡) (*b*) Or, in the place of basins, the occupier shall provide and maintain troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material, in good repair, of a total length of at least two feet for every five persons employed, fitted with waste pipes, and without plugs, with a sufficient supply of warm water

constantly available from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet. Provided that if the Inspector of Factories for the district certifies that in his opinion it is not reasonably practicable for hot or warm water to be laid on to the lavatories in any factory or in any part of a factory, it shall be deemed to be sufficient if an adequate supply of hot water is provided as near as practicable to such lavatories. The Inspector of Factories for the district shall have the right at any time to cancel or amend any such certificate.

(*) (‡) (*c*) The lavatory shall be kept thoroughly cleaned at the cost of the occupier.

(*) (‡) (*d*) Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal-times, shall be allowed for washing to each such person, provided that if the lavatory accommodation specially reserved for such persons exceeds that required by the preceding paragraphs, the time allowance may be proportionately reduced, and that if there be one basin or two feet of trough for each such person, no allowance of time shall be required.

(*) (‡) (*e*) The lavatories shall be under cover and shall be fitted up as near as practicable to the places in which the workers for whom they are provided are employed.

(*) (‡) (*f*) There shall be in front of each washing basin, or trough, a space for standing room which shall not be less in any direction than 21 inches.

(*) (‡) (*g*) Sufficient space shall be provided under cover in or adjoining the lavatory for such workers as use the lavatory while awaiting their turn to wash.

(*) (‡) (*h*) One roller towel, fastened in position, at least 15 square feet in area, shall be provided for every three workers, and shall be washed or renewed daily.

(*) (‡) (*k*) Or, one roller towel, fastened in position, at least 15 square feet in area, shall be provided for every nine workers, and shall be washed or renewed after every meal-time and at the close of the day's work.

(*) (‡) (*l*) Or, a towel at least 5 square feet in area shall be provided for each worker, and shall be washed or renewed daily; in this case a peg with the worker's name shall be provided for each towel.

(*) (‡) (*m*) One nail brush shall be provided for each basin or every two feet of trough, and shall be maintained in a cleanly and efficient condition. If fastened down, it shall be taken up once a week, and cleaned or renewed.

(*) (‡) (*n*) A sufficient supply of soap shall be always available at each basin, or every two feet of trough.

(*) (‡) (*o*) Separate lavatories for males and females shall be provided. An adjustable wooden partition across a lavatory shall be deemed to be sufficient separation, provided that it ensures complete privacy for females while washing.

||12. *Floors.*

‡ (*a*) The floors of all slip-houses shall be kept thoroughly clean.

‡ (*b*) In all *potters' shops*, including such drying stoves as are entered by workpeople, and in all places where the following processes are carried on, viz.:—

* Making or mixing of frits, glazes, or colours containing lead,

|| *See* footnote on p. 129.

*† Application of majolica, or other glaze, by blowing, painting, or any other process except dipping.
Preparation, or weighing out, of *flow material*,
Ground laying, including the wiping off of colour after this process,
Colour dusting } whether on-glaze or under-glaze, including the wiping
Colour blowing } off of colour after either of these processes,
Colour grinding for colour blowers,
Lithographic transfer making,

the following Regulations shall apply:—

(i) There shall be provided and maintained:—

(*a*) Either impervious floors;

(*b*) Or wooden floors with a thoroughly smooth and sound surface, constructed in such a substantial manner as to be free from permanent sag, and maintained in such repair that they can be properly cleaned by a moist method, and that no dust can fall through into rooms below.

(ii) The floors, when the rooms are in use, shall be thoroughly cleaned daily, by a moist method, by an adult male after work has ceased for the day, and before 3 a.m. next morning; except that in rooms in which ground laying is done, the cleaning prescribed by this Regulation may be done before work commences in the morning, provided that in no case shall any work be carried on in the room within one hour after such cleaning as aforesaid has ceased.

(iii) Scraps of clay and other débris, including any which have collected under benches, shall not be allowed to accumulate unduly, and all such scraps and débris shall be carried out at least once a day. Scraps of clay in *potters' shops* shall be damped before being carried out.

In all drying stoves which are entered by workpeople, boxes shall be provided for the reception of broken or waste clay ware.

(iv) Suitable provision shall be made for the storage of all moulds when not in use. In existing installations, the tops of drying stoves shall not be used for this purpose unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Factories for the district that no other suitable place is available. In any new erections, suitable provision shall be made without utilising the tops of stoves for this purpose, unless the top of the stove is made into a separate chamber.

‡ (*c*) The floors of all biscuit placing and glost placing shops shall be impervious, even floors, of brick, flag or similar hard material, and shall be kept in good repair; they shall be thoroughly sprinkled and swept by an adult male whenever the work of setting in an oven has ceased, and under any circumstances at least once a day.

*†‡ (*d*) The floors of all dipping houses, dippers' drying rooms, and ware cleaning rooms shall be washable impervious floors, and shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by an adult male, after work has ceased for the day, with a sufficient supply of water and a mop or similar implement; provided that, in the case of china dippers' drying rooms, this cleaning may be done before work commences in the morning, instead of after work has ceased for the day.

The floors of all dipping houses, dippers' drying rooms, and ware-cleaning rooms erected after the date on which these Regulations come into force, shall be properly sloped towards a drain.

‡ (*e*) In any new erection where steam pipes are used for heating a drying stove, dippers' drying room, or any place where articles are left to dry,

the pipes shall, if possible, be fixed in the form of a rack of horizontal pipes in a vertical plane. Where this is impossible, the pipes shall be fixed in such a position as to allow a thorough cleaning under and around them.

In existing installations, if it is impracticable to comply with the preceding paragraph, the steam pipes shall be enclosed in a box in such a manner as to permit of the thorough cleaning of all parts of the box on which persons may walk or stand, and adequate measures shall be taken to prevent dust escaping from within the box. Slides, drawers, trap-doors or other contrivances shall be provided wherever necessary to facilitate cleaning under pipes.

All stillages shall be so arranged as to allow the floor to be thoroughly cleaned underneath them.

(*f*) In all *workrooms* not specially mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of this Regulation, the following Regulations shall apply:—

All floors shall be maintained in such repair that they can be properly cleaned by a moist method, and shall be so cleaned daily.

All ashes, dirt or other débris, including any which have accumulated under benches, shall be carried out daily.

(*g*) The above requirement as to the daily cleaning of floors by a moist method shall not apply to places where saggers, retorts or crucibles are made, or to those parts of floors on or immediately above which articles of *pottery* are necessarily left overnight, if adequate provision is made for the cleaning of the floors as soon as the articles are removed.

13. *Work Benches.*

The following Regulations shall apply to work benches in *potters' shops*, and in places where processes named in the Schedule are carried on:—

(*) ‡ (*a*) Work benches, if not covered with sheet metal or constructed with an impervious surface, shall be strongly and solidly constructed of closely jointed timber, and the surface of the work benches shall be well maintained.

(*) ‡ (*b*) All work benches in use shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by a moist method.

14. *Lead-house.*

* (*a*) Raw lead compounds shall not be handled except with at least 5 per cent. of added moisture.

* (*b*) They shall, further, be kept in their original packages until weighed out, and the tub or other receptacle containing them shall be so fitted either with a cover or a damp screen as to prevent the issue of any lead dust from its mouth.

*‡ (*c*) In every lead-house, except such as are used for less than eight hours in any week, a special lavatory basin with a supply of hot and cold water, nail brush, soap and towel shall be provided and maintained; and a solution of soluble sulphides shall be provided in which workers in the lead-house shall rinse their hands after washing so as to show if they are free from lead.

15. *Dipping House, etc.*

*† (*a*) In dipping houses, all parts of walls sufficiently near to any dipping tub to be splashed with glaze shall be tiled, or painted with washable paint, or otherwise treated in such a manner as to permit of thorough cleaning by a wet process.

*† (*b*) The above-named parts of walls, as well as the dipping tubs and any other objects which are splashed with glaze, shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by a wet process.

(*c*) All dipping houses and ware cleaning rooms shall be well lighted; neither dipping nor ware cleaning shall be done in places which, in ordinary fine weather, are dependent on borrowed light or artificial light during the hours of daylight.

16. *Threading-up.*

*†‡ In the process of threading-up, rubber or other washers, used to keep articles apart when being dipped, shall be thoroughly washed in a colander after each dipping. Wires shall also be washed after each dipping.

17. *Boards.*

* (*a*) Every board on which dipped ware has been placed shall, on each occasion after it has been used for one set of articles and before being used for another, be thoroughly cleaned with clean water by an adult male.

* (*b*) " Nailed " or " pegged " boards shall be cleaned under a strong jet of water; no new boards of this description shall be introduced except where necessary to hold china furniture or other special articles which cannot be carried on ribbed or plain boards.

(*) (‡) (*c*) Boards for use in processes included in Part I. of the Schedule shall be clearly marked by painting them red at the ends and for a distance of at least six inches from each end of the board on both sides, so as to distinguish them from other boards which do not come into contact with lead. Boards so marked shall not be used in any department unless they have been thoroughly cleaned, and shall not be used in the clay departments under any circumstances. Boards not so marked shall not be taken into any place where a process included in Part I. of the Schedule is carried on; but this shall not apply to placing shops in which both biscuit and glost ware are being placed, provided that the boards used for biscuit ware are kept separate and returned to their respective departments without any contact with the boards used for glost ware.

18. *Mangles.*

*‡ All mangle shelves shall be thoroughly cleaned by a wet process by an adult male on a fixed day in each week, after work has ceased for the day. The day on which this cleaning is to take place shall be fixed by entry in the register kept in pursuance of Regulation 3.

19. *Thimble Picking.*

(*) (†) ‡ All material collected from floors or work benches shall be riddled in an enclosed receptacle before it is taken to a thimble picking room.

20. *Majolica Painting.*

The following Regulations shall apply to the process of *majolica painting*:—

*‡ (*a*) A sponge and bowl of clean water, to rinse the fingers shall be provided on the work bench beside each person employed in *majolica painting*.

*‡ (*b*) In all *majolica painting* shops where there is no adjoining lavatory accommodation, there shall be provided in the room a lavatory sink with a tap, a constant supply of water, and towels.

*‡ (*c*) All splashes of glaze falling on the benches, or surrounding objects, shall be immediately removed with a wet sponge or other wet material.

*‡ (*d*) No floor or work bench shall be deemed to have been thoroughly cleaned, in accordance with Regulation 12 or 13, unless all splashes of glaze have been completely removed.

*‡(*e*) Mottling, or any similar method of applying glaze, shall only be carried on under the Regulations applying to *majolica painting*.

*‡ (*f*) All cleaning and scraping, including panel-cutting, after *majolica* dipping, *painting*, or blowing, shall be deemed to be ware cleaning, and shall only be done in compliance with the rules for the latter process.

21. *Cotton-wool in Ground Laying, Colour Dusting, and Lithographic Transfer Making.*

‡ All pieces of cotton-wool or similar materials which have been used in the process of ground laying, or colour dusting, or lithographic transfer making, shall be kept in a proper receptacle. All pieces of waste cotton-wool or similar materials which have been so used shall be immediately burnt.

22. *Aërographing.*

‡ (*a*) No short-sighted person shall be employed to do glaze or colour blowing, unless wearing suitable glasses. No person shall be employed as a glaze or colour blower, unless the *Surgeon* has *entered in the health register* a certificate stating that he has examined the worker's sight and is satisfied that he or she can be so employed without breach of this Regulation.

‡ (*b*) All hoods in which the blowing of glaze or colour is carried on shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by a wet process.

‡ (*c*) Glaze or colour blowing shall not be done with the mouth.

‡ (*d*) Decoration on unfired clay ware by means of coloured clay slips shall not be regarded as colour blowing for the purposes of any of the Regulations applying specially to the latter process.

23. *Lithographic Transfer Making.*

‡ Machines used in lithographic transfer making shall not be brushed down, but shall be cleaned either—

(*a*) with moist materials, such as oily rags, in such a manner as not to disperse any dust into the air; or

(*b*) by means of an exhaust current of air, such as that afforded by a vacuum-cleaner.

24. *Separation of Processes.*

(*) (†) ‡ (*a*) *Thimble picking* or threading-up shall not be carried on except in a place sufficiently separated from any process included in the Schedule.

(*) (‡) (*b*) When a process included in the Schedule is being carried on in a room where other work is also done,

(i) Either the place where the scheduled process is carried on shall be screened off from the rest of the room by a partition not less than eight feet high,

(ii) Or all persons working in the room shall be deemed to be persons employed in the scheduled process.

25. *Hours of Employment.*

(*a*) No person employed in a process included in Part I of the Schedule, except *glost placing* and lithographic transfer making, shall be employed for more than four hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

No person shall be employed in the process of *glost placing* or in the process of lithographic transfer making for more than 4½ hours, or in any other process for more than 5 hours, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

(*) (‡) (*b*) No woman or young person who is employed in any process included in Part I of the Schedule shall be employed in the factory in any capacity for more than 48 hours in any week.

(*) (*c*) No adult male who is employed as a dipper, dippers' assistant, or ware cleaner shall be employed in the factory in any capacity for more than 48 hours in any week, provided that where such an adult male worker has been employed in a process included in Part I of the Schedule, for not more than 8 hours in any one day or 30 hours in all in a week, he may be employed during the same week on work not involving contact with lead up to a limit of 54 hours for that week.

(*) (*d*) No adult male who is employed as a glost placer shall be employed in the factory in any capacity for more than 54 hours in any week.

(*) (*e*) Except that it shall be permissible to employ adult male dippers, dippers' assistants, ware cleaners, and glost placers overtime in addition to the prescribed weekly periods of 48 and 54 hours; provided that such overtime shall not, in any factory to which these Regulations apply, exceed 4 hours in any week, or 36 hours in any period of twelve months. The occupier shall enter in the prescribed register particulars of all such overtime, and shall also send notice, with the prescribed particulars, to the Inspector of Factories for the district, before eight o'clock in the evening of any day when a man is employed overtime in pursuance of this exception. An occupier who avails himself of this exception shall, if called upon, produce to the Inspector of Factories for the district evidence of press of orders or other circumstance rendering the overtime necessary.

Adult male dippers, ware cleaners and glost placers may be employed, in addition to the above-named hours, as sitters-up with an oven after the termination of the period of employment on one day in the week and before the commencement of the period of employment on the next day; provided that no such worker shall be employed in any capacity within 12 hours of the cessation of the period of sitting-up.

(*f*) In *potters' shops*, and in any place where towing or any other dusty process is carried on, including any process for which a certificate by an Inspector of Factories has been given in pursuance of the first paragraph of Regulation 6, no woman or young person shall be employed for more than 9½ hours in any day or for more than 6½ hours on Saturday.

(*g*) All the above weekly and daily periods shall be the maximum permissible periods of actual work, exclusive of meal-times.

26. *Affixing of Regulations.*

(*) (‡) In addition to the printed copies of these Regulations required to be kept posted up in pursuance of Section 86 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,|| there shall be kept constantly affixed in every *potters' shop* and in every place in which any process included in the Schedule is carried on, a notice printed in bold type so that it can be easily read, setting forth those portions of the Regulations which apply to that particular work-place.

|| 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

27. *Observance of Regulations.*

(*a*) A person or persons shall be appointed who shall see to the observance, throughout the factory, of the Regulations, and whose duty it shall be to carry out systematic inspection of the working of all the Regulations in the departments for which they are individually responsible. The names of the persons so appointed shall be recorded in the register.

(*b*) Each person so appointed shall be a competent person fully conversant with the meaning and application of the Regulations in so far as they concern the departments for which he is responsible. He shall keep in the factory a book in which he shall record any breach of the Regulations, or any failure of the apparatus (fans, etc.) needed for carrying out the provisions, that he may have observed, or that may have been brought to his notice within the preceding 24 hours, together with a statement of the steps then taken to remedy such defects or to prevent the recurrence of such breach. Each entry in such book shall be dated and initialled by the person appointed, who at the end of each week shall make a further entry stating that the inspection required by paragraph (*a*) has been carried out, and that all the defects observed or brought to his notice have been recorded in the book. Such book shall be kept in the factory for at least six months after the latest entry therein.

(*c*) Accurate extracts, clearly and legibly expressed, shall be made of these entries once a week, and signed by the occupier or someone whom he may appoint, and displayed during the following week in a conspicuous place in the departments to which they refer, and copies of all such extracts shall for the same time be displayed in a conspicuous place in the mess-rooms.

28. *Samples for Analysis.*

(*a*) The occupier shall allow any of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any material in use or mixed for use.

(*b*) Provided that the occupier may at the time when the sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to take, seal, and deliver to him a duplicate sample.

(*c*) But no analytical result shall be disclosed or published in any way except such as shall be necessary to establish a breach of these Regulations.

PART II.

DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

29. *Periodical Examinations.*

(*) (†) (‡) (*a*) All persons employed in the processes included in the Schedule shall present themselves at the appointed times for examination by the *Surgeon* as provided in Regulation 2.

(*) (†) (‡) (*b*) No person after *suspension* shall work in any process in which examination by the *Surgeon* is required by these Regulations without a certificate of *permission to work*.

30. *Overalls, etc.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) All persons employed in any process included in the Schedule shall, when at work, wear overalls, head-coverings, and aprons, as required by Regulation 4. The said overalls, head-coverings and aprons shall not

be worn outside the factory or workshop, and shall not be removed therefrom expect for the purpose of being washed or repaired. No overalls, head-coverings or aprons, provided in pursuance of Regulation 4, shall, under any circumstances, be taken to a worker's home.

(*) (‡) (*b*) The head-coverings provided in accordance with Regulation 4 shall be worn in such a manner as effectually to protect the hair from dust, and the hair must be so arranged as to permit of this.

(*) (‡) (*c*) The overalls, head-coverings, and aprons, when not being worn, and clothing put off during working hours, shall be deposited in the respective places provided by the occupier for such purposes under these Regulations.

(*d*) Respirators shall be worn as required by Regulation 8.

31. *Food.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, or remain during meal-times in any place in which is carried on any process included in the Schedule, or the process of towing, or the process of tile-making by the compression of dust, or any other process which the Inspector of Factories for the district shall certify as sufficiently dusty to render the room in which it is carried on an unsuitable place, in his opinion, for persons to remain during meal-times.

(*) (‡) (*b*) Every worker for whom milk or cocoa is provided in accordance with Regulation 6 shall drink the same, unless a medical certificate is produced showing cause for exemption from this requirement.

32. *Ventilation.—Dust.*

No person shall in any way interfere, without the knowledge and concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided by the employers for ventilation, and for the removal of dust.

33. *Washing.*

(*) (‡) (*a*) No person employed in any process included in the Schedule shall leave the works or partake of meals without previously and carefully cleaning and washing his or her hands.

(*) (‡) (*b*) No person employed shall remove or damage the washing basins or conveniences provided under these Regulations.

34. *Cleaning of Work Places.*

The persons appointed by the occupiers shall clean the several floors, walls, work benches, appliances and other objects regularly as prescribed in these Regulations.

35. *Boards.*

(*) (*a*) The boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or glost placing shop shall not be used in any other department, except after being cleaned, as directed in Regulation 17.

(*) (*b*) No board on which dipped ware has been placed shall be used for a second set of dipped articles until it has been thoroughly cleaned, in accordance with Regulation 17.

Where a convenient grid or other suitable contrivance is provided for depositing such boards after use and before being cleaned, the worker who has removed the ware from any such board shall place the board thereon.

(*) (*c*) Boards which are marked for use in lead processes shall not be used in any department unless they have been thoroughly cleaned, and shall not be used in the clay departments under any circumstances.

36. *Avoidance of Dust, &c.*

Every worker shall so conduct his or her work as to comply strictly with these Regulations, and to avoid, as far as practicable, making or scattering dust, or refuse, or causing accumulation of such.

R. McKenna.
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
2nd January, 1913.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—LEAD PROCESSES.

* (*a*) Making or mixing of frits, glazes, or colours containing lead.
* (*b*) Dipping or other process carried on in the dipping house.
* (*c*) Application of majolica, or other glaze, by blowing, painting, or any other process except dipping.
* (*d*) Drying after the application of glaze by dipping, blowing, painting, or other process.
* (*e*) Ware cleaning after the application of glaze by dipping, blowing, painting, or other process.
* (*f*) Placing of ware on cranks or similar articles prior to their transfer to saggers or kilns for the glost firing.
* (*g*) *Glost placing.*
‡ (*h*) Washing of saggers with a wash which yields to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of *low solubility glaze.*
‡ (*k*) Preparation, or weighing-out, of *flow material.*
‡ (*l*) Ground laying, including the wiping off of colour after this process.
‡ (*m*) Colour dusting } whether on-glaze or under-glaze, including the wiping off of
‡ (*n*) Colour blowing } colour after either of these processes.
‡ (*o*) Colour grinding for colour blowers.
‡ (*p*) Lithographic transfer making.
‡ (*q*) Any other process in which materials containing lead are used or handled in the dry state, or in the form of spray, or in suspension in liquid other than oil or similar medium; provided that the *stopping of biscuit ware* with a material containing lead shall not be deemed to be a process included in this schedule.

PART II.—OTHER PROCESSES.

‡ (*r*) *Scouring* of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint.
‡ (*s*) Emptying of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint, from the baskets or other receptacles in which it has been conveyed to the biscuit warehouse or scouring shop.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN COMPOUNDS OF LEAD, NAMELY, ANY CARBONATE, SULPHATE, NITRATE OR ACETATE OF LEAD.

1921 No. 1443

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workships or parts thereof (other than laboratories) in which is carried on

THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN COMPOUNDS OF LEAD, NAMELY, ANY CARBONATE, SULPHATE, NITRATE OR ACETATE OF LEAD.

These Regulations shall come into force on 1st October, 1921.

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* These Regulations were gazetted September 2, 1921.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

**Definitions.*

In these Regulations:—

" *Lead Compounds* " means any carbonate, sulphate, nitrate or acetate of lead, or any lead material used in the manufacture of such compounds and containing 5 per cent. or more of lead but excluding metallic lead or ores which contain lead only in the form of sulphide.

" *Lead process* " means—

(i) manipulation, movement or other treatment of *lead compounds* involving exposure thereto, and

(ii) cleaning, repairing or demolition of any part of any building or plant which has contained *lead compounds*, or reconstruction of any such building or plant with material which has formed part thereof.

" *Damp* " means sufficiently moist to allay dust.

" *Surgeon* " means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

" *Suspension* " means suspension from employment in any *lead process* by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*, who shall have power of *suspension* as regards all persons employed in any *lead process*.

" *Approved* " means approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories. Any such approval may at any time be revoked by notice in writing signed by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

Part I.—Duties of Occupiers.

1.—(*a*) Where white lead is made by the " stack " process every stack shall be provided with a standpipe and movable hose, and an adequate supply of water distributed by a rose.

(*b*) Every white bed shall, on the removal of the covering boards, be effectually *damped* by the means mentioned above.

2. Where white lead is made by the " chamber " process, the chamber shall be kept *damp* while the process is in operation, and the corrosions shall be effectually *damped* before the chamber is emptied.

3.—(*a*) Corrosions shall not be carried except in trays of impervious material.

(*b*) No person shall be allowed to carry on his head or shoulder a tray of corrosions which has been allowed to rest directly upon the corrosions, or upon any surface where there are any dry *lead compounds*.

(*c*) All corrosions before being put into the rollers or washbecks, shall be effectually *damped*, either by dipping the tray containing them in a trough of water or by some other *approved* method.

† Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout the Regulations in italics.

4. The floor round rollers and open vats and of any place where dry *lead compounds* are packed or manipulated, or where coopering of old casks which have previously contained *lead compounds* is carried on, shall be of smooth cement or other smooth impervious material, and shall be kept constantly *damp*.

5.—(*a*) Every stove which is entered for the purpose of emptying shall have a window, or windows, with a total area of not less than 8 square feet, made to open, and so placed as to admit of effectual through ventilation.

(*b*) In no stove shall bowls be placed on a rack which is more than 10 feet from the floor.

(*c*) Each bowl shall rest upon the rack and not upon another bowl.

(*d*) No stove shall be entered for the purpose of drawing until the temperature at a height of 5 feet from the floor has fallen either to 70° F., or to a point not more than 10° F. above the temperature of the air outside.

(*e*) In drawing any stove or part of a stove there shall not be more than one stage or standing place above the level of the floor.

Provided that, if *approved*, any other means of securing effectual through ventilation of a stove may be adopted, notwithstanding paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation; and if *approved*, any other method of setting and drawing the stoves, which effectually prevents the inhalation of *lead compounds*, may be followed, notwithstanding paragraphs (*b*) and (*e*) of this Regulation.

6. No person shall be employed on more than two days in any week in drawing any internally heated stove which is entered for the purpose of emptying.

7. No dry *lead compounds* shall be deposited anywhere except in an enclosure or receptacle that is provided either with a cover or with efficient means for preventing the escape of dust from such *lead compounds* into any workroom.

8. The treatment or packing of dry *lead compounds* shall be done only under conditions which either

(1) prevent the escape of dust from such compounds, or

(2) secure the effectual removal of such dust at or as near as practicable to its point of origin.

9. Every lead melting pot shall be provided with a proper enclosure fitted with hinged or sliding doors on any openings necessary for manipulative purposes; and every such enclosure and every furnace used in connection with a *lead process* shall be provided with an efficient exhaust draught for effectually preventing the escape from such enclosure or furnace of any dust or fume containing lead into any workroom.

10. No skimmings, dross or similar material containing lead shall be removed from the exhaust draught required by Regulation 9 unless in a suitable covered receptacle.

11.—(*a*) Every person employed in a lead process shall be examined once a week (or at such other intervals as may be *approved*) by the *Surgeon*, who shall have power to order *suspension* from employment in any place or process.

(*b*) No person after such *suspension* shall be employed in a *lead process* without the written sanction of the *Surgeon*.

(*c*) A Health Register in an *approved* form shall be kept, and shall contain a list of all person employed in *lead processes*.

12. The occupier shall provide and maintain sufficient and suitable overalls and head-coverings and clean respirators, and shall cause them to be worn as directed in Regulation 25.

At the end of every day's work they shall be collected and kept in proper custody in a suitable place set apart for the purpose.

They shall be thoroughly washed or renewed every week; and those which have been used in the stoves shall be washed or renewed daily.

13. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed, and remaining on the premises during meal intervals, a suitable and adequate mess-room, which shall be furnished with

(*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, and

(*b*) adequate means for warming food and boiling water.

The mess-room shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals.

14. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. The cloak-room shall be separate from the mess-room.

15. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a *lead process*:—

(*a*) a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste-pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste-pipe and plug, and having a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on; and

(*b*) sufficient and suitable bath accommodation (douche or other) with hot water laid on, unless the water supply provided under paragraph (*a*) is so arranged that a warm douche for the face, neck and arms can be taken.

There shall, in addition, be means of washing in close proximity to the workers of each department, if required by notice in writing from the Inspector in charge of the district.

There shall be facilities, to the satisfaction of the Inspector in charge of the district, for the workers to wash out their mouths.

16. Before each meal, and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed to each worker for washing.

A notice to this effect shall be affixed in each department.

17. The mess-room, cloakrooms, baths, and sanitary conveniences shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

18. The floor of each workroom in which a *lead process* is carried on shall be cleaned daily, after being thoroughly *damped*.

Part II.—Duties of Persons Employed.

19. No person shall strip a white bed or empty a chamber unless such bed or chamber is effectually *damped* as required by Regulations 1 and 2.

20. No person shall carry corrosions, or put them into the rollers or washbecks, otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 3.

21. No person shall set or draw a stove otherwise than as permitted by Regulations 5 and 6.

22. No person shall deposit or pack dry *lead compounds* otherwise than as permitted by Regulations 7 and 8.

23. Every person employed in a *lead process* shall present himself at the appointed times for examination by the *Surgeon*, as provided in Regulation 11.

24. No person, after *suspension* by the *Surgeon*, shall work in a *lead process* without his written sanction.

25.—(*a*) Every person engaged in—

White beds,
Emptying chambers,
Rollers, washbecks or grinding,
Setting or drawing stoves,
Packing,
Paint mixing,
Handling dry *lead compounds*,

or in any work involving exposure to dust of any *lead compounds*, shall, while so occupied, wear an overall suit and head-covering;

(*b*) Every person engaged in—

Emptying white beds,
Emptying chambers,
Dry grinding,
Packing of dry *lead compounds*,
Handling dry *lead compounds*,
Entering a chamber used for the condensation or recovery of *lead compounds*,

shall, while so occupied, wear a respirator.

26. Every person engaged in any place or process named in Regulation 25 shall, before partaking of meals or leaving the premises, deposit his overalls and head-covering and respirator in the place appointed by the occupier for the purpose.

27. Each person employed in a *lead process* shall before partaking of food or leaving the premises, wash his face, neck and arms in the lavatory provided for the purpose under Regulation 15, and where bath accommodation is provided, shall take a bath at the factory at least once a week.

28. No person employed in a *lead process* shall smoke or use tobacco in any form, or prepare or partake of food or drink, elsewhere than in the messroom.

29. No person shall in any way interfere, without the knowledge and concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd August, 1921.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE, MANIPULATION AND STORAGE OF CELLULOID OR ANY ARTICLE WHOLLY OR PARTLY MADE OF CELLULOID.

1921 No. 1825

These Regulations no longer apply to factories or parts thereof which are subject to the manufacture of Cinematograph Film Regulations, 1928,† or the Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations, 1939.‡

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,§ I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply (except as otherwise provided) to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which celluloid or any article wholly or partly made of celluloid is manufactured, manipulated or stored.

||*Definitions.*

"*Workroom*" means a room in which any process in the manufacture of celluloid or any manufacturing process involving the use of celluloid is carried on.

"*Manufacture*" of cinematograph film means the production of negative and positive pictures on a celluloid film and the operations incidental thereto, including the cutting and perforating of the film.

"*Darkroom*" means a "*workroom*" from which ordinary light has to be excluded.

Exceptions.

For the purpose of these regulations, celluloid shall not be deemed to include any material not containing nitrated-cellulose.

Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any factory or workshop or part thereof in which celluloid is only used in solution except as follows:— Regulations 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14 and 15 shall apply where celluloid in solution is applied to fabrics of a readily inflammable nature.

Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that by reason of the small quantity of celluloid in use in a factory or workshop at any one time or for any other reason all or any of the provisions in the regulations are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such factory or workshop from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1.—(i) Stocks of celluloid shall be kept in a suitable place, outside the *workrooms*, plainly marked "Celluloid Store."

Stocks of celluloid exceeding one hundredweight shall only be kept in a chamber constructed of fire-resisting materials, in which no open light or fire shall be allowed and which shall not be used for any purpose other than the storage of celluloid.

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* These Regulations were gazetted November 29, 1921.
† *See* S.R. & O. 1928, No. 82 on page 201.
‡ *See* S.R. & O. 1939 No. 571 on page 266.
§ 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.
|| Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics

Any store not complying with the provisions in the foregoing paragraph shall have a notice " Not to contain more than one hundredweight of celluloid " plainly marked or affixed on the outside of the door; and the occupier shall, if so required by an Inspector of Factories for the purpose of determining the amount of celluloid in any such store, cause the same to be weighed in the presence of the Inspector.

(ii) The store shall not be situated so as to endanger the means of escape from the factory or workshop or from any part thereof in the event of a fire occurring in the store.

(iii) No unauthorised person shall be allowed to have access to the store.

2. The amount of celluloid in a *workroom* at any one time shall be kept as small as is practicable without unduly interfering with the work carried on. In the case of cinematograph film the amount in a *workroom* at any one time shall not exceed the supply immediately required for the work in hand.

3.—(i) Celluloid waste created in the process carried on shall not be allowed to accumulate on the floor of the *workroom,* but shall be collected either automatically as created, or at frequent intervals, in suitable receptacles.

(ii) When work ceases for the day such waste shall be removed from the *workroom* and placed in a substantial receptacle provided with a cover and plainly marked " Celluloid Waste "; provided that para. (ii) shall not apply to a factory or workshop in which cutlery is manufactured if the waste is kept in a strong metal receptacle provide with a tight-fitting cover.

4.—(i) Finished articles made wholly or partly of celluloid shall be removed from the *workroom* without undue delay and kept in a suitable place.

(ii) Cinematograph films except while necessarily exposed for *manufacture* shall be kept outside the *workrooms* in suitable receptacles provided with covers.

5.—(i) Efficient steps shall be taken to prevent celluloid from coming into contact with open lights or fires, or except to the extent that may be necessary for the processes of the industry, remaining near thereto.

(ii) No open lights or fires shall be allowed in a room in which cinematograph film is *manufactured* or repaired.

6. No person shall be allowed to smoke in any room in which celluloid is manufactured, manipulated or stored.

7. When a saw is used for cutting celluloid the cutting edge shall wherever practicable be kept constantly wet.

8.—(i) Sealing wax shall not be used on any parcel or package containing celluloid, unless the articles are packed in tins and the sealing is done in a room in which no manufacturing process involving the use of celluloid is carried on.

(ii) If any package or case containing celluloid requires to be soldered efficient steps shall be taken to prevent the solder from coming into contact with the celluloid.

9. Adequate means for extinguishing fire, having regard to the amount of celluloid present in the room at any one time, shall be kept constantly provided for each *workroom* and storeroom.

10.—(i) Adequate means of escape in case of fire shall be provided (*a*) from each floor of the factory or workshop, and (*b*) in each *workroom* from all parts of the room, and such means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction during working hours.

(ii) The doors of a *workroom* shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

(iii) In each *workroom* other than a "*darkroom*" a notice shall be affixed, in a position where it can be easily read, specifying the means of escape provided for the persons employed in the room.

Persons working in a "*darkroom*" shall be instructed as to the means of escape from such room.

11.—(i) A competent person shall be appointed in writing to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations and to enforce the observance of them and of any directions given by the occupier with a view to carrying out the Regulations.

(ii) A printed copy of these Regulations shall be kept posted up in legible characters in each *workroom* other than a "*darkroom,*" and outside each "*darkroom*" in a position where it can be easily read by all persons employed in the room.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

12. No person shall smoke in any room in which celluloid is manufactured, manipulated or stored.

13. No person shall use a saw for cutting celluloid, except in accordance with Reg. 7.

14. No person shall use sealing wax on any parcel or package containing celluloid, except in accordance with Reg. 8.

15. Every person shall observe such directions as may be given to him with a view to carrying out these Regulations.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
28th November, 1921.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATER.

1921 No. 1932

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the manufacture of aerated water and processes incidental thereto.

These Regulations may be cited as the Aerated Water Regulations, 1921, and shall come into force on the first day of January, 1922.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the employer to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 20, 1921.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. All machines for filling bottles or syphons shall be so constructed, placed or fenced, as to prevent as far as possible a fragment of a bursting bottle or syphon from striking any person employed in the works.

2. The fittings of a filled syphon shall not be polished unless the syphon is held in a box or case so constructed as to prevent as far as possible the escape of fragments of a bursting syphon. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply in the case of syphons filled at a pressure of less than 130 lbs. per square inch.

3. There shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in filling bottles or syphons (*a*) suitable face guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and (*b*) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the whole hand and arm. Provided that (i) this Regulation shall not apply where bottles are filled by means of an automatic machine so constructed that no fragment of a bursting bottle can escape, and (ii) where a machine is so constructed that only one arm of the bottler at work upon it is exposed to danger, a gauntlet need not be provided for the arm which is not exposed to danger.

4. There shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in corking, crowning, screwing, wiring, foiling, capsuling, sighting or labelling, and, on request by any person engaged in any other process for the use of such person, (*a*) suitable face guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and (*b*) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the arm and at least half of the palm and the space between the thumb and forefinger.

5. There shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons employed in any process involving exposure to wet, waterproof aprons with bibs and waterproof boots or clogs. Provided that where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that the conditions of work in any factory or workshop are such as to render the use of waterproof boots and clogs unnecessary he may by certificate in writing exempt the occupier of such factory or workshop from the part of this Regulation requiring the provision of waterproof boots or clogs; and he may at his discretion revoke such certificate.

6.—(*a*) There shall be provided and maintained in readily accessible positions First Aid boxes or cupboards in the proportion of at least one to every hundred and fifty persons employed. Each First Aid box or cupboard **shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of these Regulations shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites—

(i) a sufficient supply of sterilised dressings, small, medium and large size suitable for fingers, hands and other injured parts;

(ii) a supply of sterilised cotton wool;

(iii) impermeable waterproof plaster;

(iv) a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine, a bottle of sal volatile and a bottle of eye-drops;

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 769, (*see* page 43) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937 shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

(v) a copy of the First Air Leaflet issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.

(*b*) Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a First Aid box or cupboard.

(*c*) Each First Aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours. A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the First Aid box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

7. All persons engaged in any of the processes named in Regulations 3 and 4 shall, while at work in these processes, wear the face guards and gauntlets provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

8. No person shall polish the fittings of a filled syphon unless it is held in a box or case constructed as required by Regulation 2, or unless the syphon has been filled at a pressure of less than 130 lbs. per square inch.

9. All persons employed in any process involving exposure to wet shall, while at work, wear the protective clothing provided in pursuance of Regulation 5.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th December, 1921.

*FOR THE HANDLING OF HIDES AND SKINS.

1921 No. 2076

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all premises to which the provisions of the said section are applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† and in which the handling of dry or drysalted hides or skins imported from Africa (including Madagascar) or Asia (including Japan and the Malay Archipelago) is carried on.

These Regulations may be cited as the Hides and Skins Regulations, 1921, and shall come into force on 1st February, 1922.

Provided that Regulations 3 and 6 shall not apply to persons employed in the process of loading or unloading any ship in any dock, harbour or canal, or in moving or handling *hides or skins* in, on, or at any dock, wharf or quay, or in any warehouse other than a warehouse used wholly or mainly for the storage of *hides or skins*.

Provided further that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any warehouse to which Regulation 3 applies that the relaxation of any of the requirements of the said Regulations which involve the provision of means of heating is necessary for the safety of the building he may by certificate in writing authorise such relaxation, subject to such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked at any time.

* These Regulations were gazetted January 6, 1922.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

*Definitions.**

In these Regulations:—

Hides or skins means any kind of dry or drysalted hides or skins imported from Africa (including Madagascar) or Asia (including Japan and the Malay Archipelago).

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the employer of persons handling *hides or skins* to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

And it shall be the duty of all agents, workmen and persons employed in handling *hides or skins* to conduct their work in accordance with Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. There shall be provided and maintained in readily accessible positions a sufficient number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard †*shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of these Regulations shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites:—

(i) A sufficient supply of sterilised dressings suitable for hands, feet or other injured parts;

(ii) A supply of sterilised cotton wool;

(iii) Impermeable waterproof plaster;

(iv) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine;

(v) a copy of the First Aid Leaflet issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a " First Aid " box or cupboard.

Each " First Aid " box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available during working hours.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in a prominent place or places in every premises to which these Regulations apply, stating the position of each " First Aid " box or cupboard on such premises, and the name of the person in charge of such box or cupboard.

2. A cautionary notice as to anthrax, in the prescribed form, shall be kept affixed with these Regulations.

3. There shall be provided and maintained for use of all persons opening bales of *hides or skins* or handling *hides or skins* after the bales have been opened—

(*a*) suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean;

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* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

† The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 769, (*see* page 43) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937 shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

(*b*) a suitable mess room, adequate for the number remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, which shall be furnished with (i) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, and (ii) adequate means for warming food and for boiling water;

The mess room shall (i) be outside any room or shed in which bales of *hides or skins* are opened or *hides or skins* are handled after the bales have been opened, (ii) be separate from the cloakroom, (iii) be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and be kept clean, and (iv) be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals;

(*c*) a lavatory under cover, maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, with a sufficient supply of clean towels of suitable material, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug and of such length as to allow at least 2 feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

In the case of tanneries this regulation shall not apply to persons employed only in processes subsequent to "liming."

4. In every tannery all wrapping material in which *hides or skins* have been packed shall, unless it is disinfected by exposure to steam at a temperature of not less than 212° F. for at least half an hour, in a properly constructed steam disinfecting apparatus, or by boiling for at least one hour, be destroyed by burning.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

5. Every workman shall: —

(*a*) report to his foreman any cut or sore and, until it has been treated, abstain from handling *hides or skins;*

(*b*) if employed in breaking open the bales of or in handling *hides or skins* after the bales have been opened, wash the hands and clean the nails before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

6. No workman shall keep or partake of any food or keep any article of clothing other than those he is wearing, in any room or shed in which bales of *hides or skins* are opened or *hides or skins* are handled after the bales have been opened.

Edward Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th December, 1921.

*FOR CERTAIN PROCESSES INCIDENTAL TO THE MANUFACTURE OF INDIARUBBER AND OF ARTICLES AND GOODS MADE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY OF INDIARUBBER.

1922 No. 329

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the manufacture of indiarubber or of articles or goods made wholly or partially of indiarubber.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to processes in the repair of any article.

Provided also that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that by reason of the restricted use of dangerous materials or the methods of working in any factory or workshop, all or any of these Regulations are not necessary to safeguard the health of the persons employed, he may, by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke), exempt any such factory or workshop from the application of all or any of the Regulations, subject to such conditions as he may by such certificate prescribe.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st May, 1922, and may be cited as the Indiarubber Regulations, 1922.

‡*Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Lead Process*" means the weighing, manipulation or other treatment of any dry compound of lead, or of any dry mixture containing dry compound of lead, in processes preparatory to the incorporation of such compound or mixture with indiarubber at the incorporating or mixing rolls; and also includes the process of incorporation if the total weight of dry compound of lead calculated as lead monoxide contained in the mixing when determined in the manner described in the Schedule hereto or in such other manner as shall satisfy an Inspector exceeds five per cent. of the total weight of the mixing inclusive of indiarubber and all other ingredients incorporated therewith at the mixing rolls.

"*Fume Process*" means any process in which any of the following materials:—carbon bisulphide (CS_2), chloride of sulphur (S_2Cl_2), benzene (C_6H_6), whether pure or in the form of commercial benzol, carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4), trichlorethylene (C_2HCl_3), or any carbon chlorine compound, or any mixture containing any of such materials is used, or the vapour of any such materials is given off.

Provided that any process of vulcanization of small indiarubber goods which is not a cold-cure process and which is carried on in a chamber so enclosed that the vapour does not escape into any room in which any person is employed, shall not be deemed to be a "fume process."

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

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* These Regulations were gazetted April 4, 1922.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

"*Suspension*" means suspension from employment in any *lead process* or in any *fume process* by written certificate in the Health Register signed by the *Surgeon*, who shall have power of *suspension* as regards all persons employed in any such process.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1.—(*a*) No person under 16 years of age, and no female under 18 years of age, shall be employed in any *lead process*.

(*b*) No woman and no young person shall be employed at mixing or incorporating rolls in the process of incorporating dry compound of lead with indiarubber.

2. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed in any *fume process*, and no person under 16 years of age shall be employed in any room in which any *fume process* is carried on.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to employment in any process in a room where a standard of general ventilation of 30 changes of air per hour is maintained during working hours, and in which the processes carried on are fume processes solely by reason of the use of benzene whether pure or in the form of commercial benzol.

3. No person shall be employed in a room in which carbon bisulphide is used, for more than five hours in all in any one day nor for more than 2½ hours at a time without a rest interval of at least one hour from any employment.

4. A *fume process* shall not be carried on in the open air or in any room the floor of which is in any part below the level of the surrounding ground.

5. No *lead process* and no *fume process* shall be carried on without the use of (*a*) an efficient exhaust draught effected by mechanical means and so contrived as to operate on the dust or vapour given off as nearly as may be at its point of origin and to prevent it entering the air of any room in which persons work; and (*b*) suitably placed inlets of sufficient area for the supply of fresh air to the room in which such processes are carried on.

Provided that in a room where a standard of general ventilation of 30 changes of air per hour is maintained during working hours such exhaust draught as aforesaid shall not be required in the case of any *fume process* which is a *fume process* solely by reason of the use of benzene whether pure or in the form of commercial benzol.

In the case of a *fume process* an exhaust draught shall not be deemed to be efficient unless adequate arrangements are made to discharge the vapour into the open air at such points and in such manner as not to cause danger to any person.

6. Where a plenum system is used for the supply of fresh air to a room in which a *fume process* is carried on, the air supplied by such system shall not enter the room at a velocity which exceeds 350 feet per minute.

7. In addition to such other requirements contained in these Regulations as are applicable to a *fume process* the cold-cure process of vulcanizing waterproof cloth shall not be carried on unless—

(*a*) Every vulcanizing machine including any drying cylinder or other drying plant in direct connection therewith is so enclosed and arranged that the mechanical feeding-in and delivery of the cloth takes place outside the enclosure and such enclosure is as complete as practicable.

(*b*) The trough containing the vulcanizing material is fed only by natural flow from the reservoir containing such material. Such reservoir and all parts of the connecting pipes or channels for supplying the trough, which are not within the enclosure required by paragraph (*a*), shall be separately enclosed.

8. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any *lead process* or any *fume process*, and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess room, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, and (*b*) adequate means for warming food and boiling water.

The mess room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

9. Sufficient and suitable overalls shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a *lead process*. When not in use such overalls shall be kept in proper custody in a suitable place set apart for the purpose which shall be separate from any mess room. They shall be washed, cleaned or renewed at least once every week.

10. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any *lead process* suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. Such accommodation shall be separate from any mess room.

11. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in any *lead process*—

(*a*) A lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons.

12.—(*a*) Every person employed in any *lead process* or in any *fume process* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every calendar month, or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories, on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

(*b*) A Health Register containing the names of all such persons shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*c*) No person after *suspension* shall be employed in any *lead process* or in any *fume process* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register.

13. The occupier shall allow any of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any material in use or mixed for use. He shall further provide all necessary facilities to enable the Inspector to take test samples for the purpose of determining whether any process of incorporation is a *lead process* and shall if so required by the Inspector cause any mixing or weighing which may be necessary in connection with the preparation of such samples to be carried out.

The occupier may at the time a test sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to divide the sample into two parts and to mark and seal and deliver to him one such part.

The result of an analysis made under these Regulations shall not be published or disclosed to any person except in so far as is necessary for the purposes of a prosecution for an offence under these Regulations.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

14. Every person employed in any *lead process* or in any *fume process* shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* in pursuance of Regulation 12 (*a*).

15. No person shall after *suspension* work in any *lead process* or in any *fume process* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register.

16.—(*a*) Every person employed in any *lead process* shall deposit in the place or places provided in pursuance of Regulation 10 all clothing put off during working hours.

(*b*) Every person for whose use an overall is provided, in pursuance of Regulation 9, shall wear such overall when employed in any *lead process* and remove it before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and deposit it in the place set apart for the purpose.

17. Every person employed in any *lead process* shall before partaking of food or leaving the premises wash the face and hands.

18. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food or drink, nor make use of tobacco in any place in which any *lead process* is carried on.

19. No person shall interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the appliances provided in pursuance of Regulation 5.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st March, 1922.

SCHEDULE.

MANNER OF ASCERTAINING THE PERCENTAGE OF A DRY COMPOUND OF LEAD PRESENT IN A MIXING.

The mixing as a whole shall be weighed. The dry material of the mixing which is to be incorporated in powder form with the indiarubber shall likewise be weighed; thereafter and before incorporation the said weighed dry material shall be mixed to the satisfaction of an Inspector who shall take three approximately equal samples from different parts of the mixture. The three samples shall be intimately mixed together to form the test sample. A weighed quantity of the test sample is to be continuously shaken for one hour at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in an aliquot portion of the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate. The proportion of lead compound calculated as lead monoxide thus found in the test sample shall be used for the calculation of the percentage required for the purposes of the definition of *lead process*.

*For Chemical Works.

1922 No. 731

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to the manufactures and processes incidental thereto carried on in chemical works as hereinafter defined.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to (*a*) the manufacture of certain compounds of lead, namely, any carbonate, sulphate, nitrate, or acetate of lead; (*b*) the manufacture of red or orange lead or flaked litharge; (*c*) the manufacture and necessary purification of coal gas, water gas, and producer gas for lighting, heating, and power purposes; (*d*) the processes of textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, tanning and brewing; (*e*) the distillation of alcohol, of wood (except where acetic acid is isolated or manufactured), and of shale in the manufacture of crude shale oil; (*f*) processes carried on by way of experiment.

Regulations 2 (*b*) and 12, and, so far as concerns the processes of grinding or crushing caustic by machinery or packing ground caustic, making or packing of bleaching powder, distillation of gas or coal tar or any process in chemical manufacture in which gas or coal tar is used, the refining of crude shale oil and the manipulation of pitch, Regulations 26, 27, and 28 shall not come into force till 1st April, 1923, or such later date or dates as the Secretary of State may appoint, but save as aforesaid, all the Regulations shall take effect on 1st October, 1922. From that date the Regulations dated 30th December, 1908,‡ for the manufacture of nitro and amido derivatives of benzene, and the Regulations dated 9th August, 1913,§ for the manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potassium or sodium shall be revoked.

These Regulations may be cited as the Chemical Works Regulations, 1922.

||*Definitions*.

In these Regulations:—

Chemical works means any works or such parts of any works as are named in the Schedule of this Order.

Bleaching powder means the bleaching powder commonly called chloride of lime.

Chlorate means chlorate or perchlorate.

Caustic means hydroxide of potassium or sodium.

Caustic pot means a metal pot fixed over a furnace or flue and surrounded by brickwork, such as is commonly used for concentrating caustic liquor, whether such pot be used for concentrating or boiling caustic or other liquor.

Chrome process means the manufacture of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium, or the manipulation, movement or other treatment of these substances in connection with their manufacture.

Nitro or amido process means the manufacture of nitro or amido derivatives of phenol and of benzene or its homologues, and the making of explosives with the use of any of these substances.

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* These Regulations were gazetted July 14, 1922.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ S.R. & O., 1908, No. 1310.
§ S.R. & O., 1913, No. 844.
|| Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Breathing apparatus means (1) a helmet or face-piece with necessary connections by means of which a person using it in a poisonous, asphyxiating, or irritant atmosphere breathes ordinary air, or (2) any other suitable apparatus approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Life-belt means a belt made of leather or other suitable material which can be securely fastened round the body, with a suitable length of rope attached to it, each of which is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a man.

Efficient exhaust draught means localised ventilation effected by mechanical or other means for the removal of gas, vapour, fume, or dust, which prevents it from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on.*

Surgeon means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the District, or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

Suspension means suspension by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*, from employment in any process mentioned in the certificate.

Exceptions.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that by reason of exceptional circumstances in any works subject to these Regulations, or by reason of the infrequency of the process, or for other reasons, all or any of the requirements of the Regulations are not necessary for the protection of persons employed in such works, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such works from all or any of the provisions of the same, subject to such conditions as he may by such certificate prescribe.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with these Regulations, and it shall be the duty of all agents, foremen, and persons employed to conduct their work in accordance with these Regulations.

PART I.

APPLYING TO ALL CHEMICAL WORKS.

1. With regard to every fixed vessel, whether pot, pan, vat, or other structure, containing any dangerous material, and not so covered as to eliminate all reasonable risk of accidental immersion of any portion of the body of a person employed:—

(*a*) Each such vessel shall, unless its edge is at least 3 feet above the adjoining ground or platform, be securely fenced to a height of at least 3 feet above such adjoining ground or platform.

(*b*) No plank or gangway shall be placed across or inside any such vessel unless such plank or gangway is—

(i) at least 18 inches wide; and

(ii) securely fenced on both sides; either by upper and lower rails, to a height of 3 feet, or by other equally efficient means.

* Care must be taken that the means provided do not cause a contravention of the provisions of the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1906. (6 Edw. 7, c. 14.)

(*c*) Where such vessels adjoin, and the space between them, clear of any surrounding brick or other work, is either

(i) less than 18 inches in width, or

(ii) is 18 or more inches in width, but is not securely fenced on both sides to a height of at least 3 feet,

secure barriers shall be so placed as to prevent passage between them.

Provided that paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation shall not apply to that part of the sides of brine evaporating pans at which raking, drawing or filling is carried on, or to saturators used in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia.

2. The following processes shall not be carried on except under an *efficient exhaust draught*:—

(*a*) drawing a charge from a salt cake furnace;

(*b*) slaking of lime for use in a chemical process except when it is carried on in the open air or by means of an enclosed mechanical or other appliance so constructed as to prevent the escape of steam or dust into the air of any place in which any person is employed;

(*c*) any process involving action of acid or alkali on metal whereby there is a liability to the evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen.

3. All mills and screens for grinding and screening anhydrous lime, and all mechanical conveyors used in connection therewith, shall be so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust

4.—(*a*) All places in which persons are employed and all means of access thereto shall be efficiently lighted by day and by night.

(*b*) No electric arc lamp, or naked light, fixed or portable, shall be used, and no person shall have in his possession any lucifer match or any apparatus of any kind for producing a naked light or spark in, on, or about any part of the works where there is a liability to explosion from inflammable gas, vapour or dust, and all incandescent electric lights in such parts shall be in double air-tight glass covers.

(*c*) Stoves shall not be used for the artificial heating of places in which there is danger of ignition of gas, vapour, or dust; if steam pipes or radiators are used for this purpose they shall be placed so that there is a space of not less than two inches between them and the wall, and shall be protected by a wire screen.

(*d*) A prominent notice, legible by day and by night, prohibiting smoking or the use of naked lights, and the carrying of matches, or any apparatus for producing a naked light or spark, shall be affixed at the entrance of every room or place in which there is liability to explosion from inflammable gas, vapour, or dust.

5. Every still and every closed vessel in which gas is evolved or into which gas is passed, and in which the pressure is liable to rise to a dangerous degree, shall have attached to it, and maintained in proper condition, a proper safety valve or other equally efficient means to relieve the pressure.

Nothing in this Regulation shall apply to metal bottles or cylinders used for the transport of compressed gases.

6. There shall be provided in every works where dangerous gas or fume is liable to escape a sufficient supply of:—

(*a*) *Breathing apparatus.*

(*b*) Oxygen and suitable means for its administration.

(*c*) *Life-belts.*

The *breathing apparatus* and other appliances required by this Regulation shall be maintained in good order and kept in an ambulance room or in some other place approved in writing by the District Inspector of Factories, which shall be conveniently situated. In every such room or place and wherever required in writing by the District Inspector of Factories there shall be affixed the official cautionary notice regarding gassing and burns.

Such apparatus and appliances shall be inspected once every month by a competent person, conversant with their use, appointed by the occupier, and a record of their condition shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose, which shall be produced when required by an Inspector.

7. Before any person enters, for any purpose except that of rescue, any absorber, boiler, culvert, drain, flue, gas purifier, sewer, still, tank, tower, vitriol chamber, or other place where there is reason to apprehend the presence of dangerous gas or fume, a responsible person appointed by the occupier for the purpose shall personally examine such place and shall certify in writing in a book to be kept for the purpose either that such place is isolated and sealed from every source of such gas or fume and is free from danger, or that it is not so isolated and sealed and free from danger. No person shall enter any such place which is certified not to be so isolated and sealed and free from danger unless he is wearing a *breathing apparatus*, and (where there are no cross-stays or obstructions likely to cause entanglement) a *life-belt*, the free end of the rope attached to which shall be left with a man outside, whose sole duty shall be to keep watch and to draw out the wearer if he appears to be affected by gas or fume. The belt and rope shall be so adjusted and worn that the wearer can be drawn up head foremost through any manhole or opening.

8. No person shall enter any place mentioned in Regulation 7 for the purpose of rescue unless he is wearing a *breathing apparatus* and a *life-belt* in the manner specified in that Regulation.

9. A sufficient supply of non-metallic spades, scrapers and pails shall be provided for the use of persons employed in cleaning out or removing the residues from any chamber, still, tank, or other vessel which has contained sulphuric or hydrochloric acid or other substance which may cause evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen.

10. In all places where strong acids or dangerous corrosive liquids are used—

(*a*) there shall be provided, for use in case of emergency:—

(i) Adequate and readily accessible means of drenching with cold water persons, and the clothing of persons, who have become splashed with such liquid;

(ii) A sufficient number of eye-wash bottles, filled with distilled water or other suitable liquid, kept in boxes or cupboards conveniently situated and clearly indicated by a distinctive sign which shall be visible at all times.

(*b*) Except where the manipulation of such acids and liquids is so carried on as to prevent risk of personal injury from splashing or otherwise, there shall be provided for those who have to manipulate such acids or liquids, sufficient and suitable goggles and gloves or other suitable protection for the eyes and hands. If gloves are provided they shall be collected, examined and cleaned at the close of the day's work and shall be repaired or renewed when necessary.

(*c*) There shall be kept affixed the official cautionary notice regarding gassing and burns.

11. There shall be provided in readily accessible positions a sufficient number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards.

Each " First-Aid " box or cupboard, **shall be distinctively marked, and if newly provided after the date of these Regulations shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground, and* shall contain, besides any other medical appliances or requisites:—

(i) A supply of suitable sterilised dressings for fingers, hands, feet, or other injured parts.

(ii) A supply of sterilised cotton-wool.

(iii) A supply of sterilised burn dressings (large and small).

(iv) Plaster—waterproofed on the outside.

(v) Ointment, a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine and a bottle of sal volatile.

(vii) A copy of the First Aid leaflet issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office.

Nothing except appliances or requisites for First Aid shall be kept in a " First Aid " box or cupboard.

Each " First Aid " box shall be kept stocked and in good order, and shall be placed in the charge of a responsible person, who shall always be readily available during working hours.

A notice or notices shall be affixed in every workplace stating the name of the person in charge of the " First Aid " box or cupboard provided in respect of that place.

12. There shall be provided and maintained in good order in every works in which the total number of persons employed in the processes to which these Regulations apply at any one time is 250 or more, an Ambulance room.

The Ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor, and shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting. It shall contain at least:—

(i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.

(ii) A table with a smooth top.

(iii) Means for sterilising instruments.

(iv) A supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints.

(v) A couch.

(vi) A stretcher.

Where persons of both sexes are employed, arrangements shall be made at the Ambulance room for their separate treatment.

The Ambulance room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse, or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours and shall keep a record of all cases of accidents or sickness treated in the room.

13. At every works there shall be provided and maintained in good condition a suitably constructed ambulance carriage, for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, unless arrangements have been made for obtaining such a carriage when required from a hospital or other place in telephonic communication with the works.

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O., 1937, No. 769 (*see* page 43), which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

14. Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the effective training and practising of a sufficient number of persons in the use of the appliances required by Regulation 6 and in administering First Aid.

15. There shall be provided for all female persons employed whose work is done standing, facilities for sitting, so as to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

16. There shall be provided and maintained at suitable points, conveniently accessible at all times to all persons employed:—

(*a*) An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source of supply approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the factory is situated, which shall be either laid on, or contained in a suitable vessel;

(*b*) (except where the water is delivered in an upward jet from which the workers can conveniently drink) at least one suitable cup or drinking vessel at each point of supply, with facilities for rinsing it in drinking water.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked "Drinking Water." All practical steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

17.—(1) Every person employed shall—

(*a*) report to his foreman any defect in any fencing, *breathing apparatus,* appliance or other requisite provided in pursuance of these Regulations, as soon as he becomes aware of such defect;

(*b*) use the articles, appliances or accommodation required by these Regulations for the purpose for which they are provided;

(*c*) wear the *breathing apparatus* and *life-belt* where required under Regulations 7 and 8.

(2) No person shall—

(*a*) remove any fencing provided in pursuance of Regulation 1 unless duly authorised; or

(*b*) stand on the edge or on the side of any vessel to which Regulation 1 applies;

(*c*) pass or attempt to pass any barrier erected in pursuance of Regulation 1 (*c*);

(*d*) place across or inside any vessel to which Regulation 1 applies any plank or gangway which does not comply with Regulation 1 (*b*), or make use of any such plank gangway while in such position;

(*e*) take a naked light or any lamp or matches or any apparatus for producing a naked light or spark into, or smoke in, any part of the works where there is liability to explosion from inflammable gas, vapour or dust;

(*f*) use a metal spade, scraper or pail when cleaning out or removing the residues from any chamber, still, tank, or other vessel which has contained sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid or other substance which may cause evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen;

(*g*) remove from a First Aid box or cupboard or from the Ambulance room any First Aid appliance or dressing except for the treatment of injuries in the works.

PART II.

APPLYING TO WORKS OR PARTS THEREOF IN WHICH—

I. *Caustic pots* are used; or

II. *Chlorate* or *bleaching powder* is manufactured; or

III.—(*a*) Gas tar or coal tar is distilled or is used in any process of chemical manufacture; or

(*b*) A *nitro or amido process* is carried on; or

(*c*) A *chrome process* is carried on; or

IV. Crude shale oil is refined or processes incidental thereto are carried on; or

V. Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of nitro compounds.

18. Every *caustic pot* shall be of such construction that there shall be no foothold on the top or sides of the brickwork or flues; and the edge of every such pot constructed, rebuilt or replaced after these Regulations come into force shall be at least 3 feet in height above the adjoining ground or platform.

19. Before any person enters a gas tar or coal tar still for any purpose except that of rescue, it shall be completely isolated from adjoining tar stills, either by disconnecting—

(*a*) the pipe leading from the swan neck to the condenser worm, or

(*b*) the waste gas pipe fixed to the worm end or receiver; and

in addition, blank flanges shall be inserted between the disconnected parts, and the pitch discharge pipe or cock at the bottom of the still shall be disconnected.

20. No person shall enter a chamber for the purpose of withdrawing the charge of *bleaching powder* unless and until

(i) The chamber is efficiently ventilated, and

(ii) The air in the chamber has been tested and found to contain not more than 2·5 grains of free chlorine gas per cubic foot.

A register containing details of all such tests shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

21. In a *nitro or amido process*:—

(*a*) If crystallised substances are broken or any liquor agitated by hand, means shall be taken to prevent, as far as practicable, the escape of dust or fume into the air of any place in which any person is employed. The handles of all implements used in the operations shall be cleansed daily.

(*b*) Cartridges shall not be filled by hand except by means of a suitable scoop.

(*c*) Every drying stove shall be efficiently ventilated to the outside air in such a manner that hot air from the stove shall not be drawn into any workroom.

(*d*) No person shall enter a stove to remove the contents until a free current of air has been passed through it.

(*e*) Every vessel containing nitro or amido derivatives of phenol or of benzene or its homologues shall, if steam is passed into or around it, or if the temperature of the contents be at or above the temperature of

boiling water, be covered in such a way that steam or vapour shall be discharged into the open air at a height of not less than 25 feet from the ground or the working platform, and at a point where it cannot be blown back again into the workroom.

(*f*) In every room in which dust is generated or fume is evolved an *efficient exhaust draught* shall be provided.

22.—(*a*) Every machine used for grinding or crushing *caustic* shall be enclosed, and

(*b*) Where any of the following processes are carried on:—

(i) Grinding or crushing of *caustic;*

(ii) Packing of ground *caustic;*

(iii) Grinding, sieving, evaporating or packing in a *chrome process;*

(iv) Crushing, grinding or mixing of material or cartridge filling in a *nitro or amido process;*

an *efficient exhaust draught* shall be provided.

23.—(*a*) *Chlorate* shall not be crystallised, ground or packed except in a room or place not used for any other purpose, the floor of which room or place shall be of cement or other smooth, impervious and incombustible material, and shall be thoroughly cleansed daily.

(*b*) Wooden vessels shall not be used for the crystallisation of *chlorate,* or to contain crystallised or ground *chlorate;* provided that this Regulation shall not prohibit the packing of *chlorate* for sale into wooden casks or other wooden vessels.

24. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed in a *chrome process* or in a *nitro or amido process.*

25.—(*a*) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in:—

(i) A *nitro or amido process,* sufficient and suitable overalls or suits of working clothes and sufficient and suitable protective footwear;*

(ii) grinding raw materials in a *chrome process,* sufficient and suitable overall suits;

(iii) the crystal department and in packing in a *chrome process,* sufficient and suitable protective coverings;

(iv) packing in a *chrome process,* sufficient and suitable respirators;

(v) any room or place in which *chlorate* is crystallised, ground or packed, clothing of woollen material and boots or overshoes, the soles of which shall have no metal on them;

(vi) any room or place in which *caustic* is ground or crushed by machinery, sufficient and suitable goggles and gloves, or other suitable protection for the eyes and hands;

(vii) *bleaching powder* chambers, or in packing charges drawn from such chambers, a supply of flannel or other suitable respirators.

(*b*) (i) The overalls or suits of working clothes required to be provided by (*a*) (i) and (ii) of this Regulation shall be washed, cleansed or renewed at least once every week;

* In those places to which the Explosives Act, 1875 (38–9 V., c. 17) applies, the provision made must conform to the requirements of that Act.

(ii) the filtering material of the respirators required to be provided by (*a*) (iv) of this Regulation shall be washed or renewed daily;

(iii) the woollen clothing required to be provided by (*a*) (v) of this Regulation shall not be removed from the works for any purpose, but shall be washed daily after use and thoroughly dried before being worn again; all such clothing when worn out shall be destroyed;

(iv) if gloves are provided to comply with (*a*) (vi) of this Regulation, they shall be collected, examined and cleaned at the close of the day's work, and shall be repaired or renewed when necessary.

26. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons for whom overalls or suits of working clothes are required to be provided under Regulation 25 (*a*):—

(*a*) A suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours, with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet; and

(*b*) a suitable place, or places, separate from the cloakroom and from the meal room provided in pursuance of Regulation 27, for the storage of overalls or working suits.

The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

27. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, who are employed in (*a*) any *nitro or amido process*, (*b*) any *chrome process*, (*c*) grinding or crushing *caustic* by machinery or packing of ground *caustic*, (*d*) making or packing of *bleaching powder*, including the drawing of the charges from the chambers, (*e*) crystallising, grinding or packing of *chlorate*, (*f*) distilling gas tar or coal tar (other than blast furnace tar), or in any process of chemical manufacture in which gas or coal tar (other than blast furnace tar) is used, or (*g*) refining of crude shale oil, suitable and adequate, mess-room or canteen accommodation, which shall be furnished with—

(i) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests;

(ii) adequate means for cooking or warming food and for boiling water; and

(iii) arrangements for washing crockery and utensils.

The messroom shall be sufficiently warmed for use during meal intervals, be placed under the charge of a responsible person and be kept clean and well ventilated.

28. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in (*a*) any *nitro or amido process;* (*b*) any *chrome process;* (*c*) grinding or crushing *caustic* by machinery or packing of ground *caustic;* (*d*) making or packing of *bleaching powder*, including the drawing of the charges from the chambers; (*e*) crystallising, grinding or packing of *chlorate;* (*f*) distilling gas tar or coal tar (other than blast furnace tar), or in any process of chemical manufacture in which gas or coal tar (other than blast furnace tar) is used; (*g*) the manipulation of pitch (other than blast furnace pitch); or (*h*) refining of crude shale oil:—

A lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*b*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

29. There shall be provided for the use of all persons employed in (*a*) a *nitro or amido process,* (*b*) the crystal department and the packing room in a *chrome process,* (*c*) the process of distilling gas or coal tar (other than blast furnace tar) and any process of chemical manufacture in which such tar is used and (*d*) refining of crude shale oil:—

Sufficient and suitable bath accommodation (douche or other), with hot and cold water laid on and a sufficient supply of soap and towels.

A bath register shall be kept containing a list of all persons employed in the above processes and an entry of the date when each person takes a bath.

30. In a *chrome process* and in a *nitro or amido process:*—

(*a*) A Health Register, containing the names of all persons employed, shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*b*) No person shall be newly employed for more than fourteen days without a certificate of fitness granted after examination by the *Surgeon* by signed entry in the Health Register.

(*c*) Every person employed shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in each calendar month (or at such other intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a date or dates of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

(*d*) Every person employed shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* as provided in (*b*) and (*c*) of this Regulation.

(*e*) The *Surgeon* shall have power of *suspension* as regards all persons employed, and no person after *suspension* shall be employed without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in the Health Register.

(*f*) No person shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco in any room or place in which a *nitro or amido process* is carried on, or in the crystal department of a *chrome process.*

31. Every person employed—

(*a*) in a process to which Regulation 25 (*a*) applies shall wear the protective clothing, footwear, respirators, goggles or gloves provided under Regulation 25 (*a*) and shall deposit overalls or suits of working clothing so provided, as well as clothing put off during working hours, in the places provided under Regulations 26 (*a*) and (*b*).

(*b*) in processes to which Regulation 28 applies shall carefully wash the hands and face before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;

(*c*) in any processes to which Part II of these Regulations apply shall use the protective appliances supplied in respect of any process in which he is engaged.

Edward Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
11th July, 1922.

SCHEDULE.

Chemical works means any works or that part of a works in which :—

1. The manufacture or recovery of any of the following is carried on :—
   (*a*) Carbonates, chromates, chlorates, oxides or hydroxides of potassium, sodium, iron, aluminium, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, antimony, zinc or magnesium.
   (*b*) Ammonia and the hydroxide and salts of ammonium.
   (*c*) Sulphurous, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, hydriodic, hydro sulphuric, boric, phosphoric, arsenious, arsenic, lactic, acetic, oxalic, tartaric or citric acids and their metallic or organic salts, and
   (*d*) Cyanogen compounds.
2. A wet process is carried on—
   (*a*) For the extraction of metal from ore or from any by-product or residual material ; or
   (*b*) In which electrical energy is used in any process of chemical manufacture.
3. Alkali waste or the drainage therefrom is subjected to any chemical process for the recovery of sulphur, or for the utilisation of any constituent of such waste or drainage.
4. Carbon bisulphide is made or hydrogen sulphide is evolved by the decomposition of metallic sulphides, or hydrogen sulphide is used in the production of such sulphides
5. Bleaching powder is manufactured or chlorine gas is made or is used in any process of chemical manufacture.
6. —(*a*) Gas tar or coal tar or any compound product or residue of such tars is distilled or is used in any process of chemical manufacture.
   (*b*) Synthetic colouring matters or their intermediates are made.
7. The refining of crude shale oil or processes incidental thereto are carried on.
8. Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of nitro compounds.
9. Explosives are made with the use of nitro compounds.

*For the use of Woodworking Machinery.

1922 No. 1196

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories or parts thereof and to any place to which the provisions of the said Section are applied by the said Act in which any woodworking machinery is used.

Provided that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or other place to which these Regulations apply that, owing to the special conditions of the work or otherwise, any of the requirements of the Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the persons employed therein, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked at any time.

These Regulations‡ may be cited as the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, and shall come into force on 1st January, 1923.

§*Definitions.*

In these Regulations—

"*Woodworking machine*" means a *circular saw, plain band saw, planing machine,* vertical spindle moulding machine or chain mortising machine operating on wood.

"*Circular saw*" means a circular saw working in a bench (including a rack bench) for the purpose of ripping, deep-cutting or cross-cutting, but does not include a swing saw or other saw which is moved towards the wood.

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* These Regulations were gazetted November 7, 1922

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ These Regulations, as amended by the Woodworking Machinery (Amendment) Regulation, 1927, *see* page 201, may now be cited as the Woodworking Machinery Regulations.

§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

" *Plain band saw* " means a band saw, other than a log saw or band re-sawing machine, the cutting portion of which runs in a vertical direction.

" *Planing machine* " includes a machine for overhand planing or for thicknessing or for both operations.

† * * * * * * *

" *Underground room* " means a room any part of which is so situate that half or more than half the whole height thereof measured from the floor to the ceiling is below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room.

" *Gauge* " means the Imperial Standard Wire Gauge.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. Every *woodworking machine* shall be provided with an efficient stopping and starting appliance, and the control of this appliance shall be in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person in charge of the machine.

†2. * * * * * * *

3. Sufficient clear and unobstructed space shall be maintained at every *woodworking machine* while in motion to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

4. The floor surrounding every *woodworking machine* shall be maintained in good and level condition, and as far as practicable free from chips or other loose material, and shall not be allowed to become slippery.

5. Where the natural light at a *woodworking machine* is inadequate and can be improved by the provision of additional or better windows not involving serious structural alteration, or by whitening the walls or tops of the factory, or by any other reasonable means, the occupier shall take steps as aforesaid to improve the natural light at the said machine.

6. The means of artificial lighting for every *woodworking machine* shall be adequate, and shall be so placed or shaded as to prevent direct rays of light from impinging on the eyes of the operator while he is operating such machine.

7. After the 1st March, 1924, no *woodworking machine* shall be worked in any *underground room* which is certified by the Chief Inspector of Factories to be unsuitable for the purpose as regards construction, light, ventilation or in any other respect.

8. The temperature of any part of a room in which a *woodworking machine* is being worked shall not at any time fall below 50 degrees, except where and in so far as the construction of the room and the necessities of the business carried on make it impracticable to maintain this temperature.

† The definition of the words " within reach " and Regulation 2 were revoked as from April 1, 1927, by the Woodworking Machinery (Amendment) Regulation, 1927, *see* page 201.

9. (*a*) Every person while being trained to work a ***woodworking machine*** shall be fully and carefully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with such machine and the precautions to be observed.

(*b*) No person shall be employed at a ***woodworking machine*** unless he has been sufficiently trained to work that class of machine or unless he works under the adequate supervision of a person who has a thorough knowledge of the working of the machine.

10. Every *circular saw* shall be fenced as follows:—

(*a*) The part of the saw below the bench table shall be protected by two plates of metal or other suitable material, one on each side of the saw; such plates shall not be more than six inches apart, and shall extend from the axis of the saw outwards to a distance of not less than two inches beyond the teeth of the saw. Metal plates, if not beaded, shall be of a thickness at least equal to 14 *gauge*, or, if beaded, be of a thickness at least equal to 20 *gauge*.

(*b*) Behind and in a direct line with the saw there shall be a riving knife, which shall have a smooth surface, shall be strong, rigid, and easily adjustable, and shall also conform to the following conditions:—

(i) The edge of the knife nearer the saw shall form an arc of a circle having a radius not exceeding the radius of the largest saw used on the bench.

(ii) The knife shall be maintained as close as practicable to the saw, having regard to the nature of the work being done at the time, and at the level of the bench table the distance between the front edge of the knife and teeth of the saw shall not exceed half an inch.

(iii) For a saw of a diameter of less than 24 inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within one inch of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 24 inches or over shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least nine inches.

(*c*) The top of the saw shall be covered by a strong and easily adjustable guard, with a flange at the side of the saw farthest from the fence. The guard shall be kept so adjusted that the said flange shall extend below the roots of the teeth of the saw. The guard shall extend from the top of the riving knife to a point as low as practicable at the cutting edge of the saw.

11. A suitable push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every *circular saw* which is fed by hand, to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

12. Every *plain band saw* shall be guarded as follows:—

(*a*) Both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheet metal or other suitable material.

(*b*) The front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet metal or other suitable material.

(*c*) All portions of the blade shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded, except the portion of the blade between the bench table and the top guide.

13. After 1st March, 1924, *no planing machine*, which is not mechanically fed, shall be used for overhand planing unless it is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

14. No *planing machine*, which is not mechanically fed, shall be used for planing overhand any piece of wood less than twelve inches in length unless a safe holder is used for such piece of wood. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to the operation of planing the edges of flat pieces of wood, nor to a *planing machine* which is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

15. Every *planing machine* used for overhand planing shall be provided with a " bridge " guard capable of covering the full length and breadth of the cutting slot in the bench, and so constructed as to be easily adjusted both in a vertical and horizontal direction.

16. The feed roller of every *planing machine* used for thicknessing, except the combined machine for overhand planing and thicknessing, shall be provided with an efficient guard.

17. The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall when practicable be provided with the most efficient guard having regard to the nature of the work which is being performed.

18. For such work as cannot be performed with an efficient guard for the cutter, the wood being moulded at a vertical spindle moulding machine, shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker.

19. A suitable " spike " or push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every vertical spindle moulding machine.

20. The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall enclose the cutters as far as practicable.

21. The guards and other appliances required by these Regulations shall be maintained in an efficient state and shall be constantly kept in position while the machinery is in motion, except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable. The guards shall be so adjusted as to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

22. Regulations 10, 12, 15 and 16 shall not apply to any *woodworking machine* in respect of which it can be shown that other safeguards are provided and maintained which render the machine equally safe as it would be if guarded in the manner prescribed by these Regulations.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

23. Every person employed on a *woodworking machine* shall

(i) use and maintain in proper adjustment the guards provided in accordance with these Regulations;

(ii) use the " spikes " or push-sticks and holders provided in compliance with Regulations 11, 14, 18 and 19;

except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable.

W. C. Bridgeman,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
2nd November, 1922.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR REPAIR OF ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS, OR PARTS THEREOF.

1925 No. 28

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators or parts thereof;

Provided that these Regulations shall not apply to the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators or parts thereof not containing lead or any compound thereof; nor to the repair on the premises of any accumulator forming part of a stationary battery.

These Regulations, which may be cited as the Electric Accumulator Regulations, 1925, shall come into force on the 1st March, 1925, from which date the Regulations for the Manufacture of Electric Accumulators made on 21st November, 1903,‡ under the above section shall be revoked.

§*Definitions.*

In these Regulations:—

"*Lead Process*" means the melting of lead or any material containing lead, casting, pasting, lead burning, or any other work, including trimming, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates, involving the use, movement or manipulation of, or contact with, any oxide of lead.

"*Manipulation of raw oxide of lead*" means any *lead process* involving any manipulation or movement of raw oxide of lead other than its conveyance in a receptacle or by means of an implement from one operation to another.

"*Surgeon*" means the Certifying Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"*Suspension*" means suspension from employment in any *lead process* by written certificate in the Health Register signed by the *Surgeon*, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such process.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

PART I.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

1.—(i) No person under 18 years of age shall be employed in any *lead process*. Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall affect male young persons employed in (*a*) washing of formed pasted or Planté plates and subsequent brushing or racking thereof while in a wet state or, (*b*) casting of small accessory parts, who were so employed at the commencement of these Regulations.

(ii) No woman or young person under 18 years of age shall be employed in any room in which the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or pasting is carried on.

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 23, 1925.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ S.R. & O. 1903, No. 1004.

§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

2. Each of the following processes shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another, and from any other process:

(*a*) *Manipulation of raw oxide of lead;*

(*b*) Pasting;

(*c*) Drying of pasted plates;

(*d*) Formation with lead burning ("tacking") necessarily carried on in connection therewith;

(*e*) Melting down of pasted plates.

3. In every room in which a *lead process* is carried on, there shall be at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space no height over 12 feet shall be taken into account.

4. Every workroom shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size so placed and used as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation in all parts of the room.

5. In every pasting room the distance between the centre of the working position of any paster and that of the paster working nearest to him shall not be less than five feet.

6. The floor of every room in which a *lead process* is carried on shall be—

(*a*) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;

(*b*) maintained in sound condition;

(*c*) kept free from materials, plant, or other obstruction not required for, or produced in, the process carried on in the room;

and in all such rooms other than grid casting shops shall be—

(*d*) cleansed throughout daily after being thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room;

and in grid casting shops shall be—

(*e*) cleansed throughout daily;

and, in addition, where *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or pasting is carried on, shall be—

(*f*) kept constantly moist while work is being done;

(*g*) provided with suitable and adequate arrangements for drainage;

(*h*) thoroughly washed daily by means of a hosepipe.

7. The work-benches at which any *lead process* is carried on shall—

(*a*) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition;

(*b*) be kept free from all materials or plant not required for, or produced in, the process carried on thereat;

and all such work-benches other than those in grid casting shops shall—

(*c*) be cleansed daily either after being thoroughly damped or by means of a suction cleaning apparatus at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat;

and, all such work-benches in grid casting shops, shall—

(*d*) be cleansed daily;

and every work-bench used for pasting shall—

(*e*) be covered throughout with sheet lead or other impervious material;

(*f*) be provided with raised edges;

(*g*) be kept constantly moist while pasting is being carried on.

8. The following processes shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught:—

(*a*) Melting of lead or materials containing lead;

(*b*) *Manipulation of raw oxide of lead,* unless done in an enclosed apparatus so as to prevent the escape of dust into the workroom;

(*c*) Pasting;

(*d*) Trimming, brushing, filing or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates giving rise to dust;

(*e*) Lead burning, other than

(i) " tacking " in the formation room;

(ii) chemical burning for the making of lead linings for cell cases necessarily carried on in such a manner that the application of efficient exhaust is impracticable.

Such exhaust draught shall be effected by mechanical means and shall operate on the dust or fume given off as nearly as may be at its point of origin, so as to prevent it entering the air of any room in which persons work.

Provided that at pots containing molten lead the exhaust draught may be effected by natural means, but if so effected shall not be deemed to be efficient unless it produces through the working opening over the pot an average inward air velocity measured across the plane of the opening of at least 120 linear feet per minute.

9. The products of combustion produced in the heating of any melting pot shall not be allowed to escape into a room in which persons work.

10. A suitable receptacle with tightly fitting cover shall be provided and used for dross as it is removed from every melting pot. Such receptacle shall be kept covered while in the workroom, except when dross is being deposited therein.

11. A suitable receptacle shall be provided in every workroom in which old plates and waste material which may give rise to dust shall be deposited.

12. The racks or shelves provided in any drying room shall not be more than 8 feet from the floor nor more than 2 feet in width. Provided that as regards racks or shelves set or drawn from both sides the total width shall not exceed 4 feet.

Such racks or shelves shall be cleansed only after being thoroughly damped unless an efficient suction cleaning apparatus is used for this purpose.

13.—(*a*) Every person employed in a *lead process* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* within the seven days preceding or following the date of his first employment in such process and thereafter shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every calendar month, or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories, on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

First employment means first employment in a *lead process* in the factory or workshop and also re-employment therein in a *lead process* following any cessation of employment in such process for a period exceeding three calendar months.

(*b*) A Health Register containing the names of all persons employed in a *lead process* shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*c*) No person after *suspension* shall be employed in a *lead process* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in or attached to the Health Register.

14. Protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good repair for all persons employed in—

(*a*) *Manipulation of raw oxide of lead;*

(*b*) Pasting;

(*c*) The formation room.

Such protective clothing shall consist of an overall, an apron made of material impervious to water and clogs or other suitable footwear; and, also, as regards persons employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or in pasting, head coverings.

The overalls and head coverings provided for the persons employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or in pasting shall be washed or renewed weekly.

15. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a *lead process* and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess-room, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests, and (*b*) adequate means for warming food and for boiling water.

The mess-room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

16. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a *lead process*—

(*a*) a cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. Such accommodation shall be separate from any mess-room;

(*b*) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective clothing provided under Regulation 14.

17. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a *lead process*—

(*a*) a lavatory, under cover, with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons;

and,

a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material renewed daily; which supply, in the case of pasters and persons employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead,* shall include a separate marked towel for each such worker;

and,

a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of nail brushes.

(*b*) There shall in addition be provided means of washing in close proximity to the rooms in which *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or pasting is carried on if required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

18. Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person who has been employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or in pasting.

Provided that if there be one basin or two feet of trough for each such person this Regulation shall not apply.

19. Sufficient bath accommodation shall be provided for all persons engaged in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or in pasting, with hot and cold water laid on, and a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels.

This Regulation shall not apply if, in consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case, the Chief Inspector of Factories approves the use of local public baths when conveniently near, under the conditions (if any) named in such approval.

PART II.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

20. (*a*) Every person employed in a lead process shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* in pursuance of Regulation 13 (*a*).

(*b*) No person, after *suspension,* shall work in a *lead process* without written sanction from the *Surgeon* entered in or attached to the Health Register.

21.—(*a*) Every person employed in a *lead process* shall deposit in the cloakroom provided in pursuance of Regulation 16 (*a*) all clothing put off during working hours.

(*b*) Every person employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead,* in pasting, or in the formation room, shall wear the protective clothing provided under Regulation 14. The protective clothing when not being worn shall be deposited in the place provided under Regulation 16 (*b*).

22. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food or drink, nor make use of tobacco in any place in which a *lead process* is carried on.

23. Every person employed in a *lead process* shall before partaking of food or drink or making use of tobacco or leaving the premises wash the hands and every such person employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or in pasting shall, in addition, wash the face.

24. Every person employed in the *manipulation of raw oxide of lead* or in pasting shall take a bath at least once a week.

25. Every person when drossing shall immediately deposit the dross in the receptacle provided under Regulation 10.

26. Every person employed in a *lead process* shall make full and proper use of the appliances provided for any of the purposes of these Regulations.

27. No person shall misuse or, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, in any way interfere with any appliance provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th January, 1925.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING, MOVING AND HANDLING GOODS IN, ON, OR AT ANY DOCK, WHARF OR QUAY, AND THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING AND COALING ANY SHIP IN ANY DOCK, HARBOUR, OR CANAL.

1925 No. 231*

These Regulations were revoked as from 1st June, 1934, by the Docks Regulations, 1934 (page) except that Regulations 18, 19, 20 and 46 continue to apply to machinery chains or other gear taken into use, or wire rope purchased, before 1st June, 1934.

. . . . . .

†*Definitions.*

In these Regulations:—

. . . . . .

Person employed means a person employed in the *processes*.
Prescribed means prescribed by the Secretary of State.

. . . . . .

Machinery means cranes, winches, hoists, derrick booms, derrick and mast bands, goose necks, eyebolts, and all other permanent attachments to the derricks and masts, used in hoisting or lowering in connection with the *processes*.

. . . . . .

18.—(*a*) All *machinery* shall have been tested and examined by a competent person before being taken into use and (i) all derricks and permanent attachments, including bridle chains, to the derrick, mast and deck, used in hoisting or lowering shall be inspected once in every twelve months and be thoroughly examined once at least in every four years; (ii) all other *machinery* shall be thoroughly examined once at least in every twelve months.

(*b*) a certificate signed by the person making the test and specifying the safe working load shall be attached to the *prescribed* register, in which shall also be entered the dates on which the inspections and examinations required under paragraphs (*a*) (i) and (*a*) (ii) of this Regulation are made.

19.—(*a*) No chain, ring, hook, shackle or swivel shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless a certificate of test and examination in the *prescribed* form and containing the *prescribed* particulars shall have been obtained.

(*b*) All chains, other than bridle chains attached to derricks or masts, and all rings, hooks, shackles and swivels used in hoisting or lowering shall, unless they have been subjected to such other heat treatment as may be *prescribed*, be effectually annealed as follows:—

(i) half inch and smaller chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use, once at least in every six months,

(ii) all other chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use once at least in every twelve months.

Provided that in the case of such gear used solely on cranes and other hoisting appliances worked by hand, twelve months shall be substituted for six months in paragraph (i) and two years for twelve months in paragraph (ii).

Provided also that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is of opinion that, owing to the size, design, material or infrequency of use of any such gear other than chains, the requirement of this Regulation as to annealing is not

* These Regulations were gazetted March 10, 1925.
† Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

necessary for the protection of *persons employed*, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt any such gear from such requirement subject to such conditions as may be specified in such certificate.

(*c*) All chains, other than bridle chains attached to derricks or masts, and all rings, hooks, shackles and swivels shall be inspected by a competent person immediately before each occasion on which they are used in hoisting or lowering, unless they have been inspected within the preceding three months.

(*d*) All chains, rings, hooks, shackles or swivels used in hoisting or lowering which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall be adequately tested and re-examined.

20.—(*a*) No rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless—

(i) it is of suitable quality and free from patent defect,

(ii) in the case of wire rope, other than wire rope purchased before the 1st April, 1925, a certificate in the *prescribed* form and containing the *prescribed* particulars has been obtained from the makers.

(*b*) Every wire rope in general use for hoisting or lowering shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every three months, provided that after any wire has broken in such rope it shall be inspected once at least in every month.

(*c*) No wire rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering if in any length of eight diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds ten per cent. of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defect which, in the opinion of the person who inspects it, renders it unfit for use.

(*d*) A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of the rope and two tucks with one half of the wires cut out of each strand. The strands in all cases shall be tucked against the lay of the rope. Provided that this Regulation shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as that laid down in this Regulation.

. . . . . .

46. Every certificate referred to in these Regulations shall be entered in or attached to the *prescribed* register, and the register shall be kept on the premises unless some other place has been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector and shall, on the application of any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, be produced by the person in charge thereof; if it relates to the *machinery* and other gear of a ship and is kept on the ship, it shall be produced together with the certificate of the ship's register, by the person for the time being in charge of the ship.

*FOR THE GRINDING OR GLAZING OF METALS, OR PROCESSES INCIDENTAL TO THE GRINDING OF METALS, OR THE CLEANING OF CASTINGS.

1925 No. 904

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories or parts thereof in which is carried on the *grinding* or *glazing* of metals, or any process incidental to the *grinding* of metals, or the *cleaning of castings*.

These Regulations may be cited as the Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925, and shall come into force on 1st November, 1925, except that Regulations 2, 4, 5 and 6 shall not apply until two years after the said date.

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* These Regulations were gazetted September 11, 1925.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

**Definitions.*

For the purpose of these Regulations:—

Grindstone means a *grindstone* composed of natural or manufactured sandstone, but does not include a metal wheel or cylinder into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted.

Abrasive Wheel means a wheel manufactured of bonded emery or similar abrasive.

Grinding means the abrasion, by aid of mechanical power, of metal, article of metal, or part of any article of metal by means of a *grindstone* or *abrasive wheel.*

Glazing means the abrading, polishing or finishing, by aid of mechanical power, of metal, article of metal, or part of any article of metal by means of any wheel, buff, mop, bob, dolly, or band to which any abrading or polishing substance is attached or applied, except the process known as " sand buffing," in which articles are polished by means of a mixture of oil and sand applied by hand to a rotating buff.

Racing means the turning up, cutting or dressing of a revolving *grindstone* before the *grindstone* is brought into use for the first time.

Hacking means the chipping of the surface of a *grindstone* by a hack or similar tool.

Rodding, which includes " barring up " or " scaring," means the dressing of the surface of a revolving *grindstone* by the application of a rod, bar, or strip of metal to such surface.

Cleaning of Castings means the freeing of castings from adherent sand or other substance, and includes the withdrawal or knocking out of cores, core rods and lifters, the removal of ingates, risers or other projections or excrescences, and the general smoothing of the castings.

Rumbling, which includes " rattling " or " tumbling " or " jigging," means the freeing of castings from adherent sand by rotating them in a revolving vessel.

Sand blasting means the cleaning or smoothing of castings by a jet of sand, metal shot or grit or other abrasive, propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam.

Exemptions.

Nothing in these Regulations shall apply—

(i) to any process in, or incidental to, the manufacture of cutlery, edge tools, swords, bayonets, files, saws, ploughs, or other cutting or piercing implements of iron or steel, except processes in or incidental to (*a*) the manufacture of needles, pins and fish-hooks, or (*b*) the manufacture, repair, or sharpening of saws, tools or implements for use in machines for cutting or working of metals;

(ii) to any factory in which only repairs are carried on except any part thereof in which one or more persons are wholly or mainly employed in the *grinding* or *glazing* of metals, or any process incidental to the *grinding* of metals, or the *cleaning of castings;*

(iii) to any *grinding* or *glazing* of any article of gold, platinum, or iridium, or any processes incidental thereto;

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

(iv) to any processes in or incidental to the sharpening of tools or implements for use in the factory, except as regards any part of the factory in which one or more persons are wholly or mainly employed in such work.

Nothing in these Regulations except Regulations 3 and 9 shall apply—

(v) to any *grinding* or *glazing* of metals carried on intermittently and at which no person is employed for more than 12 hours in any week, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

If the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or any class of machines that owing to the special conditions or special methods of work or otherwise any of the requirements of these Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the health or safety of the persons employed, or the application of these Regulations or some part thereof would for any reason be impracticable, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

Duties.

Every occupier and manager of any factory to which these Regulations apply, shall be bound to observe the same and it shall be the duty of the occupier to provide and maintain the appliances, accommodation or water supply as and when required by these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person who is employed or engaged in any work to which these Regulations apply to observe the same, except in so far as any duty is expressly imposed on any other person.

Regulations.

1. No *racing*, dry *grinding*, or *glazing* ordinarily causing the evolution of dust into the air of the room in such a manner as to be inhaled by any person employed shall be performed without the use of adequate appliances for the interception of the dust as near as possible to the point of origin thereof, and for its removal and disposal so that it shall not enter any occupied room, and for the purpose of this Regulation the appliances shall not be deemed adequate unless they either include—

(*a*) a hood or other appliance, so constructed, arranged, and placed as substantially to intercept the dust thrown off; and

(*b*) a duct of adequate size, air tight and so arranged as to be capable of carrying away the dust, which duct shall be kept free from obstruction and shall be provided with proper means of access for inspection and cleaning, and, where practicable, with a connection at the end remote from the fan to enable H.M. Inspector of Factories to attach thereto any instrument necessary for ascertaining the pressure of air in the said duct; and

(*c*) a fan or other efficient means of producing a draught sufficient to extract the dust;

or are such as, in the case of the particular factory or part thereof, or of the particular manufacture, process or operation in or for which they are used, shall be proved to be at least as effectual for such interception, removal and disposal as such hood, duct and fan would be.

2. In every room in which wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* is carried on there shall be provided and maintained whilst work is in progress either—

(*a*) adequate exhaust and inlet ventilation; or

(*b*) a supply of clean water conveyed by pipes and deposited upon the surface of the *grindstone*, and suitable arrangements to ensure the drainage of the waste water from the grindstone trough.

For the purposes of this Regulation the ventilation shall not be deemed to be adequate unless (i) it ensures that the air of the room is renewed not less than 12 times per hour; (ii) it is arranged in such a manner as to secure a continuous movement of the air in a direction from the grinder towards the *grindstone*; and (iii) the fresh air inlets are so arranged and are of such dimensions that no worker is exposed to a direct draught from them.

3. Not more than one person shall at any time be allowed to perform the actual process of *grinding* or *glazing* upon any *grindstone, abrasive wheel* or *glazing* appliance.

Provided that this Regulation shall not prohibit the employment of persons to assist in the manipulation of heavy or bulky articles at any such *grindstone, abrasive wheel* or *glazing* appliance.

4. *Glazing* or other processes, except processes incidental to wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone*, shall not be carried out in any room in which wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* is done.

5. Wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* shall not be done in any room—

(*a*) in which the height of the room, measured from any part of the floor to the lowest part of the top, is less than 10 feet; nor

(*b*) in which the total window area is less than one-sixth of the floor area; nor

(*c*) unless all the windows are properly glazed and the glass or other material of such windows maintained whole and kept clean.

6. *Hacking* or *rodding* shall not be done unless during the process either (*a*) an adequate supply of water is laid on at the upper surface of the *grindstone* or the *grindstone* is adequately wetted by other means, so as to ensure as far as practicable the suppression of dust, or (*b*) adequate appliances for the interception of the dust are provided in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 1.

7. In every room in which *racing* or *grinding* upon a *grindstone* is done the floor, walls, ceiling or top and all other parts of the room and fixtures shall be properly swept or otherwise cleaned at least once in every three calendar months. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any part of the room or fixtures exceeding 14 feet in height from the floor.

8. No person employed at *grinding, glazing* or processes incidental thereto shall spit upon the floor, walls or any part of any room in which *grinding, glazing* or processes incidental thereto are carried on, nor into or upon any apparatus, plant or fixtures in any such room.

9.—(*a*) In every room in which *grinding* is carried on there shall be kept permanently affixed a notice specifying the safe working peripheral speed of every class of *grindstone* and *abrasive* wheel in use in such room. Such notice shall specify also the speed of the shafts or spindles upon which the *grindstones* or *abrasive wheels* are mounted and the diameters of the pulleys upon such shafts or spindles necessary to secure such safe working peripheral speed.

(*b*) The occupier or his agent shall, when required by H.M. Inspector of Factories, give all necessary facilities and particulars to enable him to determine the speed of any shaft, pulley or other appliance.

10. In every room, or part thereof, in which *cleaning of cas.ings* is done—

(*a*) the walls, ceiling or top and all other parts of the room (except the floor) and fixtures shall be properly swept or otherwise cleaned at least once in every three calendar months. Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of the room or fixtures exceeding 14 feet in height from the floor; and

(*b*) all accessible parts of the floor shall be properly swept or otherwise cleaned at least once every day and for this purpose the floor shall be maintained in a smooth and firm condition so as to permit of such proper sweeping or cleaning.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to—

(i) *cleaning of castings* done upon the foundry floor at or near the place where the metal for the said castings is poured; or

(ii) any room wherein the only castings dealt with are those which have been freed from sand elsewhere; or

(iii) *rumbling* done in any room in which no other work is ordinarily performed if no person is wholly or mainly employed in the process.

11. A register containing the dates and particulars of all sweeping or cleaning done in pursuance of Regulation 7 and 10 (*a*) and the name and the address of the person performing the sweeping or cleaning or, when more than one are employed, of the person in charge, shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories. Such register shall be available for inspection by any workman employed in any room in respect of which the register is required to be kept.

12. *Rumbling* shall not be done unless—

(*a*) the *rumbling* appliance is provided with efficient exhaust draught arranged and maintained so that any dust evolved is prevented from entering any occupied room; or

(*b*) such other arrangements are made as shall be proved to be at least as effective in preventing the dust from entering any occupied room.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to *rumbling* done in any room in which no other work is ordinarily performed if no person is wholly or mainly employed in the process.

13. *Sand blasting* shall not be done in any room except in an enclosed chamber or cabinet in which no other work is ordinarily performed and at which efficient means are provided, arranged and maintained to prevent the escape of dust to the outside of such chamber or cabinet.

14. No person shall be allowed to perform *sand blasting* or to assist at *sand blasting* in the open air, or be allowed to work within 30 feet of *sand blasting* apparatus in operation in the open air, unless he is wearing a suitable protective helmet and gauntlets, or be allowed to work in or remain in a *sand blasting* chamber whilst the *sand blasting* apparatus is in operation, unless he is wearing suitable protective helmet, overalls and gauntlets.

15. There shall be provided and maintained suitable protective helmets and gauntlets for the use of all persons performing *sand blasting*, or assisting at *sand blasting*, or working within 30 feeet of *sand blasting* in the open air, and suitable protective helmets, overalls and gauntlets for the use of all persons, working in or remaining in a *sand blasting* chamber while the *sand blasting* apparatus is in operation.

A protective helmet shall not be considered suitable unless it carries the distinguishing mark of the person to whom it is issued and by whom it is intended to be used and is provided with a sufficient supply of pure air for breathing and ventilation, together with suitable arrangements to permit the escape of the expired air.

16. No person shall wear a protective helmet that has been worn by another person unless and until such protective helmet shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

17.—(*a*) All ventilating plant used for the purpose of extracting or suppressing dust shall at least once in every six months be examined and tested by a competent person, and any defect disclosed by such examination and test shall be rectified as soon as practicable.

(*b*) A register containing particulars of such examination and test shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and shall be available for inspection by any workman employed in any room in respect of which the ventilating plant is provided.

18. Every person who is employed or engaged in any work to which these Regulations apply shall make full and proper use of all appliances, facilities or accommodation provided for any of the purposes of these Regulations and shall report forthwith to the owner, occupier, manager or other responsible person any defect in the same.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
2nd September, 1925.

GRINDING OF METALS (MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Certificate of Exemption No. 5

Being satisfied in respect of Portable Grinding Machines, Portable Glazing Machines and Portable Buffing Machines (i.e., grinding, glazing and buffing machines without fixed foundations or suspensions, which are carried or propelled to the work) that, owing to the special conditions under which such machines are used, compliance with the requirements of certain of the above Regulations is at present impracticable, I hereby exempt such machines from No. 1 and No. 17 of the said Regulations.

This certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Gerald Bellhouse,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office,
October, 1926.

GRINDING OF METALS (MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Certificate of Exemption No. 6

Being satisfied in respect of certain classes of Precision Grinding Machines that, owing to the special conditions under which such classes of machines are used, the requirements of Regulation No. 9 may be relaxed without danger to the safety of the persons employed, I hereby exempt the classes of machines set out in the Schedule below from that part of paragraph (a) of Regulation

No. 9, which requires that the notice specifying the safe working peripheral speed of the *abrasive wheels* shall also specify the speeds of the shafts or spindles upon which the *abrasive wheels* are mounted and the diameters of the pulleys upon such shafts or spindles necessary to secure such specified safe working peripheral speeds of the *abrasive wheels*, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any of the said machines on which *abrasive wheels* exceeding eight inches in diameter are used.

This certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Gerald Bellhouse,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office,
October, 1926.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Universal grinding machines.
(2) Internal grinding machines.
(3) Surface grinding machines.

*FOR GRINDING OR GLAZING OR PROCESSES INCIDENTAL TO GRINDING, IN, OR INCIDENTAL TO, THE MANUFACTURE OF CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, SWORDS, BAYONETS, FILES, SAWS, PLOUGHS OR OTHER CUTTING OR PIERCING IMPLEMENTS OF IRON OR STEEL.

1925 No. 1089

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories (including tenement factories and tenements thereof in which no person is employed by the occupier) in which is carried on any *grinding* or *glazing*, or process incidental to *grinding*, in, or incidental to, the manufacture of *cutlery*, edge tools, swords, bayonets, files, saws, ploughs, or other cutting or piercing implements of iron or steel.

These Regulations may be cited as the Grinding of Cutlery and Edge Tools Regulations, 1925.

Regulations 3, 5 (so far as it applies to existing works), 6, 7 (*a*) and (*b*) and 8 (*a*) shall not come into force until three years after the commencement of these Regulations, but save as aforesaid these Regulations shall take effect on 1st January, 1926. From that date the Regulations dated 15th October, 1909,‡ for the Grinding of Metals and Racing of Grindstones, shall be revoked.

§*Definitions.*

For the purpose of these Regulations—

Cutlery includes knives, forks and spoons of any metal, and steels.

Grindstone means a *grindstone* composed of natural or manufactured sandstone, or a metal wheel or cylinder into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted.

Abrasive Wheel means a wheel manufactured of bonded emery or similar abrasive.

Grinding, which includes "Whittening" or "Whitening," means the abrasion, by aid of mechanical power, of metal by means of a *grindstone or abrasive wheel.*

* These Regulations were gazetted October 30, 1925.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.
‡ S.R. & O. 1909, No. 1155.
§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Glazing means the abrading, polishing or finishing by aid of mechanical power of any article wholly or partly of metal by means of any wheel, buff, mop, bob, dolly, or band to which any abrading or polishing substance is attached or applied except the process known as "sand buffing" in which articles are polished by means of a mixture of oil and sand applied by hand to a rotating buff.

Racing means the turning up, cutting or dressing of a revolving *grindstone* before the *grindstone* is brought into use for the first time.

Hacking means the chipping of the surface of a *grindstone* by a hack or similar tool.

Exemptions.

(1) Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to any process—

(i) in the manufacture of needles, pins, and fish-hooks;

(ii) in the manufacture, repair, or sharpening of saws, tools, or instruments for use in machines for the cutting or working of metals; or

(iii) in the manufacture, repair or sharpening of saws, tools or instruments for use in the factory or for the purpose of the work thereof except as regards any part of the factory in which one or more persons are wholly or mainly employed in *grinding* or *glazing* processes in or incidental to such manufacture, repair or sharpening.

(2) Nothing in these Regulations, except Regulation 13, shall apply to any *grinding* or *glazing* of metals carried on intermittently and at which no person is employed for more than 8 hours in any week, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(3) Regulations 3, 5 and 7 (*a*) shall not apply to any wet *grinding* where the work being done at the *grindstone* or *abrasive wheel* is carried on by mechanical means unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

If the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or any class of machines that owing to the special conditions or special methods of work or otherwise, any of the requirements of these Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the health or safety of the persons employed, or the application of these Regulations or some part thereof would for any reason be impracticable, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

Duties.

Every occupier and manager of any factory to which these Regulations apply, shall be bound to observe the same, and every person who is employed or engaged in any work to which these Regulations apply shall be so bound, except in so far as any duty is expressly imposed on any other person.

In the application of these Regulations to tenement factories, the owner instead of the occupier shall be responsible for the provision and maintenance of the accommodation, appliances, water supply and other arrangements necessary for the observance of Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4 (*a*), 6, 7, 8 (*a*), 8 (*c*), 12 and 14; the keeping of the register required by Regulation 4 (*b*); and (in the case of rooms occupied by more than one tenant) for the cleaning required by Regulations 8 (*b*) and 9, and the keeping of the register required by Regulation 10; and so far as is necessary for any of the aforesaid purposes the special Regulations contained in section 87 of the aforesaid Act shall be modified or extended.

Regulations.

1. No *racing*, dry *grinding*, or *glazing* ordinarily causing the evolution of dust into the air of the room in such a manner as to be inhaled by any person employed shall be performed without the use of adequate appliances for the interception of the dust as near as possible to the point of origin thereof, and for its removal and disposal so that it shall not enter any occupied room, and for the purpose of this Regulation the appliances shall not be deemed adequate unless they either include:—

(*a*) a hood or other appliance, so constructed, arranged and placed as substantially to intercept the dust thrown off; and

(*b*) a duct of adequate size, air-tight, and so arranged as to be capable of carrying away the dust, which duct shall be kept free from obstruction and shall be provided with proper means of access for inspection and cleaning, and, where practicable, with a connection at the end remote from the fan to enable H.M. Inspector of Factories to attach thereto an instrument necessary for ascertaining the pressure of air in the said duct; and

(*c*) a fan or other efficient means of producing a draught sufficient to extract the dust;

or are such as, in the case of the particular factory or part thereof, or of the particular manufacture, process or operation, in or for which they are used, shall be proved to be at least as effectual for such interception, removal and disposal as such hood, duct and fan would be.

2. *Racing* shall not be done in any room whilst any person, other than those performing or assisting at the *racing*, is present, and work shall not be resumed in the room after *racing* until the dust has been removed and cleaning as required by Regulation 8 (*b*) has been carried out, provided that in any factory constructed or taken into use for any of the processes to which these Regulations apply after 1st January, 1926, *racing* shall not be done except in a special room or place in which no other work is ordinarily carried on.

3. In every room in which wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* is carried on there shall be provided and maintained whilst work is in progress either—

(*a*) adequate exhaust and inlet ventilation; or

(*b*) a supply of clean water conveyed by pipes and deposited upon the surface of the *grindstone*, and suitable arrangements to ensure the drainage of the waste water from the *grindstone* trough.

For the purposes of this Regulation the ventilation shall not be deemed to be adequate unless (i) it ensures that the air of the room is renewed not less than 15 times per hour; (ii) it is arranged in such a manner as to secure a continuous movement of the air in a direction from the grinder towards the *grindstone*; and (iii) the fresh air inlets are so arranged and are of such dimensions that no worker is exposed to a direct draught from them.

4.—(*a*) All ventilating plant used for the purpose of extracting or suppressing dust shall at least once in every six months be examined and tested by a competent person, and any defect disclosed by such examination and test shall be rectified as soon as practicable.

(*b*) A register containing particulars of such examination and test shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and shall be available for inspection by any workman employed in any room in respect of which the ventilating plant is provided.

5. In any factory constructed or taken into use for any of the processes to which these Regulations apply after the 1st January, 1926, *glazing* or other processes, except processes incidental to wet *grinding* on a *grindstone*, shall not be carried on in any room in which wet *grinding* on a *grindstone* is carried on, nor in any other factory unless there is a minimum distance of 8 feet measured in any direction between the centres of any *grindstone* and any appliance used for *glazing*.

6. *Hacking* shall not be done unless with an adequate supply of water laid on at the upper surface of the *grindstone*, or the *grindstone* is adequately wetted by other means. The arrangements provided shall be such as to ensure as far as practicable the suppression of dust during the process.

7. Wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* shall not be done in any room—

(*a*) in which the height of the room, measured from any part of the floor to the lowest part of the top, is less than 10 feet; nor

(*b*) in which the total window area is less than one-sixth of the floor area; nor

(*c*) unless all windows are properly glazed and the glass or other material of such windows maintained whole and kept clean.

8. In every room in which wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* is carried on—

(*a*) the floor and walls shall be constructed of, or covered with, smooth impervious material, and all shafts, belts, pulleys and drums shall, as far as practicable, be efficiently covered in or a clear space left below such shafts, belts, pulleys and drums sufficient to permit the cleaning required by paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation;

(*b*) the floor, walls and all other parts of the room, fixtures, and coverings, if any, of shafts, belts, pulleys and drums shall be thoroughly cleaned by clean water or by an efficient vacuum apparatus at least once in every week during which any *grinding* as aforesaid has been done;

(*c*) Adequate drainage shall be provided by means of the floor sloping towards drainage channels, or by such other means as shall be proved at least as effectual:

Provided that paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of this Regulation shall not apply to any part of the room or fixtures exceeding 14 feet in height from the floor.

9. In every room where *racing*, or *grinding* other than wet *grinding* upon a *grindstone* or *glazing* is carried on, the floor, walls, ceiling or top and all other parts of the room, and fixtures, and all coverings, if any, of shafts, belts, pulleys and drums, shall be properly cleaned at least once in every three calendar months.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any part of the room or fixtures exceeding 14 feet in height from the floor.

10. A register containing the dates and particulars of all cleaning done in pursuance of Regulations 8 (*b*) or 9, and the name and the address of the person performing the cleaning or, when more than one are employed, of the person in charge, shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories. Such register shall be available for inspection by any workman employed in any room in respect of which the register is required to be kept.

11. No person employed at *grinding*, *glazing* or processes incidental thereto shall spit upon the floor, walls or any part of any room in which *grinding*, *glazing*, or processes incidental thereto are carried on, nor into or upon any apparatus, plant or fixtures in any such room.

12. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in wet *grinding* suitable accommodation for clothing put off during working hours.

13. (*a*) In every room in which *grinding* is carried on there shall be kept permanently affixed a notice specifying the safe working peripheral speed of every class of *grindstone* and *abrasive wheel* in use in such room. Such notice shall specify also the speeds of the shafts or spindles upon which the *grindstones* or *abrasive wheels* are mounted and the diameters of the pulleys upon such shafts or spindles necessary to secure such safe working peripheral speeds.

(*b*) The occupier or his agent shall, when required by H.M. Inspector of Factories, give all necessary facilities and particulars to enable him to determine the speed of any shaft, pulley or other appliance.

14. In every room constructed or converted for use as a *grinding* room after 1st January, 1926, there shall be provided a minimum distance of four feet six inches between any two *grindstones*, or three feet if the stones are less than two feet in diameter. This Regulation shall not apply to *grindstones* made up of blocks of stone inserted into metal frames, nor prevent the use of two *grindstones* in a saw *grinding* or other similar machine.

15. Every person who is employed or engaged in any work to which these Regulations apply shall make full and proper use of all appliances, facilities or accommodation provided for any of the purposes of these Regulations and shall report forthwith to the owner, occupier, manager or other responsible person any defect in the same.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
26th October, 1925.

*For the Painting of Vehicles.

1926 No. 299

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations in respect of the *painting* of *vehicles*, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which any such painting is carried on.

Provided that these Regulations shall not apply to (*a*) a factory or workshop in which not more than two persons are employed in *painting;* or (*b*) the occasional *painting* of a *vehicle* used solely in the business of the factory or workshop.

These Regulations may be cited as the Vehicle Painting Regulations, 1926, and shall come into force on 1st May, 1926.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed in *painting* to observe Part II of these Regulations.

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* These Regulations were gazetted March 19, 1926.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

*DEFINITIONS.

In these Regulations—

Vehicle means (*a*) every description of wheeled carriage (including bodies and wheels made separately) used for the conveyance of persons or goods; or (*b*) any locomotive.

Painting means the application of *lead paint* to any *vehicle*.

Lead Paint means any paint, paste, spray, stopping, filling or other material used in *painting* which when treated in the manner prescribed in the Schedule hereto yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. White lead, sulphate of lead, or products containing these materials, shall not be used or procured for use in *painting* except in the form of paste or paint ready for use.

Provided that such materials may be procured in the raw state for use (subject to the requirement of Regulation 5) in the preparation of painter's stopping material.

2. *Lead Paint* shall not be stored or kept otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked "Lead."

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to receptacles—

(i) containing *lead paint* in actual use in *painting*,

(ii) for mixing *lead paint* for immediate use.

3. *Lead Paint* shall not be used in any spraying operation, except in a special compartment provided with an efficient exhaust draught and so fitted as to render it unnecessary for the workman operating the spray to stand between the fan and the article sprayed.

4.—(*a*) A surface painted with *lead paint* shall not be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process.

(*b*) All débris from rubbing down or scraping of such a surface shall be removed either while it is wet or by a moist process.

For the purpose of this Regulation every surface shall be deemed to be a surface painted with *lead paint*, unless the occupier has satisfied himself that it is not so painted.

5. Raw white lead or sulphate of lead shall not be manipulated or used in the preparation of painter's stopping material except under an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to remove the dust produced as nearly as may be at its point of origin.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply if the stopping material is prepared by a worker solely for his own use.

6. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in *painting*, and remaining on the premises for meals, suitable accommodation for taking meals at some place other than that in which the *painting* is carried on.

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

7. Suitable arrangements shall be made to prevent clothing put off during working hours being soiled by *lead paint*.

8. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in processes subject to these Regulations:—

(*a*) A lavatory under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons.

9. Where the Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice to an occupier that the incidence of lead poisoning among the persons employed in the factory or workshop in *painting* is excessive, the occupier shall arrange that such persons shall undergo periodic medical examination in accordance with such conditions as the Chief Inspector may prescribe, by the Certifying Factory Surgeon for the district or by a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

10. The occupier shall allow any of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any material in use or mixed for use.

The occupier may at the time a test sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to divide the sample into two parts and to mark and seal and deliver to him one such part.

The result of an analysis made under these Regulations shall not be published or disclosed to any person except in so far as is necessary for the purpose of a prosecution for an offence under these Regulations.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

11. Every person employed in *painting* shall present himself at the appointed time for medical examination when so required by Regulation 9.

12.—(*a*) Every person employed in *painting* shall deposit all clothing put off during working hours in accordance with the arrangements made under Regulation 7.

(*b*) Every person employed in *painting* shall wear an overall which he shall remove before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

13. Every person employed in processes subject to these Regulations shall before partaking of food or leaving the premises wash the face and hands.

14. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food or drink in that part of any workroom in which *painting* is carried on.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
12th March, 1926.

SCHEDULE.

METHOD OF TREATMENT OF LEAD PAINT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING THE PERCENTAGE OF DRY COMPOUND OF LEAD PRESENT.

The material is to be treated with suitable solvents to remove the oil, varnish and other media, and the residue to be dried at 100° C. and thoroughly mixed. A weighed quantity of this extracted, dried and mixed material is to be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

*FOR CERTAIN BUILDING OPERATIONS.

1926 No. 738

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all premises on which machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building, or for the purpose of any addition to the structure of an existing building. Provided that nothing in these Regulations except paragraph 45 shall apply to premises on which the only machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power consists—

(*a*) of machinery which is not used for hoisting purposes and is outside the area of the building under construction, or

(*b*) of portable tools such as drills or riveters.

These Regulations may be cited as the Building Regulations, 1926, and shall come into force on 1st October, 1926.

‡*Definitions.*

In these Regulations *"prescribed"* means prescribed for the time being by the Secretary of State.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of every contractor and employer of workmen to observe such of the requirements in Part I of these Regulations as affect any workman engaged by him.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations and to co-operate with the employers in carrying out Part I of these Regulations.

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* These Regulations were gazetted June 25, 1926.
† 1 Edw 7, c. 22.
‡ The term to which a defined meaning is given is printed throughout in italics.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. Suitable scaffolding plant shall be provided for workmen where necessary. All scaffolding and appliances connected therewith shall be of sound material and of adequate substance having regard to the purpose for which it is to be used. The parts thereof shall be examined before use as to strength and suitability, and if found defective, shall be repaired; or if not capable of repair, shall not be used as scaffold plant.

2. Sufficient material shall be provided for, and shall be used in the construction of, scaffolds, and when in place shall not be removed until the part to be removed is no longer required for working purposes, stability, or safety.

3. Pole standards and the legs of gabbard scaffolds shall be vertical and fixed sufficiently close together to secure the stability of the scaffolding having regard to all the circumstances of the case; the ledgers shall be practically level, and the whole scaffold shall be sufficiently and properly braced. Gabbard scaffolds, frames, standards, or other appliances used as supports for working platforms shall be of sound construction, shall have a firm footing and shall be adequately secured, strutted and braced. The legs and needles of gabbard scaffolds shall be securely fastened together by bolts, dogs, clamps, or other effective means.

4. Every working platform which is more than five feet above the ground or floor—

(*a*) shall be closely boarded or planked, provided that a space not exceeding three inches may be left between any two boards or planks of a platform used only by plasterers or painters;

(*b*) (i) shall be at least 17 inches wide if used as a footing only and not for the deposit of any material;

(ii) shall be at least 34 inches wide if used for the deposit of material;

(iii) shall be at least 43 inches wide if used for the support of any higher platform:

Provided that a working platform upon which stone is dressed or roughly shaped shall be at least 51 inches wide and, if used for the support of any higher platform, shall be at least 60 inches wide.

(*c*) shall, if part of a pole or gabbard scaffold, be at least 42 inches below the top of the standards wherever possible.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to a working platform which is on the outside of a roof.

Provided also that a width of at least 10½ inches shall be sufficient for a working platform used for glazing a roof if the said platform is bolted or otherwise firmly fixed at one end to a bracket securely hooked to a purlin and rests securely at the other end on another purlin.

5. Every working platform erected on trestles, other than folding trestles, shall, where the trestles are of less height than five feet, be 34 inches wide, except that a width of 17 inches shall be sufficient in the case of a platform primarily used as a footing only and not used for the deposit of any material.

6. No trestle scaffold of more than three tiers or exceeding a height of 15 feet from the ground or floor shall be used.

7. Every board or plank forming part of a working platform or run shall be supported at proper distances and near each end by a putlog or other support, and no such board or plank shall project beyond its end support to a distance exceeding four times the thickness of the board or plank.

8. Where there is a space between a wall and a platform used for plastering the wall, this space shall not exceed 18 inches in breadth.

9.—(*a*) Boards or planks which exceed 1½ inches in thickness and form part of a working platform or run shall not overlap each other. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any platform or run supported by trestles or by a gabbard scaffold if steps, such as the provision of bevelled pieces, are taken to reduce to a minimum the risk of tripping.

(*b*) Boards or planks which form part of a run mainly used for the movement of barrows shall not overlap each other unless steps, such as the provision of bevelled pieces, are taken to facilitate the movement of the barrows.

10. Every gangway or run shall be at least 17 inches wide when any part is more than 5 feet above the ground or floor except a gangway or run leading to a plasterer's scaffolding in the interior of a room or place in which the height from the floor to the ceiling does not exceed 14 feet. All planks forming a gangway or run shall be so fixed and supported as will prevent undue or unequal sagging. When the slope renders additional foothold necessary, proper stepping laths the full width of the gangway shall be provided at suitable intervals not exceeding two feet.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any run which is of a width of at least 11 inches and is of adequate thickness and is mainly used for the movement of barrows unless—

(*a*) the said run reaches a height of more than 5 feet above the ground, or unless

(*b*) the said run is placed over an excavation which is more than 7 feet deep and 10 feet across.

11. No working platform, run or gangway more than 2 feet above the ground or floor shall be supported by loose bricks, drain pipes, chimney pots or other unsuitable material.

12. No working platform, gangway or run shall be used for working upon until its construction is completed and the safeguards required by these Regulations properly fixed.

13. Where a scaffold has not been erected by or under the superintendence of the employer whose workmen are to use it, the said employer, before allowing work to proceed thereon, and during such period as any person employed by him is engaged thereon, shall satisfy himself, either personally or by his agent, that the scaffolding is in a stable condition, and that the materials used in its construction are sound, and that the required safeguards are in position. During the usage of the scaffolding due regard shall be paid to its carrying capacity.

14. Scaffolding in use shall be examined once a month by a competent person deputed by the employer responsible for the scaffolding, who shall within three days of his examination make an entry in the *prescribed* register to the effect that he has examined the scaffolding and its fittings and connections, and showing the *prescribed* particulars of the result of his examination. The register shall be kept on the premises to which the Regulations apply.

15. Every working-place and approach thereto shall be efficiently lighted.

16. Every gangway and straircase shall be kept free from any unnecessary obstruction, and if over 12 feet from the ground or floor, shall be provided with a suitable handrail or other efficient means to prevent the fall of persons, except where and when access is required for workmen or for the movement of material.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to a temporary gangway used only in connection with glazing or with the erection of ironwork or steelwork.

17. Every working platform which is supported by trestles and is more than 14 feet from the ground, gantry or floor, and every working platform which is otherwise supported and is more than 12 feet above the ground, gantry or floor, shall where practicable and while in actual use be provided on the side away from the wall and at each end with a suitable guard rail and toe-board or with other efficient means to prevent the fall of persons or articles from the platform, except where and when access is required for workmen or for the movement of material.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to a working platform which is on the outside of a roof, nor to a working platform which is used only by glaziers or by riveters or bolters-up in ironwork or steelwork.

Provided also that a toe-board shall not be required on a working platform used only by plasterers or painters.

18. Every pole used for scaffolding shall have the bark stripped off.

19. At least one-third of the putlogs used for supporting any working platform more than 12 feet above the ground or floor shall remain in position until the scaffolding is finally removed, and one half of the number so remaining shall be securely fastened.

20. Every employer shall post notices on premises to which these Regulations apply stating that no pole, plank, chain, rope or other material shall be thrown from a scaffold, floor, window, or other opening over 20 feet above the ground, but shall be properly lowered.

21. No person shall be employed on the outside of any roof which has a pitch of over 34 degrees, unless a parapet wall, railings, an outside working platform or other efficient means are maintained to prevent the said person from falling from the edge of the roof.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to:—

(*a*) a roof the eaves of which are less than 22 feet above the ground, or to

(*b*) a person employed in the erection of any ironwork or steelwork other than roof covering.

22. No person shall be employed on extensive work on the outside of any roof which has a pitch of over 34 degrees unless the following facilities are provided thereon:—

(*a*) a suitable working platform, securely supported and of a width of not less than 8½ inches, and

(*b*) suitable and sufficient ladders, duck ladders, or crawling boards, properly secured.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to a person employed in the erection of ironwork or steelwork.

23. No scaffold shall be supported by a cast-iron eaves gutter.

24. Cantilever or jib scaffolding shall be constructed of materials of adequate strength, securely fixed and anchored from the inside, and of sufficient length to ensure stability and shall also be properly braced and supported.

25. When bedding window frames a platform shall be provided to enable workmen to perform their task without danger to themselves or those below them.

26. No suspended scaffold shall be used unless it complies with the following requirements:—

(*a*) The platform shall be at least 17 inches wide and of adequate strength.

(*b*) The means of suspension shall be of adequate strength firmly secured. If a weight is used for the purpose of suspension, this weight shall be adequate having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(*c*) The scaffold shall be provided with a suitable guard rail and toe-board, or other efficient means to prevent the fall of persons or articles from the platform.

Trestles or other means of increasing the height of the working platform shall not be used on suspended scaffolds.

When a skip or large basket is used as a suspended scaffold for one man, it shall not be less than 2 feet 6 inches deep, and shall be carried by two strong iron bands properly fastened and continued round sides and bottom, with eyes in the iron to receive the ropes.

27. No working platform resting on wooden bearers let into the wall at one end and without other support shall be used unless the bearers go right through the wall, are securely fastened, and are of sufficient strength.

No figure or bracket scaffold supported or held by dogs or spikes driven into the wall shall be used.

28. Planks supported by ladders, steps, or folding trestles, shall be of adequate width and thickness. Where steps are used, the platform shall not exceed 7 feet in height.

29. Every ladder used as a means of communication shall rise at least 5 feet above the place of landing, shall not stand on loose bricks or other loose packing, but shall have a level and firm footing, and shall be securely fixed so that it cannot move from its top point of rest; undue sagging shall be prevented. Every ladder which cannot be secured at the top, shall, if over 25 feet in length, have a man stationed at the foot to prevent slipping, or shall be securely fastened at the base. A ladder having a missing or defective rung shall not be used.

No ladder made of sawn timber shall be used unless of adequate strength and the steps securely notched in or housed.

30. Every opening left in a floor of a building or in a working platform for an elevator shaft or stairway, or for the hoisting of material, or for access by workmen, or for any other purpose, shall, until it becomes necessary to remove the fencing in order to complete the permanent enclosure, be provided with a suitable guard rail and toe-board or with other efficient means to prevent the fall of persons or articles into the opening, except where and when access is required for workmen or for the movement of material.

31. Any part of the premises in which any person is habitually employed shall be covered in such manner as to protect any person who is working in that part from being struck by any falling material or article.

*32 to 42. * * * * * * * *

43. No basket depending entirely for support on its handles shall be used for hoisting or lowering.

In hoisting a barrow, the wheel shall not be used as a means of support unless efficient steps are taken to prevent the axle from slipping through the bearing.

*44. * * * * * * * *

45. The flywheel of every engine, all dangerous parts of the machinery, and every part of the mill-gearing shall be securely fenced, or be in such a position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed as they would be if they were securely fenced. Every water-gauge glass on a steam boiler shall be adequately protected by a guard. All electrical apparatus and electrical conductors shall be so installed and protected as to prevent danger to any person employed.

46. When necessary, in all excavations, timber struts, walking planks and boards shall be provided and used; and in works of underpinning, the adjacent walls and ground shall be properly shored and strutted, if necessary.

47. There shall be provided in a readily accessible position or positions a sufficient number of " First Aid " boxes or cupboards. Each such box or cupboard shall contain such materials and equipment as may be *prescribed*†, ‡*shall be distinctly marked, and if newly provided after the date on which these Regulations come into force shall be plainly marked with a white cross on a red ground.*

48. No ironwork or steelwork on which there is wet paint shall be handled on the premises. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the painting of ironwork or steelwork on the premises.

PART II.

Duties of Workmen.

49. Every person employed shall co-operate with the employers in carrying out Part I of these Regulations, and shall report to the employer or foreman any defect he may discover in the plant or appliances.

50. No person employed shall interfere with, take away, or destroy any of the plant or safeguards required by these Regulations without the authority of the employer or his responsible foreman.

51. No person employed shall be lifted or carried by a crane (except on the driver's platform) or ride in a barrow hoist, or in a hod hoist, or adopt other unsafe means of getting about the building, but every such person shall use the gangways, ladders or staircases or other safe means provided for the purpose.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal

Whitchall,
21st June, 1926.

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* Regulations 32 to 42 and Regulation 44 were revoked as from 1st November, 1931, by the Building (Amendment) Regulations, 1931, *see* pages 228 to 235.

† *See* Order dated May 21, 1935, p. 46.

‡ The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 769, (*see* page 43) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937, shall be marked plainly " FIRST AID ".

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE, DYEING OR FINISHING OF WOOLLEN OR WORSTED TEXTILES OR ANY PROCESS OR OPERATION ANCILLARY OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1926 No. 1463

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which any manufacture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles or any process or operation ancillary or incidental thereto is carried on.

These Regulations may be cited as the Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1926, and shall come into force on 1st January, 1927, from which date the Regulations dated 27th July, 1925,‡ shall be revoked.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents or workmen carries on any of the processes or operations to which these Regulations apply, and of all agents, workmen and *persons employed* by him in the processes or operations, to comply with these Regulations.

Definition.§

In these Regulations "*person employed*" means a person employed in the manufacture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles, or any process or operation ancillary or incidental thereto, including the loading or unloading of any cart, barrow or bogie.

Regulations.

1. No *person employed* shall by himself lift by hand any material, yarn, cloth, tool or appliance exceeding the maximum limits in weight set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

2. No *person employed* shall engage, in conjunction with others, in lifting by hand any material, yarn, cloth, tool or appliance, if the weight thereof exceeds the lowest weight fixed by the Schedule for any of the persons engaged multiplied by the number of the persons engaged.

3. A piece of cloth in the long cuttle or a sheet of loose material shall not be deemed to be a reasonably compact or rigid body for the purpose of these Regulations.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
18th November, 1926.

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* These Regulations were gazetted November 23, 1926.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ S.R. & O 1925, No. 752.
§ The term to which a defined meaning is given is printed throughout in italics.

SCHEDULE.

Person employed.	Maximum weight where material, yarn, cloth, tool or appliance is a reasonably compact or rigid body.	Maximum weight where material, yarn, cloth, tool or appliance is not a reasonably compact or rigid body.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
(*a*) Man	150	120
(*b*) Woman of 18 years of age and over	65	50
(*c*) Male young person over 16 and under 18 years of age	65	50
(*d*) Female young persons under 18 years of age	50	40
(*e*) Male young persons under 16 years of age	50	40

*To amend the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922.

1927 No. 207

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulation amending the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922,‡ made under the said Section on the 2nd November, 1922.

The definition of the words " within reach " and the Regulation numbered (2) in the said Regulations are hereby revoked.

This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st April, 1927, and may be cited as the Woodworking Machinery (Amendment) Regulation, 1927, and the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, as amended by this Regulation, may be cited as the Woodworking Machinery Regulations.

W. Joynson-Hicks,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
3rd March, 1927.

§For the Manufacture, Repair, Manipulation, Use or Storage, of Cinematograph Film.

1928 No. 82

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901‖, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which cinematograph film (as defined below) is manufactured, repaired, manipulated, used or stored.

These Regulations, which may be cited as the Manufacture of Cinematograph Film Regulations, 1928, shall come into force on the 1st March, 1928,

* This Regulation was gazetted March 11, 1927.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ S.R. & O. 1922, No. 1196, *see* page 171.
§ These Regulations were gazetted February 14, 1928.
‖ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

from which date so much of the Regulations dated 28th November, 1921,* for the manufacture, manipulation and storage of celluloid or any article wholly or partly made of celluloid, as relates to the manufacture, repair, manipulation, use or storage of such cinematograph film, shall be revoked.

Definitions.†

"*Cinematograph film*" means any film, including uncoated raw base, containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product which is intended for use in a cinematograph or other similar apparatus.

"*Manufacture of cinematograph film*" includes the production of negative and positive pictures on the film and also the operations incidental thereto, including the cutting and perforating and the projection of the pictures upon a screen for the purpose of examination.

"*Darkroom*" means a room from which ordinary light has to be excluded.

"*Fire-resisting material*" means—

(*a*) properly constructed brickwork not less than four and one-half inches in thickness; or

(*b*) concrete not less than three inches in thickness; or

(*c*) efficiently jointed breeze slabbing not less than three inches in thickness; or

(*d*) oak or teak not less than two inches in thickness; or

(*e*) glass not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness in the centre of which wire mesh is embedded; or

(*f*) other *approved* material.

"*Storeroom*" means a room or chamber or similar enclosure in which *cinematograph film* is kept or stored, other than a room in which a quantity not exceeding twenty reels or eighty pounds in weight, whichever is the greater, is kept in accordance with the exception to No. 2 of these Regulations.

"*Approved*" means approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

Exception.

Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that, by reason of the small quantity of *cinematograph film* manufactured, repaired, manipulated, used or stored in a factory or workshop or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions in these Regulations are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such factory or workshop from all or any of such provisions, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. Each reel of *cinematograph film* shall, except when required to be exposed for the purposes of the work carried on, be kept in a separate box, properly closed and constructed of metal or of other *approved* material.

* S.R. & O. 1921, No. 1825, *see* page 150.

† Terms to which defined meanin s are given are printed throughout in italics.

2. All *cinematograph film* not being actually used, or manipulated, or in the course of manufacture or repair, shall be kept in a room or chamber or similar enclosure satisfying the requirements of these Regulations with regard to *storerooms,* except that a quantity not exceeding twenty reels or eighty pounds in weight, whichever is the greater, may be kept in any room provided it is contained in a properly closed receptacle constructed of metal or of other *approved* material.

3.—(*a*) All waste and scrap *cinematograph film* shall be collected at frequent intervals during each day and be placed in a strong metal receptacle fitted with self-closing lid, and clearly marked with the words " Film waste."

(*b*) No material liable to ignite spontaneously nor anything likely to ignite or decompose *cinematograph film* shall be placed in the receptacle.

(*c*) At the end of each day's work the waste and scrap shall be either transferred to a *storeroom* or removed from the premises.

4. *Cinematograph film* shall not be manufactured, repaired, manipulated or used in any room unless—

(*a*) the top of the room is constructed of *fire-resisting material:* provided that this requirement shall not apply to any room on the top floor of a building nor to any room of a single-storey building;

(*b*) the room is separated from any other room or passage by walls and floor constructed of *fire-resisting material;*

(*c*) all the doors of the room are constructed of *fire-resisting material* and are self-closing;

(*d*) the fittings are, as far as practicable, constructed of *fire-resisting material;*

(*e*) the furniture and apparatus are so arranged as to afford unimpeded egress for every person in the room in the event of fire; and

(*f*) the room is adequately equipped with fire-extinguishing appliances.

5.—(*a*) Adequate means of escape in case of fire shall be provided for every building and for every room in which *cinematograph film* is manufactured, repaired, manipulated or used, and the means of escape shall not be deemed adequate unless:—

(i) at least two separate safe exits are provided from every such room and two safe ways of escape from the building are available for all persons employed in the factory or workshop; and

(ii) all doors and windows provided in connection with the means of escape are so arranged as to open outward readily.

Provided that the foregoing provisions shall not apply where the factory or workshop forms part of a building from all parts of which means of escape can be required under the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1905,* or the London County Council (Celluloid, &c.), Act, 1915.†

(*b*) Intercommunicating fire alarm signals shall be arranged for every room.

(*c*) A notice shall be affixed in every room other than a *darkroom* and immediately outside each *darkroom* and in such other parts of the building as may be named in writing by the District Inspector of Factories, clearly specifying the means of escape provided for the persons employed therein.

6. All hatchways, lifts or similar openings between any rooms, or between any rooms and other parts of the premises, shall be so fitted, constructed and arranged that fire or products of combustion or decomposition of *cinematograph film* will not be likely to pass.

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* 5 E. 7. c. ccix. † 5–6 G. 5. c. cviii.

7.—(*a*) Every *storeroom* shall be either—

(i) a single-storey building in an *approved* situation; or

(ii) situated on the roof or top floor of a building; or

(iii) situated in some other *approved* position; or

(iv) fitted with an efficient automatic water-sprinkling system.

(*b*) Every *storeroom* constructed or adapted for use as a *storeroom* on or after the 1st March, 1928, shall comply with part (i), (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation and shall, in addition, comply with part (iv).

8.—(*a*) In every *storeroom* situated in accordance with Regulation 7 (*a*) (i) or 7 (*a*) (ii) and in any other *storeroom* if so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories, there shall be a part of a wall or a part of the roof constructed of ordinary sheet glass lightly fixed in position, so as to provide a gas relief space in the event of an explosion or fire occurring within the *storeroom*. The area of the gas relief space shall not be less than 70 square inches and not more than 90 square inches for every 500 pounds of *cinematograph film* that may be stored in the *storeroom*.

(*b*) The gas relief space shall be protected against external breakage by a strong wire mesh guard fitted on the outside of the glass.

(*c*) The position of the gas relief space shall be such that an outburst of flame through the space would not be likely to endanger the safety of the building or other premises.

9.—(*a*) Every *storeroom* shall be—

(i) constructed entirely of *fire-resisting material* except as regards the gas relief space;

(ii) fitted with a self-closing door or doors which shall be, as far as practicable, kept locked, except when any person is in the *storeroom;*

(iii) clearly marked with the words " Film Store "; and

(iv) provided with adequate ventilation.

(*b*) No *storeroom* shall—

(i) be used for any purpose other than the storage or keeping of *cinematograph film* or film waste; or

(ii) contain more than one ton or five hundred and sixty reels of *cinematograph film,* whichever is the greater.

10.—(*a*) No open fire or light, nor any smoking materials or matches, nor anything likely to ignite or decompose *cinematograph film,* shall be allowed in any *storeroom* or in any room in which *cinematograph film* is manufactured, repaired, manipulated or used.

(*b*) Suitable arrangements shall be provided for the temporary reception outside such rooms of smoking materials, matches and similar articles.

11. Soldering of cases or packages containing *cinematograph film* shall not be done except in a suitable place reserved for that purpose, and all due precautions shall be taken effectively to prevent the heat generated during the process from affecting the *cinematograph film.*

12. In any *storeroom,* or in any room in which *cinematograph film* is manufactured, repaired, manipulated or used, the following provisions shall apply:

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any obligation imposed by the Regulations dated 23rd December,

1908,* for the generation, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy.

(i) There shall be no electric supply fuses or other main service apparatus.

(ii) No generating plant, switchboard, transformer, motor-generator, converter, fuseboard, fuse, portable resistance, portable radiator or portable heater, shall be placed therein; excepting fuses for individual circuits if of cartridge type and enclosed in a metal box having the door interlocked with a switch to break circuit on each pole and connected on the live side so that the door can be open only when the switch is " off " and the fuses are dead.

(iii) All bare conductors such as terminals and commutators of motors shall be effectively guarded with wire mesh or other suitable protection. All electric wiring shall be protected throughout by screwed metal conduit except where slack wiring or flexible conductors are unavoidable.

(iv) Unavoidable slack wiring shall be as short as possible and protected where necessary against damage or injury to the insulation. Flexible conductors shall be heavily insulated and either protected by tough rubber sheathing or enclosed in flexible metallic tubing, and proper mechanical fixing of the metallic tubing or rubber sheathing shall be provided at the point of entry into the fitting.

(v) All lighting fittings, including those for examination of *cinematograph film* on the benches and portable lamps, shall be of substantial construction and shall provide for the effective enclosure of the lamp and lamp holder and for the secure attachment of the conductors thereto.

(vi) The covers of switches, including motor starters and regulators, shall be so constructed that the switch handle does not work through an open aperture. Tumbler type switches and connector sockets shall be mounted on metal bases, or on hard wood blocks, or on compressed fibre, affording adequate protection of the back connections. All switches for lights in *storerooms* shall be outside the *storerooms*.

(vii) Lamp holder adaptors shall not be used as connectors. Every connector socket shall be protected by an enclosed switch to break circuit on each pole, and if installed after the 29th February, 1928, shall be so interlocked with the switch that the plug cannot be inserted or withdrawn whilst the switch is " on "; and no plug connector shall be so connected that the movable portion can remain live after withdrawal.

(viii) Resistances, including the heating elements of electric heaters and radiators, shall be so guarded or enclosed as to prevent ignition or decomposition of *cinematograph film*. Such apparatus shall be so constructed that no external part of the enclosure or guard shall at any time exceed a temperature of 212°F. The top of the enclosure or guard shall be sloped at an angle of not less than 45°.

(ix) All metal work liable to become accidently electrically charged shall be efficiently earthed.

(x) Electrical make-and-break contacts on *cinematograph film* printing machines shall be so enclosed or arranged as to render it impossible for them to cause ignition or decomposition of the *cinematograph film*.

13. A competent person shall be appointed in writing to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations and to enforce the observance of them and of any directions given to him in writing by the occupier with a view to carrying out the Regulations.

* S.R. & O. 1908, No. 1312, *see* page 107.

14. A printed copy of these Regulations shall be kept posted up in each room other than a *darkroom* and immediately outside each *darkroom* in a position where it can be easily read by all persons employed in the room.

PART II.

Duties of persons employed.

15. No person shall take any open light or flame, or any smoking materials or matches, or anything likely to ignite or decompose *cinematograph film* into any *storeroom* or into any room in which *cinematograph film* is manufactured, repaired, manipulated or used.

16. Every person shall observe such directions as may be given to him with a view to carrying out these Regulations.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
8th February, 1928.

*FOR HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINES.

1928 No. 548

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to any factory or part thereof in which a horizontal milling machine is used.

Provided that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any class of horizontal milling machine, or of any class of milling cutter used on such machines that, owing to the special conditions of work or otherwise, any of the requirements of the Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the persons employed, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and under such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked by the Chief Inspector at any time.

These Regulations may be cited as the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations, 1928, and shall come into force on the 1st September, 1928.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

Exemptions.

Nothing in Regulation 3 shall apply to any milling cutter used on—

(i) a spindle which exceeds 2½ inches in diameter, or arbor which exceeds 2 inches in diameter at the place where the cutter is mounted;

or when used for—

‡(ii) * * * * * *

(iii) internal milling;

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* These Regulations were gazetted July 13, 1928.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ Paragraph (ii) was amended by the Horizontal Milling Machines (Amendment) Regn, 1934, S.R. & O. 207, (*see* page 242).

(iv) end milling other than face milling;
(v) automatic gear cutting;
(vi) automatic hobbing;
(vii) automatic profiling;
(viii) thread milling.

Provided that these exemptions shall not prejudice the application of Section 10 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in regard to fencing of such machinery.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. The floor immediately surrounding every horizontal milling machine shall be maintained in good and even condition and kept clear from loose material, and effective measures shall be taken to prevent it becoming slippery by the splashing of suds or otherwise.

2. Effective measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting at the machines, and where artificial lighting is provided the lighting points shall be so placed or shaded as to prevent direct rays of light from impinging on the eyes of the operator while he is operating the machine.

3.—(1) The cutter or cutters of every horizontal milling machine shall be fenced by a strong guard, properly adjusted to the work, which shall enclose the whole cutting surface except such part as is necessarily exposed for the milling operations.

(ii) The guard shall either:—

(*a*) be provided with adequate side flanges; or

(*b*) extend on each side of the cutter or cutters to the end of the arbor, or to the arbor support, or to a distance of not less than half the diameter of the cutter.

Provided that paragraph (ii) of this Regulation shall not apply to cutters used for face milling.

4. Every horizontal milling machine shall be provided with an efficient starting and stopping appliance, and the control of this appliance shall be in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person operating the machine.

5. When suds or other cutting lubricants are used on a horizontal milling machine suitable arrangements shall be made to enable the operator to apply the suds or lubricant or to adjust the supply pipe, and suitable means shall be provided for removing the swarf.

6. The guards or other appliances required by these Regulations shall be maintained in an efficient state and shall be constantly kept in position while the milling cutter is in motion, except when the tool setter is setting up the machine.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

7. Every person employed on a horizontal milling machine shall use and maintain in proper adjustment the guards or appliances provided in accordance with these Regulations.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
10th July, 1928.

Cotton Cloth Factories *

1929 No. 300

In pursuance of Section 1 of the Factory and Workshop (Cotton Cloth Factories) Act, 1929,† I hereby make the following Regulations.

These Regulations, which may be cited as the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations, 1929, shall come into force on 15th May, 1929, from which date the Regulations under the Factory and Workshop (Cotton Cloth Factories) Act, 1911,‡ shall be repealed.

Definitions.

For the purposes of these Regulations—

Weaving shed means any room in which the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on.

Humid shed means any room in which the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on with the aid of *artificial humidification.*

Artificial humidification means humidification of the air of a room by any artificial means whatsoever, except the use of gas or oil for lighting purposes only.

Dry shed means any room, other than a *humid shed,* in which the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on.

Degrees (of temperature) means degrees of the Fahrenheit scale.

Hygrometer means an accurate wet-and-dry-bulb *hygrometer,* conforming to such conditions, as regards construction and maintenance, as the Secretary of State may prescribe by Order.§

Exemptions.

The Chief Inspector of Factories may by certificate in writing suspend or relax in respect of any *weaving shed* any or all of the Regulations for such time and under such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories at any time.

Regulations.

1. There shall be no *artificial humidification* in any *weaving shed*—

(*a*) at any time when the wet-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* exceeds 72½ degrees, the reading to be the average of the readings of all the *hygrometers* provided in the shed in pursuance of Regulation 3; or

(*b*) at any time when the wet-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* is higher than that specified in the Schedule of this Order in relation to the dry-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* at that time; or, as regards a dry-bulb reading intermediate between any two dry-bulb readings indicated consecutively in the Schedule, when the dry-bulb reading does not exceed the wet-bulb reading to the extent indicated in relation to the lower of those two dry-bulb readings.

If the average wet-bulb reading of all the *hygrometers* provided in the shed in pursuance of Regulation 3 exceeds 80 *degrees,* all work shall cease in the shed until the reading drops to 80 *degrees* or less, and the workers shall leave the shed.

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* These Regulations were gazetted April 30, 1929.
† 19 Geo. 5, c. 15 (repealed by Factories Act, 1937).
‡ S.R. & O. 1911, No. 1259.
§ *See* page 212.

2. No water which is liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed, or to yield effluvia, shall be used for *artificial humidification*, and for the purpose of this Regulation any water which absorbs from acid solution of permanganate of potash in four hours at 60 *degrees* more than 0·5 grain of oxygen per gallon of water, shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

3. In each *weaving shed* two *hygrometers*, and one additional *hygrometer* for every 500 or part of 500 looms in excess of 700 looms, shall be provided and maintained, in such positions as may be approved by the Inspector of the District.

A copy of the Schedule appended to this Order shall be kept affixed near to each *hygrometer* provided in pursuance of this Regulation.

4. In every *weaving shed* the readings of each *hygrometer* provided in pursuance of Regulation 3 shall be observed on every day on which any workers are employed in the shed, between 15 and 30 minutes from the commencement of work, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, and (except on Saturday) between 4 and 5 p.m., and shall be recorded at each of those times on the prescribed Form of Record of Humidity. On the occasion of each renewal of the wick and the muslin covering of the wet-bulb the date of such renewal shall also be entered in the Record of Humidity.

The form in which the readings of each *hygrometer* are to be recorded shall be hung beside the *hygrometer* and a copy thereof shall be forwarded within seven days after the end of each month to the Inspector of the District. The form itself shall be preserved at the factory for reference for a period of not less than two years.

The prescribed Humidity Register shall be kept in the factory and when an Inspector visits the factory, he shall enter therein particulars of any irregularities in the readings or in the working or maintenance of the *hygrometers* which may be found by him on his inspection.

The entries in the Record of Humidity shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the temperature and humidity of the air in the *weaving shed*.

5. In every *weaving shed* the arrangements shall be such that (1) during working hours the temperature shall not be below 50 *degrees* during the first half hour and 55 *degrees* thereafter throughout the working day, and (2) no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet, or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50 *degrees*.

In a tenement factory it shall be the duty of the owner to provide and maintain the arrangements required for the purpose of the requirement marked (1) in this Regulation.

6. In a *weaving shed* in which steam pipes are used for the introduction of steam for the purpose of *artificial humidification* of the air—

(*a*) the diameter of such pipes shall not exceed two inches; and in the case of pipes installed after April 1st, 1912, the diameter shall not exceed one inch;

(*b*) such pipes shall be as short as is reasonably practicable;

(*c*) such pipes shall be kept effectively covered with insulating material in good repair, in such manner that the amount of steam condensed in the covered pipe shall not exceed one-fifth of the amount of steam condensed in the bare pipe under the same conditions; and there shall be kept attached to the Humidity Register a certificate from the manufacturer of the covering to the effect that a sample of the covering in use has been tested by an authority approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and has been found to conform to the above standard;

(*d*) all hangers supporting such pipes shall be separated from the bare pipes by an efficient insulator not less than half-an-inch in thickness;

(*e*) no uncovered jet from such a pipe shall project more than 4½ inches beyond the outer surface of such covering;

(*f*) the steam pressure shall be as low as practicable, and shall not exceed 70 lbs. per square inch.

7. In every *humid shed* erected after April 1st, 1912, and in every *dry shed* hereafter erected and any building (not being part of an existing cotton cloth factory) thereafter converted for use as a weaving shed—

(*a*) the average height of the shed shall not be less than 14½ feet, nor the height of the valley-gutters from the floor less than 12 feet;

(*b*) the lights shall face between North-East and North-North-West;

(*c*) the glass of the lights shall be at an angle of not more than 30 degrees to the vertical, except in the case of flat concrete or brick roofs;

(*d*) the boiler-house and engine-room shall be separated from the shed by an alley-way, not less than 6 feet wide and either open to the outside air or provided with louvre or roof ventilators capable of being opened in summer and of an area equal to one quarter of the floor area of the alley-way;

(*e*) no boiler flue shall pass under the shed, or within 6 feet horizontally from the wall of the shed.

The provisions of paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*) shall apply also to any existing *weaving shed* in which any alteration or addition is made, unless exemption is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories in the manner provided by these Regulations.

8. In every *weaving shed* the whole of the outside of the roof (windows excepted) and the inside or outside surface of the glass of the roof-windows shall be white-washed every year before the 31st May, and the white-wash shall be effectively maintained until the 15th of September.

9. In every *humid shed* and in every *dry shed* the arrangements for ventilation shall be such that at no time during working hours shall the proportion of carbon dioxide in the air in any part of the shed exceed the limit specified below for that shed, namely—

for *humid sheds* eight for *dry sheds* eleven	parts by volume of carbon dioxide per 10,000 parts of air in excess of the proportion in the outside air at the time.

Provided that—

(1) during any period in which it is necessary to use gas or oil for lighting purposes, and

(2) before the end of the dinner-hour on any day in which gas or oil has been so used,

it shall be sufficient compliance with this Regulation if means of ventilation sufficient to secure observance of the above requirement during daylight are maintained in full use and in efficient working order.

Where roof ventilators are used, the intakes shall be at least three feet above the ridges, and where the ventilator intake is at the side of the mill, it shall be on the cool or shady side of the shed.

If the average of the wet-bulb readings of the *hygrometers* between 11 a.m. and 12 noon shows that a reading of 72½ *degrees* has been reached, all the available means of natural ventilation shall be kept in full operation during the whole of the mid-day meal interval, and if the average between 4 and

5 p.m. shows the same reading has been reached, all the available means of natural ventilation shall be kept in full operation for two hours at least after the time at which the period of employment ends.

10. In every *humid shed* erected after 2nd February, 1898, and in every *dry shed* erected after the 1st January, 1928, sufficient and suitable cloak-room or cloak-rooms shall be provided for the use of all persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature, provided that in any *weaving shed* erected after the 1st January, 1928, the accommodation shall not be regarded as sufficient unless a locker or separated space for the clothing of each worker is provided, nor as suitable unless the cloak-room is kept clean, properly warmed and ventilated, and under the supervision of a responsible person.

In every *humid shed* and *dry shed* to which the above provision does not apply and in which a suitable and sufficient cloak-room is not provided, suitable and sufficient accommodation within the shed shall be provided for the clothing of all persons employed, within a reasonable distance of the place of employment and consisting of a sufficient number of pegs, not less than one for each person employed and not less than eighteen inches measured in a horizontal direction apart, and of a covering of suitable non-conducting material spaced not less than half-an-inch from the wall or pillar, and so arranged that no moisture either from above or from the wall or pillar, can reach the clothing.

Duties of Persons Employed.

11. Every person employed shall (*a*) report to his foreman any defect in any appliance or other thing provided in pursuance of these Regulations as soon as he becomes aware of it; (*b*) use the appliances or other things required by the Regulations for the purpose for which they are provided.

12. No person (unless duly authorised to do so) shall interfere with the (i) *hygrometers* (ii) means of ventilation (iii) means of heating or (iv) means of humidification, provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th April, 1929.

SCHEDULE.

HUMIDITY TABLE, FOR THE PURPOSES OF REGULATION I.

Dry-Bulb Readings.	Wet-Bulb Readings.	Dry-Bulb Readings.	Wet-Bulb Readings.
(1.)	(2.)	(1.)	(2.)
50°	48°	64°	62°
51°	49°	65°	63°
52°	50°	66°	64°
53°	51°	67°	65°
54°	52°	68°	66°
55°	53°	69°	67°
56°	54°	70°	68°
57°	55°	71°	68·5°
58°	56°	72°	69°
59°	57°	73°	70°
60°	58°	74°	70·5°
61°	59°	75°	71·5°
62°	60°	76°	72·5°
63°	61°		

COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES REGULATIONS, 1929.

Hygrometers Order

In pursuance of the above Regulations* I hereby prescribe the following conditions as regards the construction and maintenance of hygrometers:—

1.—(*a*) Each hygrometer shall comprise two mercurial thermometers, respectively wet-bulb and dry-bulb, of similar construction, and equal in dimensions, scale, and divisions of scale. They shall be mounted on a frame, with a suitable reservoir containing water.

(*b*) The wet-bulb shall be closely covered with a single layer of muslin, kept wet by means of a wick attached to it and dipping into the water in the reservoir. The muslin covering and the wick shall be suitable for the purpose, clean, and free from size or grease.

2. With regard to each thermometer as above, whether wet-bulb or dry-bulb:—

(*a*) The bulb shall be spherical, and not less than two-fifths nor more than three-fifths of an inch in diameter.

(*b*) The bore of the stem shall be such that the position of the top of the mercury column shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of four feet.

(*c*) The scale from 45° to 85° shall extend over not less than 5 inches, beginning not less than 1½ inches from the top of the bulb. Each degree and half-degree, between 45° and 85°, shall be clearly marked on the stem by means of horizontal lines, which shall be shorter for half-degrees than for whole degrees, and shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of two feet.

(*d*) The markings as above shall be accurate; that is to say, at no temperature between 45° and 85° shall the indicated reading be in error by more than two-tenths of a degree.

(*e*) A distinctive number shall be indelibly marked upon the thermometer.

(*f*) A dated certificate of examination of the thermometer, and of its compliance with Condition 2, specifying its distinctive number as above, from the National Physical Laboratory or other authority approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, shall be kept attached to the Humidity Register. If an Inspector gives notice in writing that a thermometer is not accurate, it shall not after one month from the date of such notice be deemed to be accurate unless and until it has been re-examined as above, and a fresh certificate obtained, which certificate shall be kept attached to the Humidity Register.

(*g*) The construction shall be such that the thermometer may be exposed without injury to a temperature of 110°.

3. Each hygrometer shall be so mounted that—

(*a*) No part of the wet-bulb shall be within 3½ inches from the dry-bulb or within 3 inches from the surface of the water in the reservoir, and the water reservoir shall be below it, on the side of it away from the dry-bulb.

(*b*) The bulb of each thermometer shall be freely exposed on all sides to the air of the room.

(*c*) The corresponding points of the two thermometers shall be on the same level.

* *See* page 208.

There shall be marked on the frame of each hygrometer, in such manner as to be readily distinguishable at a distance of six feet:—

(i) The words "Wet" and "Dry," respectively over (or near to) the wet-bulb and dry-bulb thermometers; and

(ii) The temperatures of 50°, 60°, 70°, 80°, and 90°, by horizontal lines and figures; and

(iii) The temperatures of 45°, 55°, 65°, 75° and 85°, by horizontal lines, shorter than those marked in pursuance of Regulation 3 (ii); except that for the wet-bulb thermometer the temperature of 72½° shall be conspicuously marked by an arrow or similar distinctive device.

4. Each hygrometer shall be maintained at all times during the period of employment in efficient working order, so as to give accurate indications; and in particular,

*(*a*) The wick and the muslin covering of the wet-bulb shall be renewed once a week.

(*b*) The reservoir shall be filled with distilled water or pure rain water, which shall be completely renewed once a day.

(*c*) No water shall be placed in the reservoir, or applied directly to the wick or covering, during the period of employment.

5. No hygrometer shall be affixed to a wall, pillar or other surface unless protected therefrom by wood or other non-conducting material at least half an inch in thickness and distant at least one inch from the bulb of each thermometer.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
7th May, 1929.

†FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF SHIPS IN SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

1931 No. 133

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to the construction and repair of ships in shipbuilding yards.§

Provided that with the exception of Regulations 27, 28, 29 and 52 (*d*) (ii) relating to *oil-tanks*, the Regulations shall not apply to the construction or repair of ships not exceeding 150 feet in length (measured from the forepart of the stem to the after-part of the stern post on the range of the upper deck beams, except in awning or sheltered deck vessels, in which cases the length is to be measured on the range of the deck beams next below the awning or shelter), except in such individual yards and to such extent as the Secretary of State may, on account of the nature and number of the accidents arising in such yards, by Order direct.

* Regulation 4 (*see* page 209) requires entry to be made in theRecord of Humidity (Form 317) of the date of each renewal of the wick and the muslin covering.

† These Regulations were gazetted March 20, 1931.

‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

§ "Shipbuilding yards" are defined in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sixth Schedule, Part II (25) as:—"Any premises in which any ships, boats or vessels used in navigation are made, finished or repaired."

These Regulations may be cited as the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1931, except that Regulations 16 (*b*), 37 and 43 shall not apply until 12 months after the said date.

From the 1st July, 1931, the Regulations dated 4th April, 1914,* shall be revoked.

Definitions.†

In these Regulations:—

Public dry dock means any dry dock which is available for hire.

Stage means any platform constructed of planks.

Staging includes any *stage*, upright, thwart, thwart pin, wedge or other appliance or material, not being part of the structure of the ship, which is used in connection with the support of any *stage*.

Prescribed means prescribed by the Secretary of State.

Certificate of test means the certificate given by a competent analyst, in respect of an *oil-tank* or other part of a ship or barge which has been carrying *oil* as cargo, that he has carried out a test in an adequate and suitable manner for the presence of inflammable vapour and found the space or spaces to be free therefrom.

Oil means petroleum oil or petroleum spirit.

Oil-tank means any tank, compartment or space which contains or has contained any *oil* or any sludge, deposit, or residue therefrom.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with Parts I to VIII of these Regulations.

Provided that, when a ship is being repaired in *public dry dock*, the person who contracts with the owner of the ship or with his agent to execute the work of repair, shall be deemed to be the occupier for the purposes of Parts I to VIII and it shall be his duty to comply with the said parts, except as follows:—

(*a*) It shall be the duty of the person having the general management or control of the *public dry dock* to comply with Regulations 2 (*b*) and (*c*) and 11 (*c*) so far as they concern those gangways, uprights, thwarts and planks provided at the dock by such person; with Regulation 42 (*b*) so far as it concerns the lighting of the quay round the dock; and with Regulation 46:

(*b*) Where the control of the ship apart from the work of repair remains with the shipowner, it shall be the duty of the shipowner, master, or officer in charge, to provide the protection specified in Regulation 10 in so far as concerns those hatches or openings which are not required to be used for the purposes of the repairs, but if such protection be removed by any person or persons in the employment of the occupier or at his or their request, the occupier shall be responsible for its replacement as soon as practicable.

(*c*) Where the shipowner provides the lighting on board the ship it shall be the duty of the shipowner, master, or officer in charge, to comply with Regulation 42 (*b*) so far as regards the lighting on the ship which he has undertaken to provide.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Part IX of these Regulations.

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* S.R. & O. 1914, No. 461.

† Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics

PART I.

Means of Access.

1. Safe means of access shall be provided to all parts of the ship to which persons employed may be required to proceed in the course of their employment.

2. All main gangways giving general access to the ship from the ground or from the dock side shall

(*a*) be sufficiently wide, having regard to the number of persons employed on or at the ship;

(*b*) be securely protected on each side to a height of at least 3 feet in shipbuilding and 2 feet 9 inches in shiprepairing by strongly constructed upper and lower handrails and by a secure lee board or toe board projecting at least six inches above the floor;

(*c*) be stable and, wherever practicable, of permanent construction;

(*d*) be maintained in position as long as required.

3. Where, at a ship under construction, the cross gangway leading from the main gangway on to the bulwarks is so steep as to render the passage to or from the ship dangerous, a platform shall be erected inboard at the end of the cross gangway, and safe means of access provided therefrom to the deck.

4. Where, at a ship under repair, there is a gangway leading from the dock side on to the bulwarks, there shall be provided (*a*) wherever practicable, a platform inboard at the end of the shore gangway with safe means of access therefrom to the deck, or (*b*) where such a platform is not practicable, a second gangway or stairway leading from the bulwarks on to the deck which shall either be attached to the end of the shore gangway or be placed contiguous to it, in which case means of access, securely protected by fencing, shall be provided from the one to the other.

5. At a ship under construction, sufficient ladders, having regard to the size of the ship, shall be provided giving direct access to the outside *stages*.

6. All ladders shall be of sound material and shall be maintained in good condition and shall

(*a*) unless they are so placed that there is no danger of their slipping, be adequately secured as near the upper resting place as possible: provided that this part of this Regulation shall not apply in the case of a small portable ladder carried from place to place by a workman in the course of his work;

(*b*) unless there is other adequate handhold, extend to a reasonable distance above the place to which they give access;

(*c*) be sufficiently rigid;

(*d*) be maintained free from obstruction: provided that the rungs of a ladder may be used to support planks if the ladder is of such a width that the planks do not materially obstruct passage.

Fibre ropes shall not be used to secure ladders.

7. Main hold ladders shall not be unlashed except by the order of the manager or a responsible foreman.

8. No footway or passageway constructed of planks shall be less than eighteen inches wide.

9. Until a strake of plates is in position on each side of the deck, sufficient planks, having regard to the size of the ship, shall be provided on the deck beams for the purpose of access fore and aft and thwartship.

10. All openings in decks and tank tops shall be securely protected. Such protection shall be maintained in position and when necessarily removed in the course of work shall be replaced as soon as practicable. In particular—

(*a*) when the protection consists of fencing, the fencing shall be at least three feet high;

(*b*) when the protection consists of a cover, the cover shall be so constructed as securely to cover the opening.

PART II.

Staging.

11.—(*a*) A sufficient supply of sound and substantial material shall be available in a convenient place or places for the construction of *staging*.

(*b*) All *staging* shall (i) be securely constructed of sound and substantial material and shall be maintained in such condition as to ensure the safety of all persons employed; (ii) be inspected at regular and frequent intervals by a competent person.

(*c*) All planks intended to be used for *staging* shall

(i) be carefully examined before being taken into use,

(ii) be re-examined before they are used again after the *stages* have been dismantled,

by a person qualified to detect faults in timber.

12. If any upright forming part of the *staging* is used as a lead for a block for hoisting material, it shall

(*a*) be fitted with a cross piece at the base and be properly housed in the ground to prevent its rising;

(*b*) be suitably protected against damage by the action of the chain or wire to which the block is attached.

13. All planks forming a rising *stage* at the bow end of the ship shall be securely fastened to prevent slipping and all planks forming other *stages* shall be so fastened unless they extend eighteen inches or more beyond the inside edge of the thwart or support on which they rest.

14. All *stages* shall be of sufficient width, as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, to secure the safety of the persons working thereon. In particular, no *stage* at a height of six feet or more above the ground, dock bottom, deck or tank top, shall be less than eighteen inches wide.

15. Planks supported on the rungs of ladders shall not be used to support *stages*.

16.—(*a*) *Stages* suspended by ropes or chains shall be secured as far as possible so as to prevent their swinging.

(*b*) Fibre ropes shall not be used for suspending *stages* except where such *stages* are suspended from ropes reeved through blocks.

17. All *staging* suspended on the inside of the ship, *staging* supported by brackets, the *staging* on the outside of the ship at the fore and after ends and, where there is a gap in the *stage* caused by the inside uprights, the

plank in the way of such gap, shall be erected and adjusted by staging gangs, specially, though not necessarily exclusively, employed for the purpose.

PART III.

Precautions against Injurious Fumes and Explosion.

18.—(*a*) Adequate ventilation to secure the removal of injurious fumes or gas shall be provided where, in any enclosed or confined space,

(i) painting is being carried on;

(ii) an oxy-acetylene burner or electric welding apparatus is being used;

(iii) riveting is being carried on which is likely to give rise to injurious fumes;

(iv) an acetylene generating plant is installed.

(*b*) Rivet fires shall not be taken into or used in a confined or enclosed space unless there is adequate natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of fumes or gas.

19. An acetylene generating plant or a cylinder containing dissolved or compressed acetylene or compressed oxygen shall not be installed or placed within 15 feet of any boiler, furnace or other source of heat.

20. Before any person attends or operates an acetylene generating plant he shall be fully instructed in the working of the same and a copy of the maker's instructions for such plants shall be available for his use at all times.

21. No person shall smoke or take a naked light or a lamp, other than a properly enclosed electric lamp, in or into any acetylene generator house or in or into dangerous proximity to any acetylene generating plant in the open air or on board a ship, unless such plant has been thoroughly cleansed and freed from any calcium carbide and acetylene gas.

22. Whenever practicable the charging and cleaning of acetylene generators shall be done during daylight. Partially spent carbide shall not be re-charged into a generator of the dipping type.

23. A prominent notice prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights or lamps other than properly enclosed electric lamps shall be exhibited on or near every acetylene generating plant whilst the same is charged or being cleaned.

24. A properly constructed and efficient back-pressure valve shall be provided and maintained in the acetylene supply pipe between each burner or blowpipe and the acetylene generator from which it is supplied. Such back-pressure valve shall be placed as near as practicable to the burner or blowpipe and shall be examined daily by the person using the burner or blowpipe.

25. Pipes for the supply of acetylene and oxygen to oxy-acetylene burners or blowpipes shall be of sound and suitable material, and such pipes shall be attached to the burner or blowpipe and other connections by means of suitable clips or other equally effective appliances.

26. Efficient reducing and regulating valves for reducing the pressure of the gases shall be provided and maintained in connection with all cylinders containing compressed or dissolved acetylene or oxygen whilst the gases from such cylinders are being used in any process of oxy-acetylene welding or cutting.

27.—(*a*) Until a *certificate of test* has been obtained no person shall bring near, or take into, any *oil-tank*, any naked light, fire or lamp other than a properly enclosed electric lamp, or apparatus of any kind for producing a light or spark, nor enter it except for the purpose of testing the atmosphere or the necessary preliminary cleaning.

(*b*) If the cargo last contained in the *oil-tank* was *oil* with a flash point below 73° F. (close test) a fresh *certificate of test* shall be obtained daily before work is commenced therein, and if during the course of the work any pipe or joint in the *oil-tank* is broken or any other risk of *oil* or *oil* vapour entering it arises, work therein shall be suspended until a further *certificate of test* has been obtained.

(*c*) No naked lights, fires or lamps other than properly enclosed electric lamps, and no apparatus of any kind for producing a light or spark shall be permitted in any part of a ship or barge which has been carrying *oil* as cargo until a *certificate of test* has been obtained in respect of that part.

Provided that, until any *oil-tank* has been opened, this clause shall not apply to any part of a ship or barge where naked lights were allowed when the ship or barge was at sea.

(*d*) Every *certificate of test* shall be posted as soon as may be in a conspicuous place where it can be easily read by all persons concerned.

Provided that clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of this Regulation shall not apply to any ship or barge the *oil-tanks* of which have been cleaned and tested in accordance with these Regulations and have not subsequently been used for carrying *oil*.

28. Before any *oil-tank* is tested—

(*a*) All residual *oil* and any sludge or deposit therein shall be removed; and where any person is employed in the cleaning of a tank which has contained *oil* with a flash point below 73° F. (close test), he shall be provided with suitable breathing apparatus consisting of a helmet or facepiece with necessary connections by means of which he can breathe outside air.

(*b*) It shall be thoroughly steamed by means of steam jets, for such period as will ensure the vaporisation of all volatile *oil*.

(*c*) After it has been steamed (i) all covers of manholes and other openings therein shall be removed, and it shall be thoroughly ventilated, by mechanical or other efficient means, so as to ensure the removal of all *oil* vapour, and (ii) the interior surfaces shall, if any deposit remains thereon, be washed or scraped down.

29. Where work is being carried out on any *oil-tank* in respect of which a *certificate of test* is required under Regulation 27—

(*a*) No lamps other than suitably enclosed safety lamps or electric lamps shall be used.

(*b*) No rivet or other fires and no naked lights shall be taken into the tank, and, wherever practicable, heated rivets shall be passed through tubes.

Provided that any or all the requirements of this Regulation may be dispensed with on the written authority of the person giving the *certificate of test* under Regulation 27.

PART IV.

Precautions against Injury from Falling Materials.

30. Boxes or other suitable receptacles for rivets, nuts and bolts shall be provided for the use of persons engaged on plating and riveting.

31. The occupier shall as far as practicable take steps to minimise the risk arising from loose articles or materials being left lying about in any place from which they may fall on persons working or passing underneath.

When the work to be done necessarily involves the throwing down from a height of articles or materials, conspicuous notices shall be posted to warn persons from working or passing underneath the place from which such articles or materials may fall, or the operation shall be done under the supervision of a responsible person.

32. In the case of double banking, where persons employed are required to work on a *stage* and other persons employed are at work directly beneath such *stage,* adequate measures shall be taken to prevent the fall of articles or materials. In particular—

(*a*) the planks forming a *stage* on the outside of the shell of the ship shall be maintained in such a position that no article or material can fall between them;

(*b*) the inside plank of the upper *stage* shall be placed as near as possible to the ship's side and the outer plank shall extend beyond the edge of the *stage* below.

33. When any *staging* has to be dismantled and also in all cases where materials or articles have to be raised to or lowered from a height, adequate precautions shall be taken to ensure the safety of all persons employed.

34.—(*a*) All machinery used in hoisting or lowering shall have been tested and examined by a competent person before being taken into use and shall be examined thereafter once at least in every twelve months.

(*b*) A certificate signed by the person making the test and specifying the safe working load shall be attached to the *prescribed* register, in which shall also be entered the dates on which the examinations required under the foregoing paragraph are made.

35.—(*a*) No chain, ring, hook, shackle or swivel shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless it has been examined and tested in the *prescribed** manner and a certificate of such test and examination has been obtained in the *prescribed* form.

(*b*) All chains, rings, hooks, shackles, and swivels used in hoisting or lowering shall, unless they have been subjected to such other heat treatment as may be *prescribed,* be effectually annealed as follows:—

(i) half inch and smaller chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use, once at least in every six months;

(ii) all other chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use, once at least in every twelve months.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is of opinion that, owing to the size, design, material or infrequency of use of any such gear other than chains, the requirements of this Regulation as to annealing are

* The following Order was made by the Secretary of State on July 27, 1931 :—

I hereby prescribe that the manner of test of a chain, ring, hook, shackle or swivel required by No. 35 (*a*) of the Shipbuilding Regulations 1931, shall be as follows :—

Chains of diameter not exceeding 1¾ inches, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels must be subjected to a proof load equal to twice the Safe Working Load, and other chains to a proof load equal to 1½ times the Safe Working Load.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
27th July, 1931.

not necessary for the protection of persons employed, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt any such gear from such requirement subject to such conditions as may be specified in such certificate.

(*c*) All chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every six months.

(*d*) All chains, rings, hooks, shackles or swivels used in hoisting or lowering which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall be adequately tested and re-examined.

36.—(*a*) No rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless—

(i) it is of suitable quality and free from patent defect;

(ii) in the case of wire rope, other than wire rope purchased before the commencement of these Regulations, a certificate in the *prescribed* form and containing the *prescribed* particulars has been obtained from the makers.

(*b*) Every wire rope in general use for hoisting or lowering shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every three months, provided that if an inspection discloses that any wire has broken in such rope it shall be inspected once at least in every month.

(*c*) No wire rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering if in any length of eight diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds ten per cent. of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defects which, in the opinion of the person who inspects it, renders it unfit for use.

(*d*) A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of the rope and two tucks with one half of the wires cut out of each strand. The strands in all cases shall be tucked against the lay of the rope. Provided that this Regulation shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as that laid down in this Regulation.

37. No pulley, gin, block, or other similar gear shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless the safe working load is clearly stamped upon it.

38. Means shall be provided to enable any person using a chain or wire rope sling to ascertain the safe working load for such chain or sling under such conditions as it may be used. Such means shall consist of either:—

(*a*) marking the safe working load in plain figures or letters upon a sling or upon a tablet or ring of durable material attached securely thereto; or

(*b*) stating upon a notice or notices so exhibited as to be easily read by any person concerned, the safe working loads for the various sizes of chains and wire ropes used.

39. Chains used for hoisting or lowering shall not be shortened by tying knots in them; and suitable packing shall be provided to prevent the links coming into contact with sharp edges of loads of hard material.

40. No load shall be left suspended from a crane, winch, or other machine used for hoisting or lowering unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

41. The dates of last annealing of chains required to be made by these Regulations shall be entered in, and any certificate referred to in this Part of these Regulations shall be either entered in or attached to, the *prescribed* register, which shall, on the application of any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, be produced by the person in charge thereof.

PART V.

Lighting.

42.—(*a*) All parts of a ship where work is being carried on shall be efficiently lighted.

(*b*) All approaches to such parts and to places to which a person employed may be required to proceed in the course of his employment shall be adequately lighted and, in particular, lights shall be provided at all deck and other dangerous openings and at all ladders and gangways.

If portable lamps, including hand lamps carried by the workmen, are used for any part of such lighting, they shall be maintained in good condition. *Oil* lamps shall be provided with properly fitting screw lids or stoppers and be so constructed as to prevent, so far as practicable, the development of leaks.

43. *Oil* or spirit with a flash point below 73° F. (close test) shall not be used for purposes of lighting.

PART VI.

Training and Supervision.

44. No young person under 16 years of age shall, during the first six months of employment in the industry, be set to work on a ship until the decks are plated or on a *stage* above the level of the ground. During the succeeding six months any such young person when required to work on a ship or on a *stage* above the level of the ground, shall as far as practicable be placed in charge of an experienced workman.

45.—(*a*) In every shipbuilding or ship-repairing yard a person or persons experienced in the work of such yards, shall be appointed to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations, to enforce the observance of them and to secure the safe conduct of the work generally.

When the numbers normally employed in any such yard are 500 or more, the person or persons so appointed shall be employed exclusively on such duties. Provided that where a person having the status of a manager or assistant manager is appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this clause, he need not be exclusively employed on such duties if he is assisted by an adequate staff which shall include at least one person employed exclusively on these duties.

(*b*) In every shipbuilding or ship-repairing yard other than a *public dry dock*, the name or names of the person or persons so appointed shall be entered on the copy of these Regulations required to be posted up in pursuance of Section 86 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(*c*) The person or persons appointed in pursuance of this Regulation shall investigate all accidents and shall keep a record of the investigations made and of the measures taken to prevent their recurrence. Such record shall on the application of any of H.M. Inspector of Factories be produced by the person in charge thereof.

PART VII.

Ambulance.

46.—(*a*) In every shipbuilding or ship-repairing yard, there shall be provided (i) a suitably constructed sling stretcher or other similar appliance for raising injured persons, maintained in good condition and readily accessible, (ii) a sufficient number of carrying or wheeled stretchers

(*b*) In every shipbuilding or ship-repairing yard at which the total number of persons normally employed exceeds fifty, there shall be provided a suitably constructed ambulance carriage, maintained in good condition, for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, unless arrangements have been made for obtaining such a carriage when required from a hospital or other place distant not more than five miles and in telephonic communication therewith.

47. In every shipbuilding or ship-repairing yard, other than a *public dry dock*, in which the total number of persons normally employed is 500 or more, or in any yard situated more than two miles from a hospital and in which more than 100 persons are normally employed there shall be provided an ambulance room. The ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest and shall be at least nine feet wide at its narrowest part and have a floor space of not less than one hundred square feet. It shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting and shall be suitably ventilated. The walls and floor shall be hard, impervious and smooth. It shall contain at least—

(*a*) a glazed sink with hot and cold water always available while any persons are at work;

(*b*) a table with a smooth top;

(*c*) *means for sterilizing instruments;*

(*d*) a supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints;

(*e*) a couch;

(*f*) a stretcher.

48. The ambulance room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours and shall keep a record of the cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

Part VIII.

Miscellaneous.

49. Adequate protection for the hands shall be available for all persons engaged in transporting or stacking plates or in handling plates at the machines or using acetylene burners or blowpipes.

50. Bolts which have been jumped-up and re-screwed shall not be used for securing plates on the sides of the ship.

51. Suitable goggles fitted with tinted glass eye-pieces shall be provided for all persons using acetylene burners or blowpipes.

Part IX.

Duties of Persons Employed.

52. No person employed shall

(*a*) unlash main hold ladders except by an order of the manager or a responsible foreman;

(*b*) leave any loose articles or materials lying about in any place from which they may fall on persons working or passing, or throw down loose articles or materials from a height, except under the conditions *prescribed* in Regulation 31;

(*c*) use bolts which have been jumped-up and re-screwed for securing plates on the sides of the ship;

(*d*) smoke, or take a naked light or lamp other than a properly enclosed electric lamp

(i) in or into any acetylene generator house or in or into dangerous proximity to any acetylene generating plant in the open air or on board ship unless such plant has been cleaned as required by Regulation 21, or

(ii) in or into any *oil-tank* or other place contrary to the provisions of Regulation 27.

53. Every person employed shall

(*a*) when aware of any defect in the plant or gear which he is using or may be required to use, forthwith report the same to the occupier or his manager or foreman or the person appointed in pursuance of Regulation 45;

(*b*) replace or re-erect covers or fencing for openings in decks or tank tops, which he has removed, when such openings are no longer in use;

(*c*) when engaged on plating or riveting, use the boxes or other suitable receptacles provided in pursuance of Regulation 30;

(*d*) make use of the means of access provided in pursuance of Part I of these Regulations;

(*e*) adequately secure in the manner provided by Regulation 6 any ladder which he has removed and set up in a new position.

54. Every person using an acetylene burner or blowpipe shall examine the back-pressure valve on each day such burner is used.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
24th February, 1931.

*For the Handling, Moving, Breaking, Crushing, Grinding or Sieving of Refractory Material, and Processes in the Manufacture of Silica Bricks.

1931 No. 359

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which are carried on any of the following processes:—

(1) the handling, moving, breaking, crushing, grinding or sieving of any refractory material containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica for the purposes of the manufacture

(*a*) of articles used in the construction of furnaces and flues;

(*b*) of crucibles, and

(*c*) of compositions or other materials used in the preparation of moulds in which metals are cast; or

* These Regulations were gazetted May 5, 1931.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(2) any processes in the manufacture of silica bricks as hereinafter defined.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply—

(*a*) to the handling, moving, mixing or sieving of natural sands; or

(*b*) to the manipulation of rotten rock in the preparation of moulds used in metal foundries.

Provided further that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or workshop or part thereof that, owing to the special conditions of the work or otherwise, any of the requirements of these Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the health of the persons employed therein, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked at any time.

These Regulations may be cited as "The Refractory Materials Regulations, 1931," and shall come into force on 1st July, 1931. From that date the Regulations dated April 26th, 1919,* for the crushing, grinding and sieving of refractory materials and other processes involving manipulation of such materials shall be revoked.

Definitions.†

In these Regulations:—

"*Refractory material*" means refractory material containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica (SiO_2).

"*Silica brick*" means any brick or other article composed of *refractory material* and containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica (SiO_2).

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

Part I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. No *refractory material* shall be broken in pieces by manual labour unless the process is carried out in the open air.

2. No *refractory material,* unless it is so wet that dust will not be produced, shall be crushed or ground in a stone-crushing machine or a grinding machine unless such machine is provided with

(*a*) an efficient exhaust draught and efficient dust-collecting appliances; or

(*b*) an efficient water or steam spray,

and the arrangements shall not be deemed to be efficient unless they are adequate to prevent the escape of dust into the air in or near to any place in which any person is employed.

3. All chutes, conveyors, elevators, screens, sieves and mixers used for manipulating *refractory material* shall, unless the material is so wet that dust will not be produced, be enclosed and be provided with an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to prevent the escape of dust into the air in or near to any place in which any person is employed.

* S.R. & O. 1919, No. 514.

† Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

4. No *refractory material* so dry as to produce dust shall—

(*a*) be loaded into any wagon or other receptacle for transport unless it has been placed in a suitable dust-proof container or so damped as to preclude dust; or .

(*b*) be unloaded from any wagon or other receptacle for transport unless it has been so damped as to preclude dust or unless the work is done under an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to prevent the escape of dust into the air; or

(*c*) be shovelled or raked or otherwise manipulated by means of hand tools in any manufacturing process unless it has been so damped as to preclude dust or unless the work is done under an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to prevent the escape of dust into the air.

Provided that paragraph (*b*) of this Regulation shall not apply to *refractory material* in the form of rock or pebbles before it is manipulated in any manufacturing process.

5. The floors of all places where *silica bricks* are dried, other than the floors of tunnel ovens or chamber driers not normally entered by persons employed, shall, after each lot of *silica bricks* has been removed, be carefully cleaned of all débris and the part being cleaned shall be kept damp while the cleaning is being done.

For the purposes of this Regulation there shall be provided in every such place a constant supply of water laid on under adequate pressure with sufficient connections and a flexible branch pipe and sprinkler to enable water to be supplied direct to every part of the floor.

6. No drying stoves in which *silica bricks* are baked by fires before being placed in the kilns shall be used.

7. The surface of every floor or place where persons are liable to pass shall be cleaned of débris of *refractory material* once at least during each daily period of employment or, where shifts are worked, once during each shift. Such débris, unless it is immediately required for use in the processes, shall be effectively damped and either be placed in covered receptacles, or be otherwise stored in such a manner as to prevent the escape of dust into the air in or near to any place where any person is employed.

8. Where plates are used, whether portable or forming part of the floor, on which *silica bricks* are dried, such plates shall be freed from adherent material only by a wet method or by such other method as will prevent the escape of dust into the air.

9. The dust or powder of *refractory material* shall not be used for sprinkling the moulds in *silica brick* making.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent the use of natural sand for the purpose of sprinkling the moulds.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

10. Every person employed shall make full and proper use of the appliances provided for any of the purposes of these Regulations.

11. No person shall misuse or, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, in any way interfere with any appliance provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
28th April, 1931.

*FOR THE ELECTROLYTIC PLATING OR OXIDATION OF METAL ARTICLES BY THE USE OF AN ELECTROLYTE CONTAINING CHROMIC ACID OR OTHER CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS.

1931 No. 455

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by the use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds is carried on.

These Regulations may be cited as " The Chromium Plating Regulations, 1931," and shall come into force on 1st August, 1931.

Definitions.‡

Electrolytic chromium process means the electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by the use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds.

Bath means any vessel used for an *electrolytic chromium process* or for any process subsequent thereto.

Employed means, in Regulations 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13, employed in any process involving contact with liquid from a *bath*.

Surgeon means the Certifying Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

Suspension means suspension from employment in any process involving contact with liquid from any *bath* by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the *Surgeon*, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such process.

Exceptions.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that by reason of exceptional circumstances in any works subject to these Regulations, or by reason of the infrequency of the process, or for other reasons, all or any of the requirements of the Regulations are not necessary for the protection of persons employed in such works, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such works from all or any of the provisions of the same, subject to such conditions as he may by such certificate prescribe.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. At every vessel in which an *electrolytic chromium process* is carried on, an efficient exhaust draught shall be provided by mechanical means and shall operate on the vapour or spray given off as near as may be at the point of origin, so as to prevent it entering into any room in which persons work.

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* These Regulations were gazetted June 9, 1931.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

2. The floors of every room containing a *bath* shall be rendered even and impervious to water, maintained in a sound condition, and washed down daily.

3. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition (*a*) for the use of all persons *employed*, aprons with bibs; and (*b*) for the use of those working at a *bath* loose-fitting rubber gloves of suitable length, and rubber boots or other waterproof footwear.

The aprons and bibs shall be of sufficient length and suitable material, which in the case of persons working at a *bath* shall be rubber, leather or some other impermeable material.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons *employed* suitable accommodation for the storage and adequate arrangements for the drying of the protective clothing required under Regulation 3.

5.—(*a*) The occupier shall provide and maintain in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons *employed* a lavatory, under cover and conveniently accessible, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap, nail brushes and suitable ointment, and with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii) at least one lavatory basin (which in the case of lavatories installed after 1st August, 1931, shall be not less than twenty inches long by seven inches deep) for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons *employed*.

Provided that the provision of suitable ointment in the lavatory shall not be required, if every person *employed* is kept constantly supplied with a collapsible tube containing such ointment.

(*b*) This Regulation shall also extend to persons engaged in subsequent polishing or finishing by aid of mechanical power involving exposure to chromium oxide or other compounds of chromium.

6. There shall be provided and maintained at suitable points, conveniently accessible at all times to all persons employed:—

(*a*) An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water from a public main or from some other source of supply approved in writing by the local authority of the district in which the factory is situated, which shall be either laid on, or contained in a suitable vessel;

(*b*) (except where the water is delivered in an upward jet from which the workers can conveniently drink) at least one suitable cup or drinking vessel at each point of supply, with facilities for rinsing it in drinking water.

Each drinking water supply shall be clearly marked "Drinking Water."

All practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination.

7. The occupier shall make such arrangements for First-Aid treatment of injuries to persons *employed* as will comply with the requirements laid down

for factories in Section 29 (i) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923,* and in addition shall see that each First-Aid box is provided with a sufficient supply of ointment and impermeable waterproof plaster.

8.—(*a*) Every person *employed* shall be examined by the *Surgeon* once in every 14 days, or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories, on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned, and such examinations shall normally be made at the factory or workshop.

(*b*) A Health Register containing the names of all persons *employed* shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*c*) No person after *suspension* shall be *employed* without written sanction from the *Surgeon*, entered in or attached to the Health Register.

9. A young person under the age of eighteen years shall not be allowed to work at a *bath*.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any young person already so employed on 1st August, 1931.

10. The occupier shall see that the official Cautionary Placard as to the effects of chrome on the skin is affixed in the works in such a position as to be easily read by the persons *employed*, and shall arrange for inspection of the hands and forearms of all persons *employed* to be made twice a week by a responsible person, and for a record of such inspections to be kept in the Health Register.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

11. No person employed shall misuse or without the concurrence of the occupier or responsible person in charge interfere with any appliance provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

12. Every person *employed* shall wear the protective clothing provided under Regulation 3, and shall deposit the protective clothing when not being worn in the place provided under Regulation 4.

13.—(*a*) Every person *employed* shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the *Surgeon* in pursuance of Regulation 8 (*a*).

(*b*) No person after *suspension* shall work in any process involving contact with liquid from any *bath* without written sanction from the *Surgeon*, entered in or attached to the Health Register.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st June, 1931.

†TO AMEND THE BUILDING REGULATIONS, 1926.

1931 No. 819

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby make the following Regulations amending the Building Regulations, 1926,§ made under the said section on the 21st June, 1926, and direct that

* 12–3 G. 5. c. 42.
† These Regulations were gazetted October 6, 1931.
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ S.R. & O. 1926, No. 738. *See* page 194.

they shall apply to all premises on which machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building, or for the purpose of any addition to the structure of an existing building. Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to premises on which the only machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power consists—

(*a*) of machinery which is not used for hoisting purposes and is outside the area of the building under construction, or

(*b*) of portable tools such as drills or rivetters.

Provided also that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any crane or other hoisting appliance or plant that, owing to the special conditions of work or otherwise, any of the requirements of the Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the persons employed, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and under such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked by the Chief Inspector at any time.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st November, 1931, as from which date Regulations numbered 32 to 42 and Regulation 44 of the Building Regulations, 1926, shall be revoked.

These Regulations may be cited as the Building (Amendment) Regulations, 1931, and the Building Regulations, 1926, as amended by these Regulations may be cited as the Building Regulations, 1926 to 1931.

*Definitions.**

In these Regulations "*prescribed*" means prescribed for the time being by the Secretary of State.

"*Safe working load*" means either (*a*) the safe working load of a crane specified in the certificate required by Regulation 5, 6 or 7, or (*b*) in the case of a crane, machine or appliance not covered by (*a*) the safe working load marked on such crane, machine or appliance in according with Regulation 8 or 13.

In these Regulations a crane manufactured before or after a specified date means a crane the manufacture of which was completed before or after the said date as the case may be.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of every contractor and employer of workmen who by himself or his agents erects, instals, works or uses any crane, machine or other appliance or plant to which these Regulations apply to observe the requirements in Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations and to co-operate with the employers in carrying out Part I of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. The stage for every crane shall be built of sound material and shall be of good mechanical construction having regard to its height and position, and to the lifting and reaching capacity of the crane. The platform shall be of sufficient area for the driver or operators and signalman, and, in the case

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

of each guy derrick crane, for the operator of the slewing mechanism. The platform shall be close-planked or plated, securely fenced and provided with safe means of access.

Every fixed crane shall be securely anchored or adequately weighted to ensure stability.

2. On every stage, gantry or other place on which a crane moves, an unobstructed passageway of at least 2 feet in width shall be maintained at every position of the crane between the cab or any other part of the crane and the edge of such stage, gantry or place, and between the cab or any other part of the crane and any ironwork, steelwork or other material placed near the crane or crane track.

Provided that if at any time it is impracticable to maintain such a passageway at any place or point, all reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the access of any person to such place or point at such time.

3. All rails on which a travelling crane moves shall (*a*) be of adequate section and have an even running surface, (*b*) be jointed by fishplates or double chairs, (*c*) be securely fastened to sleepers.

The whole track, whether resting on the ground or raised above it, shall be properly laid and any supports shall be of sufficient strength and maintained in good condition.

Provided that requirements (*b*) and (*c*) of this Regulation shall not apply to an overhead crane on bridge rails.

4. The working gear and the anchoring and fixing appliances of every crane, crab and winch and of all other hoisting machines and tackle shall (*a*) be of good mechanical construction, sound material, adequate strength and substance and free from patent defect, (*b*) be kept in good repair and in good working order, (*c*) as far as the construction permits be examined in position at least once in every week by the driver or other competent person. The results of every such examination shall be entered forthwith in the *prescribed* Register.

5. The requirements of this Regulation shall, except as otherwise specified, apply to all Scotch Derrick, Guy Derrick and Tower Derrick Cranes and to such cranes only.

(*a*) No crane manufactured after 30th September, 1931, shall be used unless it conforms to the standards of strength, stability and safety specified in the British Standard Specification No. 327 of 1930, for Derrick Cranes or subsequent amendments thereof, and unless a certificate in the *prescribed* form has been obtained from the makers of the crane certifying that the crane after being tested in accordance with the requirements specified in such Specification or subsequent amendments thereof conforms to the said standards. Every such certificate shall specify the *safe working loads* at various radii of the jib.

Provided that for the purpose of this Regulation any amendment made to the British Standard Specification No. 327 of 1930 requiring a higher standard of strength or stability than is required by the Specification aforesaid shall not apply to any crane manufactured before or within 6 months after the said amendment has been made and published by the British Engineering Standards Association.

(*b*) No crane manufactured before 1st October, 1931, shall be used unless it has been tested and examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination in the *prescribed* form specifying the *safe working loads* at various radii of the jib, including the maximum radius

at which the jib can be worked, has been obtained from the person who made the test and examination. The *safe working load* so specified at any radius shall be not more than eighty per cent. of the maximum load which the crane has stood at that radius during the application of the test.

(*c*) No crane manufactured before 1st October, 1931, other than a crane having any timber structural member, shall be used after 31st December, 1935, unless it has been brought up to or brought as near as is reasonably practicable to the standards of strength, stability and safety specified in the British Standard Specification No. 327 of 1930 for Derrick Cranes either by strengthening the working parts or reducing the *safe working loads* or by such other means as may be most suitable in the particular case, and unless a certificate in the *prescribed* form specifying the *safe working loads* has since been obtained in the manner indicated in Regulation 5 (*b*).

(*d*) No crane which after the date of these Regulations has been converted from a hand crane to a power crane shall be used unless it has been brought up to or brought as near as is reasonably practicable to the standards of strength, stability and safety specified in the British Standard Specification No. 327 of 1930 for Power-driven Derrick Cranes either by strengthening the working parts or reducing the *safe working loads* or by such other means as may be most suitable in the particular case, and unless after such conversion it has been tested and examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination in the *prescribed* form specifying the *safe working loads* has been obtained in the manner indicated in Regulation 5 (*b*).

(*e*) No crane which has any timber structural member shall be used after the 31st December, 1931, unless (i) it has been examined thoroughly by a competent person within the previous 14 months, (ii) the timber stress-bearing members embedded in metal parts have been completely exposed and examined, and the gland irons have also been examined, by a competent person within the previous two years or such other period as the person who made the last such examination may have directed, and (iii) a certificate of every such examination in the *prescribed* form has been obtained from the person who made the examination.

No such crane shall be used after the 31st December, 1939.

(*f*) The maximum radius at which the jib may be worked shall be clearly indicated on the crane and when at this radius there shall not be less than two dead turns of rope on the derricking drum. These requirements shall not apply to a crane which conforms to the British Standard Specification No. 327 of 1930 for Derrick Cranes or subsequent amendments thereof.

(*g*) The jib of a Scotch Derrick crane shall not be erected between the back stays of the crane.

(*h*) Where the guys of a Guy Derrick crane cannot be fixed at approximately equal spacing, such other provisions shall be made as will ensure the safety of the crane.

(*j*) The whole of the appliances for the anchorage of a crane shall be examined on each occasion before erection, and the erection shall be supervised by a competent person.

(*k*) (i) Each crane shall after erection on a building site and before use be tested *in situ* for anchorage, by a competent person, by the imposition on each anchorage of the maximum uplift or pull exerted either by a

load of 25 per cent. above the maximum load to be lifted on the site by that crane or by a less load arranged to exert an equivalent pull on the anchorage, and an entry of the *prescribed* particulars of the test shall be made forthwith in the *prescribed* Register, and (ii) after each re-erection of the crane and before it is again used on the same building site the anchorages of the crane shall be examined by the person responsible for the re-erection.

If the maximum load which the person making such test or examination considers may safely be lifted by that crane as anchored is less than the *safe working load* of the crane, a loading diagram appropriate to the crane anchorage must be affixed in a position where it can readily be seen by the crane driver.

(*l*) The crane driver's cab shall, where reasonably practicable, before the crane is put into general use, be completely erected, or other adequate provision made for the protection of the driver from the weather.

(*m*) During cold weather the cabin of each power-driven crane in use shall, where reasonably practicable, be adequately heated by suitable means.

6. No travelling jib crane shall be used unless it has been tested and examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination in the *prescribed* form specifying the *safe working loads* at various radii of the jib, including the maximum radius at which the jib can be worked, has been obtained from the person who made the test and examination. The *safe working load* so specified at any radius shall be not more than eighty per cent. of the maximum load which the crane has stood at that radius during the application of the test.

7. No jib crane shall be used after alteration or substantial repair to any part involving the strength of the part or stability of the crane, unless it has since such alteration or repair been tested and examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination in the *prescribed* form specifying the *safe working load* (or, in the case of a crane fitted with a derricking jib, the *safe working loads* at various radii of the jib, including the maximum radius at which the jib can be worked) has been obtained from the person who made the test and examination. The *safe working load* so specified at any radius shall be not more than eighty per cent. of the maximum load which the crane has stood at that radius during the application of the test.

8.—(*a*) Every crane shall have the *safe working load*, or, in the case of a crane fitted with a derricking jib, the *safe working loads* at various radii of the jib, plainly marked upon it.

(*b*) Every crab, winch and pulley block used in the hoisting or lowering of any load, and every derrick pole or mast used in the hoisting or lowering of any load weighing three tons or more, shall have the maximum *safe working load* plainly marked upon it.

9.—(*a*) No crane whether having a fixed jib or a derricking jib shall be used unless it is fitted with an automatic indicator of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall indicate clearly to the driver or person operating the crane when the load being moved approaches the *safe working load* of the crane at any inclination of the jib and shall also give an efficient sound signal when the load being moved is

in excess of the *safe working load* of the crane at any inclination of the jib. This requirement shall not apply—

(i) until the 1st January, 1933, in the case of a crane manufactured before the 1st January, 1902;

(ii) until the 1st January, 1934, in the case of a crane manufactured after the 31st December, 1901, and before the 1st January, 1912;

(iii) until the 1st January, 1935, in the case of a crane manufactured after the 31st December, 1911, and before the 1st January, 1922;

(iv) until the 1st January, 1936, in the case of a crane manufactured after the 31st December, 1921, and before the 1st January, 1932;

(v) to any Guy Derrick crane;

(vi) to any hand crane which is being used solely for erecting or dismantling another crane; or

(vii) to a crane having a maximum *safe working load* of thirty hundredweight or less;

provided that in all such cases a Table showing the *safe working loads* at various radii of the jib shall be kept attached to the crane.

For the purposes of this Regulation " Guy Derrick crane " means a crane of which the mast is held upright solely by means of wire ropes with the necessary end fittings and tightening screws.

(*b*) Every crane having a derricking jib shall be provided with an effective inter-locking arrangement between the derricking clutch and the pawl sustaining the derricking drum, except where the hoisting drum and the derricking drum are independently driven or the mechanism driving the derricking drum is self-locking.

(*c*) The lever controlling the link-motion reversing gear of every steam crane shall be provided with a suitable spring-locking arrangement.

10.—(*a*) Every crane, crab and winch shall be provided with an efficient brake or brakes.

(*b*) Every part of the framework of every crab or winch, including the bearers, shall be of metal.

11.—(*a*) Every hoisting or derricking rope or chain shall be securely fastened to the barrel of the crane, crab or winch with which it is used.

(*b*) Each temporary attachment or connection of a rope, chain or other appliance used in the erection or dismantling of a crane shall be secure.

(*c*) No rope shall be used over a pulley block if its diameter exceeds the width of the grooves of the pulley or pulleys in the block.

12.—(*a*) A crane, crab, winch or any other hoisting appliance, or any part of such lifting gear shall not be loaded beyond the *safe working load*.

Provided that for the purpose of making tests of a crane or other hoisting appliance or gear the *safe working load* may be exceeded by such amount as the competent person appointed to carry out the tests may authorize.

(*b*) A crane shall not be used otherwise than for the direct lifting or lowering of a load unless its stability is not thereby endangered.

(*c*) The following precautions to prevent overloading or instability of any lifting appliance shall be taken in all cases where applicable:—

(i) The weight shall be clearly marked on every single unit load of three tons and over. Provided that this shall not apply in the case of a crane fitted with an automatic indicator as specified in Regulation 9 (*a*).

(ii) No load which lies in the angle between the back stays of a Scotch Derrick crane shall be moved by that crane.

(iii) Where more than one crane or winch is required to lift or lower one load, the machinery, plant and appliances used shall be so arranged and fixed that no such crane or winch shall at any time be loaded beyond its *safe working load* or rendered unstable in the hoisting or lowering of the load.

13. Every chain, ring, hook, shackle and swivel for hoisting or lowering shall:—

(*a*) have been tested;

(*b*) be inspected by the foreman or other responsible person immediately before each occasion on which it is used in hoisting or lowering, unless it has been so inspected within the preceding three months;

(*c*) if made of iron and if in general use, be annealed once at least in every 14 months unless it has been subjected to such other treatment as the Secretary of State may sanction, and

(*d*) be legibly marked in plain figures and letters with an identifying number or description and with the *safe working load.*

Steel chains, rings, hooks, shackles, swivels, straps and gland irons shall be suitably heat treated after manufacture and before use.

The *prescribed* particulars of every such chain, ring, hook, shackle and swivel shall be entered into or attached to the *prescribed* Register.

Provided that the above requirement (*c*) as to the periodical annealing of iron parts shall not apply to the undermentioned parts:—

Hooks, shackles or swivels having screw threaded parts or ball bearings, or any hook permanently attached to a block or pulley.

Bordeaux Connections.

14. Every hook used for hoisting or lowering shall either be provided with an efficient catch to prevent the displacement of the sling or load from the hook or shall be of such a shape as to reduce as far as possible the risk of such displacement.

15.—(*a*) Where double or multiple slings are used for hoisting or lowering purposes the upper ends of the slings shall be connected by means of a shackle or ring and not be put separately into a lifting hook. This requirement shall not apply when the total load lifted or lowered is less than one half of the *safe working load* of the hook.

(*b*) No chain which has a knot tied in it shall be used for hoisting or lowering any load.

(*c*) Every chain sling used for hoisting or lowering a load shall be securely attached to the hook of the crane or other lifting appliance by means of a ring, shackle, link or hook. A chain which is attached by wrapping round the lifting hook shall be deemed not to be securely attached.

16. No load shall be left suspended from a crane, crab or winch unless there is a competent person actually in charge whilst the load is so suspended.

17. Every crane driver shall be properly qualified. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed to give signals to a crane driver.

18. When any hoisting or lowering is performed by means of a crane and the crane driver or person operating the crane is unable to see the load in all its positions, one or more look-out or signal men shall be stationed so

as to see the load in its starting and landing positions and give the necessary signals to the crane driver or person operating the crane. Provided that this requirement shall not apply to deep well sinking.

19. Every signal for hoisting or lowering shall be such as can be readily heard or seen, and shall be distinctive in its meaning to the person who has to act upon it. Where a sound signal is used, the signal shall be made by an efficient gong, whistle or electric apparatus or other efficient means. Every signal wire shall be protected from accidental interference.

20. Every box used for hoisting bricks or other loose material shall be closed in, except on one side. One or more of the sides may be hinged or securely slotted.

21. Every certificate required by these Regulations, and the Registers of particulars required by Regulations 5 (*k*) and 13, shall be kept on the premises to which the Regulations apply or at the head office of the employer of persons using the crane or appliances referred to in the certificate or Register; and the Register required by Regulation 4 shall be kept on the premises to which the Regulations apply except that an employer whose workmen are employed intermittently on the said premises and who has no office or other suitable place for keeping a Register on the said premises may keep such Register at his head office. Each Register and Certificate required by these Regulations shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories and the employer shall send to any such Inspector such extracts therefrom as the Inspector may from time to time require.

Part II.

Duties of Workmen.

22. Every person employed shall co-operate with the employers in carrying out Part I of these Regulations, and shall report to the employer or foreman any defect he may discover in the plant or appliances.

23. No person employed shall interfere with, take away, or destroy any of the plant or safeguards required by these Regulations without the authority of the employer or his responsible foreman.

24. No person employed shall be lifted or carried by a crane (except on the driver's platform) or ride in a barrow hoist, or in a hod hoist, or adopt other unsafe means of getting about the building, but every such person shall use the gangways, ladders or staircases or other safe means provided for the purpose.

Provided that it shall be permissible for a person to ride in a skip, bucket or other suitable receptacle which is fenced or of adequate depth so as to ensure safety, if suitable means are taken to prevent the spinning of the receptacle and if an efficient over-winding device is fitted to the hauling rope and an efficient system of signalling is used.

25. A person employed in lowering a load by means of a crab not operated by mechanical power (or, where such lowering is performed by a gang, the person in immediate charge of such gang) shall see that the descent of the load is checked by the use of the rotating handle or handles and not by means of the brake alone.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
30th September, 1931.

*For the Asbestos Industry.

1931 No. 1140

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the following processes or any of them are carried on:—

(i) breaking, crushing, disintegrating, opening and grinding of *asbestos*, and the mixing or sieving of *asbestos*, and all processes involving manipulation of *asbestos* incidental thereto;

(ii) all processes in the manufacture of *asbestos textiles*, including preparatory and finishing processes;

(iii) the making of insulation slabs or sections, composed wholly or partly of *asbestos*, and processes incidental thereto;

(iv) the making or repairing of insulating mattresses, composed wholly or partly of *asbestos*, and processes incidental thereto;

(v) sawing, grinding, turning, abrading and polishing, in the dry state, of articles composed wholly or partly of *asbestos* in the manufacture of such articles;

(vi) the cleaning of any chambers, fixtures and appliances for the collection of *asbestos* dust produced in any of the foregoing processes.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to any factory or workshop or part thereof in which the process of mixing of *asbestos* or repair of insulating mattresses or any process specified in (v) or any cleaning of machinery or other plant used in connection with any such process, is carried on, so long as (*a*) such process or work is carried on occasionally only and no person is employed therein for more than eight hours in any week, and (*b*) no other process specified in the foregoing paragraphs is carried on.

Provided further, that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or workshop or part thereof that by reason of the restricted use of *asbestos* or the methods of working or otherwise, all or any of these Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the health of the persons employed therein, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation under such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked at any time.

These Regulations may be cited as the Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931, and shall come into force on the 1st March, 1932, except that Regulations 2 (*a*) and 5 shall not come into force until six months after the said date, and Regulation 1 (*a*) (ii), so far as it applies to looms, Regulation 3 (i) and (ii) (*a*) and Regulation 4 (*b*) shall not come into force until twelve months after the said date.

Definitions.‡

Asbestos means any fibrous silicate mineral, and any admixture containing any such mineral, whether crude, crushed or opened.

Asbestos textiles means yarn or cloth composed of *asbestos* or *asbestos* mixed with any other material.

Preparing means crushing, disintegrating, and any other process in or incidental to the opening of *asbestos*.

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 8, 1932.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Approved means approved for the time being in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Breathing Apparatus means (1) a helmet or face piece with necessary connections by means of which a person using it breathes air free from dust, or (2) any other *approved* apparatus.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. An exhaust draught effected by mechanical means which prevents the escape of *asbestos* dust into the air of any room in which persons work, shall be provided and maintained for—

(*a*) manufacturing and conveying machinery, namely:—

(i) *preparing*, grinding or dry mixing machines;
(ii) carding, card waste-end, ring spinning machines, and looms;
(iii) machines or other plant fed with *asbestos;*
(iv) machines used for the sawing, grinding, turning, abrading or polishing, in the dry state, of articles composed wholly or partly of *asbestos;*

(*b*) cleaning and grinding of the cylinders or other part of a carding machine;

(*c*) chambers, hoppers or other structures into which loose *asbestos* is delivered or passes;

(*d*) work benches for *asbestos* waste sorting or for other manipulation of *asbestos* by hand;

(*e*) work places at which the filling or emptying of sacks, skips or other portable containers, weighing, or other process incidental thereto which is effected by hand, is carried on;

(*f*) sack-cleaning machines.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply (i) to a machine or other plant which does not give rise to *asbestos* dust, or is so enclosed as to prevent escape of *asbestos* dust into the air of any room in which persons work, or (ii) where the *asbestos* is so wet or so treated with grease or other material as to prevent the evolution of dust, or (iii) to the making or repairing of insulating mattresses, or (iv) to mixing or blending by hand of *asbestos*.

2.—(*a*) Mixing or blending by hand of *asbestos* shall not be carried on except with an exhaust draught effected by mechanical means so designed and maintained as to ensure as far as practicable the suppression of dust during the processes.

(*b*) In premises which are constructed or reconstructed after the date of these Regulations the mixing or blending by hand of *asbestos* shall not be done except in a special room or place in which no other work is ordinarily carried on.

3.—(i) The making or repairing of insulating mattresses composed wholly or partly of *asbestos* shall not be carried on in any room in which any other work is done.

(ii) In every room in which the making or repairing of insulating mattresses is carried on—

(*a*) adequate exhaust and inlet ventilation in accordance with arrangements to be *approved* in each case shall be provided and maintained;

(*b*) no person other than those engaged in filling, beating, or levelling shall be present whilst such processes are being carried on and work shall not be resumed in the room after filling, beating, or levelling, for at least ten minutes;

(*c*) the floors and benches shall be kept damped so as effectually to prevent dust arising therefrom; and

(*d*) the covers shall be effectually damped immediately after being cut out and in the case of fibre filled mattresses, shall be kept damp whilst filling, beating or levelling is being carried on.

4.—(*a*) Storage chambers or bins for loose *asbestos* shall, in the case of premises constructed or reconstructed after the date of these Regulations, be effectually separated from any workroom and, in the case of other premises, be effectually separated from any workroom in which the *asbestos* is not required for the purposes of any process carried on in the room;

(*b*) chambers or apparatus for dust settling and filtering shall not be allowed in any workroom;

(*c*) arrangements shall be made to prevent *asbestos* dust discharged from exhaust apparatus being drawn into the air of any workroom.

5. All machinery used in *preparing*, grinding of *asbestos* carding, card roller cleaning and grinding, and sack-cleaning and all card waste-end machines, latticcs, elevators, chutes and conveyors shall be so constructed and maintained that dust or debris containing *asbestos* cannot escape from any part thereof other than dust removed by an exhaust draught provided in accordance with Regulation 1.

6.—(*a*) Cleaning by hand, of the cylinders (including the doffer cylinders) of a carding machine, shall not be done whilst any person other than those performing or assisting at the cleaning is present.

(*b*) On and after the 1st September, 1932, such cleaning as aforesaid shall not be done by means of hand strickles or other hand tools.

7.—(1) In every room in which any of the requirements of these Regulations apply—

(*a*) the floors, work benches and plant shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from *asbestos* debris and suitable arrangements shall be made for the storage of *asbestos* not immediately required for use;

(*b*) the floors shall be kept free from any materials, plant or other articles not immediately required for the work carried on in the room which would obstruct the proper cleaning of the floor; and

(2) Every room as aforesaid shall be adequately lighted.

8.—(*a*) A sack which has contained *asbestos* shall not be cleaned by hand beating but by a machine, complying with Regulations 1 and 5.

(*b*) All sacks used as containers for the transport of *asbestos* within the factory shall be constructed of impermeable material and shall be kept in good repair.

9.—(*a*) All ventilating plant used for the purpose of extracting or suppressing dust as required by these Regulations shall at least once in every six months be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person and any defect disclosed by such examination and test shall be rectified forthwith.

(*b*) A Register containing particulars of such examination and test and the state of the plant and the repairs or alterations (if any) found to be necessary shall be kept, and shall be available for inspection by any of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories.

10. A *breathing apparatus* shall be provided for every person employed—

(*a*) in chambers containing loose *asbestos;*

(*b*) in cleaning dust settling or filtering chambers or apparatus;

(*c*) in cleaning the cylinders, including the doffer cylinders, or other part of a carding machine by means of hand strickles;

(*d*) in filling, beating, or levelling in the manufacture or repair of insulating mattresses.

11. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in the cleaning of dust settling and filtering chambers, tunnels and ducts, suitable overalls and head coverings.

12. A young person shall not be employed in or in connection with the manufacture of insulating mattresses, in mixing or blending of *asbestos* by hand, in sack cleaning, in chambers or apparatus for dust settling or filtering, in chambers containing loose *asbestos,* or in stripping or grinding the cylinders including the doffer cylinders or other part of a carding machine.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall affect any young person so employed at the commencement of these Regulations.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

13. No person employed shall wilfully or negligently disregard any directions given him for the purpose of securing the observance of these Regulations or otherwise for the prevention of unnecessary dust.

14. Every person employed shall make full and proper use of the appliances provided for any of the purposes of these Regulations.

15. No person shall misuse or wrongfully interfere in any way with any appliance provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

16. Every person employed at work specified in Regulation 10 shall wear and make proper use of the *breathing apparatus* provided in pursuance of that Regulation.

17. Every person employed at the work specified in Regulation 11 shall wear the overall and head-covering provided in pursuance of that Regulation.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st December, 1931.

*For the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery, and the Grinding of Flint therefor.

1932 No. 393

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the manufacture or decoration of pottery, or any process incidental thereto is carried on, including all factories and workshops in which flint is ground for use in the manufacture of pottery, in addition to the Regulations for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery made on 2nd January, 1913,‡ hereinafter referred to as the Principal Code.

Provided that, if it can be shown, in respect of any factory or workshop, that hardship would be caused by requiring immediate compliance with the requirements of the Principal Code as applied by this Code in regard to the provision of mess-room and lavatory accommodation or in regard to provision of exhaust ventilation for fettling of ware other than flat ware, the Chief Inspector of Factories shall have power by certificate in writing, and subject to such conditions as he may think fit, to allow such time for compliance as he may in the particular circumstances consider reasonable.

These Regulations may be cited as the Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations, 1932, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1932. As from the said date the following parts of Regulations of the Principal Code shall so far as respects factories and workshops to which these Regulations apply, be revoked:—

So much of Regulations 2 and 3 as relates to the periodic medical examination of persons employed in processes included in Part II of the Schedule.

Regulation 7 (*a*) paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii), and (vii).

Regulation 7 (*f*).

So much of paragraph (ii) of Regulation 12 (*b*) as relates to the cleaning of the floors of *potters' shops*.

So much of Regulation 12 (*c*) as relates to the cleaning of the floors of china biscuit placing shops.

For the purposes of these Regulations, "*Pottery*" means the manufacture of china and earthenware, including sanitary earthenware, electrical earthenware, and earthenware tiles, but otherwise the terms in these Regulations have the same meaning as in the Principal Code.§

Duties:

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

Part I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. No young person shall be employed in the carrying of clay scraps, except scraps of his own making, or scraps from the making of articles from clay dust by pressure.

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* These Regulations were gazetted May 27, 1932.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ S.R. & O. 1913 No. 2, *see* page 123.

§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

2. The provisions of the Principal Code relating to overalls and head coverings (Regulation 4), outdoor clothing (Regulation 5), food (Regulation 6, excepting paragraph *l*), and lavatories (Regulation 11), shall apply to the following processes:—

(*a*) the crushing, grinding, sieving or manipulation of calcined flint preparatory to flint milling;

(*b*) all processes involving exposure to powdered flint, except that head coverings need not be worn by biscuit placers.

3. The following processes shall not be carried on without the use of an *efficient exhaust draught:*—

(i) the sieving of material drawn from the calcining kiln after the calcining of flint;

(ii) the crushing or grinding of flint in a stone crusher or grinding machine, unless the machine is provided, and kept provided, with an efficient water or steam spray or other arrangement to prevent the escape of dust into the air;

(iii) the fettling of ware by towing or sandpapering;

(iv) any other process of fettling flat ware except where (*a*) the fettling is done wholly with a wet sponge or other moist material, or (*b*) the fettling is done while the articles are still so damp that no dust is given off;

(v) the fettling of ware (other than flat ware) on a wheel driven by mechanical power, unless the articles to be fettled are so damp that no dust is given off;

(vi) placing of ware with the use of powdered flint for the biscuit firing;

(vii) if powdered flint has been used in the placing of the ware for the biscuit firing—

(*a*) emptying such ware from the baskets or other receptacles in which it has been conveyed to the biscuit warehouse or scouring shop, unless such emptying is carried on in a room or portion of a room provided with efficient general mechanical ventilation applied at a suitable level;

(*b*) the filling or emptying of "cradles" or other receptacles used as containers of the ware in the scouring machine;

(viii) polishing with the use of flint, and grinding on a dry sandstone wheel;

(ix) sorting of glost ware with a power-driven tool;

(x) grinding of tiles on a power-driven wheel in connection with tile slabbing, unless an efficient water spray is used on the wheel.

4. If powdered flint has been used in the placing of the biscuit ware, such ware shall not be removed from the saggers after firing, except at a bench fitted with an *efficient exhaust draught.*

5. All chutes, conveyors, elevators, screens, sieves and mixers used for manipulating materials containing flint so dry as to produce dust shall be enclosed and be provided with an *efficient exhaust draught.*

6. Dust discharged from exhaust fans used in connection with a manufacturing process shall be collected in a suitable apparatus and not allowed to escape into the air, provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the processes specified in Regulation 3 (viii), (ix) and (x), or to the brushing of earthenware biscuit ware, except where required in writing by the Inspector of Factories for the district.

7. All practicable means shall be taken, by damping or otherwise, to prevent dust arising during the handling of shraff or other waste material.

8. The floors of *potters' shops*, including the floors of such drying stoves as are entered by workpeople, shall, if constructed or reconstructed after the date of these Regulations, be impervious.

9. Suitable shelves or other accommodation shall be provided for moulds in use in *potters' shops*. In no case shall moulds be left on the floor during the night.

10.—(1) When the rooms are in use the floors of *potters' shops* and *scouring shops* shall be thoroughly cleaned daily, by a moist method, by an adult male after work has ceased for the day, and before 3 a.m. next morning. Damp sawdust or other suitable material shall be used to render the moist method effective in preventing dust rising into the air during the cleaning process.

(2) The floors of china biscuit placing shops shall be cleaned by an adult male in the manner prescribed by this Regulation whenever the work of setting in an oven has ceased, and, in any circumstances, at least once a day.

(3) Efficient dry cleaning by means of a vacuum-cleaner may be substituted, wherever practicable, for the moist cleaning prescribed by this Regulation, and such cleaning may with the written approval of the Inspector of Factories for the district be carried out during working hours.

Part II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

11. The provisions in Regulations 30 (overalls, &c.), 31 (food) except paragraph (*b*) 32 (ventilation.—dust), 33 (washing), 34 (cleaning of work places), and 36 (avoidance of dust, &c.), in Part II of the Principal Code as to the duties of persons employed, shall apply to persons employed in the processes of—

(*a*) the crushing, grinding, sieving or manipulation of calcined flint preparatory to flint milling;

(*b*) all processes involving exposure to powdered flint;

12. Workers using moulds in *potters' shops* shall keep these moulds in the place provided, and shall not leave any moulds on the floors at night.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
24th May, 1932.

The Horizontal Milling Machines (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.* dated February 27, 1934.

1934. No. 207.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulation amending the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations, 1928(a), made under the said Section on the 10th July, 1928.

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* This Regulation was gazetted March 6, 1934.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
(a) S.R. & O. 1928 No. 548, *see* page 206.

The following shall be substitued for the paragraph numbered (ii) in the part of the said Regulations headed " Exemptions ":—

(ii) (*a*) making tools, jigs, or gauges for use in the factory, or (*b*) similarly accurate operations where, during the actual cutting process, all those parts of the machine which control the relative positions of the work and the cutter can be manipulated by the operator at his unrestricted discretion.

This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st April, 1934, and may be cited as the Horizonal Milling Machines (Amendment) Regulation, 1934, and the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations, 1928, as amended by this Regulation may be cited as the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
27th February, 1934.

THE DOCKS REGULATIONS, 1934,* DATED MARCH 5, 1934, IN RESPECT OF THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING, MOVING AND HANDLING GOODS IN, ON, OR AT ANY DOCK, WHARF OR QUAY, AND THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING AND COALING ANY SHIP IN ANY DOCK, HARBOUR OR CANAL.

1934 No. 279

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations in respect of the processes of loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf, or quay, and the processes of loading, unloading and coaling any ship in any dock, harbour, or canal, and direct that they shall apply to all docks, wharves, quays and ships as aforesaid.

Provided that (i) nothing in Parts II to VI inclusive of these Regulations shall apply to the unloading of fish from a vessel employed in the catching of fish; (ii) nothing in Regulations 9, 10 (so far as regards liability to provide means of access), 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 37 (*a*) and 48 shall apply to a barge or lighter; (iii) Regulations 18 (*a*), 19 (*a*) and 20 (*a*), and Regulation 22 (*a*) so far as regards the tests and examinations required under those Regulations, shall not apply to machinery, chains, or other gear taken into use, or wire rope purchased, before the commencement of these Regulations, but the corresponding provisions of Regulations 18, 19, 20 and 46 of the Docks Regulations, 1925(a), shall continue to apply thereto.

Save as provided above, the Docks Regulations, 1925(a), shall be revoked as from the date of commencement of these Regulations.

These Regulations may be cited as the Docks Regulations, 1934, and shall come into force on the 1st June, 1934.

Definitions.‡

In these Regulations—

Processes means the processes above mentioned or any of them.

Person employed means a person employed in the *processes*.

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* These Regulations were gazetted March 28, 1934.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
(a) S.R. & O. 1925, No. 231, *see* page 180.
‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Prescribed means prescribed by the Secretary of State.

Hatch means an opening in a deck used for the purpose of the *processes* or for trimming, or for ventilation.

Hatchway means the whole space within the square of the *hatches*, from the top deck to the bottom of the hold.

Lifting machinery means cranes, winches, hoists, derrick booms, derrick and mast bands, goose necks, eyebolts, and all other permanent attachments to the derricks, masts and decks, used in hoisting or lowering in connection with the *processes*.

Pulley block means pulley, block, gin and similar gear, other than a crane block specially constructed for use with a crane to which it is permanently attached.

Shallow canal includes any of the following parts of a canal, canalised river, non-tidal river, or inland navigation:—

(*a*) Any part having no means of access to tidal waters except through a lock not exceeding ninety feet in length;

(*b*) Any part not in frequent use for the *processes*; and

(*c*) Any part at which the depth of water within fifteen feet of the edge does not ordinarily exceed five feet.

Duties.

(*a*) It shall be the duty of the person having the general management and control of a dock, wharf, or quay, to comply with Part I of these Regulations; provided that if any other person has the exclusive right to occupation of any part of the dock, wharf, or quay, and has the general management and control of such part, the duty in respect of that part shall devolve upon that other person; and further provided that this part of these Regulations shall not apply to any *shallow canal*.

(*b*) It shall be the duty of the owner, master, or officer in charge of a ship to comply with Part II of these Regulations.

(*c*) It shall be the duty of the owner of machinery or plant used in the *processes*, and in the case of machinery or plant carried on board a ship not being a ship registered in the United Kingdom it shall also be the duty of the master of such ship, to comply with Part III of these Regulations.

(*d*) It shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents, or workmen carries on the *processes*, and of all agents, workmen, and *persons employed* by him in the *processes*, to comply with Part IV of these Regulations.

Provided that, where the *processes* are carried on by a stevedore or other person other than the owner of the ship, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of the ship to comply with Regulation 37, so far as it concerns—

(1) any *hatch* not taken over by the said stevedore or other person for the purpose of the *processes*, and

(2) any *hatch* which, after having been taken over by the said stevedore or other person for the purpose of the *processes*,

(i) has been reported by written notice in the *prescribed* form to the owner, master or officer in charge of the ship, by or on behalf of the said stevedore or other person, as being a *hatch* at which the *processes* have been completed or completed for the time being, and

(ii) either has been left by the said stevedore or other person fenced or covered as required by Regulation 37, or has been taken into use by or on behalf of the owner of the ship, and in either case has been so reported by such written notice as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of the ship to give immediately a written acknowledgment in the *prescribed* form of such written notice as aforesaid.

(*e*) It shall be the duty of all persons, whether owners, occupiers, or *persons employed,* to comply with Part V of these Regulations.

(*f*) Part VI of these Regulations shall be complied with by the persons on whom the duty is placed in that Part.

PART I.

1. Every regular approach over a dock, wharf or quay which *persons employed* have to use for going to or from a working place at which the *processes* are carried on and every such working place on shore shall be maintained with due regard to the safety of the *persons employed.*

In particular, the following parts shall, as far as is practicable having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced so that the height of the fence shall be in no place less than two feet six inches, and the fencing shall be maintained in good condition ready for use:—

(*a*) All breaks, dangerous corners, and other dangerous parts or edges of a dock, wharf, or quay.

(*b*) Both sides of such footways over bridges, caissons, and dock gates as are in general use by *persons employed,* and each side of the entrance at each end of such footway for a sufficient distance not exceeding five yards.

2. Provision for the rescue from drowning of *persons employed* shall be made and maintained, and shall include:—

(*a*) A supply of life-saving appliances, kept in readiness on the wharf or quay, which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

(*b*) Means at or near the surface of the water at reasonable intervals, for enabling a person immersed to support himself or escape from the water, which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

3. All places in which *persons employed* are employed and any dangerous parts of the regular road or way over a dock, wharf, or quay, forming the approach to any such place from the nearest highway, shall be efficiently lighted.

Provided that the towing path of a canal or canalised river shall not be deemed to be " an approach " for the purpose of this Regulation.

4.—(*a*) A sufficient number of first-aid boxes or cupboards of a standard to be *prescribed** shall be provided at every working place and, if more than one is provided, at reasonable distances from each other.

†(*b*) *A first-aid box or cupboard shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground.*

* *See* Order dated September 25, 1934, on page 45.

† The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1937 No. 769, (*see* page 43) which requires that a first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked, and if provided after 10th August, 1937 shall be marked plainly " FIRST-AID ".

5. Nothing except appliances or requisites for first aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard.

6. A first-aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours. Such person shall, except at docks, wharves or quays at which the total number of *persons employed* at any time does not exceed fifty, be a person trained in first aid.

7. There shall be provided for use at every dock, wharf or quay at which the total number of *persons employed* at any time exceeds fifty, a suitably constructed ambulance carriage maintained in good condition, for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, unless arrangements have been made for obtaining such a carriage when required from a hospital or other place situate not more than two miles from the dock, wharf or quay, and in telephonic communication therewith.

8. Notices shall be exhibited in prominent positions at every dock, wharf or quay stating—

(*a*) the position of each first-aid box and the place where the person in charge thereof can be found,

(*b*) the position of stretchers or other appliances,

(*c*) the position of the ambulance carriage or, where such is not provided, the position of the nearest telephone and the name and telephone number of the hospital or other place from which such carriage may be obtained.

PART II.

9. If a ship is lying at a wharf or quay for the purpose of loading or unloading or coaling, there shall be safe means of access for the use of *persons employed* at such times as they have to pass from the ship to the shore or from the shore to the ship as follows:—

(*a*) Where reasonably practicable the ship's accommodation ladder or a gangway or a similar construction not less than twenty-two inches wide, properly secured, and fenced throughout on each side to a clear height of two feet nine inches by means of upper and lower rails, taut ropes or chains or by other equally safe means, except that in the case of the ship's accommodation ladder such fencing shall be necessary on one side only provided that the other side is properly protected by the ship's side.

(*b*) In other cases a ladder of sound material and adequate length which shall be properly secured to prevent slipping.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be held to apply to cargo stages or cargo gangways if other proper means of access is provided in conformity with these Regulations.

Provided also that as regards any sailing vessel not exceeding 250 tons net registered tonnage and any steam vessel not exceeding 150 tons gross registered tonnage this Regulation shall not apply if and while the conditions are such that it is possible without undue risk to pass to and from the ship without the aid of any special appliances.

10. If a ship is alongside any other ship, vessel, or boat, and *persons employed* have to pass from one to the other, safe means of access shall be provided for their use, unless the conditions are such that it is possible to pass from one to the other without undue risk without the aid of any special appliance.

If one of such ships, vessels, or boats is a sailing barge, flat, keel, lighter or other similar vessel of relatively low freeboard, the means of access shall be provided by the ship which has the higher freeboard.

11.—(1) If the depth from the level of the deck to the bottom of the hold exceeds five feet, there shall be maintained safe means of access from the deck to the hold in which work is being carried on.

(2) Save as hereinafter provided, such access shall be afforded by ladder, and by ladder cleats or cups on the coamings, and shall not be deemed to be safe—

(*a*) Unless the ladders between the lower decks are in the same line as the ladder from the top deck, if the same is practicable having regard to the position of the lower *hatch* or *hatches*.

(*b*) Unless the ladders provide a foothold of a depth including any space behind the ladder of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold.

(*c*) Unless the cleats or cups provided on coamings (i) provide a foothold of a depth including any space behind the cleats or cups of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold; (ii) are so constructed as to prevent a man's foot slipping off the side; (iii) are placed vertically one above the other and in the same line as the ladders to which they give access.

(*d*) Unless the cargo is stowed sufficiently far from the ladder to leave at each rung of the ladder foothold of a depth including any space behind the ladder of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold.

(*e*) Unless there is room to pass between a winch or other obstruction and the coamings at the place where the ladder leaves the deck.

(*f*) If the ladder is recessed under the deck more than is reasonably necessary to keep the ladder clear of the *hatchway*.

Provided that such access may be afforded—

(i) where the provision of a ladder on a bulkhead or in a trunk *hatchway* can be shown to be reasonably impracticable, by cleats or cups complying with the requirements of paragraph (*c*);

(ii) by ladders or steps, separate from any *hatchway* or sloping from deck to deck, if such ladders or steps comply with the requirements of paragraphs (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*).

(3) Shaft tunnels shall be equipped with adequate handhold and foothold on each side.

12. When the *processes* are being carried on—

(*a*) the places in the hold and on the decks where work is being carried on,

(*b*) the means of access provided in pursuance of Regulations 9 and 10, and

(*c*) all parts of the ship to which *persons employed* may be required to proceed in the course of their employment,

shall be efficiently lighted, due regard being had to the safety of the ship and cargo, of all *persons employed* and of the navigation of other vessels and to the duly approved Bye-laws or Regulations of any authority having power by statute to make Bye-laws or Regulations subject to approval by some other authority.

13. All fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for *hatch* covering shall have suitable gear for lifting them on and off without it being necessary for any person to go upon them to adjust such gear.

14. All *hatch* coverings shall be kept plainly marked to indicate the deck and *hatch* to which they belong and their position therein; provided that this Regulation shall not apply in cases where all the *hatch* coverings of a ship are interchangeable or, in respect of marking of position, where all *hatch* coverings of a *hatch* are interchangeable.

This Regulation shall apply to fore and aft beams and to thwartship beams as it applies to *hatch* coverings.

15. All fore and aft beams, and thwartship beams used for *hatch* covering and all *hatch* coverings shall be maintained in good condition.

16. Adequate hand grips shall be provided on all *hatch* coverings, having regard to their size annd weight, unless the construction of the *hatch* or the hatch coverings is of a character rendering the provision of hand grips unnecessary.

17. Where the working space around a *hatch* is less than two feet wide, such provision shall be made as will enable *persons employed* to remove and replace in safety all fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for *hatch* covering and all *hatch* coverings.

Part III.

18.—(*a*) All *lifting machinery* shall have been tested and examined by a competent person in the manner set out in the Schedule to these Regulations before being taken into use.

(*b*) (i) All derricks and permanent attachments, including bridle chains, to the derrick, mast and deck, used in hoisting or lowering shall be inspected once in every twelve months and be thoroughly examined once at least in every four years.

(ii) All other *lifting machinery* shall be thoroughly examined once at least every twelve months.

(iii) For the purposes of this Regulation thorough examination means a visual examination, supplemented if necessary by other means such as a hammer test, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined; and if necessary for the purpose, parts of the machines and gear must be dismantled.

19.—(*a*) No chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel or *pulley block* shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless it has been tested and examined by a competent person in the manner set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

(*b*) All chains, other than bridle chains attached to derricks or masts, and all rings, hooks, shackles and swivels used in hoisting or lowering shall, unless they have been subjected to such other treatment as may be *prescribed*, be effectually annealed under the supervision of a competent person and at the following intervals:—

(i) half inch and smaller chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use, once at least in every six months,

(ii) all other chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use once at least in every twelve months.

Provided that in the case of such gear used solely on cranes and other hoisting appliances worked by hand, twelve months shall be substituted for six months in paragraph (i) and two years for twelve months in paragraph (ii).

Provided also that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is of opinion that, owing to the size, design, material or infrequency of use of any such gear or class of such gear, the requirement of this Regulation as to annealing is not necessary for the protection of *persons employed*, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such gear or class of gear from such requirement subject to such conditions as may be specified in such certificate.

(*c*) All chains, other than bridle chains attached to derricks or masts, and all rings, hooks, shackles, swivels and *pulley blocks* shall be inspected by a competent person immediately before each occasion on which they are used in hoisting or lowering, unless they have been inspected within the preceding three months.

(*d*) All chains, rings, hooks, shackles or swivels used in hoisting or lowering which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall before being again taken into use be adequately tested and re-examined.

20.—(*a*) No rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless—

(i) it is of suitable quality and free from patent defect, and

(ii) in the case of wire rope, it has been examined and tested by a competent person in the manner set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

(*b*) Every wire rope in general use for hoisting or lowering shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every three months, provided that after any wire has broken in such rope it shall be inspected once at least in every month.

(*c*) No wire rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering if in any length of eight diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds ten per cent. of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defect which, in the opinion of the person who inspects it, renders it unfit for use.

(*d*) A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of the rope and two tucks with one half of the wires cut out of each strand. The strands in all cases shall be tucked against the lay of the rope. Provided that this Regulation shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as that laid down in this Regulation.

21. For the purposes of Regulations 18, 19 and 20, a person shall not be deemed to be a competent person if and in so far as the Chief Inspector has given notice in writing that such person is in his opinion not technically qualified to carry out the tests, examinations or annealing required by these Regulations.

Provided that any person whom the Chief Inspector may thus declare not to be competent shall have the right to appeal against such declaration to the Secretary of State, whose decision shall be final.

22.—(*a*) Certificates in the *prescribed* forms and containing the *prescribed* particulars with regard to the tests, examinations, inspections, annealing or other treatment required under Regulations 18, 19 (*a*) and (*b*) and 20 (*a*) shall be obtained, and entered in or attached to the *prescribed* register before the machinery, chain, rope or other gear to which the certificate refers is subsequently taken into use in connection with the *processes*.

(*b*) The *prescribed* register with the certificates required to be attached to it shall be kept on the premises unless some other place has been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector.

23. No *pulley block* shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless the safe working load is clearly stamped upon it.

24. Means shall be provided to enable any person using a chain or wire rope sling to ascertain the safe working load for such chain or sling under such conditions as it may be used.

(*a*) As regards chain slings, such means shall consist of marking the safe working load in plain figures or letters upon the sling or upon a tablet or ring of durable material attached securely thereto.

(*b*) As regards wire rope slings, such means shall consist of either the means specified in paragraph (*a*) above or a notice or notices, so exhibited as to be easily read by any person concerned, stating the safe working loads for the various sizes of wire rope slings used.

25. Chains shall not be shortened by tying knots in them; and suitable packing shall be provided to prevent the links coming into contact with sharp edges of loads of hard material.

26. All motors, cog-wheels, chain and friction gearing, shafting, live electric conductors and steam pipes shall (unless it can be shown that by their position and construction they are equally safe to every *person employed* as they would be if securely fenced) be securely fenced so far as is practicable without impeding the safe working of the ship and without infringing any requirement of the Board of Trade.

27. Cranes and winches shall be provided with such means as will reduce to a minimum the risk of the accidental descent of a load while being raised or lowered; in particular, the lever controlling the link motion reversing gear of a crane or winch shall be provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement.

28. The driver's platform on every crane or tip driven by mechanical power shall be securely fenced and shall be provided with safe means of access. In particular, where access is by a ladder—

(*a*) the sides of the ladder shall extend to a reasonable distance beyond the platform or some other suitable handhold shall be provided;

(*b*) the landing place on the platform shall be maintained free from obstruction;

(*c*) in cases where the ladder is vertical and exceeds thirty feet in height, a resting place shall be provided approximately midway between the platform and the foot of the ladder.

29. Every crane and derrick shall have the safe working load plainly marked upon it, and every shore crane if so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib or otherwise, shall have attached to it an automatic indicator of safe working loads, provided that, in cases where the jib may be raised or lowered, provision on the crane of a table showing the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations or radii of the jib shall be considered sufficient compliance.

30. Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent exhaust steam from, and so far as is practicable live steam to, any crane or winch obscuring any

part of the decks, gangways, stages, wharf, or quay where any person is employed in the *processes*.

31. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the foot of a derrick being accidently lifted out of its socket or support.

PART IV.

32. Precautions shall be taken to facilitate the escape of the workers when employed in a hold or on 'tween decks in dealing with coal or other bulk cargo.

33.—(*a*) No *lifting machinery*, chains or other lifting appliance shall be loaded beyond the safe working load, except that a crane may be loaded beyond the safe working load in exceptional cases to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be approved by the engineer in charge or other competent person, if on each occasion—

(i) the written permission of the owner or his responsible agent has been obtained,

(ii) a record of the overload is kept.

Provided also that, where the load upon a single sheave *pulley block* is attached to the *pulley block* instead of to the chain or rope passing round the sheave, the load on the *pulley block* shall be deemed for the purpose of this Regulation to be half the actual load.

(*b*) No load shall be left suspended from a crane, winch, or other machine unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

34. No person under 16 years of age and no person who is not sufficiently competent and reliable shall be employed as driver of a crane or winch, whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise, or to give signals to a driver or to attend to cargo falls on winch-ends or winch-bodies.

35. Where goods are placed on a wharf or quay other than a wharf or quay on a *shallow canal*—

(*a*) A clear passage leading to the means of access to the ship required by Regulation 9 shall be maintained on the wharf or quay; and

(*b*) If any space is left along the edge of the wharf or quay, it shall be at least three feet wide and clear of all obstructions other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use.

36.—(*a*) No deck-stage or cargo-stage shall be used in the *processes* unless it is substantially and firmly constructed and adequately supported, and, where necessary, securely fastened.

(*b*) No truck shall be used for carrying cargo between ship and shore on a stage so steep as to be unsafe.

(*c*) Any stage which is slippery shall be made safe by the use of sand or otherwise.

37.—(*a*) If any *hatch* of a hold accessible to any *person employed* and exceeding five feet in depth, measured from the level of the deck in which the *hatch* is situated to the bottom of the hold, is not in use for the passage of goods, coal or other material, or for trimming, and the coamings are less than two feet six inches in height, such *hatch* shall either be fenced to a height of three feet or be securely covered.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply (i) to vessels not exceeding 200 tons net registered tonnage which have only one *hatchway*, (ii) to any vessel during meal times or other short interruptions of work during the period of employment.

(*b*) *Hatch* coverings shall not be used in the construction of deck or cargo stages, or for any other purpose which may expose them to damage.

(*c*) *Hatch* coverings shall be replaced on the *hatches* in the positions indicated by the markings made thereon in pursuance of Regulation 14.

38. No cargo shall be loaded or unloaded by a fall or sling at any intermediate deck unless either the *hatch* at that deck is securely covered or a secure landing platform of a width not less than that of one section of *hatch* coverings has been placed across it.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any process of unloading the whole of which will be completed within a period of half an hour.

39. When the working space in a hold is confined to the square of the *hatch*, hooks shall not be made fast in the bands or fastening of bales of cotton, wool, cork, gunny bags or other similar goods, nor shall can hooks be used for raising or lowering a barrel when, owing to the construction or condition of the barrel or of the hooks, their use is likely to be unsafe.

Nothing in this Regulation shall apply to breaking out or making up slings.

40. When work is proceeding on any skeleton deck, adequate staging shall be provided unless the space beneath the deck is filled with cargo to within a distance of two feet of such deck.

41. Where stacking, unstacking, stowing or unstowing of cargo or handling in connection therewith cannot be safely carried out unaided, reasonable measures to guard against accident shall be taken by shoring or otherwise.

42. The beams of any *hatch* in use for the *processes* shall, if not removed, be adequately secured to prevent their displacement.

43. When cargo is being loaded or unloaded by a fall at a *hatchway*, a signaller shall be employed, and where more than one fall is being worked at a *hatchway*, a separate signaller shall be employed to attend to each fall.

Provided—

(i) That this Regulation shall not apply in cases where a barge, lighter or other similar vessel is being loaded or unloaded if the driver of the crane or winch working the fall has a clear and unrestricted view of those parts of the hold where work is being carried on.

(ii) That where the Chief Inspector is of opinion that, owing to the nature of the crane or winch or other appliance in use or by reason of any special arrangements, the requirements of this Regulation are not necessary for the safety of *persons employed* he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) suspend such requirements subject to such conditions as may be specified in such certificate.

44. When any *person employed* has to proceed to or from a ship by water for the purpose of carrying on the *processes*, proper measures shall be taken to provide for his safe transport. Vessels used for this purpose shall be in charge of a competent person, shall not be over-crowded, and shall be properly equipped for safe navigation and maintained in good condition.

PART V.

45. No person shall, unless duly authorised or in case of necessity, remove or interfere with any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, *hatch* covering, life-saving means or appliances, lights, marks, stages or other things whatsoever required by these Regulations to be provided. If removed, such things shall be restored at the end of the period during which their removal was necessary by the persons last engaged in the work that necessitated such removal.

46. The fencing required by Regulation 1 shall not be removed except to the extent and for the period reasonably necessary for carrying on the work of the dock or ship, or for repairing any fencing. If removed it shall be restored forthwith at the end of that period by the persons engaged in the work that necessitated its removal.

47. Every *person employed* shall use the means of access provided in accordance with Regulations 9, 10 and 11, and no person shall authorise or order another to use means of access other than those provided in accordance therewith.

48. No person shall go upon the fore and aft beams or thwartship beams for the purpose of adjusting the gear for lifting them on and off nor shall any person authorise or order another to do so.

PART VI.

49. No employer of persons in the *processes* shall allow machinery or gear to be used by such persons which does not comply with Part III of these Regulations.

50. If the persons whose duty it is to comply with Regulations 9, 10 and 12 fail so to do, then it shall also be the duty of the employers of the *persons employed* for whose use the means of access and the lights are required, to comply with the said Regulations within the shortest time reasonably practicable after such failure.

51. The *prescribed* register shall, on the application of any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, be produced by the person in charge thereof; if it relates to the *lifting machinery* and other gear of a ship and is kept on the ship, it shall be produced, together with the certificate of the ship's register, by the person for the time being in charge of the ship.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
5th March, 1934.

SCHEDULE

MANNER OF TEST AND EXAMINATION BEFORE TAKING LIFTING MACHINERY AND GEAR INTO USE

Regulations 18 (*a*), 19 (*a*) and 20 (*a*).

(*a*) Every winch with the whole of the gear accessory thereto (including derricks, goose necks, eye-plates, eye-bolts or other attachments) shall be tested with a proof load which shall exceed the safe working load as follows:—

Safe working load	*Proof load.*
Up to 20 tons	25 per cent in excess.
20–50 tons	5 tons in excess
Over 50 tons.	10 per cent in excess.

The proof load shall be applied either (i) by hoisting movable weights or (ii) by means of a spring or hydraulic balance or similar appliance, with the derrick at an angle to the horizontal which shall be stated in the certificate of the test. In the former case, after the movable weights have been hoisted, the derrick shall be swung as far as possible in both directions. In the latter case, the proof load shall be applied with the derrick swung as far as practicable first in one direction and then in the other.

(*b*) Every crane and other hoisting machine with its accessory gear shall be tested with a proof load which shall exceed the safe working load as follows :—

Safe working load.	*Proof load.*
Up to 20 tons.	25 per cent. in excess.
20–50 tons.	5 tons in excess.
Over 50 tons.	10 per cent. in excess.

The said proof load shall be hoisted and swung as far as possible in both directions. In the case of a jib-crane, if the jib has a variable radius, it shall be tested with a proof load as defined above at the maximum and minimum radii of the jib. In the case of hydraulic cranes or hoists, where, owing to the limitation of pressure, it is impossible to hoist a load 25 per cent. in excess of the safe working load, it shall be sufficient to hoist the greatest possible load.

(*c*) Every article of loose gear (whether it is accessory to a machine or not) shall be tested with a proof load at least equal to that shown against the article in the following table :—

Article of Gear.	*Proof load.*
Chain	Twice the safe working load.
Ring	
Hook	
Shackle	
Swivel	
Pulley Blocks :	
Single Sheave Block	Four times the safe working load.
Multiple Sheave Block with safe working load up to and including 20 tons	Twice the safe working load.
Multiple Sheave Block with safe working load over 20 tons up to and including 40 tons	20 tons in excess of the safe working load.
Multiple Sheave Block with safe working load over 40 tons ...	One and a half times the safe working load.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is of opinion that, owing to the size, design, construction, material or use of any such loose gear or class of such gear, any of the above requirements are not necessary for the protection of *persons employed*, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such gear or class of gear from such requirement, subject to such conditions as may be stated in the certificate.

(*d*) After being tested as aforesaid, all machines with the whole of the gear accessory thereto and all loose gear shall be examined, the sheaves and the pins of the *pulley blocks* being removed for the purpose, to see that no part is injured or permanently deformed by the test.

(*e*) In the case of wire ropes, a sample shall be tested to destruction and the safe working load shall not exceed one-fifth of the breaking load of the sample tested.

Docks Regulations, 1934.

Certificate of Exemption No. 1.

Annealing.

In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation 19 (*b*), I hereby exempt the following classes of gear from the requirements of the said Regulation as to annealing:—

(1) Chains made of malleable cast iron;

(2) Plate link chains;

(3) Chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels made of steel;
(4) Pitched chains;
(5) Rings, hooks, shackles and swivels permanently attached to pitched chains, pulley blocks or weighing machines;
(6) Hooks and swivels having screw-threaded parts or ball bearings or other case-hardened parts;
(7) Bordeaux connections,

subject to the conditions that such gear shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person once at least in every twelve months, and certificates in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars with regard to such examinations shall be obtained and entered in or attached to the prescribed register before the gear to which the certificate refers is subsequently taken into use in connection with the processes.

For the purposes of this exemption thorough examination means a visual examination, supplemented if necessary by other means, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined; and if necessary for the purpose, parts of the gear must be dismantled.

This certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
1st June, 1934.

DOCKS REGULATIONS, 1934.

Certificate of Exemption No. 2

MANNER OF TEST OF LIFTING GEAR BEFORE BEING TAKEN INTO USE.

In pursuance of paragraph (*c*) of the Schedule to the above Regulations, I hereby exempt from the requirements of the said paragraph the following classes of gear:—

(1) Pitched chains used with hand-operated pulley blocks and rings, hooks, shackles or swivels permanently attached thereto;
(2) Hand-operated pulley blocks used with pitched chains and rings, hooks, shackles or swivels permanently attached thereto,

subject to the condition that such gear shall have been tested by a competent person with a proof load at least equal to one and a half times the safe working load.

This certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall.
1st June, 1934.

THE CELLULOSE SOLUTIONS REGULATIONS, 1934,* DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

1934. No. 990.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which cellulose solutions as defined below are manufactured, used or stored.

* These Regulations were gazetted September 18, 1934.
† 1 Edw. 7 c. 22.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to the painting of any building, or to any process in the manufacture of artificial silk, or of incandescent gas mantles, or of explosives within the meaning of the Explosives Acts, 1875*, and that Regulations Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 shall not apply to any *cellulose space* in which *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* are not manipulated or used for more than 15 minutes on any day;

Provided further that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or workshop or any class of process that, owing to the special conditions or special methods of work or otherwise, any of the requirements of these Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the persons employed therein, or that the application of these Regulations or any part thereof is for any reason impracticable, he may by certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke) authorise such suspension or relaxation as may be indicated in the certificate for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

These Regulations may be cited as the Cellulose Solutions Regulations, 1934, and shall come into force on the 1st November, 1934.

DEFINITIONS.†

In these Regulations:—

Cellulose solution means any solution in *inflammable liquid* of cellulose acetate, of cellulose nitrate, or celluloid, or of any other substance containing cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate or any other cellulose compound, with or without the admixture of other substances.

Inflammable liquid means any liquid or mixture of liquids used or intended for use in connection with *cellulose solutions*, which when tested in the manner set forth in the Second Schedule to the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928,‡ gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than ninety degrees Fahrenheit.

Cellulose cabinet means a cabinet, booth, or similar structure within which *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* are manipulated or used.

Cellulose space means a room or part of a room within which *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* are manipulated or used otherwise than in a *cellulose cabinet*.

Store-room means any room, chamber or similar structure in which *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* are stored.

Fire-resisting material means—

(*a*) properly constructed brickwork, not less than four and one half inches in thickness; or

(*b*) concrete not less than three inches in thickness; or

(*c*) efficiently jointed breeze slabbing not less than three inches in thickness; or

(*d*) oak or teak not less than one and three quarter inches in finished thickness; or

(*e*) glass not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness in the centre of which wire mesh is embedded; or

(*f*) except for *store-rooms*, wood completely and securely covered on both sides with compressed asbestos not less than three sixteenths of an inch in thickness; or

(*g*) iron or steel; or

(*h*) any other material approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

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* 38–9 V. c. 17.

† Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

‡ 18–19 G. 5. 32.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

Part I.—Duties of Occupiers.

1. The occupier shall not undertake the manufacture, use or storage of *cellulose solutions* in any factory or workshop in which he did not undertake such manufacture use or storage as the case may be, before the commencement of these Regulations unless and until he has given to the District Inspector of Factories fourteen clear days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or such shorter notice as the Inspector may agree to accept.

2. No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed in the manipulation or use of *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* containing more than fifteen per cent. by weight of benzene.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any young person who is over fifteen years of age and so employed at the commencement of these Regulations.

3.—(*a*) Every *cellulose cabinet* shall be completely closed except in so far as openings are necessary for the purposes of the work or for the operation of the ventilating apparatus required by Regulation 4.

(*b*) Every *cellulose space* shall be separated by enclosure from every other part of the building or room except in so far as openings are necessary for the purposes of the work or for the operation of the ventilating apparatus required by Regulation 4.

(*c*) Every *cellulose cabinet* and all walls, partitions, doors, windows, floors, tops and ceilings, enclosing or forming part of the enclosure of any *cellulose space* shall be constructed of *fire-resisting material,* except as regards

(i) any *cellulose cabinet* or *cellulose space* which was in use as such before the commencement of these Regulations; and

(ii) any tops or ceilings of single storey buildings or of top floor rooms, or any outside walls, doors or windows, other than any of the aforesaid parts of a building in respect of which the Secretary of State specially directs that this exception shall not apply.

(*d*) All ducts, trunks or casings used in connection with the means of ventilation required by Regulation 4 shall be constructed of *fire-resisting material.*

4.—(*a*) Every *cellulose cabinet* or *cellulose space* shall be adequately ventilated by mechanical means so as to remove from the building any vapours of *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids,* and to prevent their escape into any occupied room or work place. Such ventilation shall be kept in full operation for a period of at least five minutes after the cessation of any process in the manipulation or use of *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids.*

(*b*) Where *cellulose solutions* are applied by spraying apparatus, arrangements shall, as far as practicable, be made so as to render it unnecessary for the person operating the spray to be in a position between the ventilating outlet and the article being sprayed.

5.—(*a*) No fire, flame, open light or other agency likely to ignite *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* or the vapours thereof shall be allowed within

20 feet of any *cellulose cabinet, cellulose space* or *store-room,* unless effectively separated therefrom by means of intervening *fire-resisting material.*

(*b*) All heating and electrical apparatus (including lamp fittings and resistances) liable to attain a temperature of 180° Fahrenheit, shall be so situated or so protected as to prevent the deposition thereon of any solid residues resulting from the manufacture, manipulation or use of *cellulose solutions.*

Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any obligation imposed by the Regulations dated 23rd December, 1908,* for the generation, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy.

6. Adequate means of escape in case of fire, including a sufficient number of safe exists not fewer than two in number, shall be provided and maintained for every room in which a *cellulose cabinet* is situated and for every *cellulose space,* and such exits shall be so constructed as to open outwards.

7. Cotton waste, cleaning rags, or similar material liable to spontaneous combustion, shall, after use, be deposited without delay in metal containers with covers or removed without delay to a safe place.

8.—(*a*) Effective steps shall be taken to remove any solid residues resulting from the manufacture, manipulation or use of *cellulose solutions* from all *celllulose cabinets* and *cellulose spaces* and also from all ducts, trunks, casings or fans used in connection therewith, and such residues shall be deposited in a safe place.

(*b*) No such removal shall be effected by scraping with iron or steel implements.

9. An adequate supply of efficient fire extinguishing appliances in suitable positions, having regard to the structure and situation of the premises and the quantity and nature of the substances used, shall be provided for every room in which a *cellulose cabinet* is situated and for every *cellulose space.*

10. All stocks of *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* shall be kept in

(*a*) fixed storage tanks in safe positions, or

(*b*) metal drums, cans, or similar vessels situated in *store-rooms* which shall either be constructed of *fire-resisting material* or be in safe positions not less than 30 feet from any occupied building.

Provided that, unless and until the Secretary of State otherwise directs, the provisions of this Regulation and of Regulation 12 as to the position and construction of tanks and *store-rooms* shall not apply to any tank or *store-room* in respect of which a licence under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928,† has been granted by a local authority.

11. The quantity of *cellulose solution* or *inflammable liquid* in any workroom shall be kept as small as practicable having regard to the work carried on, and in the case of workrooms where *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* are used shall not exceed the estimated requirements for one day's work. Such *cellulose solution* or *inflammable liquid* shall when not in actual use be kept in a metal cupboard or other receptacle at least as safe.

12. All drums, cans or similar vessels containing *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* shall be kept securely closed when the contents are not in actual use, and shall, after the contents have been expended, be removed

* S.R. & O. 1908 No. 1312, see page 107.
† 18-19 G 5. c. 32.

without delay to a safe place outside the building, or to a *store-room* constructed or situated in accordance with Regulation 10, and kept therein.

13. *Cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids* containing more than fifteen per cent. by weight of benzene shall not be procured or stored otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked as containing benzene.

14. The occupier shall allow any Inspector of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any substances which the Inspector may have reason to believe to be *cellulose solutions* or *inflammable liquids*. The Inspector shall, at the time any such sample is taken, divide the sample into two parts and seal and deliver to the occupier, in a suitable receptacle, one such part. The result of an analysis made under these Regulations shall not be published or disclosed to any person, except in so far as is necessary for the purpose of a prosecution for an offence under these Regulations.

PART II.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

15. No person shall smoke in any room in which a *cellulose cabinet* is situated or in any *cellulose space*, or in any *store-room*, or within 20 feet of any *store-room* or storage tank unless he is effectively separated from the *store-room* or tank by *fire-resisting material*. All persons employed shall observe the requirements of Regulation 5 (*a*).

16. Any person using cotton waste, cleaning rags or similar material shall comply with the requirements of Regulation 7.

17. Every person who is engaged in the manipulation or use of a *cellulose solution* or *inflammable liquid* shall make full and proper use of the ventilating and other appliances as provided for the purposes of these Regulations, shall report forthwith to the owner, occupier, manager, or other responsible person any defect in the same, and shall observe such directions as may be given to him with a view to carrying out these Regulations.

John Gilmour,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
13th September, 1934.

CELLULOSE SOLUTIONS REGULATIONS, 1934.

Certificate of Exemption

REGULATIONS NOS. 3, 4 AND 6.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the above Regulations, I hereby relax the Regulations in any factory to the extent that Regulations Nos. 3, 4 and 6 shall not apply to any *cellulose space* therein in which the following conditions are observed:—

(1) The total quantities of *cellulose solutions* and other *inflammable liquids*, together, consumed in the *cellulose space*, do not exceed four pints on any day;

(2) The total quantities of *cellulose solutions* and other *inflammable liquids*, together, present in the *cellulose space*, do not exceed two pints at any time;

(3) The *cellulose solutions* in use in the *cellulose space* are kept in containers so designed as to prevent spilling of the liquid, and holding not more than four fluid ounces each; and

(4) The *cellulose solutions* and other *inflammable liquids* do not contain:—

(*a*) Benzene (" benzol ");

(*b*) Toluene.

(*c*) Xylene; *or*

(*d*) Any halogenated hydrocarbon.

Provided that either:—

(*a*) *the cellulose solutions* and other *inflammable liquids* are procured and stored in receptacles legibly marked " FREE FROM BENZENE, TOLUENE, XYLENE OR HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS ", *or*

(*b*) the occupier of the factory keeps attached to the General Register certificates from the makers of the *cellulose solutions* and other *inflammable liquids* used in the *cellulose space* certifying that the solutions and liquids do not contain benzene (" benzol "), toluene, xylene, or any halogenated hydrocarbon.

This certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

D. R. Wilson,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Home Office, Whitehall, London.
10th May, 1938.

THE KIERS REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1938, FOR KIERS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF BOILING TEXTILE MATERIAL IN PRINT WORKS, BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS OR WORKS IN WHICH COTTON OR COTTON WASTE IS BLEACHED.

1938 No. 106

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories and workshops (being print works, bleaching and dyeing works, or works in which cotton or cotton waste is bleached) wherein kiers are used for the purpose of boiling textile material.

These Regulations may be cited as the Kiers Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st May, 1938, except that Regulations 3, 4, 5 and 8 shall not apply until after the expiration of twelve months from the said date.

DEFINITIONS.

(*Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.*)

For the purpose of these Regulations:—

" *Print works* " means any premises in which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns or designs upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted or silken yarn or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper;

" *Bleaching and dyeing works* " means any premises in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material or the dressing or finishing of lace or any one or more of such processes or any process incidental thereto are or is carried on;

* These Regulations were gazetted February 18, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

" *Kier* " means a fixed vessel used for boiling textile material, wherein boiling liquid is circulated by means of steam or mechanical power through a pipe, channel or duct, so constructed and arranged that the liquid is discharged over the textile materials and percolates through it.

" *Atmospheric or open kier* " means a *kier* so constructed and arranged that it cannot be worked at a pressure above atmospheric pressure.

" *Kier system* " means a *kier* together with its inlet and outlet and circulating pipes, and any pump, injector, steam pipe or heater used in connection with that *kier*.

" *Disconnection* " means the complete interruption of the flow of liquor, water, or steam through a pipe either (*a*) by the removal of a sufficient portion of the pipe, together with the blanking of the end of the pipe on the supply side, or (*b*) by a special disconnecting appliance of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

" *Disconnect* " means to interrupt completely the flow of liquor, water or steam through a pipe by one of the two methods of *disconnection*.

" *Hot liquor* " or " *hot water* " means liquor or water at a temperature exceeding 105° F.

" *Competent person* " means a person who is experienced in the operation and working of *kiers* and capable of manipulating and working in accordance with these Regulations all valves, taps, pumps, *disconnecting* arrangements, or other appliances provided for the *kiers*.

" *Authorised person* " has the meaning assigned to it in Regulation 19.

" *Entry* " into a *kier* shall be deemed to have been made by a person if either of his feet is within the *kier;* and " *enter* " shall have a similar meaning.

EXCEPTIONS.

(i) Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to a *kier* in which the material is boiled in a container or wagon or on a moveable carriage, provided that the loading and unloading of such container, wagon or carriage is carried on entirely outside the *kier*.

(ii) Regulations 3, 4, 5, 17 and 21 shall not apply in the case of a *kier* which is filled by means of a mechanical piler or is customarily filled from outside without *entry* by a person in the *kier*, and which is entered only for the purpose of sheeting up the material after filling or occasionally for rectifying a fault or for repair or maintenance purposes.

(iii) If the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that by reason of exceptional circumstances in any works subject to these Regulations, or by reason of the infrequency of the process, or for any other reason, all or any of the requirements of the Regulations are not necessary for the protection of persons employed in such works, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke at any time) exempt such works or any part of such works, or any *kier* or *kier system*, from the operation of all or any such requirements, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe in that certificate. Where such an exemption is granted, a legible copy of the certificate, showing the conditions subject to which it has been granted, shall be kept affixed in the works.

DUTIES.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these Regulations.

PART I.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

Steam Admission.

1. The admission of steam into a *kier* or *kier system* shall be controlled by a screw-down wheel valve, and not merely by a tap or cock. In the case of every *kier* which is customarily entered for the purpose of plaiting down, filling, arranging, packing or emptying textile material, means shall be provided for locking the valve in the closed position or for *disconnecting* the steam supply pipe.

Hot Liquor Admission.

2. *Hot liquor* shall not be prepared except in a vessel or tank separate from the *kier* in which such *hot liquor* is to be used, and *hot liquor* shall not be admitted to nor shall liquor be rendered *hot* in the *kier* until the loading has been completed.

Liquor and Water Admission Pipes.

3. Every supply pipe through which liquor or water is conducted to a *kier* shall, in addition to the valve or cock controlling admission of liquor or water for the ordinary working of the *kier*, be provided with arrangements for *disconnection* of the pipe on the *kier* side of such valve or cock in such a way as to isolate the *kier* from any other *kier* or vessel, and to ensure that no liquor or water can flow from the supply side of the pipe.

Provided that in the case of a water supply pipe such arrangements for *disconnection* shall not be required if there is a non-return valve in the pipe to each *kier* on the *kier* side of the control valve or cock.

External Circulation Pipes.

4. Every *kier system* in which the circulation is effected through an external pipe shall be provided with arrangements for *disconnection* of the pipe in such a way as to ensure that no liquor or water can flow into the upper part of the *kier* or escape from the ends of the pipe where it is *disconnected.*

Internal Circulation Pipes.

5. Every *kier system* in which the circulation is effected through an internal pipe or puffer pipe, shall be provided with either:—

(*a*) arrangements for *disconnection* of the steam pipe, such arrangements to be in addition to the valve controlling the steam supply and to be placed on the *kier* side of such valve, or

(*b*) Efficient means for closing the top of the puffer pipe.

Pumps.

6. Where the circulation of liquor in a *kier system* is effected by means of a pump, efficient means shall be provided for preventing the accidental starting of the pump.

Position of Discharges.

7. The open end of the pipe through which the liquor is discharged from a *kier*, and the open end of a vent, inlet or other pipe through which liquor may escape from a *kier*, shall be so placed or arranged that no person is exposed to risk of scalding.

Discharge Pipes and Channels.

8. The pipe used for discharging the liquor from a *kier* shall not be connected with a discharge pipe from any other *kier* through any common pipe, channel or chamber in which the pressure can rise above atmospheric pressure.

Position of Valves and Taps.

9. The control for any valve or tap shall be so placed that the person operating it is not exposed to risk of scalding.

Bayonet-jointed Kier Covers.

10. Where a *kier* has a bayonet-jointed cover, efficient means shall be provided for preventing (*a*) the rise of pressure inside the *kier* above atmospheric pressure before the cover is in the fully locked position, and (*b*) the cover becoming moved from that position before the pressure inside the *kier* has been reduced to atmospheric pressure.

Distinguishing Marks.

11. Every *kier* shall have a number or distinguishing mark clearly and legibly marked on it. The control of every valve or tap, and every *disconnecting* arrangement, used on a *kier* or *kier system* shall be clearly and legibly marked with the same number or distinguishing mark as the *kier*, except where it is otherwise clear that the valve, tap or *disconnecting* arrangement is connected with one particular *kier* and no other.

Height of Atmospheric or Open Kiers above Platforms.

12.—(1) In crofts or kier houses erected or substantially reconstructed after the date on which these Regulations come into force, the height of the edge of an *atmospheric or open kier* above the working platform or standing place shall be not less than 2 feet 9 inches.

(2) In other crofts or kier houses, if the height of the edge of an *atmospheric or open kier* above the working platform or standing place is less than 2 feet 9 inches, the *kier* shall be securely fenced to that height.

Height of Hot Liquor Tanks or Hot Water Tanks above Platforms.

13. Every fixed vessel or tank (other than a *kier*) used in connection with a *kier* or *kier system*, and containing *hot liquor* or *hot water* shall, if the edge of such vessel or tank is less than 3 feet above the level of the adjoining platform or standing place, be either—

(i) securely fenced to a height of not less than 3 feet, or

(ii) provided with an effective grid or other effective cover.

Ways above Kiers or Tanks containing Hot Liquor or Hot Water.

14. No plank, ladder, stair or gangway shall be placed over any uncovered *kier*, tank or other fixed vessel containing *hot liquor* or *hot water* unless it is securely fixed and fenced on each side to a height of not less than 2 feet 9 inches either by upper and lower rails or by sheet fencing.

Spacing of Atmospheric or Open Kiers.

15.—(1) In crofts or kier houses erected or substantially reconstructed after the date on which these Regulations come ino force, the distance between the edges of an *atmospheric or open kier* and of an adjacent kier shall be not less than 18 inches, and there shall be a space for passage round each *kier* which at no point shall be less than 12 inches wide.

(2) In other crofts or kier houses, where the edges of adjacent *kiers* are less than 9 inches apart, a gangway not less than 18 inches wide shall be provided over the space between the adjacent *kiers*. This gangway shall be of adequate length and provided with safe means of access. Both the gangway and the means of access to it shall be fenced on each side to a height of not less than 2 feet 9 inches either by upper and lower rails or by sheet fencing.

Access to Interior of Kiers.

16. Suitable ladders to enable persons to *enter* into and emerge from *kiers* easily shall be provided and kept available in positions near to the *kiers*.

Notice of Permission to enter Kier.

17. There shall be provided for every *kier* to which Regulations 3, 4 and 5 apply an appropriate notice or sign to be affixed when the *kier* may be entered in accordance with Regulation 21.

Maintenance.

18. Every valve or tap controlling the admission of steam, liquor or water to a *kier*, and the special safety appliances required by these Regulations, shall be kept in good repair.

Responsibility for Kier Operation.

19. The occupier shall appoint a *competent person* to supervise the working of each set of *kiers* in accordance with these Regulations and to control the entry of persons into those *kiers*. Each person so appointed shall be known as the *authorised person* for that set of *kiers*. The occupier may appoint a second *competent person* as an *authorised person* to act as deputy in the absence of the first *authorised person*, and may also appoint a particular person to perform specified duties in connection with the completion of operation and blowing down of the *kiers*. The name of every person appointed in pursuance of this Regulation shall be stated in a notice affixed near the *kiers* concerned.

PART II.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Control of Appliances

20. The *authorised person* shall take all reasonable steps to secure that all valves, taps, *disconnecting* arrangements, pumps, notices, signs, and other appliances in connection with the *kiers* under his supervision, are properly manipulated and used in accordance with these Regulations.

Precautions before Entry into Kiers.

21.—(1) Subject to Regulation 23, the *authorised person* shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that no person shall *enter* into or remain in a *kier* to which this Regulation applies unless—

(*a*) no *hot liquor* or *hot water* is present in the *kier* or *kier system;*

(*b*) either every branch steam pipe through which steam may flow into the *kier* or *kier system* is *disconnected*, or the valve controlling the supply of steam is closed and locked;

(*c*) the *kier* is isolated from every other vessel by the means required by Regulation 3;

(*d*) in the case of a *kier* with an external circulating pipe, such pipe is *disconnected* by the arrangements required by Regulation 4;

(*e*) in the case of a *kier* with an internal circulating pipe or puffer pipe, the steam pipe is *disconnected*, or the top of the puffer pipe is effectively closed, by the means required by Regulation 5;

(*f*) in the case of a *kier* with pump circulation the pump is, by the means required by Regulation 6, effectively secured against accidental starting; and

(*g*) the notice or sign required by Regulation 17 is affixed close to the entrance to the *kier*.

(2) The *authorised person* shall not affix the said notice or sign or cause it to be affixed until he has ascertained that the foregoing conditions (*a*) to (*f*) are fulfilled. He shall not remove it or permit it to be removed until he has ascertained that no person is in the *kier*, but subject to this he shall cause its removal as soon as the purpose for which entry of the *kier* was required has been completed. So long as the notice or sign is affixed, he shall take all reasonable care to ensure that the said conditions (*a*) to (*f*) remain fulfilled.

22. Subject to Regulation 23, in the case of a *kier* which is filled by means of a mechanical piler or is customarily filled from outside without *entry* into such *kier*, the *authorised person* shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that no person shall *enter* into or remain in such *kier* except for the purpose of sheeting up the material after filling or occasionally for rectifying a fault, and then only if:—

(*a*) no *hot liquor* or *hot water* is present in the *kier* or *kier system;*

(*b*) all valves or taps which control the admission of steam, liquor or *hot water* into that *kier* are closed; and

(*c*) the pumps, or other means by which the movement or circulation of liquor in that *kier system* is effected, are secured to prevent such circulation.

Entry into Kiers for Repairs or Maintenance.

23. In the case of *entry* by a person into a *kier* for the purpose of examination, repair, limewashing, or any similar purpose in connection with maintenance, Regulations 21 and 22 shall not apply, and instead thereof the following provisions shall apply:—

The foreman, or person in charge of the persons engaged in the above-named work, shall take all reasonable care to ensure that no person shall *enter* or remain in a *kier* unless:—

(*a*) no *hot liquor* or *hot water* is present in the *kier* or *kier system;*

(*b*) all valves or taps which control the admission of steam, liquor or *hot water* into that *kier* are closed, or adequate isolation is effected by *disconnection;* and

(*c*) the pumps, or other means by which the movement or circulation of liquor in that *kier system* is effected, are secured to prevent such circulation.

Unauthorised Entry into Kiers.

24. No person shall *enter* a *kier* except—

(i) when a notice or sign provided in pursuance of Regulation 17 is affixed close to the entrance to the *kier;* or

(ii) in the case of a *kier* to which Regulation 22 applies, with the consent of the *authorised person;* or

(iii) in cases where Regulation 23 applies, with the consent of the foreman or person in charge.

Standing or Sitting on Edge of Kiers.

25. No person shall sit or stand on the edge of an open *kier* or on the fencing round it.

Interference with Appliances by Unauthorised Persons.

26. No person other than an *authorised person* shall, without the knowledge and consent of the *authorised person*, interfere with, manipulate or work any valves, taps, *disconnecting* arrangements, pumps, notices, signs or other appliances used in connection with a *kier:* Provided that this Regulation shall not preclude any other person, in a case of emergency or likelihood of serious danger or damage, from taking such action as may be necessary in the circumstances of the case to avoid such danger or damage.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
11th February, 1938.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH FILM STRIPPING REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED MAY 17, 1939.

1939 No. 571

In pursuance of Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and, as respects Part II of these Regulations, in pursuance of Section 35 of the said Act, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories or parts thereof in which stripping or drying of cinematograph film (as defined below) is done.

These Regulations, which may be cited as the Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations, 1939, shall come into force on the 1st June, 1939, from which date the Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulation, 1928(a), shall be revoked; and notwithstanding such revocation the Regulations dated 28th November, 1921(b) for the manufacture, manipulation and storage of celluloid or any article wholly or partly made of celluloid shall not be deemed to apply to the processes (as defined below) of stripping and drying of cinematograph film.

Definitions.

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"*Cinematograph film*" means any film containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product which was intended for use or has been used in a cinematograph or sound recording or other similar apparatus.

"*Stripping*" means the removal of emulsion from *cinematograph film* and includes all unpacking, sorting, unwinding, winding, decolouring, washing, grading and packing of *cinematograph film* incidental thereto.

"*Drying*" means the drying of *cinematograph film* from which the emulsion has been removed.

"*Sorting*" includes the removal of extraneous material and any other preliminary sorting of *cinematograph film* before washing, and also the preparation of reeled pieces for rewinding.

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* These Regulations were gazetted May 19, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. 67.
(a) S.R. & O. 1928 No. 84.
(b) S.R. & O. 1921 No. 1825, see p. 150.

"*Grading*" means the separation of different grades of material after washing.

"*Fire-resisting material*" means

(*a*) properly constructed brickwork not less than four and one-half inches in thickness; or

(*b*) concrete not less than three inches in thickness; or

(*c*) efficiently jointed breeze slabbing not less than three inches in thickness; or

(*d*) oak or teak not less than two inches in thickness; or

(*e*) glass not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness in the centre of which wire mesh is embedded; or

(*f*) other *approved* material.

"*Storeroom*" means a room or chamber or similar enclosure in which *cinematograph film* is kept or stored, and which satisfies the requirements hereinafter laid down in regard to storerooms.

"*Approved*" means approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Parts I and II of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part III of these Regulations.

Exception.

Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that in any particular circumstances all or any of the provisions in these Regulations are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed or, in the case of factories constructed before the coming into force of these Regulations, are not reasonably practicable, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) grant an exemption from all or any of such provisions in such cases and to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. All *cinematograph film* which is not in process of *stripping* or *drying* shall be kept in a *storeroom.*

2. The maximum quantity of *cinematograph film* in any room other than a *storeroom* shall not exceed one hundred pounds in weight or such other quantity as may be *approved.*

3.—(*a*) All scrap *cinematograph film* arising from *stripping* or *drying* shall be collected at frequent intervals during each day and be placed in a strong metal receptacle fitted with a self-closing lid, and clearly marked with the words "Film scrap."

(*b*) No material liable to ignite spontaneously nor anything likely to ignite or decompose *cinematograph film* shall be placed in the receptacle.

(*c*) At the end of each day's work the scrap shall be either transferred to a *storeroom* or removed from the premises.

4. *Stripping* or *drying* of *cinematograph film* shall not be done in any room unless—

(*a*) the room is a single-storey building or part of a single-storey building;

(*b*) all walls and windows of the room, including partitions by which the room is separated from any other room or passage way, but not including windows in a roof, are constructed of *fire-resisting material;*

(*c*) all the doors of the room are constructed of *fire-resisting material* and are self-closing;

(*d*) the fittings are, as far as practicable, constructed of material that is not readily combustible;

(*e*) the fittings and other contents of the room are so arranged or disposed as to afford unimpeded egress for every person in the room in the event of fire; and

(*f*) the room is adequately equipped with fire-extinguishing appliances.

5. In the case of every factory constructed or reconstructed or taken into use for the process of *cinematograph film stripping* after the 1st December, 1938—

(*a*) no process other than *sorting* or rewinding for washing purposes shall be carried on in any room in which either or both of the said processes is carried on;

(*b*) no process other than washing without the aid of mechanical power shall be carried on in any room in which the said process is carried on;

(*c*) no process other than *drying* without the aid of mechanical power shall be carried on in any room in which the said process is carried on;

(*d*) no process other than packing or *grading* shall be carried on in any room in which either or both of the said processes is carried on.

6. No loose unwound *cinematograph film* shall be placed on the floor or ground in any room or other part of the factory.

7. The process of sorting of cuttings shall not be carried on unless the *cinematograph film* being sorted is on a bench or in a trough.

8. Loose unwound *cinematograph film* shall not be carried from one part of the factory to another except in a suitable tray or container.

Cinematograph film (including reeled *cinematograph film*) carried on power trucks shall be enclosed in covered containers.

9.—(*a*) *Drying* of *cinematograph film* shall not be done except under such conditions as will prevent the *cinematograph film* from coming into contact or proximity with any source of heat or heated surface in such a manner as would render the *cinematograph film* liable to be ignited or decomposed.

(*b*) Loose unwound *cinematograph film* shall not be hung up to dry whether in a room or enclosed space or in the open air.

(*c*) Loose unwound *cinematograph film* shall be enclosed during *drying* in such a manner that a person in the room will be protected as far as practicable from an outburst of flame.

(*d*) The temperature in any part of a drying enclosure for loose unwound *cinematograph film,* shall not at any time exceed 110° Fahrenheit. A thermometer shall be kept available in every room in which such *drying* is done.

10. The following are the requirements prescribed in regard to *storerooms*:—

(*a*) Every *storeroom* shall be—

(i) a single-storey building or part of a single-storey building in an *approved* situation, and in the case of a factory constructed or reconstructed or taken into use for the process of *cinematograph film stripping* after the 1st December, 1938, shall be a separate single-storey building at least 20 feet from any building in which persons are regularly present;

(ii) constructed entirely of *fire-resisting material* except as regards the gas relief space required by Regulation 11;

(iii) fitted with a self-closing door or doors which shall be, as far as practicable, kept locked, except when any person is in the *storeroom*, and such door or doors shall be capable of being readily opened from the inside;

(iv) clearly marked with the words "Film Store";

(v) provided with adequate ventilation; and

(*vi*) separated from any adjacent *storeroom* by a wall built up to 3 feet above the roof.

(*b*) No *storeroom* shall—

(i) be used for any purpose other than the storage or keeping of *cinematograph film*; or

(ii) contain more than one ton of *cinematograph film*, or such other quantity as may be *approved*.

11.—(*a*) In every storeroom there shall be provided a gas relief space of *approved* design for the relief of pressure in the event of an explosion or fire occurring in the *storeroom*. The area of the gas relief space shall be not less than one square foot for every fifty cubic feet of space in the *storeroom*.

(*b*) The gas relief space shall be so constructed as to protect any glass from external breakage and to prevent the projection of articles from within the *storeroom*.

(*c*) The position of the gas relief space shall be such that an outburst of flame through the space would not be likely to endanger the safety of the building or other premises.

12. No premises shall be used for the *stripping* or *drying* of *cinematograph film*, (*a*) unless and until plans of the premises accompanied by particulars as to the number of persons to be employed and as to the arrangements for carrying on the processes and complying with the requirements of Regulations 4 (other than paragraph (*e*)), 5, 7, 9 (*c*), 10 (*a*) and 11, have been submitted and approved, nor (*b*) otherwise than in accordance with the arrangements so *approved*; and no material addition shall be subsequently made to such premises or to the number of persons employed or alteration made in the arrangements unless such addition or alteration has been first *approved*.

13.—(*a*) No open fire or light, nor any smoking materials or matches nor anything likely to ignite or decompose *cinematograph film*, shall be allowed in any part of the premises.

(*b*) Suitable arrangements shall be provided for the temporary reception outside the premises of smoking materials, matches and similar articles.

14. In any *storeroom*, or in any room in which *stripping* or *drying* of *cinematograph film* is done, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) There shall be no electric supply fuses or other main service apparatus.

(ii) No generating plant, switchboard, transformer, motor-generator, convertor, fuseboard, fuse, portable resistance, portable radiator or portable heater, shall be placed therein; excepting fuses for individual circuits if of cartridge type and enclosed in a metal box having the door interlocked with a switch to break circuit on each pole and connected on the live side so that the door can be open only when the switch is " off " and the fuses are dead.

(iii) All bare conductors such as terminals and commutators of motors shall be effectively guarded with wire mesh or other suitable protection. All electric wiring shall be protected throughout by screwed metal conduit or other *approved* method.

(iv) All lighting fittings shall be of substantial construction and shall provide for the effective enclosure of the lamp and lamp-holder and for the secure attachment of the conductors thereto.

(v) The covers of switches, including motor starters and regulators shall be so constructed that the switch handle does not work through an open aperture. Tumbler type switches and connector sockets shall be mounted on metal bases, or on hard wood blocks, or on compressed fibre, affording adequate protection of the back connections. All switches for lights in *storerooms* shall be outside the *storerooms*.

(vi) Lamp holder adaptors shall not be used as connectors. Every connector socket shall be protected by an enclosed switch to break circuit on each pole, and if installed after the 29th February, 1928, shall be so interlocked with the switch that the plug cannot be inserted or withdrawn whilst the switch is " on "; and no plug connector shall be so connected that the movable portion can remain live after withdrawal.

(vii) Resistances, including the heating elements of electric heaters and radiators, shall be so guarded or enclosed as to prevent ignition or decomposition of *cinematograph film*. The top of the enclosure or guard shall be sloped at an angle of not less than 45°.

(viii) All metal work liable to become accidentally electrically charged shall be efficiently earthed.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any obligation imposed by the Regulations dated 23rd December, 1908, for the generation, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy or any regulations amending the same.

15. A competent person shall be appointed in writing to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations and to enforce the observance of them and of any directions given to him in writing by the occupier with a view to carrying out the Regulations.

16. A printed copy of these Regulations shall be kept posted up in each room in which *stripping* or *drying* of *cinematograph film* is done.

PART II.

17. There shall be provided adequate means of escape in case of fire from the factory and from every building and every room being a building or room in which *stripping* or *drying* of *cinematograph film* is done and from

every *storeroom* and from every building of which a *storeroom* forms part; and the means of escape shall not be deemed adequate unless—

(i) there are at least two safe ways of escape from the factory available for all persons employed in the factory;

(ii) there are at least two separate safe exits from every building and every room being a building or room in which *stripping* or *drying of cinematograph film* is done; and

(iii) all doors and windows provided in connection with the means of escape are so arranged as to open outwards readily.

Provided that the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall not apply where the factory forms part of a building from all parts of which means of escape can be required under the London Building Act, 1930.

18. Regulation 17 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for or diminution of any other requirements as to the means of escape in case of fire imposed in pursuance of Section 34 or Section 35 of the Act.

PART III.

Duties of persons Employed.

19. No person shall take any open light or flame, or any smoking materials or matches, or anything likely to ignite or decompose *cinematograph film* into any part of any premises in which *stripping* or *drying* of *cinematograph film* is done.

20. Every person shall observe such directions as may be given to him with a view to carrying out these Regulations.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
17th May, 1939.

Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act

(*a*) *ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1926, MODIFYING THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,† IN CASES WHERE PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED IN PAINTING BUILDINGS.

1926 No. 1620

In pursuance of Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926,‡ I hereby make the following Order:—

The application of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† mentioned in the said Section shall, in any case where persons are employed in painting buildings, be subject to the further modifications hereinafter contained:—

(1) It shall not be necessary for the Certifying Factory Surgeon, on receipt of a notice of lead poisoning in respect of any person employed in or

* This Order was gazetted December 31, 1926.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ 16 & 17 Geo. 15. c. 37.

in connexion with the painting of buildings, to make an investigation at the place where the person affected was employed.

(2) It shall not be necessary for the employer in pursuance of Section 86 of the said Act of 1901 to post up the Regulations as to use of lead paint except in such places as may be directed by the Regulations.

Austen Chamberlain,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th December, 1926.

(*b*) *RULE, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1926, AS TO THE METHOD OF TREATMENT TO BE APPLIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING WHETHER ANY PAINT OR OTHER MATERIAL USED IN PAINTING IS "LEAD PAINT" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ACT.

1926 No. 1621

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926,† I hereby make the following Rule:—

The method of treatment of any paint, paste, spray, stopping, filling, or other material used in painting, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such material yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis, shall be as follows:—

The material is to be treated with suitable solvents to remove the oil, varnish and other media, and the residue to be dried at 100° C. and thoroughly mixed. A weighed quantity of this extracted, dried and mixed material is to be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

Austen Chamberlain,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th December, 1926.

(*c*) ‡ORDER DATED NOVEMBER 14, 1927, IN RESPECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS AS APPRENTICES IN THE PAINTING TRADE, AND OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN WORK OF DECORATIVE DESIGN.

1927 No. 1094

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 2 (Prohibition of employment of women and young persons in painting buildings with lead paint) of

* This Rule was gazetted December 31, 1926.
† 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 37.
‡ This Order was gazetted November 18, 1927.

the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926,* I hereby make the following Order:—

(*a*) The said Section shall not apply in the case of any male young person employed as an apprentice in the painting trade, if he is employed under an indenture of apprenticeship or under an established custom of regular apprenticeship, and if his name, age, and the date on which he was first engaged as an apprentice, are entered in a separate list attached to the register of persons employed which the employer is required to keep under Section 4 of the said Act.

(*b*) The following special decorative work shall be excluded from the provisions of the said section, namely, the execution of wall or ceiling paintings, or any similar work of decorative design.

Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to relieve any employer from any of the obligations imposed by Section 2 (Regulations for employment of women and young persons in processes involving the use of lead compounds) of the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920.†

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
14th November, 1927.

(*d*) ‡The Lead Paint Regulations, 1927.

1927 No. 847

In pursuance of Section 1 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926,* I hereby make the following Regulations for preventing danger from lead paint§ to persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings.¶

Provided that Regulations 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12 shall not apply to persons who are occasionally employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings for an aggregate period not exceeding 26 normal working days in a calendar year and whose ordinary employment does not include the painting of buildings.

These Regulations may be cited as the Lead Paint Regulations, 1927, and shall come into force on the 1st October, 1927.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of all persons who employ persons in or in connection with the painting of buildings to observe Part I of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings to observe Part II of these Regulations.

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* 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 37. † 10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 62.

‡ These Regulations were gazetted September 15, 1927.

§ "Lead paint" means any paint, paste, spray, stopping, filling or other materia used in painting which, when treated in a manner prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State, yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis—*see* Section 7 of the Act.

¶ By Section 7 of the Act, the expression "buildings" includes "fixtures."

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1.—(*a*) Lead paint shall not be used or procured for use for the painting of buildings except in the form of paste or of paint ready for use. Provided that red lead may be procured for use and used in the raw or dry state to such extent as may be necessary for preparing stopping or filling material and for no other purpose.

(*b*) Lead paint for use in the painting of buildings shall not be procured or stored, whether at the employer's premises or at any place where painting is being done, otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked as containing lead.

2. Lead paint shall not be applied in the form of spray in the interior painting of buildings.

3.—(*a*) No painted surface other than that of iron or steel work shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process.

(*b*) No painted surface of iron or steelwork shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry sand-papering process.

(*c*) All débris produced by rubbing down or scraping of any painted surface shall be removed before it becomes dry.

(*d*) No contravention of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have taken place in respect of any painted surface, if the employer proves that such painted surface contained no lead paint.

4. There shall be provided for the use of persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint a sufficient supply of water, soap, nail brushes and towels and at least one bucket or basin for every five persons so employed.

5. Suitable arrangements shall be made to prevent clothing taken off during working hours by persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings, being soiled by lead paint. Where practicable the accommodation so provided shall be outside any apartment in which painting is being carried on.

6. Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that the incidence of lead poisoning among the persons employed by any employer in or in connection with the painting of buildings with lead paint is excessive, he shall give notice thereof in writing to such employer, and such employer shall forthwith make arrangements for the periodic medical examination of all persons so employed by him and for the suspension from employment in or in connection with painting with lead paint of such persons whose health is or appears likely to be injuriously affected thereby, in accordance with such conditions as the Chief Inspector of Factories may prescribe.

7.—(*a*) The employer shall give to each person employed by him in or in connection with the painting of buildings when he is engaged, and subsequently if still employed as aforesaid, on the first pay day in each calendar year, a copy of the prescribed leaflet containing special health instructions as to the use of paint.

(*b*) A printed copy of these Regulations shall be posted in the workshop and paint store, and on all jobs on which more than 12 persons are employed in painting operations, in any apartment in which the paints are mixed.

8. Where any person, whose ordinary employment does not include the painting of buildings, is occasionally employed in or in connection with the

painting of buildings, the employer shall keep a record of the periods with dates during which such person is so employed by him, and such record shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of H.M. Inspector of Factories.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the employment of such person as aforesaid for a period of less than half of a normal working day shall be deemed to be half-a-day and of less than a whole normal working day but more than half-a-day shall be deemed to be a whole day.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

9. Overalls shall be worn during the whole of the working period by every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint, and shall be washed at least once a week. They shall not be worn at meal times.

10. Every person employed in rubbing down or scraping any painted surface shall carry on his work in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 3 hereof.

11. Every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings shall so deposit his clothing taken off during working hours as to prevent it being soiled by lead paint, and for this purpose shall as far as practicable make use of the accommodation provided in pursuance of Regulation 5 hereof.

12. Every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint shall carefully clean and wash his hands before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

13. Every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint shall present himself at the appointed time for medical examination when so required in accordance with Regulation 6.

W. Joynson-Hicks,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
6th September, 1927.

NOTIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

Notice of Accidents.

THE DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES NOTIFICATION ORDER, 1935,* DATED OCTOBER 21, 1935.

1935 No. 1046

In pursuance of Section 5 of the Notice of Accidents Act, 1906, I hereby extend the provisions of the said Act requiring notice of accidents in factories and workshops to be given to an Inspector, to the following classes of occurrences in a factory or workshop (including any place which, for the purpose of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† with respect to

* This Order was gazetted October 29, 1935.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

accidents is a factory or workshop, or is included in the word factory or workshop, or is part of a factory or workshop) whether personal injury or disablement is caused or not:—

All cases of—

I. Bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, grindstone or grinding wheel moved by mechanical power;

II. Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch, hoist, or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods, or any part thereof (except the breakage of chain or rope slings), or the overturning of a crane;

III. Explosion or fire causing damage to the structure of any room or place in which persons are employed, or to any machine or plant contained therein, and resulting in the complete suspension of ordinary work in such room or place or stoppage of machinery or plant for not less than five hours, where such explosion or fire is due to (i) the ignition of dust, gas or vapour, or (ii) the ignition of celluloid or substances composed wholly or in part of celluloid;

IV. Electrical short circuit or failure of electrical machinery, plant, or apparatus, attended by explosion or fire or causing structural damage thereto, and involving its stoppage or disuse for not less than five hours;

V. Explosion or fire affecting any room in which persons are employed and causing complete suspension of ordinary work therein for not less than twenty-four hours;

VI. Explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Occurrences Notification Order, 1935, and shall come into operation on 1st January, 1936, from which date the Order dated 9th November, 1928,* made under the said Section shall be revoked.

John Simon,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st October, 1935.

Notice of Industrial Diseases
(a) Toxic Jaundice

ORDER DATED NOVEMBER 27, 1915.†

1915 No. 1170

In pursuance of sub-section 4 of section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby apply the provisions of the said section to all cases of *toxic jaundice* occurring in a factory or workshop; that is, jaundice due to tetrachlorethane or nitro- or amido-derivatives of benzene or other poisonous substance.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1916.

John Simon,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th November, 1915.

* S.R. & O. 1928 (No. 876).
† This Order was gazetted December 10, 1915.
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(b) Epitheliomatous and Chrome Ulceration

ORDER DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1919.*

1919 No. 1775

In pursuance of sub-section 4 of section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby apply the provisions of the said section to all cases of

(*a*) *epitheliomatous ulceration* due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances, and

(*b*) *chrome ulceration,* that is, ulceration due to chromic acid or bichromate of potassium, sodium or ammonium or any preparation of these substances—

occurring in a factory or workshop.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1920.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
28th November, 1919.

(c) Carbon Bisulphide, Aniline, and Chronic Benzene Poisoning

ORDER DATED DECEMBER 31, 1924.‡

1924 No. 1505

In pursuance of sub-section 4 of Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby apply the provisions of the said section to all cases of

(i) Poisoning by carbon bisulphide,

(ii) Aniline poisoning, and

(iii) Chronic benzene poisoning

occurring in a factory or workshop.

This Order, which may be cited as the Factory and Workshop (Notification of Diseases) Order, 1924, shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1925.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
31st December, 1924.

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* This Order was gazetted December 2, 1919.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ This Order was gazetted January 6, 1925.

(d) Manganese Poisoning

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES) ORDER, 1936,* DATED JUNE 29, 1936.

1936 No. 686

In pursuance of sub-section 4 of Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby apply the provisions of the said section to all cases of Manganese Poisoning occurring in a factory or workshop.

This Order, which may be cited as the Factory and Workshop (Notification of Diseases) Order, 1936, shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1936.

John Simon,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
29th June, 1936.

(e) Compressed Air Illness.

THE FACTORIES (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1938,‡ DATED NOVEMBER 15, 1938.

1938. No. 1386.

In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937,§ I hereby apply the provisions of the said section to Compressed Air Illness.

These Regulations, which may be cited as the Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations, 1938, shall come into force on the 1st January, 1939.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
15th November, 1938.

(f) Toxic Anaemia

THE FACTORIES (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES) REGULATION, 1942,‖ DATED JANUARY 26, 1942.

1942 No. 196

By virtue of the Defence (Functions of Ministers) Regulations, 1941,¶ and sub-section (4) of section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937,** the Minister of Labour and National Service hereby makes this regulation applying the provisions of the said section to toxic anaemia.

This regulation may be cited as the Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulation, 1942, and shall come into operation on the 1st March, 1942.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 26th day of January, 1942.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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* This Order was gazetted July 7, 1936.
‡ This Order was gazetted on November 26, 1938.
‖ This Order was gazetted February 6, 1942.
** 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6 c. 67.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ 1 Edw. 8. & Geo. 6. c. 67.
¶ S.R. & O. 1941 No. 205, see page 355.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS

(1) Weekly Hours of Young Persons under Sixteen

(a) Regulations for particular Industries

(i) THE WEEKLY HOURS OF YOUNG PERSONS UNDER SIXTEEN IN FACTORIES (PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED OCTOBER 21, 1939.

1939 No. 1491

In pursuance of subsection (2) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations.

1. These Regulations shall apply to factories in which the sole or principal work carried on is one or a combination of the following namely:—

Printing by letterpress, lithography, photogravure, or other similar process;

Bookbinding.

2. The total hours, exclusive of intervals allowed for meals and rest, that may be worked in any week by young persons who have not attained the age of sixteen employed in any such factory in processes in or incidental to the printing and bookbinding industries are hereby extended to forty-five.

3. These Regulations shall not apply to young persons whose employment is regulated by Section 98 of the Act.

4. These Regulations may be cited as The Weekly Hours of Young Persons under sixteen in Factories (Printing and Bookbinding) Regulations, 1939, and shall come into operation on the 29th October, 1939. The Regulations, unless sooner revoked by the Secretary of State as provided for by Section 129 (2) of the Act, shall continue in operation until the 31st December, 1944, and thereafter if and so long as continued or renewed by further regulations made by the Secretary of State in like manner as these regulations, on being satisfied with respect to all the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Section 71 (2) of the Act as a result of a further public inquiry directed by him.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
21st October, 1939.

(ii) THE WEEKLY HOURS OF YOUNG PERSONS UNDER SIXTEEN IN FACTORIES (VARIOUS TEXTILE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES) REGULATIONS, 1940,‡ DATED APRIL 25, 1940.

1940 No. 611

In pursuance of subsection (2) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These Regulations shall apply to factories in which the sole or principal industry carried on is one or a combination of the following, namely:—

The spinning or doubling of cotton, woollen or worsted yarn;

The spinning or doubling or throwing of silk or rayon yarn;

* These Regulations were gazetted October 24, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
‡ These Regulations were gazetted April 30, 1940.

The weaving of cotton or woollen or worsted cloth;
The weaving of carpets;
The weaving or printing of silk or rayon fabrics (not including smallwares, ribbons, labels, badges or similar goods);
The bleaching or dyeing of cotton, rayon or woollen yarn;
The bleaching, dyeing, printing or finishing of cotton, rayon or woollen piece goods (except hosiery);

2. These Regulations shall further apply to the operations known as legging and stripping in the finishing of hosiery, whether or not carried on in such a factory as aforesaid.

3. The total hours, exclusive of intervals allowed for meals and rest, that may be worked in any week by young persons who have not attained the age of sixteen are hereby extended to forty-eight in the case of young persons employed in any such factory in processes in or incidental to the industries specified in Regulation 1 and in the case of male young persons employed in the operations specified in regulation 2.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply (*a*) to young persons who have not attained the age of fifteen and who were not so employed prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations, or (*b*) to young persons employed in the following processes in the manufacture of material for rayon yarn namely, a process in the spinning of rayon continuous filament up to and including the doffing of the cake or bobbin or a process in the primary spinning and cutting of synthetic staple fibre from a viscose, acetate or cuprammonium solution or base.

4. These Regulations shall not apply to young persons whose employment is regulated by Section 98 of the Act.

5. These Regulations may be cited as The Weekly Hours of Young Persons under sixteen in Factories (Various Textile and Allied Industries) Regulations, 1940, and shall come into operation on the 1st June, 1940. The Regulations, unless sooner revoked by the Secretary of State as provided for by Section 129 (2) of the Act, shall continue in operation until the 31st December, 1944, and thereafter if and so long as continued or renewed by further regulations made by the Secretary of State in like manner as these regulations, on being satisfied with respect to all the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Section 71 (2) of the Act as a result of a further public inquiry directed by him.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
25th April, 1940.

(b) Date of Commencement of 44 hour week in certain Industries

(i) *Order, dated August 4, 1939, in relation to the Cable Making Industry.

1939 No. 866

Whereas representations were made to me under subsection (2) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,† by the Cable Makers Association that the conditions specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of that subsection are fulfilled in the case of the cable making industry and that the hours worked in a week by young persons under the age of 16 should be permitted to exceed forty-four:

* This Order was gazetted August 8, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

And whereas in view of the said representations I directed, on the 22nd June, 1939, that an Inquiry should be held under the said subsection, by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., into the question whether in the case of factories in which is carried on the manufacture of insulated electrical cables, the said conditions are fulfilled either generally as respects the industry carried on in such factories or as respects any particular processes and if so to advise as to the scope and terms of any regulations which might be made for such industry or processes under the said subsection;

And whereas the Cable Makers Association have since intimated to me that they do not wish to proceed further in the matter and desire that their application for such regulations should be treated as withdrawn:

And whereas in these circumstances I have directed that the said Inquiry should not be proceeded with and I am not satisfied that the said conditions are fulfilled as respects the aforesaid class or description of factory;

Now I hereby in pursuance of subsection (3) of the said section appoint the 3rd September, 1939, as the date on which the said section shall have effect as respects such factories as aforesaid.

Samuel Hoare,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th August, 1939.

(ii) *ORDER, DATED AUGUST 4, 1939, IN RELATION TO THE FLAX TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

1939 No. 867

Whereas on the 25th May, 1939, I directed an Inquiry to be held under subsection (2) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,† in relation to factories in which is carried on the spinning or weaving of flax, or the bleaching, dyeing or printing of flax, or the bleaching, dyeing, printing or finishing of linen cloth, and whereas as a result of the said Inquiry I am not satisfied with respect to all the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of subsection (2) of the said section, I hereby in pursuance of subsection (3) of the said section appoint the 3rd September, 1939, as the date on which the said section shall have effect as respects such factories as aforesaid, but without prejudice to the operation of subsection (3) or of any regulations that may be made under subsection (2) of the said section as respects any such factory in so far as it may be included in any other class or description of factory in relation to which an Inquiry under the last mentioned subsection has been directed.

Samuel Hoare,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th August, 1939.

(iii) *ORDER, DATED AUGUST 4, 1939, IN RELATION TO THE ROPE, TWINE AND NET INDUSTRY.

1939 No. 868

Whereas on the 25th May, 1939, I directed an Inquiry to be held under subsection (2) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,† in relation to factories in which is carried on the spinning of hemp for cordage or the manufacture of rope or twine or nets, and whereas as a result of the said Inquiry I

* This Order was gazetted August 8, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

am not satisfied with respect to all the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of subsection (2) of the said section, I hereby in pursuance of subsection (3) of the said section appoint the 3rd September, 1939, as the date on which the said section shall have effect as respects such factories as aforesaid, but without prejudice to the operation of subsection (3) or of any regulations that may be made under subsection (2) of the said section as respects any such factory in so far as it may be included in any other class or description of factory in relation to which an Inquiry under the last mentioned subsection has been directed.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th August, 1939.

(iv) *ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 16, 1939, IN RELATION TO THE FELT HAT INDUSTRY.

1939 No. 1220

Whereas on the 25th May, 1939, I directed an Inquiry to be held under sub-section (2) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,† in relation to factories in which is carried on the making of felt hats or the making of felt hoods, and whereas as a result of the said Inquiry I am not satisfied that the conditions specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of that sub-section are fulfilled and that regulations should be made under the sub-section as respects such factories, I hereby in pursuance of sub-section (3) of the said section appoint the 1st October, 1939, as the date on which the said section shall have effect as respects such factories.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
16th September, 1939.

(*c*) Periods of Employment

THE YOUNG PERSONS UNDER SIXTEEN (FACTORY HOURS MODIFICATION) REGULATIONS, 1940,‡ DATED JANUARY 27, 1940.

1940 No. 139

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by sub-section (4) of Section 71 of the Factories Act, 1937,§ and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby direct that as respects factories in which the number of hours permitted to be worked in any week by young persons who have not attained the age of sixteen is less than forty-eight, Part VI of the Act shall be modified and have effect as follows.

1. The periods of employment for young persons under sixteen need not be the same as those for other young persons and women employed in the factory.

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* This Order was gazetted September 22, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
‡ These Regulations were gazetted February 2nd, 1940.
§ Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

2. The periods of employment for young persons under sixteen shall be the same for all such young persons employed in the factory:

Provided that different periods of employment may be fixed for different sets of such young persons subject to the following conditions—

(*a*) the periods of employment shall be the same for all such young persons in the same set, and

(*b*) the number of sets into which the young persons are divided for the purposes of this Regulation shall not exceed two or such higher number as may for the time being be approved in writing by the Inspector for the district, having regard to the periods of employment fixed and other circumstances of the particular case, and

(*c*) where the Inspector for the district so requires, there shall be kept posted in the factory, in such a position as to be conveniently read by the persons employed, a notice showing the names of the young persons under sixteen in each set.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Young Persons Under Sixteen (Factory Hours Modification) Regulations, 1940, and shall come into force on the 1st March, 1940.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
27th January, 1940.

(2) Overtime Employment of Women and Young Persons over Sixteen

(*a*) Regulations for particular Industries

THE AERATED WATER MANUFACTURE (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JULY 29, 1938.

1938 No. 727

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the manufacture of aerated or mineral waters is the sole or principal business carried on.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed in the manufacture (including the bottling, labelling and packing) of aerated or mineral waters may, subject to the condition in regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to twelve and the period of employment for that woman may extend to fourteen hours, but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

* These Regulations were gazetted August 2, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and twenty-five subject to the condition that young persons may not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. These regulations may be cited as the Aerated Water Manufacture (Overtime) Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st August, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
29th July, 1938.

THE LAUNDRIES (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938*, DATED JULY 29, 1938.

1938 No. 728

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories which are laundries, but shall not be deemed to apply to parts of factories in which laundry work is carried out wholly or mainly on articles made in the factory.

1. In the case of a laundry in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may, subject to the condition in regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to ten and a half, or, if she is not employed in overtime on Saturday in the same week, eleven hours, and the period of employment for that woman may extend to twelve and a half hours or, if she is not employed in overtime on Saturday in the same week, thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening;

(*b*) on a Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may be extended by overtime employment to seven and a half and the period of employment for that woman may extend to nine hours but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than four o'clock in the afternoon;

(*c*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the

* These Regulations were gazetted August 2, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and fifty, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. These regulations may be cited as the Laundries (Overtime) Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st August, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th July, 1938.

THE FLORISTS (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938*, DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1938.

1938 No. 1163

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937†, and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the business of a florist is carried on.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than six weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may, subject to the condition in regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to ten and a half, or, if she is not employed in overtime on Saturday in the same week, eleven hours, and the period of employment for that woman may extend to twelve and a half hours or, if she is not employed in overtime on Saturday in the same week, thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening;

(*b*) On a Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may be extended by overtime employment to seven and a half and the period of employment for that woman may extend to nine hours but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than four o'clock in the afternoon;

(*c*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

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* These Regulations were gazetted September 30, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8 & Geo. 6. c. 67.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and twenty-five, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. These regulations may be cited as the Florists (Overtime) Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st October, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd September, 1938.

THE CHOCOLATES AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED OCTOBER 17, 1938.

1938 No. 1245

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the manufacture of chocolates or sugar confectionery is carried on.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed in the manufacture of chocolates or sugar confectionery may, subject to the condition in Regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to eleven hours and the period of employment for that woman may extend to thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorised under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to ten, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of Regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these Regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and fifty, subject to the condition that young persons may not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. These Regulations shall not apply to a factory in which the sole or principal work is carried on is the manufacture of biscuits.

5. These Regulations may be cited as the Chocolates and Sugar Confectionery (Overtime) Regulations, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
17th October, 1938.

* These Regulations were gazetted October 18, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8, & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

THE BISCUIT MANUFACTURE (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED DECEMBER 13, 1938.

1938 No. 1528

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the sole or principal work carried on is the manufacture of biscuits.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may, subject to the condition in Regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to eleven hours and the period of employment for that woman may extend to thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorised under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of Regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these Regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and fifty, subject to the condition that young persons may not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. These Regulations may be cited as the Biscuit Manufacture (Overtime) Regulations, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
13th December, 1938.

THE GLASS BOTTLES AND JARS (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938,‡ DATED DECEMBER 31, 1938.

1938 No. 1612

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the manufacture of glass bottles and jars is carried on.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 16, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo 6. c. 67.
‡ These Regulations were gazetted January 3, 1939.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed in washing, packing, marking, or otherwise preparing glass bottles or jars for delivery may, subject to the condition in regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to ten and a half, or, if she is not employed in overtime on Saturday in the same week, eleven hours, and the period of employment for that woman may extend to twelve and a half hours or, if she is not employed in overtime on Saturday in the same week, thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening.

(*b*) on a Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed as aforesaid may be extended by overtime employment to seven and a half and the period of employment for that woman may extend to nine hours but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than four o'clock in the afternoon;

(*c*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. These regulations may be cited as the Glass Bottles and Jars (Overtime) Regulations, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st December, 1938.

THE BREAD, FLOUR CONFECTIONERY AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURE (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED MAY 4, 1939.

1939 No. 509

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which is carried on the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies) or sausages.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery or

* These Regulations were gazetted May 9, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

sausages may, subject to the condition in Regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to eleven hours and the period of employment for that woman may extend to thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorised under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of Regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these Regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and fifty, subject to the condition that young persons may not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. These Regulations shall not apply to a factory in which the sole or principal work carried on is the manufacture of biscuits.

5. These Regulations may be cited as the Bread, Flour, Confectionery and Sausage Manufacture (Overtime) Regulations, 1939.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th May, 1939.

THE DYEING AND CLEANING (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED JUNE 16, 1939.

1939 No. 642

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the sole or principal business carried on is the dyeing or cleaning of articles of wearing apparel and made-up household articles of a textile character.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year, the total hours worked by a woman may, on any weekday other than Saturday, and subject to the condition in regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to ten and a half or, where the special exception in Section 82 of the Act (for factories operating the five-day week) applies, eleven hours and the period of employment for that woman may extend to twelve and a half or, where the said special exception applies, thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorised under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening.

* These Regulations were gazetted June 20, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of regulation 1, there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed in any calendar year for a factory to which these regulations apply is hereby increased to one hundred and fifty, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than one hundred of those hours.

4. The number of weeks in any calendar year in which overtime can take place in a factory to which these regulations apply is hereby increased to thirty-five.

5. These regulations shall not apply to laundries.

6. These regulations may be cited as the Dyeing and Cleaning (Overtime) Regulations, 1939.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
16th June, 1939.

THE ICE CREAM (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED AUGUST 2, 1939.

1939 No. 857

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the manufacture of ice cream is carried on.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed in the manufacture of ice cream may, subject to the condition in Regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to eleven hours and the period of employment for that woman may extend to thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorised under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that, save as authorised under Part VI of the Act, the overtime employment of women otherwise than in the manufacture of ice cream, and of young persons in any process or work, shall not take place during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of Regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest

* These Regulations were gazetted August 4, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Ice Cream (Overtime) Regulations, 1939.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
2nd August, 1939.

THE NET MENDING (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED OCTOBER 19, 1939.

1939 No. 1490

In pursuance of subsection (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the business of mending or beating nets is carried on incidentally to the fishing industry.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may, subject to the condition in regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to eleven hours, and the period of employment for that woman may extend to thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening;

(*b*) on a Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman may be extended by overtime employment to seven and a half and the period of employment for that woman may extend to nine hours but save as otherwise authorized under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than four o'clock in the afternoon;

(*c*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to twelve, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. These regulations may be cited as the Net Mending (Overtime) Regulations, 1939.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th October, 1939.

* These Regulations were gazetted October 24, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

THE BOTTLING OF BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS (OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1940,* DATED MAY 10, 1940.

1940 No. 729

In pursuance of subsections (6) and (7) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to factories in which the bottling or canning of beer, wines, or spirits is carried on.

1. In the case of any such factory in which there is at the time seasonal or or other special pressure of work, but in not more than eight weeks in any year:—

(*a*) on any weekday other than Saturday, the total hours worked by a woman employed in the bottling, canning, labelling or packing of beer, wines or spirits, or in bottle-washing may, subject to the condition in Regulation 2, be extended by overtime employment to eleven hours and the period of employment for that woman may extend to thirteen hours, but save as otherwise authorised under Part VI of the Act shall neither begin earlier than seven o'clock in the morning nor end later than nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) the aggregate number of hours of overtime employment allowed for the factory in the week is hereby increased to ten, subject to the condition that young persons shall not be employed during more than six of those hours.

2. On any day on which the hours worked by a woman are extended by virtue of Regulation 1 (*a*), there shall be allowed to that woman between the beginning and the termination of her work intervals for meals or rest amounting to not less than one and a half hours, of which not less than one hour shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Bottling of Beer, Wines and Spirits (Overtime) Regulations, 1940.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
10th May, 1940.

(*b*) THE FACTORY OVERTIME (SEPARATION OF DIFFERENT PARTS OR SETS) REGULATIONS, 1938,‡ DATED JUNE 30, 1938.

1938 No. 640

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (8) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations, prescribing conditions subject to which the employment of persons in different parts of a factory or the employment of different sets of persons in different processes may be treated, for the purpose of reckoning hours of overtime employment or the number of weeks in which overtime employment can take place, as if it were employment in different factories.

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* These Regulations were gazetted May 17, 1940.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
‡ These Regulations were gazetted July 5, 1938.

1. Where employment in a part of the factory is treated as if it were employment in a different factory—

(*a*) that part shall consist of a separate room or separate rooms. or be separated from the remainder of the factory by a partition or be distinguished therefrom by a definite line of demarcation, and

(*b*) no woman or young person who has been employed in overtime in that part shall be employed in overtime in any other part in the same calendar year.

2. Where employment of different sets of persons in different processes is treated as if it were employment in different factories, no woman or young person who has been employed in overtime in one set shall be employed in overtime in any other set in the same calendar year.

3. If the Inspector for the district in writing so directs, the names of the persons employed in each part or set shall be kept posted in the factory in such a position as to be conveniently read by the persons employed in the part or set.

4. For each of the separate parts or sets a separate overtime register shall be kept and separate particulars of overtime shall be reported to the Inspector for the district in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of Section 74 of the Act, and a separate notice shall be posted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of the said Section. The register, report and notice shall include particulars indicating the part or set to which they relate.

5. The occupier of the factory shall have obtained from the Inspector for the district, and shall hold, a certificate describing the separate parts or sets or processes and certifying that, in the opinion of the Inspector, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of the parts or sets and the arrangements for securing such separation are satisfactory. So long as the certificate remains in force, employment in the different parts or sets shall continue to be treated for the purposes of subsection (8) of Section 73 of the Act, and of these regulations, as if it were employment in different factories, and there shall be kept posted in the factory, in such characters and in such a position as to be conveniently read by the persons employed, a notice in the form specified in the Schedule to these regulations. Any such certificate as aforesaid may be revoked as from the end of a calendar year on the application of the occupier, or not less than seven days after the Inspector for the district has served upon the occupier a notice in writing that he is no longer satisfied that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are satisfactory.

6.—(i) If any such certificate as aforesaid is granted to take effect as from any date other than the first day of January in any year, then for the purpose of reckoning as respects any part or set for the remainder of the current calendar year the amount of overtime employment permissible, and the number of weeks in which overtime employment can take place, the overtime employment which has taken place in the factory during the part of the calendar year preceding the said date shall be deemed to have taken place in the case of each of the parts or sets.

(ii) Where any such certificate as aforesaid is revoked as from any date other than the first day of January in any year, the amount of permissible overtime employment (if any) allowed for the factory, and the number of weeks (if any) in which overtime employment may take place in the factory, in the remainder of the current calendar year, shall be reckoned as if subsection (8) of Section 73 of the Act had not been adopted in the factory during any part of the year.

7. These Regulations may be cited as the Factory Overtime (Separation of Different Parts or Sets) Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

8. The Order made by the Secretary of State on the 27th March, 1897,* respecting the separation of branches or departments of work for the purposes of the employment of women during overtime, is hereby revoked.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th June, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

THE FACTORY OVERTIME (SEPARATION OF DIFFERENT PARTS OR SETS) REGULATIONS, 1938.

I hereby give notice that, a certificate under the above regulations having been obtained from the District Inspector of Factories and being now in force, employment in the different parts of this factory indicated below (*or* the employment of different sets of persons in different processes as indicated below), is treated as separate for the purpose of reckoning the amount of overtime permissible under the Factories Act, 1937, or the number of weeks in which overtime employment may take place.

The conditions laid down by the regulations include the following:—†

A. No woman or young person who has been employed in overtime in one of the separate parts of the factory may be employed in overtime in any other part in the same calendar year.

B. No woman or young person who has been employed in overtime in one of the separate sets may be employed in overtime in any other set in the same calendar year.

(Particulars of parts or sets.)

Date.....

Signature of Occupier.....

(c) THE FACTORY (INDIVIDUAL OVERTIME) REGULATIONS, 1938,‡ DATED OCTOBER 10, 1938.

1938 No. 1228

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by sub-section (9) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,§ and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations.

1. The occupier of any factory of a class or description specified in the Schedule to these regulations may elect that, as from the commencement of any calendar year, and subject to his obtaining and holding a certificate as provided for in Regulation 2 of these regulations, these regulations shall apply to that factory in lieu of the provisions of the said section limiting overtime employment by reference to the factory; and these regulations shall, so long as such certificate remains in force, continue to apply to the factory in lieu of the said provisions.

Provided that the occupier may, by written notice served upon the Inspector for the district, elect that these regulations shall cease to apply to the factory at the end of the calendar year in which notice is so served, and in that case these regulations shall cease to apply accordingly.

* S.R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop (1897 No. 226).
† Insert A or B as the case may require.
‡ These Regulations were gazetted October 14, 1938.
§ 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

2. The occupier of the factory shall have obtained from the Inspector for the district, and shall hold, a certificate that, in the opinion of the Inspector, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the arrangements for securing compliance with these regulations are satisfactory, and such certificate may be revoked not less then seven days after the Inspector for the district has served upon the occupier a notice in writing that he is no longer satisfied that the said arrangements are satisfactory.

3. No woman shall be employed overtime in the factory for more than seventy-five hours, and no young person for more than fifty hours, in any calendar year.

4. No woman or young person shall, except as otherwise provided in regulations of the Secretary of State, be employed overtime in the factory for more than six hours in any week or in more than twenty-five weeks in any calendar year.

5. The occupier shall keep a register, in a form approved by the Inspector for the district, of all women and young persons who are employed overtime in the factory.

6.—(1) Before employing any woman or young person overtime on any day, the occupier shall send in writing to the Inspector for the district, in a form prescribed by order of the Secretary of State, a report that overtime is to be worked in the factory on that day, with particulars of any additional interval for a meal or rest to be allowed to those employed overtime, and shall enter in the said register particulars showing for that person the times of beginning and ending of the overtime to be worked on that day, the additional interval (if any) allowed, and the amount of such overtime calculated in hours and half-hours in accordance with Section 73 (10) (*b*) of the Act.

(2) Where a woman or young person is employed overtime on any day the occupier shall either

(*a*) furnish in writing to that woman or young person, before the woman or young person leaves the factory on that day, a copy of the particulars required to be entered in the register as aforesaid, so far as they relate to that woman or young person, or

(*b*) cause a notice or notices giving the names of all women and young persons employed overtime on that day, together with the said particulars for each such woman or young person, to be posted in the factory not later than midday on the following weekday in a position or positions where the notice may be conveniently read by the persons concerned, and to be kept so posted until the 31st January in the following calendar year.

7. So long as such certificate as aforesaid is in force, there shall be kept posted in the factory, in such characters and in such a position as to be conveniently read by the persons employed, a printed copy of these regulations or an abstract thereof prescribed by order of the Secretary of State, together with a statement that a certificate under the regulations having been obtained from the District Inspector of Factories, and being in force, the regulations apply to the factory.

8. Where any such certificate as aforesaid is revoked as from any date other than the first day of January in any year, the amount of permissible overtime employment (if any) allowed for the factory, and the number of

weeks (if any) in which overtime employment may take place in the factory, in the remainder of the current calendar year shall be reckoned as if these regulations had not been adopted in the factory during any part of the year.

9. These regulations may be cited as The Factory (Individual Overtime) Regulations, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
10th October, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

Factories in which is carried on the manufacture of a variety of light metal articles or of fittings or accessories composed wholly or largely of metal.

(3) Special Exceptions

THE NIGHT WORK OF MALE YOUNG PERSONS (MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JUNE 24, 1938.

1938 No. 608

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (4) of Section 81 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations.

1. A young person who is taken into employment in accordance with subsections (1) to (3) of Section 81 of the said Act in any factory shall not continue to be so employed after the expiration of fourteen days unless he has, in accordance with these regulations, been examined by the examining surgeon and certified by him to be fit for such employment.

2. Every such young person shall, if he continues to be so employed, be re-examined by the examining surgeon once before the expiration of the first three months of that employment and again before the expiration of each period of six months after the first three months, and he shall not continue to be so employed after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of any such re-examination, unless the examining surgeon has again certified him to be fit for such employment.

3. There shall be kept in the factory, a register, in a form prescribed by Order of the Secretary of State, in which there shall be entered by or on behalf of the occupier of the factory particulars as to every young person taken into such employment as aforesaid, including the date of his birth, and the dates on which he commences and ceases to be so employed, and in which the examining surgeon shall enter the certificates given by him in accordance with these regulations.

4. Every examination by the examining surgeon for the purpose of these regulations shall be conducted at the factory.

5. Within seven days after the taking of any young person into such employment as aforesaid, the occupier of the factory shall, unless he intends that such employment shall not continue after fourteen days, send notice thereof in writing to the examining surgeon, together with particulars showing the times at which the young person will be available for examination at

* These Regulations were gazetted June 28, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

the factory; and it shall also be the duty of the occupier to notify the examining surgeon in writing when he desires re-examinations for the purpose of compliance with regulation 2.

6. The occupier of the factory shall, for the use of the examining surgeon, fill in, on a record card to be kept by the examining surgeon in accordance with directions of the Secretary of State, the following particulars, namely, the name of the occupier, the address of the factory, the name, address and date of birth of the young person, and the page and number in the register kept in pursuance of regulation 3 where the particulars as to the young person are entered.

7. The occupier of the factory shall provide for the purpose of examinations conducted at the factory in pursuance of these regulations (for the exclusive use of the examining surgeon on the occasion of an examination) a room which shall be properly cleaned and adequately warmed and lighted, and furnished with a screen, a table (with writing materials) and chairs and, unless other arrangements are made to the satisfaction of the examining surgeon for taking the weight of the young persons elsewhere, with a suitable weighing machine.

8. The occupier of the factory shall afford to the examining surgeon facilities to inspect any process or work in which a young person required to be examined under these regulations has been or is to be employed in the factory.

9. These regulations may be cited as the Night Work of Male Young Persons (Medical Examinations) Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

10. The Orders made by the Secretary of State on the 21st May, 1913(*), and the 17th January, 1924(†), prescribing, among other things, conditions as to the medical examination of young persons employed during the night in certain factories to which Section 54 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901(‡), was applied, are hereby revoked.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
24th June, 1938.

THE BREAD, FLOUR CONFECTIONERY AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURE (COMMENCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT) REGULATIONS, 1939,§ DATED MAY 4, 1939.

1939 No. 510

In pursuance of Section 83 of the Factories Act, 1937,|| and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to factories in which is carried on the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies) or sausages, including premises immediately adjoining any such factory where processes incidental to the manufacture of meat pies or sausages are carried on under the same employer.

* S R & O 1913 (No 565).
† S R & O 1924 (No 54)
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ These Regulations were gazetted May 9, 1939.
|| 1 Edw 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c 67

1. The period of employment for women and young persons may, subject to compliance with any Order under Regulation 2 of these Regulations, begin at an hour earlier than seven o'clock in the morning but not earlier than six o'clock in the morning.

2. Where the occupier of a factory avails himself of Regulation 1, the Secretary of State may at any time by Order direct that the occupier shall make such special arrangements as may be specified in the Order for the conveyance of workers living at a distance or otherwise for the welfare of such workers as may be necessary to prevent hardship.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Bread, Flour Confectionery and Sausage Manufacture (Commencement of Employment) Regulations, 1939.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th May, 1939.

THE FACTORIES (INTERVALS FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS) REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JUNE 24, 1938.

1938 No. 607

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Section 84 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations.

1. The classes or descriptions of factory specified in the Schedule to these regulations shall be excepted from the provisions of Part VI of the Act which require that all the women and young persons employed in a factory shall have the intervals allowed for meals or rest at the same hour of the day.

2. Where the occupier of a factory avails himself of the special exception contained in Section 84 of the said Act, whether in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) of subsection (1) of the said Section or in pursuance of the foregoing regulation, the women and young persons to whom the special exception applies shall in all cases be divided into different sets, and the intervals allowed for meals and rest in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall be the same for all the women and young persons in the same set; and if the Inspector for the District so requires, there shall be kept posted in the factory, in such a position as to be conveniently read by the persons employed, a notice showing the names of the women and young persons in each set.

3. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Intervals for Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1938, and small come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

4. The following Orders of the Secretary of State as to allowing meal times at different hours of the day and as to remaining in rooms during meal times are hereby revoked, namely the two Orders dated the 20th December, 1882,‡ the two Orders dated the 24th February, 1887,§ and the Orders dated the

* These Regulations were gazetted June 28, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.
‡ S.R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop.
§ *Ibid.*

1st May, 1896,* 20th July, 1899,† 6th September, 1899,‡ 11th March, 1903,§ 23rd June, 1904,‖ and 13th October, 1908.¶

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
24th June, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

Factories in which is carried on the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies).

Factories in which the business of repair, cleaning or washing of motor vehicles or cycles is carried on.

Factories in which any of the following businesses are carried on in connection with a retail shop on or immediately adjoining the factory premises :—

The making of wearing apparel.
The business of a florist.
The developing or printing of photographs.

THE FACTORIES (SATURDAY EXCEPTION) REGULATIONS, 1940,** DATED JANUARY 19, 1940.

1940 No. 109

In pursuance of section 89 of the Factories Act, 1937,†† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations

1. The classes or descriptions of factory specified in the Schedule to these regulations are hereby granted a special exception authorising the occupier of every such factory to substitute some other day for Saturday as the short day, and, as respects factories of the classes or descriptions specified in Part II of the said Schedule in which the work by reason of the nature thereof requires to be carried on on six full working days in the week, authorising the substitution of some other day for Saturday in respect of some of the women and young persons employed therein.

2. Where some other day is substituted for Saturday in respect of some only of the women and young persons employed in the factory, then either—

(i) the notice under section 97 of the Act shall give the names of the women and young persons in respect of whom such substitution is made; or

(ii) the said notice shall specify the classes or sets of persons in respect of whom such substitution is made, and, if the Inspector for the District so requires, there shall be kept posted in the factory, adjacent to the said notice, lists showing the names of the women and young persons in each such class or set.

3. The Orders made by the Secretary of State on the 26th December, 1907,‡‡ and the 3rd February, 1902,§§ under section 43 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‖‖ are hereby revoked.

4. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Saturday Exception) Regulations, 1940, and shall come into force on the 1st February, 1940.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th January, 1940.

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* S.R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop (1896 No. 330).
† *Ibid.* (1899 No. 550).
‡ *Ibid.* (1899 No. 674).
§ *Ibid.* (1903 No. 188).
‖ S.R. & O. 1904 (No. 220).
¶ S.R. & O. 1908 (No. 807).
**These Regulations were gazetted January 26, 1940.
†† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6 c. 67.
‡‡ S.R. & O 1907 (No. 1008).
§§ S.R. & O. Rev. IV, Factory and Workshop (1902 No. 59).
‖‖ 1 Edw. 7 c. 22.

SCHEDULE.

PART I

Factories in which the business is carried on in connection with a retail shop on or immediately adjoining the factory premises.
Factories, not being textile factories as defined in Section 112 (6) of the Act, in which is carried on the making, repairing or renovating of any article of wearing apparel.
Factories in which is carried on the making of any article of food or drink.
Laundries.
Factories in which is carried on the developing or printing of photographs.

PART II.

Factories in which is carried on the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies).
Newspaper printing offices.
Factories in which the repair, cleaning or washing of motor vehicles or cycles is carried on
Factories in which the business of a florist is carried on.

Holidays on different days to different Sets

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of the trades carried on in non-textile factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder require that the special exception hereafter mentioned should be granted:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† grant to factories and workshops of such classes a special exception, authorising the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the half-holidays or whole holidays in lieu of them on different days to any of the children, young persons, and women employed in his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children, young persons, and women, and not on the same days.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

SCHEDULE.

(*a*) Non-textile factories in which is carried on the printing of newspapers or of periodicals, or of railway time tables, or of law or parliamentary proceedings.
(*b*) Non-textile factories and workshops in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is carried on in connexion with a retail shop on the same premises.
(*c*) Non-textile factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of any article of wearing apparel or of food.
(*d*) Non-textile factories in which is carried on the manufacture of plate glass.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 13, 1908.‡

1908 No. 808

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 45 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,§ I hereby grant to the following factories and workshops, namely:

(*a*) *Florists'* Workshops‖; and
(*b*) Hospital laundries in Scotland;

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* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.
† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now *see* s. 90 of the Factories Act, 1937.
‡ This order was gazetted October 16, 1908. § 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.
‖ This Order was revoked so far as it relates to florists' workshops by an Order of the Secretary of State, dated December 13, 1909, gazetted December 17, 1909.

a special exception authorising the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the annual whole holidays or half holidays on different days to any of the women and young persons employed in the factory or workshop or to any sets of those women and young persons, and not on the same days.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
13th October, 1908.

THE LAUNDRIES, MANUFACTURE OF BREAD, ETC. (HOURS AND INTERVALS) MODIFICATION REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JULY 29, 1938.

1938 No. 729

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Sections 92 and 93 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby direct that in its application to a factory the occupier of which avails himself of the special exception in Section 92 or the special exception in Section 93 of the said Act, Section 70 of the Act shall be modified and have effect as follows:—

Paragraph (*d*) of Section 70 shall be modified and have effect as if it required that (i) the period of employment and intervals allowed for meals and rest in accordance with the foregoing provisions of that Section shall be the same for all young persons employed in the factory, except that the period of employment may end at an earlier hour for young persons who have not attained the age of sixteen, and (ii) the period of employment and intervals allowed for meals and rest in accordance with the foregoing provisions of that Section shall be the same for all women employed in the factory.

Paragraph (*e*) of Section 70 shall be modified and have effect as if it required that (i) no young person shall be employed during any interval allowed for young persons in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and (ii) no woman shall be employed during any interval allowed for women in accordance with the foregoing provisions:

Provided that on any day on which, in accordance with a notice under Section 97 of the Act, the total hours which may be worked by women extend beyond nine, a woman may be employed, after three o'clock in the afternoon, during any interval fixed for the day for women by such notice if—

(i) the total hours worked by her on that day do not exceed nine;

(ii) the period (inclusive of the time allowed to her for meals and rest) within which she is employed on that day does not exceed eleven hours; and

(iii) she is not employed continuously for a spell of more than four-and-a-half hours without an interval of at least half-an-hour or, if allowed an interval of not less than ten minutes in the course of the spell, a spell of more than five hours.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Laundries, Manufacture of Bread, etc. (Hours and Intervals) Modification Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st August, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th July, 1938.

* These Regulations were gazetted August 2, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6 c. 67.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVING (HOURS OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED JUNE 7, 1939.

1939 No. 621

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Section 94 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations prescribing conditions subject to which the occupier of a factory may avail himself of the special exception contained in the said section as respects the employment of women and young persons who have attained the age of sixteen in processes connected with the preserving or canning of fruit or vegetables during the months of June, July, August and September, where such processes require to be carried out without delay in order to prevent goods from being spoiled.

1. Subject as hereinafter in these regulations provided, no woman or young person employed in pursuance of the special exception shall be employed in the business of the factory, or in any other business carried on by the occupier, except in conformity with the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) the total hours worked, exclusive of intervals allowed for meals and rest, shall not exceed in the case of any such young person fifty-four or in the case of any such woman sixty in any week;

(*b*) between midday on any day on which a woman or young person is employed in pursuance of the special exception and midday on the next day, that woman or young person shall be allowed an interval of at least eleven consecutive hours;

(*c*) no such woman or young person shall be employed continuously for a spell of more than four and a half hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal or rest, so, however, that where an interval of not less than ten minutes is allowed in the course of a spell, the spell may be increased to five hours;

(*d*) no such woman or young person shall be employed before seven o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening;

(*e*) a woman or young person employed in pursuance of the special exception in any week shall either

(i) not be employed after one o'clock in the afternoon on at least one week-day in that week, or

(ii) not be employed before two o'clock in the afternoon on at least one week-day in that week, or

(iii) not be employed at any time on at least one week-day in the following week.

2. In the case of women and young persons employed in pursuance of the special exception in a system of shifts so arranged that the turns for each shift neither exceed nine hours in any day nor exceed in the aggregate one hundred and two hours in any two consecutive weeks, a woman or young person may, notwithstanding paragraph (*d*) of regulation 1, be employed in the factory before seven o'clock in the morning but not earlier than six o'clock in the morning, and a woman may, notwithstanding the said paragraph (*d*), be employed in the factory after ten o'clock in the evening but not later than eleven o'clock in the evening, and paragraph (*e*) of

* These Regulations were gazetted June 13, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

regulation 1 shall not apply; but save as aforesaid the employment of women or young persons in a system of shifts shall be subject to regulation 1.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph (*a*) of regulation 1, the hours worked by the women employed in a factory may, in not more than four weeks in any calendar year, being weeks in which the occupier of the factory avails himself of the special exception, be extended to sixty-five.

4. In the event of the arrival at the factory of exceptionally large quantities of fruit or vegetables:—

(*a*) women who are not employed in a system of shifts arranged as specified in regulation 2 may, notwithstanding paragraph (*d*) of regulation 1, be employed, on the day of such arrival, after ten o'clock in the evening but not later than eleven o'clock in the evening or, on not more than six occasions in any calendar year, not later than midnight;

(*b*) women who are employed in the evening in such a system of shifts as aforesaid may on that day be further employed, beyond the hours for the shift, up to a time not later than midnight.

5. In the case of a factory the occupier of which avails himself of the special exception, the amount of overtime employment, reckoned in accordance with Section 73 of the Act, shall not, in the eight months of the current calendar year other than June, July, August and September, exceed in the aggregate fifty hours.

6. Before a woman is, on any day, employed in pursuance of regulation 4 after ten o'clock in the evening or after eleven o'clock in the evening as the case may be, the occupier of the factory shall send in writing to the inspector for the district a notice of the proposed employment in such form as may be prescribed by Order of the Secretary of State.

7. The occupier shall keep, in such form (if any) as is prescribed by Order of the Secretary of State, a register in which shall be entered the name of every woman and young person employed in pursuance of the special exception, the dates of birth of such young persons, and particulars of the hours worked by such women and young persons and of the intervals allowed to them for meals and rest; and such particulars shall be entered in the register not later than the day following the day to which they relate.

8. The Order made by the Secretary of State on the 11th September, 1907,* under Section 41 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† prescribing conditions for the cleaning or preparing of fruit, is hereby revoked.

9. These regulations may be cited as the Fruit and Vegetable Preserving (Hours of Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1939, and shall come into force on the 2nd July, 1939.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
7th June, 1939.

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* S.R. & O. 1907 (No. 728).

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

(4) Shift System

THE SHIFT SYSTEM IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (CONSULTATION OF WORKPEOPLE) ORDER, 1936,* DATED DECEMBER 31, 1936.

1936 No. 1367

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936,† I hereby make the following Order as to the manner in which workpeople are to be consulted, and as to the ascertainment of their opinions by secret ballot, before any authorisation is given to employ women or young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards on a system of shifts under the said section:—

Consultation with workpeople.

1. The occupier, when proposing to institute such a shift system, shall take steps fully to inform in a suitable manner, all workpeople concerned as to the reasons for instituting the system and he shall give by notice, posted at the entrance to the factory or workshop and in a conspicuous place in any part or parts thereof where workpeople concerned are employed, information on the following points:—

(i) Processes or departments in which the shift system is proposed.

(ii) Hours of work and times for meals for each shift.

(iii) Arrangements for alternation of shifts.

(iv) Adjustments in wages and working conditions.

(v) Other information germane to the case.

(vi) Time and place at which the secret ballot will be held.

Procedure of the secret ballot.

2.—(1) The ballot shall be conducted jointly by the occupier or his representative and a representative chosen by the workpeople.

(2) The occupier shall furnish to the persons responsible for carrying out the ballot (*a*) a list of the workpeople concerned, (*b*) an adequate supply of ballot papers in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Order and not marked in any way whatsoever so as to identify the person voting, and (*c*) a suitable ballot box fitted with lock and key.

(3) Arrangements shall be made to enable each worker concerned, at places adjacent to the ballot box, to obtain a ballot paper and to mark it, screened from observation before depositing it in the box.

(4) The name of each worker to whom a ballot paper is handed out shall be marked off on the list of workpeople concerned by the person handing out the ballot paper.

(5) The worker shall, after marking the paper, fold it so as to cover the marking and deposit it in the ballot box.

(6) The ballot papers shall be examined and the votes shall be counted by the persons conducting the ballot and a certificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Order of the result of the ballot shall be signed by them in duplicate. One signed copy of the certificate shall be posted in the works and the other shall be sent by the occupier to the Inspector of Factories for the district.

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* This Order was gazetted January 5, 1937.

† 26 Geo. V. & 1 Edw. 8. c. 24.

Procedure in cases of disagreement.

3. In the event of disagreement as regards the interpretation or application of the above provisions or as regards the arrangements to be made for taking the secret ballot, the matter shall be referred to the Inspector of Factories for the district who may, if he thinks fit, conduct the secret ballot himself.

4. This Order may be cited as the Shift System in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople) Order, 1936, and shall come into force on 1st January, 1937.

John Simon,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
31st December, 1936.

SCHEDULE.

Prescribed Form of Ballot Paper.

Record your vote by a X in Column 2.
Do not sign your name.

Column 1.	Column 2.
For shifts.	
Against shifts.	

Prescribed Form of Certificate of Result of Ballot.

THE SHIFT SYSTEM IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (CONSULTATION OF WORKPEOPLE) ORDER, 1936.

Name of occupier.....

Address of works.....

.....

.....

We, the undersigned, representing respectively the occupier and workpeople concerned at the said works, hereby certify that on the*.....a ballot was duly taken in compliance with the requirements of the above-mentioned Order on the question of the employment of †women and young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards on a system of shifts in‡..... and that the result was :—

Number of papers in ballot box ... ...
Number voting in favour of the shift system ... ...
Number voting against the shift system ... ...

The total number of workpeople entitled to vote was .....

Signed { 1. .....
2. .....

Dated this.....day of.....19 .

* Insert date.
† Omit the reference to women or young persons if not appropriate.
‡ Fill in processes or departments.

(5) Hours of Employment of Young Persons in Certain Occupations

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (ADAPTATIONS UNDER SECTION 98) ORDER, 1938.*
DATED MAY 23, 1938

1938 No. 533

In pursuance of paragraph (*g*) of subsection (2) of Section 98 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe that Sections 71, 77, 78 and 91 of the said Act shall apply to the employment of young persons to whom Section 98 applies subject to the following adaptations.

1. Section 71 shall have effect as if the expression " factory " included docks, wharves, quays, warehouses, harbours and canals, and as if the expressions " process " and " process carried on therein " included any such employment as is mentioned in subsection (1) of Section 98, and as if in subsection (1) of Section 71 for the words " the foregoing provision of this Part " there were substituted the words " the provision in subsection (2) of Section ninety-eight ".

2. Sections 77, 78 and 91 shall have effect as if references therein to employment in a factory included references to any such employment as is mentioned in subsection (1) of Section 98, and as if references therein to the occupier of a factory included references to the employer of any young person to whom Section 98 applies.

3. Where an employer of a young person to whom Section 98 applies, and who is not employed by that employer in a factory during any part of his employment, intends to substitute or is required to fix a day as a whole holiday for the purposes of Section 78 of the Act, the requirements of the said Section 78 as to posting in the factory a notice of any day substituted or fixed by the occupier as a whole holiday shall have effect as if they required the employer to post such notice throughout the period specified in the said Section in a place where that young person attends and in a position where it can easily be read by such young person.

4. Subsection (4) of Section 78 shall have effect as if for the words " for that factory " there were substituted the words " for that person ".

5. Subsection (1) of Section 91 shall have effect as if the words " to the factory " were omitted; and subsection (2) of the said Section shall have effect as if for the words " a factory occupied " there were substituted the word " employment " and as if for the word " occupied " where it next occurs there were substituted the word " employment ".

6. This Order may be cited as the Factories Act, 1937 (Adaptations under Section 98) Order, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
23rd May, 1938.

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* This Order was gazetted May 27, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

(6) Certificate of Fitness for Employment of Young Persons

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MAY 23, 1938,* PRESCRIBING PERIOD UNDER SECTION 99 (1) OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (1 EDW. 8 & 1 GEO. 6. C. 67).

1938 No. 534

In pursuance of subsection (1) of Section 99 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby prescribe fourteen days as the period after the expiration of which a young person who has not attained the age of sixteen and is taken into employment in a factory shall not remain in that employment unless he has been examined by the examining surgeon and certified by him to be fit for that employment.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd May, 1938.

THE YOUNG PERSONS (CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS) RULES, 1938,‡ DATED MAY 23, 1938, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER SECTION 99 OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (1 EDW. 8 & 1 GEO. 6. C. 67).

1938 No. 535

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Sections 99 and 126 of the Factories Act, 1937, and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following rules relative to examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness under the said Section 99 and the issue of such certificates.

1. Except where otherwise authorised or directed in writing by the inspector for the district, every examination under Section 99 of the Act shall be conducted at the factory at which the young person is employed or, if not more than three young persons under sixteen years of age are employed at that factory, at a place approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

2. Within seven days after the taking of a young person into any employment in respect of which a certificate of fitness is required under the said Section, the occupier of the factory shall, unless he intends that such employment shall not continue beyond fourteen days, send notice thereof in writing to the examining surgeon.

It shall also be the duty of the occupier to notify the examining surgeon in writing when he desires any re-examination of the young person for the purpose of compliance with a condition attached to a certificate of fitness.

3. The occupier of the factory shall provide for the purpose of examinations under the said Section conducted at the factory (for the exclusive use of the examining surgeon on the occasion of an examination) a room which shall be properly cleaned and adequately warmed and lighted, and furnished with a screen, a table (with writing materials) and chairs.

4. The occupier of the factory shall afford to the examining surgeon facilities to inspect any process in which a young person requiring to be examined or re-examined under the said Section is to be employed.

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* This Order was gazetted May 27, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
‡ Gazetted May 27, 1938.

5. The occupier of the factory shall, for the use of the examining surgeon, fill in, in the case of each young person, on a record card to be kept by the examining surgeon in such form and for such period as the Secretary of State may direct, the following particulars namely, the name of the occupier, the address of the factory, the name, address and date of birth of the young person, and the page and number in the general register of the factory where the prescribed particulars as to the young person are entered:

Provided that where, in accordance with rule 1 of these rules, the examination is conducted elsewhere than at the factory, the examining surgeon shall fill in on the card the said particulars as given in the general register of the factory.

6. The examining surgeon shall issue his certificates and indicate his decisions by entries in the general register of the factory; and where, in accordance with rule 1 of these rules, the examination is conducted elsewhere than at the factory, the occupier shall make arrangements for the register to be taken, for the use of the examining surgeon, to the place where the examination is to be conducted, and to be returned as soon as practicable to the factory:

Provided that where the examining surgeon issues a certificate under Section 99 (3) of the Act in respect of employment in two or more factories in the occupation of the same occupier and in the district of the examining surgeon, the certificate shall be in the form indicated in the schedule to these rules and shall be attached to the general register of any such factory in which the young person to whom it relates is, for the time being employed, and the occupier shall, in the general register for each of such factories in which the young person is employed, enter, in accordance with directions given in the register, the reference number and date of such certificate.

7. These Rules may be cited as the Young Persons (Certificates of Fitness) Rules, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd May, 1938.

SCHEDULE.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Section 99 (3).

Reference No.

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS OF A YOUNG PERSON FOR EMPLOYMENT IN TWO OR MORE FACTORIES OF THE SAME OCCUPIER.

I Certify that having personally examined the person named in this Certificate I find such person fit for employment (subject to the conditions indicated below), in the factories named, all of which are within the district at present assigned to me as Examining Surgeon, and in the occupation of*

Young Person:

Full Name

Residence

Factories:

	Address.	Manufacturing process.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Conditions attached to the Certificate:—

(*a*) If none, insert "None."

* Name of Occupier.

(*b*) Indicate any conditions as respects the nature of the work in which the young person is to be employed.

(*c*) If granted subject to re-examination insert "to be re-examined not later than (date)."

(*d*) If any condition is to remain binding after 16 (Section 99 (5)) insert necessary directions here.

(Signed)

Examining Surgeon.

Date.

SPECIAL APPLICATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

To Docks
Building Operations
Works of Engineering Construction

THE FACTORIES ACT (DOCKS, BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, ETC.) MODIFICATION REGULATIONS, 1938,* DATED JUNE 24, 1938.

1938 No. 610

In pursuance of Sections 105 (1) (*g*), 107 (2) and 108 (2) of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby make the following regulations modifying and adapting certain provisions of the Act in their application to docks, wharves, quays, warehouses, building operations and works of engineering construction.

1. Subsection (1) of Section 116 of the said Act (which requires the occupier of every factory to keep a register, called the general register, for the factory and to enter in or attach to the register certain particulars and reports) shall, in its application to docks, wharves, quays and warehouses by virtue of Section 105 of the Act, or to building operations or works of engineering construction by virtue of Section 107 or Section 108 of the Act, be construed as requiring every person who by virtue of Section 105, Section 107 or Section 108 is deemed to be the occupier of a factory, to keep in relation to the persons employed by him and to those provisions of the Act for the observance of which he is responsible, a general register, in the prescribed form, in which shall be entered, or to which shall be attached, such of the particulars and reports referred to in the said subsection as may be applicable and as may be indicated in the directions given in the prescribed form.

2. Sections 29 (Steam Boilers) and 31 (Air Receivers) of the Act shall, in their application to building operations or works of engineering construction by virtue of Section 107 or Section 108 of the Act, have effect subject to the following modifications namely:—

(*a*) Subsection (9) of Section 29 shall have effect as if for the words "taken into use in any factory for the first time in that factory until it has been examined" there were substituted the words "used in any building operation or work of engineering construction to which this Act applies unless it has, within the preceding period of fourteen months, been examined".

* These Regulations were gazetted June 28, 1938.

† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

(*b*) Subsection (4) of Section 31 shall have effect as if it required that no air receiver shall be used in any building operation or work of engineering construction unless it has been examined and reported on in accordance with the provisions of that subsection within the preceding period of twenty-six months, or such preceding period not exceeding four years as may have been specified under proviso (*a*) to that subsection.

3. These regulations may be cited as the Factories Act (Docks, Building and Engineering Construction, etc.) Modification Regulations, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th June, 1938.

HOME WORK

Lists of Outworkers to be kept in certain Trades

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF THE 10TH APRIL, 1911.*

1911 No. 394

In pursuance of Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

1. Section 107 (relating to lists of out-workers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the following classes of Work:—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;
The making up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, bed linen or other household linen (including in the term linen, articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures) and any processes incidental thereto;
The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
The making of curtains and furniture hangings and any processes incidental thereto;
Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
The making of electro-plate;
The making of files;
The manufacture of brass and of any articles or parts of articles of brass (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin);
Fur-pulling;
The making of iron and steel cables and chains;
The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;
The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;
The making of locks, latches, and keys;
The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
The making of artificial flowers;
The making of nets other than wire nets;

* This Order was gazetted April 28, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

The making of tents;
The making or repairing of sacks;
The covering of racquet or tennis balls;
The making of paper bags;
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
The making of brushes;
Pea picking;
Feather sorting;
The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
The making of stuffed toys;
The making of baskets;
And any processes incidental to the above.

2. Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto (as in the said section specified);
The making up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, bed linen or other household linen (including in the term linen, articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures) and any processes incidental thereto;
The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
The making of curtains and furniture hangings and any processes incidental thereto.
Upholstery work;
Fur-pulling;
The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
The making of artificial flowers;
The making of nets other than wire nets;
The making of tents;
The making or repairing of sacks;
The covering of racquet or tennis balls;
The making of paper bags;
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
The making of brushes;
Pea picking;
Feather sorting;
The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and hair pins;
The making of stuffed toys;
The making of baskets;
And any processes incidental to the above.

3. The lists of out-workers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule hereto.

4. This Order may be referred to as the Home Work Order of the 10th April, 1911.

5. The Home Work Order of the 23rd May, 1907, is hereby revoked.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
10th April, 1911.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF OUT-WORKERS.

A correct list of out-workers employed in the following classes of work—

(1) the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;
(2) the making up, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of table linen, bed linen, or other household linen (including in the term linen articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures) and any processes incidental thereto;
(3) the making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
(4) the making of curtains and furniture hangings and any processes incidental thereto;
(5) cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
(6) the making of electro-plate;
(7) the making of files;
(8) the manufacture of brass and of any articles or parts of articles of brass (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin);
(9) fur-pulling;
(10) the making of iron and steel cables and chains;
(11) the making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;
(12) the making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;
(13) the making of locks, latches, and keys;
(14) the making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
(15) the making of artificial flowers;
(16) the making of nets other than wire nets;
(17) the making of tents;
(18) the making or repairing of sacks;
(19) the covering of racquet or tennis balls;
(20) the making of paper bags;
(21) the making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
(22) the making of brushes;
(23) pea picking;
(24) feather sorting;
(25) the carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
(26) the making of stuffed toys;
(27) the making of baskets;
and any process incidental to the above

must be kept in the form and with the particulars specified below in the factory or workshop or place from which the work is given out, and must be open to inspection by H.M. Inspectors and the officers of the local authority;* *and a copy of the list signed and dated and corrected up to that date must be forwarded to the local authority of the district on or before the first day of February and on the first day of August in each year.*

* The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1938 No. 561 which also requires to be added after the words "struck out" "but this shall be without prejudice to the obligation of an occupier or contractor under Section 110 (1) (c) of the Act to send to the district council during the month of February and the month of August in each year a list showing all the outworkers employed by him during the preceding six months."

In order that the list may be correct, the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

Factory, Workshop or Place from which the work is given out { Full Postal Address..... Business..... Name of occupier.....

LIST OF PERSONS directly employed by (*a*) (*b*) in the business of, but outside, the above Factory, Workshop or Place, in the classes of work specified above.

Name in full. (1)	Whether employed as Workman (W) or Contractor (C). (2)	Class of work. (Specify by means of index numbers as above.) (3)	Place of Employment, *i.e.*, place where the work is actually done. (4)	Address. [*No entry need be made in this column if the entry in column (4) is a sufficient address.*] (5)

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF THE 9TH FEBRUARY, 1912.*

1912 No. 158

In pursuance of Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

1. Section 107 (relating to lists of out-workers), Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises), and Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

The Manufacture of Chocolates or Sweetmeats, and any Work incidental thereto.

2. The list of out-workers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule to the Home Work Order of the 10th April, 1911.

3. This Order may be referred to as the Home Work Order of the 9th February, 1912.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
9th February, 1912.

(*a*) Give name of employer.
(*b*) Say whether the occupier or a contractor employed by the occupier.
* This Order was gazetted February 20, 1912. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

The Home Work Order of the 20th January, 1913.*

1913. No. 91.

In pursuance of Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

1. Section 107 (relating to lists of outworkers), Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises), and Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

1. The making or filling of Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings or similar articles or parts thereof, and any work incidental thereto.

2. The weaving of any textile fabric, and any process incidental thereto.

2. The list of outworkers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule to the Home Work Order of the 10th April, 1911.

3. This Order may be referred to as the Home Work Order of the 20th January, 1913.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
20th January, 1913.

The Home Work (Lampshades) Order, 1929.‡

1929 No. 1118

In pursuance of Sections 107 and 108 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

1. Section 107 (relating to lists of outworkers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the manufacture of lampshades other than lampshades made wholly of metal or glass or stone.

2. The lists of outworkers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule hereto.

3. This Order may be cited as the Home Work (Lampshades) Order, 1929, and shall come into force on the 1st January, 1930.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th November, 1929.

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* This Order was gazetted January 31, 1913.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ This Order was gazetted December 13, 1929.

SCHEDULE.

List of Outworkers.

A correct list of outworkers employed in the manufacture of lampshades other than lampshades made wholly of metal or glass or stone must be kept in the form and with the particulars specified below in the factory or workshop or place from which the work is given out, and must be open to inspection by H.M. Inspectors and the officers of the local authority; ** *and a copy of the list signed and dated and corrected up to that date must be forwarded to the local authority of the district on or before the first day of February and on the first day of August in each year.*

In order that the list may be correct, the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

Factory, Workshop, or Place from which the work is given out { Full Postal Address..... Business ..... Name of Occupier.....

** The words printed in italics were revoked by S.R. & O. 1938 No. 561, which also requires to be added after the words "struck out" "but this shall be without prejudice to the obligation of an occupier or contractor under Section 110 (1) (*c*) of the Act to send to the district council during the month of February and the month of August in each year a list showing all the outworkers employed by him during the preceding six months."

LIST OF PERSONS directly employed by (*a*)
(*b*) in the business of, but outside the above Factory, Workshop or Place, in the class of work specified above.

Name in full. (1)	Whether employed as Workman (W) or Contractor (C). (2)	Place of Employment, *i.e.* place where the work is actually done. (3)	Address. [*No entry need be made in this column if the entry in column* (3) *is a sufficient address.*] (4)

THE HOME WORK ORDERS VARIATION ORDER, 1938,* DATED JUNE 2, 1938.

1938 No. 561

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Section 159 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Order:—

1. The Schedules to the Home Work Order of the 10th April, 1911,‡ and to the Home Work (Lampshades) Order, 1929,§ shall be varied and take effect as follows:—

The words "and a copy of the list signed and dated and corrected up to that date must be forwarded to the local authority of the district on or before the

(*a*) Give name of employer.
(*b*) Say whether the occupier or a contractor employed by the occupier.
* This order was gazetted 7th June, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.
‡ S.R. & O. 1911 (No. 394) *see* page 310.
§ S.R. & O. 1929 (No. 1118) *see* page 314.

first day of February and on the first day of August in each year " are hereby revoked; and after the words " and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out " there shall be inserted the words " but this shall be without prejudice to the obligation of an occupier or contractor under Section 110 (1) (*c*) of the Act to send to the district council during the month of February and the month of August in each year a list showing all the outworkers employed by him during the preceding six months ".

2. This Order may be cited as the Home Work Orders Variation Order, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
2nd June, 1938.

PARTICULARS OF PIECE WORK AND WAGES

Orders for Particular Trades

(1) Making of Pens

ORDER, DATED JULY 12, 1900.*

1900 No. 521

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case:

And whereas I am satisfied on the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops hereinafter specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895,† subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the

MAKING OF PENS.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect

* This Order was gazetted July 17, 1900.
† Now Sec. 112 of the Factories Act, 1937.

of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done either

(i) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done as affect the amount of wages payable to each worker shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work shall not be expressed by means of symbols

(2) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable, for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow-workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1900.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th July, 1900.

(2) Making of Locks, Latches, and Keys

ORDER, DATED JULY 14, 1902.*

1902 No. 560

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which is carried on the

MAKING OF LOCKS, LATCHES, AND KEYS,

and to out-workers employed in the making of locks, latches, and keys, and the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, as follows:

* This Order was gazetted July 22, 1902 † 1 Edw. 7, c 22.

(*a*) The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, or, in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, shall be exhibited in the room in which he is employed on a placard not containing any other matter than the particulars of the rates of wages of persons employed in that room, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by all persons affected thereby.

(*b*) Such particulars shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in the making of locks, latches, and keys, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If any one for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 20th August, 1897, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1902.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
14th July, 1902.

(3) Making of Chains, Anchors, and Cart Gear

ORDER, DATED JULY 14, 1902.*

1902 No. 561

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which is carried on any of the following classes of work:—

MAKING OF IRON AND STEEL CABLES AND CHAINS;
MAKING OF IRON AND STEEL ANCHORS AND GRAPNELS;
MAKING OF CART GEAR, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;

and to out-workers employed in those classes of work, and to the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

* This Order was gazetted July 22, 1902. † 1 Edw 7 c. 22.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either

(i) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) by supplying him with such particulars in print or in writing at the time of his employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or

(iii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done or which has been done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing, either at the time when the work is given out to him or when it is brought in by him. If he is required to return such written particulars to the occupier or to any other person, a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, which he may retain for his own use.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 10th August, 1897, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1902.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
14th July, 1902.

(4) Making of Felt Hats

ORDER, DATED APRIL 22, 1903.*

1903 No. 334

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which is carried on the following class of work:—

MAKING OF FELT HATS;

and to out-workers employed in that class of work, and to the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him,

(i) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term " out-worker " means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and

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* This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

also any peson employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 30th November, 1897, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st June, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd April, 1903.

(5) Various Industries

ORDER, DATED MAY 23, 1907.*

1907 No. 409

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to non-textile factories and workshops in which any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule is carried on, and to out-workers employed in those industries and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either—

(i) by handing to him such particulars in writing when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rate of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

* This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(4) If anyone, for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term " out-worker " means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

SCHEDULE.

* *The making of boots and shoes ;*
The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols or parts thereof ;
The making of artificial flowers ;
Fustian cutting ;
The making of tents ;
The making or repairing of sacks ;
The making of rope or twine ;
The covering of racquet or tennis balls ;
The making of paper bags ;
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material ;
The making of brushes ;
Relief stamping ;
Warehouse processes in the manufacture of articles of food, drugs, perfumes, blacking or other boot and shoe dressings, starch, blue, soda or soap ;
And any processes incidental to the above.

(6) Making of Nets; Peapicking

ORDER, DATED MAY 23, 1907.†

1907 No. 410

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to non-textile factories and workshops in which any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule is carried on, and to outworkers employed in those industries and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of

* This Order, in so far as it relates to the making of boots and shoes, was revoked by and its provisions re-enacted with modifications in the Wearing Apparel Order of September 14, 1909, *see* page 325.

† This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907. ‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either—

(i) by handing to him such particulars in writing when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rate of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him; provided that where, owing to the nature of the work, any of the said particulars are not ascertainable until the work is completed, those particulars may be furnished in writing when the work is completed.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone, for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

SCHEDULE.

The making of nets other than wire nets;
Pea-picking;
And any processes incidental to the above

(7) Mixing, Casting, or Manufacture of Brass or of Articles of Brass, and the Electro Depositing of Brass

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1907.*

1907 No. 792

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops in which the undermentioned processes or any of them are carried on, and to out-workers employed in those processes, and the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed:—

THE MIXING, CASTING, AND MANUFACTURE OF BRASS AND OF ANY ARTICLES OR PARTS OF ARTICLES OF BRASS AND THE ELECTRO DEPOSITING OF BRASS (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin), except when carried on as a subsidiary process in shipbuilding yards or in marine locomotive or other engine building works, or in general engineering works, or in machine tool works.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either—

(i) by handing him such particulars, in writing, when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) by supplying him with such particulars in writing at the time of his employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or

(iii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

Provided that if in any case the work given out is of a novel kind for which no rate of wages has been fixed, and if the employer and workman for the purpose of arriving at a rate for the work so agree, it shall not be necessary for particulars of the rate of wages to be furnished when the work is given out, provided such particulars are furnished to the worker when the work is completed.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols; but this shall not prevent the occupier or contractor from describing any work which is of a standard kind known to the persons employed by a particular number, letter, or name, by means of such number, letter, or name.

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* This Order was gazetted October 11, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st November, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd September, 1907.

(8) Wearing Apparel

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1909.*

1909 No. 1027

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops in which the undermentioned processes or any of them are carried on, and to out-workers employed in those processes, and the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed:—

THE MAKING, ALTERING, ORNAMENTING, FINISHING, AND REPAIRING OF WEARING APPAREL; AND ANY WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any work to which the Felt Hat Particulars Order dated April 22nd, 1903,‡ applies.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out to him, either—

(i) by furnishing him with a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

* This Order was gazetted September 21, 1909.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22
‡ *See* page 320.

(ii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the processes aforesaid, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term " out-worker " means—

(*a*) Any workman employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him.

(*b*) Any workman employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him in connection with the said work.

(*c*) Any contractor employed by the occupier of a factory or workshop on the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, or employed by the occupier of a place from which work is given out in connection with the said work, except a contractor who does not personally do any part of the work which he undertakes.

Provided that in the last-mentioned case a person employing a contractor shall not be liable to a fine for any failure to furnish him with particulars if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing that the contractor was the occupier of a factory or workshop and that the work given out would be wholly done by persons employed by the contractor or no part thereof by the contractor personally.

The Orders of the 5th January and 17th December, 1903, relating to Wholesale Tailoring and the making, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel, and so much of the Order of the 23rd May, 1907,* as relates to the making of boots and shoes are hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1909.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
14th September, 1909.

* *See* page 322.

(9) Manufacture of Cartridges
Manufacture of Tobacco

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 15, 1909.*

1909 No. 1337

In pursuance of section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories or workshops in which any of the following industries is carried on:—

The manufacture of Chocolates or Sweetmeats‡;
THE MANUFACTURE OF CARTRIDGES;
THE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either on each occasion when the work is given out to him, or at or before the time of his first employment on the work, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or he shall exhibit such particulars on a placard in the department in which the work is done.

(*b*) Such particulars of the nature and amount of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished in writing at the time when the work is given out to him. Provided that (i) it shall not be necessary to furnish particulars of the nature of the work where the work is of a standard class which is sufficiently indicated by the materials given out and which is denoted in a placard exhibited as aforesaid and containing the rate of wage for the work by a description or name sufficiently indicating its nature; (ii) if particulars of the amount of work on which the worker is paid are not ascertainable until the work is completed, such particulars shall as soon as practicable after the completion of the work be furnished in writing to the worker or exhibited on a placard in the department in which the work is done.

(2) Where the work is given out to be done in common by a gang of workers, the particulars required to be given shall be—

(*a*) the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by the gang and the proportions (if fixed by the employer) according to which the wages of the several members of the gang are calculated;

(*b*) such particulars of the work to be done by the gang as affect the amount payable to the gang.

The occupier may in lieu of furnishing each member of the gang with written particulars of the work, exhibit them on a placard in the department in which the work is to be done.

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* This Order was gazetted November 23, 1909. † 1 Edw 7, c. 22.

‡ This Order, in so far as it relates to the manufacture of chocolates and sweetmeats, was revoked by, and its provisions re-enacted with modifications in the Order of February 27, 1912, *see* pages 337–339.

(3) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, or (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars, and such entry shall at the worker's request be examined by the person who receives the work on behalf of the employer, and, if found correct, initialled by him.

(4) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(5) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages or of work as the case may be, and shall be affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(6) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(7) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(8) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st January, 1910.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
15th November, 1909.

(10) Bleaching and Dyeing Printing of Cotton Cloth

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 22, 1909.*

1909 No. 1370

In pursuance of section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to—

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS, AND
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS OR PARTS THEREOF IN WHICH THE PRINTING OF COTTON CLOTH IS CARRIED ON.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either on each occasion when

* This Order was gazetted November 26, 1909. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

the work is given out to him, or at or before the time of his first employment on the work, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or he shall exhibit such particulars on a placard in the department in which the work is done.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(2) Where the work is given out to be done in common by a gang of workers, the particulars required to be given shall be—

(*a*) the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by the gang and the proportions (if fixed by the employer) according to which the wages of the several members of the gang are calculated;

(*b*) such particulars of the work to be done by the gang as affect the amount payable to the gang.

The occupier may in lieu of furnishing each member of the gang with written particulars of the work, exhibit them on a placard in the department in which the work is to be done.

(3) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(4) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages or of work as the case may be, and shall be affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(5) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(6) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(7) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st January, 1910.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd November, 1909.

(11) Making of Iron Safes

ORDER, DATED APRIL 29, 1911.*

1911 No. 413

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications

* This Order was gazetted May 5, 1911.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the following class of work:—

THE MAKING OF IRON SAFES.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either on each occasion when the work is given out to him or at or before the time of his first employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or he shall exhibit such particulars on a placard in the department where the work is done.

Provided that if the rates are not ascertainable before the work is given out, the particulars shall be furnished to the worker in writing when the work is completed.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(2) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols; but this shall not prevent the occupier from describing any work which is of a standard kind known to the persons employed by a particular number, letter or name, by means of such number, letter or name.

(3) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages and shall be affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(4) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(5) If anyone engaged as a worker in the aforesaid class of work having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(6) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st June, 1911.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
29th April, 1911.

(12) Household Linen; Curtains and Furniture Hangings; Lace

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 25, 1911.*

1911 No. 1046

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to non-textile factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the undermentioned classes of work, or any of them, are carried on, and to out-workers employed in those classes of work and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed:—

(1) THE MAKING UP, ORNAMENTING, FINISHING AND REPAIRING OF TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD LINEN (INCLUDING IN THE TERM LINEN, ARTICLES OF COTTON OR COTTON AND LINEN MIXTURES), AND ANY PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

(2) THE MAKING OF CURTAINS AND FURNITURE HANGINGS AND ANY PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

(3) PROCESSES INCIDENTAL TO THE MAKING OF LACE.

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any work to which the Bleaching and Dyeing Particulars Order dated 22nd November, 1909,‡ applies.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out to him either,

(i) by furnishing him with a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, of (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars; this book shall be produced by the worker for examination by the person receiving the work on behalf of the employer, who shall initial the entry if found correct.

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* This Order was gazetted October 27, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22. ‡ *See* p. 328.

(3) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(4) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the classes of work aforesaid having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(5) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term " out-worker " means—

(*a*) Any workman employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him.

(*b*) Any workman employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out or by a contractor employed by him in connection with the said work.

(*c*) Any contractor employed by the occupier of a factory or workshop on the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, or employed by the occupier of a place from which work is given out in connection with the said work, except a contractor who does not personally do any part of the work which he undertakes.

Provided that in the last-mentioned case a person employing a contractor shall not be liable to a fine for any failure to furnish him with particulars if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing that the contractor was the occupier of a factory or workshop and that the work given out would be wholly done by persons employed by the contractor and no part thereof by the contractor personally.

This Order shall come into force on the 15th November, 1911.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
25th October, 1911.

(13) Laundries

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1911.*

1911 No. 1294

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops which are LAUNDRIES.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in

* This Order was gazetted December 29, 1911.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him in one of the following ways:—

(i) by furnishing the worker with such particulars on each occasion when the work is given out to the worker;

(ii) by furnishing the worker at or before the time of his first employment on any class of work with a notice containing the particulars applicable to that class of work, and on every subsequent occasion when new rates are fixed, a further notice stating the new rates and the date from which they are to come into operation. If the worker accidentally loses or destroys his notice, another copy shall be furnished to him by the employer free of charge;

(iii) by exhibiting such particulars on a placard in the department in which the work is done.

(*b*) Such particulars of the nature and amount of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished in writing at the time when the work is given out to him. Provided that (i) it shall not be necessary to furnish particulars of the nature of the work where the work is of a standard class which is sufficiently indicated by the materials given out and which is denoted in a placard exhibited as aforesaid and containing the rate of wage for the work by a description or name sufficiently indicating its nature; (ii) if particulars of the amount of work on which the worker is paid are not ascertainable until the work is completed, such particulars shall be furnished in writing to the worker when the work is completed.

(2) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, or (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars; this book shall be produced by the worker for examination by the person receiving the work on behalf of employer, who shall initial the entry if found correct.

(3) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(4) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages or of work as the case may be, and shall be affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(5) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(6) If anyone engaged as a worker in any factory or workshop as aforesaid having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(7) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such par-

ticulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st February, 1912.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd December, 1911.

(14) Making of Files

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1911.*

1911 No. 1292

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901†, I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the following class of work:—

THE MAKING OF FILES,

and to out-workers employed in that class of work and to the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed:—

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him in one of the following ways:—

(i) by furnishing the worker with such particulars on each occasion when the work is given out to the worker;

(ii) by furnishing the worker at or before the time of his first employment on any class of work with a notice containing the particulars applicable to that class of work, and on every subsequent occasion when new rates are fixed, a further notice stating the new rates and the date from which they are to come into operation. If the worker accidentally loses or destroys his notice, another copy shall be furnished to him by the employer free of charge;

(iii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

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* This Order was gazetted December 29, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols; but this shall not prevent the occupier or contractor from describing any work which is of a standard kind known to the persons employed by a particular number, letter or name, by means of such number, letter or name.

(2) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, or (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars; this book shall be produced by the worker for examination by the person receiving the work on behalf of the employer, who shall initial the entry if found correct.

(3) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(4) If anyone engaged as a worker in the aforesaid class of work having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(5) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "outworker" means—

(*a*) Any workman employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by a contractor employed by him.

(*b*) Any workman employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out or by a contractor employed by him in connection with the said work.

(*c*) Any contractor employed by the occupier of a factory or workshop on the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, or employed by the occupier of a place from which work is given out in connection with the said work, except a contractor who does not personally do any part of the work which he undertakes.

Provided that in the last-mentioned case a person employing a contractor shall not be liable to a fine for any failure to furnish him with particulars if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing that the contractor was the occupier of a factory or workshop, and that the work given out would be wholly done by persons employed by the contractor and no part thereof by the contractor personally.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st February, 1912.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd December, 1911.

(15) Manufacture of Toy Balloons, Pouches, and Footballs from India-rubber

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1911.*

1911 No. 1293

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops or parts thereof in which are carried on the following classes of work:—

THE MANUFACTURE OF TOY BALLOONS, POUCHES, AND FOOTBALLS FROM INDIA-RUBBER.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him in one of the following ways:—

(i) by furnishing the worker with such particulars on each occasion when the work is given out to the worker;

(ii) by furnishing the worker at or before the time of his first employment on any class of work with a notice containing the particulars applicable to that class of work, and on every subsequent occasion when new rates are fixed, a further notice stating the new rates and the date from which they are to come into operation. If the worker accidentally loses or destroys his notice, another copy shall be furnished to him by the employer free of charge;

(iii) by exhibiting such particulars on a placard in the department in which the work is done.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished in writing at the time when the work is given out to him; provided that if particulars of the amount of work on which the worker is paid are not ascertainable until the work is completed, such particulars shall be furnished in writing to the worker when the work is completed.

(2) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, or (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars; this book shall be produced by the worker for examination by the person receiving the work on behalf of the employer, who shall initial the entry if found correct.

(3) The particulars, either as to rates of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(4) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages, and shall be

* This Order was gazetted December 29, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(5) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(6) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(7) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st February, 1912.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd December, 1911.

(16) Manufacture of Chocolates or Sweetmeats

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 27, 1912.*

1912 No. 234

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops in which the undermentioned processes, or any of them, are carried on, and to out-workers employed in those processes and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed:—

THE MANUFACTURE OF CHOCOLATES OR SWEETMEATS, AND ANY WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him in one of the following ways:—

(i) by furnishing the worker with such particulars on each occasion when the work is given out to the worker;

(ii) by furnishing the worker at or before the time of his first employment on any class of work with a notice containing the particulars applicable to that class of work, and on every subsequent

* This Order was gazetted March 8, 1912. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

occasion when new rates are fixed, a further notice stating the new rates and the date from which they are to come into operation. If the worker accidently loses or destroys his notice, another copy shall be furnished to him by the employer free of charge;

(iii) by exhibiting in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop such particulars on a placard in the department where the work is done.

(*b*) Such particulars of the nature and amount of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished in writing at the time when the work is given out to him. Provided that in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop (i) it shall not be necessary to furnish particulars of the nature of the work where the work is of a standard class which is sufficiently indicated by the materials given out and which is denoted in a placard exhibited as aforesaid and containing the rate of wage for the work by a description or name sufficiently indicating its nature; (ii) if particulars of the amount of work on which the worker is paid are not ascertainable until the work is completed, such particulars shall as soon as practicable after the completion of the work be furnished in writing to the worker or exhibited on a placard in the department in which the work is done.

(2) Where the work is given out to be done in common by a gang of workers the particulars required to be given shall be—

(*a*) the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by the gang and the proportions (if fixed by the employer) according to which the wages of the several members of the gang are calculated;

(*b*) such particulars of the work to be done by the gang as affect the amount payable to the gang.

The occupier may in lieu of furnishing each member of the gang with written particulars of the work, exhibit them on a placard in the department in which the work is to be done.

(3) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, or (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars; this book shall be produced by the worker for examination by the person receiving the work on behalf of the employer, who shall initial the entry if found correct.

(4) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(5) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provision shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages or of work as the case may be, and shall be affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(6) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(7) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(8) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such par-

ticulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term " out-worker " means—

(*a*) Any workman employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him.

(*b*) Any workman employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out or by a contractor employed by him in connection with the said work.

(*c*) Any contractor employed by the occupier of a factory or workshop on the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, or employed by the occupier of a place from which work is given out in connection with the said work, except a contractor who does not personally do any part of the work which he undertakes.

Provided that in the last-mentioned case a person employing a contractor shall not be liable to a fine for any failure to furnish him with particulars if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing that the contractor was the occupier of a factory or workshop and that the work given out would be wholly done by persons employed by the contractor and no part thereof by the contractor personally.

So much of the Order of the 15th November, 1909,* as relates to the manufacture of chocolates or sweetmeats is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1912.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th February, 1912.

(17) Shipbuilding Yards

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 23, 1912.†

1912 No. 1297

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to—

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS WHICH ARE SHIPBUILDING YARDS, SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE WORK OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE BUILDING OR REPAIRING OF A SHIP.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him at or before the time of his first employment on the work and on every subsequent occasion

* *See* page 327. † This Order was gazetted September 6, 1912. ‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

when the rates are fixed or altered; or he shall exhibit such particulars on a placard in the factory or workshop. Provided that if the rates are not ascertainable before the work is given out, the particulars shall be furnished to the worker in writing when the work is completed.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work done as affect the amount of wages payable to each worker shall be furnished to him in writing when the work is completed.

(2) Where the work is done in common by a gang of workers it shall be sufficient if the particulars of the work done by the gang and of the rate of wages applicable thereto are furnished to the member of the gang to whom the wages of the gang are paid by the employer.

(3) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(4) Any placard exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages and shall be affixed in such a position as to be easily read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(5) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(6) If anyone engaged as a worker in the aforesaid class of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(7) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(8) The Order of the 30th December, 1909, relating to Shipbuilding Yards so far as concerns the work of platers, riveters and caulkers is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st October, 1912.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd August, 1912.

(18) Iron and Steel Foundries

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 30, 1913.*

1913 No. 1388

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to—

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH IRON OR STEEL FOUNDING IS CARRIED ON, SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE WORK OF ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED AS MOULDERS.

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* This Order was gazetted January 9, 1914. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him at or before the time of his first employment on the work and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or he shall exhibit such particulars in a placard or book in the factory or workshop. Provided that if the rates are not ascertainable before the work is given out, the particulars shall be furnished to the worker in writing when the work is completed.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done as affect the amount of wages payable to each worker shall be furnished to him in writing when the work is given out; or, at the option of the employer, such particulars as aforesaid of work done may be furnished in writing at or before the time when payment is made for such work.

(2) Where the work is done in common by a gang of workers it shall be sufficient if the particulars of the work done by the gang and of the rate of wages applicable thereto are furnished to the member of the gang to whom the wages of the gang are paid by the employer; or, when the share of each member is paid direct to him by the employer, to the leader of the gang but in the last-mentioned case the particulars furnished of the rate of wages shall include particulars of the proportion according to which the shares of the several members of the gang are calculated.

(3) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols; but this shall not prevent the occupier or contractor from describing any work which is of a standard kind known to the persons employed by a particular figure, number, letter or name, or combination thereof, by means of such figure, number, letter or name, or combination thereof.

(4) Any placard or book exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages and shall be affixed or kept as the case may be in such a position as to be easily accessible to and read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

(5) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(6) If anyone engaged as a worker in the aforesaid class of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(7) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st March, 1914.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th December, 1913.

(19) Manufacture or Decoration of Pottery

ORDER, DATED MARCH 31, 1922.*

1922 No. 317

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said Section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to—

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH IS CARRIED ON THE MANUFACTURE OR DECORATION OF POTTERY, THAT IS, EARTHENWARE, CHINA, TILES AND OTHER ARTICLES MADE FROM CLAY, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF OTHER MATERIAL.

Provided that they shall not apply to the manufacture of—

sanitary or drain pipes; or
bricks, glazed or unglazed; or
sanitary fire-clay ware outside the County of Stafford; or
unglazed or salt-glazed coarse ware in a factory in which no other pottery is made; or
architectural terra-cotta, glazed or unglazed, made from plastic clay in a factory in which no lead is used.

Provided further that where in respect of any factory or part of a factory it is shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that (*a*) owing to the exceptional complexity of the business it is not reasonably practicable to comply fully with the provisions of this Order, and (*b*) there is an alternative method of furnishing each worker who is paid by the piece with such particulars in writing as will enable him to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, the Chief Inspector of Factories may by a written certificate allow such alternative method to be substituted, subject to such conditions as he may deem desirable, provided that application for any such certificate is made within fourteen days of the date on which this Order is published.

The said Section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

1 The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the work and rate of wages applicable thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to his work, either—

(i) By handing him such particulars, in writing, on each occasion when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) By supplying him with such particulars in writing, at or before the time of his first employment on the work, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or

(iii) By exhibiting in a placard or book in each department such particulars in respect of piece-work processes carried on therein.

Provided that if the rates are not ascertainable before the work is given out, the particulars shall be furnished to the worker in writing or exhibited on the placard or entered in the book or books as soon as the rates are settled, but such rates shall be settled as to all branches of the

* This Order was gazetted April 4, 1922. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

pottery industry, other than sanitary and fireclay ware, within four consecutive weekly pay days after the work shall have been given out, and as to the sanitary and fireclay ware, within a period of three calendar months after the work shall have been given out.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work to be done as affect the amount of wages payable to each worker shall be furnished to him in writing when the work is given out; or, at the option of the employer, such particulars as aforesaid of work done may be furnished in writing at or before the time when payment is made for such work.

2. The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols; but this shall not prevent the occupier or contractor from describing any work which is of a standard kind known to the persons employed by a particular figure, number, letter or name, or combination thereof, by means of such figure, number, letter or name, or combination thereof.

3. Any placard or book exhibited in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall contain no other matter than particulars of rates of wages and shall be affixed or kept as the case may be in such a position as to be easily accessible to and read by all persons to whose work the particulars relate.

4. If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this Section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

5. If anyone engaged as a worker in the aforesaid class of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

6. If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order may be cited as the Pottery Particulars Order, and shall come into force three months after the date of this Order.

E. Shortt,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
31st March, 1922.

(20) Lampshades

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1929.*

1929 No. 1119

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

1. The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to non-textile factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the manufacture of lampshades other than lampshades made

* This Order was gazetted December 13, 1929. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

wholly of metal or glass or stone is carried on, and to outworkers employed in that class of work and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed.

2. For the purposes of this Order, the said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1) The occupier or contractor shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(*a*) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out to him either,

(i) by furnishing him with a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

(ii) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard or in a book containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and affixed or kept as the case may be in such a position as to be easily accessible to and read by the workers.

(*b*) Such particulars of the work given out to each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

Provided that in particulars of the amount of work on which the worker is paid are not ascertainable until the work is completed, such particulars shall be furnished in writing to the worker as soon as practicable after the work is completed.

(*c*) The particulars, either as to the rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2) If the worker is required to return any written particulars or to hand them on with the work to another worker, either (*a*) a copy shall be furnished to the worker which he may retain for his own use, or (*b*) a book shall be supplied to the worker in which he may enter such particulars; this book shall be produced by the worker for examination by the person receiving the work on behalf of the employer, who shall initial the entry if found correct.

(3) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(4) If anyone engaged as a worker in the aforesaid class of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(5) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

3. In this Order the term " outworker " means—

(*a*) Any workman employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him.

(*b*) Any workman employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out or by a contractor employed by him in connection with the said work.

(*c*) Any contractor employed by the occupier of a factory or workshop on the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, or employed by the occupier of a place from which work is given out in connection with the said work, except a contractor who does not personally do any part of the work which he undertakes.

Provided that in the last-mentioned case a person employing a contractor shall not be liable to a fine for any failure to furnish him with particulars if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing that the contractor was the occupier of a factory or workshop and that the work given out would be wholly done by persons employed by the contractor and no part thereof by the contractor personally.

4. This Order may be cited as the Lampshades Particulars Order, 1929, and shall come into force on the 1st January, 1930.

J. R. Clynes,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th November, 1929.

ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

(1) Fees of Examining Surgeons

THE FEES OF EXAMINING SURGEONS ORDER, 1938,* DATED MAY 11, 1938.

1938 No. 527

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 127 of the Factories Act, 1937,† I hereby determine that, subject to any agreement between the examining surgeon and the occupier of a factory as respects the fees payable by the occupier, the fees payable to examining surgeons in respect of such of their duties under the Act as are mentioned below shall be as follows:—

A. For examinations of young persons under Section 99 or Section 81 (4) of the Act with respect to their fitness for employment, the issue or refusal of the certificate (including the issue of any provisional certificate under Section 99 (2) of the Act) and all other duties performed in connection with the examination:—

When the examination is at the factory.—5s. for the first and 2s. 6d. for each other person examined on the occasion of any one visit to the factory, and in addition, if the factory is more than two miles from the Surgeon's central point, 1s. for each complete mile over and above the two miles.

* This Order was gazetted May 20, 1938.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.

When the examination is not at the factory but at the residence of the Surgeon, or at some other place appointed by the Surgeon for the purpose and approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.—2s. 6d. for each person examined.

B. For examinations in pursuance of special regulations under the Act, making entries in registers, issue of certificates, and the performance of other duties as may be required by the regulations in connexion with the examinations:—

2s. 6d. for the first and 1s. for each other person examined on the occasion of any one visit to the factory, and in addition, if the factory is more than two miles from the Surgeon's central point, 1s. for each complete mile over and above the two miles.

2. For the purposes of the foregoing scales of fees the Surgeon's central point means a place fixed by the Chief Inspector or Factories for the purposes of calculating the mileage or, where no place is so fixed, the residence of the Surgeon.

3. This Order may be cited as the Fees of Examining Surgeons Order, 1938, and shall come into force on the 1st July, 1938.

4. The Orders made by the Secretary of State on the 2nd March, 1904,* the 9th March, 1920,† and the 17th April, 1920,† determining the scale of fees payable to Surgeons in respect of examinations made in pursuance of certain requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or of Regulations made thereunder, are hereby revoked.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th May, 1938.

(2) Requisition of Certificates of Birth

(a) England and Wales

The following is an extract from Regulations made by the Minister of Health and the National Health Insurance Joint Committee dated September 23, 1937,‡ in so far as the Regulations relate to requisitions under the Factories Act.

1937. No. 885

The Minister of Health and the National Health Insurance Joint Committee . . . in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by section 134 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,§ . . . hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Certificates of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Requisition) Regulations, 1937.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889,‖ applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

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* S.R. & O. 1913, p.
† S.R. & O. 1927 (Nos. 692 and 693 respectively).
‡ This Order was gazetted July 23, 1939.
§ 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67.
‖ 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

3. The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certified copy of an entry in a register of births under the provisions of section 134 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* . . . shall be in the form A set forth in the schedule to these regulations or a form substantially to the like effect.

. . . . . .

7. The Certificates of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Requisition) Regulations, 1935.† are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

FORM OF REQUISITION FOR CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OR REGISTRAR having the custody of the Register Book in which the birth of the undermentioned person is entered.

I, the undersigned, require for the purposes of (*Here state for what purpose, viz., whether "Elementary Education," "Employment of Child or Young Person," "National Health Insurance Act," "Unemployment Insurance Act," "Unemployment Assistance Act," or "Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act."*) .....

(*Here state the number of certificates required, whether "one," "two," etc.*) .....certificate(s) of the birth of the person to whom the following particulars relate.

Name of person in full.....

Date of Birth—The.....day of.....

One thousand.....hundred and.....

(*The year to be written in words, not figures.*)

Place of Birth.....

Father's Name (in full).....

Father's Occupation.....

Mother's Name (in full).....

Mother's Maiden Surname.....

(*If the certificate is required for the purposes of Elementary Education, the National Health Insurance Act, the Unemployment Insurance Act, or the Unemployment Assistance Act, the following additional information must be given :—*

Approved Society, Association, Insurance Committee, Employment Exchange, Officer of the Unemployment Assistance Board, or other body or person to which or whom the certificate is required to be produced. .....

Signature of Applicant.....

Address .....

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Health this twenty-third day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(L.S.) *A. W. Neville,*
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Health.

Given under the official seal of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee this twenty-third day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(L.S.) *E. C. Moffrey,*
Secretary, National Health Insurance Joint Committee.

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* 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo 6. c. 67. ‡ S.R. & O. 1935 (No. 890).

(b) Scotland

The following is an extract from Regulations made by the Department of Health for Scotland and the National Health Insurance Committee dated June 14, 1938, in so far as the Regulations relate to Requisitions under the Factories Act.

THE CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES (REQUISITION) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1938,* DATED JUNE 14, 1938, MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

1938 **No. 601**
S.36

The Department of Health for Scotland and the National Insurance Joint Committee, . . . Section 145 of the Factories Act, 1937,† . . . hereby make the following regulations:—

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Certificates of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Requisition) Regulations (Scotland), 1938, and shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1938.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,‡ applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certificate of birth . . . under Section 145 of the Factories Act, 1937, . . . shall be in the form A set forth in the Schedule to these Regulations or in a form substantially to the like effect.

. . . . . .

6. The Factory and Workshop Act Requisition for Birth Certificate Order (Scotland), 1927,§ and the Certificates of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Requisition) Regulations (Scotland), 1935,‖ are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

FORM OF REQUISITION FOR CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

To the Registrar having the custody of the Register Book in which the Birth of the undermentioned Person is registered :

I, the undersigned, hereby require for the purposes of (Here state for what purposes, viz. whether "National Health Insurance Act," "Contributory Pensions Act," "Factories Act," "Unemployment Act" or "Unemployment Insurance Act") ... ...

a Certificate of Birth of the Person in relation to whom particulars are given below :—

Name and Surname of the Person of whose Birth a Certificate is required... ... ...

Where such Person was born. (If in a Town, state name of Street, etc.) ... ...

When such Person was born. (The Year, Month and Day should be stated)... ... ...

Name and Surname of Father, Occupation of Father... .....

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* 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
‡ 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
‖ S.R. & O. 1935 No. 878.
† This Order was gazetted.
§ S.R. & O. 1927 No. 1219.

Name and Maiden Surname of Mother... ... ...
Name of Approved Society, Insurance Committee, Association for Unemployment Insurance purposes, Employment Exchange, officer of the Unemployment Assistance Board, or other Body or Person for whom the Certificate is required... ... ...

Signature of Applicant.....

Address in full.....

Dated this day of 19 .

.....

Given under the Official Seal of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee this fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.) *E. C. Moffrey,*
Secretary to the National Health Insurance Joint Committee.

Given under the Official Seal of the Department of Health for Scotland this fourteenth day of June, in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.) *Wm. S. Douglas,*
Secretary to the Department of Health for Scotland.

(3) Interpretation of the Expression "Factory."

THE FACTORIES (SEPARATION FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES) REGULATIONS, 1939,* DATED DECEMBER 21, 1939.

1939. No. 1888.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (8) of section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations:—

1. For the purposes of the provisions in Part VI of the Act or in any regulations made thereunder requiring that the period of employment shall be the same for all women and young persons employed in the factory or for all women or for all young persons or for all women or young persons of any description employed in the factory, different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory may, subject to Regulations 3 to 8 of these Regulations, be deemed to be different factories, if the occupier has obtained from the Inspector for the district, and holds, a certificate that having regard to the character of the respective classes of work carried on in the respective branches or departments, or to the transport facilities for the persons employed, or to other special circumstances of the case, the branches or departments or groups of branches or departments described in the certificate may be treated as different factories for the purposes of this regulation, and that the arrangements for securing such differentiation are satisfactory.

2. For the purposes of section 82 of the Act (which makes special provision for factories operating the five-day week) different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory may, subject to Regulations 3

* These Regulations were gazetted December 29, 1939.
† 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

to 8 of these Regulations, be deemed to be different factories, if the occupier has obtained from the Inspector for the district, and holds, a certificate that the branches or departments or groups of branches or departments described in the certificate are sufficiently distinct in character and may be treated as different factories for the purposes of this regulation, and that the arrangements for securing such differentiation are satisfactory; and where, in pursuance of this regulation, section 82 of the Act is only applied to part of the factory, the periods of employment for that part need not be the same as those for a part where the said section is not applied.

3. Each such branch department or group must be carried on in a separate room or separate rooms or in a part of the factory separated from the remainder of the factory by a partition or distinguished therefrom by a definite line of demarcation.

4. Each such branch department or group must be carried on by separate and distinct women and young persons, that is to say, no woman (not being a woman holding a responsible position of management who is not ordinarily engaged in manual work) or young person who is employed in one such branch department or group may be employed in any other branch department or group.

5. For each such branch department or group there shall be posted a separate notice under section 72 or section 97 of the Act specifying the periods of employment and intervals for meals or rest for that branch department or group, and it shall not be necessary to post in the factory a single notice specifying the periods and intervals for the whole factory.

6. If the Inspector for the district in writing so directs, a notice showing the names of the women and young persons employed in each branch department or group shall be kept posted in the factory in such a position as to be conveniently read by them.

7. Any such certificate as aforesaid may be revoked not less than seven days after the Inspector for the District has served upon the occupier a notice in writing of the proposal to revoke the certificate.

8. So long as such certificate as aforesaid is in force there shall be kept posted in the factory, in such characters and in such a position as to be conveniently read by the persons employed, a notice in the form specified in the Schedule to these regulations.

9. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Separation for Certain Purposes) Regulations, 1939.

10. As from the 1st April, 1940, I hereby revoke the Orders made by the Secretary of State on the 27th March, 1897,* 19th January, 1899,† 6th September, 1900,‡ and 26th December, 1907,§ respecting the treatment of different branches or departments of work as different factories as regards the period of employment of children, young persons and women.

John Anderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
21st December, 1939.

* S.R. & O. Rev. 1904, IV, Factory and Workshop (1897 No. 227).
† *Ibid.* (1899 No. 9). ‡ *Ibid.* (1900 No. 668).
§ S.R. & O. 1907 (No. 1010).

SCHEDULE.

THE FACTORIES (SEPARATION FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES) REGULATIONS, 1939.

I hereby give notice that a certificate from the District Inspector of Factories under the above Regulations is now in force enabling certain branches or departments of work in this factory, as indicated below, to be treated separately for the purposes of *(the requirements of the Act as to the periods of employment for women and young persons being the same for the whole factory)*(*or* the Special Exception in Section 82 of the Act as to the five-day week).

Among the conditions laid down are

(*a*) Each such branch or department or group of branches or departments must be carried on by separate and distinct women and young persons, that is to say, no woman (not being a woman holding a responsible position of management who is not ordinarily engaged in manual work) or young person who is employed in one branch department or group may be employed in any other branch department or group.

(*b*) If the Inspector for the district in writing so directs, a notice showing the names of the women and young persons employed in each branch department or group shall be kept posted in the factory in such a position as to be conveniently read by them.

(Particulars of branches or departments or groups of branches or departments.)

Signature of occupier.....

* Insert whichever is appropriate.

(4) Date of Coming into Operation of 1937 Act

THE FACTORIES ACT (POSTPONEMENT OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS) ORDER, 1938,† DATED JUNE 30, 1938.

1938 No. 642

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (2) of Section 160 of the Factories Act, 1937,‡ and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Order:—

1. The date of coming into operation of the requirements contained in subsection (2) of section 13 of the said Act shall be postponed until the 1st January, 1940, as respects factories in which the main transmission machinery is driven wholly or partly by water power.

2. The date of coming into operation of the requirements contained in subsections (3) (4) (5) and (7) of section 22 of the Act shall be postponed until the 1st January, 1940, as respects hoists or lifts constructed or reconstructed before the passing of the Act in warehouses to which the provisions of section 22 are applied by subsection (3) of section 105 of the Act, subject to the condition that the hoist or lift shall be securely fenced so far as is reasonably practicable.

3. This Order may be cited as the Factories Act (Postponement of Certain Requirements) Order, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
30th June, 1938.

(5) Procedure for making Special Regulations.

(*a*) THE FACTORIES ACT (CONDUCT OF INQUIRIES) RULES, 1938,§ DATED JUNE 14, 1938.

1938 No. 586

1. In pursuance of Paragraph 5 (*d*) of the Second Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937,‖ and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby

† This Order was gazetted July 5, 1938.
‡ 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
§ These Rules were gazetted June 17, 1938.
‖ 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

make the following rules as to the conduct and costs of inquiries held under Sections 71 (2) or 73 (5) or under the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Act, and as to the remuneration of the person or persons holding any such inquiry.

(1) The inquiry shall be opened at such time and place as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Secretary of State to hold the inquiry, or, in the event of more than one person being so appointed, by the person presiding over the inquiry (in these rules referred to as " the Commissioner "). Not less than three weeks' notice of the time and place so fixed shall be published by the Commissioner or on his behalf in such manner as the Commissioner thinks fit for the purpose of notifying persons affected, and shall be sent by post by the Commissioner or on his behalf to all persons whose objections or representations have been referred by the Secretary of State to the Commissioner:

Provided that the non-receipt of any such notice shall not invalidate the proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the inquiry.

(2) The Commissioner may adjourn the proceedings from time to time as he thinks fit, and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of persons who appear to him to be affected.

(3) The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which objections or representations shall be considered, and as to the order in which persons appearing at the inquiry shall be heard.

(4) If any objections or representations made by more than one person appearing before the Commissioner appear to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of the objectors or of the persons making such representations to state such objections or representations and to call evidence (if required):

Provided that any other person making the same objections or representations may be heard subsequently by consent of the Commissioner.

(5) The Commissioner may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the matter under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

(6) Subject to the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Act, and to these rules, the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

(7) The remuneration of any person holding the inquiry shall be such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury.

(8) The cost of the inquiry and of proceedings preliminary and incidental thereto, including the remuneration of the person or persons holding the inquiry, shall be payable in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

2. These Rules may be cited as the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules, 1938.

3. I hereby revoke the rules made by the Secretary of State on the 5th February, 1903,* under Section 81 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† for the conduct of inquiries with regard to draft regulations for dangerous trades, and the rules made by the Secretary of State on the 16th

* S.R. & O. 1903 (No. 84), Factory and Workshop, Rev., 1904.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 12.

July, 1917,* under Section 7 (6) of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† as to the time and manner of making objections to Orders proposed under Section 7 (1) of that Act and as to the selection of, and the procedure before, a referee, and the cost of the proceedings before a referee.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
14th June, 1938.

(*b*) THE FACTORIES ACT (INQUIRIES) ADAPTATION ORDER, 1938,‡ DATED JUNE 14, 1938.

1938. No. 585.

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by subsection (2) of Section 71 and subsection (5) of Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937,§ and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby prescribe that Paragraph 5 of the Second Schedule to the said Act shall apply with the following adaptations to inquiries held under the said subsections:—

The said paragraph shall have effect as if the words " as to any draft regulations " and (in sub-paragraph (*b*)) the words " any objector and " and the words " by the draft regulations " were omitted therefrom.

2. This Order may be cited as the Factories Act (Inquiries) Adaptation Order, 1938.

Samuel Hoare,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
14th June, 1938.

APPENDICES

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE)

EXTRACTS FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATIONS 7, 54C, 55, 58A, 59 AND 60 OF, AND ADDING REGULATIONS 18BA AND 58B TO, THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1940 No. 907

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of June, 1940.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, is pleased,

* S.R. & O. 1917 (No. 742).
† 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 31.
‡ This Order was gazetted June 17, 1938.
§ Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. After paragraph (2) of Regulation seven of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as " the principal Regulations "), the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

* * * * * * * * *

4. Immediately before Regulation fifty-nine of the principal Regulations there shall be inserted the following Regulation:—

" *Transfer to Minister of Labour and National Service of functions of the Secretary of State under the Factories Act, 1937, &c.*

58B.—(1) There shall be transferred to the Minister of Labour and National Service (in this Regulation referred to as " the Minister ") all the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the following enactments, that is to say, the Factories Act, 1937, any enactment which is to be construed as one with that Act or to have effect as if it formed part of or were incorporated in that Act, and section three of the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act, 1936.

(2) In the construction and for the purposes of any enactment, judgment, decree, order, award, deed, contract, regulation, rule, byelaw, certificate or other document, passed or made before the coming into operation of this Regulation, but so far only as may be necessary in consequence of the transfer effected by this Regulation, for references to the Secretary of State there shall be substituted references to the Minister.

(3) Nothing in this Regulation shall affect any order, regulation, rule, appointment, direction, instruction, approval, requirement or authorisation, made or given, or other thing done by the Secretary of State before the coming into operation of this Regulation, but any such matter shall, if in force at the coming into operation thereof, continue in force to the like extent and subject to the like provisions as if it had been duly made, given or done, by the Minister.

(4) Where anything has been commenced by or under the authority of the Secretary of State before the coming into operation of this Regulation, and relates to any of the powers or duties thereby transferred, it may be carried on and completed by or under the authority of the Minister.

(5) Where at the coming into operation of this Regulation any legal proceeding is pending to which the Secretary of State is a party, and the proceeding has reference to any of the powers or duties thereby transferred, the Minister shall be substituted in the proceeding for the Secretary of State, and the proceeding shall not abate by reason of the substitution."

5.—(1) There shall be transferred to the Minister of Labour and National Service all the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under Regulations fifty-nine and sixty of the principal Regulations, and accordingly

(*a*) in the said Regulation fifty-nine for the words " the Secretary of State ", wherever the words occur, there shall be substituted the words " the Minister of Labour and National Service "; and

(*b*) in the said Regulation sixty for the words " the Secretary of State " in the first and last place in which those words occur there shall be substituted the words " the Minister of Labour and National Service ",

and for the words " the Secretary of State " in every other place where those words occur there shall be substituted the words " the Minister ".

(2) Nothing in this Article shall affect any order made by the Secretary of State before the coming into operation of this Article, but any such order shall, if in force at the coming into operation thereof, continue in force to the like extent and subject to the like provisions as if it had been duly made by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

Rupert B. Howorth.

THE DEFENCE (FUNCTIONS OF MINISTERS) REGULATIONS, 1941.

1941 No. 2057

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 18th day of December, 1941.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that Regulations fifty-eight B, fifty-eight C and sixty-seven A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, shall, without prejudice to their continuance in force, cease to form part of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and shall have effect as embodied with minor modifications in the new Regulations contained in the following provisions of this Order, and references in any document made before the coming into operation of this Order to the said Regulations fifty-eight B, fifty-eight C or sixty-seven A shall be construed as references to the corresponding provisions of the said new Regulations, and accordingly it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short title, interpretation and transitional provisions.

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Defence (Functions of Ministers) Regulations, 1941.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,* applies for the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(3) The Schedule to these Regulations shall apply in relation to any functions transferred by these Regulations.

The Factories Act, 1937, etc.

2.—(1) There shall be transferred to the Minister of Labour and National Service all the functions of the Secretary of State under the following enactments, that is to say, the Factories Act, 1937,† any enactment which is to be construed as one with that Act or to have effect as if it formed part of or were incorporated in that Act, and section three of the Hours of Employment (Convention) Act, 1936.‡

(2) For the purposes of the Schedule to these Regulations, the date of the transfer effected by this Regulation shall be taken to be the seventh day of June, nineteen hundred and forty.

Electricity undertakings and electricity supply.

3.—(1) There shall be transferred to the Board of Trade all the functions of the Minister of War Transport in relation to electricity undertakings and

* 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. † 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.
‡ 26 Geo. 5. & 1 Edw. 8. c. 22.

the supply of electricity, including functions relating to the Electricity Commissioners.

(2) For the purposes of the Schedule to these Regulations, the date of the transfer effected by this Regulation shall be taken to be the eleventh day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-one.

Production and supply of timber.

4.—(1) The general duty of promoting the production and supply of timber imposed on the Forestry Commissioners by subsection (1) of section three of the Forestry Act, 1919,* shall be discharged by the Minister of Supply instead of by those Commissioners; and so far as may be necessary to enable that Minister to discharge the said duty, any power conferred on those Commissioners by the said Act shall be exercisable by that Minister, without prejudice to his powers under any enactment or under any other Regulations made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, as well as by those Commissioners.

(2) For the purposes of the Schedule to these Regulations, the date of the transfer effected by this Regulation shall be taken to be the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-one.

Rupert B. Howorth.

SCHEDULE.

1. In this Schedule the expressions " the transferor " and " the transferee " respectively mean, in relation to any functions transferred, the Minister of the Crown, government department or other authority from and to whom the functions are transferred.

2. In the construction and for the purposes of any enactment (other than an enactment contained in the Ministers of the Crown Act, 1937),† judgment, decree, order, award, deed, contract, regulation, byelaw, certificate or other document passed or made before the date of the transfer, any reference to, or which is to be construed as a reference to, the transferor shall, so far only as may be necessary for the purpose or in consequence of the transfer, be construed as a reference to the transferee.

3. The transfer shall not affect any order, regulation, rule, appointment, direction, instruction, approval, requirement or authorisation made or given or other thing done by the transferor before the date of the transfer, but any such matter shall, if in force at that date, continue in force to the like extent and subject to the like provisions as if it had been duly made, given or done by the transferee.

4. Anything commenced before the date of the transfer by or under the authority of the transferor may, so far as it relates to any functions transferred, be carried on or completed by or under the authority of the transferee.

5. Where at the date of the transfer any legal proceeding is pending to which the transferor is a party, and the proceeding has reference to any of the transferred functions, the transferee shall be submitted in the proceeding for the transferor, and the proceeding shall not abate by reason of the substitution.

EXTRACTS FROM DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

Exemptions from Acts relating to factories, mines and quarries.

59.—(1) The Minister of Labour and National Service may, by order, to such extent, during such period, and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in the order, exempt from the Factories Act, 1937‡—

(*a*) any particular premises or operations or class of premises or operations;

(*b*) any class of machinery, plant, or process;

if he is satisfied in either case that it is expedient so to do in the interests of the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

* * * * * * * *

* 9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 58. † 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 38.
‡ 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

Safety and welfare of factory workers.

60.—(1) For the purpose of securing the safety, health, or welfare of persons employed in the performance of services, or engaged in operations, which appear to him to be essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or to be essential to the life of the community, in circumstances which, in his opinion, are or are likely to be dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health, the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") may by order make such provision as he considers desirable with respect to persons employed in any premises, or engaged in any operations, to which any of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, apply; and, without prejudice to the generality of the power aforesaid, any such order may in particular contain such requirements with respect to the safety of workers, or the provision of medical attendance, nourishment, clothing, facilities for taking meals, rest, or recreation, or facilities for transport, and may impose such prohibitions, restrictions, or obligations in respect of the use of machinery, appliances, materials, or processes, as appear to the Minister to be expedient for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) An order under this Regulation may be made so as to apply to any particular premises or class of premises or to any particular operations or class of operations or to any particular class of persons.

(3) If the Minister is of opinion that it is expedient that any requirements imposed by or under an order under this Regulation (including any prohibitions, restrictions or obligations so imposed) should be enforced by means of orders made by courts of summary jurisdiction, he may if he thinks fit by order provide that contraventions of or failures to comply with those requirements shall not constitute offences against this Regulation but that any person who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made by such a court in accordance with the provisions of the order under this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

* * * * * * * *

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS MADE UNDER THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

Factories (Medical and Welfare Services)

THE FACTORIES (MEDICAL AND WELFARE SERVICES) ORDER, 1940, DATED JULY 16, 1940, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1940 No. 1325

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939,* and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The occupier of any factory in which is carried on the manufacture or repair of any munitions of war or of any materials, parts or tools required for such manufacture or repair, or any work on behalf of the Crown shall, if so directed on behalf of the Minister by the Chief Inspector of Factories or by any other Inspector of Factories expressly authorised by the Minister to give directions under this Order, make arrangements to the satisfaction of

* S R. & O. 1939 No 1681 amended by S R & O. 1940 No 907.

the Inspector by way of the whole or part-time employment of such numbers of medical practitioners, nurses and supervisory officers as the Inspector may specify, for one or more of the following services, namely:—

(*a*) medical supervision of persons employed in the factory in the aforesaid manufacture, repair or work,

(*b*) nursing and first-aid services for such persons.

(*c*) supervision of the welfare of such persons.

2. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Medical and Welfare Services) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this sixteenth day of July, 1940.

T. W. Phillips,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Factories (Glass Protection)

THE FACTORIES (GLASS PROTECTION) ORDER, 1940, DATED NOVEMBER 16, 1940, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1940 No. 2013

The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Glass Protection) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the 25th November, 1940.

Application of Order.

2. Save as hereinafter provided this Order shall apply to all factories within the meaning of section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937,* in which more than 250 persons are employed.

Exemption Certificates.

3.—(1) The occupier of any factory to which this Order applies may make application in writing to the Minister for a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of the Order on the grounds that the persons employed in the factory are not employed in the performance of services essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied on any such application that the grounds of the application are well founded he shall give a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of this Order and accordingly whilst the certificate is in force this Order shall not apply to the factory.

(3) Any certificate given by the Minister may be revoked by him at any time if he is of opinion that the grounds on which the exemption was granted no longer exist but without prejudice to the granting of a further certificate.

* 1 Edw 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

Duty of occupiers of factories and powers of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

4.—(1) It shall be the duty of the occupier of every factory to which this Order applies to provide and maintain such safeguards (whether by way of fencing, the use of alternative materials, or otherwise), being safeguards that are reasonably practicable having regard to the availability of any necessary materials and other circumstances, as will afford protection for the persons employed in the factory against risk from injury caused by broken glass from windows, skylights and internal partitions, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the occupier of such a factory shall have regard to any circulars which may from time to time be issued by the Minister for the guidance of occupiers of factories to which this Order applies.

(2) A contravention of or failure to comply with any of the requirements imposed by or under the foregoing provisions of this Order shall not constitute an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, but if an inspector of factories satisfies a court of summary jurisdiction that the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies has contravened or failed to comply with any such requirement the court may make an order directing the occupier to take such steps for the provision and maintenance of safeguards for the protection of persons employed in the factory against risk from injury caused by broken glass from windows, skylights and internal partitions as may be specified in the order; and the court may specify a time within which the safeguards are to be provided, and may on application enlarge the time.

(3) If the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies contravenes or fails to comply with an order made by a court of summary jurisdiction under this Article he shall be guilty of an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 16th day of November, 1940.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Factories

THE BUILDING OPERATIONS AND WORKS OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION (WELFARE AND SAFETY PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1941, DATED JANUARY 8, 1941, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1941 No. 66

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") hereby makes the following Order:—

1. Any contractor undertaking building operations or works of engineering construction in the construction of a munitions factory, aerodrome, defence works or similar works required on behalf of the Crown shall, if so directed on behalf of the Minister by the Chief Inspector of Factories or by any other Inspector of Factories expressly authorised by the Minister to give directions under this Order, make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Inspector by

way of the employment of such numbers of supervisory officers as the Inspector may specify for one or both of the following services, namely:—

(*a*) supervision of the welfare of persons employed by him in such operations or works,

(*b*) supervision of the safety of such persons on the site of the works.

2. Any such contractor shall, if so directed by the Chief or other Inspector of Factories authorised as aforesaid, make arrangements to secure the provision on or in the immediate vicinity of the site of the works of sufficient and suitable canteen facilities where hot meals can be purchased by the workers.

3. This Order may be cited as the Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Welfare and Safety Provisions) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this eighth day of January, 1941.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour
and National Service.

THE DOCKS (PROVISION OF CANTEENS) ORDER, 1941, DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1941, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1941 No. 222

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") that persons employed in docks are employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community, and also are employed in circumstances which in the opinion of the Minister are or are likely to be dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health;

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Docks (Provision of Canteens) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

" dock " includes any dock, wharf or quay and any warehouse belonging to the dock authority and situate within or in the immediate vicinity of the dock premises of the dock authority.

" dock authority " means any person or body of persons whether incorporated or not who are authorised to construct or are owners or lessees of any dock authorised by or under any Act.

Service of notices on dock authorities.

3.—(1) If the Chief Inspector of Factories or any other Inspector of Factories expressly authorised by the Minister is satisfied as regards persons employed in any dock or in any part of a dock that—

(*a*) the facilities, if any, for obtaining meals in or in the immediate vicinity of such dock or part of such dock are inadequate, and

(*b*) it is desirable for the purpose of securing the safety, health or welfare of such persons that a canteen should be provided and maintained for their benefit,

he may serve a notice in writing upon the dock authority accordingly.

(2) Any such notice shall specify the dock or the particular part of the dock in or for which the canteen is to be provided and maintained.

Duty of dock authority.

4. Where any such notice has been served on any dock authority it shall be the duty of that authority to provide and to maintain in a clean and orderly condition—

(i) a suitable canteen where hot meals can be purchased at reasonable times by persons employed in the dock or part thereof; and

(ii) adequate and suitable facilities for washing including the provision of soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying for the use of such persons as aforesaid.

Powers of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

5.—(1) A contravention of or failure to comply with the provisions of any of the requirements imposed by or under the foregoing provisions of this Order shall not constitute an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, but if the Chief Inspector of Factories or any Factory Inspector so authorised as aforesaid satisfies a Court of Summary Jurisdiction that a dock authority upon which a notice has been served under this Order has contravened or failed to comply with any such requirement, the Court may make an order directing the authority to take such steps for the provision and maintenance of a canteen and facilities for washing as may be specified in the Order; and the Court may specify a time within which the canteen or facilities is or are to be provided and may on application enlarge the time.

(2) If any dock authority contravenes or fails to comply with an order made by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under this Article the authority shall be guilty of an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 15th day of February, 1941.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

THE FACTORIES (EXAMINATION OF PLANT) EMERGENCY ORDER, 1941, DATED OCTOBER 24, 1941, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 59 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1941 No. 1702

The Minister of Labour and National Service, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Examination of Plant) Emergency Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Exemption for examinations.

2. To the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, plant or machinery of the classes described in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order is hereby exempted from the provisions respectively specified opposite to the said classes in the second column of the said Schedule, so far as regards the periods within which the examinations are due to be made in accordance with those provisions.

Certificates as to, and periods and conditions of, exemptions.

3. Where as respects any plant or machinery of any of the said classes—

(*a*) a firm, company or association issues a certificate in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Order to the effect that the period within which the next examination of that plant or machinery is due to be made under a provision specified in the certificate, being one of the provisions specified in the second column of the First Schedule to this Order, may be extended without danger by an amount specified in the certificate; and

(*b*) that firm, company or association undertakes the periodic examination of plant or machinery of the class in question for the purposes of the said provision and has examined the said plant or machinery in accordance with the said provision within the current period referred to in that provision; and

(*c*) the firm, company or association has, before the expiry of the period within which the next examination of the plant or machinery would, but for this Order, be due to be made under the relevant provision, served the said certificate on the occupier of the factory at which the plant or machinery is situate or used (or, in the case of Regulation 18 of the Docks Regulations, 1934,* on the owner of the plant or machinery or on the master of the ship as the case may require) and a duplicate thereof on the Chief Inspector of Factories or the Inspector for the district;

the period within which the next examination of that plant or machinery is due to be made under the relevant provision shall be extended by the amount specified in the certificate:

Provided that—

(i) in no case shall the period be extended by an amount greater than the period specified in the third column of the First Schedule to this Order opposite to the relevant provision specified in the second column; and

* S.R. & O. 1934 (No. 279).

(ii) if as respects any plant or machinery the Chief Inspector of Factories or the Inspector for the district serves on a firm, company or association notice in writing that in his opinion there should be no extension of the period within which the next examination of that plant or machinery is due to be made under a provision specified in the notice, that firm, company or association shall not thereafter issue a certificate as aforesaid in respect of that examination and any certificate issued in contravention of this proviso shall be null and void.

Provisions as to signing certificates.

4. A certificate as aforesaid shall be null and void unless it is signed by a person competent to make the examination of the plant or machinery in accordance with the requirements of the Factories Act, 1937,* or of the Regulations specified in the second column of the First Schedule to this Order and is countersigned on behalf of the firm, company or association;

Provided that, in the case of a boiler-inspecting firm, company or association, it shall be sufficient (whether or not the certificate relates to a boiler) if the certificate is signed by the chief engineer of the firm, company or association or by such other responsible officer of the firm, company or association as may be authorised in writing in that behalf by the chief engineer.

Service of documents and interpretation.

5.—(1) Certificates, notices and other documents served under this Order may be served in the manner provided for in Section 144 of the Factories Act, 1937.

(2) " Chief Inspector of Factories " includes a Deputy Chief Inspector, and " Inspector for the district " has the same meaning as in the Factories Act, 1937.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 24th day of October, 1941.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Class of plant or machinery. (1)	Provision under which examination is required. (2)	Maximum extension of period within which next examination must be made. (3)
Hoists and Lifts	Section 22 (2) of the Factories Act, 1937.	3 months.
Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle.	Section 23 (1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1937.	3 months.
Cranes and other Lifting Machines.	Section 24 (2) of the Factories Act, 1937.	4 months.
Steam Boilers	Section 29 of the Factories Act, 1937.	4 months.
Steam Receivers	Section 30 (4) of the Factories Act, 1937.	3 months.
Air Receivers	Section 31 (4) of the Factories Act, 1937.	3 months.
Lifting Machinery ...	Regulation 18 (b) (ii) of the Docks Regulations, 1934.	6 months.
Hoisting or Lowering Machinery.	Regulation 34 of the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931.	6 months.

* 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Factories Act, 1937.

FACTORIES (EXAMINATION OF PLANT) EMERGENCY ORDER, 1941.

Name and address of factory occupier (owner of plant or master of ship in case of Docks Regulation 18).....

We hereby certify that, having regard to our knowledge of the history of the undermentioned plant or machinery and of its condition as ascertained at the examination of it made on..... in accordance with* ...., we are of opinion that the period within which the next examination must be made under the said $\frac{\text{Section}}{\text{Regulation}}$ may be extended without danger by..... months.

Particulars identifying plant or machinery.....

Name and address of firm, company or association by whom the statutory examination above referred to was made.....

Signature ..... Counter-signature on behalf of the firm, company or association .....

Qualification.....

Address.....

.....

Date ..... Date.....

Note.—In the case of a boiler-inspecting firm, company or association it will be sufficient if the certificate is signed by the chief engineer of the firm, company or association or by such other responsible officer of the firm, company or association as may be authorised in writing in that behalf by the chief engineer.

THE FLOUR MILLS (HOURS, SAFETY AND WELFARE) ORDER, 1942, DATED JANUARY 28, 1942, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATIONS 59 AND 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1942 No. 202

By virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 59 and 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") hereby makes the following Order.

1. This Order may be cited as the Flour Mills (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1942.

2. In this Order the expression " Chief Inspector " has the same meaning as in the Factories Act, 1937,† and the expression " District Inspector " means the inspector appointed under that Act who is in charge of the district in which the factory is situate.

3. This Order shall apply to all factories within the meaning of Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, in which the manufacture of flour is carried on:

Provided that the occupier of a factory to which this Order applies shall not be entitled to avail himself of Article 4 of this Order unless he has obtained from the District Inspector, and holds, permission in writing so to do, which

* Insert reference to relevant provision as in column (2) of the First Schedule to the Order.

† 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

permission may be restricted to employment under one or more of the Schemes hereinafter mentioned and to particular processes or work and to particular classes of persons as specified by the Inspector and may be granted for a limited period and may be revoked at any time by the Inspector if he is not satisfied that the conditions laid down in the Order are being complied with, or if so directed by the Minister.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Order, women and young persons aged 16 years or over may be employed in accordance with one of the Schemes specified in the Schedule to this Order, and the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, as to hours of employment and holidays shall not apply as respects women and young persons employed in pursuance of this Article. Different schemes may be adopted and different intervals for meals fixed for different sets of workers if the occupier of the factory keeps lists available for inspection showing the names of the women and young persons in each set, or makes other arrangements to the satisfaction of the District Inspector to enable the different sets to be identified:

Provided that on a special occasion to meet an exceptional emergency women or young persons may, if and to the extent expressly authorised by the District Inspector, be employed on specified work for a seventh turn or on a seventh day in a week.

5. Where the occupier of a factory avails himself of Article 4 of this Order he shall keep affixed in the factory, in such a position or positions as to be conveniently read by the workers concerned, a notice or notices specifying the hours of work and intervals for meals and rest to be allowed for the workers, or for each set of workers as the case may be, on each day or night.

6. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of persons employed in the factory, adequate and suitable accommodation for taking meals at or near the factory, with sufficient tables and seats and adequate means of warming food and boiling water, and where so directed on behalf of the Minister by the Chief Inspector shall make reasonably practicable arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector, for the supply to the said accommodation of hot meals for purchase by the workers.

7. Factories to which this Order applies are hereby exempted from

(i) the provision in Section 15 of the Factories Act, 1937, which restricts the application of that Section to certain operations carried out by male persons who have attained the age of 18, and

(ii) the provisions of the Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938*, restricting appointments as machinery attendants or the carrying out of certain operations to male persons who have attained the age of 18,

in so far as such restrictions relate to the sex of the said persons, subject however to the following conditions namely that, except in relation to any part of machinery which is only being moved by hand or by a barring engine or by an inching or similar device, a woman shall not

(*a*) lubricate the bearings of transmission shafting in motion, or

(*b*) replace belts on driving pulleys in motion, or

(*c*) assist in the mounting of belts more than 5 inches in width, or

(*d*) carry out any other operation to which Regulation 5 of the said Regulations applies unless she is wearing a suitable head covering to prevent her hair from coming into contact with moving machinery.

* S.R. & O. 1938 (No. 641) I, *see* page 16.

8. A woman shall not be employed (i) to lift or carry by herself any sack or bag containing more than 65 lbs. of flour or other material or (ii) to lift or carry in conjunction with one or more other persons a sack or bag containing more than 140 lbs. of flour or other material.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 28th day of January, 1942.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEME A (THREE SHIFTS).

Women and male young persons aged 16 years or over may be employed on a system of three shifts subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The system shall be such that the hours of each shift (including intervals in the course of a turn) shall not exceed an average of 8 hours per day, calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially authorized by the District Inspector, exceed 4 weeks.

(ii) The morning turn shall not begin earlier than 6 a.m. and the afternoon turn shall end not later than 11 p.m.

(iii) The number of turns for each shift in any period of seven consecutive days shall not exceed six :
Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector

(*a*) the number may be increased to seven where there are relief members of the shift and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no member of the shift works more than six turns in seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed two weeks.

(*b*) the number of turns may be not more than seven in any period of eight consecutive days.

(iv) The interval between successive turns of each person shall be not less than 14 hours, and each person shall have a break of not less than 24 hours in every period of seven or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector eight consecutive days.

(v) For each shift or set of persons in the shift there shall be allowed during each turn of employment a fixed interval of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no spell of work exceeds 4½ hours or, where a fixed interval of not less than 10 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell, 5 hours.

(vi) Suitable arrangements shall be made for the supervision by a forewoman or welfare supervisor of women employed in the night turn.

SCHEME B (TWO-DAY SHIFTS).

Women and young persons of either sex aged 16 years or over may be employed on a system of two day-shifts subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The system shall be such that the hours for each shift (including intervals in the course of the turn) shall not exceed an average of 8 hours per day, calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially authorised by the District Inspector, exceed 4 weeks.

(ii) The morning turn shall not begin earlier than 6 a.m. and the afternoon turn shall end not later than 11 p.m.

(iii) The number of turns for each shift in any period of seven consecutive days shall not exceed six :
Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector,

(*a*) the number may be increased to seven where there are relief members of the shift and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no member of the shift works more than six turns in seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks.

(*b*) the number of turns may be not more than seven in any period of eight consecutive days.

(iv) The interval between successive turns of each person shall not be less than 11 hours, and each person shall have a break of not less than 24 hours in every period of seven or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector eight consecutive days.

(v) Subject to arrangements to suit the convenience of individual workers a woman or young person shall not be employed in the afternoon turn in more than two consecutive weeks.

(vi) For each shift or set of persons in the shift there shall be allowed during each turn of employment a fixed interval of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no spell of work exceeds 4½ hours or, where a fixed interval of not less than 10 mintues is allowed in the course of the spell, 5 hours.

SCHEME C (TWO (DAY AND NIGHT) SHIFTS).

Women and male young persons aged 16 years or over may be employed on a system of two (day and night) shifts subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The total hours worked by each shift, exclusive of intervals for meals and rest shall not exceed an average of 55 per week, calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially authorized by the District Inspector, exceed four weeks.

(ii) The number of turns for each shift in any period of seven consecutive days shall not exceed six :

Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector,

(*a*) the number may be increased to seven where there are relief members of the shift and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no member of the shift works more than six turns in seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks.

(*b*) the number of turns may be not more than seven in any period of eight consecutive days.

(iii) The interval between successive turns of each person shall not be less than 11 hours, and each person shall have a break of not less than 24 hours in every period of seven or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector eight consecutive days.

(iv) Subject to arrangements to suit the convenience of individual workers a woman or male young person shall not be employed in the night turn in more than two or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector four consecutive weeks.

(v) For each shift or set of persons in the shift there shall be allowed during each turn of employment a fixed interval or intervals of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no spell of work exceeds 4½ hours provided that a spell of work may be not more than 5 hours where an interval of not less than 10 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell ; and, in the case of a day turn in which the hours worked (exclusive of fixed intervals) exceed 10, the fixed intervals between the beginning and termination of work shall amount to at least 1¼ hours.

(vi) Suitable arrangements shall be made for the supervision by a forewoman or welfare supervisor of women employed on the night turn.

SCHEME D (EXTENDED DAY WORK).

Women and young persons aged 16 years or over may be employed on day work subject to the following conditions :—

(i) (*a*) The total hours worked, exclusive of intervals for meals and rest, shall not exceed in any week such number of hours, being not greater than 55, as may be specified in writing by the District Inspector for the purposes of this condition, and may on 5 days of the week be not more than 11 hours and on any other day in that week not more than 8 hours.

(*b*) The period of employment shall be the same for all such persons for whom this scheme is adopted and may on 5 days in the week be not more than 13 hours and on any other day in that week not more than 10 hours, and shall neither begin earlier than 6 a.m. nor end later than 8 p.m., or, on a short day, 5 p.m.

(ii) Fixed intervals for meals and rest shall be allowed for such women and young persons, so arranged that no woman or young person is employed continuously for a spell of more than 4½ hours without an interval of at least half an hour provided that a spell of work may be not more than 5 hours where an interval of not less than 10 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell ; and in any case in which the hours worked (exclusive of the fixed intervals) on a day exceed 10, the fixed intervals between the beginning and termination of work shall amount to at least 1¼ hours.

(iii) On one day in each week no woman or young person for whom this scheme is adopted shall be employed in the factory or in any business carried on by the occupier:

Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector the scheme may be conducted on a seven-day week system where there are relief workers and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no woman or young person for whom the scheme is adopted is so employed on more than six days out of seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks

THE FACTORIES (LUMINISING) (HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1942, DATED APRIL 1, 1942, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1942 No. 703

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") that persons employed in luminising in factories to which this Order applies are employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community and also are employed in circumstances which in the opinion of the Minister are or are likely to be dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health:

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

PART I.—INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Luminising) (Health and Safety Provisions) Order, 1942, and shall come into force on the third day of May, 1942.

Application of Order.

2. Save as hereinafter provided this Order shall apply to all factories within the meaning of Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, in which luminising is or is proposed to be carried on.

Exemption Certificates.

3.—(1) The occupier of any factory to which this Order applies may make application in writing to the Minister for a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of the Order on the ground that the persons employed in the processes in the factory are not employed in the performance of services essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied upon any such application that the grounds of the application are well-founded he shall give a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of this Order and accordingly whilst the certificate is in force this Order shall not apply to the factory.

(3) Any certificate given by the Minister may be revoked by him at any time if he is of opinion that the grounds on which the exemption was granted no longer exist but without prejudice to the granting of a further certificate.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

" Chief Inspector " and " Inspector for the district " have the same meaning as in the Factories Act, 1937.

" luminising " means the application of luminous compound to any surface or the introduction of luminous compound into glass tubing.

" luminous compound " means material containing a radio-active substance.

" manipulation of luminous compound " means luminising or the weighing or mixing of luminous compound or the removal of luminous compound from any surface or from glass tubing, and includes processes or work incidental to luminising.

" prohibited articles " means food or drink or utensils for the partaking of food or drink, materials or articles for smoking, or for the application of cosmetic substances, or cosmetic substances not already applied.

" the processes " means the manipulation of luminous compound or the examination of articles subsequent to luminising.

" Surgeon " means the Examining Surgeon appointed under Section 126 of the Factories Act, 1937, for the district in which the factory is situated or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by a written certificate of the Chief Inspector, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

" suspension " means suspension from employment in any process involving the manipulation of luminous compound or examination of articles subsequent to luminising, by written certificate in the Health Register signed by the Surgeon.

Obligations under the Order.

5. It shall be the duty of the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies to comply with the provisions of Part II of this Order, and it shall be the duty of other persons in any such factory to comply with the provisions of Part III of the Order; so, however, that if the Chief Inspector is satisfied that, by reason of exceptional circumstances in any factory to which this Order applies, or by reason of the small extent of the luminising carried on therein or for any other reason, all or any of the requirements of Part II or Part III of this Order are not necessary for the protection of persons employed in the factory, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke at any time) exempt such factory or any part thereof from the operation of all or any of such requirements, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe in the certificate, and where such an exemption is granted a legible copy of the certificate, showing the conditions subject to which it has been granted, shall be kept posted up in the factory in a position where it may be conveniently read by the persons employed in the processes.

Part II.—Duties of Occupiers.

New luminising.

6. The occupier shall not undertake luminising in any factory to which the Order applies in which he did not undertake luminising before the commencement of this Order unless and until he has given to the Inspector for the district fourteen clear days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or such shorter notice as the Inspector may agree to accept.

Persons under 16.

7. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed in the processes unless he is over 15 years of age and was so employed prior to the commencement of this Order.

Hours of work.

8. No person shall be employed in the processes for more than 48 hours in any week.

Other processes.

9. No other process shall be carried on in any room in which persons are employed in the processes.

Exhaust draught.

10. Efficient exhaust draught effected by mechanical means shall be provided and maintained at every working-place at which persons are employed in the manipulation of luminous compound, and shall be so arranged as to produce a current of air in a direction from the worker towards the work:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply as respects the removal of luminous compound from any surface or from glass tubing if carried out by a wet method.

Floors.

11. The floor of every room in which persons are employed in the processes shall be so constructed as to be smooth and impervious to water or completely covered by material with a smooth impervious surface, and with all interstices effectively sealed; and the floor or covering shall be maintained in a sound condition and cleansed daily by a moist method. The flooring of every such room shall be kept free from obstruction.

Benches and tables.

12. Benches and tables at which the manipulation of luminous compound is carried on shall have a smooth surface and be maintained in a sound condition and shall be kept free from articles not required in the process carried on thereat, and shall be cleansed daily by a moist method.

Seats.

13. Suitable seats of suitable height and with back rests and having a smooth surface shall be provided for persons employed in the processes, and shall be maintained in a sound condition, and shall be cleansed daily by a moist method.

Working space.

14. Working space at a bench or table shall for each person employed in luminising be not les than 2 feet 6 inches in length, measured along the bench or table, and not less than 1 foot 6 inches in breadth.

Glass screens.

15. Where any person is actually engaged in the manipulation of luminous compound, a suitable adjustable glass screen or other suitable appliance for keeping the face away from the work shall be provided and maintained in sound condition, and so arranged that it occupies a plane between the face and hands of that person.

Brushes and holders.

16. Brushes shall not be provided for the application of luminous compound. Suitable holders for applicators or other implements when not in use shall be provided at the benches or tables at which the manipulation of luminous compound is carried on.

Receptacles for paint.

17. Suitable receptacles, for paint containing luminous compound shall be provided for the use of persons employed in the manipulation of luminous compound and shall be so constructed as to prevent so far as practicable the contamination by such paint of the fingers of such persons.

Sponges.

18. Wet sponges or other wet material shall be provided for the purpose of removing waste material containing luminous compound from applicators or other implements. Such sponges or other material shall after use be cleaned in a suitable solvent or in running water.

Storage of luminous compounds.

19. Luminous compound shall be stored under lock and key in a safe receptacle reserved for that purpose. Effective measures shall be taken to ensure by the suitable placing of the receptacle and otherwise that, while the receptacle contains luminous compound, no person, except rarely in an exceptional emergency, or except for the purpose of introducing, withdrawing or replacing luminous compound, approaches within a minimum distance of 10 feet from the receptacle:

Provided that the minimum distance shall be 3 feet if either the receptacle or every box or package containing luminous compound within the receptacle has lead lining at least 1 inch thick or iron lining at least 2 inches thick.

Ventilation of storage receptacles.

20. The safe receptacle shall be efficiently ventilated before opening if it contains more than the radio-active equivalent of seven milligrammes of radium not in inner containers effectively sealed against emanations.

Removal from receptacles.

21. Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that luminous compound is not removed from the safe receptacle except (i) by a responsible person, (ii) in quantities not greater than reasonably necessary, having regard to the amount required for immediate use, and (iii) in a closed bottle or bottles within a covered container having lead lining at least 1 inch thick or iron lining at least 2 inches thick.

Use of containers.

22. Luminous compound when not in the safe receptacle and not in actual use shall, so far as reasonably practicable, be kept in a closed bottle or bottles within a covered container having lead lining at least 1 inch thick or iron lining at least 2 inches thick.

Provision of protective clothing.

23. Suitable protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons employed in the processes. Such protective clothing shall include overalls of washable material, so designed as to cover the other clothing at the neck and wrists, and of sufficient length, aprons made of rubber or other waterproof material, with bibs, and suitable

hair coverings made of washable material and so designed as to cover the hair, and in the case of persons employed in weighing or measuring luminous compound shall include rubber gloves. The overalls and hair coverings shall be washed or renewed weekly; the aprons and gloves shall be cleansed daily by a wet method.

Storage of protective clothing.

24. There shall be provided and maintained in good and clean condition, for the storage of the protective clothing required under the last foregoing Article, suitable accommodation which shall be separate from that provided for the clothing not worn during working hours.

Washing facilities.

25. There shall be provided and maintained in good and clean condition for the use of all persons employed in the processes suitable facilities for washing, conveniently accessible and under cover, and including a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either

(*a*) a trough with smooth impervious surface of such length as to allow at least 2 feet for every 5 persons, and fitted with a waste pipe without plug and a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets within the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet, or

(*b*) for every 5 persons at least one basin (which, if installed after the 1st June, 1942, shall be not less than 20 inches long and 7 inches deep), fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough fitted with a waste pipe without plug and having a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on.

Washing time.

26. Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person who has been employed in the processes.

Supervision.

27. A responsible person shall be appointed by the occupier to exercise special supervision with regard to the requirements of this Order and to assist in enforcing the observance of them. The name of the person so appointed shall be kept posted up in the factory in a position where it may be conveniently read by the persons employed.

Medical examinations and suspensions.

28.—(*a*) Every person employed in the processes shall be examined by the Surgeon (i) within 7 days after the date on which he commences to be employed in the processes in the factory, unless he has been examined by the Surgeon for the purposes of this Order within the 3 months preceding that date and (ii) at intervals of not more than 3 months so long as such employment continues. Due notice of every such examination shall be given to all concerned and the Surgeon shall have power of suspension as respects any such person examined by him.

(*b*) Except where special reason to the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector for the district the person employed shall be so examined at the factory, and the occupier of the factory shall provide reasonable facilities for such examination.

(*c*) The occupier shall afford to the Surgeon reasonable facilities to inspect any process in which a person requiring to be examined under this Article is or is proposed to be employed.

(*d*) A Health Register containing the names of all persons who are or who have since the commencement of this Order been employed in the processes in the factory shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector.

(*e*) No person after suspension shall be employed in the processes without written sanction by the Surgeon, entered in or attached to the Health Register.

Posting of Abstract of Order.

29. A printed copy of this Order, or an abstract thereof in such form as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service, shall be kept posted up in the factory in a position where it may be conveniently read by the persons employed in the processes.

PART III.—DUTIES OF OTHER PERSONS.

Use of appliances.

30. Where any means or appliance for securing health or safety is provided under this Order for the use of any person he shall use the means or appliance.

Brushes.

31. No person shall use a brush for the application of luminous compound.

Wet method.

32. No person shall remove waste material containing luminous compound from applicators or other implements otherwise than by a wet method, and no person shall remove luminous compound from the surface of any other article or from glass tubing otherwise than by a wet method or under efficient exhaust draught.

Prohibited articles.

33. No person shall introduce prohibited articles into any room in which persons are employed in the processes.

Protective clothing.

34. Every person shall when employed in the processes wear the protective clothing provided for his use under Article 23 of this Order, shall take care to avoid so far as practicable contamination of the person or clothing (including the protective clothing) by luminous compound, and shall on ceasing work in the processes deposit the protective clothing in the accommodation provided for such clothing under Article 24.

Other precautions.

35. No person who has been employed in the processes shall partake of food or drink or make use of tobacco or cosmetics or make use of a sanitary convenience or leave the factory unless that person has, since last actually engaged in the processes, removed the protective clothing and deposited it in the accommodation provided for such clothing under Article 24 and then washed the hands and arms and cleaned the finger nails.

Medical examinations.

36. Every person employed in the processes shall submit himself for examination by the Surgeon at the appointed times in pursuance of Article 28.

Work after suspension.

37. No person after suspension shall without written sanction from the Surgeon, entered in or attached to the Health Register, work in any process involving the manipulation of luminous compound, or undertake the examination of articles subsequent to luminising.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this first day of April, 1942.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Building and Engineering Construction (Young Persons)

THE BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION (YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER, 1942, DATED OCTOBER 28, 1942, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1942 No. 2269

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") that persons employed in premises or engaged in operations to which this Order applies are employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community and are also employed or engaged in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Minister, are or are likely to be dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health;

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Building and Engineering Construction (Young Persons) Order, 1942, and shall come into force on the 29th day of November, 1942.

Application of the Order.

2. Save as provided in Article 3 hereof—

(1) the premises to which this Order applies are places where any operations to which this Order applies are carried on.

(2) The operations to which this Order applies are such building operations and works of engineering construction (as defined by subsection (1) of section 152 of the Factores Act, 1937)* as are undertaken—

(*a*) by way of trade or business or for the purposes of any industrial or commercial undertaking; or

(*b*) by any municipal or other public authority; or

(*c*) by or on behalf of the Crown.

* 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

Exemption certificates.

3.—(1) The employer of any young person employed in premises or engaged in operations to which this Order applies may make application in writing to the Minister for a certificate exempting those premises or operations or any of them from the provisions of the Order on the ground that the persons employed in the premises or engaged in the operations are not employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied upon any such application that the grounds of the application are well founded he shall give a certificate exempting the premises or operations (as the case may be) from the provisions of this Order and accordingly, whilst the certificate is in force, this Order shall not apply to those premises or operations.

(3) Any certificate given by the Minister may be revoked by him at any time if he is of opinion that the grounds on which the exemption was granted no longer exist but without prejudice to the granting of a further certificate.

Obligations under the Order.

4. It shall be the duty of the employer of any young person employed in premises or in operations to which this Order applies to comply with the provisions of this Order.

Hours of work for young persons employed in building operations or in works of engineering construction.

5. Subject to the provisions of Article 9 of this Order a young person employed in premises or in operations to which this Order applies shall not be so employed—

(*a*) in the case of a person who has attained the age of sixteen years for more than fifty-four working hours in any week; and

(*b*) in the case of a person who has not attained the age of sixteen years for more than forty-eight working hours in any week.

Intervals for meals and rest.

6. A young person employed in premises or in operations to which this Order applies shall not be so employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal or rest.

Sunday employment.

7. A young person employed in premises or in operations to which this Order applies shall not be so employed on a Sunday unless he receives in respect of his employment on that Sunday a whole holiday on a weekday either in the week beginning with that Sunday or in the previous week.

Records.

8. The employer of any young person employed in premises or in operations to which this Order applies shall keep a record of particulars as to those persons and the hours worked by them and of the intervals allowed for meals or rest in the form set out in the Schedule to this Order, or in some other form approved by the Minister substantially to the like effect. The entries in the record relating to any day shall be made on the day to which they relate or, if that is not reasonably practicable, on the following day. In respect of any day on which the young person is not employed by the employer, the words " Not employed " shall be entered in the record relating to that day.

Interpretation.

9.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, expressions have the same meanings as in the Factories Act, 1937.

(2) Where a young person who is employed by an employer in premises or in operations to which this Order applies is also employed either—

(*a*) by the same employer in any other employment; or

(*b*) by any other employer in premises or in operations to which this Order applies

the total number of weekly working hours for which that person may be employed by the first mentioned employer in premises or in operations to which this Order applies shall be reduced by the number of hours for which he has also been so employed as aforesaid.

(3) For the purposes of this Order a young person shall be deemed to be employed by the person for whom he works, notwithstanding that he receives no wages for his work.

(4) For the purposes of this Order employment shall be deemed to be continuous unless interrupted by an interval of at least half-an-hour.

(5) If in any proceedings against an employer in respect of a contravention of the provisions of this Order it is shown that the contravention occurred only by reason of time during which a young person was employed by another employer it shall be a defence in those proceedings for the employer to prove that he did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained the working hours during which the young person was employed by that other employer.

Saving.

10. The provisions of this Order shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions restricting the employment of young persons contained in any enactment or in any regulation or order made under any enactment or in any direction given under any enactment or any such regulation or order.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 28th day of October, 1942.

T. W. Phillips,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

SCHEDULE

THE BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION (YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER, 1942

Record of Working Hours of Young Persons

Name of Employer..... For week ending.....194

Address.....

Names and dates of birth of Young Persons		.....day						Total hours worked during week
Name	Date of Birth	Employment commenced	Intervals for meals and rest		Employment ceased	Hours worked		
			From	To				
							The five preceding columns to be repeated for each day of the week on which young persons are employed	

Signed.....
(Employer or Agent)

Date.....

NOTES

1. The entries relating to any day must be made on that day or, if that is not reasonably practicable, on the following day.
2. The entry for any day on which the young person is not employed should be "Not employed."
3. The permitted weekly working hours for young persons between 16 and 18 are 54 and, for young persons under 16, 48.
4. Sunday employment under the Order is prohibited, unless the young person receives a whole holiday instead, either in the week beginning with he Sunday or in the previous week.
5. In reckoning the hours worked and also for the purpose of allowing intervals all employment by the employer by whom this record is kept must be taken into account.

Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare)

THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (HOURS, SAFETY AND WELFARE) ORDER, 1943, DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1943, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 59 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1943 No. 187

By virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1943.

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression " District Inspector " means the Inspector appointed under the Factories Act, 1937,* who is in charge of the district in which the premises are situate and other expressions have the same meanings as in that Act.

3. This Order shall apply to the class of premises mentioned in subsection (1) of Section 103 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Provided that an occupier of premises to which the Order applies shall not be entitled to avail himself of Article 4 of this Order unless he has obtained from the District Inspector, and holds, permission in writing so to do, which permission shall specify the premises to which the permission applies and may be restricted to employment under one or more of the Schemes hereinafter mentioned and to particular processes or work and to particular classes of persons as specified by the Inspector and may be granted for a limited period and may be revoked at any time by the Inspector if he is not satisfied that the conditions laid down in the Order are being complied with, or if so directed by the Minister.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Order, women may be employed in premises to which this Order applies in accordance with one of the Schemes specified in the Schedule to this Order, and the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, as to hours of employment and holidays shall not apply as respects women employed in pursuance of this Article. Different schemes may be adopted and different intervals for meals fixed for different sets of workers if the occupier keeps lists available for inspection by any inspector showing the names of the women in each set or makes other arrangements to the satisfaction of the District Inspector to enable the different sets to be identified:

Provided that on a special occasion to meet an exceptional emergency women may, if and to the extent expressly authorised by the District Inspector, be employed on specified work for a seventh turn or on a seventh day in a week:

Provided also that on a special occasion to meet an exceptional emergency caused by the unforeseen absence of a member of a shift a woman employed on a system of shifts in pursuance of this Article may continue to be employed after the termination of her turn of employment under that system for such further period not exceeding two hours as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the working of the undertaking, and the occupier shall keep available for inspection by any inspector a record of the name of such woman and the period of extra time worked.

* 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

5. Where an occupier of premises to which this Order applies avails himself of Article 4 of this Order he shall keep affixed in the premises, in such a position or positions as to be conveniently read by the workers concerned, a notice or notices specifying the hours of work and intervals for meals and rest to be allowed for the workers, or for each set of workers as the case may be, on each day or night.

6. Nothwithstanding the provisions of Section 20 of the Factories Act, 1937, but without prejudice to the Regulations, dated 23rd December, 1908,* for the generation, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy and any other safety provision in or under that Act, a woman may, in premises to which this Order applies, clean a part of a prime mover while the prime mover is in motion if the cleaning of that part does not expose the woman to risk of injury from any moving part either of that prime mover or of any adjacent machinery.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 4th day of February, 1943.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEME A (THREE OR FOUR SHIFTS).

Women may be employed on a system of three or four shifts subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The system shall be such that the hours of each shift (including intervals in the course of a turn) shall not exceed an average of 8 hours per day, calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially authorised by the District Inspector, exceed 4 weeks.

(ii) The morning turn shall not begin earlier than 6 a.m. and the afternoon turn shall end not later than 11 p.m.

(iii) The number of turns for each shift in any period of seven consecutive days shall not exceed six :
Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector,

(*a*) the number may be increased to seven where there are relief members of the shift and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no member of the shift works more than six turns in seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks.

(*b*) the number of turns may be not more than seven in any period of eight consecutive days.

(iv) The interval between successive turns of each person shall be not less than 11 hours, and each person shall have a break of not less than 24 hours in every period of seven or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector eight consecutive days.

v) For each shift or set of persons in the shift there shall be allowed during each turn of employment a fixed interval of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no spell of work exceeds 4½ hours or, where a fixed interval of not less than ten minutes is allowed in the course of the spell, five hours.

(vi) There shall be provided for the women so employed a suitable messroom with sufficient tables and seats with back rests and adequate means of warming food and boiling water.

(vii) Suitable arrangements shall be made for the supervision by a forewoman or welfare supervisor of women employed in the night turn.

* S.R. & O. 1908 (No. 1312), *see* page 107.

SCHEME B (TWO DAY-SHIFTS).

Women may be employed on a system of two day-shifts subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The system shall be such that the hours for each shift (including intervals in the course of the turn) shall not exceed an average of 8 hours per day, calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially authorised by the District Inspector, exceed 4 weeks.

(ii) The morning turn shall not begin earlier than 6 a.m. and the afternoon turn shall end not later than 11 p.m.

(iii) The number of turns for each shift in any period of seven consecutive days shall not exceed six :

Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector,

(*a*) the number may be increased to seven where there are relief members of the shift and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no member of the shift works more than six turns in seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks.

(*b*) the number of turns may be not more than seven in any period of eight consecutive days.

(iv) The interval between successive turns of each person shall not be less than 11 hours and each person shall have a break of not less than 24 hours in every period of seven or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector eight consecutive days.

(v) Subject to arrangements to suit the convenience of individual workers a woman shall not be employed in the afternoon turn in more than two consecutive weeks.

(vi) For each shift or set of persons in the shift there shall be allowed during each turn of employment a fixed interval of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no spell of work exceeds 4½ hours or, where a fixed interval of not less than ten minutes is allowed in the course of the spell, five hours.

(vii) There shall be provided for the women so employed a suitable messroom with sufficient tables and seats with back rests and adequate means of warming food and boiling water.

SCHEME C (TWO (DAY AND NIGHT) SHIFTS).

Women may be employed on a system of two (day and night) shifts, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The total hours worked by each shift, exclusive of intervals for meals and rest, shall not exceed in the average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially authorised by the District Inspector, exceed four weeks, 55 hours per week or such other number of hours per week, not being greater than 60, as may be specified by the District Inspector for the purpose of this condition.

(ii) The number of turns for each shift in any period of seven consecutive days shall not exceed six :

Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector,

(*a*) the number may be increased to seven where there are relief members of the shift and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no member of the shift works more than six turns in seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks.

(*b*) the number of turns may be not more than seven in any period of eight consecutive days.

(iii) The interval between successive turns of each person shall not be less than 11 hours, and each person shall have a break of not less than 24 hours in every period of seven or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector eight consecutive days.

(iv) Subject to arrangements to suit the convenience of individual workers a woman shall not be employed in the night turn in more than two or where specially sanctioned by the District Inspector four consecutive weeks.

(v) For each shift or set of persons in the shift there shall be allowed during each turn of employment a fixed interval or intervals of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no spell of work exceeds 4½ hours ; and, in the case of a day turn in which the hours worked (exclusive of fixed intervals) exceed 10, the fixed intervals between the beginning and termination of work shall amount to at least 1¼ hours.

Provided that :—

(*a*) spell of work may be not more than five hours where an interval of not less than 10 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell ; and

(*b*) the spell may, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, be not more than 6 hours where an interval of not less than 15 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell and adequate arrangements are made for the workers to obtain refreshments in the works and for the refreshments to be actually ready for them as soon as they stop work for the interval.

(vi) There shall be provided for the women so employed a suitable messroom with sufficient tables and seats with back rests and adequate means of warming food and boiling water.

(vii) Suitable arrangements shall be made for the supervision by a forewoman or welfare supervisor of women employed on the night turn.

SCHEME D (EXTENDED DAY WORK)

Women may be employed on day work subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The total hours worked, exclusive of intervals for meals and rest, shall not exceed in any week 55 or such other number of hours, not being greater than 60, as may be specified in writing by the District Inspector for the purposes of this condition and shall not exceed 11 hours on any day.

Provided that if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector the total hours worked may on not more than three days in a week be not more than 12.

(ii) The period (inclusive of the time allowed for meals and rest) within which women may be employed on any day shall be the same for all women for whom this scheme is adopted and shall not exceed 13 hours on any day and shall neither begin earlier than 6 a.m. nor end later than 9 p.m.

(iii) Fixed intervals for meals and rest shall be allowed for such women, so arranged that no woman is employed continuously for a spell of more than 4½ hours without an interval of at least half an hour ; and in any case in which the hours worked (exclusive of the fixed intervals) on a day exceed 10, the fixed intervals between the beginning and termination of work shall amount to at least 1½ hours ;

Provided that :—

(*a*) a spell of work may be not more than 5 hours where an interval of not less than 10 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell ; and

(*b*) the spell may, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, be not more than 6 hours where an interval of not less than 15 minutes is allowed in the course of the spell and adequate arrangements are made for the workers to obtain refreshments in the works and for the refreshments to be actually ready for them as soon as they stop work for the interval.

(iv) On one day in each week no woman for whom this scheme is adopted shall be employed in the premises or in any business carried on by the occupier :

Provided that, if specially sanctioned by the District Inspector the scheme may be conducted on a seven-day week system where there are relief workers and arrangements are made to his satisfaction to ensure that no woman for whom the scheme is adopted is so employed on more than six days out of seven on an average calculated over a period which shall not, unless specially sanctioned by the District Inspector, exceed 2 weeks.

Factories

THE MAGNESIUM (GRINDING OF CASTINGS AND OTHER ARTICLES) ORDER, 1943, DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1943, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1943 No. 268

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") that persons employed in grinding or polishing of castings or other articles consisting wholly or mainly of magnesium in factories to which this Order applies are employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life

of the community and also are employed in circumstances which in the opinion of the Minister are or are likely to be dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health;

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

PART I.—INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Magnesium (Grinding of Castings and other Articles) Order, 1943, and shall come into operation on the 15th March, 1943.

Application of Order.

2. This Order shall apply to factories within the meaning of Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937,* in which is carried on the grinding or polishing of castings or other articles consisting wholly or mainly of magnesium as defined in this Order, but nothing in this Order shall be deemed to apply to the crushing or grinding of magnesium in the manufacture of magnesium powder.

Exemption Certificates.

3.—(1) The occupier of any factory to which this Order applies may make application in writing to the Minister for a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of the Order on the ground that the persons employed in the processes in the factory are not employed in the performance of services essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied upon any such application that the grounds of the application are well-founded he shall give a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of this Order and accordingly whilst the certificate is in force this Order shall not apply to the factory.

(3) Any certificate given by the Minister may be revoked by him at any time if he is of opinion that the grounds on which the exemption was granted no longer exists but without prejudice to the granting of a further certificate.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

"Grinding or polishing device" means any abrasive wheel, disc, buff, mop, bob, dolly or band.

"Magnesium" includes an alloy containing more than 20 per cent. of magnesium.

"The processes" means grinding or polishing of castings or other articles consisting wholly or mainly of magnesium by means of any grinding or polishing device.

"Racing" means the trueing up, cutting, dressing or roughing of an abrasive wheel.

* 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

Obligations under the Order.

5. It shall be the duty of the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies to comply with the provisions of Part II of this Order, and it shall be the duty of persons employed in any such factory to comply with the provisions of Part III of the Order.

PART II.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

Maintenance of plant and apparatus.

6. The occupier shall provide and maintain in efficient working order and in good repair all plant and apparatus necessary for compliance with this Order.

Precautions against causing sparks.

7. None of the processes shall be carried out by means of any grinding or polishing device which has been used for abrading iron or other ferrous material, nor shall any racing, with a tool capable of causing sparks, be done at any plant used in the processes.

Interception and removal of dust.

8. None of the processes shall be carried out without the use of adequate appliances for the interception of the dust as near as possible to the point of origin thereof, and for its safe removal.

Appliances for interception and removal of dust.

9. Appliances shall not be deemed adequate for the purposes of the foregoing articles unless they include.

(*a*) a hood so arranged as substantially to intercept the dust thrown off; and

(*b*) a duct of adequate size which (i) is so designed that the dust is carried away without lodgment therein and (ii) is kept free from obstruction and (iii) has proper means of access for inspection and cleaning; and

(*c*) a fan or other appliance capable of producing a draught sufficient to extract the dust; and

(*d*) a scrubber in which the dust-laden air is effectively drenched with water before such air has travelled ten feet measured horizontally from the hood referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*), so however that no scrubbing chamber serves more than one grinding or polishing device and every scrubbing chamber shall be provided with a suitable explosion relief:

Provided that one scrubbing chamber may serve two such devices on a common spindle.

Provided further that where grinding or polishing is being done by means of a portable device, the use of a hood shall not be required if the process is carried on in an enclosed space from which the dust is effectively and safely removed by means of appliances in accordance with sub-paragraph (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this Article or is carried on under such other conditions as may be authorised for the time being by certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Automatic operation of appliances.

10.—(*a*) There shall be automatic arrangements to ensure that no grinding or polishing device used in the processes is being driven by mechanical power unless the appliances serving that device in accordance with sub-paragraph (*c*) and (*d*) of Article 9, are in effective operation.

Previous operation of appliances.

(*b*) None of the processes shall be actually begun on any grinding or polishing device unless the appliances serving that device in accordance with sub-paragraph (*c*) and (*d*) of Article 9, have been in operation for the immediately preceding five minutes.

Further provisions as to removal of dust.

11.—(*a*) All dust, sludge and scale deposited in any scrubber used in connection with the processes shall be removed from the scrubber at least once a week, and no tool containing iron or ferrous material shall be used for that purpose.

(*b*) Measures shall be taken to prevent any dust of magnesium which may remain outside the exhaust plant required by Article 8 from accumulating in work rooms in quantities likely to prove dangerous, and dust removed for that purpose shall so far as reasonably practicable be collected and placed in metal containers, with closely fitting metal covers, to be kept in a dry place.

Disposal of dust.

12.—(*a*) Dust, sludge or scale removed from any scrubber used in connection with the processes shall be disposed of without avoidable delay by being spread on the surface of the ground in the open air and burned at least 100 feet from any building in which persons are regularly present or by removal from the factory.

Provided that if the material is so wet as to prevent it burning when spread on the ground, it may be burned in an open incinerator at least 100 feet from any such building.

(*b*) Dust of magnesium other than dust from scrubbers shall, after collection, be removed from the factory at intervals of not more than one week or be disposed of by burning in accordance with Article 12 (*a*) of this Order or, in so far as not so removed or disposed of within a week, kept in metal containers with closely fitting metal covers in a dry room constructed of fire-resisting material and used only for storage.

Protective clothing.

13. The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for all persons engaged in the processes or in any other work involving substantial exposure to dust of magnesium, sufficient and suitable overalls of fire-resisting material of smooth surface and close texture and leather aprons with leather bibs. Every such overall shall be capable of being instantly taken off by the wearer and shall, when used, be brushed at the end of every shift during which it has been used, and at intervals during the shift if substantial quantities of dust accumulate upon it. If the fire-resisting properties are secured by means of proofing, the overall shall be reproofed after every washing.

Prohibition of smoking, open lights and fires.

14. No smoking, open light, fire or other agency capable of igniting dust of magnesium shall be permitted—

(*a*) at any place less than twenty feet from any of the following, that is to say,

(i) a grinding or polishing device used in the processes, or

(ii) any hood or scrubber used in connection with the processes or any part of a duct between such hood and scrubber or any outlet for a duct between the scrubber and the open air, or

(iii) any container in which magnesium dust is kept,

unless that place is effectively separated therefrom by substantial fire-resisting walls or partitions, or

(*b*) in any room used for keeping dust of magnesium in pursuance of Article 12 (*b*).

15. No person shall be permitted to smoke when handling dust of magnesium or magnesium sludge or scale.

PART III.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Obligations in respect of Articles 7, 8, 10 (b) and 11 (a), smoking, lights, etc.

16. No person employed in a factory to which this Order applies shall—

(*a*) wilfully do anything which is prohibited by any of the provisions of Articles 7, 8 and 10 (*b*) of the Order;

(*b*) use a tool containing iron or ferrous material for the purpose specified in Article 11 (*a*);

(*c*) smoke or use an open light, fire or other agency capable of igniting dust of magnesium in any of the circumstances specified in Article 14, or

(*d*) smoke when handling dust of magnesium or magnesium sludge or scale.

Interference with safety appliances.

17. No person employed in a factory to which this Order applies shall wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance or other thing provided in pursuance of this Order for securing the safety of persons employed in the factory.

Reporting defects.

18. Every person engaged in any of the processes shall, without delay, report to the occupier or other responsible person any defect which he may find in any of the appliances or facilities provided for the purposes of his work in pursuance of this Order.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 11th day of February, 1943.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

THE FACTORIES (CANTEENS) ORDER, 1943, DATED APRIL 7, 1943, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1943 No. 573

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") that persons employed in factories to which this Order applies are employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community, and

also are employed in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Minister are, or are likely to be, dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health;

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Canteens) Order, 1943, and shall come into force on the nineteenth day of April, 1943.

Application of Order.

2. Save as hereinafter provided, this Order shall apply to all factories within the meaning of Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937,* in which more than 250 persons are employed.

Exemption certificates.

3.—(1) The occupier of any factory to which this Order applies may make application in writing to the Minister for a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of the Order on the grounds that the persons employed in the factory are not employed in the performance of services essential to the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied on any such application that the grounds of the application are well founded he shall give a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of this Order and accordingly whilst the certificate is in force this Order shall not apply to the factory.

(3) Any certificate given by the Minister may be revoked by him at any time if he is of opinion that the grounds on which the exemption was granted no longer exist but without prejudice to the granting of a further certificate.

Directions to establish and maintain canteens.

4. The occupier of any factory to which this Order applies shall, if so directed in writing on behalf of the Minister by the Chief Inspector of Factories, make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector for the establishment and maintenance, in or in the immediate vicinity of the factory, of a suitable canteen, or additional canteen, attached to the factory or to a group of factories, where hot meals can be purchased by persons employed at the factory or factories.

Notices as to defects in canteens.

5. Where such a canteen as aforesaid has been established by the occupier of a factory to which this Order applies, the Chief Inspector of Factories may, whether or not the canteen was established in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Order, serve on the occupier notice in writing that in his opinion the canteen is not satisfactory in certain respects specified in the notice, whether as regards construction, size, equipment, meals supplied, services rendered therein, or otherwise, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the occupier to make arrangements to remedy the defects mentioned in the notice.

Powers of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

6.—(1) A contravention of or failure to comply with any of the requirements imposed by or under the foregoing provisions of this Order shall not

* 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

constitute an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, but if on complaint by an Inspector a Court of Summary Jurisdiction is satisfied that the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies has contravened or failed to comply with any such requirement the Court may make an order directing the occupier to take such steps as may be specified in that Order for the provision and maintenance of a canteen or for remedying the defects complained of; and the Court may specify a time within which the steps are to be taken and may on application enlarge the time.

(2) If the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies contravenes or fails to comply with an order made by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under this Article he shall be guilty of an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order " Chief Inspector of Factories " means the chief inspector appointed under the Factories Act, 1937, and includes a deputy chief inspector, and " inspector " means an inspector appointed under that Act.

Revocation and saving.

8.—(1) The Factories (Canteens) Order, 1940,* is hereby revoked, provided that, without prejudice to the provisions of section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889†:—

(*a*) nothing in this revocation shall affect anything done or any direction given under that Order, and any such direction, if in force at the coming into operation of this Order, shall continue in force and have effect as if given under the foregoing provisions of this Order; and

(*b*) any document referring to that Order or to any provisions therein shall be construed as referring to this Order and to the corresponding proisions of this Order.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall prejudice or affect the operation of the Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Welfare and Safety Provisions) Order, 1941‡, or the Docks (Provision of Canteens) Order, 1941.§

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this seventh day of April, 1943.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

THE FACTORIES (LUMINISING) (HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1943, DATED JULY 14, 1943, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE UNDER REGULATION 60 OF THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939.

1943 No. 1053

The Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations,

* S.R. & O. 1940 (No. 1993) II.
† 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
‡ S.R. & O. 1941 (No. 66) II, *see* page 359.
§ S.R. & O. 1941 (No. 222) II, *see* page 360.

1939, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

Short title, citation, commencement and interpretation.

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Factories (Luminising) (Health and Safety Provisions) (Amendment) Order, 1943, and, except as otherwise provided, shall come into force on the 29th August, 1943, and this Order and the principal Order* may be cited together as the Factories (Luminising) (Health and Safety Provisions) Orders, 1942 and 1943.

(2) In this Order the expression "principal Order" means the Factories (Luminising) (Health and Safety Provisions) Order, 1942.

2.—(1) The principal Order shall have effect as if there were inserted after Article 8 the following Article:—

"*Intervals in continuous employment.*

8A.—(1) No person shall be employed in the processes if that person has for the immediately preceding twelve months been continuously so employed, whether in one or more factories and whether under one or more employers, and for the purposes of this Article employment shall be deemed to be continuous unless interrupted by an interval of at least three months.

(2) If in any proceedings against an employer in respect of a contravention of the provisions of this Article it is shown that the contravention occurred only by reason of time during which a person was employed in the processes by another employer it shall be a defence in those proceedings for the employer to prove that he did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the person was so employed by the other employer and the time during which he was so employed."

(2) This Article shall come into force on the 2nd January, 1944.

Amendment of principal Order as to medical examinations.

3. Paragraph (*a*) of Article 28 of the principal Order (which relates to periodical medical examinations) shall have effect as though for the expression, "3 months" in both places where that expression occurs there were substituted the words "one month."

4.—(1) The principal Order shall have effect as if there were inserted after Article 37 the following Article:—

"*Hours of work and continuity of employment.*

No person shall work in the processes at a time when his employment in the processes would involve a contravention of Article 8 or Article 8A of this Order."

(2) This Article shall, in so far is it relates to Article 8A of the principal Order, come into force on the 2nd January, 1944.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this fourteenth day of July, 1943.

T. W. Phillips,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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* S.R. & O. 1942 No. 703, *see* page 368.

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