1959 No. 1216

The Agriculture (Stationary Machinery) Regulations, 1959

Laid before Parliament in draft	
Made - - - -	14*th July*, 1959
Coming into Operation	*As provided in Regulation* 1

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by subsections (1) to (5) of section 1 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956(**a**), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, after consultation with such organisations as appear to them to represent the interests concerned, hereby make the following regulations, a draft whereof has been laid before Parliament and has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. These regulations, which may be cited as the Agriculture (Stationary Machinery) Regulations, 1959, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation as follows:—

(*a*) this regulation and regulations 2 and 5 shall come into operation on the date of the making of these regulations;

(*b*) regulation 3 (in its application to subparagraph (1) of paragraph 4 and to paragraphs 6 to 8 of the Schedule to these regulations), and regulation 4, shall come into operation one year after the making of these regulations; and

(*c*) regulation 3 (except in its application as aforesaid) shall come into operation two years after the making of these regulations.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations—

"the Act" means the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956;

"agriculture", "worker", "employer" and "employed" have the meanings respectively assigned to them, as respects England and Wales, by subsection (1) of section 24 of the Act, and, as respects Scotland, by that subsection as applied by subsection (10) of section 25 of the Act;

"stationary machine" has the meaning assigned to it in Part I of the Schedule to these regulations.

(2) Expressions used in Parts II and III of the Schedule to these regulations of which there are definitions in Part I thereof have the meanings thereby respectively assigned to them.

(3) The provisions of these regulations shall apply, in addition to the provisions of the Agriculture (Circular Saws) Regulations, 1959(**b**), to any stationary machine that is a circular saw as therein defined.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**c**), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 49. (b) S.I. 1959/427 (Pt. I, p. 69, of this vol.).
(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Obligations affecting employers

3. Subject to the provisions of these regulations the employer of a worker employed in agriculture shall not cause or permit a worker so employed, in the course of his employment, to work at a stationary machine unless the requirements contained in Part II of the Schedule to these regulations are complied with.

Obligations affecting workers

4. Subject to the provisions of these regulations a worker employed in agriculture who, in the course of his employment, works at a stationary machine shall comply with the requirements contained in Part III of the Schedule to these regulations.

Certificates of Exemption

5.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, the Minister may grant certificates exempting (for such periods as may be specified therein and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be so specified) particular cases or particular persons from the operation of the provisions of these regulations, and where any such conditions are imposed, an employer of a worker employed in agriculture, and a worker so employed, to whom any such certificate applies shall comply with those conditions.

(2) In this regulation "the Minister" means, as respects England and Wales, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and, as respects Scotland, the Secretary of State.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this ninth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.) *John Hare,*
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this fourteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.) *John S. Maclay,*
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

PART I

Regulation 2 (2)

INTERPRETATION

1.—(1) In this Schedule—

"belt" includes any flexible material used to transmit power from one pulley to another;

"primary driving belt" means a belt for transmitting power from the driving pulley of a prime mover to any stationary machine (other than a prime mover);

"prime mover" means any internal combustion engine or electric motor, whether or not any such engine or motor is designed for stationary use only;

"run-on point" means the on-running point of contact of a belt with a pulley, or of a chain with a sprocket;

"shafting" means a shaft or system of shafts (including any couplings and clutches) used for transmitting power;

"stationary machine" means any machine (together with any transmission machinery used therewith) designed or adapted for stationary use only, and includes any prime mover which is so designed or adapted, but does not include a thresher, huller, baler or trusser;

"striking gear" means a device by which a belt while in motion can be moved from a fast to a loose pulley, and *vice versa*;

(2) References in this Schedule to a worker coming in contact with any part of a stationary machine, or prime mover that is not a stationary machine, shall be construed as references to his coming in contact therewith either directly or by means of his clothes.

PART II

Regulation 3

REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYERS

Components of stationary machinery

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph every component of a stationary machine, being a component to which this paragraph applies, shall be so situated or so guarded as to protect a worker from coming in contact therewith.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subparagraph a component, and any part of a component, shall be deemed to be so situated as aforesaid if it is more than 6 feet 6 inches from every floor, platform, staircase, fixed ladder or other place to which a worker has access in the course of his employment.

(3) The components of a stationary machine to which this paragraph applies are any shafting, pulley, flywheel, gearing, sprocket, chain, belt, or, as respects any fan, (in addition to any of the foregoing components) any wing or blade thereof:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a shaft to which the Agriculture (Power Take-off) Regulations, 1957(a), apply, and shall only apply to a primary driving belt if the prime mover and the stationary machine which it drives by means of such belt are both permanently fixed installations.

(4) Nothing in this paragraph shall require the guarding, elsewhere than at the run-on points, of any chain or belt moving at less than 30 feet per minute, or of any conveyor chain or belt for the movement of materials.

Primary driving belts

3.—(1) Whenever power is transmitted by means of a primary driving belt from a prime mover to a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) every run-on point both on the prime mover and on the stationary machine shall be so situated or so guarded as to protect a worker from coming in contact therewith.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subparagraph a run-on point shall be deemed to be so situated as aforesaid if it is more than 6 feet 6 inches from every floor, platform, staircase, fixed ladder or other place to which a worker has access in the course of his employment.

(a) S.I. 1957/1386 (1957 I, p. 73).

Guarding of certain feeding inlets and discharge outlets

4.—(1) The feeding inlet and discharge outlet of every stationary grain auger, and of every power-driven stationary machine which grinds, crushes, bruises or pulverises grain, shall be so guarded as to protect a worker from coming in contact with any moving part of the auger or with any internal moving part of any such machine.

(2) The feeding inlet and discharge outlet of every power-driven stationary machine, which cuts or pulps roots, chops hay or straw, or grinds, breaks, mixes or pulverises feedingstuffs (other than grain) shall be so guarded as to protect a worker, in the normal operating position, from coming in contact with any internal moving part of any such machine.

(3) The requirements contained in this paragraph shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements contained in paragraph 2 of this Schedule.

Means to be provided for quickly stopping machinery

General provisions

5.—(1) Every prime mover from which power is transmitted to a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) shall be provided with a readily accessible device (whether or not a switch) by means of which the prime mover may quickly be stopped.

(2) Such device shall be situated on or near the prime mover unless the prime mover—

(*a*) is more than 6 feet 6 inches from every floor, platform, staircase, fixed ladder or other place to which a worker has access in the course of his employment, or

(*b*) is otherwise so situated as to protect a worker from coming in contact therewith.

(3) Every stationary machine (other than a prime mover) shall be fitted with a loose pulley and striking gear, or with a clutch or other device, readily accessible to the operator of the machine, by means of which the power transmitted from the prime mover may quickly be disconnected:

Provided that this subparagraph shall not apply if the prime mover may be stopped by a device readily accessible to the operator of the machine.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing subparagraph, the means of disconnecting the power to any stationary machine at which a worker dresses or handles agricultural produce on or near any moving part of such machine, shall be within reach of every such worker (or, if at any such machine there is more than one such worker, within reach of one of them) from his working position.

(5) Where any such stationary machine as is mentioned in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph has two or more stages the provisions of subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph shall apply in relation to each stage thereof at which a worker is employed to work.

(6) Every device for stopping a prime mover in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and every device for disconnecting the power to a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, shall be so constructed and maintained that the power cannot be reconnected by vibration.

Special provisions for switches

(7) At every switch controlling a prime mover it shall be clearly indicated how the prime mover may be stopped.

(8) At every switch controlling a prime mover it shall be clearly indicated which prime mover the switch controls:

Provided that this subparagraph shall not apply where any such switch is mounted on the prime mover which it controls, or on a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) of which a prime mover is an integral part.

(9) Where a prime mover, or a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) of which a prime mover is an integral part, is controlled by two or more manually operated switches they shall be connected in such manner that if the power is disconnected at any one such switch it shall be incapable of being reconnected unless that switch is subsequently manually operated.

In this subparagraph "manually operated" means operated by hand, foot or other bodily means.

Maintenance of belts

6. Every belt (including a primary driving belt) together with its fastenings, which is used in connection with a stationary machine, shall be properly maintained, and no such belt shall rest or ride directly on a revolving shaft.

Lighting

7. At every stationary machine, and at every prime mover used therewith, there shall be adequate natural or artificial light.

Guards

8. Every guard required by this Schedule shall be of adequate strength and shall be properly maintained.

PART III

Regulation 4

REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO WORKERS

Use of safety appliances

9.—(1) Without prejudice to subsection (1) of section 13 of the Act (which makes it an offence for a worker wilfully to interfere with, or misuse, any equipment, appliance, facilities or other thing provided in pursuance of the Act or regulations thereunder) a worker shall keep in position and shall make full use of every guard, facility and other thing provided, which satisfies the requirements of this Schedule:

Provided that a guard may be removed from a stationary machine, or from a prime mover that is not a stationary machine, by a worker who has attained the age of 16 years—

(*a*) while the machine or prime mover is not in motion for so long only as is necessary for cleaning, repair or adjustment; or

(*b*) while the machine or prime mover is in motion for so long only as is necessary for carrying out any essential adjustment, being an adjustment which cannot be carried out unless the machine or prime mover is in motion.

(2) Nothing in the last foregoing subparagraph shall prevent a guard from being temporarily removed from a prime mover by a worker who has attained the age of 16 years if its removal is necessary in order to start the prime mover by hand.

Damaged guards

10.—(1) If any guard required under Part II of this Schedule which has been fitted to a stationary machine, or any component thereof, or to a prime mover that is not a stationary machine, or any component thereof, is or becomes damaged, any worker employed to operate that machine or prime mover shall, on discovering that it is damaged, forthwith report the fact to his employer.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall absolve an employer from complying with the requirements contained in Part II of this Schedule.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

Section 1 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956, provides for the making of regulations (among other purposes) for protecting workers employed in agriculture against risks of bodily injury arising out of the use of machinery. These regulations prohibit the employer of a worker employed in agriculture from causing or permitting such a worker to operate a stationary machine—that is to say any machine designed or adapted for stationary use only (other than a thresher, huller, baler or trusser)—except in accordance with the prescribed requirements. With exceptions, the regulations do not specify particular machines but require specified components (such as shafting, pulleys, fly-wheels, etc.) of every stationary machine to be so situated or guarded as to protect workers from coming in contact with such components either directly or by means of their clothes.

The regulations provide for the proper maintenance of guards and belts and for there to be adequate natural or artificial light. They also require that stationary machines (including all prime movers) shall be fitted with a device by means of which they may quickly be stopped.

Workers are required to keep all guards in position (except under certain prescribed conditions) and to make full use of them ; they are also required to report to their employers any damaged guards.

The regulations provide for the granting of certificates of exemption in suitable cases.

The regulations, which come into operation on different dates as mentioned in Regulation 1, apply to Great Britain.

1959 No. 2120

The Agriculture (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1959

Made - - - -	14*th December*, 1959
Laid before Parliament	17*th December*, 1959
Coming into Operation	1*st July*, 1965

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, after consultation with such organisations as appear to them to represent the interests concerned, hereby make the following regulations:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. These regulations, which may be cited as the Agriculture (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1959, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1965.

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 49.