
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1992 No. 1811

HEALTH AND SAFETY

**The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous
Provisions) (Metrication etc.) Regulations 1992**

Made - - - - 21st July 1992
Laid before Parliament 30th July 1992
Coming into force - - 10th September 1992

The Secretary of State, in the exercise of the powers conferred on her by sections 15(1), (2), (3)(a), and (5)(b), 49 and 82(3)(a) of, and paragraphs 1(2) and (4) and 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974⁽¹⁾ (“the 1974 Act”) and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf and for the purpose of giving effect without modifications to proposals submitted to her by the Health and Safety Commission under section 11(2)(d) of the 1974 Act in accordance with section 50(3) of that Act, hereby makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Metrication etc.) Regulations 1992 and shall come into force on 10th September 1992.

PART I

[METRICATION AND REVOCATIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS]

Interpretation

2. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, “the principal instruments” means the Acts referred to in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 1 to these Regulations and the Orders and Regulations referred to in column 1 of Part II of that Schedule.

Amendments to the principal instruments to substitute metric measurements for imperial measurements

3.—(1) The provisions of the principal instruments specified in Schedule 1 to these Regulations in column 1 (the subject matter of which is described in column 2) shall be amended by substituting

(1) 1974 c. 37; sections 15, 49 and 50 were amended by Schedule 15 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c. 71) paragraphs 6, 15 and 16 respectively.

for the measurements or expressions set out opposite thereto in column 3, the measurements or expressions set out in the corresponding entry in column 4.

(2) For the Schedule to the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929⁽²⁾ there shall be substituted the Schedule set out in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

Application to existing plant, buildings and other permanent structures

4. Where the measurements relating to any plant, buildings or other permanent structure in existence or under construction immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations complied with the requirements of the principal instruments as then in force in so far as they related to the measurements of that plant, building or other permanent structure, then such compliance shall be deemed to be compliance with the principal instruments as amended by these Regulations.

Revocations

5.—(1) The Order dated 30th December 1903 modifying the proportion of cubic feet of space to be provided in certain bakehouses (The Modification of Space in Bakehouses Order 1903)⁽³⁾ shall be revoked.

(2) Article 4 of the Notification of Employment of Persons Order 1964⁽⁴⁾ (which specifies the size of the form to be used for notification) shall be revoked.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO ENACTMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO HUMID FACTORIES NOT INVOLVING METRICATION

Amendments to the Factories Act 1961

6.—(1) Section 68 of the Factories Act 1961⁽⁵⁾ (relating to humid factories) shall be amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) After subsection (2) there shall be inserted the following subsection—

“(2A) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires—

“dry bulb temperature” means the temperature measured by an accurate and properly maintained thermometer (which may form part of the hygrometer) and any reference in this section to a dry bulb thermometer, or without qualification to a thermometer, shall be taken to be a reference to such a thermometer and a reference without qualification to temperature shall be taken to be a reference to the dry bulb temperature;

“hygrometer” means an accurate and properly maintained and calibrated instrument for the measurement of the relative humidity in the work-place;

“wet bulb temperature” means either—

- (a) the temperature indicated by the wet bulb of a static hygrometer which relies on natural circulation of air around the thermometers; or
- (b) the temperature calculated from the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity by the method approved for the time being by the Health and Safety Executive,

(2) S.R. & O. 1929/300.

(3) S.R. & O. 1903/1157.

(4) S.I. 1964/533.

(5) 1961 c. 34, relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1983/978.

and any reference in this section to the reading of the wet bulb thermometer shall be taken to be a reference to the wet bulb temperature.”

(3) In subsection (3)—

- (a) in the opening words after the words “two hygrometers” there shall be inserted the words “and a thermometer close to each hygrometer”, and the words from “conforming to” to “be prescribed” shall be repealed;
- (b) in sub-paragraph (a) for the word “fixed” there shall be substituted the word “placed”;
- (c) sub-paragraph (b) shall be repealed;
- (d) in sub-paragraph (c) after the words “read the hygrometers” there shall be inserted the words “and the thermometers”, and at the end of the subparagraph, the words from “which shall be provided” to the end of that subparagraph shall be repealed.
- (e) for sub-paragraph (d) there shall be substituted the following sub-paragraph—

“(d) the records of the wet bulb temperature or temperature and hygrometer readings shall be kept by the occupier for at least two years from when they were made and the occupier shall give his employees immediate access to those records on request together with such information as is necessary for their interpretation.”.

(4) In subsection (5) for the words “in the table of humidity” there shall be substituted the words “in Schedule 1 to this Act”.

(5) In subsection (7), for the word “fixed”—

- (a) in the first place where it occurs, there shall be substituted “and one thermometer close to it placed”; and
- (b) in the second place where it occurs, there shall be substituted “and ther mometers placed”.

(6) In subsection (8) the words from “and a copy” to the end of the subsection shall be repealed.

(7) Section 79 of the Factories Act 1961 (restriction of approval of plans for cotton cloth factories) shall be repealed.

Amendments to the Flax and Tow Spinning and Weaving Regulations 1906

7.—(1) In addition to the amendments made by Part I of these Regulations (relating to metrication) the Flax and Tow Spinning and Weaving Regulations 1906(6) shall be amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) In the preliminary part of the Regulations dealing with definitions, after the words “In these Regulations” there shall be inserted at the appropriate places the following definitions—

““Dry bulb temperature” means the temperature measured by an accurate and properly maintained thermometer (which may form part of the hygrometer) and any reference in these Regulations to a dry bulb thermometer or without qualification to a “thermometer” shall be taken to be a reference to such a thermometer and a reference without qualification to temperature shall be taken to be a reference to the dry bulb temperature.

“Hygrometer” means an accurate and properly maintained and calibrated instrument for the measurement of the relative humidity in the work-place.

“Wet bulb temperature” means either—

- (a) the temperature indicated by the wet bulb of a static hygrometer which relies on natural circulation of the air around the thermometer; or

- (b) the temperature calculated from the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity by the method approved for the time being by the Health and Safety Executive, and any reference in these Regulations to the reading of the wet bulb thermometer shall be treated as a reference to the wet bulb temperature.”.
- (3) For regulation 4 there shall be substituted the following regulation—
- “4.—(1) In every room in which wet spinning is carried on, or in which artificial humidity is produced in aid of manufacture a hygrometer and a thermometer close to the hygrometer shall be positioned in the centre of the room or in such other position as may be directed by an inspector by notice in writing.
- (2) The hygrometer and the thermometer shall be read between 10 and 11 a.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room and again between 3 and 4 p.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room after 1 p.m. and a record of all such readings shall be kept.
- (3) The said record shall be kept by the occupier for at least two years from when it was made and the occupier shall give his employees immediate access to those records on request together with such information as is necessary for their interpretation.”.
- (4) There shall be inserted the following regulation as regulation 12—
- “12.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Regulation, the Health and Safety Executive may, by a certificate in writing, exempt any person or class of persons, from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by these Regulations and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.
- (2) The Executive shall not grant any such exemption unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case and in particular to—
- (a) the conditions, if any, that it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any requirements imposed by or under any enactments which apply to the case, it is satisfied that the health or safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it.”.

Amendments to the Hemp Spinning and Weaving Regulations 1907

8.—(1) In addition to the amendments made by Part I of these Regulations (relating to metrication) the Hemp Spinning and Weaving Regulations 1907(7) shall be amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) In the preliminary part of the Regulations dealing with definitions, after the words “In these Regulations” there shall be inserted at the appropriate places the following definitions—

““Dry bulb temperature” means the temperature measured by an accurate and properly maintained thermometer (which may form part of the hygrometer) and any reference in the Regulations to a dry bulb thermometer or without qualification to a “thermometer” shall be taken to be a reference to such a thermometer and a reference without qualification to temperature shall be taken to be a reference to the dry bulb temperature.

“Hygrometer” means an accurate and properly maintained and calibrated instrument for the measurement of the relative humidity in the work-place.

“Wet bulb temperature” means either—

- (a) the temperature indicated by the wet bulb of a static hygrometer which relies on natural circulation of air around the thermometer; or
 - (b) the temperature calculated from the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity by the method approved for the time being by the Health and Safety Executive,
- and any reference in these Regulations to the reading of the wet bulb thermometer shall be treated as a reference to the wet bulb temperature.”.
- (3) For regulation 6 there shall be substituted the following regulation—

“6.—(1) In every room in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, a hygrometer and a thermometer close to the hygrometer shall be positioned in the centre of the room or in such other position as may be directed by an inspector by notice in writing.

(2) The hygrometer and the thermometer shall be read between 11 and 12 a.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room and again between 4 and 5 p.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room after 1 p.m. and a record of all such readings shall be kept.

(3) The said record shall be kept by the occupier for at least two years from when it was made and the occupier shall give his employees immediate access to those records on request together with such information as is necessary for their interpretation.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Regulation shall not apply to any room in which the difference of reading between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is never less than 2 degrees, if notice of the intention to work on that system has been given in writing to an inspector.”.

- (4) There shall be inserted the following regulation as regulation 7—

“7.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Regulation, the Health and Safety Executive may, by a certificate in writing, exempt any person or class of persons, from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by these Regulations and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.

(2) The Executive shall not grant any such exemption unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case and in particular to—

- (a) the conditions, if any, that it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any requirements imposed by or under any enactments which apply to the case,

it is satisfied that the health or safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it.”.

Amendments to the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929

9.—(1) In addition to the amendments made by Part I of these Regulations (relating to metrication) the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929(8) shall be amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) In the preliminary part of the Regulations dealing with definitions, for the definition of “hygrometer” there shall be substituted at the appropriate places the following definitions—

““Dry bulb temperature” means the temperature measured by an accurate and properly maintained thermometer (which may form part of the hygrometer) and any reference in the

Regulations to a dry bulb thermometer or without qualification to a thermometer shall be taken to be a reference to such a thermometer and a reference without qualification to temperature shall be taken to be a reference to the dry bulb temperature.

“Hygrometer” means an accurate and properly maintained and calibrated instrument for the measurement of the relative humidity in the work-place.

“Wet bulb temperature” means either—

- (a) the temperature indicated by the wet bulb of a static hygrometer which relies on natural circulation of air around the thermometer; or
- (b) the temperature calculated from the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity by the method approved for the time being by the Health and Safety Executive.

In these Regulations references to the dry bulb reading of the hygrometer and the wet bulb reading of the hygrometer shall be taken to be references to the dry bulb temperature and the wet bulb temperature respectively.”

(3) The preliminary part of the Regulations dealing with exemptions shall be revoked.

(4) For regulation 3 there shall be substituted the following regulation—

“3. In each weaving shed two hygrometers and a thermometer close to each hygrometer and one additional hygrometer and thermometer for every 500 or part of 500 looms in excess of 700 looms shall be provided, in such positions as may be approved by an inspector.”

(5) For regulation 4 there shall be substituted the following regulation—

“4.—(1) In every weaving shed the readings of each hygrometer and thermometer provided in pursuance of regulation 3 shall be observed on every day on which any workers are employed in the shed, between 15 and 30 minutes from the commencement of work, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon and (except on Saturday) between 4 and 5 p.m. and a record of those readings shall be made.

(2) The said records shall be kept by the occupier for at least two years from when they were made and the occupier shall give his employees immediate access to those records on request together with such information as is necessary for their interpretation.”

(6) In regulation 6(c) the words from “in such manner” to the end of the subparagraph shall be revoked.

(7) There shall be inserted the following regulation as regulation 10A—

“10A.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Regulation, the Health and Safety Executive may, by a certificate in writing, exempt any person or class of persons, from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by these Regulations and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.

(2) The Executive shall not grant any such exemption unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case and in particular to—

- (a) the conditions, if any, that it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any requirements imposed by or under any enactments which apply to the case,

it is satisfied that the health or safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it.”

(8) In regulation 12 after the word “hygrometer” there shall be inserted the words “and thermometers”.

Amendments to the Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948

10.—(1) In addition to the amendments made by Part I of these Regulations (relating to metrication) the Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948(9) shall be amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) After regulation 1 there shall be inserted the following regulation—

“Interpretation

1A.—(1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

“dry bulb temperature” means the temperature measured by an accurate and properly maintained thermometer (which may form part of the hygrometer) and any reference without qualification in the Regulations to a thermometer shall be taken to be a reference to such a thermometer and a reference without qualification to temperature shall be taken as a reference to the dry bulb temperature;

“hygrometer” means an accurate and properly maintained and calibrated instrument for the measurement of the relative humidity in the work-place;

“wet bulb temperature” means either—

- (a) the temperature indicated by the wet bulb of a static hygrometer which relies on natural circulation of air around the thermometer; or
- (b) the temperature calculated from the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity by the method approved for the time being by the Health and Safety Executive.

(2) In these Regulations references to the dry bulb reading of the hygrometer and the wet bulb reading of the hygrometer shall be taken as references to the dry bulb temperature and the wet bulb temperature respectively.”

(3) After regulation 3 there shall be inserted the following regulation—

“3A.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Regulation, the Health and Safety Executive may, by a certificate in writing, exempt any person or class of persons, from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by these Regulations and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.

(2) The Executive shall not grant any such exemption unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case and in particular to—

- (a) the conditions, if any, that it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any requirements imposed by or under any enactments which apply to the case,

it is satisfied that the health or safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it.”

(4) For paragraph (2) of regulation 17 there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“(2) A hygrometer and a thermometer close to it shall be kept as near as practicable to the centre of every room, and if an inspector so directs, a second hygrometer and thermometer shall be placed at the side of the room or in such other position as may be directed by an inspector.”

(5) Paragraphs (3) and (4) of regulation 17 shall be revoked.

(6) For paragraph (3) of regulation 18 there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“(3) For the purposes of this Regulation, in the case of a room in which two hygrometers and two thermometers are placed in accordance with regulation 17 the readings to be recorded are the average of those of both hygrometers or both thermometers as the case may be.”.

(7) Schedule 2 to the Regulations shall be revoked.

Revocation of the Flax and Hemp (Record of Humidity) Order 1961

11. The Flax and Hemp (Record of Humidity) Order 1961⁽¹⁰⁾ shall be revoked.

PART III

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE VALUE AND DETERMINATION OF THE FLASH POINT OF PETROLEUM-SPIRIT

Amendments for the purpose of this Part

12.—(1) These amendments shall have effect in relation to the value of the flash point of petroleum-spirit and the methods for determining it.

(2) The provisions of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928⁽¹¹⁾ specified in Part I of Schedule 3 to these Regulations in column 1, shall be repealed or modified to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in column 2.

(3) The provisions of the instruments specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to these Regulations in column 1, shall be revoked or modified to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in column 2.

Signed by order of the Secretary of State.

21st July 1992

Patrick McLoughlin
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,
Department of Employment

⁽¹⁰⁾ S.I. 1961/1070.
⁽¹¹⁾ 1928 c. 32.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 3(1)

AMENDMENTS TO THE PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTS

PART I

AMENDMENTS TO ACTS

1 <i>Provisions to be amended</i>	2 <i>Subject matter of measurement</i>	3 <i>Present measurement</i>	4 <i>Measurement to be substituted</i>
Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Act 1922(12)			
Section 2(1)(a)	Minimum quantity of raw celluloid to which the Act applies	one hundredweight	50 kilograms
Section 2(2)(a)	Minimum quantity of cinematograph film to which the Act applies	eighty pounds	37 kilograms
<i>Schedule 1</i>			
Part II, Regulation 3	Maximum quantity of film to be exposed at one time	40 pounds	18 kilograms
Part III, Regulation 10	Maximum quantity of celluloid which may be kept in one storeroom	one ton	1 tonne
	Maximum quantity of film which may be kept in one storeroom	one ton	1 tonne
Part III, Regulation 11	Maximum aggregate quantity of celluloid and cinematograph film which may be kept in one storeroom	one ton	1 tonne
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928(13)			
Section 1(1)(a)	Maximum quantity of petroleum-spirit which may be kept without a licence in any glass, earthenware or metal vessel	one pint	570 millilitres
Section 1(1)(b)	Maximum aggregate quantity of petroleum-spirit which may be kept without a licence	three gallons	15 litres

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION AND ORDERS

Flax and Tow Spinning and Weaving Regulations 1906(14)

Definitions	Degrees	Fahrenheit	Celsius
Regulation 3	Minimum temperature of room where hand-hackling, roughing or machine-hackling carried on	50 degrees	10 degrees
	Minimum temperature of room where sorting, carding or preparing is carried on	55 degrees	13 degrees
	Temperature of direct draught below which no person should be exposed	50 degrees	10 degrees
Regulation 5	Minimum difference between wet and dry bulb thermometer readings	2 degrees	1 degree
Regulation 6	Temperature of water absorbing oxygen from potassium permanganate solution	60 degrees	16 degrees
	Maximum amount of oxygen absorbed by water used for humidification	0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon	7 milligrams of oxygen per litre
Regulation 8	Temperature in rooms into which steam is introduced	70 degrees	21 degrees
Regulation 9	Pitch of wet-spinning frames required to have splash guards	2 ³ / ₄ inches	70 millimetres
Regulation 11	Minimum difference between wet and dry bulb thermometer readings	4 degrees	2 degrees

Paints and Colours Regulations 1907(15)

(12) 1922 c. 35.

(13) 1928 c. 32.

Application, paragraph (2)	Minimum weight of parcels or kegs above which the prohibition on women's employment applies	14 lbs	6 kilograms
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Hemp Spinning and Weaving Regulation 1907(16)

Definitions	Degrees	Fahrenheit	Celsius
Regulation 4	Minimum temperature of room where machine-hackling is carried on	50 degrees	10 degrees
	Minimum temperature of room where carding or preparing is carried on	55 degrees	13 degrees
Regulation 5	Temperature of direct draught below which no person should be exposed	50 degrees	10 degrees

Herring Curing (Norfolk and Suffolk) Welfare Order 1920(17)

Article 1	Maximum walking distance from factory to workshop in certain areas (exemption from requirement to provide a messroom)	400 yards	400 metres
Article 4	Maximum distance of cloakroom and washing facilities from factory or workshop	250 yards	250 metres

The Celluloid (Manufacture Etc.) Regulations 1921(18)

Regulation 1(i)	Maximum quantity of celluloid not kept in fire-resisting chamber	one hundredweight	50 kilograms
	Maximum quantity of celluloid indicated on notice on storeroom door	one hundredweight	50 kilograms

The Manufacture of Cinematograph Film Regulations 1928(19)

Definitions

"Fire-resisting material"	(a) Minimum thickness of brickwork;	four and one-half inches	100 millimetres
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	(b) Minimum thickness of concrete;	three inches	75 millimetres
	(c) Minimum thickness of breeze slabbing;	three inches	75 millimetres
	(d) Minimum thickness of oak or teak;	two inches	50 millimetres
	(e) Minimum thickness of glass.	one quarter of an inch	6 millimetres
“Storeroom”	Maximum quantity of film allowed	eighty pounds	37 kilograms
Regulation 2	Quantity of cinematograph film allowed in any room	eighty pounds	37 kilograms
Regulation 8(a)	Minimum and maximum areas of gas relief space in storerooms	70 square inches	200 square centimetres
		90 square inches	260 square centimetres
	For each weight of film	500 pounds	100 kilograms
Regulation 9(b)(ii)	Maximum quantity of cinematograph film in storeroom	one ton	1 tonne

Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations 1928(20)

Exemptions	Regulation 3 does not apply to milling cutters used on:		
	Spindles of diameters above	2½ inches	65 millimetres
	arbors of diameters above	2 inches	50 millimetres

Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929(21)

Definitions	Degrees	Fahrenheit	Celsius
Regulation 1(a)	Wet bulb hygrometer reading above which artificial humidification is prohibited	72½ degrees	22.5 degrees

Regulation 1	Average wet bulb reading above which work is to cease	80 degrees	27 degrees
	Average wet bulb reading at which work may resume	80 degrees	27 degrees
Regulation 2	Temperature of water absorbing oxygen from potassium permanganate solution	60 degrees	16 degrees
	Maximum amount of oxygen absorbed by water used for humidification	0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon	7 milligrams of oxygen per litre
Regulation 5	Minimum temperature in weaving shed during first half hour of working day	50 degrees	10 degrees
	Minimum temperature in weaving shed for the working day after first half hour	55 degrees	13 degrees
	Temperature of draught below which no person should be exposed	50 degrees	10 degrees
Regulation 6(a)	Maximum diameter of steam pipes	two inches	50 millimetres bore
	Maximum diameter of steam pipes installed after 1 April 1912	one inch	25 millimetres bore
Regulation 6(d)	Minimum thickness of insulator between hangers and steam pipes	Half an inch	13 millimetres
Regulation 6(e)	Maximum projection of uncovered jet from steam pipe beyond outer surface of covering	4½ inches	115 millimetres
Regulation 6(f)	Maximum steam pressure	70 lbs per square inch	4.8 bar
Regulation 7(a)	Minimum average height of shed	14½ feet	4.4 metres

	Minimum height of valley-gutters from floor	12 feet	3.6 metres
Regulation 7(d)	Minimum width of alley-way separating boiler house and engine room from shed	6 feet	2 metres
Regulation 7(e)	Minimum horizontal distance between any boiler flue and wall of shed	6 feet	2 metres
Regulation 9	Minimum distance of roof ventilator intakes above ridges	three feet	920 millimetres
	Average of wet bulb readings between 11 am and 12 noon and between 4 and 5 pm above which all available means of natural ventilation should be kept in full operation	72½ degrees	22.5 degrees
Regulation 10	Minimum horizontal distance between clothes pegs in cloak room	eighteen inches	460 millimetres
	Minimum distance of clothes pegs from wall or pillar	Half an inch	13 millimetres
Oil Cake Welfare Order 1929(22)			
Article 6	Temperature of bath water	100 degrees Farenheit	38 degrees Celsius
Petroleum-Spirit (Motor Vehicles etc) Regulations 1929(23)			
Regulation 5(d)(ii)	Maximum capacity of each of two storage vessels	two gallons	10 litres
Regulation 6	Maximum quantity of petroleum-spirit in a storage place	sixty gallons	275 litres
Regulation 6(b)	Maximum distance between two storage places in the occupation of the same occupier deemed one storage place	Twenty feet	6 metres

Regulation 7(1)	Maximum capacity of storage vessel	two gallons	10 litres
Regulation 7(1)(a)	Minimum distance of storage place from any building, highway or public footpath	Twenty feet	6 metres
Regulation 7(2)	Capacity of storage vessel above which occupier should notify the local authority	two gallons	10 litres
Regulation 8(1)	Minimum distance of storage place from any building, stack of timber or other inflammable substance before notification is required	Twenty feet	6 metres
Regulation 8(1)(b)	Maximum capacity of each of two storage vessels on motor vehicle, motorboat, hovercraft or aircraft	two gallons	10 litres
Regulation 11(b)	Maximum quantity of petroleum-spirit for use in cleaning or as a solvent for repair purposes	one gill	150 millilitres
Regulation 13(b)	Increase in the maximum quantity of petroleum-spirit in a storage place in connection with making or repair of roads	sixty gallons	275 litres
		thirty gallons	140 litres
Regulation 13(d)	Maximum capacity of any storage vessel in connection with making or repair of roads	two gallons	10 litres
Regulation 13(g)	Minimum distance of iron locker for containing storage vessels from any means of exit from a theatre, music hall, cinema or other place of public	fifty feet	15 metres

	entertainment or from a hospital		
	Minimum distance of iron locker from any means of exit from any other place where persons assemble for any purpose, or from a dwelling house	fifteen feet	5 metres
Regulation 13(h)	Minimum distance from iron locker of any fire or artificial light liable to ignite flammable vapour	Twenty feet	6 metres
The Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order 1929(24)			
Article 2(i)	Maximum quantity of carbide of calcium which may be kept without a licence so long as it is kept in separate hermetically closed metal vessels	5 lbs	2.5 kilograms
	Maximum quantity to be kept in each hermetically closed metal vessel	1 lb	500 grams
Article 2(ii)	Maximum quantity of carbide of calcium which may be kept without a licence so long as it is kept in accordance with the conditions in articles 2(ii)(a)-(e)	28 lbs	13 kilograms
Petroleum (Mixtures) Order 1929(25)			
Article 2	Maximum quantity of non-liquid mixtures of petroleum which may be kept without a licence so long as it is enclosed in hermetically sealed packages or vessels	30 lbs	15 kilograms
	Maximum quantity to be kept in each hermetically sealed package or vessel	1 lb	500 grams

Article 4	Substitution of units of mass for units of volume for solid mixtures of petroleum	gallons	litres
		ten pounds	5 kilograms
		one gallon	5 litres
		one and a quarter pounds	570 grams
		one pint	570 millilitres

Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations 1939(26)

Definitions

“Fire-resisting material”	(a) Minimum thickness of brickwork;	four and one-half inches	100 millimetres
	(b) Minimum thickness of concrete;	three inches	75 millimetres
	(c) Minimum thickness of breeze slabbing;	three inches	75 millimetres
	(d) Minimum thickness of oak or teak;	two inches	50 millimetres
	(e) Minimum thickness of glass	one quarter of an inch	6 millimetres

Part I

Regulation 2	Maximum quantity of cinematograph film in room other than storeroom	100 pounds	45 kilograms
Regulation 9(d)	Maximum temperature in drying enclosure	100° Fahrenheit	38 degrees Celsius
Regulation 10(a)(i)	Minimum distance between storeroom and buildings where persons are regularly present	20 feet	6 metres
Regulation 10(a)(vi)	Minimum height of wall above the roof between adjacent storerooms	3 feet	920 millimetres

Regulation 10(b)(ii)	Maximum quantity of cinematograph film in storeroom	one ton	1 tonne
Regulation 11(a)	Ratio of gas relief space to space in storeroom	one square foot	1 square metre
		fifty cubic feet	15 cubic metres

The Magnesium (Grinding of Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations 1946(27)

Regulation 7(d)	Maximum horizontal distance that dust-laden air should travel before being drenched with water	ten feet	3 metres
Regulation 11(1)	Minimum distance from buildings where dust sludge or scale from scrubber can be disposed of by:	Burning in the open air	100 feet 30 metres
		burning in an open incinerator	100 feet 30 metres
Regulation 13(a)	Distance from certain processes below which smoking, open lights and fires are prohibited	twenty feet	6 metres

Clay Works (Welfare) Special Regulations 1948(28)

Regulation 4(1)(c)	Maximum intervals between warm water supply points above troughs	two feet	600 millimetres
Regulation 4(2)(a)	Meaning of "unit" (of washing facilities):	length of trough	two feet 600 millimetres
		circumference of circular or oval trough	two feet 600 millimetres
Regulation 4(2)(d)	Minimum internal length or width of trough	four feet	1.2 metres

The Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948(29)

Regulation 14(a)	Minimum temperature deemed reasonable where the only work done is opening of	55 degrees	13 degrees Celsius
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	bales, or the batching or softening of jute		
Regulation 14(b)	Minimum temperature deemed reasonable where other work is done	60 degrees	16 degrees Celsius
Regulation 16(1)(a)	Minimum width of alleyway separating engine-room, boiler-house and boiler flue from workroom	six feet	2 metres
Regulation 16(1)(b)	Minimum ventilated space separating workroom from boiler flue passing underneath	six feet	2 metres
Regulation 17(5)	Temperature of water absorbing oxygen from permanganate of potash solution	sixty degrees	16 degrees Celsius
	Maximum amount of oxygen absorbed by water used for humidification	Half a grain of oxygen per gallon	7 milligrams of oxygen per litre
Regulation 18(1)(i)	Wet bulb thermometer reading above which artificial humidification is prohibited	seventy-two and a half degrees	22.5 degrees Celsius
Regulation 18(1)(ii)	Minimum difference between the wet bulb and dry bulb thermometer readings during artificial humidification	four degrees	2 degrees Celsius
Regulation 18(2)	Wet bulb reading at which all means of ventilation and reducing temperature are to be put into operation	seventy-five degrees	24 degrees Celsius
	Wet bulb reading to be reached by the above means	seventy-two and a half degrees	22.5 degrees Celsius
Regulation 22(1)(c)	Maximum interval between water supply points above troughs	two feet	600 millimetres

Regulation 22(1)(d)	Meaning of “unit” (of washing facilities):		
	length of trough	two feet	600 millimetres
	circumference of circular or oval trough	two feet	600 millimetres
Schedule 1			
Requirement (a) for opening machines	Minimum length of feed table or feed band at opening machines	4 feet 6 inches	1.35 metres
	Height from the floor to which guards for table or band should extend	4 feet 6 inches	1.35 metres
	Distance which guard should extend from the vertical plane in which the nip of the roller lies	2 feet	600 millimetres
Requirement (c) for softening machines	Minimum length of feed table in front of first pair of rollers on softening machines	6 feet	1.80 metres
	Height from floor to which guards for feed table should extend	4 feet 6 inches	1.35 metres
	Distance which guard should extend from vertical plane in which axis of the roller lies	3 feet 6 inches	1.05 metres
Requirement (a) for carding and teasing machines	Maximum distance from floor to underside of guard enclosing side gearing of carding and teasing machines	8 inches	200 millimetres
Requirement (c) for carding and teasing machines	Maximum space between bars or rods of guard on doffing roller	1½ inches	38 millimetres
	Minimum distance from doffer pin points to underside of rods or bars	4 inches	100 millimetres
	Maximum space between drawing pressing roller and first rod	2 inches	50 millimetres

	Minimum distance between outermost bars or rods measured over periphery of guard	12 inches	300 millimetres
Requirement (e) for carding and teasing machines	Maximum distance between lowest cross-member of underframe and floor	8 inches	200 millimetres
	Maximum space between bars or rods covering openings above lowest cross-member	6 inches	150 millimetres
Requirement for cop winding machines	Maximum width of slots in fencing for pedal levers in cop winding machines of "cop above cone" type	1 inch	25 millimetres
Requirement (c) for dressing machines, cylinder and box or store type	Minimum space between any yarn guide roller and its adjacent steam cylinder on cylinder type dressing machines	3 inches	75 millimetres
Requirement for looms	Maximum clearance between guard and shuttle when shuttle is placed on fell of cloth with loom crank shaft on top centre	½ inch	13 millimetres
The Agriculture (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations 1959(30)			
Regulation 3	Maximum weight of a sack or bag permitted to be lifted or carried by a worker unaided	180 lb	80 kilograms
Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order 1960(31)			
The Schedule			
Paragraph 9(d)	Height above which parts of rooms, passages and staircases are exempt	twenty feet	6 metres
Gas safety Regulations 1972(32)			
Regulation 5(a)	Internal diameter of service pipe	2 inches	50 millimetres

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). UK
Statutory Instruments are not carried in their revised form on this site.*

Regulation 10(d)	Minimum fall of pipe	one inch in ten feet	25 millimetres in 3 metres
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SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 3(2)

SCHEDULE TO BE SUBSTITUTED AS THE SCHEDULE TO
THE COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES REGULATIONS 1929

“SCHEDULE

Regulation 1(b)

Dry Bulb Readings	Wet Bulb Readings
(1)	(2)
10	9
11	10
12	11
13	12
14	13
15	14
16	15
17	16
18	17
19	18
20	19
21	20
22	20.5
23	21

(14) S.R. & O. 1906/177, amended by S.I. 1988/1657.

(15) S.R. & O. 1907/17, amended by S.I. 1973/36 and S.I. 1980/1248.

(16) S.R. & O. 1907/660, amended by S.I. 1988/1657.

(17) S.R. & O. 1920/1622.

(18) S.R. & O. 1921/1825, amended by S.I. 1928/82.

(19) S.R. & O. 1928/82, amended by S.I. 1989/635.

(20) S.R. & O. 1928/548, amended by 1934/207.

(21) S.R. & O. 1929/300.

(22) S.R. & O. 1929/534, amended by S.I. 1951/926.

(23) S.R. & O. 1929/952, amended by S.I. 1979/427 and S.I. 1982/630.

(24) S.R. & O. 1929/992.

(25) S.R. & O. 1929/993.

(26) S.R. & O. 1939/571, amended by S.I. 1989/635.

(27) S.R. & O. 1946/2107.

(28) S.I. 1948/1547.

(29) S.I. 1948/1696, amended by S.I. 1988/1657.

(30) S.I. 1959/2120.

(31) S.I. 1960/1794, amended by S.I. 1974/427.

(32) S.I. 1972/1178; these Regulations have effect as if made under section 15 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (c. 37) by virtue of Schedule 8, paragraph 6 of the Gas Act 1986 (c. 44).

Dry Bulb Readings	Wet Bulb Readings
24	22
25	22.5”

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 12

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE DETERMINATION
OF THE FLASH POINT OF PETROLEUM-SPIRIT

PART I

AMENDMENTS TO THE PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

(1) <i>Provisions</i>	(2) <i>Extent of repeal or modification</i>
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928(33)	
Section 17	After subsection (5) insert the following new subsection— “(6) In any case where there is doubt as to whether the substance tested is petroleum-spirit the testing shall be carried out using the Abel test apparatus.”.
Section 20	Repeal
Section 23	
Definition of “I.W.G.”	Repeal
Definition of “petroleum-spirit”	For the definition of petroleum-spirit, substitute the following definition— ““Petroleum-spirit” means such petroleum as when tested in accordance with Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 (S.I. 1984/1244) has a flash point of less than 21°C Celsius.”.
Schedule 2	Repeal.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO INSTRUMENTS

(1) <i>Provisions</i>	(2) <i>Extent of revocation or modification</i>
Petroleum (Mixtures) Order 1929(34)	
Article 1	After the words “Petroleum-spirit” substitute the following words— “except in so far as the methods referred to in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification of Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 (S.I. 1984/1244) are inconsistent with or contradictory to Part II of the Schedule to this Order (manner of testing mixtures of petroleum).”.
The Schedule	
Part I	In Part I for “seventy-three degrees fahrenheit” substitute “21 degrees Celsius”.
Part II	
Paragraph 1 (Liquid Mixtures)	After the words “shall be tested by” substitute the words— “a suitable method referred to in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984.”.
Paragraph 2 (Sedimentary and Viscous Mixtures)	In sub-paragraph (1) after the words “shall be tested by” substitute the words— “a suitable method referred to in Part IV of Schedule 1 to

(33) 1928 c. 32.

(1) Provisions	(2) Extent of revocation or modification
	<p>the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984.”.</p> <p>In sub-paragraph (2) after the words “with a stirrer” substitute the words— “appropriate to the method of test and the test shall be carried out by a suitable method referred to in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984.”.</p> <p>In sub-paragraph (4) after the words “shall be” substitute the words “a test specified in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984.”.</p>
Paragraph 3 (Solid Mixtures)	<p>(a) For the words from “solid mixture of petroleum” to “the Act of 1928” substitute “shall be that which is carried out with Abel apparatus according to a method for that apparatus set out in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984.”;</p> <p>(b) for “cylinders 1½ inches long” substitute “cylinders 38 millimetres long”;</p>

(1) Provisions	(2) Extent of revocation or modification
	<p>(c) for “1/4 inch in diameter” substitute “6 millimetres in diameter”;</p> <p>(d) for “shortened to 1/2 inch” substitute “shortened to 13 millimetres”;</p> <p>(e) for “a depth of 1½ inches” substitute “a depth of 38 millimetres”;</p> <p>(f) for “about 75° Fahrenheit” substitute “about 22° Celsius”;</p> <p>(g) for “72° Fahrenheit” substitute “20° Celsius”;</p> <p>(h) for “73° Fahrenheit” substitute “21° Celsius”.</p>

The Dry Cleaning Special Regulations 1949(35)

Regulation 2(2)	<p>For the definition of “Flash point” substitute the following definition—</p> <p>““Flash point” means the flash point determined in accordance with Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1983 (S.I. 1984/1244).”</p>
Regulation 2(2A)	<p>After paragraph (2) of regulation 2 insert the following paragraph—</p> <p>“(2A) Solely for the purposes of these Regulations, for sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984</p>

(1) Provisions	(2) Extent of revocation or modification
	there shall be substituted the following sub-paragraph— “(b) by one of the non-equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 6, except that when the flash point falls within the range 30° C to 34° C that flash point shall be confirmed by the use of like apparatus using the appropriate equilibrium method referred to in paragraph 5.””

The Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations 1952(36)

Regulation 2(2)	For the definition of “Petroleum-spirit” substitute the following definition— ““Petroleum-spirit” means petroleum-spirit as defined in section 23 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 (1928 c. 32 amended by S.I. 1992/1811) and any other flammable liquid or substance which when tested in accordance with Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 (S.I. 1984/1244) has a flash point of less than 21 degrees Celsius.”.
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The Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations 1960(37)

Regulation 3(2)	For the definition of “Abel closed test” substitute the following definition— ““Abel closed test” means a test carried out with Abel apparatus
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(1) Provisions	(2) Extent of revocation or modification
	according to a method for that apparatus set out in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 (S.I. 1984/1244).

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972(38)

Regulation 2(2) In the definition of “highly flammable liquid” from the words “when tested” to “32 degrees Celsius and” substitute “when tested in accordance with Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 (S.I. [1984/1244](#)) has a flash point of less than 32 degrees Celsius and”.

Regulation 2(2A) After paragraph (2) of regulation 2 insert the following paragraph—

“(2A) Solely for the purposes of these Regulations, for sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 of Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 there shall be substituted the following sub-paragraph—

“(b) by one of the non-equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 6, except that when the flash point falls within the range 30° C to 34°C that flash point shall be confirmed by the use of like apparatus using the appropriate

(1) Provisions	(2) Extent of revocation or modification
Schedule 1 The Fire Certificates (Special Premises) Regulations 1976(39)	equilibrium method referred to in paragraph 5.”.”
Schedule 1 Part III	Repeal
Paragraph 25(a)	For the definition of “highly flammable liquid” substitute the following definition— ““highly flammable liquid” has the same meaning as in regulation 2(2) of the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 (S.I. 1972/917 as amended by S.I. 1978/209 and S.I. 1992/1811 .”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

1. Part I of these Regulations amends the enactments listed in Part I of Schedule 1, namely the Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Act 1922 and the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928, by substituting measurements expressed in metric units for measurements not so expressed.
2. Similar amendments are made to the Instruments listed in Part II of that Schedule.
3. The substituted measurements preserve the effect of the original provisions except to the extent necessary to obtain amounts expressed in suitable and convenient terms. Regulation 4 provides that the amendments do not relate to plant, buildings, or other permanent structures in existence or under construction immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations if that plant or those buildings or other permanent structures complied with the then existing Regulations.

(34) S.R. & O. [1929/993](#).

(35) S.I. [1949/2224](#) amended by S.I. [1983/977](#).

(36) S.I. [1952/1689](#), amended by S.I. [1983/979](#) and S.I. [1989/639](#).

(37) S.I. [1960/1932](#) amended by S.I. [1969/690](#), S.I. [1974/1681](#), S.I. [1980/1248](#) and S.I. [1983/644](#).

(38) S.I. [1972/917](#) amended by S.I. [1978/209](#).

(39) S.I. [1976/2003](#) amended by S.I. [1985/1333](#) and S.I. [1987/37](#).

4. By regulation 5, the Modification of Space in Bakehouses Order 1903 and article 4 of the Notification of Employment of Persons Order 1964 are revoked.

5. Part II of these Regulations amends legislation relating to humid factories used for the manufacture of cotton and similar goods. The effect of the amendments are to permit humidity measurements to be made using accurate hygrometers rather than just wet and dry bulb hygrometers which are calibrated on the Fahrenheit (non-metric) temperature scale.

6. The legislation amended is—

- (a) section 68 of the Factories Act 1961;
- (b) the Flax and Tow Spinning Regulations 1906;
- (c) the Hemp Spinning and Weaving Regulations 1907;
- (d) the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929, and
- (e) the Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1906.

7. Part II of these Regulations also revokes section 79 of the Factories Act 1961 (which relates to the approval of plans for cotton cloth factories) and the Flax and Hemp (Record of Humidity) Order 1961.

8. Part III of these Regulations amends the definition of “petroleum-spirit” in the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 to correspond with the definition now used internationally and also permits the test methods that are in use internationally to be used. There are consequential amendments to the instruments listed in Part II of Schedule 3.