



# The Orissa Gazette

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*Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.*

## PART IV.

Regulations, Orders, Notifications and Rules, of the Government of India, of the Government of Bihar, and of the High Court. Papers extracted from the *Gazette of India* and Provincial Gazettes. Orders of Commandants of Volunteers Corps.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

*The 10th July 1940.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 10th July 1940.*

No. 4414-C.--The following declaration of exemption by the Government of India is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,  
P. T. MANSFIELD,

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

No. 4415-C.--The following notification by the Government of India, External Affairs Department, is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,  
P. T. MANSFIELD,

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

*The 18th June 1940.*

#### DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

*Simla, the 28th June 1940.*

No. 21/68/39-III-Political(W).--In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939); the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, shall not apply to, or in relation to, the Administrator of French Chandernagore, or to members of his family or staff accompanying him.

(Sd.) [ILLEGIBLE],

*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 12-W.--It is notified for general information that the areas specified below, being in the occupation of the enemy, are enemy territories for purposes of the Defence of India Rules:--

The Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia.

Slovakia.

The Free City of Danzig.

In Poland, the region of Suwalki, and the areas west of a line Kolono-Lemza-Ostrolenka-Malikin-River

Eng (up to South of Sokal), thence north of a line Rawa Ruska-Jaroslav, thence west of the River San to its source.

The Kingdom of Denmark,\* excluding the Dependencies of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

The Kingdom of Norway, excluding the Northern Provinces of Nordland, Troms, Finmark and Svalbard (Spitzbergen).

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, excluding its Dependencies.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

\* This does not apply to the Kingdom of Iceland.

O. K. CAROF,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 10th July 1940.

No. 4417-C.—The following Ordinance made and promulgated by the Viceroy and the Governor-General is hereby republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,

P. T. MANSFIELD,

Chief Secretary to Government.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1940.

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1940.

AN

ORDINANCE

to give power to control the employment and distribution of technical personnel in British India.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to take power to require industrial undertakings to release technical personnel for employment in factories under the Crown or declared to be engaged on work of national importance, and to require technical personnel to undertake employment in any such factory;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title, extent and commencement.  
(Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies also to Indian British subjects in any part of India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or

Definitions.

context,—

(a) "technical personnel" includes all persons normally employed in any of the capacities specified in the Schedule, and any person whom a Tribunal may declare to be normally employed in any such capacity, but does not include any person who is not liable under section 3 to undertake employment in the national service;

(b) "factory" means a factory as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934;

(c) "Indian British subject" means any subject of His Majesty in India except a British subject of European descent in the male line born, naturalised or domiciled in the British Islands or in any Dominion as defined in the Statute of Westminster, 1931, or in any colony except Ceylon;

(d) "industrial undertaking" means any concern engaged in—

(i) the manufacture or production of any article or commodity,

(ii) the supply or distribution of light, power or water, or

(iii) the supply or maintenance of any form of mechanised transport other than air transport;

(e) "employment in the national service" means employment in a notified factory in pursuance of an order passed under clause (b) of section 7 or under section 10;

(f) "notified factory" includes any factory under the Crown and any factory declared by notification under section 4 to be engaged on work of national importance;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;

(h) "Special Tribunal" means a Special Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under section 12;

(i) "Tribunal" means a National Service Labour Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under section 5.

3. All technical personnel over the age of eighteen and under the age of fifty years, being Indian British subjects, and not being members of His Majesty's regular Naval, Military or Air Forces, or members of any Reserve of any such Force, who are liable under their terms of service in such Reserve to be called up for service at any time and not only on partial or general mobilization, shall be liable under this Ordinance to undertake employment in the national service:

Provided that no person in the service of the Crown shall be so liable except with the written consent of the Government under which he is serving.

4. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any factory, which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war, to be a factory engaged on work of national importance, and thereupon such factory shall be a notified factory.

(2) Every notified factory shall be eligible to apply to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel.

5. (1) The Central Government shall constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals (in this Ordinance referred to as Tribunals) to exercise the functions assigned to such Tribunals by this Ordinance.

(2) A Tribunal shall consist of not less than four members all of whom shall be servants of the Crown and shall be appointed by the Central Government.

(3) The chairman of a Tribunal shall be nominated by the Central Government.

(4) The chairman and any one member of the Tribunal shall constitute a quorum.

(5) A Tribunal shall have power to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit under such conditions as may be prescribed.

(6) A Tribunal may meet at such times and places as it thinks fit and shall meet when required to do so by the Central Government.

(7) A Tribunal shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of recording evidence, administering oaths, enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the discovery and production of documents, and

shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Act V of 1898.

(8) A Tribunal may order any person, included within the definition of technical personnel, to submit himself to be examined by such medical authority as may be prescribed.

6. (1) A Tribunal may, subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, take steps to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in any industrial undertaking, the suitability of such personnel for employment in notified factories, and the capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel for such employment having regard to the nature of its work.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Tribunal may—

(a) summon the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking or any employee of such undertaking to appear before it and furnish such information as it may require, and

(b) authorise one of its members to enter upon and inspect any premises occupied by such undertaking and call for any information whether documentary or otherwise which appears to it to be necessary.

and the owner or manager of the industrial undertaking and any employee of such undertaking shall comply with any requisition made in this behalf by or under authorisation from the Tribunal.

7. Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal may, by order in the prescribed form,—

(a) require the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking other than a notified factory to release such technical personnel as it may specify for employment in the national service in notified factories, and

(b) direct technical personnel, who are either unemployed or are not already employed in a notified factory, to undertake employment in the national service in any notified factory specified in the order,

and such order shall be complied with within such period as may be specified in that behalf in the order.

8. The terms of service of technical personnel taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory in pursuance of any order passed under clause (b) of section 7 shall be laid down by the Tribunal in each case subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and such conditions may provide for the preservation of any rights which such technical personnel may have under any provident or superannuation fund or other scheme for the benefit of employees maintained by the undertakings from which they are released.

9. An appeal shall lie to the Central Government against any order passed by a Tribunal under section 7 or section 8 and the decision of the Central Government shall be final.

10. (1) The Central Government may require a Tribunal to report what technical personnel, whether employed in industrial undertakings or otherwise, is available within its jurisdiction for employment in the national service, and may, after consultation with the Tribunal, by order in writing,—

- (a) require any industrial undertaking by which such personnel is employed to release such personnel for employment in the national service in notified factories, and
- (b) direct any such personnel to undertake employment in the national service in any notified factory in British India which may be specified in the order.

(2) The Central Government may by order in writing transfer technical personnel from one notified factory to another, and the owner or manager of the notified factory and the personnel concerned shall comply with such order.

(3) The terms of service of technical personnel taken into employment in pursuance of an order made under sub-section (1) or transferred under sub-section (2) shall, subject to the conditions prescribed for the purposes of section 8, be laid down by the Central Government in each case after consultation with the Tribunal concerned, if any.

(4) The Central Government may order any person who is required under sub-section (1) to undertake employment in a notified factory, or who is transferred under sub-section (2) from one notified factory to another, to submit himself to be examined by such medical authority as may be prescribed.

11. (1) It shall be the duty of any employer, by whom a person, who has been released for employment in the national service on the requirement of a Tribunal or the Central Government, was employed to re-employ him in his former employment on the termination of that service in an occupation and under conditions not less favourable to him than those which would have been applicable to him had he not been released for employment in the national service:

Reinstatement.

Provided that, if for any reason the reinstatement of such person is represented by the employer to be impracticable, either party may refer the matter to a Special Tribunal and the Special Tribunal shall after due consideration pass an order either exempting the employer from the provisions of this sub-section or requiring him to re-employ such person on such terms as it thinks suitable or to pay to such person a sum in compensation for failure to re-employ him not exceeding an amount equal to six months' remuneration at the rate at which his last remuneration was payable to him by the employer.

(2) If any employer fails to obey an order passed by a Special Tribunal under the proviso to sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and the Court by which he is convicted may, in addition to any other penalty, order him (if he is not already so required by the Special Tribunal) to pay the person whom he has failed to re-employ a sum not exceeding an amount equal to six months' remuneration at the rate at which his last remuneration was payable to him by the employer; and any amount so required by the Special Tribunal to be paid, or so ordered by the Court to be paid, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine imposed by such Court:

Provided that in any proceedings under this sub-section it shall be a defence for an employer to prove that the person formerly employed by him did not apply to him for reinstatement within a period of two months from the termination of the employment in the national service for which such person was released.

12. (1) The Central Government shall constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit Special Tribunals to hear and decide any matters referred to it under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11.

(2) A Special Tribunal shall consist of three members to be nominated by the Central Government, of whom one, who shall be chairman of the Special Tribunal,

shall be a member of the civil service of the Crown not lower in status than a District and Sessions Judge.

(3) No person serving as a member of a Tribunal shall, while so serving, be a member of a Special Tribunal.

(4) A Special Tribunal may meet at such times and places as it thinks fit and shall meet when required to do so by the Central Government.

(5) A Special Tribunal shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of receiving evidence, administering oaths, enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the discovery and production of documents, and shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. (1) When a Tribunal has been constituted for any area, it

may require any industrial undertaking (including a notified factory) in the area to post before a specified date and to keep posted on its premises notices making known to its employees the provisions of this section, and intimating also the place to which applications to the Tribunal may be addressed.

(2) After any such notice has been posted no person included in the definition of technical personnel who is employed in that undertaking, shall leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal.

(3) No owner or manager of an industrial undertaking (including a notified factory) situated within an area in respect of which a Tribunal has been constituted shall discharge, dismiss or release any person included in the definition of technical personnel, unless he has given fifteen days previous notice in writing of the contemplated discharge, dismissal or release to the Tribunal.

14. (1) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of section 13, or wilfully fails to comply with any summons, requirement, direction or order of a Tribunal, a Special Tribunal or the Central Government under this Ordinance shall, save as provided in sub-section (2) of section 11, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Ordinance.

15. In any proceeding against an industrial undertaking for any offence punishable under this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder the owner of the undertaking and his agent or manager, if any, shall be jointly and severally liable to any penalty incurred under this Ordinance or the rules.

16. Any summons, notice, direction or order to be given to any person for the purposes of this Ordinance may be served by being sent by post addressed to that person at his last known address.

17. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted in any Court in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

18. The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that persons normally employed in capacities other than those specified in the Schedule shall be deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of this Ordinance.

19. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

- (a) the conditions governing the appointment of the persons referred to in sub-section (5) of section 5;
- (b) the medical authorities referred to in sub-section (8) of section 5 and sub-section (4) of section 10;
- (c) the conditions governing the exercise of its functions by a Tribunal under sections 6, 7 and 8;
- (d) the manner of preferring appeals under section 9 and of making references under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11;
- (e) the registers or other documents to be maintained or prepared by industrial undertakings (including notified factories) and by Tribunals, and the forms of notices and orders to be used for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(3) Any rule made under this section may provide that a contravention of the rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both.

## THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2(a).]

## TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

*Managerial Staff.*

1. Civil Engineers.
2. Mechanical Engineers.
3. Works Managers.
4. Production Engineers.
5. Assistant Works Managers.

*Supervisory Staff.*

1. Workshop Foremen
2. Assistant Foremen.
3. Inspectors (of all grades).
4. Chargehands.
5. Chargemen.
6. Inspectors of material.
7. Leading Hands.
8. Supervising Mistries.

*Skilled and Semi-Skilled Trades.*

1. Armature Winders.
2. Armourers.
3. Beltmen.
4. Blacksmiths, Angle Smiths, Spring Makers, Heavy Forge Smiths, Drop stampers.
5. Boiler Cleaners.
6. Boiler Makers, Platers.
7. Braziers.
8. Bricklayers.
9. Brick moulders.
10. Brick and tile makers.
11. Bronzers and Lacquerers.
12. Carpenters, Joiners.
13. Caulkers.
14. Coach Finishers.
15. Component Setters, machine and tool setters.
16. Coopers.
17. Coppersmiths.
18. Core makers.
19. Crane Drivers.
20. Cupola men.
21. Cutlers.
22. Die Sinkers.

23. Draughtsmen (mechanical, structural, jig and tool).
24. Electricians.
25. Electroplaters.
26. Engravers.
27. Erectors.
28. Examiners (tool and wood).
29. Filers, vicemen.
30. Fitters.
31. Furnacemen, firemen, stokers.
32. Galvanizers.
33. Gauge and tool fitters.
34. Hammermen, Holders up, Strikers.
35. Ingot parters.
36. Instrument mechanics.
37. Lithographers.
38. Lithoprinters.
39. Machinists, drillers, shapers, millers, planers, polishers, grinders.
40. Markers out.
41. Masons.
42. Motormen.
43. Moulders.
44. Painters.
45. Pattern Makers.
46. Petrol Mechanics.
47. Plumbers.
48. Precision Grinders, Gauge and tool grinders.
49. Press Workers.
50. Riveters.
51. Riggers and Slingers.
52. Ropeworkers.
53. Sawyers.
54. Storemen.
55. Tin Smiths.
56. Tool Makers.
57. Tracers, ferro-printers.
58. Trimmers.
59. Tube Workers.
60. Turners.
61. Vulcanists.
62. Weighmen.
63. Welders, acetylene and electric welders.
64. Wiremen.

LINLITHGOW,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

SIMLA:

The 28th June 1940.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## THE NATIONAL SERVICE (TECHNICAL PERSONNEL) RULES.

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6. Terms of service of persons taken into employment in the national service.
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9. Payment of travelling expenses to persons taken into employment in the national service.
10. Appeals against orders passed under Rules 5, 6, 7 and 9.
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17. Accounts to be kept by Tribunals.
18. General.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Simla, the 29th June 1940.

No. TR.-2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

## THE NATIONAL SERVICE (TECHNICAL PERSONNEL) RULES.

1. These Rules may be called the *Short title.* National Service (Technical Personnel) Rules, 1940.

2. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

*Definitions.*

- (a) "appeal" means an appeal under section 9 or Rule 10;
- (b) "section" means a section of the Ordinance;
- (c) "form" means a form set out in the appendix to these Rules;
- (d) "Ordinance" means the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940.

*Collection of information by Tribunals and payment of travelling expenses to persons summoned to appear before Tribunals.*

3. (1) A Tribunal may call upon the owners or managers of any or all industrial undertakings within its jurisdiction—

- (a) to furnish such particulars of the technical personnel in the employ of those undertakings and within such time as the Tribunal may specify; and
- (b) to register in form A all persons belonging to the managerial or supervisory grades of technical personnel described in the Schedule within such time as the Tribunal may specify, and thereafter to report all changes in the particulars so registered as they occur.

Penalty for failure to comply with an order under this Rule—imprisonment which may extend to 6 months or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

(2) A Tribunal before whom any person is summoned to appear under section 6 shall pay to such person travelling expenses in accordance with the provisions of section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as if the Tribunal were a Criminal Court.

4. (1) Before requiring the owner or manager of an industrial undertaking to release any technical personnel for employment in the national service in notified factories and before directing any such personnel to undertake such employment under section 7, the Tribunal shall hold a summary enquiry at which any objections which may be raised by the employer or by the person who is to be taken into employment in the national service shall be considered and briefly recorded.

(2) Notices in Form H or J, as the case may be, stating the time and place fixed for the holding of the enquiry referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sent to the industrial

undertaking (if any) and the technical personnel concerned in sufficient time to enable them to submit their objections, if any, to the Tribunal.

(3) No order shall be passed by a Tribunal requiring an industrial undertaking to release technical personnel for employment in the national service in a notified factory unless such Tribunal is satisfied that the work on which that personnel is then engaged is not essential to the efficient prosecution of the war, and has recorded its reasons in brief for arriving at such a decision.

(4) All orders passed by a Tribunal under clause (a) of section 7 and clause (b) of section 7 shall be issued in Forms B and C, respectively, over the signature of the Chairman of the Tribunal.

(5) Copies of all orders passed by a Tribunal under clause (b) of section 7 shall be forwarded to the owner or manager of the notified factories concerned.

5. (1) The Tribunal shall fix the salary or wages to be paid to any person taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory under clause (b) of section 7 having due regard to the nature of the employment which he is to undertake and the salary or wages of which he was in receipt in his previous employment (if any).

*Salary or wages to be paid to persons taken into employment in the national service.*

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) no person taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory shall be entitled to receive a salary or wages higher than he received in the post in which he was last employed unless it can be shown that the work on which he is to be engaged is of a more responsible or arduous nature.

(3) In fixing the salary or wages to be paid to a person taken into employment in the national service under clause (b) of section 7 the Tribunal shall endeavour to ensure that the economic position of such person does not suffer by reason of his being taken into such employment.

(4) The salary or wages fixed by a Tribunal under this Rule shall be paid by the notified factory.

Penalty for breach of sub-rule (4)—fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

6. (1) Any person taken into employment in the national service under clause (b) of section 7 shall, if the Tribunal so directs, be permitted to continue to subscribe to any provident or superannuation fund or other scheme for

*Terms of service of persons taken into employment in the national service.*

the benefit of employees maintained or managed by the industrial undertaking by which he was formerly employed under the same terms and conditions as if he had continued to be employed by such undertaking.

(2) When any person is permitted by a Tribunal to avail himself of the privilege referred to in sub-rule (1)—

(a) the industrial undertaking by which he has been released for employment in the national service shall keep open his account and receive such subscriptions as may in accordance with the rules of such Fund be payable from time to time as if the subscriber were still in its employment; and

(b) the notified factory in which the person has been taken for employment in the national service shall make such contributions to the Fund from time to time as were formerly payable by the industrial undertaking by which the person was released.

Penalty for breach of this rule—fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

7. Any person taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory under clause (b) of section 7 shall if the Tribunal so directs, continue to be eligible, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by the Tribunal, for such leave on full pay as was admissible to him in his previous employment and the notified factory into which he has been taken in the national service shall grant him such leave at its own cost.

Penalty for breach of this rule—fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

8. The hours of work and overtime rates admissible to persons taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory shall in all cases be governed by the rules in force in such factory.

*Hours of work and overtime.*

9. Any person taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory situated at a distance of more than five miles from the usual place of his employment, or if he is unemployed from his actual place of residence when so taken, shall be paid by the Tribunal on the first occasion of his repairing to the notified factory travelling expenses at such rates as may be fixed by the Tribunal having regard to his status and mode of life.

*Payment of travelling expenses to persons taken into employment in the national service.*

*Appeals against orders passed under Rules 5, 6, 7 and 9.*

10 An appeal shall lie to the Central Government against any order passed by a Tribunal under Rules 5, 6, 7 and 9.

*Persons associated with a Tribunal in its deliberations.*

11. The persons whom a Tribunal may decide to associate with it in its deliberations under sub-section (5) of section 5 shall act in an advisory capacity only and shall be invited to attend sittings of the Tribunal only when matters with which they are particularly concerned are to be discussed.

*Authorities by whom medical examinations to be carried out.*

12. (1) The medical authority before whom a person selected for employment in the national service in a notified factory may be ordered to appear under sub-section (8) of section 5 shall be the Civil Surgeon of the local area in which such person is employed or usually resides, or such other medical officer as the Central Government may by order in writing appoint for this purpose.

(2) If any person who has been ordered to submit himself to be examined by the officer referred to in sub-rule (1) questions the decision of that officer, he may be ordered by the Tribunal to appear before a Civil Medical Board to be convened by the Provincial Government.

*Procedure for submission of appeals.*

13. (1) Every appeal shall be written in English in Form D or E, as the case may be, and sent within one month of the date of the order appealed against to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour through the Tribunal concerned. In forwarding an appeal, the Tribunal

shall enclose the proceedings in original of the case which gave rise to the appeal together with an explanation on each of the points raised by the appellant.

(2) The decision of the Central Government on all appeals will be conveyed to the Tribunal concerned which shall communicate it without delay to the appellants.

*Notified factories to keep registers.*

14 Every notified factory shall keep a register in Form F of the technical personnel taken into its employment in the national service under clause (b) of section 7, or under section 10.

Penalty for breach of this rule—fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

*Registers of personnel to be maintained by Tribunals.*

15. Every Tribunal shall maintain a Register in such form as it deems suitable of all technical personnel directed to undertake employment in the national service in notified factories showing the trades or classes to which they belong, the industrial undertakings (if any) by which they were released, the notified factories in which they were directed to undertake employment, the terms of service fixed and the result of the appeal, if any.

*Form of order under section 13.*

16. Every order passed by a Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 13 shall be issued in Form G.

*Accounts to be kept by Tribunals.*

17. Every Tribunal shall keep accounts supported by vouchers of all moneys received and expended by it during each financial year.

*General.*

18. The provisions of Rules 5 to 9 shall apply as far as may be to all cases dealt with by the Central Government under section 10.





FORM C.

Order directing Technical Personnel to take up Employment in the National Service in a notified factory.

(See Section 7.)

In exercise of the powers conferred on us by clause (b) of Section 7 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, we do hereby direct and require you Mr ..... son of ..... of ..... by trade..... to undertake employment in the National Service in

being a notified factory situated at..... in.....

We do further direct and require you to report yourself to..... for duty in the said factory not later than the.....194 .

2. The following Terms of Service have been fixed by us in accordance with Rules 5 to 7 and 9 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Rules, 1940.

(1) Pay.....

(2) Allowance (if any).....

(3) Provident Fund (if any).....

(4) Leave.....

(5) Travelling allowance.....

(6) Other concessions (if any).....

Chairman,

National Service Labour Tribunal.

Dated.....the.....194 .

FORM D.

Form of appeal to be used by industrial undertakings.

(See Section 9 and Rule 10)

1. Name and address of industrial undertaking.....

2. Name and address of owner or managing agent.....

3. Name of Manager.....

4. Industry in which engaged.....

5. Details of personnel called up (including trade to which personnel belongs).....

6. Terms of service fixed by Tribunal.....

7. Brief particulars of order appealed against.....

8. Grounds of appeal.....

Place.....

Date.....

Signature of appellant.

FORM E.

Form of appeal to be used by personnel called up for employment in the national service in a notified factory.

(See Section 9 and Rule 10.)

- 1. Name.....
- 2. Father's name .....
- 3. Home address.....
- 4. Date of birth.....
- 5. If married, number of dependents.....
- 6. Trade and grade or class in which included.....
- 7. Number of years experience in such trade.....
- 8. Industrial undertaking in which employed.....
- 9. Pay and terms of service fixed by Tribunal.....
- 10. Pay and terms of service enjoyed in previous employment.....
- 11. Brief particulars of order appealed against.....
- 12. Grounds of appeal.....

Place.....

Date.....

Signature of appellant.

## FORM F.

Register of national service personnel to be maintained by notified factories.

(See Rule 14.)

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Home address.	If married, number of dependents.	Trade or class.	Date of birth.	Industrial undertaking by which released.	Date of release.	Terms of Service.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FORM G.

ORDER REQUIRING INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS AND NOTIFIED FACTORIES TO POST NOTICES ON THEIR PREMISES.

(See Section 13.)

In exercise of the powers conferred on us by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, we do hereby require you the Owner / Manager of ..... being an industrial undertaking/ notified factory to post before the ..... 194 , and to keep posted on your premises notices making known to your employees the provisions of section 13 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 194 , (reproduced hereunder) and intimating the following address as the place to which applications to the Tribunal may be addressed :—

.....  
.....

.....  
Chairman,  
National Service Labour Tribunal.

Dated ..... the ..... 194 .

13. (1) When a Tribunal has been constituted for any area, it may require any industrial undertaking (including a notified factory) in the area to post before a specified date and to keep posted on its premises notices making known to its employees the provisions of this section, and intimating also the place to which applications to the Tribunal may be addressed.
- Technical personnel not to leave or to be discharged from employment without permission of Tribunal*
- (2) After any such notice has been posted no person included in the definition of technical personnel, who is employed in that undertaking, shall leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal.
- (3) No owner or manager of on industrial undertaking (including a notified factory) situated within an area in respect of which a Tribunal has been constituted shall discharge, dismiss or release any person included in the definition of technical personnel unless he has given fifteen days previous notice in writing of the contemplated discharge dismissal or release to the Tribunal.



FORM J.

Notice of summary enquiry to technical personnel.

[See Rule 4(2).]

Mr.....  
 son of.....  
 of.....  
 by trade.....  
 at present employed in.....  
 .....

is hereby informed that a summary enquiry will be held under sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of  
 the National Service (Technical Personnel) Rules, 1940, at..... A.M./P.M. on  
 the..... 19..... at.....  
 .....

to determine whether he should be directed to undertake employment in the national service  
 in a notified factory. If Mr.....  
 has any objection to put forward to being directed to undertake such employment, he should  
 submit the same to the Tribunal on or before the abovementioned date and may if he wishes  
 it appear before the Tribunal on that date at the time fixed.

.....  
 Chairman,  
 National Service Labour Tribunal.

Dated.....the.....1940.

No. TR3 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to constitute at Calcutta a National Service Labour Tribunal for the Province of Bengal consisting of the following members, namely:—

1. Labour Commissioner, Bengal (*ex-officio*).
2. Mr. G. H. Welford, O.B.E., I.O.S., Rifle Factory, Ishapur.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Marchant, O.B.E., Technical Recruiting Officer, Lucknow.

4. Mr. R. L. W. Mecchan, V. D., Chief Mechanical Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway,

and to nominate the Labour Commissioner, Bengal as the Chairman of the said Tribunal.

No. TR3 (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to constitute at Bombay a National Service Labour Tribunal for the Province of Bombay consisting of the following members, namely:—

1. Labour Commissioner, Bombay (*ex-officio*)
2. Mr. N. J. Boxall, I.O.S., Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Wall, Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Command, Poona.
4. Mr. S. Barber, Deputy General Manager, Works, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Bombay,

and to nominate the Labour Commissioner, Bombay, as the Chairman of the said Tribunal.

No. TR3 (3).—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to declare the undermentioned factories to be factories engaged on work of national importance:—

1. Acme Manufacturing Company, Limited, 26, Sleater Road, Bombay, 7.
2. Angus Engineering Works, Angus, Hooghly district, Bengal.
3. Assam-Bengal Railway, Loco and Carriage Workshops, Pahartali, Chittagong, Bengal.
4. Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Loco and Carriage Workshops, Kharagpur, Bengal.
5. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,
  - (a) Broad Gauge Loco Workshops, Dohad.
  - (b) Metre Gauge Loco and Carriage Workshops, Ajmer.
  - (c) Carriage Workshops, Parel.
6. Bombay Telephone Company's Workshop, Agripada, Gell Street, Bombay.
7. Braithwaite & Company (India), Limited, Clive Works, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
8. Britannia Engineering Works, Titaghur, Bengal.
9. British India Electric Construction Works, 6, Mayurbhanj Road, Calcutta.
10. Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited, Howrah Ironworks, Howrah, Bengal.
11. Calcutta Tramway Company's Nonapukur, Power Station and Workshop, 183, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
12. Connaught Iron Works, Clarke Road, Pais Street, Jacob Circle, Post No. 11, Bombay.
13. Crown Aluminium Works, Kalachowki, Parel, Bombay.
14. G. T. R. Company's Engineering Works, 37, Dum Dum Road, Calcutta.
15. General Motors India, Limited, Fosbery Road, Sewri, Bombay district.
16. Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited, Railway Appliance Works, 97, Andul Road, Howrah, Bengal.
17. Hindustan Engineering and Implement Company, Limited, Satara Road, Satara.

18. The India Electric Works, 25, South Road, Entally, Calcutta.
19. The India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, 44, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
20. Indian Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, Hararwala Building, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
21. Indian Standard Wagon Company's Santa Works, Burnpore Post Office, Bengal.
22. Jessop and Company, Limited, Dum Dum Mechanical Works, Dum Dum Cantonment, Bengal.
23. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Broad Gauge Loco, and Carriage Workshops, Perambur, Madras.
24. Maya Engineering Works, 23, Russa Road, South Tollygunge, Calcutta.
25. Port Engineering Works, Nazirgunj, Howrah, Bengal.
26. Saxby and Farmer's Railway Signal Works, 17, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta.
27. South Indian Railway, Loco, and Carriage Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.
28. J. Stone and Company (India), Limited, 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore (P. O. Dock Junction).

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th July 1940.

No. 4418-C.—The following notification by the Government of India is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,

P. T. MANSFIELD,

Chief Secretary to Government.

DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1940.

No. 356-OR/1/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

In sub-rule (i) of rule 26 of the said Rules, after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(h) otherwise regulating his conduct in any such particular as may be specified in the order”.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th July 1940.

No. 4686-J.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,

W. W. DALZIEL,

Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 6th July 1940.

No. 105/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 1, read with clause (a) of rule 8B, of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 204/37-Judicial, dated the 11th April 1940, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, under the head “Army”, in the entries “Commander, Independent Brigade Area” and “Commander, Brigade Area”, the word “Brigade” shall be omitted.

S. H. ZAHEER,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COMMERCE AND LABOUR  
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th July 1940.

No. 4530—IIIc-30/40-Com.—The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce, are republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,

W. W. DALZIEL,

Secretary to Government.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June 1940.

No. 217 (4)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Tea Control (Licensing Committee) Rules, 1938, namely :—

In sub-rule (5) of rule 13 of the said Rules for the words "Secretary or Assistant Secretary", the words "Secretary, the Deputy Secretary or any Assistant Secretary" shall be substituted.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June 1940.

No. 201 (23)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Tea Control Rules, 1938, namely :—

In Form No. 6 of the forms appended to Schedule VI to the said Rules—

- (i) in the heading, the word "PARCEL" shall be omitted ;
- (ii) in the heading of column (3) for the word "parcel" the words "postal article" shall be substituted ; and
- (iii) for the words "Parcel Post tea export licence" the word "licence for the export of tea by post" shall be substituted.

H. C. PRIOR,

Add. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 6th July 1940.

No. 4540—IIe.-11/40-Com.—The following notification issued by the Government of India, Department of Labour, is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,

W. W. DALZIEL,

Secretary to Government.

Simla, the 7th May 1940.

No. M.-1272.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No. M.-1272 (1), dated the 28th September 1938, under section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), any gas when contained in any metal container in a compressed or liquefied state has been declared to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, transport and importation of such gases, a draft of the said rules having been previously published as required by section 18, of the said Act, namely :—

RULES.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1940.

2. *General exemption.*—Nothing in these rules shall apply to any air receiver which forms part of an internal combustion engine or a compressing plant.

3. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "Chief Inspector" means the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India ;
- (b) "Cylinder" means any metal container whatever its shape may be ;
- (c) "District Magistrate" includes an Additional District Magistrate ;
- (d) "Person" includes any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not ;

4. *Construction and tests of cylinder, its valves and other fittings.*—No person shall fill any cylinder with any compressed or liquefied gas and no person shall import any cylinder so filled unless such cylinder and its valve or other fittings—

- (a) are constructed in accordance with the specifications laid down in Schedule I ;
- (b) have passed the tests specified in that Schedule ; and

(c) conform to the provisions of rules 5 and 6.

5. *Screw threads for valves.*—(1) The valves of cylinders containing inflammable gas shall be provided with left handed screw threads for the pipe or other connections.

(2) All other cylinders shall be fitted with valves provided with right handed screw threads.

6. *Markings on cylinders.*—(1) Every cylinder shall be stamped permanently and legibly with—

- (a) the manufacturer's and owner's identification marks and rotation number ;
- (b) if it was manufactured after 1st September 1931—a mark indicating the specification to which the cylinder has been made namely B. S. S. No. 399/1930, B. S. S. No. 400/1931 or B. S. S. No. 401/1931 as the case may be ;
- (c) the name or the chemical symbol of the gas for which the cylinder is to be used ;
- (d) the date of the last hydraulic test which may be indicated by the month and year or by the year with a symbol to denote the quarter of the year ;
- (e) the internal pressure required for the hydraulic test ;
- (f) if it is to be used for any liquefiable gas—the tare and gross weights calculated from the appropriate filling ratio.

(2) The marks specified in clause (c) of sub-rule (1) shall be stamped on the valve.

(3) All other marks, except the manufacturer's mark which may be on the base, shall be stamped on the neck end of the cylinder.

7. *Hydraulic test.*—No cylinder shall be filled with gas unless such cylinder has been subjected by the person filling it to the hydraulic test specified in Schedule I within the preceding two years and has passed that test.

8. *Precautions to be observed in carrying out hydraulic test.*—(1) In carrying out the hydraulic test referred to in rule 7, the following provisions shall be observed, namely :—

- (i) Every cylinder shall be thoroughly cleaned and examined externally and, so far as practicable, internally, for surface defects, corrosion and foreign matter.

(ii) Where internal rust or foreign matter is observed the cylinder shall, prior to the hydraulic test, be heated to a temperature not exceeding 300°C. and again cleaned and examined.

(iii) As soon as the test is completed, the cylinder shall be thoroughly dried internally, and shall be clearly stamped on the neck end with marks and figures indicating the person by whom the test has been carried out and the date of test. A record shall be kept of all such tests.

(2) Any cylinder which fails to pass the hydraulic test or which for any other reason is found to be unsafe for use shall be destroyed or rendered useless.

9. *Examination prior to filling of cylinders.*—Every cylinder shall be carefully examined at the filling station to ensure that it complies in all respects with the requirements of these rules, and shall be completely emptied before it is passed for filling.

10. *Compressing and filling apparatus.*—The compressing and filling apparatus for any gas shall be wholly distinct from and unconnected with the compressing and filling apparatus for any other gas.

11. *Working pressure and filling ratios.*—(1) The working or internal pressure in any cylinder charged with a permanent gas shall not exceed 1,800 pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 60° F.

(2) Cylinders charged with liquefiable gases shall not be filled in excess of the filling ratios specified in Schedule II.

*Explanation.*—Filling ratio means the weight of gas permitted for each one pound of water capacity of the cylinder, the accuracy of the charge being determined by weighing.

12. *Identification colours.*—(1) Every person filling any cylinder with compressed or liquefied gas shall, before it is stored or despatched, see that it is painted with the appropriate identification colours specified in Schedule III.

(2) No person shall in any way interfere with or change the colour painted on a gas cylinder :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to prohibit the repainting of a cylinder with the identification colour painted on it when it is required for the purpose specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 14.

13. *Marking and labelling of cylinders.*—(1) Every cylinder shall be legibly marked or labelled with the name of the gas and the name and address of the person by whom the cylinder was filled with gas.

(2) A warning in the following terms shall be attached to every cylinder containing gas :—

“ Warning.

*Gas Cylinder Rules, 1940.*

1. Do not change the colour of this cylinder.
2. This cylinder may not be filled with any gas other than the one it now contains.
3. This cylinder should be kept cool. It should not be placed near a stove or other source of heat, nor be exposed to the Sun.
4. No inflammable material should be stored in the immediate vicinity of this cylinder or in the same room in which it is kept.
5. No oil or similar lubricant should be used on the valves or other fittings of this cylinder.

(3) No person shall possess or transport any cylinder which does not comply with sub-rules (1) and (2).

14. *General precautions.*—(1) Cylinders together with their valves and other fitting and the identification colours prescribed under rule 12 shall always be maintained in good condition.

(2) No oil or similar lubricant shall be used on any valves or other fittings of any cylinder.

(3) Save as provided in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 8 and Schedule I, no cylinder shall be subjected to any heat treatment or exposed to a high temperature or the Sun or stored with any inflammable or explosive material.

(4) Every cylinder containing compressed or liquefied gas shall have its valve securely closed so as to prevent leakage.

15. *Protection of valves during transport.*—(1) Every cylinder containing compressed or liquefied gas shall, if it is being transported, have its valve protected against damage in the manner provided in sub-rules (2) and (3), unless it is securely packed in a box or crate.

(2) When the design of a cylinder does not provide for the valve lying wholly below the level of the body of the cylinder, a stout metal cap or metal cover securely attached to the cylinder body shall be provided, the design being such that the cap or cover is nowhere in close proximity to any part of the valve or valve body.

(3) Every valve cap or cover on a cylinder which does not contain hydrocyanic acid

shall be provided with a vent of such size as to prevent any gas pressure inside cap or cover.

(4) Nothing in sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) applies to cylinders containing oxygen for medical purposes or nitrous oxide, and having a water capacity not exceeding ten pounds (10 lbs.).

16. *Transport of cylinders.*—(1) Cylinders shall be so transported as not to project beyond the sides or ends of the vehicles in which they are transported.

(2) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent cylinders falling off the vehicle and being subjected to rough usage, excessive shocks or local stress.

(3) (a) No lifting magnet shall be used in loading or unloading cylinders.

(b) When any such operation is carried on by means of a crane, a properly designed cradle with chain slings shall be used.

17. *Relaxation of rules.*—If the Chief Inspector is satisfied that in respect of any cylinder or class of cylinders or any mode of conveyance any of the requirements of these rules may be safely suspended or modified, he may by written order authorise such suspension or modification for such period and under such conditions as he may think fit. Any such order may be revoked at any time.

18. *Notice of accidents.*—Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any place where compressed or liquefied gas cylinders are handled, stored or transported, any accident in any way connected with such cylinders attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, the occupier of the place, or the person in charge of the vehicle, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and the Chief Inspector.

19. *Powers of inspection, search, seizure, detention and removal.*—(1) Any of the officers specified in the first column of the following table may exercise the powers mentioned in section 7(1) of the Indian explosive Act, 1884, in the areas specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that table.

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives.	All parts of British India.

## SCHEDULE I.

Officers.	Areas.
2. All District Magistrates.	Their respective districts.
3. All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Their respective jurisdictions.
4. The Commissioner of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of an Inspector.	In Presidency-towns or their suburbs.
5. All Police Officers of rank not below that of Sub-Inspector.	The respective areas over which their authority extends:

Provided that the powers of removal and destruction under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act shall not be exercised by any Magistrate or Police officer except under and in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, or an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Explosives.

(2) Every facility shall be afforded to the officers specified in sub-rule (1) to ascertain that these rules are being duly observed.

20. *Penalties.*—(1) Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table :—

( ) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 4, 7, 8, 10 and 11.	Five hundred rupees.
(2) Failing to give notice of an accident under rule 18 or to afford facilities for inspection to an officer authorised under rule 19.	Two hundred rupees.
(3) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.	

(2) In proceedings for a breach of rule 4 in respect of the material and manufacture of cylinders it shall be a good defence to produce a certificate from the makers stating that the cylinders were manufactured in accordance with the requirements of Schedule I.

(See Rule 4.)

*Specifications for the construction of gas cylinders and their valves and other fittings and tests for such cylinders.*

1. Cylinders for gases which at the usual working temperature and pressure remain in a gaseous state in the cylinder shall conform in every respect with the tests and requirements laid down in British Standard Specification No. 399/1930 or No. 400/1931. Each cylinder when ready to be put into service shall be subjected to a hydraulic stretch test, preferably by the "water-jacket" \* method, and the proof pressure applied in this test shall be 3,000 lbs. per square inch. No pressure greater than the working pressure shall have been applied to any cylinder before the test. The permanent stretch shown by the test shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total stretch under the test pressure.

2. Cylinders for gases which are generally reduced to the liquid condition by the pressures used in charging them into the cylinders shall conform in every respect with the tests and requirements laid down in British Standard Specification No. 401/1931. Each cylinder when ready to be put into service shall be subjected to a hydraulic stretch test preferably by the "water-jacket" \* method and the proof pressure applied in this test shall be the value of  $P$  calculated from the formula  $P=2 \text{ ft}/D-t$  where  $D$  is the outside diameter of the cylinder in inches,  $t$  is the thickness of the wall in inches and  $f$  has the value of 33,600 pounds per square inch. The test pressure for cylinders for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and ethylene is 3,360 lbs. per square inch in all cases. No pressure greater than the working pressure for which the cylinder is designed shall have been applied to the cylinder before the test. The permanent stretch shown by the test shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the temporary stretch under

\* The "water-jacket" method is that in which the cylinder is enclosed in a vessel filled with water and which is fitted with a gauge glass projecting from its upper cover. The changes in volume of the cylinder on applying and after removal of the internal hydraulic pressure are measured by the changes in level of the water in the gauge glass.

the proof pressure. Test pressures, in pounds per square inch to the nearest 10 pounds per square inch calculated from the formula are—

Diameter.			Internal working pressure (gauge); lb./sq. in.				
In			100	200	300	400	500
3	...	...	1,970	2,080	2,200	2,320	2,440
4	...	...	1,710	1,820	1,940	2,060	2,190
5	...	...	1,550	1,650	1,770	1,850	2,010
6	...	...	1,420	1,520	1,640	1,760	1,900
7	...	...	1,320	1,430	1,540	1,670	1,800
8	...	...	1,240	1,350	1,460	1,590	1,720
9	...	...	1,170	1,280	1,400	1,530	1,660
10	...	...	1,110	1,230	1,340	1,470	1,610
11	...	...	1,070	1,180	1,300	1,430	1,570
12	...	...	1,030	1,140	1,260	1,390	1,530

Diameter.	Internal working pressure (gauge); lb./sq. in.									
	In	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
3	...	2,470	2,510	2,550	2,580	2,620	2,670	2,700	2,740	2,780
4	...	2,250	2,310	2,370	2,440	2,500	2,550	2,620	2,680	2,750
5	...	2,090	2,170	2,250	2,330	2,410	2,500	2,570	2,650	2,730
6	...	1,980	2,080	2,170	2,260	2,350	2,440	2,530	2,620	2,720
7	...	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,610	2,710
8	...	1,830	1,940	2,050	2,150	2,260	2,370	2,480	2,590	2,700
9	...	1,770	1,890	2,000	2,120	2,230	2,350	2,460	2,580	2,690
10	...	1,730	1,850	1,960	2,080	2,200	2,330	2,440	2,570	2,690
11	...	1,690	1,810	1,940	2,060	2,180	2,310	2,430	2,560	2,680
12	...	1,660	1,780	1,910	2,040	2,170	2,290	2,420	2,550	2,680

3. Cylinders manufactured prior to 1st September 1931 may be made of wrought iron or lap welded or seamless steel containing not more than 0.25 per cent. of carbon and not less than 99 per cent. of total iron, the ultimate stress of the steel being not less than 26 tons per square inch and not more than 33 tons per square inch and the ultimate elongation not less than 1.2 inches on a test piece of 8-inch gauge length cut from a finished cylinder.

4. Valve fittings for cylinders shall comply in all respects with the specification for valve fittings for gas cylinders set out in the British Standard Specification No. 341 of 1931 and from the 11th May 1942 the valve fittings for cylinders for Carbon dioxide shall be provided in the body of the fitting with a safety release consisting of a softened copper disc so arranged as to burst at a pressure between 2,600 and 2,850 pounds per square inch.

## SCHEDULE II.

[See Rule 11 (2).]

*Filling ratios and Working (gauge) Pressure of Liquefiable Gases.*

Gas.	Tropical climates (maximum temperature 65°C.)	
	Filling Ratio.	Working (gauge) pressure; lb/sq. in.
Sulphur dioxide ...	1.19	160
Ammonia ...	0.51	412
Chlorine ...	1.19	288
Methyl chloride ...	0.79	211
Ethyl chloride ...	0.79	60
Freon (dichlorodifluoromethane) ...	1.08	233
Hydrocyanic acid ...	0.57	32
Phosgene ...	1.19	95
Carbon dioxide ...	0.667	1,800
Nitrous oxide ...	0.667	1,800
Ethylene ...	0.270	1,800

NOTE.—The water capacity of each individual cylinder shall be carefully ascertained and by using the appropriate filling ratio the true gas capacity determined. The true gas capacity (in pounds) added to the tare weight of the cylinder will give the gross weight referred to in rule 6 (1) (f).

## SCHEDULE III.

(See Rule 12.)

*Specification for Identification Colours for Gas Cylinders.*

## GROUND COLOUR.

1. Gas cylinders shall be entirely covered with a coat of paint of the colour specified in Tables I and II.

## DISTINGUISHING COLOUR BAND.

2. A distinguishing colour band shall be applied to the gas cylinders in accordance with Tables I and II and Fig. I. Unless otherwise specified this distinguishing colour band shall be painted round the neck of each cylinder adjacent to the valve fitting and shall be wide enough to occupy half the portion of the cylinder between the junction of the hemispherical and cylindrical portions and the neck.

When the valve of a cylinder is wholly protected by an extension of the cylinder body the identification colour band adjacent to the valve shall be painted on the

extension both internally and externally, and when two identifying bands are required, in such cases the second band shall be painted immediately below the first band on the external surface of the cylinder. (See Fig. I.)

For cylinders for medical purposes, the name or chemical symbol of the gas shall be stamped, stencilled or painted on or near the shoulder of the cylinder. In the case of coil covered cylinders the name or chemical symbol of the gas shall also be stamped on a metal tag attached to the covering.

Any other distinguishing bands or marks, painted on the cylinder by the gas manufacturer or filler for his own purposes, shall be placed on the body of the cylinder. The neck of the cylinder may have a painted aluminium panel to show up the marking.

For gases other than those provided for in Tables I and II, the cylinders shall be specially labelled indicating the nature of the contents.

## STANDARD COLOURS.

3. The colours used both for the ground colour and the distinguishing colour band shall be in accordance with the British Standard Schedule of Colours for Ready Mixed Paints No. 581. (See Appendix)

TABLE I.  
British Standard Identification Colours for Gas Cylinders, excluding Cylinders for Medical Purposes. (See Fig. 1.)

Gas.		Ground Colour of Cylinder.		Colour of Bands.	
Name.	Symbol.	Nominal.	British Standard Colour No.*	Nominal.	British Standard Colour No.*
Acetylene	$C_2H_2$	Maroon	41	None	...
Air	...	Grey	30	None	...
Ammonia	$NH_3$	Black	...	Red and Yellow†	37 and 56
Argon	A	Blue	8	None	...
Carbon Dioxide, for temperature use.	$CO_2$	Black	...	None	...
Do., for tropical and marine use.	...	Black	...	White or aluminium paint.	...
Carbon Monoxide	CO	Red	37	Yellow	56
Chlorine	Cl	Yellow	56	None	...
Do., cylinders fitted with internal dip pipes.	...	Yellow	56	Black	...
Coal Gas	...	Red	37	None	...
Ethyl Chloride, inflammable	$C_2H_5Cl$	Grey	30	Red	27
Do., non-inflammable	...	Grey	30	None	...
Ethylene	$C_2H_4$	Mauve	...	Red	27
Ethylene Oxide	$C_2H_4O$	Mauve	...	Red and yellow	27 and 56
Freon (dichlorodifluormethane.)	$CCl_2F_2$	Parti-coloured; Bottom end grey, neck and mauve.	30 (grey)	..	...
Helium	He	Medium Brown	11	None	...
Hydro-cyanic Acid	...	Blue	8	Yellow	56
Hydrogen	H	Red	37	None	...
Methane	$CH_4$	Red	37	None	...
Methyl Bromide	$CH_3Br$	Blue	8	Black	...
Methyl Chloride, inflammable	$CH_3Cl$	Green	25	Red	27
Do., non-inflammable	...	Green	25	None	...
Neon	Ne	Medium Brown	11	Black	...
Nitrogen	N	Dark Grey	32	Black	...
Oxygen	O	Black	...	None	...
Phosgene	$COCl_2$	Black	...	Blue and Yellow†	8 and 56
Sulphur Dioxide	$SO_2$	Green	25	Yellow	56

\*See Appendix.

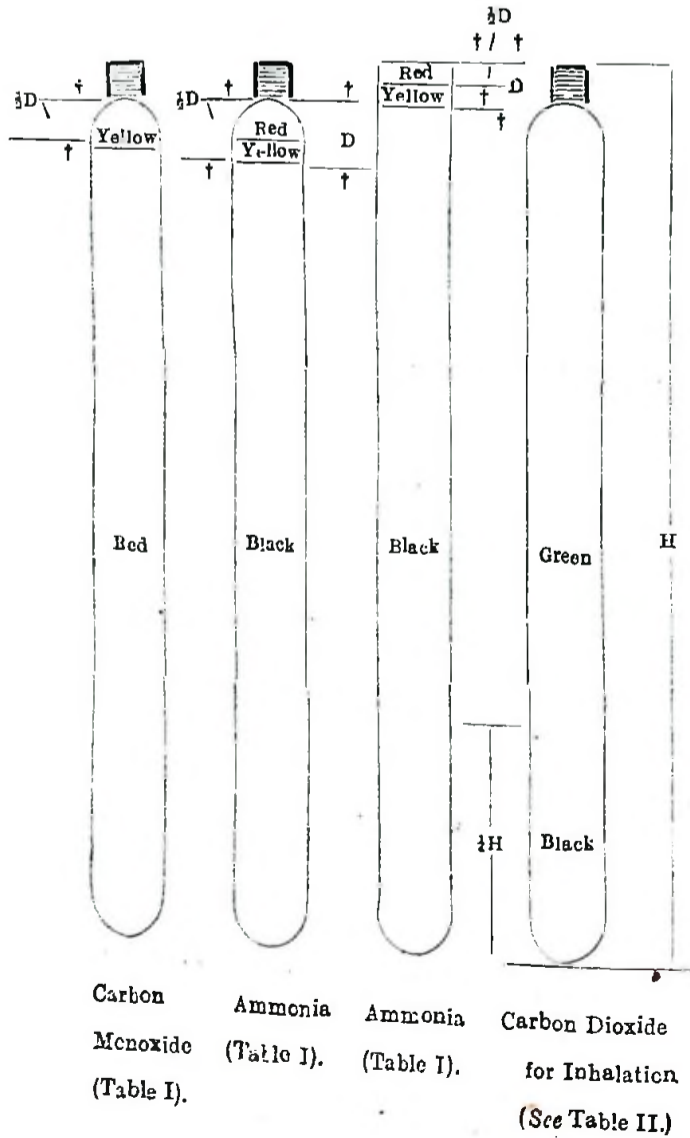
†The red or blue band shall be placed adjacent to the valve fitting and the yellow band between that and the ground colour of the cylinder. (See Fig. 1).

TABLE II.

British Standard Identification Colours for Gas Cylinders for Medical Purposes. (See Fig. 1.)

Gas.		Ground Colour of Cylinder.		Colour of Bands.	
Name.	Symbol.	Nominal.	British Standard Colour No.	Nominal.	British Standard Colour No.
Carbon Dioxide (for inhalation)	CO <sub>2</sub>	Green with Black Bottom.	25	...	...
Carbon Dioxide with internal tubes (for snow making.)	CO <sub>2</sub>	Green	...	25	...
Ethyl Chloride ...	...	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl	As Table I	...	...
Ethylene ...	...	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	As Table I	...	...
Nitrous Oxide ...	...	N <sub>2</sub> O	Black	...	...
Oxygen ...	...	O	Black	...	White
Oxygen and CO <sub>2</sub> mixture	...	O & CO <sub>2</sub>	Black	...	Green with white neck.

FIG. 1.



## APPENDIX.

*Extract of Colours from British Standard Schedule of Colours for Ready Mixed Paints.  
(No. 381)*

British Standard Colour No.	Colour.
8	Peacock Blue.
11	Medium Brown.
25	Light Brunswick Green.
30	French Grey.
32	Dark Battleship Grey.
37	Signal Red.
41	Maroon.
56	Golden Yellow.

M. S. A. HYDARI,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 10th July 1940.*

No. 4691—II-C-39/40-Com.—The following notification issued by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,  
W. W. DALZIEL,  
*Secretary to Government.*

## CUSTOMS.

*Simla, the 15th June 1940.*

No. 4-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or land of monkeys.

M. SLADE,  
*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*