1970. No. 162 **[NC]**

WAGES COUNCILS

Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking)

ORDER, DATED 19TH JUNE 1970, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES UNDER THE WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1945.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 10 of the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945(**a**), hereby makes the following Order to give effect to wages regulation proposals received from the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland):—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1970.

Commencement

2. The wages regulation proposals set out in the Schedule shall come into operation on the specified date and on the day immediately preceding that date the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965(**b**) and the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1968(**c**) shall cease to have effect.

Interpretation

3. In this Order the expression "the specified date" means the 7th day of July 1970, provided that where, as respects any worker who is paid wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, that date does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which the wages are paid, the expression "the specified date" means, as respects that worker, the beginning of the next such period following that date.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland this 19th day of June 1970.

(L.S.)

Lancelot Browne,
Assistant Secretary.

(a) 1945. c. 21.
(b) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965, No. 108.
(c) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1968, No. 246.

SCHEDULE

The following minimum remuneration shall be substituted for the statutory minimum remuneration fixed by the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (Order N.I.S. (67)) as amended by the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1968 (Order N.I.S. (77)):—

Statutory Minimum Remuneration

GENERAL MINIMUM TIME RATES

MALE WORKERS

	Per hour s.	d.
Paragraph 1.		
SPECIAL OR MEASURE CUTTERS (as defined in paragraph 2) or PATTERN CUTTERS or PATTERN TAKERS, who are employed as such during the whole or a substantial part of their time and who have had not less than five years' experience after 19 years of age .. .. .. Provided that the experience of Special or Measure Cutters shall include three years' experience in measure cutting.	6	9¾
Paragraph 2.		
A special or measure cutter is a male worker who:— (a) is able to take a complete set of measures and cut from model patterns; and (b) has sufficient technical knowledge to alter patterns (excluding stock patterns).		
Paragraph 3.		
MALE CUTTERS (other than special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers), 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, who are employed during the whole or a substantial part of their time in cutting and who have had not less than five years' experience in cutting in the Shirtmaking trade, as defined in paragraph 23 .. .. .. The term "cutting" includes the operations of hooking-up, folding, marking-in, marking-out and dividing.	6	7¾
Paragraph 4.		
MALE WORKERS (including apprentice cutters, as defined in paragraph 5) other than male workers to whom the minimum rates set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 apply:—		
Workers aged—		
under 16 years	3	2
16 and under 17 years	3	7
17 „ 18 „	4	0
18 „ 19 „	4	8
19 „ 20 „	5	1
20 „ 21 „	5	6
21 years and over	6	3¾

DEFINITION AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF APPRENTICE CUTTERS

Paragraph 5.

An apprentice cutter is a male worker who:—

(a) is employed under an oral or written agreement by an employer who undertakes to provide the apprentice with reasonable facilities for learning the cutting branch of the trade (including the operations of hooking-up, folding, marking-in, marking-out and dividing); and

(b) has received a certificate or has been registered in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Wages Council, or has made application for such certificate or registration which has been duly acknowledged and is still under consideration.

Provided that—

(i) the certification or registration of an apprentice cutter shall become invalid if at any time during apprenticeship the provisions set out in this Schedule relating thereto are not complied with; and

(ii) an employer may employ an apprentice cutter on his first employment in the cutting branch of the trade without a certificate or registration for a probation period not exceeding four weeks, but in the event of the apprentice being continued thereafter at his employment, the probation period shall be included in the period of apprenticeship.

FEMALE WORKERS

Paragraph 6.

	Per hour
FEMALE WORKERS OTHER THAN LEARNERS (as defined in paragraph 8):—	s. d.
(a) Female workers other than those for whom minimum rates are specified in sub-paragraph (b)	4 8
(b) Conveyor Belt Machinists, i.e., female workers employed in machining any work conveyed to or from the worker on a mechanical conveyor belt	4 11

Paragraph 7.

FEMALE LEARNERS (as defined in, and whose employment complies with, the conditions specified in paragraphs 8 to 11):—

Period of employment	*Learners commencing at:*			
	15 and under 16 years of age	*16 and under 17 years of age*	*17 and under 18 years of age*	*18 years of age and over*
	Rate per hour			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
During first six months of employment ..	2 8	2 11	3 2	3 11
„ *second* „ ..	3 2	3 5	3 8	4 1
„ *second year of employment* ..	3 10	4 1	4 1	4 1

DEFINITION AND CONDITIONS OF LEARNERSHIP

Paragraph 8.

A female learner is a worker who:—

(a) is employed during the whole or a substantial part of her time in learning any branch or process of the trade by an employer who provides the learner with reasonable facilities for such learning; and

(b) has received a certificate or has been registered in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Wages Council, or has made application for such certificate or registration which has been duly acknowledged and is still under consideration.

Provided that—

(i) the certification or registration of a female learner shall become invalid if at any time during learnership the provisions set out in this Schedule relating thereto are not complied with;

(ii) an employer may employ a female learner on her first employment in the trade without a certificate or registration for a probation period not exceeding four weeks, but in the event of the learner being continued thereafter at her employment the probation period shall be included in her period of learnership;

(iii) notwithstanding compliance with the conditions contained herein, a person shall not be deemed to be a learner if she works in a room used for dwelling purposes and is not in the employment of her parent or guardian.

Paragraph 9.

Any female worker who has been previously employed in any branch of the trade (as defined in paragraph 23) and has not been registered nor held a certificate and is subsequently engaged as a learner shall count the whole period of such previous employment for the purpose of claiming the time rate at which she is to be paid.

Paragraph 10.

No learner who has left the trade and subsequently re-enters the trade as a learner shall, after re-entry, serve a longer period as a learner than would be permissible in the case of a person of the same age entering the trade for the first time.

COMPLETION OF LEARNERSHIP

Paragraph 11.

A learner shall cease to be a learner and shall be entitled to the full general minimum time rate applicable to a worker of her class upon the fulfilment of the appropriate conditions set out below:—

Age on entering employment	*Conditions*
Under 21 years	*The completion of two years' employment.*
21 years or over	*The completion of one year's employment.*

PIECE WORK

Paragraph 12.

An employer must pay to workers employed on piece work, piece rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker at least the same amount of money as the appropriate *general minimum* time rate. In determining whether any piece rate satisfies this condition regard shall be had only to the earnings of workers of ordinary skill and experience in the class of work in question and not to the earnings of workers of less than ordinary skill and experience, e.g., juvenile and infirm workers.

DEFINITION OF OUT-WORKER

Paragraph 13.

An "out-worker" is a worker who works in her own home or any other place not under the control or management of the employer.

OUT-WORKERS GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE RATES

FEMALE WORKERS

The general minimum piece rates for the following processes of shirtmaking when done by out-workers (as defined in paragraph 13) are the NET rates set out below *with the addition of 60 per cent. or 12s. in the £:—*

Paragraph 14.

SHIRTS (other than COARSE SHIRTS)—

(1) MACHINING, per dozen shirts:

Stitching on casings, back, 1s. 4½d.; stitching on casings, front, 1s. 4½d.

Stitching on trimmings—
neck-bands, 2s. 5d.; neck-bands, if dressed, 3s. 1½d.; Cuffs, ordinary gathering, 3s. 1½d.; cuffs, measured gathering, 7s. 3d.

Making and stitching on yokes, 4s. 6d.; stitching back of yoke to back body only, 3s. 9½d.

Making sleeves—4 pieces, 2 pieces and 2 hems, or 4 hems and 2 vents, 3s. 1½d.

Putting in sleeves and seaming sleeves and body with vents (double seaming and double stitching all through), 9s. 7½d.

Double seaming and double stitching gore in sleeve, 1s. 4½d.

Stitching on neck-pieces, 1s. 4½d.

Stitching on labels, 10d. per dozen labels.

(2) HAND FINISHING:

Hemming inside of neck-band, 7s. 4d. per dozen shirts; sewing cuff holes (⅞-inch), 3s. 1½d. per dozen holes; sewing other holes (½-inch), 2s. 3½d. per dozen holes.

Sewing on buttons, 1s. 0½d. per 3 dozen buttons.

Paragraph 15.

COARSE SHIRTS—

The term "coarse shirts" means shirts in which the number of stitches per inch does not exceed ten.

(1) MACHINING, per dozen shirts:—

Machining men's plain square shirts—Single seams, 21s. 5½d.; double seams, 28s. 5d.

Machining boys' plain square shirts—Single seams, sizes 1-5, 16s. 0½d.; sizes 6-9, 18s. 11d.

Double seams, sizes 1-5, 19s. 3d.; sizes 6-9, 23s. 0½d.

For the purpose of the above general minimum piece rates a "plain square shirt" is a shirt without any shape in the armholes, skirts, or cuffs, with a shoulder piece or lifted shoulder, with band and cuffs made of one piece, and with a single-breast piece having one row only of stitching and the bottom square or diamond.

The above general minimum piece rates for machining coarse shirts apply to the making of shirts with vents. Where there are no vents the general minimum piece rates payable shall be 1s. 0. per dozen LESS in each case than the piece rates specified above.

If no work whatsoever is performed on the shoulder of the shirt the general minimum piece rates shall be 1s. 3½d. per dozen LESS in the case of men's sizes and 7½d. per dozen LESS in the case of boys' sizes than the piece rates specified above.

ADDITIONAL RATES shall be paid in the case of all men's or boys' shirts where the following variations occur:—Men's or boys' shirts, per dozen shirts:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Armholes shaped ..	0	7	Back or front lining, up to 6 inches deep	1	10
Front of shirt shaped ..	0	7	Back or front lining, over 6 inches deep	2	3½
Back of shirt shaped ..	0	7	Sleeve gores	1	0½
Back shoulder piece in two sections	0	7	Tab below breast-piece ..	1	0½
Neck-bands on two pieces	1	0½	Sleeve gusset	1	0½
Cuffs, square or rounded, of two pieces ..	1	0½			
Cuffs, square or rounded, of two pieces, peaked	1	10			
Cuffs, rounded, one piece	0	7			
Cuffs, rounded, one piece, peaked ..	0	7	Stitching on labels, 7½d. per dozen labels.		

(2) HAND FINISHING:—

Hand sewing of half-inch button holes, 1s. 10d. per dozen holes.
Sewing on buttons by hand, 1s. 0½d. per 2 dozen buttons.

The general minimum piece rates for sewing on buttons by hand apply only to two-holed buttons sewn through twice and four-holed buttons sewn through once, and fastened off.

Paragraph 16.

The general minimum piece rates for the following operations in the making of pyjama jackets and pyjama trousers when done by out-workers (as defined in paragraph 13) are the NET rates set out below *with the addition of 60 per cent. or 12s. in the £*:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
(1) PYJAMA JACKETS (per dozen jackets):			Patent turning collars ..	2	1
Hemming	4	6	Stitching collars	1	3½
Side-seaming	6	9½	Collaring (1 row) ..	3	2½
Front-stitching ..	8	0	Collaring (2 rows) ..	4	10
Front-stitching (with pockets)	9	7½	Buttoning (3 buttons) ..	0	8
Labelling (1 tab)	0	8	Buttoning (4 buttons) ..	0	11
Labelling (2 tabs) ..	0	11	Patent turning pockets ..	0	5½
Putting on patches ..	0	11			
(2) PYJAMA TROUSERS (per dozen trousers)					
Side seaming	3	11	Finishing	8	4½

The general minimum piece rates set out in sub-paragraph (1) for buttoning apply only to two-holed buttons sewn through twice and four-holed buttons sewn through once, and fastened off.

Paragraph 17.

The general minimum piece rates in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 are determined on the basis that "turning-in" is done by the worker where necessary to the operations specified.

Paragraph 18.

In the case of processes for which no general minimum piece rates have been fixed, each piece rate paid shall be such as will yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the same amount of money as the *general minimum* time rate set out in paragraph 6.

OVERTIME

Paragraph 19.

Overtime rates are payable as follows:—

A—WORKERS EMPLOYED ON TIME WORK:

(1) For the first six hours worked in excess of 40 in any week—TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, that is one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the appropriate general minimum time rate otherwise applicable;

(2) For the next two hours—TIME-AND-A-HALF, that is, one-and-a-half times the amount of the appropriate general minimum time rate otherwise applicable;

(3) Thereafter—DOUBLE TIME, that is, twice the amount of the appropriate general minimum time rate otherwise applicable;

(4) For all hours worked on a Sunday or a customary holiday—DOUBLE TIME.

B—WORKERS EMPLOYED ON PIECE WORK:

Workers employed on piece work shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the same amount of money as the *general minimum* time rate, an amount equal to ONE-QUARTER, ONE-HALF, or THE WHOLE of the *general minimum* time rate according as time-and-a-quarter, time-and-a-half, or double time would have been payable had the worker been employed on time work.

Paragraph 20.

In this Schedule the expression "customary holiday" means—

(a) Christmas Day (or, if Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, such other week day as may be appointed by national proclamation, or, if none is so appointed, the next following Tuesday), Boxing Day, Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, and two other days (being days on which the worker normally works) in the course of a calendar year to be fixed by the employer and notified to the worker not less than three weeks before the holiday; or

(b) a day substituted by the employer for any one of the said days, being a day recognised by local custom as a day of holiday in substitution for the said day.

GENERAL

EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILE WORKERS ON PIECE WORK

Paragraph 21.

An employer will, in any case where a learner or other juvenile worker is employed on piece work during the first six months of his employment in the trade, be deemed to pay wages at less than the minimum rate unless he shows that such worker has received in respect of his employment on piece work in each week during that period, at least the same amount of money as such worker would have been entitled to receive if employed on time work.

An employer will, in any case where any such worker is so employed at any time subsequent to the first six months of his employment in the trade, be deemed to pay wages at less than the minimum rate unless he shows that such worker has, in respect of his employment on piece work, been paid at piece rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker (not being a juvenile worker) at least the same amount of money as the appropriate *general minimum* time rate.

WAITING TIME

Paragraph 22.

(1) A worker is entitled to payment of statutory minimum remuneration as aforesaid during all the time during which he is present on the premises of his employer unless he is so present either without his employer's consent, express or implied, or for some purpose unconnected with his work and other than that of waiting for work to be given to him to perform.

(2) A piece worker is, during any time during which he is present as aforesaid and is not doing piece work, entitled to payment of the general minimum time rate applicable to the workers of the class to which he belongs.

(3) Provisions (1) and (2) above do not apply when:—

(a) a worker is present on his employer's premises by reason only of the fact that he is resident thereon, or

(b) a worker is present on his employer's premises during normal meal times in a room or place in which no work is being done and is not waiting for work to be given to him to perform.

APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY MINIMUM REMUNERATION

Paragraph 23.

The statutory minimum remuneration aforesaid applies, subject to the provisions of the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945, to workers in relation to whom the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) operates, that is to say, workers employed in Northern Ireland in the trade specified in the Schedule to the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking Trade, Northern Ireland) (Constitution, Proceedings and Meetings) Regulations 1925(**d**), namely:—

(1) the making from textile fabrics of shirts, collars, cuffs, pyjamas, aprons, chefs' caps, hospital ward caps, and other washable clothing worn by male persons;

(2) the making of women's collars and cuffs and of nurses' washing belts where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of the before-mentioned articles;

(3) the making of neck-ties worn by male persons, and of neck-ties worn by female persons where made in association with or in conjunction with the making of neck-ties worn by male persons;

INCLUDING:—

Laundering, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, packing, warehousing, and all other operations incidental to or appertaining to the making of any of the above-mentioned articles;

BUT EXCLUDING:—

(1) the making of articles which are knitted or are made from knitted fabrics;

(2) the making of handkerchiefs, mufflers, gloves, socks, stockings, spats, gaiters, bonnets, hats or caps (other than chefs' caps and hospital ward caps);

(3) the making of boys' washing suits;

(4) the making of washable clothing to be worn by children without distinction of sex;

(5) the making of any articles the making of which is included in the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order 1919(**e**).

(**d**) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1925, No. 72. (**e**) S.R. & O. 1919 No. 1201.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

The Order, which comes into operation on 7th July 1970, sets out the statutory minimum remuneration payable in substitution for that fixed by the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (Order N.I.S. (67)) as amended by the Shirtmaking Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1968 (Order N.I.S. (77)).

Orders N.I.S. (67) and N.I.S. (77) are revoked.

New provisions in the Schedule are printed in italics.