

THE ELECTRICITY (PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT) RULES

G.Ns. Nos.
53 of 1934
72 of 1942
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1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Electricity (Places of Public Entertainment) Rules.

2. Definitions

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

"premises" means any premises kept for public dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind or for public performances of stage plays or for cinematograph exhibitions, and includes any means of ingress and egress used for the purposes of and in connection with such premises, and, in cases where such premises consist of a part or parts only of a building, includes also any other part or parts of such building used for the purposes of and in connection with such premises;

"I.E.E. regulations" means the regulations for the electrical equipment of buildings made by the Institute of Electrical Engineers, 9th edition, with such amendments thereof as may be made from time to time;

"accessory", "alive", "bunched cables", "cable", "cut-out", "distribution board", "double-pole switch", "double-wound type", "earthed", "extra low pressure", "fitting", "flame proof machine", "flexible cable", "flexible cord", "four-wire system", "fuse", "inflammable", "low pressure", "machine", "medium pressure", "pipe ventilated machine", "point", "sub-circuit", "switchboard", "switchgear", "two-conductor services", "two-wire system", and "three-wire system" have the meanings assigned to them in the I.E.E. regulations;

"fire-resisting material":

The following materials shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be fire-resisting materials—

(I) *For general purposes—*

- (1) Brickwork constructed of good bricks, well burnt, hard and sound, properly bonded and solidly put together—
 - (a) with good mortar compounded of good lime and sharp clean sand, hard clean broken brick, broken flint, grit; or

- (b) with good cement; or
 - (c) with cement mixed with sharp clean sand, hard clean broken brick, broken flint, grit or slag.
- (2) Stone suitable for building purposes by reason of its solidity and durability.
 - (3) Iron, steel and copper.
 - (4) Slate tiles, brick and terracotta when used for coverings or corbels.
 - (5) Flagstone when used for floors over arches, but such flagstones not to be exposed on the underside and not supported at the ends only.
 - (6) Concrete composed of broken brick, tile, stone chippings, ballast, pumice and lime, cement or calcined gypsum.
 - (7) Any combination of concrete and steel or iron.

(II) *For special purposes—*

- (1) In the case of doors and shutters and their frames, teak, or other hard timber not less than one and three-quarter inches finished thickness, the frames being bedded solid to the walls or partitions.
- (2) In the case of staircases and landings, teak or other hard timber, the treads, risers, stringers and bearers being not less than one and three-quarter inches finished thickness, and the ceilings and soffits (if any) being of plaster or cement.
- (3) Teak and other hard timber, when used for beams or posts or in combination with iron, the timber and the iron (if any) being protected by plastering or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating not less than two inches in thickness, or in the case of timber not less than one inch in thickness or iron lathing.
- (4) (a) In the case of floors and roofs; and
(b) in the case of floors and of the roofs of projecting shops—

Plugging of concrete composed as described in the said paragraphs (1) to (6) not less than five inches thick between wood joists, provided a fillet one inch square is secured to the sides of the joists and placed so as to be in central position in the depth of the concrete or concrete blocks not less than five inches thick, laid between wood joists on fire-resisting bearers secure to the sides of joists.
- (5) In the case of verandas, balustrades, outside landings, the treads, stringers and risers of outside stairs, outside steps, porticos and porches, teak or other hard timber not less than one and three-quarter inches finished thickness.

- (6) In the case of internal partitions enclosing stair-cases and passages, terracotta brickwork, concrete or other incombustible material not less than three inches thick.
 - (7) In the case of glazing for windows, doors and borrowed lights, lantern or skylight glass not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness in direct combination with metal (the melting point of which is not lower than 1,800° Fahrenheit) in squares not exceeding sixteen square inches and in panels not exceeding two feet across either way, the panels to be secured with fire-resisting materials in fire-resisting frames of hard wood not less than one and three-quarter inches finished thickness or of iron.
- (III) Any other material from time to time approved by the local authority as fire-resisting.

3. I.E.E regulations

(1) The I.E.E. regulations shall be complied with in connection with electrical installations, except in so far as departure there-from is required by paragraphs (2) to (13) of this rule or by any other of these rules.

(2) The relaxations permitted in the I.E.E. regulations for "extra low pressure" installations shall not apply to such premises, and the I.E.E. regulations for "low pressure" installations shall be observed in all cases in which the pressure is below "medium pressure".

(3) Batteries of celluloid or other inflammable material shall not be provided.

(4) The use of wood for mounting or enclosing electrical apparatus shall be avoided as far as practicable. If the use of wood is in any case permitted by the electric inspector for any purpose, teak or correspondingly hard non-resinous local wood shall be used.

(5) Except as provided for in rule 14(6), twin twisted flexible cords without protection shall be used only for pendant lights and for portable table lamps.

(6) Except as permitted in rule 14, only the wiring system described in the following classes in regulation 87 of the I.E.E. Regulations shall be used : Class R (armoured cables), Class T 1 (conduits screwed), Class T 2 (metal conduits not screwed):

Provided that the electric inspector may approve of other systems when atmospheric conditions render the use of conduits undesirable.

(7) For the purpose of application to battens, footlights and similar stage lighting fixtures, each lampholder fitted on such apparatus shall be regarded as a point.

(8) Inflammable shades shall not be provided.

(9) Switch lampholders shall not be provided.

(10) A lampholder adaptor shall not be provided except temporarily for a short extension to a single lamp in the room in which the adaptor is fixed.

(11) Local switches will not be required for stage sockets if the electric inspector is satisfied that the switch control at the stage boards is sufficient to ensure safety.

(12) The I.E.E. regulations shall apply to all resistances and machine control gear on the premises, and the exemption for apparatus having a capacity of less than 60 watts shall not apply.

(13) Auto-transformers shall not be provided for any purpose.

4. Pressures exceeding "low pressure"

Pressures exceeding "low pressure" shall not be provided except with the consent of the electric inspector in writing and in accordance with any conditions of such consent.

5. Electric intake enclosure

(1) The main switches, meters and other electrical apparatus in connection with the intake from the supply undertaking shall be installed in an enclosure. The enclosure shall be in a dry position, shall be of adequate size, shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials and shall be ventilated to the open air.

(2) The enclosure referred to in paragraph (1) of this rule shall be provided exclusively for the accommodation of such apparatus, and water and gas pipes shall be excluded therefrom. Means shall be adopted to the satisfaction of the local authority to prevent smoke or gases passing into the enclosure.

6. Illumination of enclosure

When two independent systems of electric lighting are provided to comply with rule 31 each intake enclosure shall be illuminated by both systems.

7. Three-wire and four-wire systems

When a three-wire or four-wire system is brought into the premises it shall be divided, unless the electric inspector otherwise agrees in writing, at or near the intake into two two-conductor services from which all main circuits other than circuits connected to the outer conductors only shall be taken. These services shall be kept and spaced apart throughout as may be considered necessary by the electric inspector to obviate the risk of shock.

8. Plant enclosure

Plant used for generating electricity, and secondary batteries, shall be installed in enclosures. The enclosures shall be of adequate size, shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials, shall be ventilated to the open air and shall be in a position to be approved by the local authority.

9. Secondary batteries

(1) Unless in any case the local authority agrees otherwise, any secondary battery which may be accepted by the local authority for supplying either of the lighting systems required by rule 31 shall be capable of maintaining the full load on that system for at least twelve consecutive hours. The circuits and switchgear in connection with any such battery shall be so arranged that the battery cannot be charged while it is connected to its load, nor shall it be charged while the public are on the premises.

(2) Except with the consent of the local authority in writing, secondary batteries shall not be charged on the premises for any purpose other than that referred to in this rule.

10. Transformers

Transformers shall be of the double-wound type.

11. Transformer enclosure

(1) Any transformer on which there is or may be a pressure exceeding 250 volts, and also the necessary cables, switches and fuses in connection therewith, shall be installed in an enclosure. The enclosure shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials, shall be ventilated to the open air, shall be in a dry position, and water and gas pipes shall be excluded therefrom. Access to the enclosure shall, if possible, be direct from the open air. A key shall be provided in a lock-up case outside the enclosure so that access thereto can be obtained only by authorized persons, or a suitable protected opening shall be provided so that it is possible without risk to obtain a clear view of the apparatus from outside the enclosure. The enclosure shall be illuminated to the satisfaction of the local authority and the control switches for the lighting points shall be placed in positions outside the enclosure to be approved by the local authority.

(2) The local authority in its discretion may not require the provision of an enclosure if the transformers and the necessary cables, switches and fuses are totally enclosed in hard metal and are installed in a position and in a manner approved by the electric inspector in writing.

12. Switchboards control apparatus

(1) Connections to stage switchboards and other large control boards shall be readily accessible, and live conductors at the back of such boards shall be protected to the satisfaction of the local authority. All switchboards and control apparatus shall conform to the I.E.E. regulations.

(2) All parts of switches and fuses, and any conductors which are alive or liable to become alive, shall be so protected that accidental contact with them by any person will be impossible:

Provided that this paragraph may be held not to apply to any such apparatus installed in a position which is recognized by the local authority as being accessible only to duly licensed contractors, wiremen or operators.

(3) Switchboards and fuseboards and other controlling apparatus shall, wherever practicable, be installed in positions inaccessible to the public. If the local authority agrees in writing to such apparatus being installed within reach of the public, arrangements shall be made to prevent interference by any unauthorized person. Cut-outs or fuses shall, not be installed in positions where they will be visible to the assembled public.

(4) Local switching for lighting shall be avoided as far as practicable in all parts of the premises accessible to the public.

(5) The rating of switches which are liable to frequent operation shall be for currents 50 percent in excess of the maximum current of the main circuits or sub-circuits controlled.

(6) Motor-starting switchgear shall be installed close to the motor controlled thereby and shall be so placed that the motor is clearly visible to the operator. Any apparatus or switch which may be provided for speed control or for the stopping of the motor shall, if installed away from the motor, be so arranged that it cannot be used as a starter:

Provided that the local authority may give permission in writing for the remote control of motors where a suitable isolating switch is installed close to the motor.

(7) Ironclad and other enclosed switches, other than tumbler switches, shall have the "ON" and "OFF" positions clearly indicated.

(8) Switches and cut-outs or fuses shall be labelled as may be considered necessary by the local authority, to indicate clearly the main circuits or sub-circuits which they control.

13. Switch-boards, platforms, etc.

(1) Ample space shall be provided for the convenient operation and proper maintenance of all switchgear; any platform which may be provided for such purposes shall be of fire-resisting construction and the floor shall be of a non-conducting material or shall be covered with an insulating mat. Guard-rails and step-ladders with handrails shall be provided where considered necessary by the local authority.

(2) If considered necessary by the local authority for obviating risk of shock, guard-rails shall be constructed of teak or similar hard wood, and any metal work within reach of a person on the platform shall be satisfactorily protected.

14. Wiring

(1) Wiring shall not be run in a ventilating duct, flue or air shaft, or installed in a lift shaft unless it is approved in writing by the local authority as essential for the operation of the lift.

(2) A cable duct shall be stopped at any point at which it passes through a fire-resisting wall or floor so as to prevent the passage of fire or smoke from one section of the duct to another.

(3) Cable ways shall not be formed in the protective covering of structural steel work.

(4) Every metal conduit shall be efficiently protected, against corrosion.

(5) Where cables are permitted without conduit or similar protection (e.g. for connections to battens) they shall be efficiently protected by an asbestos or other non-inflammable covering and shall be supported to the satisfaction of the local authority. This rule shall not apply to cables used in connection with portable apparatus.

(6) The use of flexible cord or cable shall be avoided wherever practicable. In any case in which such a conductor is permitted it shall be as short as possible. Each cord or cable shall be fitted with a separate plug connection. (See rule 3 paragraph (5) and rule 16 paragraph (3).)

(7) Sub-circuits for current-consuming devices other than lamps shall not be connected to lighting circuits: Provided that any such device which consumes not more than 500 watts may be connected to a separate sub-circuit of a lighting distribution board.

(8) Sub-circuits from one source of supply only shall be taken into any fitting, and a voltage greater than 250 volts shall not exist between any conductors in any fitting.

(9) Multiple core and bunched cables shall be suitably insulated and protected.

(10) Wiring used in connection with apparatus specified in rule 15 shall be kept away from and shall not be installed in the same conduit as wiring used for other purposes.

15. Telephones, bells, organs, etc.

Wiring and apparatus in connection with telephones, bells, organ control, signalling systems, relays and similar installations shall be installed in accordance with these Rules if the pressure exceeds or is liable to exceed 12 volts. The main circuits and sub-circuits for such apparatus shall, irrespective of the pressure, be provided with such switch and fuse protection as may be considered necessary by the local authority and shall comply with such other conditions as the local authority may impose. (See rule 3 (2).)

16. Fittings, accessories, etc.

(1) All suspended fittings or apparatus, other than small single pendants fitted at a height of less than ten feet above the floor level, shall be provided with satisfactory means of suspension independent of the conductors. Heavy pendant fittings or apparatus shall, unless rigidly fixed, be provided with two means of suspension independent of the conductors. A self-sustaining winch shall be provided for such fittings or apparatus if the local authority so requires. Proper means of access shall be provided for the inspection and maintenance of the fittings or apparatus.

(2) Fittings and apparatus liable to interference or damage shall be protected to the satisfaction of the local authority.

(3) A sufficient number of sockets shall be installed to minimize the use of flexible cords or cables. (See rule 14(6).) Plugs and accessories connected to flexible cords or cables shall be fitted with suitable clamps to grip the protective covering of the conductors.

17. Machines

(1) Generators and motors shall be designed for the particular purposes for which they are required, and shall be installed only in positions approved by the local authority. They shall be of such a type and shall be so installed that noise and vibration are reduced to a minimum.

(2) Such machines, unless of the pipe-ventilated or flame-proof type, shall be installed in enclosures constructed of fire-resisting materials and ventilated to the open air:

Provided that small machines which are installed in positions approved by the local authority may be exempted from the provisions of this rule by the local authority.

(3) Every such machine shall be fitted with a plate indicating the type, voltage, speed, capacity and, where applicable, the frequency and number of phases.

18. Resistances

(1) Resistances shall be placed only in positions approved by the local authority, and if required by the local authority they shall be installed in fire-resisting enclosures which shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the local authority. Banks of resistances shall be centralized and arranged so that each unit is readily accessible.

(2) Tracker wires shall be so installed and shielded that in the event of breakage, slackness or other displacement they cannot make contact with live metal.

(3) Liquid resistances shall be mounted on approved trays.

19. Radiators and convectors

Radiators, convectors and other similar current-consuming devices shall not be installed in any premises except with the consent of the local authority in writing. If such a device be installed it shall be securely fixed in position, and if liable in any circumstances to reach a high temperature shall be provided with a stout wire guard of close mesh, securely fixed in position and so arranged that no part of the guard is within six inches of any portion of the device which is at high temperature. The metal framework and the guard shall be earthed.

20. Electric kettles, irons, etc.

Electric kettles, irons and other appliances shall be used only in positions specially approved by the local authority for the purpose. If the temperature of a non-luminous appliance be liable to exceed 212 degrees Fahr. a pilot lamp shall be installed to indicate whether the current is on or off. The pilot lamp final sub-circuit shall be separately fused on each pole.

21. Stage and platform illumination

(1) In any premises at which a safety curtain is provided to the proscenium opening—

- (a) electric light shall be the only illuminant provided for or on the stage and (where such accommodation is provided) in the stage basement, the flies, property rooms and scene stores. (The supply services for such illumination shall be independent of those for either of the systems required in the auditorium by rule 31.);
- (b) wiring and apparatus on the stage side of the proscenium wall shall be supplied from an intake situated on the stage side of the proscenium wall and shall not be connected to either of the services or installations which afford the two systems of illumination required by rule 31:

Provided that this rule shall not operate so as to prevent a small sub-circuit from being taken from one of the auditorium services where necessary to effect compliance with rule 33 or to prevent decorative lighting in the auditorium from being supplied from a stage service:

Provided also that, for the purpose of this rule, a transformer in an enclosure under the control of the supply authority or a private generating plant on the premises shall not be regarded as an intake;

- (c) except as provided for in paragraph (1)(b) of this rule, the lighting for the dressing or retiring rooms and for the exits and staircases therefrom and from the stage portion of the premises shall be run direct from the stage service and shall be independent of the stage control boards and the supply cables thereto;
- (d) apparatus shall be so fixed and arranged that it cannot in any circumstances interfere with the proper working of the safety curtain.

(2) If the local authority so requires, paragraph (1) (a) of this rule shall be complied with in connection with the lighting of the platform and other portions of the premises therein mentioned at any premises at which a safety curtain is not provided.

22. Battens, footlights, etc.

(1) The outer cases of battens, footlights, lanterns and similar fittings shall be of hard metal not less than No. 20 standard gauge (.039 inches) in thickness. If wood be used for the construction of portable lengths it shall be of teak or similar hardwood of such thickness as may be approved by the local authority.

(2) Battens, lanterns and similar fittings shall be efficiently ventilated and the cases (if of metal) and all metal work shall be earthed.

(3) The lamps and any part of such apparatus liable to become hot shall be so arranged and guarded as not to endanger scenery or other material. The guard shall be of wire mesh or of

such other type as will afford ventilation, shall be rigidly fixed and where practicable shall be at a distance of at least twelve inches vertically and three inches horizontally from the casing of the lamp or holder.

(4) Each batten shall be suspended by at least three ropes of such type and size as may be approved by the local authority, and if required by the local authority a suitable self-sustaining winch shall be provided.

23. Projector lamps, etc., in the auditorium

(1) If it is desired to install in the auditorium or main hall any lamp or apparatus for the purpose of stage illumination, advertisement or special effects, such lamp or apparatus shall be contained in a suitable enclosure arranged to the satisfaction of the local authority.

(2) Provided that the local authority may dispense with the requirements of this rule if the lamp is permanently installed out of reach of the public and is not locally controlled or in the case of locally controlled lamps if the following conditions are observed—

- (a) that the apparatus and connections thereto be so arranged or fixed that no obstruction is caused thereby and that they be efficiently guarded;
- (b) that suitable provision be made for intercepting any falling material;
- (c) that the lamp be disconnected from the supply by a double-pole switch contained in a lock-up case, and unless the local authority decides otherwise in any special case the lamp be removed whenever the operator is not actually stationed thereat.

In either of the cases contained in paragraph (2) of this rule the consent of the local authority must be obtained in writing.

24. Special lighting

If any system of lighting be installed which is not contemplated in these rules, such conditions as may be considered necessary by the local authority shall be complied with in respect of such system.

25. Connections to stage sockets

Suitably protected portable distribution boards shall be provided as the local authority may consider necessary to ensure adequate fuse protection to small final sub-circuits fed through stage sockets. The current in any such sub-circuit supplying a number of small incandescent lamps shall be limited to five amperes.

26. Electrician

(1) The electrical installation shall be in the charge of a competent person during the whole time that the public are on the premises.

(2) In premises where a safety curtain is provided to the proscenium opening the electrician in charge of the electrical installation or a qualified assistant electrician shall remain within the stage during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises:

Provided that this rule shall not operate so as to prevent the electrician in charge for the time being leaving the stage in case of urgent necessity in connection with the electrical installation.

(3) The competent person in charge shall satisfy himself before the commencement of each performance that the electrical apparatus, including the projector circuits, is in proper working order.

27. Drawings, specifications, and sanction of local authority to installations before erection

(1) In connection with the installation of any electrical lighting, heating, ventilating or mechanical apparatus detailed specifications, accompanied by such drawings and diagrams as the local authority may consider necessary to enable the proposal to be fully considered and to form an adequate record of the work when completed, shall be submitted to the local authority. The specifications and drawings shall be furnished before the work in connection with the erection or adaptation of the premises is commenced.

(2) (a) The details and drawings submitted under this rule of any outside lamps, signs and similar devices shall indicate the dimensions, weight, height above ground level, extent of projection (if any) beyond the outer wall and the materials (including those to be used for the supports and framework) of which they will be constructed.

(b) The wiring to any such lamp, sign or device shall be efficiently protected throughout:

Provided that short lengths of unprotected wiring with suitable connectors may be used for detaching letters or devices.

28. Projector circuits and wiring in projector enclosures

(1) 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.

(2) 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 when the lantern is earthed an additional double-pole switch shall be fixed for each are lamp so that the pressure may be cut off whilst recarboning is taking place.

(3) 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.

(4) All live parts of apparatus within five feet of the projector shall be shielded so that they

cannot be accidentally touched. The covers of enclosed switches shall be of metal and, with the exception of change-over switches, shall be so constructed 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.

(5) 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 three-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.

(6) The projector motor circuit shall be controlled by a double-pole switch or hand-shield plug. The motor starter and its resistance may be within the enclosure, but these and all other parts of the circuit shall be protected so that no live metal can be inadvertently touched.

(7) 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.

(8) The lamp or lamps for lighting the enclosure and the rewinding room shall not be connected to the safety lighting.

(9) 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 accordance with the requirements of the I.E.E. regulations.

(10) The lamp adjusting handles shall be made of insulating material and shall be so constructed and arranged that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live metal.

(11) An ammeter shall be provided in the projector circuit within the enclosure.

(12) Resistance 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 woodwork and shall as far as possible be kept away from any woodwork. All woodwork 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.

(13) 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.

(14) The motor generators or the electrical generating plant, as the case may be, and the main switchgear shall be in a fire-resisting 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.

29. Temporary electrical installations

In all cases in which it is desired to install temporary lighting notice shall be given to the local authority in writing as long as possible before it is desired to commence the work. Wires and cables shall be adequately and firmly fixed and shall be similar to the wires already specified in these rules, and in all cases where the wires are within reach of the public they shall be cased. All joints shall be made by suitable connectors enclosed in suitable boxes or shall be soldered and taped.

The circuits shall be subdivided as much as possible, no sub-circuit exceeding ten amperes. All temporary work shall be immediately removed when no longer required for the purpose for which it was installed. In the case of temporary work on the stage all connections to the permanent installation shall be removed immediately after the performance in which they are used unless permission be obtained to the contrary.

Such special conditions as may be requisite in each case will be attached to the consent of the local authority to the use of temporary electrical work.

30. Gas installations

Appliances for gas lighting, limelight or any other purpose not provided for in these rules shall not be installed except with the consent of the local authority in writing and in accordance with any conditions of such consent.

31. Independent systems of lighting

All portions of the premises to which the public have access shall be provided with two independent systems of lighting to the satisfaction of the local authority, and the lighting points which are provided to effect compliance with this rule shall be indicated to the satisfaction of the local authority.

32. Lighting control

Where the general lighting of the premises can be controlled from within an enclosure there shall also be separate and independent means of control outside of and away from the enclosure.

33. Safety lighting

(1) The auditorium and the exits therefrom, the corridors and staircases which form the means of escape from any stage, platform, enclosure or dressing or retiring rooms and all parts of the building to which the public are admitted shall throughout be adequately illuminated during the whole time that staff or public are present:

Provided that so long as there is sufficient daylight in any portion of the premises artificial lighting need not be maintained in that portion. By adequate illumination it is meant that there should be such a degree of light as to enable the way out to be seen. This lighting shall not be less than .025 candlefoot measured at a height of three feet six inches above floor level.

(2) This lighting shall be supplied from a separate source from that of the general lighting of the premises and shall not be controllable from the projection or rewinding enclosure. If the general lighting is by electricity the safety lighting shall be by (a) electricity from another source, (b) gas, (c) oil or candles.

34. Separation of systems

Each system of lighting shall be so installed that a fault or accident on one system cannot in any circumstances affect the other. Change-over switches or other arrangements by which all or any part of the lighting can be transferred from one system to the other shall not be provided.

35. Gas, oil or candle lamps

(1) If the installation of oil or candle lamps be permitted by the local authority they shall be of a pattern approved by the local authority and shall be properly fixed away from woodwork or other combustible materials, and where practicable they shall be out of reach of the public. Lamps for burning paraffin or other mineral oil shall not be provided but colza oil shall be used.

(2) Gas, oil or candle lamps shall not be installed within the limits of the stage or platform or in positions where it is possible for them to come into contact with scenery or properties.

36. Penalty

Any person contravening any of the provisions of these Rules shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings, and in the case of a continuing contravention to a further daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

37. Relaxation and administration of rules

These Rules shall be administered by the Director of Public Works, and the relaxation of any of these Rules may be directed by order in writing in any particular case to such an extent and subject to such conditions as may be thought reasonable and proper in the circumstances by the Director of Public Works.