

134 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, hereby makes the following Regulations :—

1. The contributions to be made under sub-section (1) of Section 126 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, by the local authority named in a training school order to the expenses of the managers of a training school throughout any time in the financial year 1953-54 during which the person to whom the order relates is under the care of the said managers and not out on licence or under supervision shall be at the rate of fifty shillings and nine pence a week.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Training Schools (Contributions by Local Authorities) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this twelfth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-three, in the presence of

(L.S.)

J. B. O'Neill,

Assistant Secretary.

The Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland hereby approves the foregoing Regulations, in so far as such approval is necessary under sub-section (2) of Section 107 of the said Act.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland this 12th day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-three, in the presence of

(L.S.)

Thom McCrea,

Assistant Secretary.

C I N E M A T O G R A P H

REGULATIONS DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1953, MADE BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER THE CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

1953. No. 125

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND

I, JOHN DE VERE, BARON WAKEHURST, Knight Commander of the most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, 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 :—

Interpretation of Terms

1.—(a) In these Regulations the expression “ the principal Regulations ” means The Cinematograph (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 1931, and the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them :—

“ authorised person ” means a person authorised either by the licensee or in writing by the licensing authority to perform on the premises any function to which the Regulation in which the expression occurs relates, and “ unauthorised ” shall be construed accordingly ;

“ the projection room ” means the enclosure required by Regulation 11 of the principal Regulations ;

“ the reserved space ” has the meaning assigned to it by and for the purposes of Regulation 22 of the principal Regulations ;

“ television projector ” means apparatus whereby electrical signals are converted into the form of an image which is projected by optical or other means upon a screen visible from the auditorium ;

“ television recording apparatus ” means apparatus for receiving electrical signals which represent a visible image or recorded scene (with or without other electrical signals which represent the accompanying sound) and recording those signals in the form of a visible image on inflammable film.

(b) Words and expressions to which a meaning is assigned in Regulation 1 of the principal Regulations shall have the same meaning when occurring in these Regulations.

General

2.—(a) Where a pipe, duct, or conductor, for gas, water, electricity or other services enters a building through a hole in the lowest floor or made in an external wall below the level of the ground immediately adjoining that wall the hole shall be so stopped as to prevent the passage of gas except by means of a gas supply pipe.

(b) The holes through which pipes, ducts, or conductors, within a building pass through a fire-resistive wall, partition, or floor shall be so sealed as to prevent the passage of fire and smoke.

3. Main valves and cocks controlling a supply of gas shall be placed as near as is practicable to a door which is easily accessible from a highway, and shall be secured against unauthorised interference.

LIGHTING

General Lighting

4.—(a) Every part of premises to which for the time being the public have access shall unless it is adequately lighted by daylight be provided with means of adequate illumination, hereafter in these Regulations called “ the general lighting ”.

(b) If premises are regularly used for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions the general lighting shall be by electricity or gas.

(c) Subject to the provisions of Regulation 10 the general lighting shall at all times when the public are upon the premises be —

- (i) maintained in working order and capable of full illumination, and
- (ii) so kept in use that illumination is adequate, but illumination shall not be deemed inadequate on the ground that by such arrangements as are allowed by the next following Regulation the intensity of illumination is reduced in the auditorium.

Dimming

5. Any arrangement for reducing the intensity of illumination in the auditorium shall be such —

- (i) where the said illumination is by gas that the means of regulating its intensity is not situated in the reserved space, the projection room, or a room in which film is manipulated, used, or stored,
- (ii) where the said illumination is by electricity that the means of regulating its intensity is not situated in a rewinding room, or a room in which film is stored, and
- (iii) whatever is the method of the said illumination that independent means of regulating its intensity not being upon the stage or in the reserved space or in a room in which film is manipulated, used, or stored is provided in a position or positions readily accessible to the staff, access to which is not likely to be impeded by the public.

Safety Lighting

6.—(a) Means of illumination, hereafter in these Regulations called “the safety lighting”, shall be provided —

- (i) in the auditorium and,
- (ii) unless they are adequately lighted by daylight, in all exits leading therefrom to the outside of the premises, including all courts, passages, stairways, or ramps, and in all other parts of the premises to which for the time being the public have access, and
- (iii) for all notices indicating exits from any part of the premises.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Regulation 10, the safety lighting of every part of the premises not adequately lighted by daylight shall at all times when the public are upon the premises be maintained in working order, and so kept in use that it is adequate to enable the public to see their way out of the premises.

(c) Except as provided by Regulations 7, 8 and 9, the safety lighting shall not be supplied from the same source as the general lighting of the premises.

(d) Where the safety lighting is by oil lamps or night light lamps, mineral oil shall not be used therein and, where the safety lighting is provided by such lamps or by candles, the lamps or candles shall be placed at a safe distance from woodwork or other combustible material and shall where practicable be placed out of reach of the public.

(e) (i) In addition to their illumination by the safety lighting, all notices indicating exits from any part of the premises shall at all times when the public are upon the premises be illuminated by the general lighting.

(ii) Where a flame illuminant is used for the purpose of such a notice it shall not be so enclosed with or so near to an electric lamp or electrical conductor as to cause damage thereto, and the metal of the electric fitting, wire or conduit and the sheath of a cable shall not be in contact with a gas fitting or gas pipe.

(f) Electrical conductors forming part of the safety lighting system shall not be contained in the same conduit or incorporated in the same cable as electrical conductors used for any other purpose.

(g) The safety lighting system shall not be controllable from the reserved space, projection room, or rewinding room, or a room where film is stored or from the stage, or from any place accessible to the public.

Batteries for Safety Lighting

7. Where the safety lighting is derived from a battery of accumulators the battery shall be fully charged before the public are first admitted on any day, and except in the cases for which Regulations 8 and 9 provide shall be of such capacity and so maintained as to be capable of supplying at normal voltage the full load which will be connected thereto while the public are upon the premises.

Floating Batteries

8. A floating battery of accumulators for the purpose of supplying the safety lighting may, notwithstanding any provision of these Regulations, be connected with or without converting or rectifying apparatus to the same source of supply as the general lighting, if —

(i) the capacity of the battery is sufficient to supply at normal voltage the load which will be connected thereto for not less than three hours ;

(ii) the rate of charging the battery is so regulated and adjusted that the battery does not discharge under normal conditions ;

(iii) any converting or rectifying apparatus for the charging supply to the battery is reserved for that purpose only ;

(iv) where the charging arrangements permit a reversal of current, controlling switchgear capable automatically of disconnecting the battery from the source of supply, in case

of failure of supply, is provided and on each day before the public are admitted to the premises is tested by a competent person, the test including disconnection of the source of supply and observation of the consequent automatic operation of the controlling switchgear, and

- (v) a suitable visual or audible signal operating at a place where an authorised person is normally present shall be arranged to indicate a failure of the source from which the battery is charged.

Trickle Charged Batteries

9. The safety lighting may, notwithstanding any provision of these Regulations, be derived from the same source as the general lighting of the premises, and be so derived otherwise than by connecting a floating battery of accumulators to that source as provided by the last foregoing Regulation, if the conditions numbered (i) to (v) in that Regulation are satisfied and also —

- (i) an automatic quick-acting change-over switch or switches is or are installed conforming to the appropriate British Standard Specification current at the time of installation and capable of connecting the safety lighting to a trickle charged battery or batteries of accumulators, such change-over switch or switches being regularly tested for efficiency ;
- (ii) the rated capacity of every such switch is not less than fifty per cent. in excess of the maximum current demanded by the safety lighting system ;
- (iii) when such a switch is in the safety lighting position, the pressure on the contacts shall be not less than that specified in British Standard Specification 764, whatever voltage may occur on the mains supply between zero and the voltage at which the switch reverts to the mains supply position.

Failure of Lighting

10.—(a) In the event of failure of the general lighting the public shall be required to leave the premises forthwith :

Provided that where the general lighting is by electricity the public need not be required to leave the premises forthwith, but shall be required to leave the premises if the general lighting is not restored within one hour.

(b) In the event of failure of the safety lighting the auditorium shall at once be fully illuminated by the general lighting and the public shall be required to leave the premises forthwith :

Provided that where the safety lighting is by electricity the public need not be required to leave the premises forthwith, but shall be required to leave the premises if safety lighting is not restored within one hour.

(c) In the event of failure of the source of supply from which in accordance with either of the last two foregoing Regulations a battery of

accumulators is charged the public shall be required to leave the premises within one hour unless the source of supply is by that time restored.

(d) When the public have been required to leave the premises in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b) of this Regulation, they shall not be again admitted until the general lighting or safety lighting as the case may be, failure of which was the occasion of their being required to leave, has been restored, and when the public have been required to leave the premises in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Regulation they shall not be again admitted until the source of supply, failure of which was the occasion of their being required to leave, has been restored, and the battery has been fully charged.

(e) Where paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Regulation refer to failure of a source of supply they shall be deemed to extend also to the cases for which Regulations 8 and 9 provide; where the switchgear mentioned in condition (iv) in Regulation 8 becomes inoperative, and accordingly references to restoring a source of supply shall be deemed to include the switchgear becoming again operative.

TELEVISION

Electrical Requirements

11. The main circuits supplying the television equipment shall be protected against danger resulting from short circuit, excess current, or earth leakage :

Provided that the protection against earth leakage shall not be required where the maximum possible earth fault leakage current from the circuit is greater than that required to operate the circuit overload protective devices.

Television Equipment : General

12. The prospective fault current at a voltage above 650 volts shall be limited to one ampere and the applied voltage shall not exceed 150,000 volts.

Television Projector

13. The television projector shall comply with the following requirements :—

- (i) Effective automatic relays shall be provided which are capable of disconnecting the television projector from the source of supply should the temperature of the casing exceed 140 degrees fahrenheit ;
- (ii) Television projector apparatus shall be so screened, except at the projected light beam, that the radiation of x-rays shall not exceed 0.5 Rontgen units during seventy hours' continuous operation ; and
- (iii) No television apparatus shall be installed or used which involves the use of a screen constructed of celluloid or other highly inflammable material.

Control Unit

14. Where a separate unit for the control of the television projector apparatus is situated in the auditorium it shall be enclosed by a container of metal or other fire-resisting material so that no live terminals or conductors can be touched and that unauthorised interference is prevented.

Aerial Array

15. Aerials associated with television equipment shall be of adequate constructional strength and firmly secured to the building.

16. An efficient lightning arrester shall be provided.

Screen

17. Where a screen is interposed between the television projector and the public, the light beam shall be so arranged or filtered that no member of the public is subjected to the radiation of x-rays of an intensity exceeding 0.5 Rontgen units in seventy hours' continuous operation.

Maintenance

18. All apparatus and equipment associated with television, including earth continuity conductors and circuit protective devices, shall be inspected and tested by a competent person at least once in every year. The result of such tests and inspections shall be entered in a book specially reserved for this purpose which shall be available for inspection by any authorised person.

Inspection

19. No apparatus or equipment associated with television shall be installed or used unless fourteen days' notice has been given to the licensing authority, and facilities shall be given for any additional investigation which that authority requires.

20. These Regulations may be cited as the Cinematograph Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953, and shall come into force on the first day of October, 1953.

Given at Government House, Hillsborough, this 18th day of September, 1953.

By His Excellency's Command

(Signed) *Brian Maginess,*

Minister of Home Affairs.