## (14) STRATEGIC GOODS

# 1954 No. 1622

# The Strategic Goods (Control) Order, 1954

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| *Made* - - - - | *6th December*, 1954 |
| *Laid before Parliament* | *9th December*, 1954 |
| *Coming into Operation* | *7th January*, 1955 |

The Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945(**a**), as extended by the Supplies and Services (Extended Purposes) Act, 1947(**b**), and the Supplies and Services (Defence Purposes) Act, 1951(**c**), and continued in force by the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1953(**d**), hereby order as follows:—

**1.** A person in, or ordinarily resident in, the United Kingdom shall not dispose of any goods specified in the First Schedule hereto situated outside the United Kingdom to the government, any government agency or other authority of any country or territory specified in the Second Schedule, or to any person in any such country or territory.

**2.** A person in, or ordinarily resident in, the United Kingdom shall not dispose of any goods specified in the First Schedule hereto situated outside the United Kingdom to any acquirer, other than an acquirer specified in Article 1, if he has reasonable cause to believe that those goods may be imported directly or indirectly into any country or territory specified in the Second Schedule.

**3.** Nothing in this Order shall prohibit the disposal of—

(*a*) any goods under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade under this Article and in accordance with any condition attached thereto ;

(*b*) any gasoline or kerosene which is to be supplied directly to any ship or aircraft as bunker or fuel supplies for that ship or aircraft ;

(*c*) any goods which are to be supplied directly to any ship as ships' stores for that ship or to any aircraft as stores for that aircraft.

**4.** In this Order "dispose of" means disposal whether inside or outside the United Kingdom and includes disposal of—

(*a*) ownership, or any proprietary interest ; or

(*b*) the right to possession ; or

(*c*) possession whether or not accompanied by any disposal of ownership or of any proprietary interest or of the right to possession ;

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(**a**) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 10 and S.R. & O. 1945/1618 (1945 II, p. 48).
(**b**) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 55. (**c**) 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 25. (**d**) S.I. 1953/1767 (1953 II, p. 1970).

but does not include disposal by a carrier (otherwise than by way of sale) in the course of his business as such: and "acquirer" shall be construed accordingly.

**5.** This Order may be cited as the Strategic Goods (Control) Order, 1954, and shall come into operation on the 7th day of January, 1955.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1954.

*Peter Thorneycroft,*
President of the Board of Trade.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

### PART I

### Group A

Apparatus designed for removing surplus stock from workpieces of metal or other materials:—

(*a*) by the discharge of electric sparks from a shaped electrode, or

(*b*) by applying ultrasonic vibrations, or

(*c*) by electrolytic means in combination with abrasive action.

Machines and apparatus specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades.

Machines, Metalworking, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Boring and turning mills, vertical, the following:—

Automatic cycle types.

Types, other than automatic cycle, with table diameter over 96 inches.

Deep hole drilling machines in which the coolant passes through the drill.

External surface broaching machines.

Forging hammers, the following:—

Gravity hammers having a falling weight of over six tons.

Steam, air or mechanical hammers of rated size over five tons.

Gear cutting machines, other than hobbing machines of 48 inches maximum work diameter or less.

Grinding machines, the following:—

Auto cycle, auto sizing grinding machines for broaching tools.

Automatic oscillating race track grinding machines.

Contour profile grinding machines.

Disc grinding machines, multi-spindle.

Gear grinding machines, generating types.

Internal grinding machines incorporating high frequency (over 60 cycles) spindles.

Jig grinding machines.

Roll grinding machines.

Surface grinding machines, horizontal spindle, rectangular reciprocating table greater than 24 inches wide.
Surface grinding machines, multi-spindle, rotary table.
Thread grinding machines.

Honing machines, multi-station.

Jig boring machines.

Lathes, the following:—

Centre lathes exceeding 18 inches centre height and exceeding 18 feet between centres.
Combination tube boring and turning lathes.
Multi-spindle automatic lathes.
Right-angle T lathes.
Spinning lathes designed for use with or equipped with spindle drive motor exceeding 10 h.p.
Turret lathes of 4 inches bar capacity and over or swing-over-bed of 24 inches or over.

Machinery for drawing and tempering wire 0·015 inch in diameter or less or tubing 0·026 inch in diameter or less.

Milling and planing machines, the following:—

Armour plate planing machines.
Milling machines having a travelling head or heads, capable of milling aircraft spars.
Planing machines, plano-milling machines and combination planing and milling machines, with capacity for workpieces 6 feet wide or over or 20 feet long or over.
Thread milling machines, 6 inches thread diameter and over.

Presses, hydraulic and mechanical, of an effective operating pressure of over 1,000 tons.

Profiling, copying and duplicating machines.

Machines specially designed for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, aircraft plate or aircraft extrusions.

Machine tool parts and accessories, the following:—

Accessories, for attachment to metal working machine tools, designed to render such machine tools capable of the automatic reproduction or duplication of a model, template or pattern (other than taper turning attachments).

High frequency (over 60 cycles) spindles and assemblies thereof for internal grinding machines.

Metal cutting and working tools, not incorporating diamonds, for machine operations, the following:—

Deep hole drills of the type in which a hardened steel or hard metal cutting piece is fixed into a tubular shank.

Surface broaching.

**Group B**

In this group a specified corrosion-resistant material means polytetrafluoroetnylene, polytrifluorochloroethylene, or a material containing:—

(i) 90 per cent. or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined, or

(ii) 50 per cent. or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined, or

(iii) 10 per cent. or more silicon (as metal alloy).

Blowers and compressors (turbo, centrifugal and axial-flow types), wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more nickel.

Carbon black furnaces, controlled atmosphere type, intermittent or continuous.

Centrifugal counter-current solvent extractors.

Centrifuges, with a peripheral speed of 1,000 feet per second or more, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more nickel; and centrifugal bowls made of these materials.

Compressors, not elsewhere specified, of 300 b.h.p. or more, capable of delivering air, gases or vapours at pressures exceeding 450 p.s.i.g.

Dielectric driers for bacteriological materials.

Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine.

Equipment for the production of hydrogen and deuterium oxide, the following:—

Complete installations capable of producing hydrogen by the electrolytic process at a rate of 30,000 cu. ft. or more per hour;

Electrolytic cells for the production of hydrogen at a rate of 60 cu. ft. or more per hour;

Equipment for the production or concentration of deuterium oxide.

Equipment for the production of lubricants (petroleum based or synthetic), the following:—

Dewaxing units, including centrifugal and solvent dewaxing units;

Filtration units, including percolation filtration, contact filtration, and filtrol fractionation units;

Fractionating, rectifying, and dephlegmating columns, and parts specially designed therefor;

Hydrogenation plant designed to operate at pressures of 360 p.s.i.g. or over (other than equipment specially designed for the production of ammonia or methanol) and parts specially designed therefor;

Solvent processing units, including phenol, duosol furfural and nitrobenzene solvent extraction and propane de-asphalting units;

Complete plants incorporating any such equipment for the production of lubricants.

Equipment specially designed for the production of nitrogen tetroxide or its conversion to nitric acid of 98 per cent. or higher concentration.

Equipment specially designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium.

Furnaces, vacuum, designed to operate at pressures lower than 0·1 mm. of mercury and at temperatures higher than 1100° C. (2012° F.).

Gas liquefying equipment, the following:—

Equipment for the separation of helium from methane;

Liquid flourine producing equipment;

Liquid oxygen or liquid hydrogen producing plants specially designed to be mobile or transportable in one or more units.

Heat exchanges (tubular) and parts therefor, other than aluminium tubing, designed to operate at pressures of 300 p.s.i.g. and above and having all parts in contact with the flow made of or lined with any one or more of the following materials: aluminium, nickel, titanium, zirconium or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more nickel.

Oil well drilling and exploration equipment.

Pipe and tubing made of or lined with polytetrafluoroethylene or polytrifluorochloroethylene.

Pipe valves and cocks having all parts in contact with the flow made of or lined with a specified corrosion-resistant material, other than valves of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Check valves, non-return valves, float valves.

(*b*) Pressure relief valves designed for working pressures of less than 450 p.s.i.g.

(*c*) Valves and cocks specially designed for milking machines or for electrical household refrigerators or for home freezers.

Plant for the production of military explosives and parts specially designed therefor including nitrators, batch types with a capacity of 125 imperial gallons or more, and continuous types.

Plant for the production of titanium metal (other than separate plant for the production of titanium tetrachloride) and parts specially designed therefor.

Processing units of types suitable for the production of components of aviation fuels for reciprocating engines, and complete plants incorporating one or more of such units.

Pumps (other than vacuum pumps) capable of delivering liquids separately or in combination with solids or gases or solids and gases and,

(*a*) designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces, or

(*b*) with all parts in contact with the flow made of or lined with a specified corrosion-resistant material, or

(*c*) designed to produce pressures of 450 p.s.i.g. and above and having an inlet connection greater than 3 inches internal diameter.

Units for treating, separating and stabilizing mineral oil or natural gas, and for extracting natural gas; parts specially designed therefor, and complete plants incorporating one or more of such units.

Vacuum diffusion pumps having a diameter, measured inside the barrel at the inlet jet, of 12 inches or greater.

Vacuum pumps (mechanical diffusion or ejector) designed to produce a vacuum of 0·1 mm. of mercury pressure absolute or less and parts specially designed therefor.

Valves, with bellows seal, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more nickel, either manually or automatically operated.

Welded or seamless steel pipe specially designed for oil well drilling.

**Group C**

Compression ignition (Diesel) engines of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Capable of developing 50 b.h.p. and over and having a non-magnetic content exceeding 50 per cent. of their total weight;

(*b*) Capable of developing 1,500 b.h.p. and over and speeds of 600 r.p.m. and over.

Electrical machinery of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Generators, generating sets and synchronous condensers of a maximum continuous rating of 10,000 kW. and over and stators and rotors therefor;

(*b*) Motors 12,500 b.h.p. and over, 1 hour rating;

(*c*) Motors over 1,000 b.h.p., 1 hour rating, reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed;

(*d*) Automatic and semi-automatic apparatus for starting, stopping, reversing and speed control of motors 12,500 b.h.p. and over, 1 hour rating.

**Group D**

Artificial graphite in the form of blocks or rods from which a cube of 2 inches side can be cut and having a boron content of one part per million or less.

Ball or roller bearings, the following:—

Complete bearings in which any one or more of the following parts, viz., inner rings, outer rings, balls or rollers are made of any material other than:—

(*a*) low carbon steel containing not more than 0·4 per cent. of carbon and no other elements except those present as impurities or in such low quantities as not to modify the basic characteristics of the steel.

(*b*) steel of the following description (based on the specification En. 31 of the British Standard for Wrought Steels B.S. 970:1947 published by the British Standards Institution) containing by weight:—

not less than 0·9 per cent. and not more than 1·2 per cent. carbon

not less than 0·1 per cent. and not more than 0·35 per cent. silicon

not less than 0·3 per cent. and not more than 0·75 per cent. manganese

not less than 1·0 per cent. and not more than 1·6 per cent. chromium

not more than 0·05 per cent. sulphur

not more than 0·05 per cent. phosphorus.

(*c*) steel of the following description (based on the specification En. 34 of the British Standard for Wrought Steels B.S. 970:1947 published by the British Standards Institution) containing:—

not less than 0·14 per cent. and not more than 0·2 per cent. carbon

not less than 0·1 per cent. and not more than 0·35 per cent. silicon

not less than 0·3 per cent. and not more than 0·6 per cent. manganese

not less than 1·5 per cent. and not more than 2·0 per cent. nickel

not less than 0·2 per cent. and not more than 0·3 per cent. molybdenum

not more than 0·05 per cent. sulphur

not more than 0·05 per cent. phosphorus.

(*d*) steel of types equivalent to those defined under heads (*b*) and (*c*) of this heading, normally used in the manufacture of ball or roller bearings.

Complete bearings processed by heat treatment for the purpose of stabilizing them for use at normal operation temperatures over 150° C. (302° F.).

Complete bearings manufactured to tolerances for bore, outside diameter, eccentricity, parallelism of races and wobble (parallelism of track to faces) which are closer than those specified in Part II of this schedule.

Complete bearings of steel alloy, as defined in (*b*) and (*c*) under this heading, having an inner ring bore diameter measuring less than 10 mm. or more than 150 mm. or, if the bearings have no inner rings, an outside diameter measuring less than 12·7 mm., other than:—

(i) separable (magneto type) ball bearings,

(ii) double row deep groove radial ball bearings,

(iii) single or double row angular contact ball bearings,

(iv) ball thrust bearings.

Parts of ball or roller bearings, the following:—

Balls of steel alloy other than those:—

(*a*) of chromium steel containing not more than 1 per cent. of carbon and not more than 1·65 per cent. of chromium and no other alloying elements except those present as impurities or in such low quantities as not to modify the basic characteristics of the steel, and

(*b*) manufactured to tolerances no closer than (i) for ball sizes under 34 mm. (1·11/32 inches) a variation per carton of ±0·00508 mm. (0·0002 inch) or a variation per shipment of ±0·0127 mm. (0·0005 inch), (ii) for ball sizes from 34 mm. (1·11/32 inches) to 76 mm. (3 inches) a variation per carton of ±0·0127 mm. (0·0005 inch) or a variation per shipment of ±0·0254 mm. (0·001 inch), (iii) for ball sizes 76 mm. (3 inches) and over a variation per carton of ±0·0127 mm. (0·0005 inch) or a variation per shipment of ±0·0508 mm. (0·002 inch).

Rollers of steel alloy other than needle rollers.

Inner rings and outer rings of steel alloy, sub-assemblies and retainers or separators capable of being used as parts for complete bearings specified in this Group.

Compressors, blowers and fans of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Turbo-compressors, blowers and fans capable of operating with a mainstream internal air flow exceeding a Mach No. of 0·9;

(*b*) Turbo-compressors, blowers and fans of axial flow type with a compression ratio of 2:1 or more and capable of operating with a mainstream internal air flow exceeding a Mach No. of 0·7;

(*c*) Compressors, blowers and fans capable of either (i) an overall compression ratio of 2:1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 124,000 cu. ft. per minute at intake conditions, or (ii) an overall compression ratio of over 3:1 coupled with a capacity of over 35,300 cu. ft. per minute at intake conditions;

(*d*) Compressors, blowers and fans capable of handling a mass flow of over 2,500 lbs. per minute and designed for operating with intake above normal atmospheric density.

Crucibles, moulds and pouring rods composed of 97 per cent. or more by weight of beryllium oxide, magnesium oxide or zirconium oxide or composed of zirconium oxide stabilized with lime or magnesium oxide or with lime and magnesium oxide.

Diamond dies and tools of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Wire drawing dies (mounted or unmounted);

(*b*) Tools for dressing and trueing abrasive wheels;

(*c*) Boring and turning tools of the kind used in machine operations;

(*d*) Core bits and drill bits of the kind used for mining and well drilling.

Diamond grinding wheels, sticks, hones and laps.

Diamonds, including rough cuttable diamonds, (other than cut and polished gems) and diamond splints, bort and powder.

Excavators, power shovels and cranes, specially designed for airborne transport.

Machinery of the kind used for the manufacture of radio valves (electronic tubes).

Machines of the kind used for applying insulating separators to the inner conductor of air spaced co-axial electrical cables.

Metal rolling mills, including mills for the production of seamless metal tubes, and controls therefor.

Soil compactors, vibrating type, of the kinds having pneumatic tyred wheels, and a net vehicle weight of 30,000 lbs. or over.

Tractors, wheeled (including automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers) powered with engines capable of developing 100 b.h.p. or more, in which power may be applied to two or more axles.

**Group E**

Centralised traffic control (C.T.C.) systems of railway signalling controlled by code impulses, and parts specially designed therefor.

Compasses and gyroscopic equipment, the following:—

Gyro-compasses, transmitting magnetic compasses, gyro-magnetic compasses, and repeaters for any of them;

Gyroscopic stabilisers and gyroscopic steering controls.

Floating docks.

Locomotives, turbine, general service (line) switching and industrial types, for a gauge greater than 4 feet 8 inches or with an individual axle load greater than 12 metric tons, and parts specially designed therefor.

Marine steam boilers having a capacity to generate 11 lbs. or more of steam per square foot of tubular heating surface per hour at pressures of 450 p.s.i.g. or over, and feed water heaters therefor.

Mechanically propelled road vehicles or chassis, in which the motive power may be applied to one or more front axles and one or more rear axles, other than tractors, not elsewhere specified, and possessing any of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) Maximum approved load capacity in excess of 1,200 lbs. and engine capacity in excess of 3,000 c.c.;

(*b*) Waterproofed for operation when engine submerged in water;

(*c*) Radio suppression including fully screened high tension leads.

Parts for such vehicles, the following:—

Front axles designed for power transmission and parts therefor;

Propeller shafts;

Transfer boxes and parts therefor.

**Group F**

Amplifiers, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 100 megacycles per second;

Amplifiers, tuned, having a bandwidth which exceeds 5 megacycles per second or 10 per cent. of the mean frequency, whichever is less.

"Mean frequency" means the arithmetic mean of the frequencies at which the power amplification is one-half of its maximum value.

"Bandwidth" means the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value.

Amplifiers, untuned, having a bandwidth, as defined above, which exceeds 5 megacycles per second;

Amplifiers, direct-current, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of $10^{-16}$ watts or less or a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of $10^{-16}$ watts or less;

Amplifiers capable of a total power output greater than 500 watts at any frequency or frequencies between 15 kilocycles per second and 200 kilocycles per second.

Apparatus designed to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception, and parts specially designed therefor.

Apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components in respect of their electrical characteristics.

Apparatus of a kind used for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic, acoustic or ultrasonic methods (other than marine depth-sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus) and parts specially designed for such apparatus.

Capacitors, fixed or variable, with rated accuracy better than ± 1 per cent. at 1 megacycle per second or any higher frequency.

Co-axial type cables, the following:—

Cables having an attenuation not exceeding 10 decibels per 100 ft. and a standing wave ratio of 2 or less, when terminated in their characteristic impedance at 3,000 megacycles, except air-spaced disc-separated cable other than air-spaced cable with a continuous helical dielectric separator;

Cables with polytetrafluoroethylene or polytrifluorochloroethylene dielectric.

Communication equipment specially designed for use in aircraft or for communicating with aircraft, and parts specially designed therefor.

Communication equipment of a kind using infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves, and parts specially designed therefor.

Crystal diodes specially designed for use at frequencies of 250 or more megacycles per second, and parts specially designed therefor.

Electric-impulse generators of a kind used for providing recurring impulses of peak power exceeding 10 kilowatts; and pulse-transformers and pulse-forming equipment being parts specially designed for such generators.

Electromagnetic waveguides, resonant structures and radiators of a kind used at frequencies exceeding 600 megacycles per second; and articles incorporating or specially designed to be connected to or incorporated in such waveguides, structures or radiators.

Electronic and precision instruments and apparatus, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Apparatus designed for measuring impedance, admittance, capacitance, or inductance at a frequency of 100 megacycles per second or more;

Decade attenuators giving readings accurate to better than ± 5 per cent. of the indicated value expressed in decibels, at frequencies of 1 megacycle per second or above;

Apparatus designed for measuring permittivity, or power factor of dielectrics at frequencies of 1 megacycle per second or above;

Radio-frequency field strength measuring apparatus;

Frequency measuring apparatus of kinds having an accuracy better than ± 0·01 per cent. at frequencies over 30 kilocycles per second;

Electronic stabilized power supplies delivering a D.C. output voltage which:—

(i) varies by less than 1 per cent. of any input voltage variation within ± 20 per cent. of the nominal, or

(ii) varies by less than 0·1 per cent. of the maximum rated voltage between no load and maximum rated load;

Electronic and precision instruments designed for use at frequencies exceeding 300 megacycles per second.

Electronic vacuum tubes or valves of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Cathode-ray tubes with a screen afterglow exceeding one-half second, with writing speeds of more than 3,000 km. per second or with two or more electron guns;

(*b*) Hot cathode gas-filled and mercury pool cathode tubes (thyratrons and ignitrons) rated for continuous operation with peak current exceeding 100 amperes and peak voltage exceeding 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses a second; and all hydrogen thyratron tubes;

(*c*) Indirectly heated valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole ¼ inch in diameter;

(*d*) Valves designed to withstand accelerations greater than 450 g.;

(*e*) Valves of a kind specially designed for use at frequencies of more than 250 megacycles per second;

(*f*) Valves whose output-input ratio at 300 megacycles per second is 50 per cent. or more of the output-input ratio at 20 megacycles per second when measured under the same operating voltages and load impedance;

(*g*) Image converters and electronic storage tubes, except television camera tubes other than photo-conductive camera tubes;

(*h*) Photo-electric cells of the following descriptions:—

(1) Photo-electric cells with a peak sensitivity at a wave length longer than 12,000 Angstrom units;

(2) Photo-conductive cells or photo-transistors with a response time constant of 1 milli-second or less measured at the temperature at which the time constant is minimum.

(*i*) Photo-multiplier tubes and parts specially designed therefor.

Inductors, fixed or variable, with a rated accuracy better than ± 1 per cent. at 1 megacycle per second or any higher frequency.

Radiolocation apparatus (including direction finders, radar and radio-navigation equipment) and infra-red location apparatus, other than radio direction-finders of a kind used at frequencies not greater than 3 megacycles per second; parts and accessories specially designed for such apparatus; and equipment specially designed for testing or calibrating such apparatus.

Radio receivers, panoramic, being receivers which search automatically part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate visibly the signals received, and parts specially designed for such receivers.

Radio relay communications equipment and parts and sub-assemblies specially designed therefor.

Radio spectrum analysers, being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multifrequency oscillations, and parts specially designed therefor.

Radio transmitters and transmitter amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies of 30 megacycles per second or more (other than commercial broadcast amplitude modulation, frequency modulation and television transmitters, operating at less than 250 megacycles per second and designed for fixed permanent installation and commercial single speech channel land mobile communication equipment operating at less than 180 megacycles per second) and parts and sub-assemblies specially designed therefor.

Resistors, fixed or variable, with a rated accuracy better than ± 1 per cent. at 1 megacycle per second or any higher frequency.

Telegraph apparatus designed for the transmission or reception of messages at a speed exceeding 200 words per minute or 150 bauds, whichever is the less and parts and accessories specially designed therefor.

Transistors and parts specially designed therefor.

**Group G**

Acceleration tubes and focussing tubes of the kinds used in mass spectrometers or mass spectrographs.

Balances, the following:—

(*a*) electronic, capable of detecting differences in weight smaller than 10 micrograms; and parts specially designed therefor;

(*b*) of a sensitivity of 0·1 microgram or better.

Cameras, high speed cinematograph, capable of recording at rates in excess of 250 frames per second, not elsewhere specified.

Cathode ray oscilloscope cameras.

Cathode ray oscilloscopes, the following:—

(i) incorporating amplifiers with a bandwidth (defined as the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value) greater than 5 megacycles, or

(ii) having a time base shorter than 0·05 microseconds per centimetre, or

(iii) incorporating, or designed to use cathode ray tubes with more than one electron gun, or

(iv) incorporating three or more cathode ray tubes, or

(v) employing accelerating potentials in excess of 5,000 volts;

Parts and accessories specially designed for the cathode ray oscilloscopes specified above.

Amplifiers which are accessories or sub-assemblies specially designed for the cathode ray oscilloscopes specified in (i) above.

Computors, electronic, other than office calculating machines.

Cyclotrons, belt-type electrostatic generators (Van de Graaff machines), synchro-cyclotrons, betatrons, synchrotons, linear accelerators and other electro-nuclear machines capable of imparting energies greater than 1,000,000 electron volts to a nuclear particle or an ion, and magnets specially designed for such electronuclear machines.

Electron microscopes and electron guns and electron objective, projection and condenser lenses (magnetic or electrostatic) therefor.

Electronic fluxgate magnetometers and parts specially designed therefor.

Fluorimeters of the kinds in which ultra-violet light is used as the exciting source and photomultiplier tubes or photo-cells are used as the detecting or amplifying devices.

Ion separators, electro-magnetic, including mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers.

Leak-detecting instruments of the mass spectrometer type.

Magnetic recorders or reproducers (other than those designed for voice or music) and parts and recording media specially designed therefor.

Measuring and counting apparatus, not elsewhere specified, of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) capable of measuring time intervals of 1 second or less with an error not exceeding 2 per cent. of the interval measured or an error of 20 micro-seconds, whichever is the greater;

(*b*) capable of counting at over 50,000 counts per second.

Micro-flash apparatus capable of giving a flash of 1/100,000 second or shorter duration, or with a frequency of 200 flashes or more per second.

Optical curve generators (grinders, surfacers and polishers) capable of producing aspherical curves, and parts specially designed therefor.

Piezo-electric quartz crystals and plates, worked or unworked.

Positive-ion sources suitable for use in cyclotrons, mass spectrometers and the like.

Radiation detection instruments and components, designed or capable of being adapted for the detection or measurement of nuclear radiations, the following:—

Amplifiers designed for use in nuclear measurements, including linear amplifiers, pre-amplifiers and distributed chain amplifiers;

Coincidence units for use with Geiger-Muller or proportional counters;

Electroscopes and electrometers, including dosimeters other than (i) student types; (ii) simple metal leaf electroscopes; (iii) dosimeters specially designed for use with medical X-ray equipment; and (iv) electro-static measuring instruments;

Equipment, not elsewhere specified, for health monitoring against radiation hazards, other than photographic film and equipment containing it;

Geiger-Muller counter tubes and proportional counters;

Instruments capable of measuring a current of less than one micro-microampere;

Ionization chambers;

Ionization measuring equipment suitable for the radiation survey of terrain and plant sites;

Neutron counters containing boron, boron trifluoride, or hydrogen;

Electron multiplier units activated by positive ions;

Quenching units for Geiger-Muller counters;

Resistors of resistance of not less than 1,000 megohms;

Scaling units and rate meters, suitable for use in radiation detection;

Scintillation counters incorporating a photomultiplier tube;

Scintillation counter phosphors, the following: single crystals and scintillation phosphors for use in radiation detection instruments, of volume greater than 1 cu. in. (16 cu. cm.);

Valves (tubes), electrometer, designed to handle input currents less than 1 micro-microampere.

Resistors, temperature-sensitive, of a kind used in bolometers or in the measurement of electric power below 10 milliwatts (other than electric lamps).

Spectrographs, spectrometers, monochrometers and associated measuring equipment of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Grating types with, or designed for use with, diffraction gratings (originals or replicas, plane or concave) and gratings therefor;

(*b*) Prism types:—

(i) capable of a spectrum length of 20 cms. between 9,000 and 2,000 Angstrom units, or

(ii) designed for use with prisms having refracting face 35 mm. or more in width;

(*c*) Infra-red types, having an effective total prism base length over 2 inches;

(*d*) Recording or controlling densitometers or other equipment specially designed for the quantitative assessment of spectrographic records;

except:—

(i) instruments limited to the use of replica plane grating not exceeding 1 inch in ruled width, and gratings therefor,

(ii) instruments of the "circle" type incapable of direct measuring to less than 5 seconds of arc.

Valve voltmeters (other than voltmeters specially designed for testing telephone lines) of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Direct-current voltmeters with full-scale range of 1 millivolt or less;

(*b*) Alternating-current voltmeters with full-scale range of 10 microvolts or less.

X-ray and electron diffraction apparatus, the following:—

Electron diffraction units and parts specially designed therefor.

Powder cameras of the type having a heating element for temperatures of 500° C. (932° F.) or over;

Single crystal oscillating and rotating X-ray goniometers of the kinds having X-ray film or plate holders;

X-ray diffraction units, incorporating or designed for use with such tubes, and parts specially designed for such units;

X-ray tubes having more than one window;

**Group H**

Carbonyl iron powder.

Ferro-alloys whether briquetted or not, the following:—

Ferro-columbium (niobium);

Ferro-columbium (niobium)-tantalum;

Ferro-molybdenum;

Ferro-tantalum;

Ferro-uranium.

Fissionable materials, the following:—plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and materials artificially enriched by any of the foregoing.

Magnetic materials in any form having:—

(i) initial permeability 20,000 or over, or

(ii) remanance 85 per cent. of maximum flux or over, or

(iii) energy product $10^6$ gausses oersteds or over, or

(iv) core loss of 0·5 watt per lb. when B equals 13,000 gausses and 50 cycles per second or less,

or when they are in the form of sheet or strip a thickness of 0·003 inch or less.

Mercury.

Metals in the form of angles, anodes, bars (including busbars, notched bars, sheet bars and wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, castings and forgings, cathodes, channels, circles, discs, dust, flakes, foil, grains, granules, ingots, ingot bars, lumps, pellets, pigs, pipes, plates, powder, pressings and stampings, ribbons, rods (including welding electrodes and rods, wire rods and rolled wire), sections, shapes, sheets, shot, slabs, sticks, strip, sponge, tubes (including tube rounds, squares and hollows), wire (drawn or extruded, bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, ropes and spirals), and scrap, old metal and metallic residues, as follows:—

Alloy steels containing by weight one or more of the following constituents:—

(*a*) 6 per cent. or more of molybdenum;

(*b*) 3 per cent. or more of molybdenum and more than 14 per cent. of chromium;

(*c*) 6 per cent. or more of cobalt;

(*d*) 0·25 per cent. or more of columbium (niobium) or tantalum;

(*e*) 35 per cent. or more of nickel;

(*f*) 35 per cent. or more of alloying elements (other than iron) one of which is nickel.

Aluminium alloys containing by weight one or more of the following constituents:—

(*a*) 1 per cent. or more of copper;

(*b*) 4 per cent. or more of zinc;

(*c*) 3·5 per cent. or more of silicon;

(*d*) 9·5 per cent. or more of magnesium.

Aluminium powder, not elsewhere specified, other than polished flake.

Beryllium and alloys containing by weight more than 50 per cent. of beryllium, other than windows for medical X-ray machines.

Cobalt.

Columbium (niobium) and alloys containing by weight 50 per cent. or more of columbium.

Copper and alloys containing by weight 50 per cent. or more of copper (other than wire, drawn or extruded, bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, ropes and spirals).

Germanium.

Magnesium alloys containing by weight one or more of the following constituents:—

(*a*) 0·4 per cent. or more of zirconium;

(*b*) 1·5 per cent. or more of thorium;

(*c*) 1·0 per cent. or more of cerium mischmetall.

Molybdenum and alloys, not elsewhere specified, containing by weight 20 per cent. or more of molybdenum.

Nickel and alloys containing by weight 30 per cent. or more of nickel.

Tantalum.

Titanium and alloys containing by weight 50 per cent. or more of titanium.

Thorium and alloys containing by weight 1·5 per cent. or more of thorium.

Uranium and alloys containing uranium.

Minerals, raw and treated, and residues, slag and tailings thereof, which contain by weight 0·05 per cent. or more of uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, including:—

Carnotite, pitchblende and monazite sand and other ores containing uranium or thorium.

Molybdenum carbides, cemented or sintered.

Ores and concentrates, the following:—

Beryllium (other than gem grade beryl);

Cobalt (including residue and arsenical crystals);

Columbium (niobium);

Copper (including regulus and matte);

Molybdenum;

Nickel (including primary residues and matte);

Tantalum.

Platinum clad molybdenum pipes and tubing.

Scrap metal and old metal, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Aluminium.

Iron and steel.

Silicon of a purity of 99·9 per cent. or more.

Tungsten wire and filament, coated or uncoated.

Wire ropes, cord and strand, made of:—

(*a*) phosphor bronze; or

(*b*) stainless steel containing by weight 12 per cent. or more of chromium and up to 20 per cent. of nickel.

Woven wire mesh composed of wire containing 95 per cent. or more of nickel and containing 60 or more wires per linear centimetre.

Zirconium metal and alloys containing by weight more than 50 per cent. zirconium, in which the ratio of hafnium content to zirconium content is less than one part to 500 parts by weight, and manufactures wholly thereof.

**Group I**

Barium nitrate.

Bromine trifluoride.

Chlorine trifluoride.

Compounds of uranium or thorium other than medicinal preparations.

Compounds, the following:—

Beryllium,

Cobalt, other than paint driers, organic artificial colouring matters and paint pigments,

Germanium,

Molybdenum, containing by weight more than 35 per cent. of molybdenum, other than organic artificial colouring matters containing by weight less than 50 per cent. of molybdenum,

Tantalum,

Zirconium, in which the ratio of hafnium content to zirconium content is less than 1 part to 500 parts by weight.

Deuterium and compounds, mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, including heavy water and heavy paraffin, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 : 5,000 by number.

Dinitrotoluenes.

Fluorinated hydrocarbons, the following:—

Monochlorotrifluoromethane;
Dichloromonofluoromethane;
Monochlorodifluoromethane;
Trichlorotrifluoroethane;
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane;
Trichlorodifluoroethane;
Difluoroethane;
Monochlorodifluoroethane.

Fluorine.

Furfuryl alcohol and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.

Glycols and their derivatives, the following:—

Ethylene glycol (ethanediol-1, 2), propylene glycol (propanediol-1, 2) and mixtures consisting mainly of one or both thereof; thiodiglycol and mixtures consisting mainly thereof.

Guanidine nitrate.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

Hydrazine, hydrazine hydrate and hydrazine salts.

Hydrogen peroxide solutions containing by weight 50 per cent. or more hydrogen peroxide.

Lead azide, lead styphnate and lead thiocyanate.

Materials, suitable for use in refractories, composed of 97 per cent. or more by weight of beryllium oxide, magnesium oxide or zirconium oxide, or composed of zirconium oxide stabilized with lime or magnesium oxide or lime and magnesium oxide.

Nickel oxide.

Pentaerythritol.

Picric acid.

Polymethyl-methacrylates in the form of clear sheet or sheeting, whether or not laminated, ¼ inch thick or more.

Sodium azide.

Silicone fluids and rubbers.

Stabilizers for explosives, the following:—

Ethyl and methyl centralites;
Diphenylamine;
NN-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
Methyl-NN-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
Ethyl-NN-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
Ethyl phenyl urethane;
Diphenyl urethane;
Diortho tolyl-urethane;
2-Nitrodiphenylamine.

Tetrafluoroethylene, polytretrafluoroethylene and manufactures wholly thereof.

Trifluorochloroethylene, polytrifluorochloroethylene and manufactures wholly thereof.

**Group J**

Additives for lubricating oils and greases and for diesel fuels.

Fuels, the following:—

Gasoline, motor and aviation;
Kerosene;
Reference fuels, referee fuels and calibrating fuels.

High octane blending agents for aircraft fuels, the following:—

(*a*) Alkylates, aviation grade.
(*b*) Codimer.
(*c*) Cumene (isopropyl benzene).
(*d*) Diisobutylene.
(*e*) Diisopropyl (2, 3-dimethylbutane).
(*f*) Ethyl benzene.
(*g*) Hydrocodimers.
(*h*) Hydropolymers.
(*i*) Isooctanes.
(*j*) Isoheptanes.
(*k*) Isohexanes.
(*l*) Isopentane.
(*m*) Isopropylether.
(*n*) Monomethylaniline.
(*o*) Neohexane.
(*p*) Neopentane.
(*q*) Triptane (2, 2, 3-trimethylbutane).

Hydraulic fluids, the following:—

Petroleum based, having kinematic viscosity of 4·6 centistokes or greater at 210° F. (98·9° C.) and pour point of—30° F. (−34·4° C.) or lower and viscosity index of 130 or higher;

Synthetic.

Lubricating oils and greases, petroleum based and synthetic (ester type).

Tetra-ethyl lead, tetra-ethyl lead fluid and mixtures containing more than 3·6 c.c. of tetra-ethyl lead per gallon.

**Group K**

Butyl synthetic rubber.

Pneumatic tyre casings (other than types specially designed for tractors and farm implements) of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) specially constructed to be bullet proof or to run when deflated;
(*b*) in the following sizes and ply ratings:—

8 ply rating and over in the size 9·00 x 16;
10 ply rating and over in the size 34 x 7;
12 ply rating and over in the sizes 14·00 x 20 and 12·00 x 20;
36 ply rating and over in the sizes 16·00 x 21 and over.

(*c*) with off-the-road treads in the following sizes and ply ratings:—

6 ply rating and over in the sizes 7·00 x 16, 6·50 x 20 and 6·50 x 19;
8 ply rating and over in the sizes 9·00 x 20, 7·50 x 20 and 7·00 x 20.

Tyres and inner tubes specially designed for aircraft.

Water lubricated bearings with bearing surface made of Buna N compounds.

## Group L

Balloons of 2·425 lbs. or more envelope weight deflated, designed for free flight but not for the carriage of personnel.

Nylon cloth specially designed for the manufacture of parachutes.

Paper or synthetic film for dielectric use (condenser tissue), the following:—

Synthetic film 0·0015 inch or less in thickness;

Coated paper 0·0015 inch or less in thickness;

Uncoated paper 0·0004 inch or less in thickness.

Raw optical glass in the mass (tinted or untinted), the following:—

Blocks, plates (slabs), pressings and moulds (other than rough-moulded lenses and prisms), with a unit weight of 1 kg. or more;

Rough-moulded lenses or prisms with a unit weight of 0·5 kg. or more.

## Group M

Aircraft and aircraft engines, and parts specially designed therefor.

Amphibian vehicles.

Appliances for accelerating the take-off of aircraft.

Arms and munitions.

Articles (including vehicles), not elsewhere specified, specially designed or adapted for the use of armed forces, and parts specially designed therefor.

Cameras specially designed or adapted for aerial survey or reconnaissance.

Explosives as defined in Section 3 of the Explosives Act, 1875.

Gilding metal, clad steel.

Infra-red night driving apparatus.

Kine-theodolites.

Landing mats for aircraft.

Link trainers.

Machinery and machine tools and apparatus specially designed or adapted for the production of arms, munitions or articles specially designed or adapted for the use of armed forces.

Noxious gases of the following descriptions:—

Bromacetone;
Brombenzylcyanide;
Brom-methylethyl ketone;
Chloropicrin;
Cyanogen chloride;
Dibromdimethyl ether;
Dichlordimethyl ether;
Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
Diphenylchlorarsine;
Diphenylcyanarsine;
Ethyl bromacetate;
Ethyl iodacetate;
Ethyldibromarsine;
Ethyldichlorarsine;
Lewisite (chlorvinyldichlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine);
Methyldichlorarsine;
Monochlormethylchlorformate;
Mustard gas (dichlorethylsulphide);
Phenylcarbylamine chloride (phenylimidocarbonyl chloride);
Phenyldibromarsine;
Phenyldichlorarsine;
Phosgene;
Trichlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene).

Rocket motors and parts specially designed therefor.

Searchlights of which the reflectors have a diameter of 90 cm. or more, parts specially designed therefor; and control gear for all searchlights.

Supply dropping apparatus for aircraft.

Telecontrol equipment suitable for controlling pilotless aircraft and guided weapons.

## PART II

*Ball and roller bearings: tolerances for bore and outside diameter, eccentricity, parallelism of races and wobble (parallelism of track to faces) referred to in Group D of Part I of this Schedule.*

### 1. INNER RING

| | Bore Sizes | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inch type ... | Over 0 including 2 in. | Over 2 including 3 in. | Over 3 including 5 in. | Over 5 including 7 in. | Over 7 including 10 in. | Over 10 in. |
| Metric type ... | Over 0 including 50 mm. | Over 50 including 80 mm. | Over 80 including 120 mm. | Over 120 including 180 mm. | Over 180 including 250 mm. | Over 250 mm. |
| Total bore tolerance (inches) | ·0002 | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0005 | ·0005 |
| Eccentricity... ... (inches) | ·0002 | ·0002 | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0005 |
| Parallelism of races... (inches) | ·0002 | ·0002 | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0005 |
| Wobble ... ... (inches) | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0004 | ·0005 | ·0006 |

### 2. OUTER RING

| | Outside Diameter Sizes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inch type ... | Over 0 incl. 2 in. | Over 2 incl. 3 in. | Over 3 incl. 5 in. | Over 5 incl. 6 in. | Over 6 incl. 7 in. | Over 7 incl. 10 in. | Over 10 incl. 12 in. | Over 12 incl. 16 in. | Over 16 in. |
| Metric type ... | Over 0 incl. 50 mm. | Over 50 incl. 80 mm. | Over 80 incl. 120 mm. | Over 120 incl. 150 mm. | Over 150 incl. 180 mm. | Over 180 incl. 250 mm. | Over 250 incl. 315 mm. | Over 315 incl. 400 mm. | Over 400 mm. |
| Total outside diameter tolerance ... ... (inches) | ·0002 | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0005 | ·0005 | ·0005 | ·0006 | ·0007 |
| Eccentricity... ... (inches) | ·0002 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0004 | ·0005 | ·0005 | ·0006 | ·0007 | ·0008 |
| Parallelism of races (inches) | ·0002 | ·0002 | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0005 | ·0005 | ·0006 |
| Wobble ... ... (inches) | ·0003 | ·0004 | ·0005 | ·0005 | ·0006 | ·0006 | ·0007 | ·0008 | ·0009 |

SECOND SCHEDULE

Albania.
Bulgaria.
China.
Czecho-Slovakia.
Hungary.
North Korea.
Poland.
Roumania.
Soviet Zone of Germany.
Tibet.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

This Order prohibits the disposal of the goods specified in the First Schedule which are situated outside the United Kingdom—

(*a*) to any authority of, or person in, any of the countries or territories specified in the Second Schedule ; and

(*b*) to any other person if the person disposing of the goods has reasonable cause to believe that the goods will be imported into any such country or territory.

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## (15) TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED)

## 1954 No. 737

# The Unmanufactured Tobacco (Miscellaneous Controls) (Revocation) Order, 1954

| | |
|---|---|
| *Made* - - - - | *2nd June*, 1954 |
| *Laid before Parliament* | *9th June*, 1954 |
| *Coming into Operation* | *10th June*, 1954 |

The Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945(**a**), as extended by the Supplies and Services (Extended Purposes) Act, 1947(**b**), and the Supplies and Services (Defence Purposes) Act, 1951(**c**), and continued in force by the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1953(**d**), hereby order as follows:—

**1.** The Unmanufactured Tobacco (Returns) Order, 1940(**e**), the Unmanufactured Tobacco (Supply) Order, 1942(**f**), and the Unmanufactured Tobacco (Supply) (Amendment) Order, 1948(**g**), are hereby revoked.

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(**a**) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 10 and S. R. & O. 1945/1618 (1945 II, p. 48).
(**b**) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 55.
(**c**) 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 25.
(**d**) S.I. 1953/1767 (1953 II, p. 1970).
(**e**) S.R. & O. 1940/861 (1940 II, p. 1452).
(**f**) S.R. & O. 1942/710 (1942 II, p. 2419).
(**g**) S.I. 1948/2464 (1948 II, p. 1026).