

1967. No. 29

[C]

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING**Textiles Industry Training Board**

ORDER, DATED 14TH FEBRUARY 1967, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1964.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") after consultation with organisations and associations of organisations appearing to it to be representative respectively of substantial numbers of employers engaging in the activities hereinafter mentioned and of substantial numbers of persons employed in those activities and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of, and paragraphs 1 and 7 of Schedule 1 to, the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964(a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the Industrial Training (Textiles Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1967.

Establishment of Industrial Training Board

2. An industrial training board to be known as the Textiles Industry Training Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") is hereby established to exercise in relation to the activities specified in Schedule 1 as the activities of the textiles industry the functions conferred on industrial training boards by the Act.

Membership and proceedings of the Board

3. The Provisions of Schedule 2 shall have effect in relation to the Board.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland this 14th day of February nineteen hundred and sixty-seven.

(L.S.)

W. G. H. Quigley,
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE 1
The Textiles Industry

1. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the activities of the textiles industry are the following activities in so far as they are carried out in Northern Ireland:—

- (1) sorting, treating, dyeing, using or consuming textile fibres, or packing, re-packing or warehousing such fibres;
- (2) treating or dyeing rags or reducing into a fibrous form rags or yarn or, when carried out by an employer engaged in any such process, the ripping of rags;
- (3) hackling, carding, combing or re-combing textile fibres;
- (4) making rove from textile fibres or spinning yarn;
- (5) the conversion, for use in making rove or spinning yarn, of any textile fibres or tow into tops, hank tops, bumps or slivers;
- (6) twisting, folding, curling or sizing yarn or any other process in the preparation of yarn for further processing;
- (7) "spinning", that is to say, the production of single yarns from—
 - (a) textile fibres;
 - (b) staple man-made fibres without limitation as to staple length;
 - (c) asbestos fibres;
 - (d) the waste, howsoever derived, of any such fibres; or
 - (e) any mixture of such fibres or waste;
- (8) the production of core yarns;
- (9) the covering of rubber strands or elastomeric strands with yarn;
- (10) "throwing", that is to say, the production of yarns from raw silk, continuous filaments or any combination of such silk or filaments by the process of twisting together two or more threads or of inserting additional twist, or the further subjection of yarns so processed to either or both of these processes;
- (11) "doubling", that is to say, the subjection of—
 - (a) yarns produced by spinning or throwing;
 - (b) continuous filaments;
 - (c) core yarns; or
 - (d) threads of rubber or elastomer covered by yarn;
 to the process of twisting together two or more yarns or threads, or of inserting additional twist, or the further subjection of any yarns or threads so processed to either or both of these processes;
- (12) "weaving", that is to say, the production on looms connected with mechanical power of textile fabrics from—
 - (a) yarns produced by spinning, throwing or doubling;
 - (b) core yarns;
 - (c) continuous filaments;
 - (d) strands of rubber or elastomer covered with yarn;
 - (e) raw silk; or
 - (f) any mixture of such yarns, filaments, strands or silk;
- (13) the bonding of any textile fibres or the production of any bonded or laminated fabric containing textile fibres or embodying any knitted fabric, lace, lace net or embroidery;
- (14) the manufacture, stitching or decorating of any of the following products, that is to say—

- (a) surgical dressings, handkerchiefs, towels, napkins, sanitary towels, table napery, sheets, bolster or pillow cases, candlewick bedspreads, counterpanes, mattress covers, teachloths, dust sheets, shrouds, dusters or cleaning or polishing cloths;
 - (b) blankets, bedspreads, scarves or stoles, being products made from woven fabrics;
 - (c) mats, rugs or toilet sets, being wholly or mainly candlewick or terry towelling products;
- (15) the manufacture of narrow fabrics, cut-edge ribbons, weftless ribbons, fancy cords, woven tapes, bias bindings, tassels or wicks;
 - (16) making up yarn in the form of hanks, skeins, balls or the like of a kind normally sold by retail;
 - (17) the cutting of loops of the pile of any woven fabrics;
 - (18) the tufting of fabrics containing textile fibres;
 - (19) the manufacture of pressed or needle felt;
 - (20) the manufacture of carpets, carpeting, carpet underlays, mats, matting, rugs or similar floor coverings;
 - (21) the making or re-making of rope, cord, core for wire ropes, lines, twine, string or similar articles;
 - (22) the manufacture, rigging or repair of knotted or spliced netting or nets, by hand or by machine;
 - (23) the making from woven fabrics of sacks or bags (whether or not comprising linings of non-woven material) or the reclamation or repair of such sacks or bags when such making, reclamation or repair is carried out by an employer engaged in the activities of the textiles industry or, where that employer is a company, by the company or an associated company of the company;
 - (24) the manufacture of knitted articles;
 - (25) when carried out by an employer engaged in the manufacture of knitted articles, the manufacture of any articles from knitted fabrics or from shaped pieces of material being knitted articles;
 - (26) the manufacture of lace, lace net and embroidery;
 - (27) "finishing"; that is to say, the subjection of—
 - (a) textile fibres;
 - (b) textile waste;
 - (c) staple man-made fibres without limitation as to staple length;
 - (d) asbestos fibres;
 - (e) rove;
 - (f) yarns produced by spinning, throwing or doubling;
 - (g) continuous filaments;
 - (h) core yarns;
 - (i) strands of rubber or elastomer covered with yarn;
 - (j) any woven or knitted fabrics;
 - (k) lace, lace net or embroidery; or
 - (l) any products mentioned in sub-paragraphs (13), (14), (15), (16), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24) and (25);
 to any of the processes of scouring, heat cleaning, bleaching, mercerising, polishing, tinting, dyeing, printing, embossing, schreiner, beetling, calendaring, raising, stentering, shrinking, cropping, shearing, singeing, filling, pressing, proofing, impregnation or coating or to any similar process which effects a change in the appearance or characteristics of those products;

- (28) making-up and packing undertaken for employers engaged in, or for persons arranging the carrying out on commission of, any of the activities of spinning, throwing, doubling, weaving or finishing;
- (29) arranging, either directly or through another person, for the carrying out on commission of any of the foregoing activities;
- (30) any activities, being—
- (a) related activities incidental or ancillary to principal activities of the textiles industry; or
 - (b) activities undertaken in the administration, control or direction of one or more establishments, being establishments engaged wholly or mainly in principal activities of that industry, in related activities incidental or ancillary thereto, or in the administration, control or direction of one or more other establishments engaged in such principal or related activities;
- and carried out, in either case, by the employer engaged in those principal activities or, where that employer is a company, by the company or by an associated company of the company;
- (31) any activities of industry or commerce (other than textiles activities) carried out at or from an establishment mainly engaged—
- (a) in textiles activities; or
 - (b) in textiles activities and in activities described in the Appendix, but to a greater extent in textiles activities than in activities described in the Appendix in relation to any one industry.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Schedule, there shall not be included in the activities of the textiles industry:—

- (1) the activities of any establishment engaged—
 - (a) mainly in activities not being textiles activities or activities described in the Appendix; or
 - (b) to a less extent in textiles activities than in activities described in the Appendix in relation to any one industry;
- (2) the activities of any establishment engaged wholly or mainly in the activities following or any of them, that is to say:—
 - (a) the production of man-made fibres and the processes of twisting, doubling, folding, winding, pirning, warping, warp dressing, beaming, sizing, dyeing, finishing, oiling, combing, re-combing or bulking man-made fibres or continuous filaments being processes ancillary to the production of such fibres and carried out by employers engaged in their production;
 - (b) the manufacture, or preparation, of any filling for bolsters, cushions, pillows, quilts, quilting, mattresses, divans or upholstered divan bases;
 - (c) the manufacture of paper, paperboard or of any products (not being sanitary towels) from paper or paperboard;
 - (d) the manufacture of any products (not being threads covered by yarn or needle felt products) wholly or mainly from cork, or wholly from rubber;
 - (e) the manufacture of products coated with any abrasive or plastics material;
 - (f) the rubberising of any textile fabrics not being asbestos textile fabrics or fabrics used for conveyor belting;
 - (g) the manufacture of electric cables;
 - (h) the manufacture of any products (not being woven or knitted articles) wholly or mainly from plastics material;
 - (i) the manufacture of linoleum or similar floor coverings;
 - (j) any process mentioned in paragraph 1(1), (2) or (3) when carried out for the purposes of agriculture or of the manufacture of flock;

- (k) any process mentioned in paragraph 1(1), (2), (3) or (19) when carried out for the purposes of the manufacture of felt hats, felt hat hoods or capelines;
 - (l) the making-up of electric blankets;
 - (m) the manufacture of brushes or brooms or, for the purpose of such manufacture, the drafting, dressing or mixing of animal hair, natural bristle, bass, whisk or similar fibres;
 - (n) the manufacture of wire-netting;
 - (o) the manufacture of—
 - (i) knitted articles;
 - (ii) lace, lace net or embroidery;
 for subsequent manufacture into, or embroidery of, articles of wearing apparel at the same establishment;
 - (p) arranging, either directly or through another person, for the carrying out on commission of any process or manufacture mentioned in heads (j) or (k), where the person upon or from whose materials the process or manufacture is wholly or mainly to be carried out is engaged in any of the activities therein mentioned;
- (3) the supply of food or drink for immediate consumption;
 - (4) the activities of any company, association or body that is required by its constitution to apply its profits, if any, or other income in promoting its objects and is prohibited thereby from paying any dividend to its members, and that has for its sole or principal object or among its principal objects the provision of facilities for any of the purposes mentioned in section 15(1) of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1945(a) (which relates to the provision for registered persons who are seriously disabled of employment or work on their own account under special conditions and of training for such employment or work); or
 - (5) the activities of any local authority in the provision of sheltered employment carried on in accordance with arrangements under section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1960(b), or under section 14 of the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland) 1949(c), or under section 2 of the Mental Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1961(d).

3. In this Schedule—

- (1) "carrying out on commission" means the carrying out by a person in pursuance of a contract of work or labour (with or without the provision of materials) of any process or manufacture wholly or mainly upon or from materials owned in the course of his business by another person;
- (2) "combing or re-combing" includes the processes following, that is to say, gilling, finishing, any process involved in the production of tops or of slubbings delivered in any form other than tops, the dyeing of tops or slubbing dyeing, and for the purposes of this definition "tops" includes jute or flax slivers;
- (3) "company" includes any body corporate, and "subsidiary" has the same meaning as by virtue of section 148 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960(e) it has for the purposes of that Act.
- (4) "continuous filaments" means any yarn composed of one or more man-made fibres running the whole length of the yarn, but does not include any yarn used or intended for use in a textile factory for the production of yarns or fabrics by a system of manufacture similar to one commonly employed in the production of yarns from textile fibres or woven or knitted fabrics;
- (5) "cord" includes blind or window cord;
- (6) "core yarns" means yarns produced at the spinning frame, by the feeding of continuous filaments through the delivery rollers only, simultaneously with the spinning of any fibres mentioned in paragraph 1(7);

- (7) "doubling" has the meaning assigned to that expression in paragraph 1(11) and includes the subjection of the yarns to any of the processes of gassing, reeling, warping, beaming, winding, bulking or texturising;
- (8) "finishing" has the meaning assigned to that expression in paragraph 1(27);
- (9) "knitted articles" means articles manufactured on a knitting machine, other than articles of wearing apparel and includes any knitted fabrics;
- (10) "knitted fabric" means fabric manufactured on a knitting machine;
- (11) "knitting machine" means a warp-knitting, weft-knitting or crocheting machine;
- (12) "lace, lace net or embroidery" means any articles in the manufacture of which a process has been carried out on one or more of the following machines—
 - Schiffli or other multi-needle shuttle embroidery machine, not being a single needle embroidery machine operated singly or in a battery;
 - Barmen lace machine;
 - Leavers lace machine;
 - Nottingham lace curtain machine;
 - Plain net machine;
 - Raschel or other warp lace machine;
- (13) "making rove" includes any process in flax, jute, cotton, wool or any other textile fibres or their blends in the preparing process before spinning;
- (14) "making-up and packing" includes the operations of—
 - (a) cutting, rolling or manipulation into different lengths, folds or shapes of articles produced by spinning, throwing, doubling, weaving or finishing;
 - (b) the ticketing, tying, parcelling, stamping or marking of articles so produced; or
 - (c) the packing or making-up of such articles into suitable packages for exportation or for despatch;
- (15) "man-made fibres" means any textile fibres except the natural growth of a plant, the hair or fleece of an animal, human hair, silk or asbestos;
- (16) "manufacture" means any process of spinning, weaving, doubling, throwing, dyeing, flame-proofing, moth-proofing, rot proofing, waterproofing, tarring, bleaching, shrinking, printing, calendering, finishing, milling, tentering, raising, whipping, binding, tabbing, burling, mending in the greasy or loom state, finished mending, perching, assessing, cloth examination, the punching of Jacquard or similar cards and includes any process or operation incidental or appertaining to manufacture;
- (17) "narrow fabrics" means any of the following products not exceeding 18 inches in width, that is to say, textile fabrics with two selvages, braided textile fabrics or products of a Sander and Craff machine or of a similar machine;
- (18) "office premises" has the same meaning as in section 1(2) of the Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966(a);
- (19) "plastics material" means any material made wholly or mainly by addition, polyaddition, condensation, polycondensation, polymerisation, copolymerisation, esterification or other similar chemical process, or regenerated or modified cellulose, or hardened proteins, or natural resin modified by fusion or esterification;
- (20) "principal activities of the textiles industry" means activities which, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, are specified in paragraph 1, other than subparagraphs (30) and (31) thereof, as activities of the textiles industry;
- (21) "rags" means any discarded or waste material containing textile fibres;
- (22) "raw silk" means the combined filaments obtained in the process of reeling from cocoons;

(a) 1966. c. 26 (N.I.).

- (23) "related activities" means any of the following activities, that is to say—
- (a) research, development, design or drawing;
 - (b) buying, selling, letting out on hire, testing, advertising, packing, distribution, delivery, transport or any similar operations;
 - (c) operations of a kind performed at office premises or laboratories, or at stores, warehouses or similar places;
 - (d) cleaning, washing or garaging vehicles, or carrying out running repairs or minor adjustments thereto;
 - (e) training of employees or apprentices;
- (24) "rope" includes cable, strand, driving rope or banding, but does not include electric cable, steel wire rope, or any rope being a combination of textile fibres and steel wire;
- (25) "rubber" means the following products, whether or not vulcanised or hardened, that is to say, natural rubber, balata, gutta percha, and similar natural gums, synthetic rubber and factice derived from oils and such substances reclaimed, and "rubberising" has a corresponding meaning;
- (26) "rugs" does not include articles consisting mainly of skins with their wool on, or of furskins;
- (27) "sacks or bags" means corn sacks, flour sacks, coal sacks, sugar sacks, cement bags, sand bags, mail bags, potato bags, seed bags or similar sacks or bags;
- (28) "silk" means fibrous matter secreted in the formation of cocoons by silk-worms;
- (29) "sorting" includes any process of opening, taking off or blending;
- (30) "spinning" has the meaning assigned to that expression in paragraph 1(7) and includes the subjection of yarns so produced to any of the processes of gassing, reeling, warping, warp dressing, beaming or winding;
- (31) "textiles activities" means any one or more of the principal activities of the textile industry or of the activities included in that industry by virtue of paragraph 1(30);
- (32) "textile fibres" means any fibres consisting of—
- (a) animal fibres of any kind or mixture;
 - (b) human hair;
 - (c) the natural growth of a plant;
 - (d) the waste of any of the foregoing fibres; or
 - (e) any mixture of the foregoing fibres, hair or waste;
- and includes any other fibres or continuous filaments where used or intended for use in a textile factory for the production of yarns or fabrics by a system of manufacture similar to one commonly employed in the principal activities of the textiles industry;
- (33) "throwing" has the meaning assigned to that expression in paragraph 1(10) and includes the subjection of yarns so produced to any of the processes of reeling, warping, beaming or winding;
- (34) "treating" includes any process of scouring or carbonising;
- (35) "tufting" means the insertion of a yarn of tufts or loops by a tufting machine into a pre-woven backing;
- (36) "twine" includes agricultural or fishing twine;
- (37) "weaving" has the meaning assigned to that expression in paragraph 1(12) and includes the preparation of warp and weft;
- (38) "woven fabric" means a fabric produced by weaving;
- (39) "yarn" means yarn consisting of textile fibres.

4. For the purposes of this Schedule two companies shall be taken to be associated companies if one is a subsidiary of the other, or both are subsidiaries of a third company, and "associated company" shall be construed accordingly.

APPENDIX

The activities that would be included in an industry specified in Column 1 hereof by virtue of the industrial training order specified in the corresponding entry in Column 2, if the provisions specified in Column 3 were omitted from that order.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
The construction industry	The Industrial Training (Construction Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964(a)	Schedule 1 Paragraph 1(h)
The engineering industry	The Industrial Training (Engineering Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964(b)	Schedule 1 Paragraph 1(p)
The catering industry	The Industrial Training (Catering Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966(c)	Schedule 1 Paragraph 1(c)
The clothing and footwear industry	The Industrial Training (Clothing and Footwear Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966(d)	Schedule 1 Paragraph 1(j)
The man-made fibres producing industry	The Industrial Training (Man-made Fibres Producing Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966(e)	Schedule 1 Paragraph 1(d)
The road transport industry	The Industrial Training (Road Transport Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1967(f)	Schedule 1 Paragraph 1(o)

SCHEDULE 2

Membership

1. A casual vacancy occurring in the membership of the Board shall be filled by a person who shall be appointed or appointed after consultation in like manner as the person whom he replaces was appointed.

2. The term of office of members of the Board shall be three years or such other period as may be determined by the Ministry at the time the appointments are made but a person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member he replaces was appointed.

3. If a member of the Board—

(a) is absent from meetings of the Board for more than six months consecutively, unless his absence is due to illness or some other reason approved by the Ministry; or

(b) becomes in the opinion of the Ministry unfit to continue in office or incapable of performing his duties;

the Ministry may declare the office of that member to be vacant and shall notify

(a) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964, No. 145.

(b) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964, No. 146.

(c) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966, No. 32.

(d) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966, No. 130.

(e) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966, No. 258.

(f) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1967, No. 30.

the fact in such manner as it shall think fit, and thereupon the office of the member shall become vacant.

4. A member of the Board may at any time resign from the Board by giving to the Ministry a notice in writing signed by him of his resignation.

5. A person who has held office as a member of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.

Proceedings and Meetings

6. At a meeting of the Board three-fifths of the members shall be the quorum, or if the number so ascertained includes a fraction the nearest higher whole number of members.

7. The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board at which he shall be present, but if at any meeting the said chairman be not present within 5 minutes of the time appointed for holding the meeting the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

8. At a meeting of the Board a resolution put to the vote on any matter not relating to the imposition of a levy shall be decided on a show of hands of the members present and voting; each member shall have one vote and if the votes are equally divided the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

9.—(1) If at a meeting of the Board a resolution relating to the imposition of a levy is put to the vote of the members appointed as mentioned in paragraph 3(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Act, each such member shall have one vote, and the resolution shall be decided by a show of hands of those members present and voting unless a poll is demanded by any such member (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) in which case the poll shall be taken forthwith and the votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(2) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor, and the proxy shall be a member of the Board appointed as mentioned in paragraph 3(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Act.

(3) An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:—

I of
 being a member of the Textiles Industry Training Board appointed as mentioned in paragraph 3(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964, hereby appoint of
 or failing him of as my
 proxy to vote for me on my behalf on any matter relating to the imposition of a levy at the meeting of the said Board to be held on the day of 19.... and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this day of 19....

(4) A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy, provided that no intimation in writing of any such death, insanity or revocation shall have been received by the Board at its office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

10. Minutes shall be kept of the proceedings of the Board and any such minutes shall, if signed by any person purporting to have acted as chairman of the meeting or at a meeting at which they were read, be evidence of the proceedings at the first-mentioned meeting, and a meeting to which any such minutes relate shall, unless the contrary is proved be taken to have been regularly convened and constituted.

11. The Board shall have an office at which communications and notices will at all times be received.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964, establishes an industrial training board to be known as the Textiles Industry Training Board, and defines the industry to which it relates. Provision is made as to the membership of the Board and its meetings and proceedings.

1967. No. 30

[C]

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Road Transport Industry Training Board

ORDER, DATED 14TH FEBRUARY 1967, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1964.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") after consultation with organisations and associations of organisations appearing to it to be representative respectively of substantial numbers of employers engaging in the activities hereinafter mentioned and of substantial numbers of persons employed in those activities and with the bodies established for the purpose of carrying on under public ownership industries in which the said activities are carried on to a substantial extent and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of, and paragraphs 1 and 7 of Schedule 1 to, the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964(a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the Industrial Training (Road Transport Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1967.

Establishment of Industrial Training Board

2. An industrial training board to be known as the Road Transport Industry Training Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") is hereby established to exercise in relation to the activities specified in Schedule 1 as the activities of the road transport industry the functions conferred on industrial training boards by the Act.

Membership and proceedings of the Board

3. The Provisions of Schedule 2 shall have effect in relation to the Board.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland this 14th day of February nineteen hundred and sixty-seven.

(L.S.)

W. G. H. Quigley,
Assistant Secretary.

(a) 1964. c. 18 (N.I.).