

B. For workers employed on Piece-work:—

(i) All female workers in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Branch of the Trade employed on Piece-work shall 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, not less than the Piece-work Basis Time-rate applicable:—

(a) An amount equal to one-quarter of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-rate;

(b) An amount equal to one-half of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-rate; or

(c) An amount equal to the full amount of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-rate,

according as the Overtime Rate which would have been payable under the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Section, if the worker had been employed on Time-work, were:—

(a) Time-and-a-quarter;

(b) Time-and-a-half; or

(c) Double Time, respectively.

Note.—The hours which Female Workers, Young Persons and Children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, and of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920.

PART IV.

SECTION I.

A Female Learner is a worker who:—

(a) Is employed by an employer who provides her with reasonable facilities for practically and efficiently learning one of the branches of the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Branch of the trade carried on by the employer, or the various processes involved in the making of any of the articles specified in the definition of that Branch of the trade set out in Section II of Part V of this Schedule; and

(b) Has received a certificate or has been registered in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Trade Board and held subject to compliance with conditions specified in this Section, or has made application for such certificate or registration, which has been duly acknowledged and is still under consideration. Provided that the certification or registration of a Learner may be cancelled if the other conditions of learnership are not complied with.

Provided that an employer may employ a Female Learner on her first employment without a certificate or registration for a probation period not exceeding four weeks, but in the event of such Learner being continued thereafter at her employment, the probation period shall be included in her period of learnership.

SECTION II.

A Homemaker is a worker who works in her own home or in any place not under the control or management of the employer.

PART V.

SECTION I.

Subject to the provisions of the Trade Board Acts the respective minimum rates set out in

this Schedule apply to all workers in England and Wales of the classes specified in this Schedule in respect of all time during which they are employed in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking branch of the trade as defined in Section II below:—

SECTION II.

The Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Branch of the Trade is that branch of the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing trade specified in the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour dated 24th November, 1909 (as varied by the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking) Order, 1920) as set out below, in which the employer supplies the garment direct to the individual wearer and employs the worker direct.

The trade as specified in the above-mentioned Regulations is as follows:—

Those branches of the Women's Clothing Trade that are engaged in the making of Non-Tailored Garments, namely, the making from textile or knitted fabrics of (a) non-tailored wearing apparel (other than handkerchiefs) worn by women and girls, or by children without distinction of sex, or (b) boys' ready-made washing suits or sailor suits, where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of garments to be worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex; *Including:—*

(1) All operations or processes of cutting, making, or finishing by hand or machine of dresses, non-tailored skirts, wraps, blouses, blouse-ropes, jumpers, sports-coats, neckwear, tea-gowns, dressing-gowns, dressing-jackets, pyjamas, underclothing, underskirts, aprons, overalls, nurses' and servants' caps, juvenile clothing, baby-linen, or similar non-tailored articles;

(2) The making of field bonnets, sun-bonnets, boudoir caps or infants' millinery, where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph (1) above;

(3) (a) The altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of any of the above-mentioned articles;

(b) The cleaning of any of the above-mentioned articles, where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of such garments;

(4) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making, altering, repairing, renovating, or re-making of such articles other than hand embroidery or hand drawn-thread work on articles made of linen or cotton or of mixed linen and cotton;

(5) The following processes if done by machine: Thread-drawing, thread-clipping, top-sewing, scalloping, nickelling and paring;

(6) Laundering, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, packing, warehousing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the making, altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of any of the above-mentioned articles; *But excluding:—*

(a) The making of knitted articles; the making of underclothing, socks and stockings, from knitted fabrics; and the making from knitted fabrics of articles mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) above, where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of the knitted fabrics;