Fasteners), in respect of hours worked by a worker in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade shall be as follows :-

### A .- MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON TIME-WORK :-

- (a) For all hours worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, the Overtime Rate shall be Twice the minimum rate otherwise applicable, i.e., DOUBLE TIME.
- (b) For all hours worked in excess of 4½ on Saturday, the Overtime Rate shall be Oneand-a-Half times the minimum rate otherwise applicable, i.e., TIME-AND-A-HALF, notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 47.
- (c) For all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week, the Overtime Rate shall be Oneand-a-Quarter times the minimum rate otherwise applicable, i.e., TIME AND-A-QUARTER for the first ten hours, and One and-a-Half times the minimum rate otherwise applicable, i.e., TIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Sub-Section.

## B.—FEMALE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON PIECE-WORK:—

A Female Worker 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 appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-Rate, as set out in Part III of this Schedule (or, where no Piece work Basis Time-Rate is applicable, not less than the appropriate General Minimum Time Rate as set out in Section II of Part I of this Schedule), a sum equivalent to the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, to One-Half of the appropriate General Minimum Time Rate, or to One Quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, according as the Overtime Rate, which would be payable under the provisions of Part A of this Section, if the worker were employed on Time-work, were Double-Time or Time-and a-Half, or Time-and-a Quarter respectively.

## C.—MALE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON PIECE-WORK:—

A Male Worker employed on Piece-work shall receive in respect of each hourof 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 appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate as set out in Section I of Part I of this Schedule, a sum equivalent to the appropriate General Minimum Time Rate, to One-Half of the appropriate General Minimum Time Rate, or to One Quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time Rate, according as the Overtime Rate payable under the provisions of Part A of this Section, if the worker were employed on Time-work, were Double-Time, or Time-and-a-Half, or Time-and-a-Quarter respectively.

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

### · PART V.

The above minimum rates of wages apply, subject to the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, to all workers in Great Britain (except Female Workers employed in Carding Hooks and Eyes or Snap Fasteners), in respect of all time during which they are employed in any branch of the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order, 1919, that is to say:

The manufacture of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, haircurlers, snap fasteners, or safety pins, from the following metals in wire or sheet form:

Aluminium corporations lead at all time rips or allows of any two or more

Aluminium, copper, iron, lead, steel, tin, zinc or alloys of any two or more of the above metals.

#### INCLUDING :-

(a) The capping of safety pins. (b) The operation of pin sticking.

(c) Packeting, boxing or carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on.

(d) Packing, despatching, warehousing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles.

## BUT EXCLUDING:-

(e) The manufacture of steel hatpins or shanks for steel toilet pins, wherever carried on.

## PART VI.

# SECTION I.

The above minimum rates of wages must be paid clear of all deductions, other than deductions under the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by any subsequent enactments, or deductions authorised by any Act to be made from wages in respect of contributions to any Superannuation or other Provident Fund.

# SECTION II.

The above Minimum rates of wages are without prejudice to workers who are earning higher rates of wages, or to agreements made or that may be made between employers and workers for the payment of wages in excess of these minimum rates of wages.