

CINEMATOGRAPH.**Safety Regulations.**

1931. No. 24.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

ABERCORN.

I, James Albert Edward, Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., Governor of Northern Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the Cinematograph Act, 1909, and the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, and all other powers me thereunto enabling do hereby make the following Regulations :—

PART I.**GENERAL.***Definitions.***1. In these Regulations—**

- (a) The expression "*the Act*" means the Cinematograph Act, 1909.
- (b) The word "*building*" shall be deemed to include any booth, tent or similar structure.
- (c) The expression "*new building*" means a building newly erected or adapted after the date on which these Regulations come into force for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions.
- (d) The expression "*cinematograph exhibition*" includes any exhibition to which the Act applies.
- (e) The expression "*licensee*" means, in the case of buildings used not more than 6 days in any one year, the person occupying the premises for the purpose of the exhibition in question; in other cases it means the person to whom a licence under the Cinematograph Act, 1909, is granted.
- (f) The expression "*buildings occasionally used*" means premises used exceptionally, only for cinematograph exhibitions and not on more than 30 days in any one year or on more than 6 days in any one month.

Buildings used for any number of days in excess of the number specified in this definition shall be deemed to be used habitually.

Seating.

2. The seating in every part of the building shall be firmly fixed to the floor. It shall be arranged so that a clear space or gangway, not less than 3 feet in width, shall extend round the back and both sides of the seated portion of the floor, and that free access to the exits is afforded by additional gangways dividing rows of seats into lengths of not more than 25 feet.

Provided that—

- (i) side gangways, as above mentioned, may be dispensed with where other gangways not less than 3 feet wide are arranged so as to divide rows of seats into lengths of not more than 20 feet; and
- (ii) all gangways may be dispensed with in any part of the auditorium where the seating is so arranged that a clear width of not less than 18 inches between perpendiculars, up to the highest part of any seat or chair, is obtainable throughout the passageways between rows of seats, and that at both ends of all such passageways direct and unrestricted access is given to some passage leading to the exits from the building.

Exits.

3.—(a) No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibitions unless it be provided with an adequate number of exits clearly indicated and so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress from the building; all external exits shall open upon some street or place affording ample room for dispersion of a flow of persons from such exits.

(b) Every internal exit shall be indicated by means of a sign, bearing the words "Way Out" or "Emergency Way Out" of such size and so illuminated as to be easily legible throughout the whole time that the public are present from all parts of the auditorium it is intended to serve; and all such exits shall be opened and shall be available to the public as an exit—

- (i) in the case of an exhibition where the programme is not repeated continuously, at every conclusion of the programme; and,
- (ii) in the case of an exhibition where the programme is repeated continuously, once at least in every day

that the exhibition is given, the times of such openings to be varied so as to be, on alternate days, at some time during the first half and some time during the second half of the period occupied by the exhibition.

(c) No curtain made of inflammable material shall be hung at any internal exit.*

(d) Every exit whether internal or external shall have an available width of not less than 4 feet, and there shall be at least two such exits for each part or level of the building capable of accommodating 500 persons or less, with an additional one for each additional 250 persons or less.

Provided—

(i) if any such exit immediately adjoins the entrance to the enclosure or rewinding room it shall not be taken into account for the purpose of this Article, unless the licensing authority is satisfied that this provision is, in circumstances unnecessary for securing safety ;

(ii) if, in an existing building, any gallery capable of accommodating not more than 200 persons is provided with an exit not less than 4 feet wide and a staircase of like width serving no other level of the building, the licensing authority may dispense with the requirements of a second exit if satisfied that, having regard to the position of the enclosure and other circumstances, it is unnecessary for securing safety.

(e) The doors of all exits shall be so constructed and maintained as easily to open outwards on being pressed from within. They shall be fitted with no fastenings or locks other than "Panic Bolts" and shall be constructed so as to cause no obstruction when open. Provided that doors opening inwards may be fitted in positions where circumstances permit of their remaining open the whole time the public is present and—

(i) are so fitted that they can be locked back, by means of a removable key, against a wall in such a manner that they cannot be forced to close or to move by any pressure of persons passing through ; and,

(ii) no fittings project from the door when open.

(f) The licensee of the premises, or some responsible person nominated in writing by him for that purpose, shall personally see that all doors fitted in accordance with the proviso to paragraph 3 (e) (above) and all gates that may be fitted outside exits are securely locked in the open position before the public are admitted to the building, and he shall retain in his possession all keys used for that purpose until the building has been vacated by the public.

* The word "inflammable" is here used in its strict sense ; it is not necessary that the material should be incombustible.

Stairs and Passages.

4.—(a) Every staircase and passage leading from the auditorium to the exits from the building shall have a clear width throughout of not less than 4 feet, and where any staircase or passage or part thereof serves as a communication between an external exit and any part or level or parts or levels of the building capable of accommodating more than 300 persons its width shall be increased by 6 inches for every additional 100 persons or part thereof until a width of 10 feet is reached.

Provided that where any floor or level of an existing building is provided with a number of exits which are readily accessible from all parts of such floor or level, and of which two or more are served by independent passages or stairs :

- (i) If such floor or level is capable of accommodating more than 300 persons the minimum width of each such stairs or passage shall be determined as follows :—

No. of persons capable of being accommodated in part of auditorium served.	Minimum width for stairs and passages.	
	When two only.	More than two.
Not exceeding 400 ..	4 ft. — ins.	4 ft. — ins.
400 to 500 ..	4 „ 6 „	4 „ — „
550 to 650 ..	5 „ — „	4 „ 6 „
650 to 800 ..	5 „ 6 „	5 „ — „
800 to 950 ..	6 „ — „	5 „ 6 „
exceeding 950 ..	7 „ — „	6 „ 6 „

- (ii) If such floor or level is capable of accommodating not more than 100 persons each such passage or staircase shall not, in so far as it serves no other part of the auditorium, be required to exceed 3' 6" in width.

(b) The walls of all such staircases and passages shall be free from pilasters, door-jambs or other projections capable of causing obstruction to the flow of persons towards the exits.

For the purpose of this Regulation anything projecting not more than 3 inches from a wall may be regarded as not capable of causing obstruction ; greater projections are permissible only when, by reason of effective shape or otherwise, obstruction is avoided.

(c) Every staircase shall be rectangular in plan without winders, and shall be fitted with uniform steps, not less than 11 inches wide and not more than 6 inches high.

Obstruction.

5. The gangways, the staircases, and the passages leading to the exits shall, during the presence of the public in the building, be kept clear of obstructions. No person shall be allowed to

stand or sit in any of the gangways intersecting the rows of seats, or in the space between the front row of seats and the screen; and no standing shall be permitted in any other gangway or portion of the auditorium or at any of the internal exits, unless the requirements of Article 3 (d) and 4 (a), as to exits and passages, are complied with when the number of persons so standing is taken into account.

New Buildings.

6. In the case of any new building seating accommodation, stairs, passages and exits shall comply with any requirements in excess of those prescribed in these Regulations that the licensing authority may, with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs, specify prior to the erection or adaptation of the building.

Staff.

7.—(a) In order to secure the safety of the audience, the licensee, or some responsible person nominated by him in writing for the purpose, shall be in charge during the whole time of any exhibition, and he shall be assisted by a sufficient staff of attendants who shall be specially instructed by the licensee or such responsible person as to their respective duties, in particular in relation to the carrying out of the requirements of these Regulations.

(b) Where at any exhibition the majority of the persons attending are under 14 years of age, the staff of attendants required by the foregoing paragraph shall if necessary be increased to such a number as will enable all practicable provision to be made to secure the orderly and safe clearance of the house in case of emergency.

All attendants shall be instructed as to the particular duties to be performed by each of them in case of emergency, and they shall remain on duty during the whole time of the exhibition and until the building has been vacated by the public, or they are otherwise relieved of their spell of duty.

Fire Appliances.

8.—(a) Fire appliances suitable to the character of the building and adequate to deal with an outbreak of fire shall be provided and maintained in good working order. During the exhibition such appliances shall be in the charge of some person* specially nominated for that purpose who shall see that they are kept constantly available for use.

* It is not required that the person specially nominated should necessarily be employed exclusively in taking charge of the fire appliances, but he must not be given other work during an exhibition which would take him away from the building or otherwise prevent him from being immediately available in case of danger or alarm of fire.

(b) There shall always be within both the enclosure and the re-winding room sufficient means of dealing with fire readily available for use, and these shall include the following, namely a thick woollen or an asbestos blanket, two buckets of water, and a sufficient quantity of chemical fire extinguishers. Before the commencement of each exhibition the operator shall satisfy himself that the fire appliances within the enclosure are ready for use.

Smoking.

9. No smoking shall at any time be permitted within the barrier or enclosure nor in the film room nor in any part of the premises in which films are stored, wound, or repaired, and no smoking material, matches or lighters shall be allowed to be brought therein. Notices to this effect shall be kept posted in the enclosure and film room and any such part of the premises as aforesaid.

Inflammable Articles.

10. No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into, or allowed to remain in, the enclosure, the film room, or any part of the premises in which films are stored, wound or repaired.

Enclosures.

(All classes of Buildings).

11.—(1) (a) The projecting apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of substantial construction made of or lined internally with fire-proof material and of sufficient dimension to allow the operator to work freely.

(b) All fittings and fixtures within the enclosure other than the frames of outside windows shall be constructed of or covered with fire-resisting material.

The entrance to the enclosure shall be suitably placed and fitted with a self-closing, close-fitting door which shall be kept closed during the exhibition.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression “*fire-resisting material*” includes teak or oak not less than two inches thick.

(c) The openings through which the necessary pipes and cables pass into the enclosure shall be efficiently sealed or bushed, as the case may be.

(d) The openings in the front face of the enclosure shall be covered with glass and shall not be larger than is necessary for effective projection and observation.

Each such opening shall be fitted with a screen of fire-proof material, which can be released from both the inside and the outside of the enclosure so that it automatically closes with a

close-fitting joint. The screens shall be so constructed and arranged that they can all be released simultaneously from the operating position near any of the projectors.

The openings shall not exceed two for each projecting apparatus; and not more than two of the openings shall be left unscreened at any one time notwithstanding that there be two or more lanterns in the enclosure unless a control is provided by which all the screens can be released simultaneously from both the inside and the outside of the enclosure.

(e) The door of the enclosure and all openings, bushes, and joints shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent, so far as possible, the escape of any smoke into the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted.

(f) Adequate means of ventilation shall be provided with sufficient inlets and outlets so as to ensure a constant supply of fresh air.*

(g) The enclosure shall be in charge of a competent operator over 21 years of age, who shall be present in the enclosure during the whole time that the apparatus is in use. This shall not prevent the operator leaving the enclosure for a short period in case of need provided that a competent assistant, over 18 years of age is left in charge and the operator remains within immediate call.

(h) No unauthorised person shall go into the enclosure or be allowed to be within the barrier.

Enclosures.

†(Additional Regulations for specified classes of buildings).

(2) In the case of buildings, other than buildings or structures of a moveable character, used habitually for cinematograph exhibitions the enclosure shall be a permanent structure, built of brick, concrete or masonry, and shall be entered from outside the auditorium, and—

- (i) the ventilating inlets and outlets of the enclosure shall communicate directly by means of a shaft or otherwise with the outside of the building, but shall be so arranged as not to expose the operator to a direct draught.

Provided that if the licensing authority is of opinion that in the case of an existing building compliance with the requirement of paragraph (i) above is in particular circumstances unnecessary for securing safety, such requirement shall not apply.

(3) In any new building‡ the enclosure shall comply with the following requirements unless the licensing authority is satisfied that compliance is, in particular circumstances impracticable :—

- (i) a window or sky-light shall be provided.

* See Article 11 (2) (i) and 19 (2) (b).

† See also Article 19.

‡ See Article 1 (c)

- (ii) an alternative means of entrance shall be provided and shall be from the open air.

Projecting Apparatus and Films.

12.—(a) The projecting apparatus shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-proof material.

(b) Every lantern shall be fitted with a metal shutter which can readily be inserted by hand between the source of light and the film-gate, and every projector shall be fitted with a metal shutter so arranged as automatically to cut off the film-gate from the source of light when the projector stops.

(c) The construction of the film-gate shall be substantial and such as to afford ample heat-radiating surface. The passage for the film shall be sufficiently narrow to prevent flames travelling upwards or downwards from the light-opening.

(d) Projectors shall be fitted with two metal boxes of substantial construction to and from which the film shall be made to travel, unless both the film spools are contained in a metal chamber of substantial construction below the projector. There shall not be more than 2,000 feet of film in either of the two metal boxes.

(e) The film boxes or chamber shall be made to close in such a manner, and shall be fitted with film slots so constructed as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box or chamber, and they shall remain so closed during the whole time that projection is taking place.

(f) Take-up-spools shall be mechanically driven and films shall be wound upon spools so that the wound film shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the spool.

(g) During the exhibition all films when not in use shall be kept in closed metal boxes of substantial construction, and in no part of the building other than the enclosure or the rewinding room.

(h) Not more than 4,000 feet of film shall be kept in the enclosure. In the rewinding room the quantity kept shall not exceed 50,000 feet, of which not more than 20,000 shall be at the one time spooled.

Valve Amplifying Apparatus.

13. The following requirements shall be observed with regard to all valve amplifying apparatus installed for use in connection with a cinematograph exhibition, whether for the reproduction of sound in synchronism with motion pictures or otherwise, but nothing in these Regulations shall be construed as limiting any voltages applied or set up within the containing case of the amplifier :—

- (i) The apparatus shall be placed within the enclosure or in some other place not accessible to the public ;

- (ii) The supply to the apparatus shall be taken in such a way that no accident to it can affect the lighting of the premises ; and,
- (iii) The apparatus shall be installed and shall be in accordance with the Regulations of the Institute of Electrical Engineers applicable to valve amplifying apparatus connected to supply mains.

Re-winding Room.

14.—(1) (a) In any premises where films are rewound or repaired during the time that the public are present, a separate room shall be provided for the purpose which shall be constructed throughout of, or lined with, fire-proof material. It shall be so placed, in relation to the enclosure, that there is convenient access between it and the enclosure without passing through any part of the building to which the public are admitted.

(b) All fittings and fixtures within the rewinding room shall be constructed of, or covered with, fire-resisting material, and the entrance shall be provided with a self-closing, close-fitting door of fire-resisting material which shall not communicate directly with the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted. If there is any communicating doorway or other opening between the enclosure and the re-winding room, it shall also be provided with a door or shutter of fire-resisting material.

For the purposes of this Regulation the expression "*fire-resisting material*" includes teak or oak not less than 2 inches thick.

(c) The re-winding room shall be provided with an adequate system of ventilation so arranged that no ventilating inlets or outlets shall communicate with any part of the building used by the public, and that any smoke can be ventilated into the open air without its escape into such part of the building.

(2) In any new building :—

- (i) the ventilating inlets and outlets shall communicate directly by means of a shaft or otherwise, with the outside of the building.
- (ii) alternative means of egress shall be provided other than through the enclosure if the licensing authority considers that in particular circumstances such provision is necessary for securing safety and notifies the licensee to that effect.

Lighting and Electrical Installation.

15.—(a) Where the general lighting of the premises can be controlled from within the enclosure, there shall also be separate and independent means of control outside of, and away from, the

enclosure, and so arranged that no accident within the enclosure can affect control of the lighting from such outside point.

(b) The auditorium and exits therefrom to the outside of the building and all parts of the building to which the public are admitted shall throughout be adequately illuminated† during the whole time the public is present. The lighting for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as the “*safety lighting*”) shall be supplied from a separate source from that of the general lighting of the premises, and shall not be controllable from the enclosure. Where both systems of lighting are by electricity each system shall be so installed that a fault or accident on one cannot affect the other; where either system is by other means than electricity the lights of such system shall not be fitted with shades of combustible material. Where oil lamps are provided colza oil shall be used.

(c) All suspended electric light fittings, other than small single pendants shall be provided with adequate means of suspension independent of the conductors.

16. Where electrical energy is used for lighting or other purposes within the building the following requirements shall be observed :—

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the installations generally shall be in accordance with the Wiring Rules of the Institution of Electrical Engineers :
- (b) The main supply fuses, main switches, distribution boards, local fuses and local switches shall not be accessible to the public. They shall be located where there is ample space and head room and where there is no risk of fire resulting therefrom. In new buildings all distribution boards shall be of the metal clad type ;
- (c) A separate circuit shall be taken from the source of supply for the projector so that no accident or fault on this circuit can affect the general or the safety lighting :
- (d) Each of the main circuits shall be separately protected by an efficient linked switch and by a fuse on each pole ;

† By adequate illumination it is meant that there should be such a degree of light as to enable the spectators to see their way out. By separate source is meant, for example :—

- (1) two independent supplies of electricity, e.g., from supply mains and from a private plant or secondary battery of adequate capacity to maintain full load, without charging, during the time the public are present.
- (2) Electricity and gas, or (3) oil or candles.

Electricity direct from gas driven plant and gas light from the same supply would not constitute separate systems.

- (e) The general wiring of the building shall be protected by metal conduit mechanically and electrically continuous or by hard wood casings, except as regards any necessary flexible conductors such as may be required for pendant lamps or movable fittings ;
- (f) All fuses and distribution boards shall be of a completely protected type so constructed that the fuse holders can be handled for renewal of the fuse wires without risk of touching live metal ;
- (g) Portable lamps for the orchestra or similar lighting shall be connected to a separate circuit or circuits from the distribution fuse boards ;
- (h) The electrical installation shall be in charge of a competent person, whether the operator or another, who shall have received an adequate electrical training for his duties ; and,
- (i) Such competent person shall satisfy himself before the commencement of each performance that the electrical apparatus, including the projector circuits, is in proper working order.

17. No illuminant other than electric light, limelight, or acetylene shall be used within the lantern and the following conditions shall be observed :—

(1) Electric Light—

- (a) All cables and wires for the projector circuits within and without the enclosure shall be heavily insulated and any necessary slack cable within the enclosure shall be heavily covered with asbestos.

For enclosures installed in buildings to which Article 11 (2) and (3) of these Regulations applies, the cables and wires, except as regards any necessary slack cable, shall, unless armoured, be further protected by heavy gauge screwed metal conduit efficiently earthed. The conduit and fittings shall be bushed where necessary to prevent abrasion of the insulating material.

For enclosures in premises to which Article 19 applies in lieu of the use of metal conduit as above, the cables and wires may be secured by insulating cleats. Within the enclosure they shall be heavily protected by asbestos, and without the enclosure they shall be protected by casings in all positions where they are liable to damage.

- (b) An efficient double-pole main switch shall be fixed within the enclosure whereby all pressure may be cut off from the projector circuit or circuits within the enclosure, and where the lantern is earthed an additional double-pole switch shall be fixed for each arc lamp so that the pressure may be cut off whilst recarboning is taking place.

- (c) Where two or more projectors are installed and a change-over switch is required, it shall, unless it be a double-pole switch having a secure "off" position, be in addition to, and not in substitution for the above main switch.
- (d) All apparatus exposing live metal shall be so placed, and where necessary shielded as to prevent, as far as reasonably possible danger from accidental contact therewith under working conditions; there shall be adequate safe working space for all such apparatus, and all parts thereof requiring from time to time adjustment or manipulation shall be readily accessible without danger. The covers of enclosed switches shall be of metal, and, with the exception of change-over switches installed before the date of these regulations, shall be constructed so that the switch handle does not work through an open slot. Where live metal is exposed so that it may be touched, the floor within a radius of three feet from a point immediately below the live metal shall be covered with insulating material.
- (e) Within the enclosure the pressure of the supply between any two conductors or between any conductor and earth shall not at any time exceed 250 volts direct or 125 volts alternating for the projector circuit.
- Where the supply of alternating current is at a higher pressure, the pressure shall be reduced by means of a double-wound transformer.
- In the case of a stand-by or temporary supply from across the outer conductors of a direct current 3 wire system exceeding 250 volts, the projector circuit shall be taken as a shunt across part of a resistance connected across the outer conductors of the supply, so that the pressure within the enclosure shall not at any time exceed 250 volts.
- (f) The projector motor circuit shall be controlled by a double-pole switch or hand-shield plug.
- (g) Fuses shall be protected by enclosure in covers or cabinets against scattering of hot metal, and shall be mounted in carriers or holders so constructed that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live metal and that the hand is protected from the flash should a fuse blow on the insertion of the carrier in the contacts.
- (h) The lamp or lamps for lighting the enclosure and the rewinding room shall be protected by suitable fuses and shall not be connected to the safety lighting.
- (i) All metal work liable to become accidentally charged, including the projecting apparatus, shall be efficiently earthed. The size of the earth wires shall be in accord-

ance with the requirements of the Wiring Rules of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

- (j) The arc lamp adjusting handles shall be made of insulating material and shall be so constructed and arranged that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live metal.
- (k) An ammeter shall be provided in the projector circuit within the enclosure.
- (l) Resistances shall be so constructed and maintained that no coil or other part shall at any time become unduly heated.*

The framework supports and enclosures of resistances shall be made entirely of fire-resisting material.

Resistances shall not be attached to wood-work and shall, as far as possible, be kept away from any woodwork. All wood-work shall, where necessary, be effectively protected against overheating.

The terminals of the resistances and the connecting cables shall not be placed above the resistance elements.

Resistances placed where they are liable to be accidentally touched shall be efficiently guarded.

- (m) Resistances, in which more than two kilowatts are dissipated, shall be placed outside the enclosure and in a room or place other than the rewinding room accessible only to the technical staff. Adequate precautions shall be taken against fire resulting therefrom. If within the building, the room or place shall not communicate directly with the auditorium. It shall be well ventilated by ample inlets and outlets connecting directly with the outside air.

Switches suitably placed shall be provided by means of which the pressure may be cut off from the resistances.

- (n) The motor generators or the electrical generating plant, as the case may be, and the main switch gear shall be in a fire-proof room or rooms which may also contain the main resistances and the main supply fuses and switches. This room shall be well ventilated and shall not communicate directly with the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted.

(2) Limelight—

The tubing shall be of sufficient strength to resist pressure from without and shall be properly connected up.

Cylinders containing gas under pressure other than acetylene gas shall be constructed, tested and filled in conformity with the recommendations either of the Committee on the Manufacture of Compressed Gas Cylinders appointed

* These recommendations are printed in the Appendix to these Regulations.

by the Home Office in 1895, or of the Committee on Compressed Gas Cylinders appointed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1918.*

(3) Acetylene—

Acetylene, whether or not in conjunction with oxygen, shall be used only when supplied :—

- (a) direct from cylinders or other vessels containing a homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone, which, in regard to their contents and the degree of compression, comply with the requirements of the Secretary of State's Order† regulating the compression of acetylene gas into cylinders containing a porous substance, and in force for the time being ; or,
- (b) from a generator which shall be situated outside the building in a place approved by the licensing authority, the gas being supplied to the operator's box, so far as practicable, by pipes of metal other than unalloyed copper, and such flexible tubing as is necessarily employed being of sufficient strength to resist pressure from without and being properly connected up.

Provided that acetylene supplied direct from a generator shall not be employed as an illuminant in wooden buildings or in tents, or other movable or temporary structures.

Exhibition of Regulations.

18. The licensee shall see that a copy of these Regulations is exhibited in the enclosure and is easily accessible to the operators.

Buildings Occasionally Used.

19.—(1) When a cinematograph exhibition is given in a building used only occasionally for that purpose, or in a building or structure of a moveable character, the provisions of Article 16 of these Regulations except paragraphs (c), (h) and (i) shall not apply unless specially imposed and notified as conditions by the licensing authority in pursuance of Section 7 of the Act in cases of exceptional danger.

(2) If the enclosure is a temporary one—

- (a) a suitable barrier shall be placed round it at a distance of not less than two feet from it, or other effectual means shall be taken to prevent the public from coming into contact with the enclosure ;
- (b) where ventilation inlets or outlets provided for the enclosure do not communicate directly with the outside of the building, they shall be fitted with screens of fire-proof material which can be released simultaneously

* These recommendations are printed in the Appendix to these Regulations.

† The Order at present in force is that dated the 23rd June, 1919, (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919, No. 809).

from both inside and outside of the enclosure so as to close automatically with close-fitting joints ;

- (c) the following requirements shall be complied with in lieu of those in Article 12, paragraphs (g) and (h), viz. :—

During the exhibition all films when not in use shall be kept in closed metal boxes of substantial construction. Not more than three spools shall be kept in the enclosure at any one time ; any further spools required shall be kept in a place and in quantities approved by the licensing authority, but not more than 20,000 feet of film shall be kept on the premises at the same time.

PART II.

PORTABLE PROJECTORS.

20.—(a) Where a portable self-contained projector is used, the foregoing Regulations, except 1 (b), (d) and (e), 3 (a) and (c) ; 7, 8 (with the substitution of the words “ reserved space ” for “ enclosure ”) 14 and 15 (with the substitution of the words “ reserved space ” for “ enclosure ”) shall not apply, provided that Regulations 21 to 29 are complied with.

21.—(a) The seating in the building shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits.

(b) The doors of all exits shall be arranged to meet any requirements of the licensing authority.

(c) The gangways, the staircases, and the passages leading to the exits shall, during the presence of the public in the building, be kept clear of obstructions. No person shall be allowed to stand or sit in any of the gangways intersecting the rows of seats, or in the space between the front row of seats and the screen ; and if standing be permitted by the licensing authority in any other gangway or portion of the auditorium, sufficient room shall be left to allow persons to pass easily to and fro.

Reserved Space.

22.—(a) If the projector is erected in any part of the auditorium or any place to which the public have access, effectual means shall be taken, whether by the erection of a suitable barrier or otherwise, to maintain round the projector a clear space of at least three feet, hereinafter referred to as “ the reserved space.”

(b) No unauthorised person shall be allowed within the reserved space.

(c) No smoking shall at any time be permitted within the reserved space.

(d) No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into, or allowed to remain in, the reserved space.

Projectors and Films.

23.—(a) The projector shall be placed on a firm support constructed of fire-proof material and shall be kept clear of the access to any exit.

(b) The projector and the illuminant shall be entirely enclosed in a casing of fire-resisting material, except for such openings as are necessary for effective manipulation and ventilation.

(c) Any electric wiring or terminals fitted within the casing shall be so placed that it shall be impossible for films in use in the projector to come in contact with them.

(d) Each electric circuit on the projector shall be fitted with a separate switch controlled from outside the casing, and so placed as to be within reach of the operator when standing at the projector.

(e) No illuminant other than electric light in hermetically sealed lamps shall be used within the projector, and the illuminant shall be separately encased in such a way as to prevent contact with the film.

(f) The heat of the illuminant, and its position in relation to the optical system, shall be such that it is impossible for the rays of light to ignite a stationary film.*

(g) The projector shall be fitted with metal film-boxes of substantial construction which shall be made to close in such a manner, and (where ribbon film is employed) shall be fitted with film-slots so constructed, as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box.

(h) The film boxes shall not be capable of carrying spools of more than 10 inches in diameter and shall be so constructed as to be easily attached to or removed from the apparatus without being opened, so that at no time shall a film be exposed except the portion necessary for threading up.

(i) No film shall be carried through or permitted to be in the reserved space or any part of the auditorium except in such boxes.

(j) During an exhibition not more than three film-boxes altogether (including the two actually attached to the projector) shall be in the auditorium and the reserved space at any one time. If further films are required they shall be kept in closed metal boxes of substantial construction outside the auditorium, and, if in the building, in a place approved by the licensing authority.

Electric Circuits for the Projector.

24.—(a) All electric conductors shall be of adequate size for the current they have to carry, and shall be efficiently covered with insulating material and shall be either (i) placed

* This requirement will be considered as met if a film stationary in the film-gate fails to ignite within a period of three minutes.

out of reach of persons in the auditorium and where they are not liable to damage, or (ii) protected against injury by suitable casings.

(b) Resistances shall be made entirely of fire-resisting material, and shall be so constructed and maintained that no coil or other part at any time shall become unduly heated.* If inside the auditorium, they shall be adequately protected by a wire guard or other efficient means of preventing accidental contact, and shall not be placed within reach of persons in the audience.

(c) The operator shall satisfy himself before the commencement of each performance that all cables, leads, connections, resistances and fuses are in proper working order. The resistances, if not under constant observation, shall be inspected at least once during each performance. If any fault is detected, current shall be immediately switched off, and shall remain switched off until the fault has been remedied.

(d) The projector circuit shall be independently protected by a double-pole switch and fuses properly enclosed and placed near the source of supply or the point of connection with the general lighting supply, as the case may be. Provided that where the current does not exceed five amperes and the connection of the projector circuit to the general lighting supply is made by means of a connector as described in paragraph (e) below, such a connector may be used in substitution for a double-pole switch.

(e) Where the projector circuit is connected to the general lighting supply, it shall be connected only at a point where the wires of the general lighting supply are of ample size for the current they may have to carry, and the connection shall be by a properly constructed wall type connector of hand shield type. It shall not be connected to any lighting fitting, or by means of an "adaptor" to a lampholder.

Exhibition of Regulations.

25. A copy of so much of these Regulations as applies when a portable projector is used shall be exhibited in any room or place in which a portable projector is used for the purposes of an exhibition.

PART III.

LICENCES.

26. Where an application is made for a licence under the Act by a Company whose registered office is situate outside Northern Ireland, or by an individual whose residence or residences is or are outside Northern Ireland, it shall be a condition of the issue of such licence that the applicant shall have and retain

* *e.g.*, They should not become so heated that a piece of newspaper placed in contact with any part of the resistance would readily ignite.

during the currency of the licence an office or place of business within Northern Ireland, and shall undertake to accept service thereof of any summons or other document relating to any matter or offence arising in Northern Ireland in connection with the building in respect of which a licence has been granted, and to appear at any Court as required by such summons or other document, and admit and submit to the jurisdiction relative to the subject matter of such summons or other document. Any non-performance of such undertaking shall operate as an immediate revocation of the licence.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations the licensing authority may refuse to issue a licence in respect of any building that does not comply with any Bye-laws in force and applicable to it as a Public Building, or which is not substantially constructed, or is so lined or finished internally as to be unduly dangerous in case of fire. The licensee, if any alteration in the structure, wiring, or installation of the premises is made after the licence has been issued, shall immediately communicate full particulars of such alteration to the licensing authority.

28. Subject to the provisions of Article 29 of these Regulations, every licence granted under the Act shall contain a clause providing for its suspension by the licensing authority in the event of any failure on the part of the licensee to carry out these Regulations, or of the building becoming otherwise unsafe, or of any material alteration being made in the building or enclosure without the consent of the licensing authority; and there shall be attached to every such licence a Schedule setting out full particulars of any waivers made by the licensing authority in pursuance of the provisos to Articles 3 (d) 11 (2) and (3) or 14 (2) (i) and (ii) of these Regulations.

29. Where a licence has been granted under the Act in respect of a movable building, a plan and description of the building, certified with the approval of the licensing authority, shall be attached to the licence. Such a licence may provide that any of the conditions or restrictions contained therein may be modified either by the licensing authority, or by the licensing authority for the district where an exhibition is about to be given. The licence and plan and description or any of them shall be produced on demand to any police constable or to any person authorised by the licensing authority, or by the authority in whose district the building is being, or is about to be, used for the purpose of an exhibition.

PART IV.

REPEAL.

30. The Regulations, dated 21st February, 1924, made by the Lords Justices of Northern Ireland, under the Cinematograph

Act, 1909, and the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act 1922, are hereby repealed, provided, nevertheless, that any licence granted previous to such repeal shall remain valid for the period for which it was granted, without the imposition of any more stringent condition than may have been imposed at the time of the Grant.

31. These Regulations shall be cited as "The Cinematograph (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 1931," and shall come into force on the First day of May, 1931.

Given at Government House, Hillsborough, this 12th day of March, 1931.

By His Grace's Command.

R. Dawson Bates,

Minister of Home Affairs.

APPENDIX.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOME OFFICE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS (C.7952 OF 1896).

Cylinders of Compressed Gas (Oxygen, Hydrogen, or Coal Gas).

(a) *Lap-welded wrought iron.*—Greatest working pressure, 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lbs. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not to exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square inch.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres, or 3,360 lbs. per square inch.

Permanent stretch in hydraulic test not to exceed 10 per cent. of the elastic stretch.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between two rounded knife-edges without cracking.

(b) *Lap-welded or seamless steel.*—Greatest working pressure, 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lbs. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square inch in lap-welded, or 8 tons per square inch in seamless cylinders.

Carbon in steel not to exceed 0.25 per cent. or iron to be less than 99 per cent.

Tenacity of steel not to be less than 26 or more than 33 tons per square inch.

Ultimate elongation not less than 1.2 inches in 8 inches. Test-bar to be cut from finished annealed cylinder.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres, or 3,360 lbs. per square inch.

Permanent stretch shown by water jacket not to exceed 10 per cent. of elastic stretch.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between rounded knife-edges without cracking.

Regulations applicable to all Cylinders.

Cylinders to be marked with a rotation number, a manufacturer's or owner's mark, an annealing mark with date, a test mark with date. The marks to be permanent and easily visible.

Testing to be repeated at least every two years and annealing at least every four years.

A record to be kept of all tests.

Cylinders which fail in testing to be destroyed or rendered useless.

Hydrogen and coal gas cylinders to have left-handed threads for attaching connections and to be painted red.

The compressing apparatus to have two pressure gauges, and an automatic arrangement for preventing overcharging. The compressing apparatus for oxygen to be wholly distinct and unconnected with the compressing apparatus for hydrogen and coal gas.

Cylinders not to be refilled till they have been emptied.

If cylinders are sent out unpacked the valve fittings should be protected by a steel cap.

A minimum weight to be fixed for each size of cylinder in accordance with its required thickness. Cylinders of less weight to be rejected.

II.—EXTRACT FROM FIRST REPORT (A) OF THE GAS CYLINDERS RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

Summary of the recommendations for ordinary commercial Cylinders for storage and transport of the so-called "Permanent" Gases.

(i) The cylinders should be solid drawn.

(ii) The material should have the following chemical composition:—

Carbon	..	..	..	Between 0.43 per cent. and 0.48 per cent.
Sulphur	..	..	..	Not to exceed 0.045 per cent.
Phosphorous	..	..	..	Not to exceed 0.045 per cent.
Manganese	..	..	..	Between 0.5 per cent. and 0.9 per cent.
Silicon	..	..	..	Not to exceed 0.3 per cent.

(iii) The general conditions for the supply of the material should be as given in paragraph 26.

(iv) Cylinders after manufacture should be raised to a temperature not less than 820°C. and not exceeding 850°C. in a furnace, remaining within the furnace only for sufficient time to ensure that all parts of the cylinder are at the same temperature. Before the temperature falls appreciably they should be removed, and allowed to cool in still air in such a position that they are not subjected to draughts.

(v) Mechanical tests should be made on the material of one finished cylinder in every batch, or, in cases in which the number in any batch exceeds one hundred on one finished cylinder in every 100.

(vi) The results of the tensile test should conform to the following conditions:—
The yield stress should not be less than 20 tons per sq. in.
The maximum stress should not be less than 40 tons per sq. in.
The elongation on the 6 ins. gauge length of the specimen shown in Fig. 1 should be not less than 14 per cent.

(vii) Impact tests should be made on the material of cylinders which are not less than 6 ins. in diameter. The mean energy required for the fracture of three test-pieces as specified in para. 32 should not be less than 3 ft. pounds for the transverse tests and 5 ft. pounds for the longitudinal tests.

(viii) Before the necking operations, each cylinder should be examined for maximum and minimum thickness, and for external and internal surface defects.

(ix) The maximum working pressure should be 120 atmospheres or 1,800 lbs. per sq. in. until there is general agreement amongst gas compressors that a higher limit is desirable.

(x) The stress due to working pressure should not exceed 10 tons per sq. in.

(xi) One finished cylinder in every batch, the minimum number being one in every 100, should be subjected to, and prove satisfactory under, the flattening test specified in para. 37.

(xii) The proof pressure in the hydraulic test, after heat treatment, should not exceed 200 atmospheres or 3,000 lbs. per sq. in.

(A) The Report of the Committee is obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, price 7s. 6d.

(xiii) The permanent stretch shown by the water jacket test should not exceed 10 per cent. of the elastic stretch.

(xiv) In cases where cylinders are closed at the end by welding, a further hydraulic test not exceeding 190 atmospheres or 2,850 lbs. per sq. in, should be imposed in order to prove that the cylinders are watertight.

(xv) The weight of any cylinder of a given type should not be less than an agreed minimum dependent upon the designed thickness.

(xvi) Cylinders should be periodically examined to determine the amount of corrosion and to ascertain that there are no surface defects.

(xvii) Each cylinder should undergo the hydraulic test specified in paras. 38 and 39 at least once in two years.

(xviii) If in the case of any particular cylinder, re-heat-treatment is considered to be desirable, that specified in para. 28 should be given. After this re-heat-treatment the cylinder should again be thoroughly examined and be subjected to the hydraulic test.

(xix) A record should be kept of all tests made at the cylinder maker's works, and copies forwarded to the purchasers of the cylinders.

(xx) Provided that the valves are adequately protected by screwed-on caps, cylinders need not be protected by coir mats.

(xxi) All cylinders should be marked with:—

(a) Manufacturer's and owner's mark and rotation number.

(b) Last date of hydraulic test.

(c) Last date of heat treatment.

(d) A mark indicating the specification to which the cylinder has been made.

All marks except those of the manufacturer which may be on the base should be made on the necked end of the cylinder and should be permanent and easily visible.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES (SPECIAL POWERS).

Military Exercises and Drill,
p. 43.

Unlawful Associations, p. 44.
“*Sacred Fire,*” p. 45.

Military Exercises and Drill.

1931. No. 120.

WHEREAS by Regulation 5 of the Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act (Northern Ireland), 1922 (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulation”) it is provided that the Minister of Home Affairs may by Order declare the Regulations to be in force in any area :

And whereas the Regulation further provides that in any such area no person, other than a member of the police forces, shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the Order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill of a military nature, or be concerned in or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill by persons other than members of the police forces; and that if any person acts in contravention of the Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence