

Bronzer and who is an all-round Dipper and Bronzer and also does art bronzing and colouring, or electro-plating or has a knowledge of electro-plating.

A Worker of Grade III is a Male Worker of 21 years of age or over who, in addition to fulfilling the conditions of Grade II, as above defined, also has an expert knowledge of art bronzing or metal colouring or electro depositing and solutions OR is a charge hand with the duty of being responsible for all work and order in the shop.

POLISHERS :

A Polisher of Grade I is a Male Worker of 21 years of age or over employed on polishing and not fulfilling the conditions of Grade II or Grade III as hereinafter defined.

A Polisher of Grade II is a Male Worker of 21 years of age or over who has had not less than six years' experience as a Polisher and is an expert in all processes of any class of common work and can emery-bob and mop best work.

A Polisher of Grade III is a Male Worker of 21 years of age or over who, in addition to fulfilling the conditions of Grade II, as above defined, is also an expert in all processes of both common and best work OR is a charge hand with the duty of being responsible for all work and order in the shop.

PART II.

PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES (AS VARIED) FOR ALL MALE WORKERS (ALL AGES).

The Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for any class of Male Workers shall be 15 per cent. above the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate for such class, as set out in Part I of this Schedule.

NOTE.—In the case of all Male Workers employed on Piece-Work, each Piece-Rate paid must be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, not less than the appropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate to an ORDINARY worker, *i.e.*, a worker of ordinary skill and experience in the class of work in question.

PART III.

OVERTIME RATES (AS VARIED) FOR MALE WORKERS (ALL AGES).

SECTION I.—In accordance with Section 3 (i) (c) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be as follows:—

In any week	47
On Saturday	4½

Provided that all hours worked on Sundays and on Statutory Holidays shall be regarded as Overtime to which the Overtime Rates shall apply.

SECTION II.—The Minimum Rates for Overtime in respect of hours worked by a worker, whether employed on time-work or on piece-work in excess of the declared normal number of hours shall be as follows:—

(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 four-and-a-half on Saturday, the Overtime Rate shall be One-and-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 equivalent to TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours and TIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the provisions of Sub-Sections (a) and (b) of this Section.

NOTE.—The hours which 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 IV.

SECTION I.—The above Minimum Rates of Wages apply, subject to the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, to all male workers in Great Britain in respect of all time during which they are employed in any branch of the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares) Order, 1919.

SECTION II.—The Trade as specified in the above-mentioned Order is as follows:—

The manufacture from metals (other than precious metals) by the processes of cold stamping or cold pressing (including cutting or piercing) of cabinet fittings, window fittings, curtain accessories, stationers' sundries, drapers' sundries, fittings for gas or electric light, fittings for suit-cases or handbags or purses, buckles, eyelets, ferrules, labels, collar studs, tie-clips, thimbles, photograph frames, stamped chains, bells, fancy nails (excluding the shanks), parts of safety razors (excluding the blades), parts of braces or suspenders, corset steels or busks, whistles, tin-openers, medals or any similar articles or metal parts of such articles;

INCLUDING:—

(a) The operations of annealing, hardening, barrelling, polishing, bronzing, nickelling, lacquering, japanning, non-vitreous enamelling, tinning or assembling, where these operations are carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of such stamped or pressed metal articles;

(b) The operations of carding, boxing, packeting, labelling, weighing, packing, warehousing or despatching, where these operations are incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of such stamped or pressed metal articles;

BUT EXCLUDING:—

(a) The operations specified in the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1913;

(b) The making of buttons or any operations incidental thereto;

(c) The making of coffin furniture or any operations incidental thereto;

(d) The making of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, hair-curlers, snap fasteners or safety pins or any operations incidental thereto;

(e) The making of steel pens and the making of stationers' metal sundries or other similar metal articles when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the making of steel pens, so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;

(f) The minting of coinage of the realm;

(g) The process of hand-embossing.