(3) JUTE

The Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948

1948 No. 1696

Made - - - -	*21st July*, 1948
Laid before Parliament	*22nd July*, 1948
Coming into Operation	*1st January*, 1949

The Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of Sections 46, 56 and 60 of the Factories Act, 1937 (hereinafter referred to as " the Act "), the Factories Act, 1937 (Extension of Section 46) Regulations, 1948(a) and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, &c., Acts) Order, 1946(b) hereby makes as Special Regulations the Regulations set out in Parts I to VI hereof and by virtue of Section 17 of the Act and the Order aforesaid also makes the Regulation set out in Part VII hereof. 1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

PART I.—INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948 and shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1949. Short title, commencement and interpretation.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

2. These Regulations shall apply to any factory in which is carried on the spinning or weaving of jute or any process incidental thereto or the calendering or cropping of jute cloth. Application.

3. The Regulations dated 28th August, 1907(c) made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with respect to the processes of spinning and weaving hemp or jute, or hemp or jute tow, and processes incidental thereto shall cease to apply as respects the factories specified in Regulation 2 hereof. Revocation. 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

PART II.—LIFTING AND CARRYING BY WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 56 of the Act (which provides that a young person shall not be employed to lift, carry or move any load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him) the maximum weight of any material, yarn, cloth, tool or Maximum weights which may be lifted or carried.

(a) S.I. 1948 No. 707, p. 952 above.
(b) S.R. & O. 1946 (No. 376) I, p. 1006.
(c) S.R. & O. 1907 (No. 660) p. 145.

appliance which may be lifted or carried by a woman or young person shall be

(*a*) in cases where a woman or young person lifts or carries the weight by herself or himself, the weight indicated in the following table:—

Persons employed	Maximum weight where material, yarn, cloth, tool or appliance is a reasonably compact or rigid body	Maximum weight where material, yarn, cloth, tool or appliance is not a reasonably compact or rigid body
	lbs.	lbs.
(*a*) Woman aged 18 years or over	65	50
(*b*) Male young person aged over 16 and under 18 years...	65	50
(*c*) Female young person aged over 16 and under 18 years...	50	40
(*d*) Young person aged 16 years or under	40	35

(*b*) in cases where a woman or young person lifts or carries the weight in conjunction with another person or persons, the lowest of the weights indicated by the table in paragraph (*a*) of this Regulation for any of the persons who participate in the lifting or carrying, multiplied by the number of persons who participate in the lifting or carrying.

PART III.—VENTILATION

Carbonic acid content of air.

5. In every room where persons are employed the arrangements for ventilation shall be such that

(*a*) during working hours and at a height of not more than 6 feet from the floor of the room, the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of that room does not exceed 20 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air at any time when gas or oil is used for lighting in any part of the room, or within one hour thereafter, or 9 volumes of carbonic acid per 10,000 volumes of air at any other time, and

(*b*) no person employed is exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet.

Removal of dust in batching or striking up.

6. The operations of batching or striking up shall not be carried on without the use of mechanical exhaust ventilation with apparatus so arranged as substantially to intercept and remove the dust arising from or in the course of the operations.

Removal of dust in the use of softening machines.

7. Where dust arises in the operation of a softening machine, there shall be provided and used adequate appliances for the interception of the dust as near as possible to the point of origin thereof and for its removal by means of mechanical exhaust ventilation.

8. A breaker card, teaser, waste carding machine, hackler or dust shaker, unless it is so constructed, equipped, encased or enclosed and is so maintained as to prevent the escape of dust into the general air of any workroom, shall not be operated without the use of mechanical exhaust ventilation in association with hoods, casings, or other suitable appliances so arranged as to intercept and remove the dust arising from or in the course of its operation. Removal of dust in other operations.

9.—(1) Efficient arrangements shall be made for the collection of dust discharged from mechanical exhaust ventilation apparatus. Collection of dust.

(2) The apparatus and appliances provided and the arrangements made for the purposes of this Part of these Regulations shall, so far as is practicable, prevent the dust from escaping into the general air of any workroom; filtered air may be returned to a workroom from an efficient filtering or other dust separating apparatus which is constructed, maintained, examined and cleaned in accordance with Regulation 10 of these Regulations.

10.—(1) All plant, apparatus and appliances necessary for compliance with this Part of these Regulations and any filtering or other dust separating apparatus shall be so constructed and arranged as to facilitate their examination and the removal of dust or obstructions therefrom. Examination and maintenance of apparatus and appliances.

(2) The occupier shall provide and maintain all such plant, apparatus and appliances in efficient working order and good repair.

(3) All such plant, apparatus and appliances shall be examined and cleaned and accumulations of dust and obstructions removed therefrom at least once in every calendar month or at such shorter intervals of time as may be necessary for the maintenance of the plant, apparatus or appliances in efficient working order.

(4) Fabric parts of filtering or other dust separating apparatus shall be shaken or beaten as frequently as may be necessary to prevent them becoming clogged with dust.

(5) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition, for the use of all persons engaged in the cleaning of or in the removal of dust or obstructions from such plant, apparatus and appliances, sufficient and suitable respirators, overalls and head coverings.

11. Adequate arrangements shall be made for the removal of steam or vapour generated at a dressing machine so as to prevent, so far as is practicable, its escape into the general air of any workroom. Removal of steam or vapour.

12.—(1) An employed person shall, without delay, report to the occupier, or to a person nominated by the occupier for the purpose, any defect he may find in the plant, apparatus or appliances provided, or in the arrangements made for the purposes of this Part of these Regulations. Duties of employees.

(2) Every person engaged in cleaning or in removing dust or obstructions in accordance with paragraph (3) of Regulation 10 of these Regulations shall wear the respirator, overall and head covering provided for his use.

13. The requirements of this Part of these Regulations shall be without prejudice to the provisions of Sections 4 and 47 of the Act. Scope of Part III.

Part IV.—Temperature and Humidity

14. As respects any factory to which these Regulations apply, the provisions of Section 3 of the Act shall apply with the following modifications and extensions:— Minimum temperatures.

(*a*) In any workroom in which the only work done is the opening of bales or work incidental thereto or the batching or softening of jute.

a temperature of less than 55 degrees shall not be deemed, after the first hour, to be a reasonable temperature while work is going on.

(*b*) In any workroom in which work other than the opening of bales or work incidental thereto or the batching or softening of jute is done, a temperature of less than 60 degrees shall not be deemed, after the first hour, to be a reasonable temperature while work is going on.

(*c*) An accurate thermometer shall be kept affixed as near as is practicable to the centre of every workroom.

Heat insulation at dressing machine.

15. In any workroom, every steam pipe and steam exhaust pipe and the ends of every steam heated cylinder used in connection with a dressing machine shall be kept effectively covered with insulating material in good repair in such manner as to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, the escape of heat therefrom.

Separation of engine-rooms, boiler-houses and boiler-flues.

16.—(1) (*a*) Every engine-room, boiler-house and boiler-flue shall be separated from the workrooms by an alley-way which is not less than six feet wide and is freely ventilated by the open air.

(*b*) Any boiler-flue which passes below a workroom shall be separated from the workroom by a ventilated space of at least six feet measured vertically.

(2) In any case in which compliance with any of the requirements of this Regulation would involve the structural alteration of any part of a factory in which any of the processes specified in Regulation 2 of these Regulations was being carried on before the first day of January, 1947, that requirement shall not come into force until it is reasonably practicable to comply with such requirement in connection with rebuilding or structural alterations undertaken at the factory.

Artificial humidification.

17.—(1) This Regulation applies to every room in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced.

(2) An accurate hygrometer shall be kept affixed as near as is practicable to the centre of every room and, if the Inspector for the district so directs, a second hygrometer shall be kept affixed at the side of a room or in such other position as may be directed by the Inspector, so as to be plainly visible to the persons employed.

(3) Every hygrometer shall conform to the conditions as regards construction and maintenance specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

(4) (*a*) A dated certificate of examination of each thermometer of a hygrometer by the National Physical Laboratory or other authority approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories shall be kept attached to the general register. Such certificate shall specify the distinctive number of the thermometer to which the certificate relates.

(*b*) If an Inspector gives notice in writing to an occupier that a thermometer is, in his opinion, not accurate, it shall be re-examined and a fresh certificate obtained, within one month from the date of such notice.

(5) 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 provision any water which absorbs from an acid solution of permanganate of potash in four hours at sixty degrees more than half a grain of oxygen per gallon of water shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

Restriction of artificial humidification

18.—(1) There shall be no artificial humidification in any room at any time when—

(i) the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer in that room exceeds seventy-two and a half degrees, or

(ii) the difference between the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer and the reading of the dry-bulb thermometer is less than four degrees.

(2) If, while work is going on in any room, the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer in that room exceeds seventy-five degrees, all available means of ventilation and of reducing the temperature shall be put into operation and maintained in operation until the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer has fallen to seventy-two and a half degrees.

(3) For the purpose of this Regulation, in the case of a room in which two hygrometers are affixed in accordance with Regulation 17, the reading of a thermometer shall be the average of the readings of the two wet-bulb thermometers or of the two dry-bulb thermometers as the case may be.

PART V.—WELFARE

Provision of cloakrooms.

19.—(1) The accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours provided for the purpose of Section 43 of the Act shall, wherever it is reasonably practicable to do so, be provided in a cloakroom or cloakrooms, that is to say in a separate room or rooms conveniently accessible to the persons for whose use the accommodation is provided.

(2) Where the accommodation is provided in a cloakroom as aforesaid, it shall include, for the separate use of each employed person, either

(i) a suitable locker or cupboard or

(ii) a clothes' hook or peg and a suitable receptacle for footwear.

(3) Every cloakroom shall be placed in charge of a responsible person.

Provision of lockers and cupboards.

20. For the separate use of each employed person for whom accommodation is not provided in a cloakroom in accordance with Regulation 19, there shall be provided as accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours a suitable locker or cupboard which shall be either in the workroom in which that person is employed or in an easily accessible position in the immediate vicinity of that workroom.

Further provisions as to clothing accommodation.

21. The accommodation provided in pursuance of Regulations 19 and 20 shall be adequately ventilated and kept clean and shall be so constructed, enclosed or protected as to reduce, so far as is reasonably practicable, the deposit of dust on the clothing; and the arrangements made for the custody of articles deposited in the accommodation shall not prevent free access to any washing facilities or sanitary conveniences.

Washing facilities.

22. The washing facilities provided for the purpose of Section 42 of the Act

(1) shall include basins or troughs so provided and maintained as to satisfy the following requirements:—

(*a*) basins and troughs shall have a smooth, impervious upper surface;

(*b*) each basin shall be fitted with a waste-pipe and plug and each trough shall be fitted with an unplugged waste-pipe;

(*c*) each trough shall have a supply of warm water laid on and each basin shall have a supply of hot and cold water or of warm water laid on or made readily available at all times when employed persons for whose use they are provided are in or within the precincts of the factory; and the supply of water to troughs shall be laid on at points above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet;

(*d*) basins and troughs shall be sufficient in number and dimensions to provide at least one unit for every twenty persons employed; and for the purpose of this requirement a "unit" means one basin or two feet of the length of a trough or, in the case of circular or oval troughs, two feet of the circumference of a trough;

(2) shall be placed in charge of a responsible person or persons;

(3) shall be placed, in part if practicable, near to sanitary conveniences.

Existing washing facilities.

23. Washing facilities provided for the purpose of Section 42 of the Act shall not be in a workroom except in the case of fixed facilities installed in a workroom before the first day of January, 1947, which it has not been reasonably practicable to remove, and any such fixed facilities may be taken into account in ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and these Regulations, with reference to washing facilities, have been complied with.

Facilities for taking meals.

24. There shall be provided, for the use of the persons employed at any factory to which these Regulations apply, adequate and suitable facilities for taking meals.

Provision of canteen or mess rooms.

25.—(1) In the case of a factory in which more than 250 persons are employed, a canteen where hot meals can be purchased shall be provided at or in the immediate vicinity of the factory:

Provided that, in the case of any such factory in respect of which the Chief Inspector has certified that the service of hot meals at the canteen is either not required or not reasonably practicable, there shall be provided in lieu thereof at such canteen such facilities for the purchase of light refreshments and hot drinks as may reasonably be required in the circumstances of the case.

(2) In the case of a factory in which not more than 250 persons are employed, the facilities provided shall include either—

(*a*) at or in the immediate vicinity of the factory, a canteen where hot meals can be purchased, or

(*b*) at the factory, a mess room or mess rooms equipped with adequate means of warming food and boiling water; and, if the Inspector for the district so directs, such facilities for purchasing light refreshments and hot drinks as may reasonably be required in the circumstances of the case.

Particulars regarding facilities to be provided for taking meals.

26. A canteen or mess room provided in pursuance of Regulations 24 and 25, shall be

(*a*) adequately ventilated and lighted and sufficiently warmed for use at meal times;

(*b*) provided with sufficient tables and chairs or benches with back rests;

(*c*) placed in charge of a responsible person;

(*d*) kept in a clean and orderly condition; and

(*e*) separate from any workroom and from the accommodation provided for clothing.

PART VI.—CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF NEW MACHINERY

Construction and guarding of new machinery.

27.—(1) This Regulation applies to machines of the classes or descriptions specified in the first column of the First Schedule to these Regulations, being machines the construction of which is begun after the date on which these Regulations come into force.

(2) No machine to which this Regulation applies shall be used unless it is constructed or provided with guards, fencing or other protective devices in conformity with the requirements set opposite to the class or description to which the machine belongs in the second column of the First Schedule to these Regulations; and for the purposes of that Schedule "approved" means approved for the time being by certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (2) of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to the requirements of sub-section (1) of Section 14 and sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act.

PART VII.—SALE OR HIRE OF MACHINERY

Extension of Section 17 of the Act.

28. The provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Act (which prohibits the sale or letting on hire of certain machines which do not comply with the provisions of that Section) shall extend to any machine (being a machine to which Regulation 27 of these Regulations applies and which is intended to be used in a factory to which these Regulations apply) that does not comply with the requirements of that Regulation.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1948.

G. A. Isaacs,
Minister of Labour and
National Service.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Regulation 27)

REQUIREMENTS AS TO CONSTRUCTION AND SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINES

First Column	Second Column
Classes or descriptions of machines	Requirements
(1) *Opening Machines*	(*a*) The minimum length of the feed table or feed band shall be 4 feet 6 inches. The table or band shall be fitted with guards on each side extending to a height of 4 feet 6 inches from the floor throughout a distance of 2 feet from the vertical plane in which the nip of the rollers lies. (*b*) An automatic safety stopping device of an approved type shall be fitted at the end of the feed table or feed band.
(2) *Softening Machines*	(*a*) A safety stopping device of an approved type shall be fitted, which shall provide for stopping the machine at both the feed and delivery ends. (*b*) The starting gear shall be so arranged and designed that the machine can only be started at the feed end and with the co-operation of the operator at the delivery end. (*c*) In front of the first pair of rollers there shall be provided a feed table at least 6 feet long, provided on each side with solid side guards extending to a height of 4 feet 6 inches from the floor throughout a distance of at least 3 feet 6 inches from the vertical plane in which the axis of the rollers lies.

First Column	Second Column
Classes or descriptions of machines	Requirements
(2) *Softening Machines* —(contd.)	(*d*) The side shafts and gears shall be completely enclosed by sheet metal covers, which shall be so arranged that the covers cannot be opened whilst the machine is in motion and the machine cannot be started unless the covers are closed.
(3) *Carding and Teasing Machines*	(*a*) All side gearing shall be enclosed by a guard with panels and sliding doors of sheet metal. The distance from the floor to the under side of this guard shall not exceed 8 inches, and the sliding doors shall be interlocked by a device which will ensure that they cannot be opened until the machine has come to rest and the machine cannot be started unless the said doors are closed.
	(*b*) The in-running nip between the delivery roller and the pressing ball shall be securely fenced throughout its length, and where part of the fencing consists of the nozzle of the conductor to the delivery roller, this nozzle shall be so constructed as to prevent a person's hand from reaching the nip.
	(*c*) The doffing roller shall be securely fenced by an adequately strong and rigid set of bars or rods or by a solid cover. The guard shall follow the circumference of the roller and shall be securely bolted in position. Where such a guard is constructed of bars or rods, the space between such bars or rods shall not exceed 1½ inches. The distance from the doffer pin points to the under side of the rods or bars shall be not less than 4 inches. The space between the drawing pressing roller and the first rod shall not exceed 2 inches, and the distance between the outermost bars or rods measured over the periphery of the guard shall not be less than 12 inches.
	(*d*) A hand or guard rail shall be fitted in a convenient position in front of and above the level of the drawing pressing roller and extending throughout its full width.
	(*e*) The underframe shall be guarded in such a manner that it is not possible for any person to obtain access under the machine until the cylinder has ceased to revolve. The lowest cross-member of the underframe shall be not more than 8 inches above the floor, and all openings above this member large enough to permit access under the machine shall be covered with sheet metal or with bars or rods the space between which is not more than 6 inches. Any door or detachable panel which, when opened, allows of such access shall be provided with a locking device which will ensure that the door or panel cannot be opened until the cylinder has come to rest, and that the machine cannot be started unless the door or panel is closed.

First Column	Second Column
Classes or descriptions of machines	Requirements
(4) *Drawing Frames*	(*a*) The space between the bend rail and the bottom of the retaining roller shall be completely closed by a sheet metal guard. The guard shall be either (i) arranged so as to turn about a horizontal axis near its centre, and so that the top edge shall swing towards the gill bar when the guard is opened, or (ii) so constructed as to be as safe as if it were so arranged. The guard shall be so interlocked with the starting gear of the machine that it cannot be opened while the machine is running and the machine cannot be started unless the guard is closed. (*b*) The in-running nip between the delivery rollers shall be securely fenced throughout its length, and where part of the fencing consists of the nozzle of the conductor to the delivery roller, this nozzle shall be so constructed as to prevent a person's hand from reaching the nip. (*c*) The train of gears comprising the end gearing shall be completely enclosed. Where any hinged or movable panels are provided in such enclosure they shall be so interlocked with the driving mechanism that they cannot be opened whilst the machine is running and the machine cannot be started unless all such panels are closed. (*d*) The can tramper motions shall be so arranged that there is no risk of trapping between the collars on the sliding shafts of such motions and the fixed guides in which these shafts move, provided that where this is not reasonably practicable the collars shall be enclosed by guards extending beyond the limits of travel of the collars in both directions.
(5) *Roving Frames*	(*a*) Gearing shall be enclosed as specified under 4 (*c*) above. (*b*) The starting and stopping gear shall be fitted with a device of an approved type which shall ensure that the machine can be stopped from both sides, but, if more than one person is employed in the operation of the machine, can only be started by an operator on the delivery side and with the co-operation of an operator on the feed side.
(6) *Spinning Frames*	Gearing shall be completely enclosed as specified under 4 (*c*).
(7) *Cop Winding Machines*	The spindles of Cop Winding Machines of the "cop above cone" type shall be securely fenced. Any slots provided in such fencing for pedal levers shall not exceed 1 inch in width, or if of greater width, shall be so guarded as to prevent access to the spindles.
(8) *Dressing Machines—Cylinder and Box or Stove Type*	(*a*) All cross and side shafts shall be completely enclosed except those portions of sliding shafts carrying the beam between the gables on Hibbert type dressing machines. (*b*) Friction drive hand wheels shall be plated. (*c*) On cylinder type machines the space between any yarn guide roller and its adjacent steam cylinder shall be not less than 3 inches.

First Column	Second Column
Classes or descriptions of machines	Requirements
(8) *Dressing Machines—Cylinder and Box or Stove Type*—(contd.)	(*d*) Secure fencing shall be provided for the nip between the yarn beam pressing roller and the top weight roller on the side at which the beam is inserted and removed.
(9) *Looms*	Guards shall be fitted to the sleys of all looms so as to prevent, as far as practicable, shuttles from flying. Such guards shall be strongly constructed, fixed and maintained in position as low as possible, and in particular, the clearance between the guard and a shuttle when the shuttle is placed on the fell of the cloth with the loom crank shaft on the top centre shall not exceed ½-inch. Laterally the guard shall extend to within a distance equivalent to not more than half the shuttle's length from the entrance to the shuttle box on each side of the loom.
(10) *Calenders*	All in-running nips of the bowls or rollers shall be securely fenced. Wherever practicable such fencing shall consist of a fixed guard so constructed that it will prevent a worker's fingers from reaching the nip. In all other cases the nips shall be securely fenced by means of metal tubular safety rollers, which shall be as light in weight as practicable. These safety rollers shall be pivoted on their supporting brackets so that, while normally resting on the lower bowl or roller, they are free to lift in the vertical direction and make contact with the upper bowl or roller, so that when there is a maximum clearance between the safety roller and either bowl it is impossible for a worker's fingers to reach the nip.
(11) *Cropping Machines*	The spiral cutters shall be securely fenced by sheet metal guards which, if not bolted or screwed in position, shall be interlocked in such a manner that the guard cannot be opened whilst the machine is running and the machine cannot be started unless the guard is in position.
(12) *Cloth Cutting Machines—Harnden "guillotine" type*	(*a*) The knife shall be securely fenced on the delivery side. (*b*) The nip of the feed roller shall be securely fenced.
(13) *Lapping Machines*	The side arms shall be securely fenced by solid guards.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 17 (3))

CONDITIONS AS REGARDS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF HYGROMETERS

1. (*a*) Each hygrometer shall comprise two mercurial thermometers, respectively wet-bulb and dry-bulb, of similar construction, and equal in dimensions, scale, and divisions of scale. They shall be mounted on a frame, with a suitable reservoir containing water.

(*b*) The wet-bulb shall be closely covered with a single layer of muslin, kept wet by means of a wick attached to it and dipping into the water in the reservoir. The muslin covering and the wick shall be suitable for the purpose, clean, and free from size or grease.

2. With regard to each thermometer as above, whether wet-bulb or dry-bulb :—

(*a*) The bulb shall be spherical and not less than two-fifths nor more than three-fifths of an inch in diameter.

(*b*) The bore of the stem shall be such that the position of the top of the mercury column shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of four feet.

(*c*) The scale from 45° to 85° shall extend over not less than 5 inches, beginning not less than 1½ inches from the top of the bulb. Each degree and half-degree, between 45° and 85°, shall be clearly marked on the stem by means of horizontal lines, which shall be shorter for half-degrees than for whole degrees, and shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of two feet.

(*d*) The markings as above shall be accurate ; that is to say, at no temperature between 45° and 85° shall the indicated reading be in error by more than two-tenths of a degree.

(*e*) A distinctive number shall be indelibly marked upon the thermometer.

(*f*) 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 :—

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

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

(iii) The temperatures of 45°, 55°, 65°, 75° and 85°, by horizontal lines, shorter than those marked in pursuance of Condition 3 (ii) ; except that for the wet-bulb thermometer the temperature of 72½° shall be conspicuously marked by an arrow or similar distinctive device.

4. Each hygrometer shall be maintained at all times during the period of employment in efficient working order, so as to give accurate indications ; and in particular,

(*a*) The wick and the muslin covering of the wet-bulb shall be renewed once a week.

(*b*) The reservoir shall be filled with distilled water or pure rain water, which shall be completely renewed once a day.

(*c*) No water shall be placed in the reservoir, or applied directly to the wick or covering, during the period of employment.

5. No hygrometer shall be affixed to a wall, pillar or other surface, unless protected therefrom by wood or other non-conducting material at least half an inch in thickness and distant at least one inch from the bulb of each thermometer.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

These Regulations deal with matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories in which is carried on the spinning or weaving of jute or any process incidental thereto or the calendering or cropping of jute cloth.

The principal matters dealt with are the maximum weights which may be lifted or carried by women and young persons, the ventilation, temperature and artificial humidification of workrooms, the provision of accommodation for clothing and of facilities for washing and for taking meals, including canteens, and the construction and safeguarding of new machinery.

The Regulations dated 28th August, 1907, with respect to the processes of spinning and weaving hemp or jute, or hemp or jute tow, cease to apply to the factories to which these Regulations apply.

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(4) CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS

The Factories Acts (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Adaptation) Regulations, 1948

1948 No. 2161

Made - - - -	*22nd September*, 1948
Laid before Parliament	*23rd September*, 1948
Coming into Operation	*1st October*, 1948

11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 55.

The Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

Short title, commencement and interpretation.

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Factories Acts (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Adaptation) Regulations, 1948, and shall come into force on the first day of October, 1948.

52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

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

1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

2.—(1) Section 99 of the Factories Act, 1937, as amended by section 1 of the Factories Act, 1948 (which relates to certificates of fitness for employment of young persons) shall apply to employment in any of the