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BOARD OF TRADE

# THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 45  
INDUSTRIAL ENGINES

*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)*

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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, viewings 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

# The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

## Part 45. INDUSTRIAL ENGINES

This report on the Industrial Engines Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of industrial internal combustion engines and all other types of prime movers except internal combustion engines for the propulsion of motor vehicles and aircraft, railway locomotives and marine engines; the report, however, includes internal combustion engines for rail vehicles and marine internal combustion engines made at establishments other than marine engineering establishments as explained overleaf under 'Method of Classification'.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 334 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census. This industry formed part of Industry 4I (Mechanical Engineering (General)) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954.

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.

There were no establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954 and no larger establishments in 1958.

### 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 industrial engines; where the return was classified to another industry, these parts are also shown, together with the complete machines, in Table 5.

Parts of industrial engines included on returns which showed no sales of the complete engines 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 industrial engines (i.e. whether or not sold in association with the sale of the complete engines) are brought together in Table 9 at the end of this report.

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 (merchandised 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 subcontractors, 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.

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.

Census returns showing sales of marine internal combustion engines which, together with principal products of the Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Industry (Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading 370, report Part 62) constituted a major proportion of their output were classified to that industry as also were returns with sales of marine internal combustion engines accounting for 95 per cent. or more of total sales. In all other cases, i.e. of returns relating to establishments other than marine engineering establishments as defined in these rules, where sales of marine internal combustion engines accounted for a major proportion of total sales the return was classified to this industry.

Sales of engine parts and work done (other than structural 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 merchantable products and of non-specific items such as waste products and canteen takings were also not taken into account in classifying returns.

A procedure similar to that described above for classifying to the industry was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4 identify the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2 includes, besides the sales of complete engines which were taken into account in determining the classification of the return, sales of engine parts and the value of installation work reported on returns classified to the sub-division; but these items were not taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

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## Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	71	
Number of establishments	"	..	96	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	80,649	101,418
	{ merchantable goods and canteen takings	"	..	12,030
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	41,041	75,378	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 134	- 335
	{ at end of year	"	5,379	5,789
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 4,828	+ 16,227
	{ at end of year	"	39,961	69,453
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 532	+ 552
	{ at end of year	"	7,465	9,853
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	3,691	2,687	
Payments for transport	"	850	1,054	
Net output	"	39,496	50,774	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	33.7	36.5
	{ other employees	"	12.2	17.2
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	45.9	53.7
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	16,352	22,337
	{ of other employees	"	7,000	12,650
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	841	2,466	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	2,436	6,050
	{ disposals	"	72	60
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	152	219
	{ disposals	"	53	56

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Purchases of goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

(d) No expenditure was reported for 1954 and 1958 for establishments not yet in production.

## Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry

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

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total			
		Internal combustion engines: industrial		Other prime movers					
		11		20		1954	1958		
		1954	1958	1954	1958				
Number of enterprises	No.	25	20	11	11	36	31		
Number of establishments	"	44	40	13	14	57	54		
Sales	£'000	50,378	51,869	29,101	48,079	79,479	99,947		
Sales of characteristic products	goods produced and work done	"	..	6,710	..	5,146	..	11,856	
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	26,616	29,600	16,123	22,639		
Purchases of materials and fuel (c)	complete engines	"	5,088	6,420	415	3,370			
		parts and installation work	"	26,356	33,253	14,090	41,032	40,446	74,285
Products on hand for sale (c)	change during year	"	+ 60	- 115	+ 72	- 215	+ 132	- 330	
		at end of year	"	5,017	5,194	284	511	5,301	5,705
Work in progress	change during year	"	+ 538	- 34	+ 4,220	+16,026	+ 4,758	+15,992	
		at end of year	"	10,084	12,240	29,298	56,204	39,382	68,445
Stocks of materials and fuel (c)	change during year	"	- 411	+ 307	- 113	+ 237	- 524	+ 544	
		at end of year	"	5,093	5,927	2,263	3,783	7,356	9,710
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,161	867	2,477	1,780	3,638	2,648		
Payments for transport	"	573	674	265	365	837	1,039		
Net output	"	22,475	23,942	16,448	26,096	38,924	50,038		
Average number employed (d)	No.	operatives	20,904	19,660	12,283	16,320	33,187	35,980	
		other employees	"	7,437	8,582	4,603	8,374	12,040	16,956
		total, including working proprietors	"	28,342	28,242	16,886	24,694	45,228	52,936
Net output per person employed	£	793	848	974	1,057	861	945		
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	9,842	11,230	6,280	10,792	16,122	22,022	
		of other employees	"	4,032	5,714	2,869	6,758	6,901	12,472
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	471	571	511	661	486	612	
		other employees	"	542	666	623	807	573	736
Capital expenditure									
New building work	£'000	227	188	602	2,242	829	2,430		
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	1,426	2,051	975	3,911	2,401	5,963	
		disposals	"	65	43	5	16	71	60
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	122	132	28	84	149	216	
		disposals	"	47	31	6	24	52	55

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

	1958
Number of returns	13
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	
Males	90
Females	20

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4.

(c) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

## 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	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (a)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (b)	Net output per person employed
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
					Number	Number	£'000	£'000		
25 - 99	8	8	798	455	327	142	181	111	33	970
100 - 299	7	7	2,615	923	674	410	334	303	545	852
300 - 749	3	3	5,350	2,582	1,271	374	814	272	58	1,570
750 - 1,499	3	4	5,211	2,854	2,554	893	1,471	661	231	828
1,500 - 2,499	3	5	12,397	4,784	4,320	1,766	2,819	1,234	1,357	786
3,000 - 4,999	4	15	41,343	17,590	11,826	5,475	6,910	3,871	1,763	1,017
5,000 and over	3	12	44,089	20,850	15,008	7,896	9,493	6,020	4,623	910
Total	31	54	111,803	50,038	35,980	16,956	22,022	12,472	8,609	945

(a) Value of sales of goods (including merchanting goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(b) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958					
	Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Number	B.h.p.	£'000	Number	B.h.p.	£'000	Number	Number
Internal combustion reciprocating engines (other than engines for aircraft, road vehicles, agricultural tractors and marine propulsion, but including other engines for ships and boats, e.g. engines for use in marine auxiliary sets)								
New, complete								
Compression ignition								
11 Not exceeding 10 b.h.p.	62,364	703,090	9,369	46,694	244,876	3,767	15	16
11 Over 10 b.h.p. not exceeding 50 b.h.p.				17,767	406,061	4,714	19	20
11 Over 50 b.h.p. not exceeding 100 b.h.p.				2,214	159,060	2,098	13	14
11 Over 100 b.h.p. not exceeding 300 b.h.p.	2,782	313,784	5,032	2,782	521,751	6,749	14	16
11 Over 300 b.h.p. not exceeding 1,500 b.h.p.	549	312,523	6,464	1,096	643,260	11,142	13	15
11 Over 1,500 b.h.p.	69	154,771	2,432	66	133,987	2,436	..	5
Other (including petrol, petrol-paraffin and other spirit)								
11 Not exceeding 3 b.h.p.	118,980	316,244	4,699	..	..	2,940	9	10
11 Over 3 b.h.p. not exceeding 10 b.h.p.				..	..	431	9	9
11 Over 10 b.h.p.				4,177	169,367	531	..	..
11 Reconditioned, complete	..	..	53	2,333	17,140	341	11	11
11 Gas turbines, other than marine, complete	10	H.p. 7,800	252	17	H.p. 20,500	504	5	5
	..	..	170	..	..	423		
20 Steam reciprocating engines, other than marine and winding engines, complete	Number of sets 244	23,317	458	Number of sets 69	5,569	160	7	7
20 Steam turbines, other than marine, complete	456	..	12,406	416	7,177,415	18,091	23	23
20 Other turbines, other than marine, complete	138	1,051,188	2,012	..	..	2,439	9	9
20 Other prime movers, complete	..	..	40	..	..	123	6	6

Continued on next page

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	Number
20 Unclassified prime movers, complete	813 ..	256 3,231	..	1,213	..	..
20 Condensers, steam, other than marine, for steam turbines, complete	170	5,864	123	7,260	11	12
Parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines (b)	..	13,272	..	11,261	57	83
Other products	..	331	..	80	10	10
Scrap metals sold						
Iron and steel	Tons 29,703	131	Tons 29,182 ..	193 93	20	20
Brass	451 ..	28 11	539	57		
Copper	..	95	192	30	10	12
Other	..	130	..	81	17	19
Other waste products	..	13	..	8	11	12
Installation and other work done	..	856	..	4,795	11	11
Total		67,604		81,963	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		18,470		19,526	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		49,134		62,437	31	38(c)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) For details of these parts see Table 9.
- (c) 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	Entries	
	Number	B.h.p.	£'000	Number	B.h.p.	£'000	Number	
Internal combustion reciprocating engines (other than engines for aircraft, road vehicles, agricultural tractors and marine propulsion, but including other engines for ships and boats, e.g. engines for use in marine auxiliary sets)								
New, complete								
Compression ignition								
Not exceeding 10 b.h.p.				..	..	148	8	40, 47, 48
Over 10 b.h.p. not exceeding 50 b.h.p.	3,795	35,153	517	1,430	36,536	497	8	40, 50, 56
Not exceeding 50 b.h.p. not separately distinguished								
Over 50 b.h.p. not exceeding 100 b.h.p.				..	..	424	..	50, 63, 65
Over 100 b.h.p. not exceeding 300 b.h.p.	79	17,543	337	..	..	1,166	..	56, 63, 65
Over 300 b.h.p.	94	68,447	1,080	339	207,194	3,706	..	56, 62
Other (including petrol, petrol-paraffin and other spirit)								
Not exceeding 3 b.h.p.				..	..	234	10	50, 53, 63
Over 3 b.h.p. not exceeding 10 b.h.p.	7,488	25,926	243					
Over 10 b.h.p.	..	..	337	-	-	-	-	-
Parts (b)	..	..	601	..	..	1,072	18	50, 53, 56
Steam reciprocating engines, other than marine and winding engines	Number of sets	H.p.		Number of sets	H.p.			
Complete	200	17,572	383	5	436	8	..	(c)
Parts (b)	..	..	185	..	..	8	..	(c)
Steam turbines, other than marine								
Complete	395	..	5,303	340	5,261,276	7,112	17	50, 51, 56
Parts (b)	..	..	789	..	..	394	12	43, 50, 56
Other turbines, other than marine, including gas turbines								
Complete and parts (b)	..	..	901	..	..	1,119	15	56, 62, 63
Other prime movers								
Complete and parts (b)	..	..	43	..	..	238	8	48, 50

TABLE 5 (contd.)

	1954		1958			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	
Unclassified prime movers, including reconditioned internal combustion engines						
Complete	813	256	..	1,393	8	53, 62, 63, 64
	..	2,455				
Parts (b)	..	2,310	-	-	-	
Condensers, steam, other than marine, for steam turbines						
Complete	106	2,634	45	1,955	5	50, 56, 62
Parts (b)	..	94	..	51	..	50, 62
Total		18,470		19,526	..	

(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.

(c) No significant production was recorded in any other individual 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	Quantity	Value
		£'000	Number	£'000
Iron castings, wood and metal patterns	..	757	..	859
Pumps and pumping machinery				
Complete	..	187	5,685	217
Parts	..	79	..	41
Compressors, etc.				
Complete	..	156	..	1,296
Parts	..	42	..	245
Other non-electrical industrial machinery				
Complete	..	1,061	}	1,546
Parts	..	589		
Condensers, steam, other than marine				
Complete			22	151
Parts			..	24
Boilers and boiler-house plant	..	3,838		
Complete			..	3,103
Parts			..	226
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork			..	782
Miscellaneous mechanical engineering	..	327	..	1,917
Mechanical engineering repair and jobbing work	..	289	..	1,198
Other mechanical engineering work done on commission	..	658	..	855
Marine machinery				
Internal combustion engines, reciprocating, propelling, complete	Number	B.h.p.	Number	B.h.p.
Not exceeding 50 b.h.p.			..	..
Over 50 b.h.p. not over 100 b.h.p.			166	10,063
Over 100 b.h.p. not over 300 b.h.p.	2,886	253,827	194	37,650
Over 300 b.h.p.			160	132,077
Engines, all types, complete, unclassified			-	-
Other marine machinery	..	3,512	..	2,663
Parts	..	2,115	..	3,098
Repair, jobbing and installation work	..	..	..	308
Motor vehicle manufacturing	..	608	..	675
Other goods	..	10,918	..	14,387
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	11,539
Canteen takings		..		317
Total		..		49,366

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	-	-	-
Operatives	32,980	2,103	35,083
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	12,138	4,951	17,089
Total employees	45,118	7,054	52,172
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.2	£ 6.0	£ 14.0



Sales of all parts of industrial engines 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, of industrial engines				
For internal combustion reciprocating engines (other than engines for aircraft, road vehicles, agricultural tractors and marine propulsion, but including other engines for ships and boats, e.g. engines for use in marine auxiliary sets)	6,104	73	8,051	2,645
For steam reciprocating engines, other than marine and winding engines	209	111	137	30
For steam turbines, other than marine	2,385	-	1,431	578
For condensers, steam, other than marine, for steam turbines	459	2	272	
For gas turbines, other than marine	908	55	290	2,905
For other turbines			923	
For prime movers not elsewhere specified	6	197	157	138
For unclassified prime movers	3,201	1,241		
Total	13,272	1,679	11,261	6,296

(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
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- 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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