ACTORY AND WORKSHOP ORDERS

1926 EDITION

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1926.

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1923. [Cmd. 2165 (1924)].
ar 1924. [Cmd. 2437 (1925)].
ear 1925. [Cmd. 2714 (1926)].

RECENT SPECIAL REP

mittee on Ship-building and Ship-repairi

ommittee on Medical Examination of Yo
Employment. [Cmd. 2135 (1924)].

Conference with Employers and Operatives on
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Explosion of Petrol in a Road Tank Car at
Mex, Ltd., on 28th August, 1924. (1925

Explosion of a new Oil Tank at the works
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SAFETY PAMPH

No. 1.—Fencing and Safety Precaution
in Factories. (1923).

No. 2.—Protection of Hoists. (1924).

No. 3.—Use of Chains and other Lifting

Nos. 4, 5 and 6.—Fencing and Safety I
and Weaving Machinery :—

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No. 5.—Part II.—Cotton Spinning

No. 6.—Part III.—Cotton Weavin

o. 7.—Use of Abrasive Wheels. (1

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NOTE.

THIS volume contains the Statutory Orders relating to Factories and Workshops and other places under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1920, which were in force on the 31st August, 1926.

The following have been added to the volume since the last edition (1924):—

1. An Order applying the provisions of Section 73 (Notification of Diseases) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to cases of poisoning by carbon bisulphide, aniline poisoning, and chronic benzene poisoning occurring in a factory or workshop.

2. Regulations under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators or parts thereof (in substitution for the Regulations made on 21st November, 1903); for the loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf or quay, and the loading, unloading and coaling of any ship in any dock, harbour, or canal (in substitution for the Regulations made on 24th October, 1904); for the lifting of heavy weights in the manufacture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles; for the grinding of metals, or the cleaning of castings; for the grinding of cutlery or edge tools (in substitution for the Regulations made on 15th October, 1909); for the painting of vehicles with lead paint; and for certain building operations.

3. A Welfare Order under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions), Act, 1916, in respect of herring curing processes in Scotland.

Under the following sections no Orders are at present in force:

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Section 4 (1). Power of Secretary of State to act in default of Local Authority.

,, 6 (2). Provision of thermometers.

,, 46. Employment inside and outside a factory or workshop on the same day.

,, 50 (3). Overtime employment of women on perishable articles.

,, 51 (3). Overtime employment on incomplete process.

(26586) Wt. 27724/1883 375 4/27 Harrow G.79/14 B

Section 87 (8). Substitution of owner for occupier in cotton cloth tenement factories.

" 111 (2) and 114 (1). Application of Act to domestic factories and workshops.

" 161. Repeal of enactments in Schedule VII, Part II.

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict., c. 37), Section 2, provides that—

> " *Primâ facie* evidence of any proclamation, order or regulation issued before or after the passing of this Act by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, also of any proclamation, order or regulation issued before or after the passing of this Act by or under the authority of any such department of the Government or officer as is mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereto, may be given in all courts of justice, and in all legal proceedings whatsoever in all or any of the modes hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—
>
> > " . . . . . .
> > " (2) By the production of a copy of such proclamation, order, or regulation purporting to be printed by the Government printer. . . . ."

Among the departments and officers included in the first column of the schedule to the Act are the Secretaries of State and the Poor Law Board (now the Ministry of Health). The Documentary Evidence Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 9), Section 2, provides that—

> " Where any enactment . . . . provides that a copy of any Act of Parliament, proclamation, order, regulation, rule, warrant, circular, list, gazette or document shall be conclusive evidence, or be evidence, or have any other effect, when purporting to be printed by the Government printer . . . . such copy shall also be conclusive evidence, or evidence or have the said effect (as the case may be) if it purports to be printed under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office."

These Acts are extended by the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 20), Section 7 (4), to the Scottish Board of Health.

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

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

Home Office,

31st August, 1926.

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HEALTH.

(1) Limewashing or Washing: Exemption of certain Factories.

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1903,* GRANTING SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS:—LIMEWASHING, &C.

1903. No. 934.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 1 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby grant to the factories and parts of factories named in the Schedules to this Order a special exception that the provisions in sub-section 3 of the said section with respect to limewashing or washing shall not apply thereto:—

Provided—

(1) that the special exception shall not apply to any part of a factory included in Schedule A which does not afford clear 500 cubic feet, or to any part of a factory included in Schedule B which does not afford clear 2,500 cubic feet, for each person employed therein;

(2) that the exception shall not apply to mess rooms, engine-houses, fitting shops, or sanitary conveniences, except as regards walls or tops made of glazed bricks, tiles, glass, slate, marble, or galvanised iron, and washed with water and soap once at least within every 14 months;

(3) that nothing in this Order shall be taken to affect the obligation of keeping the factory in a cleanly state as prescribed by Sub-section (1) of the said section;

(4) that if it appear to an inspector that any part of a factory to which the exception applies is not in a cleanly state, he may, by written notice, require the occupier to limewash or wash the same; and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice, the special exception shall cease to apply to such part of a factory.

The Orders of 16th November, 1895, 8th February, 1896, and 26th March, 1902, are hereby revoked.

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

A. Akers-Douglas,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Home Office, Whitehall,
2nd November, 1903.

---

* This Order was gazetted November 3, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Schedule 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.
Flax scutch mills in which neither children nor young persons are employed.
Sugar factories.
The following parts of factories:—

Rooms used for the storage of articles, and not for the constant carrying on therein of any manufacturing process.

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

Parts in which pitch, tar, or like material is used, except in brush works.

Parts in which unpainted or unvarnished wood is manufactured.

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

Parts in which there are no glazed windows in the walls or roof.

Walls, or tops of rooms, which are made of glazed bricks, tiles, glass, slate, marble, or galvanised iron, on condition that they are washed with water and soap once at least within every 14 months.

Tops of rooms, which are at least 20 feet from the floor.

Tops of rooms—

(1) in print works, bleach works, or dye works, with the exception of finishing rooms or warehouses; or
(2) in grist mills; or
(3) in works in which are carried on the processes of--
Agricultural implement making;
Coach making;
Engraving;
Manufacture of starch, soap, candles;
Salting, tanning or dressing of hides and skins.

Schedule B.

Shipbuilding works.
Gun factories.
Engineering works.
Electric generating works.
Frame dressing rooms of lace factories.
Foundries other than foundries in which brass casting is carried on.

Order, dated July 1, 1911,* granting Special Exception:—Limewashing, &c.

1911. No. 616.

In pursuance of Section 1 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby grant to all factories and parts of factories which have been painted with at least two coats of a washable water paint as defined below, and are repainted with at least one coat of such paint once in every three years, a special exception that the provisions in subsection (3) of the said section with respect limewashing shall not apply thereto.

* This Order was gazetted July 11, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 2

Provided—

(1) that the paint shall be washed at least once in every fourteen months;

(2) 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 shown in the Schedule hereto, from the makers of the paint, and the date of the original painting and of each washing and repainting, shall be entered in or attached to the General Register;

(3) that nothing in this Order shall be taken to affect the obligation of keeping the factory in a cleanly state, as prescribed by subsection (1) of the said section;

(4) that if it appear to an inspector that any part of a factory to which the exception applies is not in a cleanly state, he may, by written notice, require the occupier to limewash, wash or paint the same; and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice, the special exception shall cease to apply to such part of a factory.

In this Order a washable water paint means a washable 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.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
1st July, 1911.

Schedule.

CERTIFICATE.

It is hereby certified that the washable water paint made by me/us and known as will when finished for use in accordance with the directions given below/on the label attached to each tin comply with the definition of washable water paint in the Order of the Secretary of State dated 1st July, 1911.

(Date) *(Signature)*

ORDER, DATED APRIL 19, 1912,* GRANTING SPECIAL EXCEPTION:—LIMEWASHING, &C.

1912. No. 404.

In pursuance of Section 1 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby grant to parts of factories which are rooms in which lace making by machine is carried on the following special exception:—

The period within which the inside walls and ceilings or tops of such rooms are required (if they have not been painted with oil, or varnished, once at least within seven years) to be limewashed shall be twenty-six months, to date from the time when they were last limewashed.

Provided that—

(1) the special exception shall not apply to any room which does not afford clear 800 cubic feet for each person employed therein;

(2) the inside walls and ceilings or tops of such rooms shall be thoroughly swept at a date not less than ten months nor more than fourteen months from the time when they were last limewashed, and the date of such sweeping shall be recorded in the General Register;

(3) nothing in this Order shall be taken to affect the obligation of keeping the factory in a cleanly state, as prescribed by Sub-section (1) of the said section;

(4) if it appear to an inspector that any part of a factory to which the exception applies is not in a cleanly state, he may, by written notice, require the occupier to limewash the same; and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice, the special exception shall cease to apply to such part of a factory.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th April, 1912.

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(2) Cubic Space.

(a) Workshops used as Sleeping Places.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 17, 1902,† MODIFYING THE PROPORTION OF CUBIC FEET OF SPACE IN WORKSHOPS USED AS SLEEPING PLACES.

1902. No. 23.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby

* This Order was gazetted April 26, 1912.
† This Order was gazetted January 21, 1902. ‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

direct that, where a workshop other than a domestic workshop is occupied by day as a workshop and by night as a sleeping place, the proportion of cubic feet of space prescribed in sub-section (1) of the said section shall be modified by substituting "four hundred" for "two hundred and fifty," and accordingly such workshop shall, for the purposes of the law relating to public health, be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in any room bears to the number of persons employed at one time in the room a proportion less than four hundred cubic feet to each person.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
17th January, 1902.

(b) Bakehouses.

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.

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

(3) Ventilation.

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1902,* PRESCRIBING A STANDARD OF VENTILATION FOR CERTAIN HUMID TEXTILE FACTORIES OTHER THAN COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES.

1902. No. 79.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby prescribe that the means of ventilation to be provided and maintained in every textile factory, not being a cotton cloth factory, in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and in which Special Rules or Regulations with respect to humidity are not for the time being in force shall be such as to supply during working hours not less than 600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person employed.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
4th February, 1902.

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(4) Sanitary Accommodation.

THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION ORDER OF FEBRUARY 4, 1903.‡

1903. No. 89.

In pursuance of Section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby determine that the accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences provided in a factory or workshop shall be deemed to be sufficient and suitable within the meaning of the said section if the following conditons are complied with and not otherwise:—

1. In factories or workshops where females are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 females.

In factories or workshops where males are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 males; provided that—

(*a*) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 100 and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one sanitary convenience for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 after;

(*b*) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 500, and the District Inspector of Factories certifies in writing that by means of a check system, or otherwise, proper supervision and control in regard to the use of the conveniences are

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* This Order was gazetted February 10, 1902. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ This Order was gazetted February 17, 1903.

exercised by officers specially appointed for that purpose it shall be sufficient if one sanitary convenience is provided for every 60 males, in addition to sufficient urinal accommodation. Any certificate given by an inspector shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be liable at any time to be revoked by notice in writing from the Inspector.

In calculating the number of conveniences required by this order, any odd number of persons less than 25, 40, or 60, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25, 40, or 60.

2. Every sanitary convenience shall be kept in a cleanly state, shall be sufficiently ventilated and lighted, and shall not communicate with any work-room except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space: provided that in work-rooms in use prior to 1st January, 1903, and mechanically ventilated in such manner that air cannot be drawn into the work-room through the sanitary convenience, an intervening ventilated space shall not be required.

3. Every sanitary convenience shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and if for the use of females shall have a proper door and fastenings.

4. The sanitary conveniences in a factory or workshop shall be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible to all persons employed therein at all times during their employment.

5. Where persons of both sexes are employed, the conveniences for each sex shall be so placed or so screened that the interior shall 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.

6. This order shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1903.

7. This order may be referred to as the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.

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

Home Office, Whitehall.
4th February, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT.

(1) Special Exceptions as to Hours and Holidays.

(a) Employment between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 26, 1907.*

1907. No. 1009.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 36 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† as amended by the Factory

* This Order was gazetted December 28, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

and Workshop Act, 1907,* I hereby grant to the factories and workshops named in the Schedule to this Order a special exception that the period of employment for women and young persons may, on any day except Saturday, begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock at night, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) After 8 p.m., in each room in which any woman or young person is being employed, the number of persons employed therein shall not exceed the proportion of one person for every 400 cubic feet of space.

(2) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and for a child in the afternoon set shall end at eight o'clock in the evening.

(3) In the case of factories in the County of London in which letterpress bookbinding is carried on the special exception shall not apply except between the first day of September and the last day of February following.

The Order of the 24th July, 1906, granting the said special exception is hereby revoked.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th December, 1907.

Schedule.

Factories in the County of London in which letterpress bookbinding is carried on.

Laundries in the County of London and the following Urban and Rural districts:—

Tottenham.	Acton.
Edmonton.	Ealing.
Hornsey.	Southall-Norwood.
Wood Green.	Chiswick.
Finchley.	Heston and Isleworth.
Hendon, Urban.	Twickenham.
Willesden.	Teddington.
Hampton.	Croydon, Rural (parish of Mitcham only).
Hampton Wick.	Croydon, Urban.
Richmond.	Penge.
Walthamstow.	Beckenham.
Brentford.	Bromley.
Barnes.	Barking Town.
Ham.	West Ham.
Kingston-upon-Thames.	East Ham.
Surbiton.	Leyton.
Malden and Coombe.	Ilford.
Wimbledon.	Wanstead.
Merton.	

* 7 Edw. 7, c. 39.

(b) Five Hours Spell in certain Textile Factories.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 48,† contains a special exception to the effect that in any of the textile factories to which the exception hereinafter set forth applies, if the period of employment for young persons and women, as fixed by the occupier, and specified in the notice, begins at 7 a.m., and the whole time between that hour and 8 a.m. is allowed for meals, the regulations of the Act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not prevent a child, young person, or woman, between the 1st November and 31st March next following, being employed continuously, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, for the same period as if the factory were a non-textile factory:

And whereas the special exception is by the Act declared to apply to the textile factories referred to in the said section:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in textile factories of the classes mentioned in the schedule hereunder the customary habits of the persons employed therein require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the manufacturing processes carried on therein are of a healthy character, and the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

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 said Act, extend this exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

Schedule.

Hosiery Factories.‡

Woollen factories in the Counties of Oxford, Wilts, Worcester, Gloucester, and Somerset.

Factories in which the only processes carried on are those of winding and throwing raw silk or either of such processes.

ORDER, DATED MAY 12, 1902.§

1902. No. 379.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‖ I hereby extend to

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* This order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 39 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ By Order of May 12, 1902, printed below, so much of this Order as relates to Hosiery Factories was revoked.

§ This Order was gazetted May 13, 1902.

‖ Edw. 7, c. 22.

HOSIERY FACTORIES

the exception in that section mentioned, by which a woman, young person, or child may be employed continuously for five hours without an interval for a meal, provided

(a) that the period of employment fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice begins at seven o'clock in the morning; and

(b) that the whole time between that hour and eight o'clock is allowed for meals.

And I further direct that the limitation of the said exception to the period between the 1st day of November and the following last day of March shall not apply to Hosiery Factories: provided that the exception shall apply to any Hosiery Factory only during such period of the year as may be specified by the occupier in the notice which an occupier availing himself of a special exception is required by section 60 of the said Act to serve on the Inspector and to exhibit in the Factory.

So much of the Order of 20th December, 1882, as applies to Hosiery Factories is hereby revoked.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th May, 1902.

(c) Meal Times.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same time of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

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 said Act, extend such special exception accordingly.

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* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict., 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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*) Textile factories wherein female young persons or women employed in a distinct department in which there is no machinery, commence work at a later hour than the men and other young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department shall have their meals at the same time.

(*b*) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein is carried on the making of wearing apparel

(*c*) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein there are two or more departments or sets of young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department or set shall have their meals at the same time

(*d*) The following non-textile factories and workshops, viz. :—

Dressing floors,
Tin streams,
China clay pits, and
Quarries.
} in the county of Cornwall.

Order, dated December 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not during any part of the tims allowed for meals in a factory or workshop be allowed to remain in a room in which the manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

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 said Act, extend such exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

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* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Schedule.

(*a*) Textile factories wherein female young persons or women employed in a distinct department in which there is no machinery, commence work at a later hour than the men and other young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department shall have their meals at the same time.

(*b*) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein is carried on the making of wearing apparel.

(*c*) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein there are two or more departments or sets of young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department or set shall have their meals at the same time.

(*d*) The following non-textile factories and workshops, viz.:—

Dressing floors,
Tin streams,
China clay pits, and
Quarries,
} in the county of Cornwall.

Order, dated February 24, 1887.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same time of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such special exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on the 1st March, 1887, and shall continue in force until revoked.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall, 24th February, 1887.

Schedule.

Non-textile factories wherein is carried on the making of bread or biscuits by means of travelling ovens.

Order, dated February 24, 1887.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not

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* This Order was gazetted March 1, 1887.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop be allowed to remain in a room in which the manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on the 1st March, 1887, and shall continue in force until revoked.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall, 24th February, 1887.

Schedule.

Non-textile factories wherein is carried on the making of bread or biscuits by means of travelling ovens.

ORDER, DATED MAY 1, 1896.*

1896. No. 330.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all the children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to; and power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exception to other classes of factories and workshops:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in the class of factories and workshops wherein there is carried on the printing of photographs it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the process and the special circumstances affecting such class to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made under Part Two of the said Act, extend such special

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* This Order was gazetted May 8, 1896.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

exception accordingly to factories and workshops in which is carried on

THE PRINTING OF PHOTOGRAPHS,

subject to the condition that in every factory and workshop the occupier of which avails himself of this exception, there shall be affixed a notice showing the names of the children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop, and the times allowed to each of them for meals.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
1st May, 1896.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S
BRANCH LIBRARY
BOMBAY

ORDER, DATED JULY 20, 1899.*

1899. No. 550.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains special exceptions to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require (*a*) that all the children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, and (*b*) that a child, young person, or woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases therein referred to; and power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exceptions to other classes of factories and workshops:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in the class of factories wherein there is carried on the spinning of artificial silk, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the process and the special circumstances affecting such class to extend thereto the foregoing special exceptions, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do by this Order, made under Part II. of the said Act, extend such special exceptions accordingly to the factories in which is carried on—

THE SPINNING OF ARTIFICIAL SILK,

subject to the following conditions:—

(1) One set of meal hours shall be appointed for the children, young persons, and women whose ordinary employment in the factory is the spinning of artificial silk; another set for all other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory.

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* This Order was gazetted July 25, 1899.

† 41 and 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(2) All children, young persons, and women whose ordinary employment in the factory is the spinning of artificial silk, shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory, or be allowed to remain in a room in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is then being carried on.

(3) All other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory, shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory, or be allowed to remain in a room in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is then being carried on.

(4) In every room in which any child, young person, or woman is employed in the spinning of artificial silk, there shall be affixed a complete and accurate list of all children, young persons, and women, whose ordinary employment in the factory is the spinning of artificial silk, together with a statement of the meal hours appointed for them.

(5) In every room in which any child, young person, or woman is employed in the spinning of artificial silk, there shall be at least 1,000 cubic feet of air space to each person employed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
20th July, 1899.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.*

1899. No. 674.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, section 52,† contains special exceptions to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require (*a*) that all the children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, and (*b*) that a child, young person, or woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases therein referred to; and power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exceptions to other classes of factories and workshops:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in textile factories in which the material used is flax, jute or hemp, it is necessary by reason of the special circumstances affecting such class

* This Order was gazetted September 12, 1899.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

of factories to extend thereto the foregoing special exceptions, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do by this Order, made under Part II. of the said Act, extend such special exceptions accordingly to textile factories in which the material used is—

FLAX, JUTE, OR HEMP,

subject to the following conditions:—

(1) One set of meal hours shall be appointed for the children, young persons, and women whose sole employment in the factory is the sweeping and removal of waste from the floors, hereinafter referred to as sweepers; another set for all other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory.

(2) All sweepers shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory.

(3) All other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory, shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory.

(4) At the entrance of the factory there shall be kept posted a complete and accurate list of all sweepers employed in the factory, together with a statement of the meal hours appointed for them.

(5) In every room in which both sweepers and other persons are employed there shall be at least 1,000 cubic feet of air space to each person employed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st October, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
6th September, 1899.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 11, 1903.*

1903. No. 188.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the following special exceptions, namely:—

(*a*) An exception permitting young persons employed in a factory or a workshop to have the times allowed for meals at different hours of the day; and

* This Order was gazetted March 18, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(*b*) An exception permitting young persons during the time allowed for meals in the factory or workshop to be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on;

shall extend to young persons above the age of 16 employed in

ELECTRICAL STATIONS,

subject to the following conditions:—

(1) For the purpose of ensuring that a reasonable temperature shall be maintained as required by Section 6 of the Act, thermometers shall be provided, maintained and kept in working order in suitable positions in each room where such young persons are employed;

(2) Sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation complying with the requirements of any special order* made by the Secretary of State under Section 9 of the Act shall be provided;

(3) The exception shall apply only to young persons employed as assistants to adults who are actually present with them during the whole time of their employment.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1903.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th March, 1903.

ORDER, DATED JUNE 23, 1904.†

1904. No. 1220.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, ‡ I hereby direct that the following special exceptions, namely:—

(*a*) An exception permitting young persons employed in a factory or a workshop to have the times allowed for meals at different hours of the day; and

(*b*) An exception permitting young persons during the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop to be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on;

shall extend to male young persons employed in

IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES.

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* See p. 15.
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
† This Order was gazetted June 28, 1904.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st July, 1904.
The Order of the 14th July, 1903, is hereby repealed.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd June, 1904.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 13, 1908.*
1908. No. 807.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the following special exceptions, namely:—

(*a*) An exception permitting women and young persons employed in a workshop to have the times allowed for meals at different hours of the day; and

(*b*) An exception permitting women and young persons during the times allowed for meals in the workshop to be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on;

shall extend to women and young persons employed in

FLORISTS' WORKSHOPS,

subject to the condition that in every workshop the occupier of which avails himself of this exception there shall be affixed a notice showing the names of the women and young persons employed in the workshop and the times allowed to each of them for meals.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
13th October, 1908.

(d) Special Conditions for Fruit Preserving.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1907.‡
1907. No. 728.

In pursuance of Sections 41 and 58 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby order that the following conditions shall be observed in factories and workshops in which women or young persons are employed in the process of cleaning or preparing fruit in pursuance of the special exception allowed by Section 41:—

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* This Order was gazetted October 16, 1908. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ This Order was gazetted September 17, 1907.

Provided that the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 (*e*), 3 (*f*), and 4 shall not take effect until June 1st, 1908.

1. There shall be sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation for the use of all persons employed, as defined in the Special Order made by the Secretary of State under section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.*

2. There shall be sufficient and suitable washing accommodation for the use of all persons employed in cleaning or preparing fruit.

3. In each room in which women or young persons are employed in pursuance of the special exception :—

(*a*) There shall be not less than 400 cubic feet of air space for each person employed in the room.

(*b*) If any process is carried on which entails the giving off of steam, a fan or other efficient means shall be maintained and used for the removal of steam at or near to the point of origin.

(*c*) A thermometer shall be kept affixed.

(*d*) The floors shall be maintained in good condition; and, if any wet process is carried on, so drained as to carry the wet away from the workers.

(*e*) The walls and ceilings shall once in every six months be limewashed, or, if the surface be such as not to admit of limewashing, washed.

(*f*) There shall be adequate lighting.

4. No woman or young person shall be employed in pursuance of the special exception unless and until the occupier holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district, to the effect that provision has been made to his satisfaction for compliance with the foregoing requirements of this Order, for the maintenance of a reasonable temperature, and for ventilation.

Such certificate shall be in writing, and shall be kept attached to the General Register, and shall be revocable at any time by one week's notice in writing from the Inspector of the district.

5. No young person shall be employed to lift, carry, or move any weight so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to such young person.

6. (*a*) No woman or young person shall be employed before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening.

(*b*) In the case of young persons, a period of not less than ten hours† shall elapse between the termination of work on one day and the commencement of work on the following day.

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* See p. 15.

† Under the provisions of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, young persons under 16 years of age must be allowed eleven hours between the termination of work on one day and its commencement on the next.

7. No woman or young person shall be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour.

8. There shall be an interval of one hour at least, either at the same time or at different times, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

9. No woman or young person shall be employed in pursuance of the exception who has since the first day of October last preceding been employed by the same occupier outside the ordinary period of employment in pursuance of any other special exception.

10. The occupier shall each year, before employing any person in pursuance of the special exception, enter in the prescribed Notice, which shall be kept affixed in the factory or workshop, the name of such person, and whether under 16, under 18, or over 18 years of age, and a declaration that such person has not been employed outside the ordinary period of employment in pursuance of any other special exception since the first day of October last preceding.

11. On every day on which a woman or young person is employed in pursuance of the special exception, the occupier shall enter in the prescribed Register, and report to the Inspector of the district in the prescribed form, the hour at which the fruit arrived at the factory or workshop, the processes on which women or young persons were employed in pursuance of the exception, the periods of employment of such women and young persons, and the intervals allowed them for meals.

12. The Order of 17th June, 1902, is hereby repealed.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th September, 1907.

(e) Special Exceptions to Creameries.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1903.*

1903. No. 893.

In pursuance of section 42 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby grant the following special exceptions to creameries:—

(1) During the months of May to October inclusive, women and young persons may be employed during a period of employment which shall on Saturdays or any day substituted for Saturday in pursuance of section 43 of the Act, begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at two o'clock in the afternoon, and on the other week days begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock in the evening, and shall on Sundays and holidays be a period of

* This Order was gazetted October 27, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

three consecutive hours to be fixed between six o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) A woman or young person shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal;

(ii) There shall be allowed for intervals on Saturday, or the day substituted for Saturday, not less than one hour, and on the other week days not less than five hours, including the whole time from twelve noon to four o'clock in the afternoon;

(iii) No overtime shall be worked in the creamery in pursuance of any other exception.

(2) In creameries where the above exception is not used, women and young persons may be employed during the said months on Sundays and holidays during a period of three consecutive hours to be fixed between six o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) An interval of not less than half-an-hour shall be allowed within the period of employment on each week day, in addition to those required by the Act.

(ii) No overtime shall be worked in the creamery in pursuance of any other exception.

The Order dated the 9th June, 1902, is hereby repealed.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
October 23rd, 1903.

NOTE.—Before this exception is used in any creamery, notice must, in pursuance of section 60 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, be posted in the creamery showing the beginning and end of the period of employment and the intervals to be allowed, and a copy of such notice must be sent to the Inspector. The notice must be kept affixed so long as the exception is used.

No change may be made in the periods or intervals specified in the notice until the occupier has served on the Inspector, and affixed in the creamery, notice of his intention to make the change, nor more often than once a quarter unless for special cause allowed in writing by an Inspector.—Section 82.

(f) Substitution of another day for Saturday.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 26, 1907.*

1907. No. 1008.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 43 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† as amended by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907,‡ I hereby grant to the factories and

* This Order was gazetted December 28, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ 7 Edw. 7, c. 89.

workshops named in the Schedule to this Order, a special exception authorising the occupier to substitute some other day for Saturday as the weekly short day.

The Order of the 20th December, 1882, granting the said exception, is hereby revoked.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th December, 1907.

Schedule.

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.

Non-textile factories and workshops in which is carried on any manufacturing process, or handicraft in connection with a retail shop on the same premises.

Non-textile factories or workshops in which is carried on the manufacture of any article of wearing apparel, or of food.

Non-textile factories and workshops in places in which the market day is Saturday, or in which a special day has been set apart for weekly half-holiday.

Laundries.

Order, dated February 3, 1902.*

1902. No. 59.

Whereas by an Order dated the 20th December, 1882,† a special exception was granted to occupiers of

Non-Textile Factories in which is carried on the Printing of Newspapers.

authorising them to substitute, by notice affixed in the factory, some other day for Saturday as regards the hour at which the employment of women, young persons, and children is required to end on Saturday, and it was provided by such Order that, while such special exception was acted on, the said Act should apply in every such factory in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday and Saturday were an ordinary workday:

And whereas by Section 43 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, in the case of such factories, authorise the substitution of some other day for Saturday in respect of some of the young persons therein employed:

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* This Order was gazetted February 7, 1902.

† Printed on p. 100 of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902. This Order was revoked by, but its provisions incorporated in, the Order of December 26, 1907, above.

‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Now, I, the Right Honourable Charles Thomson Ritchie, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the said section, hereby grant a special exception authorising the occupier of every such factory as aforesaid to substitute some other day for Saturday in respect of some only of the young persons employed therein, subject to the condition that a list of the young persons in respect of whom another day is substituted shall be kept constantly affixed in the factory.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
3rd February, 1902.

(g) 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.

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* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.
† 41 and 42 Vict., c. 16; now *see* s. 45 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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;

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.

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(2) Special Exceptions as to Overtime.

(a) Two hours Overtime of Women for press of work.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 13, 1908.*

1908. No. 809.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 49 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the special exception in the said section mentioned, by which the period of employment of women may on certain days and subject to certain conditions be between six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, or between seven o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, or between eight o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, shall be extended to the non-textile factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the following processes, or any of them are carried on, viz. :—

1. The making of cardboard and millboard.
2. The colouring and enamelling of paper, other than wall-papers.
3. The stamping in relief on paper and envelopes.
4. The making of postage stamps, stamped post cards, and stamped envelopes.
5. The making of Christmas and New Year cards, and of cosaques.

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* 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 18, 1909, gazetted December 17, 1909.

6. The making of meat pies, of mincemeat, and of Christmas puddings.
7. The bottling of beer.
8. The making of boxes for aerated water bottles.
9. The washing of bottles for use in the preserving of fruit.
10. The making and mixing of butter and the making of cheese.
11. The making of fireworks.
12. The calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, or making up and packing of any yarn or cloth. Provided that in Lancashire and Cheshire this exception shall not apply unless such processes are the only processes carried on in the factory.
13. The warping, winding, or filling of yarn, without the aid of mechanical power, as incidental to the weaving of ribbons.
14. The making up of any article of table-linen, bed-linen, or other household linen, and processes incidental thereto.
15. The making of bouquets or wreaths or similar articles from natural flowers or leaves or processes in which natural flowers or leaves are otherwise adapted for sale.

Provided that it shall be a condition of the employment of any woman in pursuance of this Order that—

(1) There shall be in each room in which overtime is being worked at least 400 cubic feet of space for each person employed therein;

(2) A woman shall not be employed overtime on any process other than a process named in this Order.

The Orders of 29th December, 1903, and 15th November, 1904, extending the said exception, are hereby revoked.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
13th October, 1908.

(b) Overtime Employment in Factories in which the machinery is moved by Water Power alone.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

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 every factory falling within the class of factories mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, a special exception permitting the employment therein of young persons and women during a period of employment

* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now *see* s. 52 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., for the purpose of recovery of time lost from the stoppage of such factory by drought or flood, subject nevertheless to the following conditions:—

1. No person employed under this special exception shall be thereby deprived of the meal hours by the Act provided, or be so employed on Saturday.
2. Notice of the time lost and the cause thereof shall be reported to the Inspector within three days of such loss.
3. Notice of the recovery of the time lost shall be reported to the Inspector day by day as the same has been recovered.
4. This special exception shall not be available—
   (*a*) for the recovery of any time lost more than 12 months previously;
   (*b*) for the recovery of time lost from the stoppage of the factory by drought, for more than 96 days in any period of 12 months;
   (*c*) for the recovery of time lost from the stoppage of the factory by floods, for more than 48 days in any period of 12 months.
5. This special exception will not authorise the employment of children.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

Schedule.

Factories in which water power *alone* is used to move the machinery.

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(3) Special Exceptions as to Night Work of Male Young Persons.

(a) Reverberatory or Regenerative Furnaces.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 17, 1924.†

1924. No. 54.

In pursuance of Section 59 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(‡) I hereby rescind the Order of the 21st May, 1913,(§) relating to the night employment of male young persons in those parts of factories in which Reverberatory or Regenerative Furnaces are used, and in pursuance of Section 54 of that Act, I direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night in certain factories shall extend, so far as regards young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards, to parts of other factories in which Reverberatory or Regenerative Furnaces are used in connection with (i) smelting of ores, (ii) metal rolling, (iii) forges, or (iv) manufacture of metal tubes or rods, and are necessarily kept in operation day and night in order to avoid waste of material and fuel, subject to the conditions

† This Order was gazetted January 25, 1924. ‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ S.R. & O. No. 564 of 1913.

prescribed in Subsection (1) of the said Section, and to the following further conditions:—

(1) The exception shall apply only to young persons employed in such processes requiring to be carried on continuously throughout the night as are defined in the certificate of the Inspector hereinafter mentioned.

(2) Every young person employed in pursuance of the exception shall be submitted by the occupier to the Certifying Surgeon for the district once at least in every six months for examination at the factory, for which examination the like fee shall be payable by the occupier as for examinations for certificates of fitness in pursuance of the Act, and a register of such examinations shall be kept at the factory in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars.

(3) No young person who on examination is certified by the Certifying Surgeon, by signed entry in the register, to be unfit for such employment shall be employed again in pursuance of the exception without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon entered as above.

(4) No young person shall be employed in pursuance of the exception unless and until the occupier holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district to the effect that provision has been made to his satisfaction for compliance with the conditions specified in this Order, which certificate shall define the processes to which the exception applies.

Provided that any young person of 16 years of age or upwards who, prior to 1st September, 1923, was employed at night, in pursuance of the said Order of the 21st May, 1913, on premises where such employment is not authorised by this Order, may continue to be so employed as if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as the Night Employment of Young Persons (Reverberatory or Regenerative Furnaces) Order, 1924.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
17th January, 1924.

W. C. Bridgeman,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

(b) Galvanising Sheet Metal and Wire.**

Order, dated May 21, 1913.*

1913. No. 565.

In pursuance of Section 59 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby rescind so much of the Order of the 4th May, 1903,‡

** Under the provisions of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, night work of male young persons over 16 years is only allowed on work which by reason of the nature of the processes is required to be carried on continuously day and night. It is not allowed on the pickling process.

* This Order was gazetted May 28, 1913. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ S.R. & O. No. 363 of 1903.

as relates to the night employment of young persons in galvanising sheet metal and wire, and in pursuance of Section 54 of that Act I direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend, so far as regards young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards, to the factories or parts thereof in which is carried on the process of

GALVANISING SHEET METAL AND WIRE,

subject to the conditions prescribed in Subsection (1) of the said section and to the following further conditions:—

(1) The exception shall apply only to young persons employed in the process aforesaid.

(2) Every young person employed in pursuance of the exception shall be submitted by the occupier to the Certifying Surgeon for the district once at least in every six months for examination at the factory, for which examination the like fee shall be payable by the occupier as for examinations for certificates of fitness in pursuance of the Act, and a register of such examinations shall be kept at the factory in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars.

(3) No young person who on examination is certified by the Certifying Surgeon, by signed entry in the register, to be unfit for such employment shall be employed again in pursuance of the exception without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon entered as above.

(4) No young person shall be employed in pursuance of the exception unless and until the occupier holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district to the effect that provision has been made to his satisfaction for compliance with the conditions specified in this Order.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st May, 1913.

NOTE.

In addition to the above-mentioned Orders, the special exception allowed by Section 54 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* has been extended by an Order dated 11th March, 1903 (St. R. & O., 1903, No. 187), to male young persons of the age of 16 and upwards employed in Electrical Stations, and by an Order dated 4th May, 1903 (St. R. & O., 1903, No. 868), to male young persons of the age of 16 and upwards employed in China Clay Works. These Orders have not been revoked, but by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920,† the employment of young persons in these classes of works is prohibited at night, i.e., for a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22. † 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 65.

(4) Conditions of Employment in Cases of Special Exceptions. Cubic space per Person during Overtime.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882,* IMPOSING CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT IN CASES OF SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† Part 2, Section 63, provides as follows:

Where it appears to a Secretary of State that the adoption of any special means or provision for the cleanliness or ventilation of a factory or workshop is required for the protection of the health of any child, young person, or woman employed, in pursuance of an exception under this part of this Act, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by this Act, or at night, he may by order made under this part of this Act direct that the adoption of such means or provision shall be a condition of such employment:

And whereas it appears to me that special means or provision for the ventilation of factories and workshops is required for the protection of the health of the young persons and women employed, in pursuance of an exception made under Part 2, section 58, of the said Act, for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by the said Act.

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under the said sixty-third section, direct that it shall be a condition of the employment in any factory or workshop mentioned in Part III. of Schedule III. to the same Act of any young person or woman, in pursuance of an exception under the said fifty-third section, that there shall be a cubic space of at least four hundred feet for every young person and woman so employed.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

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(5) Certificates of Fitness for Employment in Workshops.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 31, 1906,‡ EXTENDING THE PROVISIONS AS TO CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORKSHOPS.

1906. No. 680.

In pursuance of Section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,§ I hereby extend to the classes of workshops named in the Schedule to this Order the prohibition in the said Act of the

* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882. So far as factories are concerned, Section 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, has superseded the provisions of this Order. In the case of workshops, however, the effect of that section is not to supersede the Order, but to give to the local sanitary authority a co-ordinate power to deal with overcrowding under the law relating to public health; the Order, therefore, remains in full force so far as regards workshops, and the condition which it imposes on the working of overtime in workshops is enforceable by the inspectors of factories.

† 41 & 42 Vict., c. 16; now *see* s. 58 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ This Order was gazetted September 14, 1906. § 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

employment of young persons under the age of 16 years and children without a certificate of fitness of the young person or child for employment.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st January, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
31st August, 1906.

Schedule.

Workshops in which the following processes are carried on:—
File-cutting;
Carriage building;
Rope and twine making;
Brick and tile making;
Making of iron and steel cables, chains, anchors, grapnels and cart gear;
Making of nails, screws and rivets;
Baking bread, biscuits, or confectionery;
Fruit preserving;
Making, altering, ornamenting, finishing, or repairing of wearing apparel by the aid of treadle sewing machines.

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(6) Requisition for Certificate of Birth.

(a) England and Wales.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,‡ DATED MARCH 15, 1910.*

1910. No. 301.

To all Superintendent Registrars, and Registrars of Births and Deaths in England and Wales:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 134 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† it is enacted as follows:—

"Where the age of any young person under the age of sixteen years or child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, *or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of the young person or child,*§ any person shall on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board,‡ and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register, under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of that young person or

* This Order was gazetted March 18, 1910. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ Now the "Ministry of Health."
§ The words in italics were repealed by the Education Act, 1921.

child; and such form of requisition shall, on request, be supplied without charge by every superintendent registrar and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages."

And whereas by an Order dated the 23rd day of December, 1901, We, the Local Government Board, prescribed the form in which the requisition referred to in the above-cited enactment should be made, and it is expedient that such further provision as is hereinafter contained be made in that behalf:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, We hereby order as follows:—

Article I.—The said Order, dated the Twenty-third day of December, One thousand nine hundred and one, is hereby revoked.

Article II.—The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certified copy of an entry of a registry of birth under the section above-cited shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

Article III.—This Order shall come into operation on the Fifteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and ten.

Schedule.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Requisition for a certified Copy of an entry of Birth for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act, *or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education*** of a Young Person under the age of sixteen years or of a Child.

To the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of Births and Deaths having the custody of the Register in which the birth of the under-mentioned Young Person or Child is registered:—

I, the undersigned, hereby demand, for the purpose mentioned below, a Certificate of the Birth of the Young Person or Child named in the subjoined Schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Young Person or Child of whose age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Young Person or Child.		Where such Young Person or Child was Born.	In what Year such Young Person or Child was Born.
	Father.	Mother.		

** Paragraph 8 (2) of the Order of the Ministry of Health dated October 2nd, 1922 (St. R. & O., 1922, No. 1081), made under Section 185 of the Education Act, 1921, provides that the form of requisition for a certified copy of an entry of birth prescribed under Section 184 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, by this Order, shall have effect subject to the omission of the words "or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education."

The Certificate is required for the following purposes, namely:—

Dated this day of , 19

Signature

Address

Occupation

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Fifteenth day of March, in the year One thousand nine hundred and ten.

(L.S.) *John Burns*,
President.

Walter T. Jerred,
Assistant Secretary.

(b) Scotland.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,† DATED FEBRUARY 14, 1902, PRESCRIBING FORM OF REQUISITION FOR EXTRACT OF ENTRY OF BIRTH.

1902. No. 133.

To all Registrars of Births and Deaths in Scotland:

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by section 184 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* it is enacted as follows:—

"Where the age of any young person under the age of sixteen years, or child, is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of the young person or child, any person shall on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board, and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of that young person or child; and such form of requisition shall, on request, be supplied without charge by every superintendent registrar and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages;"

And whereas by Section 159 of the aforesaid Act, it is enacted as follows:—

"In the application of this Act to Scotland . . .

* * * * * * * *

"the expression 'Local Government Board' means the Local Government Board for Scotland";†

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22. † Now the Scottish Board of Health.

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Scotland, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain an extract under the hand of the Registrar of an entry of birth under the section above cited shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

Article II.—This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-first day of February, One thousand nine hundred and two.

Schedule.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Requisition for an extract under the hand of the Registrar of an entry of Birth for the purposes of the above Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of a Child or Young Person under the age of sixteen years.

To the Registrar having the custody of the Register in which the birth of the undermentioned Child or Young Person is registered.

I, the undersigned, hereby demand for the purposes above-mentioned, or some or one of them, an Extract under your hand of the Entry of the Birth of the Child or Young Person named in the subjoined Schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Child or Young Person of whose Age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Child or Young Person.		Where such Child or Young Person was Born.	When such Child or Young Person was Born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signature

Address

Occupation

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board for Scotland this fourteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and two.

Malcolm McNeill,
Vice-President.

G. Falconer-Stewart,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

* This Order was gazetted December 10, 1915. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
** This Order was gazetted December 2, 1919.

(3) 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.

DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.

(1) Prohibition of taking Meals in certain Places.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 23, 1898,‡ EXTENDING THE PROHIBITION CONTAINED IN S. 39 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

1898. No. 227.

Whereas by section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,§ it is enacted as follows:—

"A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal, or to remain during the times allowed for meals, in the parts of the factories or workshops to which this section applies: and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

"Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies":

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* This Order was gazetted January 6, 1925.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ This Order was gazetted March 25, 1898.
§ 41 and 42 Vict., c. 16; now s. 78 (4) (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

And whereas the said prohibition applies to the parts of factories or workshops named in the first schedule to this Order:

And whereas a Secretary of State is also by the said section empowered, where it appears to him that by reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, not named in the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, to make an order extending the prohibition in the said section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under section 65 of the said Act, extend the prohibition to the classes of factories or workshops or parts thereof named in the second schedule hereto.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st April, 1898, from which date the Order of the 20th December, 1882, is revoked.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
23rd March, 1898.

First Schedule.

(Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, 2nd Schedule.)*

The parts of glass works in which the materials are mixed.

The parts of works where flint glass is made in which the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on.

The parts of lucifer-match works in which any manufacturing process or handicraft (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on.

The parts of earthenware works known or used as dipper's house, dipper's drying-room, or china-scouring room.

Second Schedule.

(Extension of Prohibition.)

The parts of textile factories in which the process of gassing is carried on.

The parts of printworks, bleaching works, and dyeing works in which the process of singeing is carried on.

The parts of factories or workshops in which any of the following processes are carried on:—

Sorting or dusting wool or hair.
Sorting, dusting, or grinding rags.
Fur-pulling.
Grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel.
Brass-casting, typefounding.
Dipping metal in aquafortis or other acid solution.
Metal-bronzing.
Majolica painting on earthenware.
Cleaning and repairing catgut.
Cutting, turning, or polishing bone, ivory, pearlshell, or snailshell.
Manufacturing chemicals or artificial manures.
Manufacturing white lead.
Lithographic printing.
Playing-card making.
Fancy box making.
Paper staining.
Almanack making.
Artificial flower making.
Paper colouring and enamelling.
Colour making.
} if and when dry powder or dust is used.

* Now s. 78 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(2) Certificates that certain Processes are Dangerous.

The following is a list of the processes certified to be dangerous under section 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901:—

	PAGE
Aerated water, manufacture of, etc.	56
Alkali waste, treatment of or drainage therefrom	55
Arsenic, extraction of	47
Brass, etc., casting of	51
Bronzing (use of dry metallic powders in letterpress printing, lithographic printing, and coating metal sheets)	53
Building construction and structural work in connection with buildings	57
Celluloid, etc., manufacture, etc., of	54
Chemicals, manufacture of	55
Docks, wharves and quays, loading and unloading at, etc.	48
Electric accumulators, manufacture or repair of	57
Electricity, generation, transformation, distribution or use of	51
Enamelling, vitreous, of metal or glass	51
Explosives in which nitro compounds are used, manufacture of	55
Felt hats, manufacture of (with aid of inflammable solvent)	48
File cutting by hand	48
Flax and tow, spinning and weaving of	49
Grinding and glazing of metals and cleaning of castings	57
Hemp and jute and hemp or jute tow, spinning and weaving of, etc.	50
Hides and skins from Africa or Asia, etc., handling of	55
Horsehair from China, Siberia, or Russia, use of	50
Indiarubber, certain processes incidental to the manufacture of	56
Iron or steel, casting of	54
Lead, manufacture of certain compounds of	56
Lead, smelting of materials containing, manufacture of red or orange lead and of flaked litharge	52
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CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 9, 1892.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

> "Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case."

Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that, in my opinion, such processes carried on in factories and workshops, or parts thereof, as are named in the schedule hereunder, are injurious to health.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall,
9th May, 1892.

Schedule.

Processes in—

¶*The manufacture of white lead.*

The manufacture of paints, colours,‡ and the extraction of arsenic.

§*Enamelling of iron plates.*

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† 54 & 55 Vict., c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1891 remains in force until a date to be fixed by an Order of the Secretary of State which has not yet been issued.

¶ Superseded by later certificate of June 29, 1921 (*see* p. 56).

‡ Superseded as far as the manufacture of paints and colours is concerned by the later certificate of December 1, 1906 (*see* p. 50).

§ Superseded by later certificate of September 21, 1908 (*see* p. 51.)

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 6, 1902.

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the manufacture of

FELT HATS WITH THE AID OF INFLAMMABLE SOLVENT

to be dangerous.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th June, 1902.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 22, 1902.

I hereby, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* certify the process of

FILE-CUTTING BY HAND

to be dangerous.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd September, 1902.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify 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.

to be dangerous.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th September, 1902.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1904.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the machinery known as a

SELF-ACTING MULE

used in the process of spinning in textile factories to be dangerous.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
7th November, 1904.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 2, 1905.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

USE OF LOCOMOTIVES, WAGGONS, AND OTHER ROLLING STOCK ON LINES OF RAILS 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,† to be dangerous.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
2nd May, 1905.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 11, 1905.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the processes of

SPINNING AND WEAVING FLAX AND TOW

and the processes incidental thereto to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
11th May, 1905.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

† 63 & 64 Vict., c. 27.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 17, 1905.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the processes of

SORTING, WILLEYING, WASHING, COMBING, AND CARDING WOOL, GOAT-HAIR AND CAMEL-HAIR,

and processes incidental thereto to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
17th June, 1905.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 1, 1906.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS AND COLOURS

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st December, 1906.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JANUARY 29, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND WEAVING HEMP, OR JUTE, OR HEMP OR JUTE TOW, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th January, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 23, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify

PROCESSES INVOLVING THE USE OF HORSEHAIR FROM CHINA, SIBERIA, OR RUSSIA

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 1, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

PROCESS OF HEADING OF YARN DYED BY MEANS OF A LEAD COMPOUND

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st June, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 6, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

CASTING OF BRASS OR ANY ALLOY OF COPPER WITH ZINC

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th June, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 9, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

GENERATION, TRANSFORMATION, DISTRIBUTION, AND USE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN ANY FACTORY, WORKSHOP, DOCK, WHARF, QUAY, WAREHOUSE, OR OTHER PLACE TO WHICH THE SAID SECTION IS APPLIED BY THE ACT

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
9th August, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1908.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

VITREOUS ENAMELLING OF METAL OR GLASS

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st September, 1908.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

COATING OF METAL ARTICLES WITH A MIXTURE OF LEAD AND TIN OR LEAD ALONE

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
25th September, 1908.

CERTIFICATE, DATED OCTOBER 29, 1910.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

MANUFACTURE OF PATENT FUEL (BRIQUETTES) WITH ADDITION OF PITCH

to be dangerous.

Winston S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th October, 1910.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 13, 1910.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

SMELTING OF MATERIALS CONTAINING LEAD, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF RED OR ORANGE LEAD, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAKED LITHARGE

to be dangerous.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
13th December, 1910.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MARCH 7, 1911.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the process of

APPLYING DRY METALLIC POWDERS TO, OR DUSTING THEM OFF FROM, SURFACES PREVIOUSLY PRINTED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED IN LETTER PRESS PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, AND COATING METAL SHEETS,

to be dangerous.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
7th March, 1911.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 25, 1911.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

MANUFACTURE AND DECORATION OF POTTERY (THAT IS TO SAY CHINA, EARTHENWARE, TILES, OR OTHER ARTICLES MADE FROM CLAY, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF OTHER MATERIAL); AND THE MAKING OF LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, FRITS OR GLAZES FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE AND DECORATION OF POTTERY, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO,

to be dangerous.

W. S. Churchill,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
25th August, 1911.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 5, 1913.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify

THE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF SHIPS IN SHIPBUILDING YARDS

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
5th August, 1913.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED APRIL 29, 1914.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify

THE MANUFACTURE, MANIPULATION AND STORAGE OF CELLULOID, OR ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTLY MADE OF CELLULOID,

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
29th April, 1914.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 22, 1914.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

CASTING OF IRON OR STEEL

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
22nd May, 1914.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MARCH 22, 1918.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

PROCESSES OF CRUSHING, GRINDING, AND SIEVING OF REFRACTORY MATERIALS CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF SILICA ($Si\ O_2$) AND ANY PROCESSES INVOLVING THE MANIPULATION OF SUCH MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS OR OTHER ARTICLES CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF SILICA ($Si\ O_2$),

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
22nd March, 1918.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 10, 1920.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify

WOODWORKING MACHINERY USED IN ANY FACTORY OR IN ANY PLACE TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 79 ARE APPLIED BY THE ACT,

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
10th August, 1920.

CERTIFICATE, DATED OCTOBER 15, 1920.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the handling of

DRY OR DRY-SALTED HIDES OR SKINS IMPORTED FROM AFRICA (INCLUDING MADAGASCAR) OR ASIA (INCLUDING JAPAN AND THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO)

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
15th October, 1920.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 14, 1920.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify—

(1) THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS (INCLUDING THE MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC COLOURING MATTERS OR THEIR INTERMEDIATES);

(2) THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES IN WHICH NITRO COMPOUNDS ARE USED;

(3) THE EXTRACTION OF METAL BY A WET PROCESS;

(4) THE TREATMENT OF ALKALI WASTE OR THE DRAINAGE THEREFROM; AND

(5) THE DISTILLATION OF TAR OR SHALE OIL OR ANY COMPOUND, PRODUCT OR RESIDUE OF TAR OR SHALE OIL;

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
14th December, 1920.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 21, 1920.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901*, I hereby certify—

THE FOLLOWING PROCESSES INCIDENTAL TO THE MANUFACTURE OF INDIARUBBER AND OF ARTICLES AND GOODS MADE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY OF INDIARUBBER, VIZ.:—

(*a*) VULCANISING BY MEANS OF THE PROCESS KNOWN AS THE COLD CURE PROCESS;

(*b*) ANY OTHER PROCESS INVOLVING THE USE OF CARBON BI-SULPHIDE, SULPHUR CHLORIDE, CARBON-CHLORINE COMPOUNDS, OR BENZOL;

(*c*) ANY PROCESS INVOLVING THE USE OF LEAD OR LEAD COMPOUNDS;

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
21st December, 1920.

CERTIFICATE, DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify—

THE MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATER AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
24th February, 1921.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 29, 1921.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify—

THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN COMPOUNDS OF LEAD, NAMELY, ANY CARBONATE, SULPHATE, NITRATE OR ACETATE OF LEAD

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
29th June, 1921.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED OCTOBER 6, 1921.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify—

THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, AND ANY STRUCTURAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH BUILDINGS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF WHICH MACHINERY WORKED BY STEAM WATER OR OTHER MECHANICAL POWER IS TEMPORARILY USED,

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
6th October, 1921.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JANUARY 19, 1924.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify—

THE GRINDING AND GLAZING OF METALS AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO AND THE CLEANING OF CASTINGS,

to be dangerous.

W. C. Bridgeman,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th January, 1924.

CERTIFICATE, DATED OCTOBER 4, 1924.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

MANUFACTURE OR REPAIR OF ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS OR PARTS THEREOF

to be dangerous.

Arthur Henderson,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th October, 1924.

CERTIFICATE, DATED APRIL 20, 1925.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify—

THE LIFTING BY HAND OF HEAVY WEIGHTS (MATERIALS, TOOLS OR APPLIANCES) IN THE MANUFACTURE, DYEING OR FINISHING OF WOOLLEN OR WORSTED TEXTILES, OR IN ANY PROCESS INCIDENTAL OR ANCILLARY THERETO,

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
20th April, 1925.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 10, 1925,

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

PAINTING OF VEHICLES WITH LEAD PAINTS

to be dangerous.

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

Whitehall,
10th August, 1925.

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(3) Regulations for Dangerous Trades.

(a) Rules for Inquiries as to Draft Regulations.

RULES, DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1903, FOR THE CONDUCT OF INQUIRIES WITH REGARD TO ANY DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR DANGEROUS TRADES.

1903. No. 84.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 81 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby make the following rules for the conduct of inquiries with regard to draft regulations for Dangerous Trades:—

(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 (in these rules referred to as "the Commissioner"), and not less than three weeks' notice of the time and place so fixed shall be sent by post by him or on his behalf to all persons who have sent to the Secretary of State any objection to the draft regulations: Provided that the non-receipt of such notice by any such person shall not invalidate the proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the inquiry.

(2) The Commissioner may adjourn the inquiry from time to time as he sees fit, and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of persons who objected to the draft regulations.

(3) The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which the draft regulations and the objections thereto shall be considered, and as to the order in which the parties appearing at the inquiry shall be heard.

(4) If any person who has not made objections to the draft regulations in accordance with section 80 claims to be heard at the inquiry, the Commissioner may require him to state his objection in writing in the manner provided by section 80 (2).

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(5) If the objections to any draft regulation made by more than one person appearing at the inquiry appear to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of persons affected by the draft regulation to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required) in support of such objections. Any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently by consent of the Commissioner.

(6) The Commissioner may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the draft regulation or objection under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

(7) Subject to the provisions of section 81, and to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

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

Home Office,
5th February, 1903.

(b) 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

* These Regulations were gazetted August 19, 1902. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

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.

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*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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted June 28, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

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.

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* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

*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.

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.

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* 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.

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.

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*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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 19, 1905.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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 3½ 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.

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:—

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* See definition of "opening" above.

The sorting board shall comprise a screen of open wirework, and beneath it at all parts a clear space not less than 8 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 over-night 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.

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 over-night 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.

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* *See* definition of "opening," p. 64.

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.

NOTE.

The danger against which these Regulations are directed is that of anthrax—a fatal disease affecting certain animals, which may be conveyed from them to man by the handling of wools or hairs from animals which have died of the disease. The germs of the disease (anthrax spores) are found in the dust attaching to the wool, or in the excrement, and in the substance of the pieces of skin, and may remain active for years. In this country and Australia anthrax is rare, consequently there is little danger in handling wools from the sheep of these two countries; but in China, Persia, Turkey, Russia, the East Indies, and in many other parts of the world, the disease is common, and infected fleeces or locks (which may not differ from others in appearance) are often shipped to Great Britain. Hence, in handling foreign dry wools and hair, the above Regulations should be carefully observed. Greasy wools are comparatively free from dust, and therefore little risk is incurred in handling them. The disease is communicated to man sometimes by breathing or swallowing the dust from these wools or hair, and sometimes by the poison lodging in some point where the skin is broken, such as a fresh scratch or cut, or a scratched pimple, or even chapped hands. This happens more readily on the uncovered parts of the body, the hand, arm, face, and most frequently of all, on the neck, owing either to infected wool rubbing against the bare skin, or to dust from such wool alighting on the raw surface. But a raw surface covered by clothing is not free from risk, for dust lodging upon the clothes may sooner or later work its way to the skin beneath. Infection may also be brought about by rubbing or scratching a pimple with hand or nail carrying the anthrax poison. Use of the nailbrush, and frequent washing and bathing of the whole body, especially of the arms, neck and head, will lessen the chance of contracting anthrax.

The first symptom of anthrax is usually a small inflamed swelling like a pimple or boil—often quite painless—which extends, and in a few days becomes black at the centre, and surrounded by other "pimples." The poison is now liable to be absorbed into the system, and will cause risk of life, which can be avoided only by prompt and effective medical treatment in the early stage, while the poison is still confined to the pimple. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that a doctor should be *at once* consulted if there is any suspicion of infection.

*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.

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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.

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.

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 2¾-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.

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*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;

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

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* These Regulations were gazetted September 14, 1906.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ 63 & 64 Vict. c. 27.

(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 periodically 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.

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* 38 Vict. c. 17. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22. ‡ 34 & 35 Vict. c. 78.

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.

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 reasonably 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.

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*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.

(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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 25, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ The terms "lead colour" and "lead process" to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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.

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.

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* The term "roller mills" to which a defined meaning is given is printed throughout in italics.

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.

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*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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted August 13, 1907.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡*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.

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*—

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

(*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.

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*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.

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*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.

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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.

"*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 the 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.

"*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.

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* The Secretary of State has prescribed the following as the particulars to be entered in the register kept in pursuance of Regulation 1 with regard to each consignment of 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.

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.

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.

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*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 provision 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

(*b*) the exhaust draught is put into operation immediately after the *casting*; and

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* These Regulations were gazetted June 26, 1908.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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.

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.

‡*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;

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 22, 1908.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

(*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.

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.

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*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.

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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 25, 1908.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

*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.

"*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*.

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 1, 1909.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

"*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 material*" 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.

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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.

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.

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.

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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 82 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.

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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.

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 over-heating, 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 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*.

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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.

"*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.

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 cloak-room, 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;

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*.

* 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.

"*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.

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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted April 16, 1912. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ The terms "bronzing" and "efficient exhaust draught" 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, 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 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.

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*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 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;

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 7, 1913. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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.

" *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 re-arranging 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 8 a;
Regulation 12 b, so far as regards the processes marked a and c in the Schedule;
Regulations 12 d, 14, 15 a, 15 b, 16, 17 a, 17 b, 18;
Regulation 19, so far as regards factories in which *flow material* is not used;
Regulation 20;
Regulation 24 a, so far as regards threading up, and so far as regards *thimble picking* in factories in which *flow material* is not used;
Regulations 35 a, 35 b;
Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 17, 24, 25 (except 25 a, 25 f, 25 g), 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 1 a;
Regulations 1 f, 1 g, 1 h;
Paragraph xii of Regulation 7 a;
Regulation 7 k;
Regulation 12 b, so far as regards the process marked c in Part I. of the Schedule;
Regulations 12 d, 15 a, 15 b, 16;
Regulation 19, so far as regards factories in which *flow material* is not used;
Regulation 24 a, 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.

* 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 (†).

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 1 a;
Regulations 7 a (except paragraph xii), 7 e, 7 f, 7 g;
Regulations 9, 10, 12 (except 12 f and 12 g), 13, 14 c, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 a;
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.

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;*

† The Regulations in question are marked ‡; or in case of partial or conditional exemption (‡).

* (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 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 worker's 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*.

(*) (*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

(*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 *work-room*, 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,

*† 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 / Colour blowing { whether on-glaze or under-glaze, including the wiping 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, dipper's 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.

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.

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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 except 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
‡ (*n*) Colour blowing } wiping off of 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.

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*FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF SHIPS IN SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

1914. No. 461.

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 these Regulations shall not apply to the construction or repair of a ship not exceeding 150 feet in length measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern-post on the range of the upper deck beams, except in awning or shelter deck vessels, in which cases the length is to be measured on the range of the deck beams next below the awning or shelter deck.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st May, 1914.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

1. A sufficient supply of sound and substantial material shall be available in a convenient place or places for the construction of all stages.

2. All uprights, thwarts and other supports used for the erection of stages, and as far as reasonably practicable the stages themselves, shall be erected by competent persons specially but not necessarily exclusively employed for that purpose by the occupier: Provided that this part of the Regulation shall not apply to such adjustment or shifting of the staging from time to time by any workman as may be necessary to meet the varying requirements of his work.

All stages shall be securely constructed of sound and substantial material, and shall be of sufficient width, as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, to secure the safety of the persons working thereon.

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* These Regulations were gazetted April 10, 1914.
† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

3. When any plank or planks forming a stage extend less than one foot beyond the inside edge of the support upon which they rest they shall be securely fastened to prevent slipping.

4. The main gangway giving access to the upper parts of the ship shall be securely protected by upper and lower hand-rails on each side; and there shall be safe means of access to all places in which any person is required to be employed.

5. All ladders used shall be of sound material and of sufficient length to give safe access to the part they are intended to reach. They shall be maintained in good condition and be adequately secured to prevent slipping.

6. All ventilator holes, manholes and dangerous parts of other openings in decks shall be provided with temporary covers in good repair, or other sufficient protection, which shall be maintained in position except when necessarily removed in the course of work.

7. All parts of a ship on which work is being carried on, and the approaches to such parts, shall be efficiently lighted in such manner as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case to secure the safety of the persons employed. 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 fitted screw lids or stoppers.

8. When a stage has to be dismantled and in all cases where materials or articles have to be lowered from a height, adequate precautions shall be taken to secure the safety of persons employed or passing below.

9. Suitable means of removing injured persons from the place of accident shall be provided, and suitable arrangements shall be made for first aid treatment.

10. A competent person or persons shall be appointed to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations, and to enforce the observance of them.

Part II.—Duties of Persons Employed.

11. Every person employed who becomes aware of any defect in the plant or gear which he is using or may be required to use shall forthwith report the same to the occupier or his manager or foreman or any person appointed in pursuance of Regulation 10.

12. No person employed shall leave any loose articles or materials lying about in any place from which they may fall on persons working or passing.

13. No person employed shall throw down tools, planks, or loose material from the stages, decks or other parts of the vessel, without observing the precautions required in pursuance of Regulation 8.

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

Whitehall,
4th April, 1914.

*FOR THE CRUSHING, GRINDING AND SIEVING OF REFRACTORY MATERIALS, AND OTHER PROCESSES INVOLVING THE MANIPULATION OF SUCH MATERIALS.

1919. No. 514.

Whereas the processes of crushing, grinding, and sieving of refractory materials containing not less than 80 per cent. of silica ($Si\ O_2$), and any processes involving the manipulation of such materials in the manufacture of bricks or other articles containing not less than 80 per cent. of silica ($Si\ O_2$), 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, or parts thereof, in which any of the said processes is carried on:

Provided that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any factory or workshop 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.

For the purpose of these Regulations‡

"*Refractory Material*" means refractory material containing not less than 80 per cent. of silica ($Si\ O_2$).

"*Silica brick*" means any brick composed of *refractory material* and containing not less than 80 per cent. of silica ($Si\ O_2$).

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* shall be crushed or ground in a stone crushing machine or a grinding machine unless such machine—

(*a*) is provided with an exhaust draught and efficient dust-collecting appliances, so arranged as to prevent the escape of dust into the air of any place in which work is carried on; or

(*b*) is provided, and kept provided, with an efficient water or steam spray or other arrangement to prevent the escape of dust into the air; or

(*c*) is so entirely enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust into the air.

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* These Regulations were gazetted April 29, 1919. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout the Regulations in italics.

3. All elevators, screens and sieves used for manipulating *refractory material* shall be so entirely enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust into the air, or be provided with an exhaust draught so arranged as to prevent such escape of dust.

4. The floors of all places where *silica bricks* are dried shall, after each lot of bricks has been removed, be carefully freed from all débris by a moist method. Provided always that this Regulation shall not apply to the floors of tunnel-driers.

5. No drying stoves in which *silica bricks* are baked by fires before being placed in the kilns shall be used after January 1st, 1923, unless the Chief Inspector of Factories shall certify in writing that, in his opinion, the use of such stove involves no danger to the health of the persons employed therein.

Provided always that this Regulation shall not apply to tunnel-dryers.

6. Before any plate used for drying *silica bricks* is scraped or otherwise cleaned, the plate shall be effectually damped so as to prevent the escape of dust into the air.

7. The dust or powder of *refractory material* shall not be used for dusting the moulds in brick making.

8. There shall be provided suitable respirators for the use of all persons employed in:—

(i) Breaking *refractory material* into pieces by manual labour, unless wet brattice cloth is effectively used to prevent escape of dust in this process.

(ii) Placing or removing *silica bricks* in or from drying-flats and drying stoves, other than tunnel-driers, and

(iii) Setting or drawing *silica bricks* in kilns.

The respirators when required for use shall be washed or renewed at least once every day.

9. When placing or drawing *silica bricks* in kilns no person shall throw the bricks to another.

10. No person shall work or cause or allow to be worked any stone-crushing machine unless such machine complies with requirements of Regulation 2.

11. Every person for whose use a respirator is provided in pursuance of Regulation 8 shall wear the respirator while employed in any process to which Regulation 8 applies.

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

Whitehall,
26th April, 1919.

*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 workshops 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.

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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted September 2, 1921.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout the Regulations in italics.

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.

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 persons 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 mess-room.

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.

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*For the Manufacture, Manipulation and Storage of Celluloid or any Article wholly or partly made of Celluloid.

1921. No. 1825.

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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted November 29, 1921.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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.

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 provided 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.

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*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.

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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 20, 1921.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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;

(v) a copy of the First Aid 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.

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*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.*

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 6, 1922.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

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.

§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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 the 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;

(*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.

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*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

* These Regulations were gazetted April 4, 1922.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

"*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.

§ 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 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*.

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*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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted July 14, 1922.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

§ 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:—

† 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.)

(*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.

(*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 paragaph (*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.

(vi) 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.

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 practicable 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;*

* 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) 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;

(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 messroom 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, hydrosulphuric, 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.

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*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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted November 7, 1922.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

§*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.

"*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.

"*Within reach*" means within 6½ feet from the floor or from any other point to which any person employed or working in a factory normally has access while the machinery is in motion.

"*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. Every shaft, wheel, pulley, strap, band or other device *within reach* by which any part of a *woodworking machine* receives its motion shall be securely fenced.

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.

§ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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.

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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted January 23, 1925.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

§ S.R. & O. 1903, No. 1004.

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.

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.

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*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.

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, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 43 shall apply to a barge or lighter.

These Regulations may be cited as the Docks Regulations, 1925, and shall come into force on the 1st April, 1925, except that (i) in the case of ships, the construction of which was commenced before that date, Regulation 11 (*b*) and (*c*) shall not apply until the 1st July, 1926; (ii) in the case of pulleys, gins, blocks and other similar gear in use at that date, Regulation 21, and in the case of ladders provided on cranes or tips before that date, Regulation 27 (*c*) shall not apply until the 1st July, 1925.

From the 1st April, 1925, the Regulations dated 24th October, 1904,§ shall be revoked.

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* These Regulations were gazetted March 10, 1925.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
§ S.R. & O. 1904, No. 1617.

*Definitions.**

In these Regulations:—

Processes means the processes above mentioned or any of them.

Person employed means a person employed in the *processes*.

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.

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*.

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.

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

Provided that while the *processes* are being carried on, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of a ship to comply with Regulation 34, so far as it concerns those *hatches* which are not in use and which during the *processes* have not been used and are not about to be used for the purpose of the *processes*.

(*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. The following parts of every dock, wharf, or quay 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 distinctly marked, and if provided after the date of these Regulations shall be marked plainly with a white cross on a red ground.

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,

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* The following standard has been prescribed:—

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 sterilized dressings for injured fingers.
(3) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of medium size sterilised dressing 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 ¼ 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.

(*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 accsss 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 a gangway is reasonably practicable, a gangway 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.

(*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 such 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. 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 by ladder from the deck to the hold in which work is being carried on and by ladder, cleats or cups on the coamings.

In particular such access 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, in the case of ladders provided on bulkheads and in trunk *hatchways*, secure hand and foothold is afforded, the sides are continuous and a space of not less than four and a half inches is left behind the rungs.

(*c*) Unless the cleats or cups provided on coamings (i) stand out not less than four and a half inches for a width of at least ten inches; (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 sufficient room for a man's feet.

(*e*) If there is not 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 where the provision of a ladder on a bulkhead or in a trunk *hatchway* can be shown to be reasonably impracticable, cleats or cups shall be provided and shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (*c*).

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.

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 and weight.

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 *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 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.

21. 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.

22. 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 the 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.

23. 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.

24. The dates of last annealing of chains required to be made by these Regulations shall be entered in the *prescribed* register.

25. All motors, cog-wheels, chain and friction-gearing, shafting and live electric conductors 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.

26. The lever controlling the link motion reversing gear of a crane or winch shall be provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement.

27. 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.

28. Every shore crane shall have the safe working load plainly marked upon it, and 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 of the jib shall be considered sufficient compliance.

29. 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*.

Part IV.

30.—(*a*) No *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.

(*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.

31. A person under 16 years of age shall not 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.

32. 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.

33.—(*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.

34.—(*a*) Where there is more than one *hatchway*, if any *hatch* of a hold 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 Regulation shall not apply (i) during meal times or other short interruptions of work during the period of employment, (ii) to trimming *hatches* which are not accessible to *persons employed*.

(*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.

35. 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.

36. 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 fastenings of bales of cotton, wool, cork, gunny bags or other similar goods, except for the purpose of breaking out or making up slings.

37. 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.

38. The beams of any *hatch* in use for the *processes* shall, if not removed, be adequately secured to prevent their displacement.

39. 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.

Part V.

40. No person shall, unless duly authorised or in case of necessity, remove or interfere with any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, life-saving means or appliances, lights, marks, stages or other things whatsoever required by these Regulations to be provided.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. No person shall go upon the fore and aft beams and 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

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.

W. Joynson-Hicks,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.

6th March, 1925.

*For the Manufacture, Dyeing or Finishing of Woollen or Worsted Textiles or any Process ancillary or incidental thereto.

1925. 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 in which any manufacture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles or any process ancillary or incidental thereto is carried on.

These Regulations may be cited as the Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1925, and shall come into force on 1st October, 1925.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents or workmen carries on any of the processes to which these Regulations apply, and of all agents, workmen and persons employed by him in the processes, to comply with these Regulations.

Regulations.

1. No person employed in the manufacture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles, or in any process ancillary or incidental thereto, including the loading or unloading of any cart, barrow or bogie, shall by himself lift by hand any yarn, cloth, tool or appliance exceeding the limits in weight set out in the Schedule.

2. A piece of cloth in the long cuttle or a sheet of loose material shall not be deemed to be a reasonably compact and rigid body for the purpose of these Regulations.

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

Home Office, Whitehall.
27th July, 1925.

Schedule.

Person employed.	Maximum weight where material, tool or appliance is a reasonably compact and rigid body.	Maximum weight where material, tool or appliance is not a reasonably compact and 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

* These Regulations were gazetted July 31, 1925.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

*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.

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.

* These Regulations were gazetted September 11, 1925.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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;

(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 on 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 castings* 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 were 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 feet 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.

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*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.

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* These Regulations were gazetted October 30, 1925.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.
§ S.R. & O. 1909, No. 1155.

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.*

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.

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*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.

* These Regulations were gazetted March 19, 1926.
† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

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.

* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

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.

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 rivetters.

These Regulations may be cited as the Building Regulations, 1926, and shall come into force on 1st October, 1926.

Definition.§

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.

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.

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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.

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 are in position. During the usage of the scaffolding due regard used in its construction are sound, and that the required safeguards 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 staircase 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 rivetters 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. The stage for every crane shall be built of sound material, shall be of good mechanical construction having regard to its height and the lifting and reaching capacity of the crane. The crane shall be securely anchored or weighted. The platforms for the driver and signalman shall be of sufficient area, close-planked, securely fenced, and provided with safe means of access.

33. 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 the stage, gantry or place, and between the cab or any other part of the crane and any steelwork or other material placed near the crane rails.

34. The working gear and anchoring appliances of every crane crab or winch and other hoisting apparatus shall be kept in good repair and in good working order, and shall, as far as practicable, be examined in position at least once in every week by a competent person. The results of this examination shall be entered forthwith in the *prescribed* register. Every hoisting rope or chain shall be securely fastened to the barrel of the crane, crab or winch with which it is used.

35. Every crane, crab and winch shall be provided with an efficient brake or brakes and shall have the safe working load plainly marked upon it. If the safe working load of a crane may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib or otherwise an automatic indicator of the safe working loads, or a table showing the safe working loads, at the corresponding inclinations of the jib shall be attached to the crane.

The lever controlling the link-motion reversing gear of every steam crane shall be provided with a suitable spring-locking arrangement.

Every hoisting machine, and all tackle, or apparatus, and all appliances connected therewith, shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material, and of adequate substance, and shall be properly and securely fixed and of suitable strength.

No rope shall be used over a pulley block if its diameter exceeds the diameter of the grooves of the block.

36. No crane or gear shall be loaded beyond the safe load. No load shall be left suspended from a crane unless there is a competent person actually in charge whilst the load is so suspended.

37. Every chain used on the premises 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 in general use, be annealed once at least in every 14 months unless it has been subjected to such other heat treatment as the Secretary of State may sanction; and

(*d*) shall be legibly marked in plain figures and letters with an identifying number or description and with the safe working load of the chain.

The *prescribed* particulars of every such chain shall be entered into or attached to a register which shall be kept on the premises or at the head office of the employer of the person or persons using the chain.

This register shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by an Inspector and the employer shall send to an Inspector such extracts therefrom as the Inspector may from time to time require.

38. Every crane driver shall be properly qualified. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed to give signals to a crane driver.

39. When any hoisting or lowering is performed by means of a crane which is in such a position that the crane driver is unable to see the load in all its positions a look-out man shall be employed to give the necessary signals to the driver.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. Every hook used for hoisting or lowering shall either be provided with an efficient spring catch to prevent the displacement of the sling from the hook or shall be of such a shape as to reduce as far as possible the risk of such displacement.

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. All rails on which a travelling crane moves shall be of uniform section, shall be secured by fishplates, and shall be securely fastened to sleepers.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to an overhead crane on bridge rails.

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, waling 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 Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
21st June, 1926.

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* The standard prescribed is the same as that prescribed under the Docks Regulations—*see* footnote on page 192.

WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT IN LEAD PROCESSES) ACT, 1920.

(*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

* This Order was gazetted November 15, 1921.
† 10 and 11 Geo. 5, c. 62.
§ 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.

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.

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.

8th November, 1921.

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

Whitehall,

(*c*) *ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1921, PRESCRIBING THE CLOAKROOM, MESSROOM 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

§ 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. 1718) (p. 226).

** 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

* This Order was gazetted November 15, 1921. † 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 62.

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 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.

ANTHRAX PREVENTION ACT, 1919.

(*a*) *Order in Council regulating the Importation into the United Kingdom of certain Goods likely to be infected with Anthrax.

1921. No. 352.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of March, 1921.

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is provided by section one of the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919,† that His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for preventing the importation into the United Kingdom,

§ 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. 226).

* This Order was gazetted March 18, 1921. † 9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 23.

either absolutely or except at specified ports and subject to any specified conditions as to disinfection and otherwise, of goods infected or likely to be infected with Anthrax:

And whereas it is further provided by the said section that an Order under that section may contain a declaration that goods of any specified class which are of any specified origin, or are exported from or through any specified country or place are goods likely to be infected with Anthrax, and that any such declaration shall be conclusive for all purposes:

And whereas it is further provided by the said section that an Order in Council under that Act may apply as respects any goods specified in the Order any of the provisions (including penal provisions) of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,§ or any Act amending or extending that Act, with respect to goods whereof the importation is prohibited under those Acts with such modifications as appear necessary or expedient:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the goods hereinafter described are goods likely to be infected with Anthrax:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Him by the said recited Act and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf to declare, and it is hereby declared:—

That all Goat Hair produced in or exported from or through India, and all wool and animal hair produced in or exported from or through Egypt, including the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan and all goods mixed therewith are goods likely to be infected with Anthrax, and that such goat hair and wool and animal hair and all goods mixed therewith are referred to in this Order as "infected goods."

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered:—

1. Except at the Port of Liverpool and subject to the conditions specified in the next following paragraph of this Order, the importation into the United Kingdom of any infected goods on and after the 1st day of June, 1921, is hereby prohibited and the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, with respect to goods whereof the importation is prohibited under that Act are hereby applied to infected goods prohibited by this Order to be imported as if such goods were enumerated and described in the Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions Inwards contained in Section 42 of that Act.

2. (1) The conditions under which infected goods may be imported into the Port of Liverpool are the conditions following, that is to say:—

§ 39-40 Vict. c. 36.

(*a*) All packages containing goat hair produced in or exported from or through India shall be secured by means of red lashing bands and shall be visibly and legibly marked with the letters and words " E.I. Goat Hair " or " E.I. Goat " and all packages containing wool and animal hair produced in or exported from or through Egypt (including the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan) shall be visibly and legibly marked with the letters and word " EGYPT."

(*b*) The Importer of infected goods at the time of making entry of such goods with the Customs shall state in writing the country of origin and the true trade description of such goods.

(*c*) All packages containing infected goods shall when landed be placed together and shall not be mixed with any other goods, and shall be delivered to the Director of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station (Home Office) at Liverpool or any duly appointed agent of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who shall remove them to such Station for disinfection.

(*d*) Infected goods shall not be removed from the said Station until the Director of such Station has issued a certificate that such goods have been disinfected; and if such goods are not removed by the Importer from such Station within 48 hours of the issue and delivery to him of such certificate such goods shall be removed and warehoused at the expense of the Importer as the said Secretary of State or his duly appointed agent shall from time to time direct. For the purposes of this condition such certificate if not delivered by hand shall be deemed to be delivered when the same is sent by post addressed to the Importer at his last known place of address in the United Kingdom.

(*e*) The Importer shall pay the necessary expenses in respect of any such removal to and from the said Station and of disinfecting the goods and of any such warehousing after disinfection.

(*f*) If infected goods are lost destroyed or damaged whether by fire or any other means whatsoever and whether whilst being removed either to or from the said Station or at the said Station or being warehoused as aforesaid no claim for compensation shall be brought against His

Majesty or any Officer or Servant of His Majesty or against the said Secretary of State or any of his Agents in respect of any such goods so lost destroyed or damaged as aforesaid.

(2) If any of the foregoing conditions is not complied with in respect of any infected goods imported into the Port of Liverpool, Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall apply to such goods as if they were goods enumerated and described in the Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions Inwards contained in that section and as if the importation of such goods had been absolutely prohibited and the provisions of that Act with respect to goods whereof the importation is prohibited under that Act shall apply to such infected goods accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(*b*) *RULES, DATED JUNE 27, 1921, PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF FEES IN RESPECT OF THE DISINFECTION OF INFECTED GOODS.

1921. No. 1044.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section two of the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919,† I hereby make the following Rules:—

1. The fees payable by importers of infected goods in respect of the disinfection thereof at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station (Home Office), Liverpool, shall be 2½*d.* per pound of material, calculated on the weight of the material after disinfection.

2. Importers of infected goods shall also pay as fees in respect of services rendered in connection with such disinfection all reasonable and necessary charges and expenses of any removal of such goods to and from the said Wool Disinfecting Station and of warehousing the same after disinfection.

3. The fees hereunder shall be payable by the importers to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board on behalf of the Secretary of State or to such other person as may be appointed for the purpose by the Home Office.

4. Until all fees payable by an importer under these rules shall have been paid the importer shall not be entitled to delivery of the goods in respect of which such fees have been incurred, and if such fees are not paid either (*a*) within one month after notice of the amount due and to become due in respect thereof shall have been either delivered by hand to the importer or his agent or sent by post addressed to either of them at his last known place of address in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) if no such notice can be so delivered or sent within three months after the delivery of the goods to the said Wool Disinfecting Station by reason of the goods

* These Rules were gazetted June 28, 1921. † 9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 28

being unclaimed within that time, the goods in respect of which such fees have been incurred will be dealt with under Section 42 of the Customs (Consolidation) Act, 1876,§ in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 9th day of March, 1921,‖ under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, as infected goods in respect of which the conditions of the said Order in Council have not been complied with.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th June, 1921.

(c) *Rule, dated April 13, 1923, Providing for the Payment of Fees in respect of the Disinfection of Infected Goods.

1923. No. 448.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, I hereby make the following Rule:—

The fee payable by importers of infected goods in respect of the disinfection thereof at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station (Home Office), Liverpool, shall as from 1st May, 1923, and thereafter until further Order be in accordance with the following scale:

Material losing during the process of disinfection 20 per cent. or less of its weight: 1½*d.* per lb. of material calculated on the weight of the material before disinfection.

Material losing during the process of disinfection more than 20 per cent. and up to 35 per cent. of its weight: 1¼*d.* per lb. of material calculated on the weight of the material before disinfection.

Material losing during the process of disinfection more than 35 per cent. of its weight: 1*d.* per lb. of material calculated on the weight of the material before disinfection.

W. C. Bridgeman,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
13th April, 1923.

WELFARE.

(a) Rules for Inquiries as to Draft Orders.

**Rules dated July 16, 1917, as to the time and manner of making Objections to Orders proposed under section 7 (1) of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,‡ and as to the selection of, and the procedure before, a Referee, and the cost of the proceedings before a Referee (including his remuneration).

1917. No. 742.

In pursuance of Section 7 (6) of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following rules:—

§ 39-40 Vict., c. 36. ‖ S.R. & O., 1921, No. 352 (p. 228).
** These Rules were gazetted July 20, 1917.
* This Rule was gazetted April 20, 1923.
† 9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 28. ‡ 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

1. Every objection must be sent to the Secretary of State at the Home Office within 21 days after notice has been given of the proposal to make the Order, or such longer time as may be allowed by the Secretary of State. The objection must be in writing and must state—

(a) the requirements in the draft Order objected to;
(b) the specific grounds of objection; and
(c) the modifications asked for.

Where an objection is made jointly on behalf of a number of occupiers, the names of the occupiers and their addresses must be stated, or, if the objection is made by an association of occupiers on behalf of its members, the number of the members affected by the Order.

2. The referee shall be selected by the Secretary of State from a panel of persons appointed by him to act as referees for the purposes of the said section.

3. The proceedings before the referee shall be opened at such time and place as may be fixed by the referee, and not less than three weeks' notice of the time and place so fixed shall be sent by post by him or on his behalf to every occupier or body of occupiers whose objections have been referred to him: Provided that the non-receipt of any such notice shall not invalidate the proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the proceedings.

4. The Chief Inspector of Factories and any of the objectors and any other person who, in the opinion of the referee, is affected by the draft Order, may appear and be heard in person, or, with the leave of the referee, by counsel, solicitor, or agent.

5. The referee may adjourn the proceedings from time to time as he sees fit, and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of objectors.

6. The referee may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which the objections shall be considered, and as to the order in which the objectors appearing before him shall be heard.

7. If any objections made by more than one objector appearing before the referee seem to the referee to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of the objectors to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required); Provided that any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently by consent of the referee.

8. The referee may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the draft Order or objection under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

9. Subject to the provisions of these rules, the proceeding shall be conducted in such manner as the referee may in his discretion direct.

10. The remuneration of the referee shall be a sum of five guineas for each day on which he is engaged in hearing the objection, together with any expenses for travelling and subsistence necessarily

incurred: Provided that in any case of exceptional difficulty a special fee may be fixed by the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury.

11. The cost of the proceedings before the referee, including the remuneration of the referee, shall be payable in such manner as the referee may direct.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
16th July, 1917.

(b) Provision of Restrooms.

*ORDER, DATED APRIL 16, 1920, EXTENDING THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 7 OF THE POLICE, FACTORIES, &c. (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1916,† TO THE PROVISION OF RESTROOMS.

1920. No. 624.

In pursuance of sub-section 9 of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, I hereby extend the matters to which the said section applies to the provision of restrooms.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
16th April, 1920.

(c) Welfare Orders.

‡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.

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* This Order was gazetted April 23, 1920.
† 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 21. ‡ This Order was gazetted October 12, 1917.

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.

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*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.

First Aid.

* * * * * * *

In view of the general provisions as to First Aid contained in Section 29(1) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act,* 1923,‡ *which apply to all factories, paragraphs* 1 *to* 4 *of this Order were revoked by Order dated* 24*th August,* 1925.

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* This Order was gazetted October 19, 1917. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.
‡ 13 & 14 G 5, c. 42.

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.

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*ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 9, 1917, IN REGARD TO THE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER AT CERTAIN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1917. No. 1068.

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 in which 25 or more persons are employed.

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

1. In every factory or workshop to which this Order applies 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 or workshop 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."

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

3. 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,
9th October, 1917.

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*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 parts 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 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.

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* This Order was gazetted March 26, 1918. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

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.

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*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 bichromate 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 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.

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* This Order was gazetted March 26, 1918. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

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.

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.

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*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.

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

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;

(*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 JULY 3, 1918, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF FEMALE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, OR PARTS OF FACTORIES IN WHICH THE PROCESS IN TURNING OR MACHINING SHELLS OR SHELL BODIES IS CARRIED ON.

1918. No. 824.

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 in which any process in turning or machining shells or shell bodies is carried on:—

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

2. This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1918.

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

Whitehall,
3rd July, 1918.

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‡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.

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In view of the general provisions as to First Aid contained in Section 29(1) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act,* 1923,§ *which apply to all factories, paragraphs* 1 *to* 4 *of this Order were revoked by Order dated* 24*th 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.

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* This Order was gazetted July 5, 1918. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31.
‡ This Order was gazetted November 19, 1918.
§ 13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 42.

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.

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.

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*ORDER, DATED JULY 21, 1919, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN OIL CAKE MILLS.

1919. No. 959.

In pursuance of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions), Act, 1916,† I hereby make the following Order for all factories or parts of factories in which the manufacture of oil cake is carried on:—

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

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*) 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 shall be reckoned as 50.

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. 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 :—

(i) Suitable sterilized dressings for fingers, hands, feet or other injured parts.
(ii) Sterilised cotton wool.
(iii) Burn dressings (large and small).
(iv) A 2 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.

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.

If an ambulance room is provided at the factory, and such arrangements are made as to ensure the immediate treatment there of all injuries occurring in the factory, the Chief Inspector of Factories may by certificate in writing exempt the factory from the requirements of this paragraph to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate. Any such certificate may be revoked at any time.

8. 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 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 and sickness treated at the room.

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

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

Whitehall,
21st July, 1919.

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*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.

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

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* This Order was gazetted August 29, 1919. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

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 the 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.

*ORDER, DATED APRIL 23, 1920, FOR SECURING THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LAUNDRIES.

1920. No. 654.

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 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 such 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.

* This Order was gazetted April 27, 1920. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

(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.

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 workshop 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, 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.

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* This Order was gazetted August 6, 1920. † 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

*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.

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.

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†ORDER, DATED 9TH SEPTEMBER, 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.

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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.

† This Order was gazetted September 14, 1920. ‡ 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 81.

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.

6. The occupier shall provide and maintain 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) 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.

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*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.

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

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,* DATED DECEMBER 31, 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) 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.

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

THE HERRING CURING (SCOTLAND) WELFARE ORDER, 1926,* DATED MAY 12, 1926.

535.
1926. No.———
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 persons 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.

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.

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

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.

(d) First-aid Boxes or Cupboards.

(STANDARD PRESCRIBED UNDER SECTION 29 (i) OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.)

I hereby prescribe that the first-aid boxes or cupboards required by Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to be provided and maintained in factories shall comply with the following standards:—

A—For factories employing 50 persons or less.—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 six) of medium sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.

(iv) A sufficient number (not less than six) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.

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

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

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

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

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

Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctly marked with a white cross on a red ground.

B—For factories employing more than 50 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 two 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 one dozen) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.

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

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

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

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

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

(x) A supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other materials for padding.

(xi) A supply of adhesive plaster.

(xii) A tourniquet.

(xiii) One dozen roller bandages.

(xiv) Half-a-dozen triangular bandages.

(xv) Safety pins.

Provided that items (x) to (xv) inclusive need not be included in the standard first-aid box or cupboard (a) where there is a properly equipped ambulance room, or (b) if at least one box containing such items and placed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Section 29 of the Act is separately provided.

Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked with a white cross on a red ground.

C—In the case of any factory or part of any factory where first-aid boxes of a specified standard are required to be kept in pursuance of any Regulation or Order in force under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the standard for that factory or part of factory shall be that prescribed by such Regulation or Order.

W. C. Bridgeman,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
13th December, 1923.

SPECIAL MODIFICATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

(1) *Regulations for Cotton Cloth Factories.

1911. No. 1259.

In pursuance of section 1 of the Factory and Workshop (Cotton Cloth Factories) Act, 1911,† I hereby make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply, in substitution for sections 90, 91, 92, and 94, and Schedule IV. of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ to all factories in which is carried on the weaving of cotton cloth.

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* These Regulations were gazetted December 26, 1911.
† 1 & 2, Geo. 5, c. 21. ‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

These Regulations shall come into force on 1st April, 1912, provided that paragraphs (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Regulation 6 shall not come into force until 1st June, 1912.

Provided further that the Chief Inspector of Factories may by certificate in writing suspend the operation of Regulation 1 (*a*) in respect of any *humid shed* for a period not exceeding two years from 1st April, 1912, if satisfied, after an enquiry at which the occupier and persons employed shall be heard, that all reasonably available means to keep down the temperature have been adopted, and that by reason of the circumstances of that *humid shed* it is not at all time practicable, notwithstanding the full use of such means, to prevent without cessation of *artificial humidification*, the wet-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* from exceeding 75 *degrees*. Any such certificate shall be subject to the condition that the arrangements for cooling the shed shall be kept in efficient working order, and used whenever necessary, and in the event of any contravention of this condition the certificate may at any time be revoked by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

* *Definitions.*

For the purposes of these Regulations,—

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. Provided that in a room in which there are no distributing pipes or ducts, the introduction of air directly from the open air outside through mats or cloths moistened with cold water shall not, if adopted solely at times when the temperature of the room is 70 *degrees* or more, be deemed to be *artificial humidification*.

Dry shed means any room, other than a *humid shed*, in which the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on.

Degrees (of temperature) mean degrees on 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.†

Regulations.

1. There shall be no *artificial humidification* in any *humid shed*—

(*a*) at any time when the wet-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* exceeds 75 *degrees*; or

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* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

† *See* p. 268.

(*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; or

(*c*) at any time, after the first half-hour of employment in day, when the dry-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* is below 50 *degrees; or*

(*d*) at any time, within the first half-hour of employment on any day, when the wet-bulb reading of the *hygrometer* is less than 2 *degrees* below the dry-bulb reading.

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 *humid 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 *humid 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, jointly by representatives of the occupier and of the persons employed, between 7 and 8 a.m., between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, and (except on Saturday) between 4 and 5 p.m.

The prescribed Humidity Register shall be kept in the factory. If any readings taken as above are such as to indicate contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 5, the persons who have taken them shall forthwith enter and sign them in the prescribed Humidity Register, and a copy of each such entry shall also be sent forthwith in the prescribed form, to the Inspector of the District.

At the end of each week the persons appointed to take the readings shall enter and sign in the prescribed Humidity Register a declaration that during the week the readings have been duly taken by them as required by this Regulation, and that (subject to any exception recorded as above) no readings have been such as to indicate contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 5.

The entries in the Humidity Register shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the temperature and humidity of the air of the *humid shed*.

5. In every *dry shed* and in every *humid shed* the arrangements shall be such that (1) during working hours the temperature shall not at any time on that day be below 50 *degrees*, 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*.

Provided that it shall be sufficient compliance with the requirement marked (1) in 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 half-an-hour from the commencement of work.

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 *humid 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 hereafter installed the diameter shall not exceed one inch;

(*b*) such pipes shall be as short as is reasonably practicable;

(*c*) such pipes shall be effectively covered with insulating material kept 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 General Register a certificate from the manufacturer of the covering to the effect that a sample of the covering 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 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* hereafter erected—

(*a*) the average height of the shed shall be not less than 14½ feet, nor the height of the valley-gutters from the floor less than 12 feet;

(*b*) the lights shall as far as possible face true North; or if this be impracticable, 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.

8. In every *humid shed* and in every *dry shed* the whole of the outside of the roof (windows excepted) and the inside 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 September.

Provided that the above requirements of this Regulation, so far as regards roof-windows, may be suspended by certificate in writing from the Inspector of the District, if it is shown to his satisfaction that the roof-windows are so placed, or are so shaded by adjacent buildings, that the direct rays of the sun can never impinge upon them at any time during any day; which certificate shall be kept attached to the General Register.

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.

10. In every *humid shed* erected after 2nd February, 1898, 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.

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 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.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st December, 1911.

Schedule.

HUMIDITY TABLE, FOR THE PURPOSES OF REGULATION 1.

Dry-Bulb Readings.	Wet-Bulb Readings.	Dry-Bulb Readings	Wet-Bulb Readings.
(1.)	(2.)	(1.)	(2.)
50°	48°	66°	64°
51°	49°	67°	65°
52°	50°	68°	66°
53°	51°	69°	67°
54°	52°	70°	68°
55°	53°	71°	68·5°
56°	54°	72°	69°
57°	55°	73°	70°
58°	56°	74°	70·5°
59°	57°	75°	71·5°
60°	58°	76°	72°
61°	59°	77°	73°
62°	60°	78°	73·5°
63°	61°	79°	74·5°
64°	62°	80°	75°
65°	63°		

REGULATIONS FOR COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES.

Hygrometers Order.

In pursuance of the above Regulations I hereby prescribe the following conditions as regards the construction and maintenance of hygrometers:—

Provided that the Inspector of the district may by certificate in writing defer until 1st April, 1914, the application of Conditions 2 (*a*, *b*, *c*) and 8 to any hygrometer furnished with a certificate from the National Physical Laboratory of date not earlier than 1st January, 1910; which certificates shall be kept attached to the Humidity Register.

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.

There shall be marked on the frame of each hygrometer, in such manner as to be readily distinguishable at a distance of six feet,

(*d*) The words "Wet" and "Dry," respectively over (or near to) the wet-bulb and dry-bulb thermometers; and

(*e*) The temperatures of 50°, 60°, 70°, 80°, and 90°, by horizontal lines and figures; and

(*f*) The temperatures of 45°, 55°, 65°, 75° and 85°, by horizontal lines, shorter than those marked in pursuance of Regulation 3 (*e*); except that for the wet-bulb thermometer the temperature of 75° 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.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
18th March, 1912.

(26586)

(2) Humid Textile Factories.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1898*, AS TO THE MAXIMUM LIMITS OF HUMIDITY OF ATMOSPHERE TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SPINNING OF MERINO, CASHMERE OR WOOL BY THE "FRENCH" OR "DRY" PROCESS.

1898. No. 1114.

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895,† it is enacted that—

"The Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, shall apply to every textile factory in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and which is not for the time being subject to special rules under section 8 of the Act of 1891, with such modifications of the schedule with respect to the maximum limits of humidity as the Secretary of State by order made in accordance with section 65 of the principal Act may direct."

And whereas I am satisfied that a modification of the said schedule is necessary in respect of factories where the spinning of merino, cashmere, and wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on.

Now therefore 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-mentioned sections, do hereby direct that so far as relates to factories in which the spinning of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on, schedule A of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. cap. 62) shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

Schedule of the Maximum Limits of Humidity of Atmosphere to be observed at given temperatures in factories in which the spinning of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on.

I. Grains of Vapour per Cubic foot of Air.	II. Dry Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	III. Wet Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	IV. Percentage of Humidity (Saturation = 100)
1·9	35	33	80
2·0	36	34	82
2·1	37	35	83
2·2	38	36	83
2·3	39	37	84
2·4	40	38	84
2·5	41	39	84
2·6	42	40	85
2·7	43	41	84
2·8	44	42	84

* This Order was gazetted December 30, 1898.
† 58 & 59 Vict. c. 37; now s. 96 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

I. Grains of Vapour per Cubic foot of Air.	II. Dry Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit	III. Wet Bulb Thermometer Readings Degrees Fahrenheit.	IV. Percentage of Humidity (Saturation=100)
2·9	45	43	85
3·1	46	44	86
3·2	47	45	86
3·3	48	46	86
3·4	49	47	86
3·5	50	48	86
3·6	51	49	86
3·8	52	50	86
3·9	53	51	86
4·1	54	52	86
4·2	55	53	87
4·4	56	54	87
4·5	57	55	87
4·7	58	56	87
4·9	59	57	88
5·1	60	58	88
5·2	61	59	88
5·4	62	60	88
5·6	63	61	88
5·8	64	62	88
6·0	65	63	88
6·2	66	64	88
6·4	67	65	88
6·6	68	66	88
6·9	69	67	88
7·1	70	68	88
7·3	71	69	88
7·6	72	70	89
7·8	73	71	89
8·1	74	72	89
8·4	75	73	89
8·6	76	74	89
8·9	77	75	89
9·2	78	76	89
9·5	79	77	90
9·8	80	78	90
10·1	81	79	90
10·5	82	80	90
10·8	83	81	90
11·1	84	82	90
11·5	85	83	90
11·8	86	84	90
12·2	87	85	90
12·6	88	86	90
13·0	89	87	90
13·4	90	88	90
13·8	91	89	90
14·2	92	90	90
14·7	93	91	90
15·1	94	92	90
15·5	95	93	91
16·0	96	94	90
16·5	97	95	90
17·0	98	96	90
17·5	99	97	91
18·0	100	98	90

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1899.

Whitehall,
24th December, 1898.

M. W. Ridley.

(3) Grinding in Tenement Factories.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 25, 1897, ALLOWING GRINDSTONES TO BE RUN IN FRONT OF OTHER GRINDSTONES IN CERTAIN CASES.

1897. No. 796.

Whereas it is provided by Section 25* of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 and 59 Vict. c. 37), that where grinding is carried on in a tenement factory the owner shall be responsible for the observance of the regulations set forth in the First Schedule† to the Act.

And whereas the seventh of such regulations is as follows:—

> "Except in pursuance of a special exemption granted by the Secretary of State no grindstones shall be run before any fireplace or in front of another grindstone."

And whereas I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, am satisfied that a special exemption from the foregoing regulation may properly be granted in the cases hereinafter specified.

I hereby grant a special exemption, as follows:—

The said regulations shall not apply to the running of any grindstone in front of

BOLSTER STONES used by table blade grinders,
and
HUMPING AND SHANK STONES used by scissors-grinders.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
25th October, 1897.

HOME WORK.

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;

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* Now s. 88 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
† Now Third Schedule to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
‡ This Order was gazetted April 28, 1911. § 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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;
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.

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.

(*a*) Give name of employer.
(*b*) Say whether the occupier or a contractor employed by the occupier.

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.

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.

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* This Order was gazetted February 20, 1912. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ This Order was gazetted January 31, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AND WAGES.

(1) Textile Workshops.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.*

1898. No. 652.

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 upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the class of workshops hereinafter specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that no modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said 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,† without modification, to the class of workshops in which is carried on the—

> PREPARING, MANUFACTURING, OR FINISHING, OR ANY PROCESS INCIDENT TO THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, WOOL, HAIR, SILK, FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, TOW, CHINA GRASS, COCOANUT FIBRE OR OTHER LIKE MATERIAL, EITHER SEPARATELY OR MIXED TOGETHER OR MIXED WITH ANY OTHER MATERIAL OR ANY FABRIC MADE THEREOF.

Provided that print works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, rope works, and hat works shall not be included.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1898.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
September 2, 1898.

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* This Order was gazetted September 9, 1898.
† Now s. 116 (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(2) 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 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

* This Order was gazetted July 17, 1900.
† Now s. 116 (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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.

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(3) 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.

* 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, as follows:

(*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 engage 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.

(4) 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.

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.

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* This Order was gazetted July 22, 1902. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(*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.

(5) 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.

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* This Order was gazetted April 28, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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 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.

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(6) 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 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

* This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

(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.

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(7) Making of Nets; Peapicking.

Order, dated May 23, 1907.†

1907. No. 416.

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 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

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* 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* p. 286.

† This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907. ‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

(8) 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

* This Order was gazetted October 11, 1907. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

(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.

(9) 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

(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.

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* This Order was gazetted September 21, 1909. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ *See* p. 279.

(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 and 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.

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* See pp. 280-282.

(10) 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.

* This Order was gazetted November 28, 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* pp. 801-808.

(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, 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.

(11) 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 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

* This Order was gazetted November 26, 1909. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

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(12) 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 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

* This Order was gazetted May 5, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

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.

(13) 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.

* This Order was gazetted October 27, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.
‡ See 290.

(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, 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 any one 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 "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.

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.

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(14) 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 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.

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* This Order was gazetted December 29, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(*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 the 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 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.

(15) 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 outworkers 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.

* This Order was gazetted December 29, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(*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.

(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.

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(16) 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;

* This Order was gazetted December 29, 1911. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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 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.

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(17) 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 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;

* This Order was gazetted March 8, 1912. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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 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.

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.

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* *See* p. 288.

(18) 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 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.

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* This Order was gazetted September 6, 1912. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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.

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(19) 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.

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.

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* This Order was gazetted January 9, 1914. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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.

(20) 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

* This Order was gazetted April 4, 1922. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(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 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.

ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Fees of Certifying Surgeons for Examinations for Certificates of Fitness.

Order, dated March 9, 1920.

In pursuance of Section 124 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby Order that for the scale of fees set forth in Part I of the Fifth Schedule to the Act there shall be substituted the following scale:—

When the examination is at the factory or workshop.	1*s.* for each person examined with a minimum fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for any one visit, and also if the factory or workshop is more than one mile from Surgeon's central point, 6*d.* for each complete half mile over and above the mile.
When the examination is not at the factory or workshop, but at the residence of the Surgeon, or at some place appointed by the Surgeon for the purpose, and that place as well as the day and hour appointed for the purpose has been published in the prescribed manner.	1*s.* for each person examined.

This Order shall come in force on the 22nd March, 1920.

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

Home Office, Whitehall,
9th March, 1920.

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† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(2) FEES OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS FOR EXAMINATIONS BY DIRECTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE OR IN PURSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.

(a) ORDER, DATED MARCH 2, 1904.

In virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 124 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the following scale of fees to be paid to a Certifying Surgeon in cases where, in pursuance of a direction of the Secretary of State *or of Regulations made under the said Act*,‡ he is required to examine the persons employed in a factory or workshop, be substituted for the scale set out in Part II of the Fifth Schedule to the Act.

For each visit, including such examinations, entries in Registers, issue of Certificates, and other duties as may be required by Special Rules, (*a*) When the examination is at a factory or workshop within a mile from the Certifying Surgeon's Central point, 2*s*. 6*d*. for each visit and 6*d*. for each person after the first five presented at that visit, (*b*) When the examination is at a factory or workshop more than a mile from the Central point, the above fees with an additional 1*s*. for each mile or portion of a mile beyond the first mile.

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

Whitehall,
2nd March, 1904.

(b) ORDER, DATED APRIL 17, 1920.

In pursuance of Section 124 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby order that, for the scale of fees payable to Certifying Surgeons under the Secretary of State's order of 2nd March, 1904,§ in respect of examinations made in pursuance of Regulations or Special Rules, there shall be substituted the following scale:—

For each visit, including such examinations, entries in registers, issue of Certificates and other duties as may be required by Regulations or Special Rules, (*a*) when the examination is at a factory or workshop within a mile from the Certifying Surgeon's central point, 1*s*. for each person examined, with a minimum fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for any one visit; (*b*) when the examination is at a factory or workshop more than one mile from the Surgeon's central point, the above fees with an additional 1*s*. for each mile or portion of a mile beyond the first mile.

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

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

Whitehall,
17th April, 1920.

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† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

§ *See* above.

‡ The scale of fees prescribed by this Order for examinations in pursuance of Regulations is superseded by that contained in the Order dated April 17, 1920, see below.

SEPARATION OF BRANCHES OF WORK.

(1) For purposes of Overtime Employment of Women.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 27, 1897.‡

1897. No. 226.

Whereas by section 39§ of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with Section 6 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops;

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-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to factories and workshops in which overtime may be worked by women in pursuance of section 53 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or of any order made thereunder, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop may, so far as regards THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING OVERTIME, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Every such branch or department must be carried on—

(*a*) in a separate room or separate rooms, which must not be used for any other branch or department;

(*b*) under separate and distinct management; and

(*c*) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one branch or department may be employed in any other branch or department.

(2) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,* must be affixed, stating clearly the name or description of the branch or department; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.

(3) In every such branch or department a separate register (Overtime Register) must be kept, and the entry of the particulars required by section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,* must be made therein; and all such particulars must be reported to the Inspector as required by section 14 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.*

(4) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Record of Overtime) must be kept affixed as required by section 14 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.*

‡ This Order was gazetted April 2, 1897.
§ Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
* Now see s. 60 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(5) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of branches or departments and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1897, and my Order of the 11th February, 1896, is hereby rescinded, as from the 1st day of October, 1897.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th March, 1897.

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(2) For purposes of period of employment of children, young persons and women.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 27, 1897.*

1897. No. 227.

Whereas by Section 39† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops:

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-mentioned sections, direct with respect to the factories and workshops named in the schedule to this Order, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop, may, so far as regards the

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN,

be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Every such branch or department must be carried on—

(*a*) in a separate room or separate rooms, which must not be used for any other branch or department,

(*b*) under separate and distinct management, and

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* This Order was gazetted April 2, 1897.

† Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(c) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one branch or department may be employed in any other branch or department.

(2) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,‡ must be affixed, stating clearly the name or description of the branch or department; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.

(3) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,§ must be affixed.

(4) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of branches or departments, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1897.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th March, 1897.

Schedule.

Factories or workshops or parts thereof in which are carried on—
Bookbinding,
Hat making, and
The following branches of the confectionery trade, viz.:—Bon Bon and Christmas present making.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 19, 1899.*

1899. No. 9.

Whereas by section 39† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. cap. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches

‡ Now see s. 60 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
§ Now see s. 82 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
* This Order was gazetted January 24, 1899.
† Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops:

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-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to the factories and workshops named in the schedule to this Order, that a part of any such factory or workshop which is *a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods*, may, so far as regards the

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN,

be treated as if it were a different factory or workshop, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) (*a*) Such part must consist of a separate room or separate rooms;

(*b*) such part must be under separate and distinct management;

(*c*) no person who is employed in such part may be employed in any other part of the factory or workshop.

(2) Such part shall have a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,* affixed therein; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.

(3) Such part shall have a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† affixed therein.

(4) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of such part from the rest of the factory or workshop, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of February, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th January, 1899.

Schedule.

Factories or Workshops in which the manufacture of edge tools is carried on.

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* Now *see* s. 60 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
† Now *see* s. 82 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.‡

1900. No. 668.

Whereas by section 39§ of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. cap. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops:

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-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to the factories and workshops named in the schedule to this Order, that a part of any such factory or workshop which is *a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods*, may, so far as regards the

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN,

be treated as if it were a different factory or workshop, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) (*a*) Such part must consist of a separate room or separate rooms;

(*b*) such part must be under separate or distinct management;

(*c*) no person who is employed in such part may be employed in any other part of the factory or workshop.

(2) Such part shall have a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,* affixed therein.

(3) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of such part from the rest of the factory or workshop, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of October, 1900.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th September, 1900.

‡ This Order was gazetted September 11, 1900.
§ Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
* Now see s. 82 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Schedule.

Factories or Workshops in which the manufacture of bright or burnished metal goods is carried on.

Order, dated December 26, 1907.†

1907. No. 1010.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ as amended by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907,§ I hereby direct with respect to factories and workshops which are laundries that different departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop may, so far as regards the

Period of Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children,

be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) There shall not be more than one such department dealing with the same class of work.

(2) Every such department must be carried on:—

(*a*) under separate and distinct management, and

(*b*) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one department may be employed in any other department.

(3) In every such department a copy of the prescribed notice shall be kept affixed, with a complete list of the persons employed in that department.

(4) This Order shall not have effect as regards a laundry unless and until the occupier of that laundry holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district to the effect that in his opinion the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions are satisfactory. Such certificate shall be in writing and shall be kept attached to the General Register and shall be revocable at any time by one week's notice in writing from the Inspector of the district.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th December, 1907.

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† This Order was gazetted December 26, 1907.
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22. § 7 Edw. 7, c. 89.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH ACT, 1919.

*The Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

1921. No. 958.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of May, 1921.

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by paragraph (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919,† it is provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer to the Minister of Health all or any of the powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to His Majesty to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people:

And whereas by sub-section (4) of the said Section it is provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council make such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to any transfer of powers or duties by or under that Section and may make such adaptations in the enactments relating to such powers and duties as may be necessary to make exercisable by the Minister and his officers the powers and duties so transferred:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,§ applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2.—(1) On and after the date of this Order, the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,** so far as they relate to the supervision and enforcement of the provisions of the Sections of that Act set out in the Schedule to this Order, shall be transferred to the Minister of Health.

(2) References to inspectors in the said Act shall, so far as relates to powers and duties conferred and imposed on inspectors with reference to the provisions of the Sections set out in the said Schedule, be deemed to be references to inspectors appointed by the Minister of Health.

3. References to the Minister of Health shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State in sub-section (5) of Section 11 of the said Act, and in Section 120 of the said Act so far as the Section relates to proceedings for the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Sections set out in the said Schedule.

Almeric FitzRoy.

* This Order was gazetted June 8, 1921.
† 9–10 G. 5. c. 21. § 52–3 V. c. 63. ** 1 E. 7. c. 22.

Schedule.

No. of Section.	Subject matter.
Section 61	Prohibition of employment of women after childbirth.
Sections 97 to 100 (both inclusive)..	Provisions relating to bakehouses.
Section 109	Making of wearing apparel where there is Scarlet Fever or Smallpox.
Section 110	Prohibition of home work where there is infectious disease.

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH ACT, 1919.

*THE SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH (FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS TRANSFER OF POWERS) ORDER, 1921.†

1921. No. $\frac{1011.}{S. 52.}$

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of August, 1921.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by paragraph (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919,§ it is provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer to the Scottish Board of Health any powers and duties in Scotland of any Government Department which appear to His Majesty to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people:

And whereas by sub-section (4) of the said Section it is provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council make such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to any transfer of powers or duties by or under that Section and may make such adaptations in the enactments relating to such powers and duties as may be necessary to make exercisable by the Board and the officers thereof the powers and duties so transferred:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Scottish Board of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,** applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

* This Order was gazetted August 19, 1921.

H† In accordance with Section 8 (8) of the Scottish Board of Health Act, the above Order was approved by both Houses of Parliament by resolution House of Lords on August 16, 1921, and of the House of Commons on 17, 1921.

† Th'0 G. 5. c. 21. ** 52–8 V. c. 63.

‡ 1 Ec

2.—(1) On and after the date of this Order, the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,†† so far as they relate to the supervision and enforcement of the provisions of the Sections of that Act set out in the Schedule to this Order, shall be transferred to the Scottish Board of Health.

(2) References to inspectors in the said Act shall, so far as relates to powers and duties conferred and imposed on inspectors with reference to the provisions of the Sections set out in the said Schedule, be deemed to be references to inspectors appointed by the Scottish Board of Health.

3. References to the Scottish Board of Health shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State in sub-section (5) of Section 110 of the said Act, and in Section 120 of the said Act so far as that Section relates to proceedings for the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Sections set out in the said Schedule.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

No. of Section.	Subject matter.
Section 61	Prohibition of employment of women after childbirth.
Sections 97 to 100 (both inclusive)..	Provisions relating to bakehouses.
Section 109.	Making of wearing apparel where there is Scarlet Fever or Smallpox.
Section 110	Prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS ACT, 1906.

(So far as regards Factories and Workshops.)

Notification of certain Dangerous Occurrences.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 22, 1906,* REQUIRING THE REPORTING OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, WHETHER PERSONAL INJURY IS CAUSED OR NOT.

1906. No. 933.

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 this Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ with respect to accidents ing

†† 1 E. 7. c. 22.
† 6 Edw. 7, c. 58.
* This Order was gazetted December 25, 1
‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22, c. 5

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 —

Bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, emery wheel, or grindstone moved by mechanical power;

Breaking of a rope, chain, or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods by aid of mechanical power;

Fire affecting any room in which persons are employed and causing complete suspension of ordinary work therein for not less than 24 hours.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd December, 1906.

TRUCK ACT, 1896.

(So far as regards Factories and Workshops.)

Exemption for Cotton Weavers in certain Districts.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 3, 1897,* GRANTING AN EXEMPTION IN RESPECT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON IN LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

1897. No. 299.

Whereas by Section 9 of the Truck Act, 1896,† it is enacted that the Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions of that Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, or in any branch or department of any trade or business, either generally or within any specified area, may by order under his hand grant an exemption from those provisions in respect of the persons engaged in that trade, business, branch, or department either generally or within that area:

And whereas I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, am satisfied that the provisions of the said Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in all branches of the weaving of cotton in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said section, by this Order under my hand, grant an exemption from the provisions of the Truck Act, 1896,† in respect of the persons engaged in all branches of the weaving of cotton in the said counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
3rd March, 1897.

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* This Order was gazetted March 9, 1897.

† 59 & 60 Vict. c. 44.

‡ 1 E

CHECKWEIGHING IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES ACT, 1919.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 20, 1919,* REGULATING THE APPOINTMENT OF CHECKWEIGHERS.

1919. No. 1097.

In pursuance of Section 2, sub-section 3, of the above-mentioned Act,† I hereby prescribe as follows:—

1. For the purpose of the appointment of a checkweigher or other representative of the workers a meeting shall be held of the workers entitled to take part in the appointment.

2. Sufficient notice of the place and date of meeting shall be given to every such worker, either individually or by a notice posted conspicuously at the place of work.

3. The appointment shall be decided either by a show of hands of the workers present at the meeting or by a ballot of the workers entitled to take part in the appointment.

4. A ballot shall be taken if at least one-third of the persons present at the meeting and entitled to take part require it.

5. A certificate, stating the result of the voting and signed by the person presiding at the meeting, shall be delivered to the employer after the meeting or after the close of the ballot, as the case may be.

6. The revocation of an appointment of a checkweigher or other representative of the workers shall be made in the same manner as an appointment.

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

Whitehall,
20th August, 1919.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 20, 1919,* PRESCRIBING FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF TOTAL WEIGHT, &C., OF GOODS LOADED INTO OR UNLOADED FROM A SHIP.

1919. No. 1098.

In pursuance of the provisions of the First Schedule to the above-mentioned Act,† I hereby prescribe that the certificate to be given by the employer of the total weight or measurement of the goods loaded into or unloaded from a vessel shall be in the following form:—

* This Order was not gazetted.

† 9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 5

Prescribed Form.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the total weight / measurement of the goods loaded into / unloaded from the ship.....(a) .....on the .....(b) .....was as follows:—

(a) Insert name of ship.

(b) Insert the day or days on which the loading and unloading took place.

(date.) (Signature of employer or responsible agent.)

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

Whitehall,
20th August, 1919.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 20, 1919,* AS TO TESTING THE CAPACITY OF MOULDS IN WHICH IRON OR STEEL IS CAST.

1919. No. 1099.

In pursuance of the First Schedule to the above-mentioned Act,† I hereby prescribe that when the workmen or a majority of them desire that the capacity of the moulds in which the iron or steel is cast should be tested, a requisition for the purpose shall be made by serving on the employer a notice in writing, signed by or on behalf of the workmen affected, or a majority of them, specifying the moulds which they require to be tested.

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

Whitehall,
20th August, 1919.

REGULATIONS, DATED MARCH 8, 1920,‡ AS TO PROCEDURE AND COSTS OF ARBITRATIONS.

1920. No. 372.

In pursuance of Section 6 of the Checkweighing in Various Industries Act, 1919,† I hereby make the following Regulations as to procedure and costs of arbitrations held under the Act or Regulations made thereunder:—

* This Order was not gazetted. † 9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 51.
‡ These Regulations were gazetted March 12, 1920.

to agree as to the appointment of may make application in writing to the ts for the District, or in Scotland to the Sheriff of the County, to appoint an arbitrator.

(2) The arbitrator, when appointed, shall at once notify the parties of the time and place fixed by him for the hearing of the case.

(3) The time fixed by the arbitrator for the hearing shall not be less than seven days and not more than twenty-one days from the time of his appointment.

(4) The employer may appear personally, or by any agent. The workmen may appoint any person to represent them at the hearing.

(5) At least three days before the hearing of the case each of arties shall furnish the arbitrator with a written statement the matter in dispute, and shall send a copy of such statement to the other party.

(6) The arbitrator may examine any persons tendered by the parties as witnesses and may make such inspection of the premises and processes concerned as he may deem necessary.

(7) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the proceedings at the hearing shall be such as the arbitrator may, in his discretion, direct.

(8) The arbitrator shall communicate his decision in writing to both parties as soon as possible after the hearing.

(9) The remuneration of the arbitrator, if he was appointed by agreement between the parties, shall be such sum as may have been agreed between the arbitrators and the parties, or, if he was appointed by the Judge or Sheriff, shall be a sum of five guineas together with any expenses necessarily incurred for travelling, or in a case of exceptional difficulty such special fee not exceeding ten guineas as may be fixed by the Judge or Sheriff.

(10) The costs of the arbitration, including the remuneration of the arbitrator, shall be payable in such manner as the arbitrator may direct.

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

Rules, dated March 8, 1920,* for the Conduct of Inquiries with regard to Draft Regulations under the Act.

1920. No. 373.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Third Schedule to the Checkweighing in Various Industries Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 51), I hereby make the following rules for the conduct of inquiries with regard to draft regulations under the Act.

* These Rules were gazetted March 12, 1920.

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(1) The inquiry shall be held at such time and place as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Secretary of State to hold the inquiry (hereinafter called "the Commissioner"), and not less than 3 weeks' notice of the time and place so fixed shall be sent by post by him or on his behalf to all persons who have sent to the Secretary of State any objection to the draft Regulations; provided that the non-receipt of such notice by any such person shall not invalidate proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the inquiry.

(2) The Commissioner may adjourn the inquiry from time to time and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of persons who objected to the draft Regulations.

(3) The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which the draft Regulations and the objections thereto shall be considered, and as to the order in which the parties appearing at the inquiry shall be heard.

(4) If any person who has not made objections to the draft Regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Act, claims to be heard at the inquiry, the Commissioner may require him to state his objection in writing in the manner provided in the said Schedule.

(5) If the objections to any draft Regulation made by more than one person appearing at the inquiry appear to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of persons affected by the draft Regulation to state such objections and to call evidence (if required) in support of such objections; provided that any other person making the same objection may be heard subsequently by the consent of the Commissioner.

(6) The Commissioner may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the draft Regulation or objection under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

(7) Subject to the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Act and to the foregoing Rules all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

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

Whitehall,
8th March, 1920.

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Continued from p. 2 of Cover.

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