



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 90.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

[1915.]

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE GAS METER BOARD.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Special Board appointed to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, business, or occupation of making or repairing gas meters has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That the previous Determinations of this Board are hereby amended, and such amendments shall come into force and be operative on and after the 13th day of August, 1915.

WAGES.

2. That the lowest rates of wages to be paid to the following shall be:—

Foreman in charge of five or more men	.. .. .	80s. per week of 48 hours.
Meter makers	.. .. .	72s. " " "
Meter repairers	.. .. .	66s. " " "
Prepayment meter attachment maker	.. .. .	66s. " " "
Head tester (where four or more other testers are employed)	.. .. .	72s. " " "
Other testers	.. .. .	60s. " " "
Leading diaphragm tyer (where two or more other diaphragm tyers are employed)	.. .. .	72s. " " "
Other diaphragm tyers	.. .. .	60s. " " "
Rim makers or prepayment meter cash-box makers	.. .. .	62s. " " "
All others	.. .. .	54s. " " "

APPRENTICES AND IMPROVERS.

Definition (Act 2386, Section 5).

"Apprentice" means any person under twenty-one years of age bound by indentures of apprenticeship, or any person over twenty-one years of age, who, with the sanction of the Minister, is bound by indentures of apprenticeship.

NOTE.—The Gas Meter Board has prescribed a form of apprenticeship agreement. Section 187 requires that the indentures must be in that form.

"Improver" means any person (other than an apprentice) who does not receive a piece-work price or a wages rate fixed by any Special Board for persons other than apprentices or improvers, and who is not over twenty-one years of age, or who, being over twenty-one years of age, holds a licence from the Minister to be paid as an improver.

3. That the wages and number of apprentices and improvers who may be employed within any place shall be:—

Experience.	Wages per week of 48 hours.		Number.
	Apprentices.	Improvers.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1st year	10 0	12 6	<p>APPRENTICES.</p> <p>One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 54s. per week of 48 hours.</p> <p>IMPROVERS.</p> <p>One improver to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 54s. per week of 48 hours.</p>
2nd "	15 0	17 6	
3rd "	22 6	25 0	
4th "	30 0	30 0	
5th "	35 0	40 0	
6th "	40 0	..	

TIMES OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK.

4. That the times of beginning and ending work shall be:—

Time of beginning not earlier than—	Time of ending not later than—
7.30 a.m. ..	.. 12 noon on Saturdays, and
7.30 a.m. ..	.. 5.15 p.m. on the other working days of the week.

OVERTIME.

5. That the following rate shall be paid for all work done:—

- (a) Outside the hours fixed in clause (4)
- (b) Within the hours fixed in clause (4) in excess of 48 hours in any week } Time and a half

SPECIAL RATES FOR SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

6. That double time shall be the rate for all work done on—

- Good Friday,
- Christmas Day,

and that time and a half shall be the rate for all work done on—

- Sunday,
- New Year's Day,
- Foundation Day (26th January),
- Easter Monday,
- Eight Hours Day (21st April),
- 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.

PIECE-WORK PRICES.

7. That the lowest piece-work prices payable to any person engaged in the following kinds of work shall be:—

MAKING TIN DRY ORDINARY METERS.

	Lights.					
	2.	3.	5.	10.	20.	30.
	per doz. £ s. d.	per doz. £ s. d.	per doz. £ s. d.	per doz. £ s. d.	per doz. £ s. d.	per doz. £ s. d.
<i>Ordinary Meters.</i>						
Making "Met" pattern meters, i.e., doing any work necessary to complete the meter, including the putting together of all parts; preparing gratings and covers (after leaving the mould); putting on pins and wires, forming long and diaphragm chambers, throat pieces, bridges, and back plates; folding edge; breaking edges of side pipes; making valve plates; oiling, sounding, and fixing up all leaks in diaphragms; setting and grinding valves; and tinning all parts .. .. .	..	4 19 0	5 11 6	6 13 3	..	..
Making "P. and C." pattern meters, i.e., doing any work necessary to complete the meter, including the putting together of all parts, and the making of valve plates; oiling, sounding, and fixing up leaks in diaphragms; setting and grinding valves; preparing gratings and covers (after leaving moulds); putting on pins and wires, and tinning all parts; but not including forming long and diaphragm chambers, throat pieces, bridges, and back plates; punching cock plates; folding edge of same; and breaking edges of side pipes	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 19 0	6 3 9	8 14 0	..
Making "T.G." pattern meters, as follows:—						
(a) Making the case, i.e., soldering sides to bottom; soldering in partition; soldering in valve plate; soldering boss and stud into pipe; soldering on pipes; putting throat pieces in; putting on bottom studs; soldering side stuffing boxes on; putting on guides; soldering on diaphragms and discs; soldering metal tee to tin tee; sweating tin tee to rod wire and putting them in; sounding leathers; putting in motions; stuffing side boxes; oiling motions and tees; soldering on galleries and backs and fronts; putting on maker's badge	per job of 20 £ s. d.	per job of 20 £ s. d.	per job of 20 £ s. d.	per job of 20 £ s. d.	per job of 10 £ s. d.	..
(b) Putting arms on crank; soldering in bridge; soldering center stuffing box into cock plate; soldering cock plate to bridge; stuff-center box; fitting up worm, back stop, and tangent; putting in index, spindle, and stop; soldering on door and top arms; cleaning out and buffing gratings and covers; putting on valve nuts and soldering in back plates; topping meter, and putting on inlet badge and seal ring	2 5 1	2 10 7	2 19 1	3 11 7	2 11 6	..
	1 0 3	1 1 2	1 3 5	1 11 5	1 3 7	..

MAKING TIN DRY PREPAYMENT METERS.

	Lights.	
	3	5
Making "P and C" pattern, i.e., doing any work necessary to complete the meter, including the putting together of all parts, and the making of valve plates; oiling, sounding, and fixing up leaks in diaphragms; setting and grinding valves; preparing gratings and covers after leaving moulds; putting on pins and wires; tinning all parts; soldering prepayment valve seat on bridge; soldering in prepayment valve; soldering top on prepayment valve box; soldering prepayment valve box to meter; soldering stuffing box to prepayment valve box and stuffing same; soldering on lever; soldering on circular box, prepayment movement, and index; soldering on side cash box; soldering hasp to catch piece; soldering catch piece to meter; edging front of money box and attaching same to box; soldering on ring and tab to front of money box; soldering seal cup; soldering in bottom of money box; trying coins in circular box; soldering on direction badge; but not including the following, viz.:— Forming long and diaphragm chambers, throat pieces, bridges and back plates; punching jock plate and folding edge of same; and breaking edges of side pipes	per doz. £ s. d.	per doz. £ s. d.
	5 11 0	6 8 0

	Mark 1, i.e., Meter with Shut-off Valve under Back Plate.	Mark 2, i.e., Meter with Shut-off Valve in Square Box at the Inlet End of Valve Plate.	Mark 3, i.e., Meter with Shut-off Valve on Tin Platform, and enclosed in Angle Box at the Inlet End of Valve Plate.
Making "Met" pattern, as follows:— (a) Preparing gratings after leaving the mould; putting on pins and wires; forming long and diaphragm chambers, throat pieces, bridges, and back plates; punching cook plates and folding edge; and breaking edge of side pipes (b) Putting in prepayment fittings, index, and spindle; and putting on index door, outside box, and wires (c) Putting in prepayment fittings, index, and spindle; putting on index door, outside box, and wires; tinning outside box and handle attachment; and filing slot in bearing	per doz. meters. £ s. d.	per doz. meters. £ s. d.	per doz. meters. £ s. d.
	5 11 6	5 13 7	5 17 8
	0 15 0	0 15 0	..
	..	..	0 15 9

MAKING RIMS AND DISCS.

	Lights.							
	2.	3.	5.	10.	20.	30.	50.	60.
	per job of 400 rims and 200 discs. £ s. d.	per job of 620 rims. £ s. d.	per job of 580 rims. £ s. d.	per job of 460 rims. £ s. d.	per job of 240 rims. £ s. d.	per job of 240 rims. £ s. d.	per doz. discs. £ s. d.	per doz. discs. £ s. d.
Making rims and discs	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	..	..
Making rims .. .. .	..	..	..	..	per doz. discs. £ s. d.	per doz. discs. £ s. d.	..	..
Making discs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0 2 9	0 4 1½	0 9 7½	0 9 7½

TESTING METERS.

	Lights.			
	2	3	5	10
	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.
Testing meters, including sounding, soldering tangents, and pinning arms	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Testing meters for measurement only	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½

WIRING OR TYING DIAPHRAGMS.

	Lights.		
	2.	3.	5.
	per pair £ s. d.	per pair £ s. d.	per pair £ s. d.
Wiring or tying diaphragms	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½

MAKING METER CASH BOXES AND HANDLES.

Making prepayment meter cash boxes from cut-out material	5s. 4d. per hundred.
Making prepayment meter handles	9s. 6d. per dozen.

EXTRAS.

	2 Lights.	3 Lights.	5 Lights.	10 Lights.	20 Lights.
Putting on:—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Frame and door ..	4 0 for ten ..	4 0 for ten ..	4 0 for ten ..	4 0 for ten ..	4 0 for ten ..
Motion wires ..	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	4 0
Bottom and studs ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
Bridge ..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0
Rod arms ..	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	4 0
New glass ..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Valve arms ..	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Throat pieces ..	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0 .. ..	.. ..
Side chambers ..	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0 .. ..	.. ..
Valve box covers ..	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0 .. ..	.. ..
New sides ..	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6 .. ..	.. ..
Divisions ..	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6 .. ..	.. ..
Half-valve plate ..	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0 for ten ..
New door ..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Tees ..	6 0 for ten pairs ..	6 0 for ten pairs ..	6 0 for ten pairs ..	6 0 for ten pairs ..	8 0 for ten pairs ..
Pipes ..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0
Galleries ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
Guides ..	2 0 for ten sets ..	2 0 for ten sets ..	2 0 for ten sets ..	2 0 for ten sets ..	2 0 for ten sets ..
Feet ..	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	6 0
Taking off and putting on small square fronts ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 0 for ten ..
Making new front, back, and top ..	3 0 for ten ..	3 0 for ten ..	3 0 for ten ..	3 0 for ten ..	20 0 ..
Setting index to zero, taking back plate off, re-stuffing and cleaning valves ..	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0
Taking off and putting on back and front only ..	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0
Opening motor and condemning ..	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0
Piecing cases ..	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0

GUILLOTINE OR HAND-PRESS WORK.

Cutting with guillotine, rolling, and forming with press:—	
Backs and fronts ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 6d per hundred.
Tops ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 3d. ..
Cutting with guillotine and press, and forming:—	
Sides ..	.. .. .. .. 10½d. ..
Bottoms ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 2½d. ..
Valve plates ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 2½d. ..
Partitions ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 3d. ..
Galleries ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 0½d. ..
Cutting with guillotine, and pressing (double handed)—	
Top and bottom rims, 3 and 5 lights ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 1½d. ..
Cutting with press, and forming:—	
Money boxes ..	.. .. .. .. 1s. 2d. ..
Cutting with guillotine and press:—	
Discs, 10 lights 9d. ..

E. NOTLEY MOORE, P.M.,
Chairman.

Melbourne, 12th July, 1915.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both primary and secondary research techniques. The primary research involves direct observation and interviews, while secondary research involves analyzing existing data sources.

The third section focuses on the statistical analysis of the collected data. It describes the use of various statistical tests to determine the significance of the findings. The results indicate a strong correlation between the variables being studied, which supports the hypothesis of the research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and their implications. It suggests that the results have practical applications in the field of business management and can be used to inform decision-making processes.