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INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF  
WISCONSIN

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GENERAL ORDERS  
ON  
FIRE PREVENTION

18

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IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 10, 1918



INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION  
OF  
WISCONSIN

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INTRODUCTION

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Chapter 501, laws of 1917, transfers all fire prevention activities to the Industrial Commission, and authorizes the commission (section 2394—52—5a) "To make reasonable orders for the repair or removal of any building or other structure which for want of repair or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property and for the repair or removal of any combustible or explosive material or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety of any building or premises or the occupants thereof or endangering or hindering firemen in case of fire."

The following orders are based on the practice and experience of the state fire marshal department which formerly carried on this work. These orders were printed and distributed for criticism, and a public hearing was set for December 31, 1917. The orders were then adopted by the commission, printed in the official paper January 11, 1918, and became effective February 10, 1918.

The fire prevention orders take the form of amendments and additions to the commission's "General Orders on Existing Buildings" adopted in 1915. A few of the latter orders (6027, 6031, 6034, and 6219—6228) which were adopted in 1915 and are not amended now, are reprinted here in order that this bulletin may serve as a convenient manual for ordinary fire department inspections.

For exits, fire escapes, extinguishers, and others of the "6000" orders not printed here, see the General Orders on Existing Buildings.

For new construction, see the State Building Code.



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## BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY THESE ORDERS

**Order 6000.** These orders shall apply to all buildings except

(1) Private residences, and outbuildings in connection therewith, such as barns, garages, etc.

(2) Flat buildings used as the residence of two families only, provided not more than two persons are accommodated who are not members of the family.

(3) Buildings used for agricultural purposes which are not within the corporate limits of a city or village.

(4) Temporary buildings or sheds used for construction purposes only.

Provided, however, that if any building or structure, whether above exempted or not, is especially liable to fire, and is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property; or contains any combustible or explosive material, dangerous to the safety of any building or premises or the occupants thereof, or endangering or hindering firemen in case of fire; then such building or structure shall be subject to these orders so far as may be necessary to protect adjoining or other buildings and their occupants, and firemen.

Provided further, that in the case of buildings which are subject to the requirements of the state building code (orders 5000 to 5999 of the Industrial Commission), wherever the requirements of the building code are more stringent than these orders, the requirements of the building code shall prevail.

**Note.** The building code applies to new buildings, additions, and alterations for which contracts were not let before October 15, 1914; excepting private residences, two family flats, etc., as above exempted.

## LOCAL REGULATIONS

**Order 6001.** These orders shall not be understood to limit the power of cities, villages and towns to make or enforce additional or more stringent regulations, provided the same do not conflict with these orders, or with any other order of the Industrial Commission.

## LOCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXITS

**Order 6207.** Every required exit (including stairways, fire escapes, horizontal exits, and doors) shall lead to a street, alley or open court connected with a street. All such exits, and all passageways leading to



and from the same, shall be kept in good repair and unobstructed at all times.

**Note.** For number, size and construction of exits see the General Orders on Existing Buildings.

### BOILERS, FURNACES AND STOVES

**Order 6031. Protection of Floor.** Every boiler, furnace, or oven shall be placed on a fireproof floor projecting at least two feet on all sides. Such floor shall also be provided for every coal, wood, or oil stove or range which is more than 16 square feet in horizontal area or which has a flame at the bottom. If any such floor rests on or is in contact with any combustible material, then the fireproof floor layer shall be at least 3 inches thick and shall be hollow, with air spaces running horizontally through the same. The air spaces shall be open at both ends and shall be so placed that air can circulate through them; their horizontal area shall equal at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  the horizontal area of the fireproof slab.

**Note.** The purpose of these air spaces is to permit air to circulate through the fireproof slab and keep down its temperature. When a range or a heater rests on a solid layer of bricks or concrete, it has been found that after several months the heat strikes through to the wood below. Many fires have been caused in this way.

The air spaces may be secured by using hollow tile placed end to end; or by imbedding wrought or sheet iron pipes (say 2 inch diameter, or larger) in a layer of concrete. The air spaces should run parallel to the short dimension of the slab.

If the stove, range, etc., is raised at least 6 inches above the floor and such air space is not enclosed, then the fireproof floor layer may be reduced to not less than 2 inch solid thickness, without air spaces, provided it is covered with sheet metal.

Every coal, wood or oil stove or range not more than 16 square feet in horizontal area and not having a flame at the bottom shall, if placed on a combustible floor, be raised at least 6 inches above the floor, and such air space shall not be enclosed. Such floor shall be protected with a stove board of sheet metal or asbestos, projecting at least one foot on all sides. Gas stoves shall be protected as above specified, except that

- (1) a three inch solid fireproof floor layer, projecting at least 6 inches on all sides, shall be sufficient protection if the stove has a false bottom at least 3 inches above such fireproof floor; and
- (2) if the stove is less than 16 square feet in horizontal area and

has a false bottom at least 5 inches above the floor, no fireproof floor shall be required.

**Note. (a)** A double-shell heating furnace or stove, located in the room which it is designed to heat, is considered a "stove."

**Note. (b)** This order is not intended to apply to a small gas heater with only one or two burners, especially if it is only used occasionally. For the protection necessary in such a case, consult the Fire Chief.

**Order 6032. Protection of Walls and Ceiling; Repair; Fireplaces.** Every combustible wall, partition, or ceiling which is less than 24 inches distant from a boiler, furnace, oven, stove, or range, shall be protected with at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch asbestos board covered with galvanized sheet metal, or with equivalent protection as specified in order 6011, or shall be protected with a metal shield with at least 4 inches air space behind the same, except as provided below. If the wall, partition, or ceiling is less than 12 inches distant from the boiler, furnace, oven, stove, or range, then the woodwork and studs shall be cut away and replaced with incombustible material; or shall be otherwise protected as required by the Industrial Commission or the Fire Department.

The above distances may be reduced one-half in the case of stoves and ranges less than 16 square feet in area, and also in the case of gas ranges of greater area if proper insulation is incorporated in the back of the range.

The top of every boiler, furnace or oven, shall be covered with asbestos, sand, or other heat resisting material, or the required distance above same shall be increased 100 per cent.

All cracked, broken or otherwise defective stoves, furnaces and boilers, shall be repaired forthwith, and made safe, or shall be replaced with new ones.

All open fireplaces shall be protected by substantial wire screens.

### SMOKE PIPES

**Order 6033.** No metal smoke pipe shall pass through any combustible roof or floor or any combustible outside wall, or outside window or door.

Every smoke pipe passing through a non-fireproof partition shall be encased with incombustible material at least 4 inches thick or with a double safety thimble made of two concentric rings of sheet metal with at least one inch open air space between and with outer ring covered with at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch asbestos.

**Note.** The double thimble is of no value unless it is kept free from dirt. The best protection is a casing of solid masonry, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch space between masonry and the pipe.



No part of any smoke pipe shall be placed nearer to any combustible partition or wall than the diameter of the pipe, nor nearer to any combustible ceiling than one and one-half times the diameter; but the above distances may be reduced by one-half, if the wall or ceiling is covered with not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch asbestos board covered with galvanized sheet metal, or with equivalent protection as specified in order 6011.

All rust-eaten or otherwise defective smoke pipes shall be repaired forthwith and made safe, or replaced with new ones. All smoke pipes shall be well joined, firmly wired, and through riveting, or such wiring, or both, shall be made rigid throughout their course.

No metal or tile smoke pipes shall pass through closets, attics and similarly concealed spaces.

All boiler smokestacks, emitting sparks, which may endanger buildings and property, shall be extended in height or equipped with wire mesh spark arresters to prevent the emission of sparks.

Defective smokestacks shall be repaired or replaced forthwith.

#### STEAM PIPES: NOTE

(For new installations see state building code.)

It is recommended that steam pipes be not left in contact with any woodwork. A careful investigation has shown that steam pipes in contact with wood or similar material form a real fire hazard. There are a large number of cases on record where steam pipes, even under low pressure, have gradually caused the formation of charcoal and eventually a fire has resulted. The fatal Collinwood school fire probably started in this way.

#### HOT AIR PIPES

(For new installations see state building code.)

**Order 6034.** Every hot air pipe contained in or passing through a combustible partition or floor, shall be covered with asbestos, or all wood within 2 inches of such pipe shall be protected with asbestos covered with sheet metal, unless such hot air pipe is double.

#### CHIMNEYS

(For new installations see state building code.)

**Order 6035.** No wood joist or other combustible material shall be left in contact with any chimney.

All chimneys which are defective by reason of settling, cracking, disintegrating of mortar, or from any other cause, shall be repaired or rebuilt forthwith and made safe.

All chimneys constructed of tile, terra cotta, or brick on edge, shall be replaced by a substantial brick chimney.

All chimneys shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each year.

#### GAS, OIL AND GASOLINE LIGHTS

**Order 6036.** Gas and oil lights shall be kept at least 6 inches from any combustible partition or wall, and at least 2 feet (measured from top of flame) below any combustible ceiling unless properly protected by a metal shield with at least two inch air space above. Swinging brackets shall be provided with a guard or stop so that the light cannot come nearer to the partition or wall than 12 inches.

**Note (a).** Especial care should be taken to prevent curtains or draperies from coming into contact with a flame. Gas and oil lights should be kept at least two feet away from any door or window where curtains are used.

**Note (b).** Every gas supply main should have a service cock outside of the building, so placed and maintained that it can be shut off at any time without entering the building. Most large cities now require a specially designed cock which does not become clogged with rust or ice, and which can easily be located and shut off by the firemen. This is very desirable, as many small fires have become serious through the breaking of gas pipes in the building.

All defective pipes, tubes, valves, joints, tips, jet fixtures, or other installation connected with gas lighting or heating systems, shall be repaired or replaced forthwith.

The use of flexible gas tubing shall be limited to portable devices, and in such cases only the minimum length of tubing necessary shall be used. There shall be but one shut-off valve and that shall be on the gas pipe to which such tubing is attached.

Gas and electric sadirons, when the gas or current is on, and not in actual use, shall rest on iron stands, having metal legs at least 2 inches high, unless such stands have a double air space when the distance between the iron and table may be decreased one-half.

All woodwork within 4 inches from any gasoline light generator shall be protected with metal over asbestos and such protection shall extend at least 15 inches above the generator.

Gasoline vapor lighting systems shall be of approved type and installation.

Torch lights shall not be hung on or come in contact with any combustible walls of frame work, nor shall torch lights be used inside of buildings when electric lights are available, except by special permission of the Industrial Commission.

Open lights, matches or candles shall not be used in clothes closets, lockers or where highly inflammable materials, gasoline or other volatile liquids are used or handled.

**Note.** For inflammable decorations near open lights see the following order.



### ELECTRICAL WORK

**Order 6037.** All new electrical work shall conform to the 1918 National Electrical Code (on file at the office of the Industrial Commission) except where the same conflicts with any order of the Industrial Commission.

All new wiring for lighting and power purposes in schools, theatres, assembly halls, hotels, hospitals and public garages, shall be placed in conduit; except that this requirement need not apply to wiring for lighting purposes in schools and assembly halls which are permitted by the Building Code to be of frame construction.

All electric wiring and installation which by reason of insufficient supports, defective insulation, contact with combustible materials, or with conductors of electricity, deterioration, faulty materials, or from any other cause, is liable to cause fire shall forthwith be overhauled, repaired or replaced, and made safe and all such repair work shall be done as required by the 1918 National Electrical Code (on file in the office of the Industrial Commission) except where the same conflicts with any order of the commission.

Decorations of paper, cotton, cloth or other combustible materials shall not be attached to electric light wires, globes or fixtures nor within three feet of any open lights.

Electric cords shall not be hung on or be fastened with or come in contact with nails, staples, hooks, gas or water pipes, machinery or other metal supports.

Pendant lamps must be free from contact with furniture, machinery, posts or other fixtures.

Where portable electric lights must be used the same shall be equipped with basket wire guards and an approved reinforced cord.

### HOUSEKEEPING

**Order 6050.** No combustible waste, rubbish or refuse shall be placed, kept or stored in any air, elevator or stair shaft, in closets or dark out-of-the-way places, around electric motors or machinery, or against steam pipes, or within 10 feet from any stove, boiler or furnace, or in any place where oils are used or stored.

All roofs shall be kept free from sawdust, shavings, and all other combustible waste and rubbish.

Waste paper shall be baled whenever sufficient for one or more bales, or shall be stored in an isolated building or in a metal or metal-lined room, vault or bin with metal-lined door, or in a metal or metal-lined box, with self-closing cover.

Excelsior, hay, straw or other packing materials shall be stored as above provided, or destroyed.

No person or persons shall allow to remain longer than 36 hours or over one night, in any alley, on any sidewalk, or on any premises within 25 feet from any building, any waste paper, excelsior, hay, straw,

shavings, rubbish, trash or other like combustible materials, or more than 6 empty boxes or barrels.

No hay, or straw shall be kept or stored either loose or in stacks, in the open, within a distance of 40 feet from any chimney or smokestack.

Shavings or other combustible absorbents shall not be used in cuspidors or for absorbing any oil, nor shall any wooden box or receptacle be used as cuspidor.

No person shall place or store ashes in any wooden box, barrel or container or upon any wooden floor or surface or against any wooden wall, partition, fence, post or in contact with any other woodwork.

No rubbish fire shall be built within 30 feet from any building, lumber, woodpile or wooden fence, in the open, or on a windy day.

Rubbish may be burned, not nearer than 15 feet to buildings, in a substantial burner built of boiler iron or of brick, well covered or screened to prevent the escape of sparks and burning embers. Such burner must be approved by the chief of the fire department where there is one, otherwise by the Industrial commission.

Cloth or paper cuttings shall be cleaned up and removed from the building at the close of each day's work, or shall be stored, in a metal or metal-lined box with cover, or in a fireproof vault or room.

### OLD BUILDINGS

**Order 6055.** Any building, which by reason of missing, rotten, or punky shingles on the roof, or other defects in the roof, or loose, missing and rotten siding, or needless wall openings, broken plastering, holes in floors, ceilings or partitions, or cracked or defective chimneys, or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so located as to endanger other buildings or property, shall be repaired forthwith, and put in safe and sound condition, or it shall be torn down and the materials removed, but no such repairs shall be made in kind, form, manner or extent not authorized by local ordinance, nor shall such repairs be made when a building from any cause, is damaged to an extent of more than 50% of its sound value, but such building shall be torn down and the materials removed.

### OILY SUBSTANCES

**Order 6060. Oily Waste.** Oily waste and oily rags, when not in actual use, during the day, shall be kept in approved, standard, self-closing metal waste cans, set firmly on three-inch legs. One such waste can shall be installed for every 2,500 square feet of floor area, on each floor, where oily waste or oily rags are used. The contents of all such waste cans shall be destroyed, burned or removed from the building at the close of each day's work.

**Order 6061. Oily Clothing.** Oily or greasy clothing shall not be allowed to remain on wooden floors or work benches, nor placed in wooden lockers, or hung against wooden walls or partitions.

**Note.** Well-ventilated, metal lockers are recommended.



**Order 6062. Oil Drip Pans.** Metal drip pans shall be placed under all oil barrels resting on wooden floors, platforms or supports, and under all machines using oil, to catch the oil drippings, and oily metal borings and shavings. The contents of such drip pans shall be burned or removed from the building each day.

When a printing press or other oil-bearing machine is placed on a combustible floor, such floor shall be covered with substantial sheet metal.

All combustible floors and platforms shall be kept free of oils, oil drippings and oily waste and rags.

Metal oil drip cups shall be placed under all shaft bearings, including elevator machinery, suspended from the ceilings.

**Order 6063. Sweeping Compounds.** Sweeping compounds within buildings shall be kept and stored in covered metal drums or containers.

Sweepings shall be immediately burned or deposited in approved metal receptacles.

#### GASOLINE ENGINES

**Order 6066.** All stationary gasoline engines hereafter installed shall be placed upon incombustible floors, platforms or supports.

Existing installations of such engines on wooden floors are permitted to remain, provided the floor is protected with metal.

The gasoline engine room shall be kept free from dust, waste and combustible materials, needless grease or oil, and shall be lighted by incandescent electric lights, where electricity is available. No open flame or heat shall be permitted in such room.

The exhaust pipe of such engines shall extend to the outside, above the roof, if practicable, and in no case shall it exhaust within 6 feet from any building.

Where such exhaust pipe passes through any combustible wall, partition, ceiling or floor, a clearance of not less than 2 inches shall be provided around the pipe, and the exposed woodwork shall be protected by metal, or such pipe may run through a ventilated double metal thimble, having an air space of not less than 1 inch between the inner and outer rings of such thimble. Such exhaust pipes shall not be closer than 6 inches to any unprotected combustible wall, partition or woodwork.

#### GLUE POTS AND SOLDERING FURNACES

**Order 6070.** All glue pots and soldering furnaces, when in use, shall rest on an incombustible base, and there shall be no unprotected woodwork within 12 inches from the same.

Wooden work benches may be used as a base for the same, only when covered with metal over  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch sheet asbestos, to a distance of not less than 18 inches beyond the pot or furnace on all sides.

#### GASOLINE, NAPHTHA, BENZINE

**Order 6075.** No gasoline, naphtha, benzine, benzol, or compounds thereof, or powder or dynamite, except in closed packages or containers, shall be sold or handled in the nighttime, except when incandescent, electric lights are used.

All gasoline, naphtha, benzine or benzol or other compounds in quantities of more than one quart and not more than 5 gallons shall be kept and stored in liquid tight metal cans, painted vermilion red and marked with the name of the oil contained in each.

All gasoline, naphtha or benzine, in excess of five gallons shall be stored in an approved underground tank, buried not less than two feet, distant at least ten feet from any basement wall, and equipped with an approved pump, or in a substantial, metal storage tank, housed in a separate building of fireproof construction, ventilated at top and bottom, and located at least 25 feet from any other building.

When sufficient outside space is not available, approved underground tanks may be installed not less than three feet below the basement floor, and shall be equipped with an approved pump.

Nothing contained in the above regulations shall prevent the keeping of not more than 25 gallons of gasoline in automobiles or other machines using gasoline, confined in a tank, free from leak, securely capped and protected by all necessary safety appliances, nor the use of one approved, portable, wheel tank, not exceeding 60 gallons capacity, in each public garage, to be used for transferring gasoline from the underground storage tank.

**Note. (a)** These orders contain no detailed regulations for the storage of inflammable liquids in large quantities. Until such regulations are adopted, plans for each proposed new installation must be submitted to the Industrial Commission.

The application must state:

- (1) Number, size and contents of tanks.
- (2) Construction as to gauge of metal, manhole, kind of safety vent.
- (3) Kind of foundation.
- (4) Electrical grounding.
- (5) Size and construction of warehouse and pumphouse.
- (6) A map or blue print must show the proposed location of all tanks, also all buildings, railway tracks, streets, highways and bodies of water within one hundred feet of such tanks.

**Note. (b)** Under decision of February 15, 1921, rendered after full, public hearing, the commission will not approve visible measuring gasoline pumps unless it is definitely shown by blue prints, working drawings, models or other clear evidence that the following five hazards are adequately guarded against, and no device will be permitted to be installed which presents one or more of these hazards:



(1) The hazard from an electric motor and switch installed in the base of the pump.

(2) The hazard resulting from keeping gasoline stored in the glass cylinders, which can be adequately guarded against only by an automatic release to drain the oil out of the cylinder into the storage tank when a customer has been served.

(3) The hazard resulting from the extensive exposure of a glass surface to the sun's rays.

(4) The hazard of having more than five gallons of gasoline above ground.

(5) The hazard of the glass container breaking, which can be overcome by a substantial wire screen.

#### CALCIUM CARBIDE

Order 6080. Calcium carbide shall be stored in covered, water-tight metal cans, outside of the main building in an isolated, well-ventilated building, under lock and key, and such carbide cans shall be raised above the floor not less than 2 inches to permit the free circulation of air. Not more than one such can shall be opened at one time, or until such can is used up.

Note. See also General Orders on Gas Hazards. Orders 4630, 4631 and 4632.

#### EXPLOSIVES

Note. These orders do not contain any detailed regulations or table of distances for storage of explosives in large quantities. Plans of proposed new installations should be submitted to the Industrial Commission, and should, until further notice, conform to standard practice as set forth in the "Suggested Ordinance" of the Institute of Makers of Explosives, as amended December, 1916.

Order 6090. Gunpowder. Not more than 50 pounds of gunpowder shall be kept on hand or stored in or on any premises within the corporate limits of any city or village.

Such powder shall be kept in closed metal cannisters of not more than 12½ pounds capacity each, and shall be stored away from open light or heat, in a room or place approved by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Order 6091. Nitroglycerine. No nitroglycerine or guncotton shall be kept on hand or stored within the corporate limits of any city or village.

Order 6092. Dynamite and Giant Powder. Not more than 25 pounds of dynamite or giant powder shall be kept on hand or stored in or on any premises within the corporate limits of any city or village, and such limited quantity shall be kept in an iron box or a strong iron-covered box, under lock, and housed in some outbuilding approved by the chief of the fire department.

All dynamite and giant powder in excess of the above mentioned quantities shall be kept and stored outside the city or village limits, in specially constructed magazines, located not less than 500 feet from any other building. See note above.

Order 6093. Blasting Caps. All blasting caps shall be kept and stored in a fireproof and bulletproof receptacle, and never housed in the same room where any dynamite is stored.

Order 6095. Fireworks. No firecrackers, rockets, torpedoes, Roman candles, bombs or other fireworks, and no pistols, cannons, explosive canes, blank cartridges, or other similar appliances or displays shall be stored in a place nearer than 200 feet from a neighboring building, excepting wholesale storage in original packages. Such fireworks, appliances, or displays, except rockets and Roman candles, shall not be discharged, fired or used within 200 feet from any building. No rockets or Roman candles shall be discharged, within 500 feet from any building. This order shall not apply to fireworks displays made under the direction of town or municipal authorities, provided the same do not violate the provisions of Section 4389 of the statutes, and provided further that no fire balloons shall be stored or used under any circumstances.

#### DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS

Note. Special requirements for dry cleaning establishments hereafter constructed or installed, will be found in the 1921 state building code, Order 5235.

Order 6120. All gasoline, naphtha, benzine or compounds thereof, handled or used in dry cleaning shall be used in the open air, or in a separate well-ventilated building, or section of a building, cut off from all other parts of the building by a standard fire wall, the door, if any, to be an approved fire door, or in a well-ventilated room constructed of incombustible materials, and in no case shall such volatile liquids be used for dry cleaning in any frame building, within 50 feet from the building or premises of another. No fires or open lights shall be permitted in any room where such volatile liquids are used, except approved vapor-proof electric incandescent lights.

#### LAUNDRY DRYING ROOMS

Note. For special requirements for drying rooms in new buildings see the 1921 state building code.

Order 6130. This order shall apply to drying rooms in hotels and places of detention, schools, and apartment houses accommodating more than six families, as well as in factories and other places of employment.

In any laundry drying room constructed of wood, the inside surface of all walls, partitions, ceilings, doors and floors shall be covered with sheet asbestos, not less than ¼ inch thick, and over this a sheet of metal not less than No. 26 gauge. The metal shall be nailed in place with locked joints covering the nail heads.



All vent pipes leading from such drying rooms shall be wrapped the full length with sheet or corrugated asbestos and no part of such vent shall be nearer than 6 inches to any unprotected woodwork.

All such drying rooms shall be thoroughly cleaned out at least once each week, and all lint and dust removed.

All steam and other heating pipes in drying rooms shall be covered with wire screen of a mesh not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, placed at a distance of not less than 2 inches. Such screens shall be removable for the purpose of cleaning up dust and lint.

No kerosene lamps, candles or open gas lights shall be used in any drying room.

No combustible materials of any kind except clothes and clothing to be dried, shall be placed or stored in any drying room.

No clothing in any drying room shall be in contact with any heating or lighting apparatus or devices.

#### SMOKEHOUSE

**Order 6140.** Every building used for smoking meats, and located within a distance of 25 feet from any other building, shall have walls of brick, stone or concrete, not less than 8 inches thick, an incombustible floor and roof, and an iron door overlapping the door opening at least one inch at the top and on both sides with hinges and hasp embedded in the wall, and shall have a brick or metal vent or smoke flue to the outside, except as follows:

Small smokehouses for retail meat markets may be located in the basement or on the main floor of the building, if constructed of 8-inch brick wall or its equivalent, with roof of brick arch, tile or concrete, the flue to have 6-inch brick walls, the foundation and floor to be of incombustible materials, not less than three inches thick. If such smokehouse is placed on any wooden floor, then the smokehouse floor shall be built of incombustible material at least 5 inches thick, and shall have air spaces running horizontally through the same. The floor under the same shall be supported to safely carry such additional load.

#### PICKER ROOMS

**Order 6150.** Cotton, moss, hair, excelsior and other pickers and shredders shall be housed and operated in an isolated building, or in a room with fire-resisting ceiling, walls and floor, with self-closing, metal-clad doors.

A window or other outside ventilator shall be provided.

Such rooms shall be thoroughly cleaned up at the close of each day's work.

Where steam is available, a live steam jet shall be installed in each such room, and an approved chemical fire extinguisher shall be kept on the outside of the door leading to such room.

#### MOTION PICTURE MACHINES AND BOOTHS

**Order 6219. Definition.** By the term "picture machine" as used in these orders is meant any device used to project upon a surface moving pictures of any character which an audience is admitted to view.

**Order 6220. Construction of Booth.** Every picture machine shall be enclosed in a booth constructed entirely of fire-resisting material, including brick, tile, concrete, two-inch plaster on metal lath and metal frame, or of sheet iron or asbestos sheathing as specified below. The size of the booth (for one machine) shall be not less than 5 feet by 5 feet by 6 feet high.

**Note.** Booths at least 6x6x7 feet are recommended.

Every booth made of sheet iron or asbestos sheathing shall have its frame constructed of not less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  by 3-16-inch steel angles or tees, properly braced to secure rigidity, and securely riveted or bolted at joints. The sheathing shall be not less than No. 20 U. S. gauge sheet iron or  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch hard asbestos wood or lumber, securely riveted or bolted to the frame. The floor shall be constructed of the same material as the sides and top, riveted or bolted to the frame, and covered with a rubber or cork matting. No sheet metal booth shall be placed nearer to any combustible partition, wall, or ceiling, than 12 inches.

**Order 6221. Existing Booths.** Existing wooden booths may be used if the inside of the booth is lined with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch asbestos board or two thicknesses of heavy asbestos paper, and if the asbestos board or paper is covered with sheet metal not less than No. 28 U. S. gauge; or if  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch hard asbestos wood or lumber is used, the sheet metal may be omitted. Existing fireproof booths which have been approved by the Industrial Commission or by the State Fire Marshal may be used. But in all existing booths the requirements of orders 6222 to 6227 must be strictly complied with.

**Order 6222. Door.** The door shall either be of the same construction as the booth, or be at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick and clad with metal not less than No. 28 U. S. gauge. The door shall swing outward, and close automatically, either by means of a spring on the outside or by a metal rope and weight.

**Order 6223. Openings.** The openings for the operator's view, or for the picture, shall not be larger than 12 inches square, and shall be provided with a gravity door, of the same construction as specified for the booth, held open by fusible links placed in series, so arranged that one of the links is suspended directly over the film when it is in the slide of the apparatus; or the door shall be so arranged as to be closed, except when held open by the pressure of the operator. Such door shall not be blocked or held open in any manner except as here described.

**Order 6224. Ventilation.** Each booth hereafter installed (except as provided below) shall be provided with a metal ventilating pipe not less than 12 inches in diameter, extending outside of the building. If a 12-inch outlet pipe is impracticable, a smaller pipe may (if approved by the Industrial Commission) be used if provided with an efficient rotary power fan.



If a standard fire window is provided not less than 4 square feet in area, connecting with the outside air, and opening not less than one-half, then the ventilating pipe may be omitted. In a school, church, or lodge hall, where the picture machine is operated only occasionally and for short periods of time, the ventilating pipe may be omitted.

**Order 6225. Electric Wiring.** All electric wiring in the booth shall have an approved slow burning insulation. Each lamp connected with a picture machine shall be provided with a separate switch located within the booth.

**Order 6226. Machine.** Every machine shall be provided with feed and take-up reels in metal receiving boxes with riveted or flanged joints. A shutter shall be placed in front of the condenser, arranged so as to be closed except when held open by the operator, or by some other device that will insure the immediate dropping of the shutter when operation of the machine is stopped.

**Order 6227. Films, etc.** Magazines shall be used for receiving and delivering the films during the operation of the machine. Films not in the machine shall be kept in metal boxes with tight fitting covers when in the booth. No combustible substance of any sort shall be permitted in the booth, except the films used in operation. No smoking shall be permitted in any booth.

**Order 6228. Temporary Booth.** Every temporary booth shall be of approved design, conforming as far as possible to the requirements for permanent booths. Every booth used for more than three consecutive performances in one location will be considered a permanent booth.

**Note.** See 1921 state building code Orders 5538 to 5546, inclusive for latest regulations on booths.