



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

[1940

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE BOILERMAKERS BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Wages Board which now has power to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed in the trade of—

- (a) Boilermaking ;
 (b) Iron or steel working in connexion with—
 (1) Ship or bridge building,
 (2) Girder, tank, wagon, or truck making,
 (3) Wrought iron or steel pipe making,
 (4) Structural iron or steel work"—

has made the following Determination, namely :—

(1) That on the 14th February, 1940, the adjusted Determination which came into force from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in December, 1939, shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2)

Apprentices or Improvers.	Juvenile Workers, i.e., Persons under 21 Years of Age (other than Apprentices or Improvers).		
Wages per Week of 44 Hours.	Wages per Week of 44 Hours.		
	Weekly Hiring.	Hourly Hiring.	
	s. d.	s.	d.
1st year's experience	15		
2nd " "	21		
3rd " "	36		
4th " "	58		
5th " "	73		
PROPORTION.			
<i>Apprentices.</i>			
One apprentice to every two or fraction of two workers receiving not less than 11s. per week of 44 hours.			
An indenture of apprenticeship prescribed by the Board was approved on 6th August, 1912.			
<i>Improvers.</i>			
One improver to the first four or fraction of four workers receiving not less than 90s. per week of 44 hours, and thereafter one improver to every additional four workers receiving not less than that wage.			
		Weekly Hiring.	Hourly Hiring.
		s. d.	s. d.
Employed in—			
(a) All operations in "manufacturing" as defined in this Determination—			
1st year's experience	15	6	16
2nd " "	23	6	25
3rd " "	32	3	34
4th " "	43	6	46
5th " "	55	6	59
6th " "	64	6	68
7th " "	68	6	72
(b) All occupations other than "manufacturing" as defined, at heating rivets, assisting apprentices or improvers, or labouring—			
Under 16 years of age	17	0	18
16 years of age	26	3	27
17 " "	46	6	49
18 " "	58	9	62
19 and 20 years of age	70	9	75

(3)

Other Employees.	Day Shift.		
	Wages per Week of 44 Hours.		
	Within a Radius of 20 Miles of G.P.O. Melbourne; Mildura and Gippsland Districts; and within a Radius of 10 Miles of Geelong or Warrnambool Post Offices.	At Yallourn.	Other Parts of Victoria.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tradesmen engaged in window-frame making	5 11 0	5 17 6	5 8 0
Assembler (not coming within definition of tradesman) engaged in window-frame making	4 19 0	5 5 6	4 16 0
Machinist—engaged in window-frame making—			
First class	5 11 0	5 17 6	4 8 0
Second class	5 1 0	5 7 0	4 18 0
Third class	4 15 0	5 1 6	4 12 0
Process worker engaged in window-frame making	4 9 0	4 15 6	4 0 0
Welder—			
First class (other than when using Cutler machine)	5 14 0	6 0 6	5 11 0
First class (using Cutler machine)	5 3 0	5 9 6	5 0 0
Second class	4 15 0	5 1 6	4 12 0
Third class	4 11 0	4 17 6	4 8 0
Tack welder	4 13 0	4 19 6	4 10 0
Tradesman employed in boilermaking, ship, bridge, and girder construction	5 11 0	5 17 6	5 8 0
Tradesman employed in boilermaking, ship, bridge, and girder construction, the greater part of whose time is occupied in marking off and/or template making	5 15 0	6 1 6	5 12 0
Boilersmiths and/or angle-iron smiths	5 14 0	6 0 6	5 11 0
Plate setters and frame benders	5 13 0	5 19 6	5 10 0
Drillers using portable machines in boilermaking and ship construction	5 8 0	5 14 6	5 5 0
Drillers using stationary machines in boilermaking and ship construction	4 11 0	4 17 6	4 8 0
Tradesman employed on steel construction and/or standardized frame buildings made in quantities	5 11 0	5 17 6	5 8 0
Tradesman employed on steel construction and/or standardized frame buildings made in quantities, the greater part of whose time is occupied in marking off and/or template making	5 15 0	6 1 6	5 12 0
Machinist—			
First class, employed on standardized frame buildings made in quantities	4 17 0	5 3 6	4 14 0
Second class, employed on standardized frame buildings made in quantities	4 11 0	4 17 6	4 8 0
Emery wheel attendant	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Blacksmith's striker	4 10 0	4 16 6	4 7 0
Blacksmith's striker on double fires	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Furnaceman	4 16 0	5 2 6	4 13 0
Attendants on small rivet heating or bolt beating or similar types of fires	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Holder up	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Benders of iron and steel frames used for reinforcing concrete	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Painters of ironwork other than ship painters (brush)	4 10 0	4 16 6	4 7 0
Painters of ironwork using spray	4 11 0	4 17 6	4 8 0
Friction saw operators	4 10 0	4 16 6	4 7 0
Cold saw operators	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Dogman	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Riggers and splicers except on ships and buildings	4 12 0	4 18 6	4 9 0
Riggers and splicers on ships and buildings	4 16 0	5 2 6	4 13 0
Cleaners and chippers (inside of boilers)	4 16 0	5 2 6	4 13 0
Workmen engaged directly assisting tradesmen, machinists, and welders	4 10 0	4 16 6	4 7 0
Labourers	4 1 0	4 7 6	3 18 0
Steel pipe making section—			
Pipe builders	4 13 6	4 19 6	4 10 0
Machine operators (in charge of machines)	4 13 6	4 19 6	4 10 0
Faucet maker in charge of furnace	4 16 0	5 2 6	4 13 0
Man assisting furnace faucet maker	4 9 0	4 15 6	4 6 0
Man in charge of ring-making machine	4 13 0	4 19 6	4 10 0
Man assisting at ring-making machine	4 9 0	4 15 6	4 6 0
Man on tar dip and sand rolling	4 9 0	4 15 6	4 6 0

Leading hands—

- In charge of not less than three and not more than ten employees, 6s. per week extra.
- In charge of more than ten employees and not more than twenty employees, 12s. per week extra.
- In charge of more than twenty employees, 18s. per week extra.

NOTE.—If the employment is for hourly hiring, the rates prescribed in clause (3) shall be increased 5s. per week (see clause 12 (b)).

(4) OTHER SHIFTS.—The following percentages shall be added to the rates fixed for the day shift for persons employed on any of the following shifts:—

Afternoon or night shift—

- During first month's employment on such shift 10 per cent.
- Thereafter 7½ per cent.
- Shift workers in continuous process employed on a shift other than a day shift 5 per cent.
- Shift workers on ship repairs work, not less than three consecutive nights Time and a quarter.

(5) ALLOWANCES—

Persons working—

- (a) for more than one hour in the shade where the artificial temperature is between 115° and 130° Fahr.; 1½d. per hour extra;

- (b) for more than one hour in the shade where the artificial temperature exceeds 130° Fahr., 3d. per hour extra. Where work continues for more than two hours in temperatures exceeding 130° Fahr., employees shall be entitled to twenty minutes rest after every two hours without deduction of pay;
- (c) for more than one hour where the artificial temperature is below zero, 1½d. per hour extra. Where work continues for more than two hours in temperatures below zero, employees shall be entitled to a rest period of twenty minutes every two hours without deduction of pay.

All employees working in wet places, 1½d. per hour extra.

All employees working in confined spaces, 3d. per hour extra.

Boilermakers and their assistants and drillers engaged in the erection of steel frame buildings, bridges, and gasometers at a height of 50 feet or more above the nearest horizontal plane shall be paid 6s. per week extra.

All employees working in ships' bilges or in boiling-down works, lead works, sanitary works, or slaughter-yards shall be paid 1d. per hour extra.

Employees working on repairs to smoke-boxes or fire-boxes of locomotives, or on repairs to the smoke-box, uptake funnel flue, furnace or combustion chamber of marine type boilers, or on repairs to smoke-boxes, fire-boxes, furnace or flues of other types of boilers, 1d. per hour extra.

Employees working on repairs in oil tanks or meat digesters, 1½d. per hour extra.

Dirty work, i.e., work which a foreman and workman shall agree is of an unusually dirty or offensive nature, 1½d. per hour extra.

Tradesmen employed in large operating power houses, i.e., power houses developing more than 8,000 kilowatts, other than tradesmen not on the regular staff, engaged on new construction work, shall be paid 6s. per week extra; such amount shall be deemed to include the special rate for leading hands.

Compensation to the extent of damage sustained shall be made for work in which clothing or tools are damaged or destroyed by the use of acids.

Shift-workers working eight hours per shift without any break for meals on six days in each week shall be deemed to work 44 hours per week, provided that they are given one fortnight's holiday in each year on full pay as compensation for working on Saturday afternoons, holidays, or Sunday shifts, provided that any shift worker ceasing to be employed on shift by the employer concerned before the completion of any year shall be paid one day's pay for each month or part of a month's service in lieu of the fortnight's holiday herein prescribed.

Where more than one of the disabilities entitling a workman to extra rates exist on the same job, the employer shall be bound to pay only one rate, namely, the highest, for disabilities so prevailing.

(6) **SHIFTS.—That—**

(a) The hour of beginning and the hour of ending each shift shall be between—

	Where one Shift is worked.	
	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
Monday to Friday (day shift)	7 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
Saturday (day shift)	7 a.m.	12 noon
	Where two Shifts are worked.	
Monday to Saturday (day shift)	7 a.m.	3 p.m.
Monday to Saturday (afternoon shift)	3 p.m.	11 p.m.
	Where three Shifts are worked.	
Monday to Saturday (day shift)	7 a.m.	3 p.m.
Monday to Saturday (afternoon shift)	3 p.m.	11 p.m.
Monday to Saturday (night shift)	11 p.m.	7 a.m.

Any of the above times of beginning and ending may be varied on any job by mutual consent of the employer and the majority of the employees concerned, but in no case shall the total length of any shift be increased without payment for overtime.

(b) The higher rate to be paid for each hour or fraction of an hour worked by any employee (other than a shift worker in a continuous process)—

- (1) before or after his shift;
- (2) in excess of 8 hours 48 minutes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday when 44 hours are worked during five days of the week;
- (3) in excess of eight hours on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, or four hours on Saturday when 44 hours are worked during six days of the week—

shall be time and a half for the first four hours, and double time thereafter until an employee has been relieved from work for at least eight hours, provided that no employee be entitled to payment for his rest period.

(c) The higher rate to be paid for each hour or fraction of an hour worked by a shift worker in a continuous process before or after his shift shall be at the rate of double time.

But this does not apply to cases of arrangement between employees themselves, or to cases due to rotation of shifts or when the relief does not come on duty at the proper time, provided that where not less than eight hours' notice has been given to the employer by the employee that he will be absent from work and the employee whom he should relieve is not relieved, such employee unrelieved shall be paid time and a half for all time on duty after he has finished his ordinary shift.

For all time of duty on Sundays or holidays, even if in due course of rotation of shifts, such an employee shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

(7) **OVERTIME—**

- (a) An employee recalled after leaving his workshop to work overtime shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work at the appropriate rate.
- (b) An employee occasionally required to hold himself in readiness to work after ordinary hours shall, until released, be paid standing time at ordinary rates from the time from which he is to so hold himself in readiness. But any custom now prevailing under which an employee is required regularly to hold himself in readiness for a call back shall continue.
- (c) Any employee (other than on shifts) who has worked up to or beyond midnight shall not be bound to continue work on the following day.
- (d) For work done during meal hours and thereafter until a meal hour break is allowed, time and a half rates shall be paid. No employee shall be compelled to work for more than six hours without a break for a meal.
- (e) An employee working overtime shall be allowed a cribtime of twenty minutes, without deduction of pay, after each four hours of work; but this provision shall not prevent any arrangement being made for the taking of a longer meal period without pay.
- (f) Before starting overtime after working ordinary hours, a meal break of at least 45 minutes shall be allowed, unless the period of overtime is less than 1½ hours. Any employer and his employees may mutually agree to any variation of this sub-clause to meet the circumstances of the work in hand.

- (g) Any employee required to work overtime for more than two hours without being notified prior to the day before that he will be so required to work shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or paid 1s. 6d., or if work extends into a second meal hour, 2s. 6d. for the two meals.

If an employee pursuant to notice has provided a meal or meals, and is not required to work overtime, he shall be paid for each meal so provided.

- (h) Any employee engaged in the maintenance of plant shall, when breakdowns occur, work meal hours at the ordinary rates herein prescribed whenever instructed to do so.
- (i) In computing overtime, each day's work shall stand alone.
- (j) When an employee working overtime finishes work at a time when reasonable means of transport is not available, the employer shall provide him with a conveyance or pay him his current wage for the time occupied in reaching his home.

(8) TRAVELLING TIME—

Persons employed on work away from the workshop shall receive :—

- (a) The fares necessarily expended in going to and fro.
- (b) For time occupied in travelling either during or outside the usual working hours, payment at rates fixed in Clause (3) up to a maximum of twelve hours out of every 24, except on Sundays, when time and a half shall be paid.
- (c) An employee engaged in Melbourne to work in the country, or sent from one country centre to work in another, shall be entitled to travelling time, and for a period not exceeding three months, to expenses.
- (d) On jobs of less than three months' duration, a camping allowance of 3s. per day, including Sundays, shall be paid to employees engaged on country jobs at places where ordinary board and residence is not obtainable, and camping tents or other temporary shelters is necessary.
- (e) An employer shall be free to engage labour on the site of a job carried on away from the workshop, without payment of any travelling time or fares, unless such employee is sent from the workshop.
- (f) Any employee engaged for the erection of a job who has previously been engaged by the same employer in the fabrication of the job in a workshop shall be paid fares in excess of those incurred in travelling to and from the workshop.

(9) SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.—For all time of duty on Sundays or holidays, employees not engaged in a continuous process shall be paid at double rates, except in the case of employees engaged in repairs to or renewals of their employer's plant or machinery—which it is necessary to effect on Sundays or holidays to enable work to be safely resumed on Monday or the earliest working day—in which case payment shall be made at the rate of time and a half. This exception does not apply to work installing new machinery. Holidays mentioned in this Determination shall include New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, King's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day; but if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the above-named holidays, the special rate shall only be payable for work done on the day so substituted.

(10) PIECE-WORK.—The Board determines, under the provisions of section 150 of the Factories and Shops Acts, that any employer may fix and pay piece-work prices to any person or persons or classes of persons employed at any work for which the Board has fixed the minimum wage, provided that any such employer shall base such piece-work prices on the earnings of an average worker working under like conditions, and such piece-work prices shall be fixed so that an average worker can earn not less than the wages that are fixed by the Board for such work.

(11) DEFINITIONS—

- "Boilermaking and ship construction" means the fabrication, erection, and/or repairing of steel or iron ships, or of boilers or other vessels subject to greater pressure than the weight of their contents, bridges, girders, columns, principals (roof or otherwise) and trusses used in steel frame buildings (other than standardized frame buildings made in quantities), but does not include drilling by stationary machines.
- "Window-frame making" means the making in quantities of metal window frames, metal doors and grilles, and metal ornamentalations used in buildings.
- "Tradesman" means an adult employee who is required to develop work from scale drawings or prints, or to make templates, or to apply general trade experience, and includes riveting by hand or machine, caulking, chipping, and working rivet busters, and upon all machines used in connexion with boilermaking, as defined, other than drilling by stationary machines.
- "First class machinist" means an adult employee engaged solely in working one or more of the following machines :—
Bending rollers, gag straight liners (straightening machines), guillotines, shearing machines, hydraulic presses of over 200 tons pressure, portable drills, portable reamers and tappers.
- "Second class machinist" means an adult employee engaged solely in operation one or more of the following machines :—
Mangling, nipping and notching, roll straightening, punching, cropping, hydraulic presses of 200 tons pressure or under, stationary drills, stationary roammers and tappers, cold saw, friction saw, plate edge planers, and other machines.
- "First class welder" means an adult employee using electric arc or acetylene blowpipe or coal gas cutting plant on work other than cutting scrap metal, using jigs, or doing work covered by definitions of second and third class welder.
- "Second class welder" means an adult employee engaged in manufacturing of sheet metal goods or welding with the aid of jigs, or operating automatic welding machines for the setting up of which he is not responsible.
- "Third class welder" means an adult employee using electric spot or butt welding machine or cutting scrap with oxy-acetylene blowpipe.
- "Rigger and splicer" means an adult workman responsible for the erection of tackle and who, amongst other duties, is required to splice wire rope.
- "Manufacturing" means the making and assembling in quantities of interchangeable or standardized parts used in or in connexion with window-frames.
- "Process worker" means an employee engaged on repetition work on any automatic, semi-automatic or single purpose machine or any machine fitted with jigs, gauges, or other tools rendering operations mechanical (and in connexion with which he is not responsible for the setting up of the machine nor for the dimensions of the products other than by checking with gauges which gauges shall be either unadjustable or, if adjustable, shall not be set by the operator).
- "Wet place" means a place in which water is continually dripping from overhead to such an extent as to saturate the clothing of a workman, or a place in which water accumulates under foot to a depth exceeding 2 inches.
- "Confined space" means a working space the dimensions of which necessitate an employee working in a stooped or otherwise cramped position, or without proper ventilation, or where confinement within a limited space is productive of unusual discomfort.
- "Continuous process" means a process in which work is carried on continuously, except for breakdowns, with successive shifts of men throughout the days and nights for at least six days in each week.

(12) CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—

- (a) With the exceptions hereafter stated, employment may be by the week or by the hour. If by the week, it shall be terminable on either side by one week's notice given on any day, or (if the employer terminates it without such notice) by payment of one week's wages. Except in establishments mainly engaged in shipbuilding or ship repairing, any employee (unless continuing on after working through the night) commencing a day's work at the usual starting time of the workshop shall be paid at least a day's wages; but any employer may engage an employee to start work at any time during the day, provided the work continues as overtime or is resumed the next day until a full day's pay is earned.

A contract for weekly employment may be terminated by any employer, without liability to pay for more than actual time worked, for misconduct or for absence from work without reasonable excuse.

If an employee, engaged by the week, absents himself from duty, except on public holidays or on days for which he produces a certificate from a medical practitioner, or other proof satisfactory to his employer of sickness (aggregating four days of sickness in each year), a sum proportionate to his time of absence may be deducted from his pay, i.e., one-sixth of the weekly wage, for each day of absence, including Saturday, in shops working six days, and one-fifth in shops working five days per week.

- (b) If the contract of employment is for hourly hiring, the rates prescribed in Clause (3) shall be increased five shillings per week (with a proportionate amount added to the rates fixed for weekly hiring of juvenile workers), but such amount shall not be taken into account in computing overtime, Sunday and holiday rates.
- (c) An employee starting work on hourly hiring shall be entitled to a minimum of four consecutive hours' work or to four hours' pay for the job—such hours may be deemed to be consecutive if worked in ordinary hours at the end of a day and the beginning of the next succeeding day.

(13) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS—

- (a) Tools.—The employer shall provide for each employee all necessary tools. The employee shall replace or pay for any tools so provided if lost through negligence.
- (b) Suitable asbestos sheet and coloured glasses shall be provided by employers for the protection of electric arc and oxy-acetylene operators and their assistants, and suitable mica or other goggles for emery-wheel operators.
- (c) Suitable canvas or leather gloves shall be provided by employers for the operators of pneumatic tools.
- (d) Hand riveting on rivets $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. diameter and upwards shall be performed double handed.
- (e) Tradesmen employed in boilermaking, ship construction, and steel construction, who, in the course of their work are called on to operate any machine shall be paid the tradesman's rate for all work done.

(14) EXTRA RATES NOT CUMULATIVE.—Extra rates in this Determination prescribed, including rates prescribed in Clause (5), are not cumulative so as to exceed the maximum of double the ordinary rates.

(15) RIGHT OF ENTRY OF UNION OFFICIALS.—For the purpose of interviewing employees on legitimate union business, a duly accredited representative of the Federated Society of Boilermakers Iron Shipbuilders and Structural Iron and Steel Workers of Australia or of the Federated Iron Workers Association of Australia shall have the right to enter, during the midday meal hour, the portion of any employer's establishment in which any of the classes of labour covered by this Determination are employed.

If any representative is unduly interfering with, or is creating disaffection amongst his employees, or is offensive in his methods, such employer may refuse the right of entry.

(16) PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.—The wages rates set out in clause (3) are based upon the following basic wage rates and, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, shall be automatically increased or decreased by the same amount, and at the same time as such basic wage rates.

The wages of apprentices or improvers in receipt of not less than 25s. per week, and of all other juniors in receipt of not less than 20s. per week shall be adjusted proportionately to adjustments of the basic wage.

Such adjustments shall be computed to the nearest 3d., half or less than half of 3d. to be disregarded, and shall accord with the rates payable from time to time under the appropriate award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The basic wage rates shown hereunder shall be adjusted as prescribed in clause 17.

Basic Wage.

Place.	Basic Wage.	Index Number Set Assigned.
	£ s. d.	
Victoria— Within 20 miles of G.P.O., Melbourne, 10 miles of G.P.O., Geelong. at Warrnambool, and within Mildura, and Gippsland Districts Yallourn 6s. 6d. in excess of basic wage for Melbourne. Elsewhere—3s. less than the contemporaneous basic wage for Melbourne.	3 15 0	Melbourne

(17) ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.—(a) Until the beginning of the first pay period to commence in May, 1940, the amounts of the basic wage shall be as prescribed in clause 16.

(b) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in a May, an August, a November, or a February, the amounts of the basic wage shall be adjusted by the following method according to the position and fluctuations (if any) of the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" retail price index numbers.

For the purposes of this Determination the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index numbers" or any like expression means the numbers stated to be such index numbers in any document purporting and not proved to be wrongly so purporting, to be printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer or to be signed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Statistician—

- (1) The index number set to be applied to a place is that assigned thereto in clause 16.
- (2) The index number for the calendar quarter next preceding the period of thirteen weeks for which the adjustment is made is to be ascertained.
- (3) The amount assigned in the following table (or in any extension thereof) to the index number division comprising that number is to be ascertained.
- (4) The basic wage shall be of that assigned amount during such successive period.

Table.

Index Number Divisions.	Basic Wage.	Index Number Divisions.	Basic Wage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
735-746	3 0 0	859-870	3 10 0
747-759	3 1 0	871-882	3 11 0
760-771	3 2 0	883-895	3 12 0
772-783	3 3 0	896-907	3 13 0
784-796	3 4 0	908-919	3 14 0
797-808	3 5 0	920-932	3 15 0
809-820	3 6 0	933-944	3 16 0
821-833	3 7 0	945-956	3 17 0
834-845	3 8 0	957-969	3 18 0
846-858	3 9 0	970-981	3 19 0

Any extension of this Table must be of the same construction as the Table.

W. W. HARRIS, Chairman.

J. B. McINDOE, Secretary.

Melbourne, 30th January, 1940.

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[1940

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE NICKELWARE BOARD.

NOTE.—(a) This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

(b) On the 25th June, 1934, the Board was deprived of the power to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person employed electroplating, grinding, polishing, or finishing articles of table ware, and such power was conferred exclusively on the Electroplaters Board.

In accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Wages Board appointed to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed in the trade of making nickel-silver articles of table ware," and whose powers were, by Order in Council dated 16th November, 1920, extended so that it may "fix the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed in the trade of making articles of table ware of any base metal", has made the following Determination, namely:—

(1) That on the 14th February, 1940, the adjusted Determination which came into force as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in December, 1939, shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2) **APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS.**

Apprentices.			Improvers.		
		Wages per week of 44 Hours. s. d.			Wages per week of 44 Hours. s. d.
1st year—1st six month's experience	.. ..	13 4	1st year—1st six month's experience	.. ..	14 0
2nd six month's experience	.. ..	14 4	2nd six month's experience	.. ..	15 0
2nd year—1st six month's experience	.. ..	17 1	2nd year—1st six month's experience	.. ..	17 11
2nd six month's experience	.. ..	18 7	2nd six month's experience	.. ..	19 7
3rd year—1st six month's experience	.. ..	32 2	3rd year—1st six month's experience	.. ..	33 9
2nd six month's experience	.. ..	34 10	2nd six month's experience	.. ..	36 9
4th year's experience	.. ..	47 4	4th year's experience	.. ..	49 9
5th year's experience	.. ..	64 4	5th year's experience	.. ..	67 5
6th year's experience	.. ..	76 7	6th year's experience	.. ..	80 2
and thereafter the minimum wage.			and thereafter the minimum wage.		

Proportion (in any place)—Three apprentices and two improvers or two apprentices and three improvers to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 81s. per week of 44 hours.

(3)

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

	Wages per week of 44 Hours. s. d.
Stamper who puts in die and makes force	108 0
Repairers	108 0
Maker-up	108 0
Metal spinner setting up and making his own dies	103 0
Other spinners	93 0
Die setters	93 0
Drop hammer stampers (other than those who put in die and make force)	91 0
Press operators (heavy)	91 0
Press operators (light)	89 0
Pickler who prepares and maintains acid baths	89 0
Hand blanker	89 0
All others	81 0

SPECIAL RATES.

- (4) In addition to the wages prescribed in clause (3) hereof the following special rates and allowances shall be paid :—
- Leading hands in charge of not less than 3 and not more than 10 employees, including apprentices, 6s. per week extra ; more than 10 and not more than 20, including apprentices, 12s. per week extra ; more than 20, including apprentices, 18s. per week extra.
 - Working in wet places—1½d. per hour extra.
 - Compensation to the extent of damage sustained shall be made for work in which clothing or tools are damaged or destroyed by the use of acids.
 - Where more than one of the disabilities entitling a workman to extra rates exist on the same job the employer shall be bound to pay only one rate, namely, the highest for the disabilities so prevailing.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

(5) With the exceptions herein set out the ordinary hours of employment shall be 44 per week, to be worked in five days of 8 hours and one day (Saturday) of 4 hours, or five days of 8 hours 48 minutes each, continuously except for meal hour breaks at the discretion of the employer between 7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and 7 a.m. to noon on Saturday: Provided that the spread of hours herein prescribed may be altered by mutual agreement between an employer and his employees.

By agreement between any employer and his employees ordinary hours may be worked on the basis of 88 per fortnight with one week of 40 and one of 48 hours.

SHIFT WORK.

Continuous Work Shifts.

(6) (a) For the purposes of this clause, the expression "Continuous Work" means work carried on with consecutive shifts of men throughout the twenty-four hours of each of at least six consecutive days without interruption except during breakdowns or meal breaks (if any).

(b) Employees working on continuous work shifts shall work thereon such number of shifts up to six per week as may be required ; no such shift to exceed 8 hours inclusive of meal breaks (if any) nor to be discontinuous except for meal breaks (if any).

(c) The ordinary hours of actual work or duty exclusive of meal breaks off duty (if any) of employees working on continuous work shifts shall not exceed—

- 8 in any one day ; nor
- 48 in any one week ; nor
- an average of 44 per week during the period of employment upon such shifts ; nor
- such average reduced to 43 hours 5 minutes if such shifts include Sunday shifts ; nor
- a total of 176 hours during any four weeks of the period of employment upon such shifts ; nor
- such total reduced to 172 hours 20 minutes during any such four weeks if such shifts include Sunday shifts.

Provided that such average and total shall not be so reduced to 43 hours 5 minutes and 172 hours 20 minutes if the employees on such shifts are for each ordinary hour worked thereon by them paid in the case of weekly employees at the rate of one forty-third (1/43) of the prescribed weekly wage, and in the case of hourly employees, at the rate of forty-four forty-thirds (44/43) of the prescribed rate for such employees which payments the employer shall have the option of making ; nor shall they be so reduced if, in addition to other holidays (if any) to be given under this Determination to such employees, such employees are given in each year, one week's holiday on full pay, which week's holiday the employer shall have the option of giving.

(d) For all time of duty outside the limits of the ordinary hours prescribed in sub-clause (c) hereof, an employee on continuous work shift shall be paid at double rates. But this shall not apply to arrangements between employees themselves or in cases due to rotation of shift, or when the relief does not come on duty at the proper time: Provided that where not less than eight hours' notice has been given to the employer by the employee that he will be absent from work, and the employee whom he should relieve is not relieved, such unrelieved employee shall be paid time and a half for all time of duty after he has finished his ordinary shift.

(e) Employees on continuous work shifts, working afternoon and night shifts, shall be paid 5 per cent. more than ordinary rates for such shifts.

(f) Employees on continuous work shifts, working any Sunday or holiday shift, shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for such shift.

Shift Work in other than Continuous Work.

(g) In shift work, not upon continuous work as herein defined, any afternoon or night shift which does not continue for five successive working nights or more in a five-day workshop, or six successive working nights or more in a six-day work shop, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

(h) Except as hereinafter provided for any afternoon or night shift which has been in operation for five nights or more and less than one month 10 per cent. more than ordinary rates shall be paid and after such shifts have continued for more than one month 7½ per cent. more than ordinary rates shall be paid.

(i) (i) Shift workers shall be paid overtime at the rate of time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter for all time worked in excess of shift hours.

(ii) Employees who, during a period of engagement, work only on night shifts shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

(iii) When employees are called on to work afternoon and night shifts only they shall change over week and week about, and shall be paid 10 per cent. above ordinary rates for both shifts.

Where men work day and afternoon shifts only they shall change over week and week about, and shall be paid 10 per cent. extra for afternoon shifts.

MIXED FUNCTIONS.

(7) An employee engaged for more than half of one day or shift on duties carrying a higher rate than his ordinary classification, shall be paid the higher rate for such day or shift. If for less than half of one day or shift he shall be paid the higher rate for the time so worked.

OVERTIME.

(8) (a) For all work done outside ordinary hours the rates of wages shall be time and a half for the first 4 hours and double time thereafter, such double time to continue to be paid until an employee has been relieved from work for at least 8 hours. Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to payment for such rest period.

(b) Except as provided above in computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

(c) An employee recalled after leaving his workshop to work overtime shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work at the appropriate rate.

(d) An employee occasionally required to hold himself in readiness to work after ordinary hours shall until released be paid standing by time at ordinary rates from the time from which he is so to hold himself in readiness. But any custom now prevailing under which an employee is required regularly to hold himself in readiness for a call back shall continue.

(e) An employee (other than on shift) who has worked up to or beyond midnight shall not be bound to continue work on the following day.

(f) As far as practicable employees shall not work overtime while competent labour is available.

(g) For work done during meal hours and thereafter until a meal hour break is allowed time and a half rates shall be paid. An employee shall not be compelled to work for more than six hours without a break for a meal.

(h) An employee working overtime shall be allowed a crib time of twenty minutes without deduction of pay after each 4 hours of work, but this provision shall not prevent any arrangement being made for the taking of a longer meal period without pay.

(i) Before starting overtime after working ordinary hours a meal break of at least 45 minutes shall be allowed, unless the period of overtime is less than one and a half hours.

An employer and his employee may mutually agree to any variation of this sub-clause to meet the circumstances of the work in hand.

(j) An employee required to work overtime for more than 2 hours without being notified the day before that he will be so required to work, shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or paid 1s. 6d., or if work extends into a second meal hour 2s. 6d. for the two meals, but such payment need not be made to employees living in the same locality as their work-shop who can reasonably return home for meals.

If an employee pursuant to notice has provided a meal or meals and is not required to work overtime he shall be paid for each meal so provided.

(k) Subject to the provisions of the second part of the sub-clause (g) of this clause an employee shall work during meal breaks at the ordinary rates herein prescribed whenever instructed so to do for the purpose of making good break-downs of plant or upon routine maintenance of plant which can only be done while such plant is idle.

(l) When an employee, working overtime, finishes work at a time when reasonable means of transport is not available, the employer shall provide him with a conveyance or pay him his current wage for the time occupied in reaching his home.

HOLIDAYS AND SUNDAY WORK.

(9) (a) Employees shall be entitled to the following public holidays (without pay except as hereinafter provided):—New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Labour Day, Anzac Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day, or such other day as is generally observed in the locality as a substitute for any of the said days respectively.

Exceptions.

By agreement between any employer and his employees, other holidays may be substituted for the said days or any of them as to such employer's undertaking.

(b) Employees not engaged in continuous work shall be paid at the rate of double ordinary time for work done on Sundays and public holidays, such double time to continue until the employee has been relieved from duty for at least 8 hours. Provided that the employee shall not be paid for the time he is resting.

Provided that employees engaged in repairs to or renewals of their employer's plant and machinery necessary for resumption of work the next following working day or for maintaining the continuity of electric light and power (not including the installation of new machinery) shall on holidays or Sundays be paid at the rate of time and a half.

(c) Employees, other than on shift or engaged in maintaining the continuity of electric light and power, required to work on Sundays or public holidays shall be paid for a minimum of 3 hours' work.

PIECEWORK RATES.

(10) Subject to the minimum wages herein prescribed an employer may remunerate any of his employees under any system of payment by results.

EXTRA RATES NOT CUMULATIVE.

(11) Extra rates in this Determination, including rates prescribed in clause (4) are not cumulative so as to exceed the maximum of double the ordinary rates.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

(12) (a) Wages shall be paid weekly or fortnightly. Where the services of an employee are dispensed with, wages shall be paid to him on the day of dismissal or forwarded to him by post on the day following.

(b) An employee kept waiting for his wages on pay day for more than a quarter of an hour after the usual time for ceasing work shall be paid at overtime rates after that quarter-hour, with a minimum of a quarter of an hour.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

(13) (a) With the exceptions hereinafter stated, employment may be by the week or by the hour. If by the week it shall be terminable on either side by one week's notice given on any day or (if the employer terminate it without such notice), by payment of one week's wages.

A contract for weekly employment may be terminated by any employer, without liability to pay for more than time actually worked, for misconduct or for absence from work without reasonable excuse.

If an employee engaged by the week absents himself from duty, except on public holidays or for days for which he produces a certificate from a medical practitioner or other proof satisfactory to his employer of sickness (aggregating 4 days' sickness in each year), a sum proportionate to his time of absence may be deducted from his pay, i.e., one-sixth of the weekly wage for each day of absence, including Saturday in shops working six days and one-fifth in shops working five days per week: Provided that only time actually lost shall be deducted when an employee is absent with leave on a Saturday.

(b) If the contract of employment is for hourly hiring, the total amount of the rates prescribed in clause (3) hereof shall be increased by 5s. per week (with a proportionate amount added to the wages of juniors), but such amount shall not be taken into account in computing overtime, Sunday, and holiday rates.

(c) An employee starting work on hourly hiring shall be entitled to a minimum of four consecutive hours' work or to four hours' pay for the job—such hours may be deemed to be consecutive if worked in ordinary hours at the end of a day and the beginning of the next succeeding day.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(14) (a) *Tools.*—The employer shall provide for each employee all necessary tools, including micrometer, where used, but excluding other measuring or precision tools less than 13". The employee shall replace or pay for any tools so provided if lost through his negligence.

(b) Employers shall provide proper washing and sanitary conveniences. In any workshop in which employees through a shop steward or committee ask for the provision of lockers and shower baths and an undertaking is given that the baths provided will be used by the majority of the workmen and that the baths and lockers will be properly cared for, a locker shall be installed by the employer for each workman, and hot and cold shower baths (away from lavatories) for all workmen employed in foundries.

(c) Suitable asbestos sheet and coloured glasses shall be provided by employers for the protection of electric arc and oxy-acetylene operators and their assistants, and suitable mica or other goggles for emery wheel operators.

SHOP STEWARDS.

(15) Shop stewards appointed by employees in each workshop shall be allowed the necessary time during working hours to interview the employer or his representative on matters affecting employees whom they represent.

TIME AND WAGES BOOK.

(16) Each employer shall keep a time and wages book showing the name of each employee and his occupation, the hours worked each day, and the wages and allowances paid each week.

The time occupied by an employee in filling in any time books or cards or in the making of records shall be treated as time of duty, but this does not apply to checking in or out at the beginning or end of duty.

DEFINITIONS.

(17) "Year" means 365 consecutive days, starting from the 19th July each year.

"Shift work"—afternoon shift means any shift finishing after 6 p.m. and at or before midnight. Night shift means any shift finishing subsequent to midnight and at or before 8 a.m.

"Sunday" means all time between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

"Wet place" means a place in which water is continually dripping from overhead to such an extent as to saturate the clothing of a workman, or a place where water accumulates underfoot to a depth exceeding 2 inches.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

(18) The wages rates set out in clause (3) are based upon the following basic wage and, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, this Board hereby determines that such rates shall be automatically increased or decreased by the same amount, and at the same time as such basic wage. Provided that the wages of apprentices and improvers, in receipt of 20s. per week or more shall be adjusted proportionately to adjustments of the basic wage such adjustments to be to the nearest 3d., half or less than half of 3d. to be disregarded.

The basic wage shown hereunder shall be adjusted as prescribed in clause (19):—
Basic Wage.

Place.	Basic Wage.	Index Number Set Assigned.
Within the area to which this Determination applies	£ s. d. 3 15 0	Melbourne

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

(19) (a) For work done before the beginning of the first pay period to commence in May, 1940, the amount of the basic wage prescribed in clause (18) shall be paid.

(b) For work done during each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in a May, an August, a November or a February, the amount of the basic wage shall be adjusted by the following method according to the position and fluctuations (if any) of the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" retail price index numbers.

For the purpose of this Determination the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index numbers" or any like expression means the numbers stated to be such index numbers in any document purporting, and not proved to be wrongly so purporting, to be printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer or to be signed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Statistician:—

- (1) The index number set to be applied is that assigned to Melbourne.
- (2) The index number for the calendar quarter next preceding the period of thirteen weeks for which the adjustment is made is to be ascertained.
- (3) The amount assigned in the following table (or in any extension thereof) to the index number division comprising that number is to be ascertained.
- (4) The basic wage shall be of that assigned amount during such successive period.

Table.

Index Number Divisions.	Basic Wage.	Index Number Divisions.	Basic Wage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
735-746	3 0 0	859-870	3 10 0
747-759	3 1 0	871-882	3 11 0
760-771	3 2 0	883-895	3 12 0
772-783	3 3 0	896-907	3 13 0
784-796	3 4 0	908-919	3 14 0
797-808	3 5 0	920-932	3 15 0
809-820	3 6 0	933-944	3 16 0
821-833	3 7 0	945-956	3 17 0
834-845	3 8 0	957-969	3 18 0
846-858	3 9 0	970-981	3 19 0

RAY H. BEERS, P.M., Chairman.

R. DUFFY, Secretary.

Melbourne 30th January, 1940.



VICTORIA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[1940

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE ENGINEERS AND BRASSWORKERS (SKILLED)
BOARD.

NOTES.—(A) This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

(B) The following trades were proclaimed as apprenticeship trades under the *Apprenticeship Act 1928*, for the Metropolitan District:—

(1) On 5th March, 1930—

- (i) Motor mechanics.
- (ii) Motor cycle mechanics.

(2) On 1st April, 1936—

(a) Mechanical engineering:—

- (i) Patternmaking.
- (ii) Fitting and/or turning.
- (iii) Machinist.

(b) Brassfinishing (except the making of parts by specialized processes, and the assembling thereof).

(c) Smithing:—

- (i) Blacksmithing (engineering).
- (ii) Copper and/or brass smithing.

Full particulars of the apprenticeship regulations for these trades may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Apprenticeship Commission, Gisborne-street, Melbourne, C.2. (Price 3d.)

IN accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Wages Board appointed to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any skilled persons employed—

- (a) in the process, trade, or business of a brassfounder or brassfinisher, or in the process, trade or business of a brassfounder or brassfinisher of any electrical apparatus or machinery, or parts thereof;
- (b) in the process, trade or business of a mechanical engineer, including—
 - (1) a patternmaker,
 - (2) an iron or brass turner,
 - (3) a fitter,
 - (4) a blacksmith,
 - (5) a planer,
 - (6) a slotter,
 - (7) a borer,
 - (8) a milling machiner;
- (c) in the trade of a maker of scientific instruments, fire-proof safes, strongroom doors, safe locks (four or more levers), or locks of the same quality;
- (d) in performing any engineering, fitting, or engineering machining work not already under the jurisdiction of the Board;
- (e) in preparing iron or steel material for reinforcing concrete for building or other purposes;
- (f) in the occupation of a coppersmith, but not including any person or classes of persons subject either to the Determination of the Tinsmiths Board or to the Determination of the Plumbers Board;
- (g) in the trade of moulding, casting, dressing, fitting, or machining any articles made of cast aluminium or from aluminium alloys;
- (h) in the trade of fitting or machining any articles made from sheet aluminium or from aluminium alloy sheets heavier in either case than 10 gauge;

(i) in the process, trade or business of making or repairing typewriters, book-keeping machines, adding machines, calculating machines, cash registers, duplicating machines and similar machines, has made the following Determination namely:—

(1) That on the 15th February, 1940, the adjusted Determination which came into force as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in December, 1939, shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2)

Adults.	Wages per Week of 44 Hours.	
	Within a Radius of 20 Miles of G.P.O., Melbourne; 10 Miles of G.P.O., Geelong; at Warrnambool and within Mildura and Gippsland Districts.	Other Parts of Victoria where this Determination Applies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aero mechanic holding A and B certificates	6 1 0	5 18 0
Aero mechanic holding C and D certificates	5 11 0	5 8 0
Patternmaker	6 0 0	5 17 0
Toolmaker	5 17 0	5 14 0
Tradesman, the greater part of whose time is occupied in marking off	5 14 0	5 11 0
Tradesman in gun armament, instrument, and torpedo work	5 17 0	5 14 0
Tradesman, turbine-blade fitter	5 14 0	5 11 0
Tradesman	5 11 0	5 8 0
Motor mechanic	5 8 0	5 5 0
Motor tuner and tester	5 8 0	5 5 0
Motor cycle mechanic	5 8 0	5 5 0
Tradesman, wet-stone grinder and glazier	5 11 0	5 8 0
Tradesman, brassfinisher	5 11 0	5 8 0
First-class machinist	5 11 0	5 8 0
Second-class machinist	5 1 0	4 18 0
Third-class machinist	4 15 0	4 12 0
Process worker	4 9 0	4 6 0
Forger and/or faggoter	6 3 0	6 0 0
Tool smith	5 14 0	5 11 0
Angle-iron smith	5 14 0	5 11 0
Annealer and/or case hardener	5 6 0	5 3 0
Coppersmith, brasssmith, and other smiths	5 12 0	5 9 0
Blacksmith's machinist	4 15 0	4 12 0
Welder—		
First-class (other than when using Cutler machine)	5 14 0	5 11 0
First-class, using Cutler machine	5 3 0	5 0 0
Second-class	4 15 0	4 12 0
Third-class	4 11 0	4 8 0
Tack welder	4 13 0	4 10 0
Moulding and brass moulding—		
Jobbing moulder	5 11 0	5 8 0
Jobbing coremaker	5 11 0	5 8 0
Plate and machine moulder and/or coremaker—		
1st six months	4 10 0	4 7 0
2nd six months	4 13 0	4 10 0
3rd six months	4 16 0	4 13 0
After two years	5 1 0	4 18 0
Forge furnaceman	5 8 0	5 5 0
Cupola furnaceman	4 19 0	4 16 0
Electric furnaceman	4 18 0	4 15 0
All other furnacemen (not including man attending small rivet heating, bolt heating, or similar type of fires)	4 16 0	4 13 0
Brass polisher	4 17 0	4 14 0
Casting dresser (brass)	4 12 0	4 9 0
<i>(b) Window-frame Making.</i>		
Tradesman	5 11 0	5 8 0
Assembler and fitter (not coming within the definition of tradesman)	4 19 0	4 16 0
Machinist (not a process worker)	4 15 0	4 12 0
Process worker	4 9 0	4 6 0
<i>(c) Making or Repairing Typewriters, Book-keeping Machines, Adding Machines, Calculating Machines, or Duplicating Machines.</i>		
Adding, calculating and book-keeping machine mechanic	5 12 0	5 9 0
Tradesman	5 11 0	5 8 0
First-class mechanic	5 6 0	5 3 0
Second-class mechanic	5 3 0	5 0 0
Process worker	4 9 0	4 6 0

NOTE.—Persons engaged on ship repairs shall be paid the following amounts in addition to the rates specified in clause 2:—

	s. d.
Tradesmen	3 0 per week.
All other labour	2 0 „

APPRENTICESHIP.

3. (1) Minors shall not be engaged in the following occupations except under contracts of apprenticeship:—

(a) Mechanical engineering, i.e., one or more of the following:—

- (i) Pattern-making.
- (ii) Fitting and turning.
- (iii) First and second-class machinist.
- (iv) First-class welding.

(b) Locksmithing—the making and/or repairing of locks, including those of safes and strongroom doors; but not including the making of parts by specialized processes and the assembling thereof.

(c) Motor mechanic.

(d) Safe and strongroom making.

- (e) Scale-making (except the making of parts by specialized processes and the assembling thereof).
- (f) Brassfinishing (except the making of parts by specialized processes and the assembling thereof).
- (g) Window-frame fitting.
- (h) Smithing—
 - (i) Blacksmithing.
 - (ii) Copper and/or brass smithing.
- (i) Moulding—one or more of the following :—
 - (i) Jobbing, moulding and core making
 - (ii) Jobbing, brass moulding and core making.

(2) The proportion of apprentices who may be taken by any employer shall be as follows :—
 Mechanical engineering—one apprentice for every three, or fraction of three, tradesmen.
 Locksmithing—one apprentice for every three, or fraction of three, tradesmen.
 Motor mechanic—one apprentice for every two, or fraction of two, tradesmen.
 Safe and strongroom making—one apprentice for every three, or fraction of three, tradesmen.
 Scalemaking—one apprentice for every three, or fraction of three, tradesmen.
 Smithing—one apprentice for every three, or fraction of three, tradesmen.
 Moulding—one apprentice for every two, or fraction of two, tradesmen.
 Brass polishing—one apprentice for every three, or fraction of three, tradesmen.
 Adding machine, calculating machine, book-keeping machine, or first-class mechanic—one apprentice to every three or fraction of three adults receiving not less than 106s. per week.

For the purpose of ascertaining the number of apprentices, the number of tradesmen shall be deemed to be the average number working during the immediately preceding six months, and in ascertaining such proportion, an employer actually working in any workshop shall be deemed to be a tradesman.

- (3) The periods of apprenticeship shall be as follow :—
 For the trades included in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (h) and (i) of this clause : If the apprentice when articulated is under the age of 17, 5 years ; if over the age of 17, 4 or 5 years, at the option of the contracting parties.
 For the trades included in sub-clauses (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this clause, 4 or 5 years, at the option of the contracting parties.
- (4) An employer especially qualified to teach apprentices may, with the consent of the Secretary for Labour, on the recommendation of the Wages Board, employ a greater proportion of apprentices to tradesmen than hereinbefore specified.
- (5) Minors may be taken on probation for three months, and if apprenticed, such three months shall count as part of their period of apprenticeship.

(6) Until further order any contract of apprenticeship hereafter made may contain the following provision :—
 If through lack of orders, or through financial difficulties, the employer is unable at any time to find employment for an apprentice and if a transfer to another employer cannot be arranged, the obligations and duties imposed by the indenture may with the concurrence of the apprentice and his guardian be suspended for a period agreed upon, or if no such agreement is arrived at may be cancelled by the employer. The onus of proof of circumstances justifying such cancellation shall be on the employer.

This provision shall also be deemed to be included in contracts of apprenticeship entered into after the 25th day of March, 1930.

	<i>Wages.</i>								Per Week of 44 hours.	
									<i>s. d.</i>	
(7) Five-year terms—										
1st year	15 0
2nd year	21 6
3rd year	36 3
4th year	58 9
5th year	73 6
Four-year terms—when the apprentice enters or has entered his apprenticeship after reaching the age of 17 years—										
1st year	18 0
2nd year	35 0
3rd year	58 9
4th year	73 6
The sum of 2s. 6d. shall be added to the above rates where the apprentice is in the trade of pattern making.										
Four-year terms—entered into irrespective of age in occupations set out in (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this clause—										
1st year	16 0
2nd year	22 0
3rd year	41 9
4th year	53 3

Notwithstanding anything elsewhere in this Determination contained, where an apprentice is under the age of 21 years on the expiry of his apprenticeship, he shall be paid four-fifths of the tradesman's time wage until reaching the age of 21 years.

- (8) All wages shall be paid without deduction for specified holidays or for unavoidable absences through sickness certified as in clause 14 (a) to the number of 4 days per annum.
- (9) The ordinary hours of employment of apprentices shall be the same in each workshop as those of journeymen.
- (10) An apprentice under the age of 18 years shall not be liable to work overtime unless he so desires.
- (11) An apprentice shall not work under any system of payment by results.
- (12) Any apprentice who cannot complete his full term of apprenticeship before reaching his twenty-second birthday may, by agreement with his master, serve as an apprentice until he reaches the age of 23 years.
- (13) The apprentice at the end of the calendar period of any year in which he has actually given service to the master upon less than the ordinary working days prescribed in the Determination for the trade, or in which he has unlawfully absented himself without the master's consent, shall, for every day short of the said number of working days, and for every day of such absence, serve one day, and the calendar period of the succeeding year of his service shall not be deemed to begin until the said additional day or days shall have been served.
- (14) An employer shall not, either directly or indirectly, or by any pretence or device receive from any person or require or permit any person to pay or give any consideration in the nature of a premium or bonus for the taking or binding of any probationer or apprentice.
- (15) Apprentices attending technical colleges or schools and presenting reports of satisfactory conduct shall be reimbursed all fees paid by them.
- (16) Where an Apprenticeship Commission or other body under Statutory authority has issued or may hereafter issue any regulations relating to apprentices such regulations so far as they are not inconsistent with this Determination shall operate.
- (17) A person who is for a term not exceeding two years taking practical training in a workshop in continuance of a course of training for professional work shall not be taken into account in calculating the proportion of apprentices to journeymen.

IMPROVERS.

4. Employed at brass polishing or in the making or repairing of typewriters, book-keeping machines, adding machines, calculating machines, or duplicating machines.

	Wages.						Per Week of 44 hours.	
	s.	d.					s.	d.
1st year	15	0
2nd year	21	8
3rd year	36	3
4th year	58	9
5th year	73	6

Notwithstanding anything elsewhere in this determination contained, where an improver is under the age of 21 years after completion of five years at the trade of making or repairing typewriters, book-keeping machines, adding machines, calculating machines, or duplicating machines, he shall be paid four-fifths of the second-class mechanics time wage until reaching the age of 21 years.

Proportion of Improvers.—In the making or repairing of typewriters, book-keeping machines, adding machines, calculating machines or duplicating machines—One improver to every two or fraction of two workers receiving not less than 89s. per week.

Brass polishing.—One improver to every two or fraction of two brass polishers receiving not less than the minimum wage.

FEMALE AND UNAPPRENTICED JUNIOR LABOUR.

5. (a) No junior other than an apprentice or an improver shall be employed at brass polishing or in assembling, making, or repairing typewriters, book-keeping machines, adding machines, calculating machines, or duplicating machines.

(b) Adult female labour may be employed in the manufacturing and assembling of small parts of electrical and other machinery and appliances, and in core-making, in which females were employed on the 15th May, 1935.

The wages of adult females shall be at the following weekly rates of wages:—

	Weekly Hiring.	Hourly Hiring.
	s. d.	s. d.
If of less than 12 months' experience	50 3	53 5
If of 12 months' or more experience	57 0	60 7

(c) Junior females may be employed in the occupations set out in sub-clause (a) of this clause at the following weekly rates of wages:—

	Weekly Hiring.	Hourly Hiring.
	s. d.	s. d.
1st year's experience	14 0	15 0
2nd year's experience	18 9	20 1
3rd year's experience	29 6	31 5
4th year's experience	37 0	39 5
5th year's experience	42 6	45 3
Thereafter until reaching 21 years of age	47 6	50 6

(d) Unapprenticed male juniors may be employed in or in connexion with manufacturing (as defined in clause 20 of this Determination) in all occupations, including as to core-making, employment upon all classes of work which before the making of this Determination could be done by female employees under this Determination for which apprenticeship is not provided by the Determination, except in nut, bolt and spike manufacturing, at the following weekly rates of wages:—

	Weekly Hiring.	Hourly Hiring.
	s. d.	s. d.
1st year's experience	15 8	16 8
2nd year's experience	23 6	25 0
3rd year's experience	32 3	34 4
4th year's experience	43 6	40 4
5th year's experience	55 6	59 1
6th year's experience	64 6	68 8
7th year's experience	68 6	72 11

Juniors employed under this and the immediately preceding sub-clause shall on dismissal receive from their employer a certificate of the period of employment completed. Employers who wilfully employ juniors without taking into account previous experience shall be guilty of a breach of this Determination.

(e) Unapprenticed male juniors may be employed (other than in manufacturing as defined in clause 20) in all occupations covered by this Determination for which apprenticeship is not provided, and in nut, bolt and spike manufacturing, at the following weekly rates of wages:—

	Weekly Hiring.	Hourly Hiring.
	s. d.	s. d.
Under 16 years of age	17 0	18 3
16 and under 17 years of age	26 3	27 11
17 and under 18 years of age	46 6	49 6
18 and under 19 years of age	58 9	62 6
19 and under 21 years of age	70 9	75 3

Juniors under the age of 16 shall not be employed on oil or gas burners or fires used for heating of small articles.

Juniors under the age of 18 shall not be employed as furnacemen or assistants to furnacemen—juniors over the age of 18 so employed shall be paid 3s. per week in addition to the junior rates of wage herein prescribed.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

6. With the exceptions herein set out the ordinary hours of employment shall be 44 per week, to be worked in five days of 8 hours and one day (Saturday) of 4 hours, or five days of 8 hours 48 minutes each, continuously except for meal hour breaks at the discretion of the employer between 7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and 7 a.m. to noon on Saturday: Provided that the spread of hours herein prescribed may be altered by mutual agreement between an employer and his employees.

By agreement between any employer and his employees ordinary hours may be worked on the basis of 88 per fortnight with one week of 40 and one of 48 hours.

Exceptions.

(i) The ordinary hours of employment of forgers and forge furnacemen shall be five shifts per week of 9½ hours each, including crib time, for which no deduction of pay shall be made.

(ii) Employees working in country towns where Wednesday afternoon is recognized as the usual half working day of the week shall work the Saturday afternoon at ordinary rates: Provided that for work done after noon on a Wednesday overtime rates be paid.

SHIFT WORK.*Continuous Work Shifts.*

7. (a) For the purposes of this clause, the expression "Continuous Work" means work carried on with consecutive shifts of men throughout the twenty-four hours of each of at least six consecutive days without interruption except during breakdowns or meal breaks (if any).

(b) Employees working on continuous work shifts shall work thereon such number of shifts up to six per week as may be required; no such shift to exceed 8 hours inclusive of meal breaks (if any) nor to be discontinuous except for meal breaks (if any).

(c) The ordinary hours of actual work or duty exclusive of meal breaks off duty (if any) of employees working on continuous work shifts shall not exceed—

(i) 8 in any one day; nor

(ii) 48 in any one week; nor

(iii) an average of 44 per week during the period of employment upon such shifts; nor

(iv) such average reduced to 43 hours 5 minutes if such shifts include Sunday shifts; nor

(v) a total of 176 hours during any four weeks of the period of employment upon such shifts; nor

(vi) such total reduced to 172 hours 20 minutes during any such four weeks if such shifts include Sunday shifts.

Provided that such average and total shall not be so reduced to 43 hours 5 minutes and 172 hours 20 minutes if the employees on such shifts are for each ordinary hour worked thereon by them paid in the case of weekly employees at the rate of one forty-third (1/43) of the prescribed weekly wage, and in the case of hourly employees, at the rate of forty-four forty-thirds (44/43) of the prescribed rate for such employees which payments the employer shall have the option of making; nor shall they be so reduced if, in addition to other holidays (if any) to be given under this Determination to such employees, such employees are given in each year, one week's holiday on full pay, which week's holiday the employer shall have the option of giving.

(d) For all time of duty outside the limits of the ordinary hours prescribed in sub-clause (c) hereof, an employee on continuous work shift shall be paid at double rates. But this shall not apply to arrangements between employees themselves or in cases due to rotation of shift, or when the relief does not come on duty at the proper time: Provided that where not less than eight hours' notice has been given to the employer by the employee that he will be absent from work, and the employee whom he should relieve is not relieved, such unrelieved employee shall be paid time and a half for all time of duty after he has finished his ordinary shift.

(e) Employees on continuous work shifts, working afternoon and night shifts, shall be paid 5 per cent. more than ordinary rates for such shifts.

(f) Employees on continuous work shifts, working any Sunday or holiday shift, shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for such shift.

Shift Work in other than Continuous Work.

(g) In shift work, not upon continuous work as herein defined, any afternoon or night shift which does not continue for five successive working nights or more in a five-day workshop, or six successive working nights or more in a six-day workshop, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

(h) Except as hereinafter provided for any afternoon or night shift which has been in operation for five nights or more and less than one month 10 per cent. more than ordinary rates shall be paid and after such shifts have continued for more than one month 7½ per cent. more than ordinary rates shall be paid.

(i) On ship repair work shifts may be worked for not less than three successive nights at the rate of time and a quarter, but when five or more successive night shifts have been worked the rate shall be 10 per cent. more than ordinary rates, and after such shifts have continued for more than one month 7½ per cent. more than ordinary rates.

(j) Shift workers shall be paid overtime at the rate of time and a half for the first 4 hours and double time thereafter for all time worked in excess of shift hours.

(k) (i) Employees who, during a period of engagement, work only on night shifts shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

(j) (ii) When employees are called on to work afternoon and night shifts only they shall change over week and week about, and shall be paid 10 per cent. above ordinary rates for both shifts.

Where men work day and afternoon shifts only they shall change over week and week about, and shall be paid 10 per cent. extra for afternoon shifts.

MIXED FUNCTIONS.

8. An employee engaged for more than half of one day or shift on duties carrying a higher rate than his ordinary classification shall be paid the higher rate for such day or shift. If for less than half of one day or shift he shall be paid the higher rate for the time so worked.

OVERTIME.

9. (a) For all work done outside ordinary hours the rates of wage shall be time and a half for the first 4 hours and double time thereafter, such double time to continue to be paid until an employee has been relieved from work for at least 8 hours. Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to payment for such rest period.

(b) Except as provided above in computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

(c) An employee recalled after leaving his workshop to work overtime shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work at the appropriate rate.

(d) An employee occasionally required to hold himself in readiness to work after ordinary hours shall until released be paid standing by time at ordinary rates from the time from which he is so to hold himself in readiness. But any custom now prevailing under which an employee is required regularly to hold himself in readiness for a call back shall continue.

(e) An employee (other than on shift) who has worked up to or beyond midnight shall not be bound to continue work on the following day.

(f) As far as practicable employees shall not work overtime while competent labour is available.

(g) For work done during meal hours and thereafter until a meal hour break is allowed time and a half rates shall be paid. An employee shall not be compelled to work for more than six hours without a break for a meal.

(h) An employee working overtime shall be allowed a crib time of twenty minutes without deduction of pay after each 4 hours of work, but this provision shall not prevent any arrangement being made for the taking of a longer meal period without pay.

(i) Before starting overtime after working ordinary hours a meal break of at least 45 minutes shall be allowed, unless the period of overtime is less than one and a half hours.

An employer and his employee may mutually agree to any variation of this sub-clause to meet the circumstances of the work in hand.

(j) An employee required to work overtime for more than two hours without being notified the day before that he will be so required to work, shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or paid 1s. 6d., or if work extends into a second meal hour 2s. 6d. for the two meals, but such payment need not be made to employees living in the same locality as their work-shop who can reasonably return home for meals.

If an employee pursuant to notice has provided a meal or meals and is not required to work overtime he shall be paid for each meal so provided.

(k) Subject to the provisions of the second part of the sub-clause (g) of this clause an employee shall work during meal breaks at the ordinary rates herein prescribed whenever instructed so to do for the purpose of making good break-downs of plant or upon routine maintenance of plant which can only be done while such plant is idle.

(l) When an employee working overtime finishes work at a time when reasonable means of transport is not available, the employer shall provide him with a conveyance or pay him his current wage for the time occupied in reaching his home.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYMENT IN UNDERTAKINGS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE,
AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.**

10. The following special conditions shall apply to all employees employed in undertakings concerned in the installation, maintenance, and supply of electric light and power:—

(a) (in lieu of clause 6 "Hours of Employment" of this Determination)—

The hours of employment, except of employees who were working 44 hours on this date shall be 48 per week to be worked (with the exception of shift workers and patrolmen) in five and a half days consecutively between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., but this spread of hours may be altered by mutual agreement between an employer and his employees. Patrolmen, subject to continuance of existing conditions, shall work at such hours as the employer may direct.

(b) (in lieu of clause 7 "Shift Work" of this Determination)—

(i) Employees working in continuous work shall work such shifts as may be required.

(ii) A shift shall consist of 8 hours inclusive of such time as by mutual arrangement may be taken for meal breaks. By agreement with his employees an employer may allow a fixed meal hour for each shift without payment for such break. Employees engaged on continuous work on afternoon and night shifts shall be paid 5 per cent. extra for such shifts and all employees working on any Sunday or holiday shift shall be paid time and a half for such shifts.

(iii) Employees not engaged in a continuous work working on afternoon or night shift which does not continue for more than three successive nights shall be paid for such shifts at the overtime rates prescribed in this clause.

(iv) Shift workers shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for all time worked in excess of shift hours, except when such overtime is due to arrangement between the employees themselves, or is necessary in effecting periodical rotation of shifts, or is owing to the failure of a shiftman, who should relieve, to present himself for duty at the appointed time, in which cases ordinary time only shall be paid.

(v) All prevailing customs for holidays and annual leave of absence for shift workers, shall continue.

(c) The following sub-clause is added to clause 9:—

Employees effecting repairs to and engaged in the maintenance necessary for continuity of supply of electric light and of power plant and equipment shall be paid for all such overtime at the rate of time and a half.

(d) In lieu of clause 9 (c)—

An employee recalled after leaving work to work overtime shall be paid for a minimum of one hour's work at the appropriate rate.

(e) Clause 9 (f) and 9 (i) shall not be applicable to employees mentioned in this clause.

(f) If an employee works 8 hours on a Sunday he shall be given a day off duty during the following week, but payment shall not be made for such day off duty. If, in case of emergency, the employee cannot be granted such day off he shall be paid for any such day (which would have been his rest day) at the rate of time and a half for the hours worked on that day.

HOLIDAYS AND SUNDAY WORK.

11. (a) Employees shall be entitled to the following public holidays (without pay except as hereinafter provided):—New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Labour Day, Anzac Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day, or such other day as is generally observed in the locality as a substitute for any of the said days respectively.

Exceptions.

By agreement between any employer and his employees, other holidays may be substituted for the said days or any of them as to such employer's undertaking.

(b) Employees not engaged in continuous work shall be paid at the rate of double ordinary time for work done on Sundays and public holidays, such double time to continue until the employee has been relieved from duty for at least 8 hours. Provided that the employee shall not be paid for the time he is resting.

Provided that employees engaged in repairs to or renewals of their employer's plant and machinery necessary for resumption of work the next following working day or for maintaining the continuity of electric light and power (not including the installation of new machinery) shall on holidays or Sundays be paid at the rate of time and a half.

(c) Employees, other than on shift or engaged in maintaining the continuity of electric light and power, required to work on Sundays or public holidays shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work.

PIECE-WORK RATES.

12. Subject to the minimum wages herein prescribed an employer may remunerate any of his employees under any system of payment by results.

EXTRA RATES NOT CUMULATIVE.

13. Extra rates in this Determination, including rates prescribed in clause 18, are not cumulative so as to exceed the maximum of double the ordinary rates.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

14. (a) Wages shall be paid weekly or fortnightly. Where the services of an employee are dispensed with, wages shall be paid to him on the day of dismissal or forwarded to him by post on the day following.

(b) An employee kept waiting for his wages on pay day for more than a quarter of an hour after the usual time for ceasing work shall be paid at overtime rates after that quarter-hour, with a minimum of a quarter of an hour.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

15. (a) With the exceptions hereinafter stated, employment may be by the week or by the hour. If by the week it shall be terminable on either side by one week's notice given on any day or (if the employer terminate it without such notice), by payment of one week's wages.

A contract for weekly employment may be terminated by any employer, without liability to pay for more than time actually worked, for misconduct or for absence from work without reasonable excuse.

If an employee engaged by the week absents himself from duty, except on public holidays or for days for which he produces a certificate from a medical practitioner or other proof satisfactory to his employer of sickness (aggregating 4 days' sickness in each year), a sum proportionate to his time of absence may be deducted from his pay, i.e., one-sixth of the weekly wage for each day of absence, including Saturday in shops working six days and one-fifth in shops working five days per week: Provided that only time actually lost shall be deducted when an employee is absent with leave on a Saturday.

(b) If the contract of employment is for hourly hiring, the total amount of the rates prescribed in clause 2 hereof shall be increased by 5s. per week (with a proportionate amount added to the wages of females and juniors), but such amount shall not be taken into account in computing overtime, Sunday, and holiday rates.

(c) Casual employees, i.e., employees for whom a full week's work is not provided shall for any such work be paid 10 per cent. in addition to the total wage prescribed for their occupations.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

16. (a) *Tools*.—The employer shall provide for each employee all necessary tools, including micrometer, where used, but excluding other measuring or precision tools less than 13". The employee shall replace or pay for any tools so provided if lost through his negligence.
- (b) Employers shall provide proper washing and sanitary conveniences. In any workshop in which employees through a shop steward or committee ask for the provision of lockers and shower baths and an undertaking is given that the baths provided will be used by the majority of the workmen and that the baths and lockers will be properly cared for, a locker shall be installed by the employer for each workman, and hot and cold shower baths (away from lavatories) for all workmen employed in foundries.
- (c) Suitable asbestos sheet and coloured glasses shall be provided by employers for the protection of electric arc and oxy-acetylene operators and their assistants, and suitable mica or other goggles for emery-wheel operators.
- (d) Patternmakers at the conclusion of their employment shall be allowed one hour for grinding tools.
- (e) Suitable canvas or leather gloves shall be provided by employers for the operators of pneumatic tools and/or punch and shearing machines.
- (f) All ladles of a holding capacity of 15 cwt. or more shall be fitted with safety-work gear or an equivalent safety fitting.
- (g) Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of molten metal per man shall be placed in ladles carried by hand.
- (h) Where molten metal is carried by hand a clear passageway not less than 2 feet wide shall be made.

TIME AND WAGES BOOK.

17. Each employer shall keep a time and wages book showing the name of each employee and his occupation, the hours worked each day, and the wages and allowances paid each week.
- The time occupied by an employee in filling in any time books or cards or in the making of records shall be treated as time of duty, but this does not apply to checking in or out at the beginning or end of duty.

SPECIAL RATES.

18. In addition to the wages prescribed in clause 2 hereof the following special rates and allowances shall be paid :—
- (a) Leading hands in charge of not less than 3 and not more than 10 employees, including apprentices, 6s. per week extra. more than 10 and not more than 20, including apprentices, 12s. per week extra; more than 20, including apprentices, 18s. per week extra.
- (b) Working in wet places—1½d. per hour extra.
Working in confined spaces—3d. per hour extra.
Working in ship's bilges or in boiling-down works, lead works, sanitary works, or slaughter-yards—1d. per hour extra.
- (c) Working for more than one hour in the shade in places where the temperature is raised by artificial means to between 115 and 130 degrees Fahr., 1½d. per hour extra; in places where the temperature exceeds 130 degrees Fahr., 3d. per hour extra. Where work continues for more than 2 hours in temperatures exceeding 130 degrees Fahr., employees shall also be entitled to 20 minutes rest after every 2 hours' work without deduction of pay. The temperature shall be decided by the foreman of the work after consultation with the employees who claim the extra rate.
- (d) Working for more than one hour in places where the temperature is reduced by artificial means below zero, 1½d. per hour extra. Where the work continues for more than two hours employees shall be entitled to a rest period of twenty minutes every two hours without loss of pay.
- (e) Working on repairs to smoke-boxes or fire-boxes of locomotives or on repairs to the smoke-box, up-take, funnel, flue, furnace or combustion chamber of marine type boilers or on repairs to smoke boxes, fire-boxes, furnace or flues of other types of boilers, 1d. per hour extra.
- (f) Working on repairs in oil tanks or meat digestors, 1½d. per hour extra.
- (g) Dirty work, i.e., work which a foreman and workman shall agree is of an unusually dirty or offensive nature, 1½d. per hour extra.
- (h) Patternmaker in lignum vitae outside the workshop and fitting to stern bushes, 3d. per hour extra.
- (i) Tradesmen and/or welders employed in large operating power-houses, i.e., power-houses developing more than 8,000 kilowatts, other than those not on the regular staff, engaged on new construction shall be paid 6s. per week extra; such amount shall be deemed to include all special rates provided in this clause except in sub-clause (a).
- (j) Compensation to the extent of damage sustained shall be made for work in which clothing or tools are damaged or destroyed by the use of acids.
- (k) Except when dismissed for misconduct or when leaving of his own accord, a patternmaker employed for less than three weeks at a workshop or job shall, to the extent of 6s. be reimbursed by his employer any expense incurred in the carting of tools.
- (l) Where more than one of the disabilities entitling a workman to extra rates exist on the same job the employer shall be bound to pay only one rate, namely, the highest for the disabilities so prevailing.
- (m) The rate for forger and/or faggoter set out herein and the rate for forge furnacemen shall be for a 44-hour week. The hourly rate shall be ascertained by dividing the respective weekly rate as adjusted by 44.

TRAVELLING TIME, ALLOWANCE, AND BOARD.

19. (a) When an employee is required to work away from his workshop or depot, all time reasonably spent in excess of time usually spent in travelling to or from his home to the workshop, depot, or district centre shall be paid for at ordinary rates up to a maximum of twelve hours out of every twenty-four (except on Sunday when payment shall be at the rate of time and a half, or a maximum of eight hours out of each twenty-four). An employee required to work at a job away from his workshop, depot, or district centre shall, at the direction of his employer, present himself for work at such job at the usual time for starting work.
- (b) An employee engaged in a capital city to work in the country or sent from one country centre to work in another, shall be entitled to travelling time, and, for a period not exceeding three months, to expenses.

All excess fares and reasonable travelling expenses including board and lodging and 2s. for each meal (if any) incurred in such travelling time shall be paid by the employer.

The fares allowed shall be first class on coastal boats or on interstate boats where there is no second class as distinct from steerage and on trains second class, except where all night travelling is involved when they shall be first class.

(c) On jobs of less than three months' duration a camping allowance of 3s. per day for every day, including Sunday, shall be paid to employees engaged on country jobs at places where ordinary board and residence is not obtainable and camping in tents or other temporary shelters is necessary.

(d) An employer shall be free to engage labour on the site of a job carried on away from the workshop, without payment of any travelling time or fares, unless such employee is sent from the workshop.

Provided that if any employee engaged for the erection of a job had previously been engaged by the same employer in the fabrication of the job in a workshop he shall be paid fares in excess of those incurred in travelling to and from the workshop.

DEFINITIONS.

20. For the purposes of this Determination the following definitions shall apply :—

"Manufacture and/or manufacturing" means the making and assembling in quantities of interchangeable or standardized parts used in or in connexion with machinery and mechanical apparatus and of electrical machinery and apparatus and of locks, scales, window frames, and other metallic articles.

"Process worker" means an employee engaged on—

- (1) Repetition work on any automatic, semi-automatic, or single-purpose machine or any machine fitted with jigs, gauges, or other tools rendering operations mechanical (and in connexion with which he is not responsible for the setting up of the machine nor for the dimensions of the products other than by checking with gauges which gauges shall be either unadjustable or, if adjustable, shall not be set by the operator), or

- (2) in the assembling of parts of mechanical appliances or other metallic articles so made, in which no fitting or adjustment requiring skill is required, or
- (3) in specialized processes—not requiring the use of hand tools (except hammers, screw drivers, or spanners) in or in connexion with manufacturing, or
- (4) in the assembling of typewriters, and/or book-keeping, and/or adding, and/or calculating, and/or duplicating machines, for the first time in Australia, but does not include tuning, and/or testing, and/or adjustment of such machines.
- “First Class Mechanic” means an adult employee who fits, repairs, maintains, and/or services wholly or in part any typewriter and/or duplicating machine.
- “Second Class Mechanic” means an adult employee who adjusts or aligns machines for the first time in Australia.
- “Tradesman in making or repairing typewriters, bookkeeping, adding, calculating, or duplicating machines,” means an adult employee who makes parts.
- “Tradesman” means an adult workman who, in the course of his employment, works from drawings or prints required to be scaled, and/or measured from drawings or prints, or makes precision measurements, or applies general trade experience, and includes locksmith and first-class machinist.
- “Precision measurements” means measurements of a finer accuracy than is possible with the naked eye from caliper, measuring scale, or rule.
- “Tradesman in gun armament, instrument, and torpedo work” means a tradesman who is required to lay out and repair or make naval gun optical instrument or torpedo mechanisms, and includes a tradesman engaged dismantling, assembling, and rating torpedoes, also tradesmen engaged dismantling, assembling, and fitting in turrets of actual parts of gun mountings and guns.
- “Patternmaker” means a tradesman engaged in the making of patterns in wood.
- “Toolmaker” means a tradesman making and/or repairing any precision tool, gauge, die, or mould to be affixed to any machine, who designs or lays out his work and is responsible for its proper completion.
- “First-class machinist” means a tradesman who is partly or wholly engaged in setting up and operating the following machines:—Lathe, boring machine, milling machine, planing machine, shaping machine, slotting machine and grinding machine.
- “Second-class machinist” means an adult not engaged as a tradesman and who is not required to work from drawings or prints required to be scaled and/or measured from drawings or prints or to make precision measurements, but who is engaged in operating or in the setting up and operating of machines enumerated in the definition of “First-class machinist”; or who is engaged operating a key-seating machine, or a second-class brass finisher or as a pipe fitter on low pressure work.
- “Third-class machinist” means a machinist, not being a process worker, who operates any machine set up by a tradesman or any machine the setting up of which does not require the knowledge or skill of a second-class machinist.
- “Window-frame making” means the making in quantities of metal window frames, metal doors, and grilles, and metal ornamentations used in buildings.
- “Motor mechanic” means an adult employee engaged in making, repairing, altering, assembling (except for the first time in Australia) or testing the metal parts (including electric) of the engines of motor cars, motor cycles, or other motor vehicles.
- “Locksmith” means a tradesman engaged in the making (except in quantities by manufacturing methods) and/or repairing of locks and the mechanism of safe and strong-room doors.
- “First-class welder” means an adult employee using electric arc or acetylene blowpipe or coal gas cutting plant on work other than filling castings, cutting scrap metal, using jigs or doing work covered by definitions of second and third-class welder, and includes re-welding by hand processes.
- “Second-class welder” means an adult employee not required to do first-class welding, but engaged in filling castings or in manufacturing of sheet metal goods or welding with the aid of jigs, or re-welding except by hand processes, or operating automatic welding machines for the setting up of which he is not responsible.
- “Third-class welder” means an adult employee using electric spot or butt welding machine, or cutting scrap with oxy-acetylene blowpipe.
- “Other smiths” includes ajax forger, blacksmith bulldozer, Bradley hammer smith, drop-hammer smith, chain smith, engine smith, general smith, motor smith, oliver smith, ship smith, spring smith, rolling-stock smith, and wheelwright smith.
- “Jobbing moulder” means a metal moulder engaged in floor moulding, loam moulding, strickle moulding, or moulding from loose patterns, and/or finishing off bath moulds made by a machine process.
- “Jobbing coremaker” means a moulder engaged in making cores for metal moulds by the use of loam or strickle boards, or by loose boxes, other than loose boxes used for repetition production of cores requiring little or no skill to produce.
- “Plate and machine moulder” means an adult employee engaged in moulding on the plate system or by machines where the pattern is either a fixture to the plate or the spray system is used.
- “Machine coremaker” means an adult employee making cores by machines where the core box is a fixture to or part of such machine, or making repetition cores requiring little or no skill to produce.
- “Furnaceman” means an employee in charge of a furnace used for smelting metals or ores, case hardening and/or annealing furnaces, and such heating furnaces where the weight of individual pieces of material is 5 cwt. or more or the area of the material exceeds 4 square feet.
- “Year” means each period of 365 consecutive days, starting from the 15th day of May, 1935.
- “Shift work”—afternoon shift means any shift finishing after 6 p.m. and at or before midnight. Night shift means any shift finishing subsequent to midnight and at or before 8 a.m.
- “Sunday” means all time between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.
- “Wet place” means a place in which water is continually dripping from overhead to such an extent as to saturate the clothing of a workman, or a place where water accumulates underfoot to a depth exceeding two inches.
- “Confined place” means a working place the dimensions of which necessitate an employee working in a stooped or otherwise cramped position, or without proper ventilation, or where confinement within a limited space is productive of unusual discomfort.
- “Ship repairs” means (a) all repair work done on ships, (b) all work other than the making of spare parts and stores done in a workshop used for ship repairs only, (c) work done in a workshop used for both ship repairing, general engineering metal moulding, steel construction, and other heavy metal fabrication on which employees are engaged both on the ship and in the workshop.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

21. (a) *Motor Body Building*.—Employers engaged in motor body building and the assembling of motor chasses shall be exempt from this Determination as to the making of motor bodies and the assembling of chasses.

(b) *Agricultural Implement Making*.—Except as to the Wages prescribed for Tradesmen.—Employers engaged in the making of agricultural and dairying implements shall, as to employees engaged in the making of such agricultural and dairying implements (including engines used for agricultural purposes), be exempt from this Determination.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

(22) The wages rates set out in clause (2) are based upon the following basic wage rates and, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, shall be automatically increased or decreased by the same amount, and at the same time as such basic wage rates.

The basic wage rates shown hereunder shall be adjusted as prescribed in clause (23).

Basic Wage.

Place.	Basic Wage.	Index Number Set Assigned.
Victoria— Within 20 miles of G.P.O., Melbourne, 10 miles of G.P.O., Geelong, at Warrnambool, and within Mildura, and Gippsland Districts Yallourn—6s. 6d. in excess of basic wage for Melbourne. Elsewhere—3s. less than the contemporaneous basic wage for Melbourne	£ s. d. 3 15 0	Melbourne

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

(23) (a) Until the beginning of the first pay period to commence in May, 1940, the amounts of the basic wage shall be as prescribed in clause (22).

(b) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in a May, an August, a November, or a February, the amounts of the basic wage shall be adjusted by the following method according to the position and fluctuations (if any) of the Commonwealth Statisticians' "All Items" retail price index numbers.

For the purposes of this Determination the expression "Commonwealth Statisticians' retail price index numbers" or any like expression means the numbers stated to be such index numbers in any document purporting and not proved to be wrongly so purporting, to be printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer or to be signed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Statistician:—

- (i) The index number set to be applied to a place is that assigned thereto in clause (22).
- (ii) The index number for the calendar quarter next preceding the period of thirteen weeks for which the adjustment is made is to be ascertained.
- (iii) The amount assigned in the following table (or in any extension thereof) to the index number division comprising that number is to be ascertained.
- (iv) The basic wage shall be of that amount assigned during such successive period.

Table.

Index Number Divisions.	Basic Wage.	Index Number Divisions.	Basic Wage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
735-746	3 0 0	834-845	3 8 0
747-759	3 1 0	846-858	3 9 0
760-771	3 2 0	859-870	3 10 0
772-783	3 3 0	871-882	3 11 0
784-796	3 4 0	883-895	3 12 0
797-808	3 5 0	896-907	3 13 0
809-820	3 6 0	908-919	3 14 0
821-833	3 7 0	920-932	3 15 0

The wages of apprentices in receipt of 25s. per week or more and females and juniors in receipt of 20s. per week or more shall be adjusted proportionately to adjustments of the basic wage in terms of clause (23)—such adjustments to be to the nearest 3d., half or less than half of 3d to be disregarded.

MARGINAL RATES.

In addition to the basic wage provided in clause (22) the margins set out in this clause plus 6s. shall be the minimum rate payable to employees therein named:—

	Per Week.
	£ s. d.
Aero mechanic holding A and B certificates	40 0
Aero mechanic holding C and D certificates	30 0
Patternmaker	39 0
Toolmaker	36 0
Tradesman, the greater part of whose time is occupied in marking off	33 0
Tradesman in gun armament, instrument and torpedo work	36 0
Tradesman, turbine-blade fitter	33 0
Tradesman	30 0
Motor Mechanic	27 0
Motor tuner and tester	27 0
Motor cycle mechanic	27 0
Tradesman, wet-stone grinder and glazier	30 0
Tradesman, brassfinisher	30 0
First-class machinist	30 0
Second-class machinist	26 0
Third-class machinist	14 0
Process worker	8 0
Forger and/or faggoter	42 0
Toolsmith	33 0
Angle-ironsmith	33 0
Annealer and/or case hardener	25 0
Coppersmith	31 0
Brasssmith	31 0
Other smiths	31 0
Blacksmith's machinist	14 0
Welder—	
First-class (other than when using Outler machine)	33 0
First-class, using Outler machine	22 0
Second-class	14 0
Third class	10 0
Tack welder	12 0

MARGINAL RATES—*continued.*

	Per Week
	s. d.
Jobbing moulder	30 0
Jobbing coremaker	30 0
Plate and machine moulder and/or coremaker—	
1st six months' experience	9 0
2nd six months' experience	12 0
3rd six months' experience	15 0
After two years' experience	20 0
Forge furnaceman	27 0
Cupola furnaceman	18 0
Electric furnaceman	17 0
All other furnacemen (not including man attending small rivet heating, bolt heating, or similar type of fires) ..	15 0
Brass polisher	16 0
Casting dresser (brass)	11 0
<i>(b) Window-frame Making.</i>	
Tradesman	30 0
Assembler and fitter (not coming within the definition of tradesman) ..	18 0
Machinist (not a process worker)	14 0
Process worker	8 0
<i>(c) Making or Repairing Typewriters, Book-keeping Machines, Adding Machines, Calculating Machines, or Duplicating Machines.</i>	
Adding, calculating and book-keeping machine mechanic	31 0
Tradesman	30 0
First-class mechanic	25 0
Second-class mechanic	22 0
Process worker	8 0

W. W. HARRIS, Chairman.

J. V. WILLOX, Acting Secretary.

Melbourne, 31st January, 1940.