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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 46
TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES

*Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the
Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo.6 Ch.39, Sec.7)*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1961

TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore excluded. Materials purchased overseas were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchandising and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade, the value shown is the net amount charged. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

WAGES AND SALARIES

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

WORK GIVEN OUT

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 46. TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES

This report on the Textile Machinery and Accessories Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of textile spinning, winding, weaving, knitting, printing, dyeing, etc., machinery and accessories such as bobbins, combs, reeds, rollers, shuttles, sliver cans, spindles, spools and teasel rods.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 335 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census. The definition of this industry is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, in which it was reported on as Industry 4D.

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

TREATMENT OF PARTS

In the 1958 Census reports for this and other mechanical engineering industries, a distinction is made between parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines, and other parts sold. The only parts shown in Table 4 are those included on returns (whether classified to this or to other industries) which also showed sales of textile machinery; where the return was classified to another industry, these parts are also shown, together with the complete machines, in Table 5.

Parts of textile machinery included on returns which showed no sales of the complete machines are treated as principal products of General Mechanical Engineering (Part 53) whether made by general engineering firms or by specialist manufacturers of other types of machinery.

Sales of all parts of textile machinery (i.e. whether or not sold in association with the sale of the complete machines) are brought together in Table 9 at the end of this report.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry (excluding parts, etc. as mentioned below) accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry (with corresponding exclusions). Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of machinery parts, and work done (other than structural and installation work), including repair work, were not taken into account in classifying returns except in cases where they exceeded 80 per cent. of the total output of the return (in which case the return was classified to the General Mechanical Engineering Industry (Part 53)) or where the return would otherwise have been classified outside the mechanical engineering group of industries. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products and canteen takings were also not taken into account in classifying returns.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	617	
Number of establishments	"	..	686	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	77,936	73,503
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	3,784
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	27,625	30,341	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 171	+ 168
	{ at end of year	"	5,051	3,572
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 155	- 775
	{ at end of year	"	8,899	11,122
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 767	- 914
	{ at end of year	"	10,024	8,564
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,484	1,880	
Payments for transport	"	571	596	
Net output	"	47,815	42,950	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	52.2	40.2
	{ other employees	"	9.7	8.8
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	62.0	49.0
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	23,287	22,072
	{ of other employees	"	5,733	6,463
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	466	315	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,784	1,352
	{ disposals	"	128	136
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	266	261
	{ disposals	"	87	106

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 10 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Goods for merchenting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchenting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	222	158
Number of establishments	"	295	214
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000 73,529	66,352
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	" ..	3,416
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	26,063	27,389
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	" + 161	+ 152
	{ at end of year	" 4,765	3,225
Work in progress	{ change during year	" + 146	- 699
	{ at end of year	" 8,395	10,040
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	" - 723	- 825
	{ at end of year	" 9,458	7,731
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,400	1,697
Payments for transport	"	538	538
Net output	"	45,111	38,771
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	No. 49,306	36,358
	{ other employees	" 9,157	7,983
	{ total, including working proprietors	" 58,504	44,359
Net output per person employed	£	772	874
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000 22,007	19,983
	{ of other employees	" 5,418	5,851
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£ 446	550
	{ other employees	" 592	733
Capital expenditure (d)			
New building work	£'000	434	265
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	" 1,683	1,217
	{ disposals	" 121	123
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	" 251	236
	{ disposals	" 82	96

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:

	1958
Number of returns	447
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	
Males	3,505
Females	692

(b) Goods for merchanding and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchanding or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(d) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
					Number	Number	£'000	£'000		
25 - 49	46	48	2,461	1,406	1,379	289	683	242	78	842
50 - 99	40	42	4,428	2,263	2,213	521	1,144	422	108	826
100 - 199	33	38	6,356	3,699	3,578	793	1,884	609	125	846
200 - 299	15	21	5,886	2,836	3,056	676	1,640	514	111	760
300 - 399	10	26	5,794	3,152	2,992	591	1,518	447	119	879
400 - 999	9	16	8,580	5,032	4,770	1,218	2,584	926	287	840
2,000 and over	5	23	36,263	20,385	18,370	3,895	10,531	2,692	891	916
Total	158	214	69,768	38,771	36,358	7,983	19,983	5,851	1,718	874

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchanted goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000		
TEXTILE MACHINERY, NEW						
COMPLETE MACHINES						
For manufacture of man-made fibres	..	511	..	1,477	14	16
For processes preparatory to spinning and twisting						
For cotton and staple fibre	..	5,858	..	4,017	12	14
For wool	..	1,921	..	4,168	18	25
For other textiles	..	4,431	..			
For spinning						
For wool	Th.spindles 24.5	289	Th.spindles 83.9	1,529	..	5
For cotton and staple fibre	813	4,440	461	5,618	5	6
For other textiles	135	4,451				
For doubling and twisting						
For cotton and staple fibre	74.7	597	51.7	536	5	6
For wool	7.0	96	34.6	764	5	6
For other textiles	59.0	680	62.1	1,454	..	7
For processes preparatory to weaving but subsequent to spinning and twisting						
Winding	40.0	1,164	..	1,269	16	17
Machinery for the preparation of warp	..	155	..	642	15	15
Other	..	1,018	..	55	6	6
Looms for weaving						
Automatic weft replenishing						
For cotton, silk and similar yarns	Number 6,229	2,263	Number ..	1,193	..	..
For other textiles	1,561	671	843	744	6	6
Narrow fabric	233	101	..	41	5	5
Other						
For cotton, silk and similar yarns	2,692	490	..	1,291	8	8
For other textiles	1,974	1,228	518	678	8	8
Other weaving machinery (dobbies, jacquards, etc.)	..	585	..	335	13	13
Finishing, including bleaching, dyeing and printing machinery	..	3,781	..	3,521	42	42

TABLE 4 (contd.)

	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000		
TEXTILE MACHINERY, NEW (contd.)						
COMPLETE MACHINES (contd.)						
Hosiery machinery (for stockings and socks)						
Fully fashioned stockings	349	865	2,501	2,264	..	6
Circular seamless stockings	886	517				
Half and three-quarter hose	4,274	2,790	3,566	3,063	5	6
Other	..	57	..	28	5	5
Other knitting machinery (knitwear and knitted fabric)	2,231	2,258	1,688	2,452	7	8
Lace, net and embroidery machinery	65	481	..	396	7	7
Other new textile machinery	..	6,321	..	3,276	41	42
Total textile machinery, new, complete machines		49,154		40,808	..	..
TEXTILE MACHINERY, RECONDITIONED						
For cotton and staple fibre	..	432	..	260	8	8
For wool	..	186	..	97	8	8
Other descriptions	..	296	..	382	11	11
Total textile machinery, reconditioned, complete machines		913		739	..	..
PARTS of textile machinery sold in association with the sale of new complete machines (a)	..	10,436	..	8,080	..	..
PARTS of textile machinery sold in association with the sale of reconditioned complete machines (a)	..	299	..	200	..	..
TEXTILE MACHINERY ACCESSORIES, sold separately						
Bobbins	..	1,629	..	1,759	20	20
Card clothing	..	3,058	..	3,318	12	16
Reeds and healds	..	1,036	..	594	13	13
Rings and travellers	..	540	..	622	..	..
Shuttles	..	505	..	532	13	13
Spindles, flyers and rollers	..	2,250	..	1,574	13	13
Other and unclassified (excluding hosiery needles and elements) (b)	..	3,848	..	2,849	69	73
Total textile machinery accessories		12,866		11,248	..	..

TABLE 4 (contd.)

	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
OTHER PRODUCTS	..	£'000 473	..	£'000 30	10	11
WASTE PRODUCTS						
Iron and steel scrap	Th. tons 18.9	68	Th. tons 10.8	67	97	105
	..	92	..	127		
Brass scrap	0.2	24	0.1	12	37	37
	..	5	..	5		
Copper scrap	..	5	..	2	13	13
Other scrap metals	..	17	..	22	31	32
Other waste products	..	31	..	23	16	16
WORK DONE						
Research and development work done for customers		(c)		43	6	6
Machinery installed and other installation work		211		193	16	17
Total		74,595		61,603	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		8,406		4,501	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		66,189		57,103	158	176(d)

(a) For details of these parts see Table 9.

(b) Hosiery needles and elements are included in the Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures Industry.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 5

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958		Principal industries in which produced (a)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
		£'000		£'000	Number	
Textile machinery, new						
Finishing, including bleaching, dyeing, and printing machinery						
Complete machines	..	974	..	1,017	18	50, 51, 53, 75
Parts (b)	..	295	..	314	13	40, 50, 51, 53
Hosiery machinery (for stockings and socks) and parts (b)	..	65	..	17	10	43
Other new textile machinery						
Complete machines	..	4,138	..	1,440	29	50, 51, 53, 78
Parts (b)	..	1,336	..	356	35	43, 51, 53, 128
Textile machinery, reconditioned						
Complete machines and parts	..	105	..	41	7	50, 51, 53
Textile machinery accessories, sold separately						
Bobbins; spindles, flyers and rollers	..	519	..	1,005	6	43, 53, 73, 75
Other (excluding hosiery needles and elements)	..	972	..	311	30	50, 53, 75, 115
Total		8,406		4,501	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.

(b) Parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines characteristic of this industry.

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000
Iron castings in the rough or machined	..	577	..	414
Engineers' small tools and gauges	..	267	..	155
Machinery and parts				
Metal working machine tools and parts	..	965	..	1,411
Other machinery and parts	..	1,171	..	1,456
Parts of machinery sold other than in association with the sale of complete machines	..	281	..	91
Industrial plant and steelwork	..	43	..	209
Other mechanical engineering products	..	89	..	972
Ordnance and small arms	..	841	..	666
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	..	726	..	182
Other products	..	93	..	182
Work done				
Structural work carried out in Great Britain	..	32	..	89
Repair and jobbing work	..	680	..	2,168
Other work done on commission, etc.	..	1,575	..	1,436
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	3,286
Canteen takings		..		130
Total		..		12,665

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	18	-	18
Operatives	31,697	2,824	34,521
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	5,465	2,406	7,871
Total employees	37,162	5,230	42,392
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 16.7	£ 6.8	£ 13.7

Sales of all parts of textile machinery by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 9 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

(i) Parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines characteristic of this industry (a)	1954		1958	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(ii) Other parts sold (b)	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Parts, new, textile machinery				
For manufacture of man-made fibres	653	522	203	1,070
For processes preparatory to spinning and twisting	2,300	55	1,638	35
For spinning	1,276	42	1,079	240
For doubling and twisting	266	12	417	-
For processes preparatory to weaving but subsequent to spinning and twisting				
Winding	234	23	322	48
Machinery for the preparation of warp	262		141	
Other	17		16	
For looms for weaving				
Automatic weft replenishing	1,207	7	906	53
Narrow fabric	28	1	18	-
Other				
For cotton, silk and similar yarns	427	44	350	237
For other textiles	326		223	
For other weaving machinery (dobbies, jacquards, etc.)	221		171	
For finishing, including bleaching, dyeing and printing machinery	899	111	745	244
For hosiery machinery (for stockings and socks)				
Fully fashioned stockings	235	38	353	663
Circular seamless stockings				
Half and three-quarter hose	705	-	206	6
Other				
For other knitting machinery (knitwear and knitted fabric)	354	1	309	2
For lace, net and embroidery machinery	486	-	296	-
For other new textile machinery	538	-	686	153
Total parts, new, for textile machinery	10,436	857	8,080	2,752
Parts for reconditioned textile machinery	299	129	200	146
Total parts for new and reconditioned textile machinery	10,735	986	8,280	2,898

(a) Principal products of this industry.

(b) Principal products of General Mechanical Engineering.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials; cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber; packing materials; replacement parts for plant etc. (Information about purchases of other materials is given in The Report on the Census of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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