

**THE HIMACHAL PRADESH CINEMAS
(REGULATION) RULES, 1979.**

**Part -1
Introductory**

**Short Title
and**

Commencement.

- 1 (i) These rules may be called the Himachal Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1979.
- (ii) They shall come into force at once.

Definitions:-

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

- (i) 'Act' means the Himachal Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1979 (Act No. 4 of 1979).
- (ii) "auditorium" means the portion of the building occupied by the audience or spectators during a cinematograph exhibition:
- (iii) 'approved film' means a films produced in India and approved by the central Government, after considering the recommendation of the film Advisory Board, Bombay to be scientific film, a film intended for educational purpose, a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film;
- (iv) 'Electric Inspector' means an inspector appointed by the Himachal Pradesh Govt. under section 36 of the India Electricity, Act, 1910;
- (v) 'enclosure' means that portion of a place licensed under section 5 of the Act in which the cinematograph apparatus is erected;
- (vi) 'Executive Engineer', in relation to the licensing of any place for cinematograph exhibitions, means the officer holding charge of that division of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads Branch) in which the place is situated;
- (vii) 'Exit' includes an emergency exit and any entrance useable by the public as an exit;
- (viii) 'Fire-resisting material' means-
- (a) burnt brickwork, cement concret and re-inforced brickwork or cement concrete having a minimum cover of 25 mm;

- (b) terra cotta blocks securely bonded, provided that no side or web thereof is less than 1.38 mm in thickness;
 - (c) stone, tiles, solid gypsum blocks, marble, iron, steel, copper, asbestos or zinc; or
 - (d) such other material as the Executive Engineer may approve;
- (ix) 'Government' means the Government of the state of Himachal Pradesh;
- (x) 'touring cinematograph' means a cinematograph apparatus which is so adopted and constructed so that it can be taken from place to place for the purpose of giving cinematograph exhibitions;
- (xi) 'touring cinematograph of the safety class' means a touring cinematograph in which an incandescent lamp is used for the project or;
- (xii) 'Audit' means a person who has completed his eighteenth year.

PART-II PROCEDURE GRANTING LICENSES.

3. (i) Licenses granted under section 5 of the Act shall be either for a period of three years or temporary.

(ii) A three years licence shall only be granted subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Act and in accordance with the provision of the rules in part III in respect of a building permanently equipped for cinematograph exhibition. It shall be valid for three years from the date of issue and shall be renewable on the application of the licensee.

Providing that in the case of a three years licence the place licensed under the Act shall be inspected annually by the Executive Engineer as well as by the Electrical Inspector to Himachal Pradesh Government on the payment of fee as prescribed in the schedule to rule 16.

(iii) Subject to the provision of sub-rule (iv) and the rules in part IV, a temporary licence may be granted in any town or village for exhibition by means of a touring cinematograph for an aggregate period not exceeding six months in one calendar year;

Provided that the Licensing authority may extend the aggregate period of six months by such further period not exceeding six months in

the same calendar year for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, as it may think fit;

Provided further that in calculating the aggregate period in respect of any town or village the period for which a licence to the same or other touring cinematograph has been granted within 8 K.M. of the limits of such town or village shall be taken into account.

(iv) No licence to a touring cinematograph shall be granted for a place where there is a permanent cinema;

Providing that such a licence may be granted for such a place for a period not exceeding in the aggregate three months on special occasions as fairs and religious gatherings or to meet a particular need.

4. Licences, whether for a period of three years or temporary, shall be in form 'A' annexed to these Rules and shall be subject to the conditions and restrictions set forth therein and to the provisions of these rules.

5. (i) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be in writing and shall be signed by the applicant.

(ii) Application for the grant as district from the renewal of three years licence shall be accompanied by:-

(a) Full particulars regarding the ownership of, and all rights in, the premises and in the cinematograph apparatus to be used therein.

(b) complete plans, elevations and sections in duplicate of the premises and all erections or buildings thereon drawn correctly to the scale of 3 mm in 25 mm and showing the width of all stairways and the number of steps in each, the width of corridors, gangways and doorways, the height of the cinematograph and of the plant for the generation or conversion of electrical energy:

(c) a site plan in duplicate on a separate sheet drawn to the scale of 0.5 mm to 300 mm showing the position of the premises in relation to any adjacent premises and to the public thoroughfares upon which the site of the premises abut, and

the arrangements proposed for the parking of motor cars and other vehicles.

(d) Specifications of the various materials proposed to be used in the construction of the building.

(iii) The cardinal points of the compass shall be shown on the plans and the plans shall be so colored as to distinguish the materials used in the construction of the buildings.

(iv) Application under sub-rule (ii) of this rule shall be submitted to the licensing authority before any alterations necessary for the adaptation of the premises for cinematograph exhibition are taken in hand, or, in the case of a new building, before its construction is begun.

The work shall not be commenced unless the executive engineer certified that the proposed construction, additions or alteration of the premises is in accordance with these rule and the building bye-law of a local authority, if any.

(v) The licensing authority may require an applicant for a temporary licence to furnish such plans of the premises and such specifications as may consider necessary.

6. An application for the renewal of a three years licence shall be made at least three months before the date of the expiry of the old licence;

Provided that if the application for renewal is made after the prescribed date the licensing authority may nevertheless renew the licence on payment of the fee chargeable for a new licence.

7. (i) If on an application for renewal of a licence the licensing authority does not for any reason, before the date of the expiry of the licence, either renew and return the licence or refuse to renew the same, he may grant a temporary permit in form 'B' annexed to these rules.

(ii) Such temporary permit shall be subject to the conditions of the licences ought to be renewed and shall be valid for such period not exceeding two months as the licensing authority may direct:

Provided that the temporary permit shall cease to be valid and shall be surrendered to the licensing authority on the applicant receiving his licensing duly renewed, or on his receiving an order refusing to renew the licence.

(iii) The temporary permit shall during the period of its validity be deemed to be licence for the purposes of these rules.

(iv) A fee of ten rupees shall be levied for the grant of such temporary permit, provided that if in the opinion of the licensing authority the grant of this permit has not been necessitated by the negligence of the licence, the fee or a portion of it may be remitted.

8. (i) The licence shall be responsible for compliance with the provisions of these rules and with the conditions of his licence, for the

maintenance of the licensed premises at all times and in all respects in conformity with the standards prescribed by these rules, and for taking all necessary measures, before any cinematograph exhibition is commenced, to ensure the safety of the public and his employees against fire and other accidents;

(ii) The licensee or some responsible person nominated by him in writing for the purpose shall be in general charge of the licensed premises and cinematograph during the whole time that any exhibition is in progress.

Inspections

9. (i) Before granting or renewing a three years licence the licensing authority shall within a period of seven days of the receipts of the application of the licensee:-

(a) call upon the Executive Engineer to examine the structural features of the building and report within a period of one month whether the rules relating thereto have been duly complied with;

(b) call upon the Electrical Inspector to examine the cinematograph and the electrical equipment to be used in the building and to report within a period of one month whether they comply with the requirement both of these rule and of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and of such of the rules made there-under as are applicable, whether all reasonable precautions have been taken to protect spectators and employees from electric shock and to prevent the introduction of fire into the building through the use of the electric equipment, and whether the prescribed fire-extinguishing application have been provided, are in working order and are suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

(ii) Defects revealed by such inspection shall be brought to the notice of the applicant or licensee and of the licensing & authority, who may refuse to grant or renew the licence unless and until they are remedied to his satisfaction.

10. The licensing authority or any officer authorised by him this behalf may at any time enter a place which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for the purpose of cinematograph exhibition in order to satisfy himself that all the provisions of the Act, the rule framed thereunder and the condition of the licence are being pomplied with.

11. (i) the Electric Inspector or any office specially appointed to assist him in this behalf may at any time enter and inspect and place licensed under section 5 of the Act.

(ii) Defects revealed by such inspections shall be brought to the notice of the licensee and shall also be reported to the licensing authority.

12. (i) The licensing authority may, if he considers necessary by general or special order, authorise a medical officer to inspect the sanitary condition of any of the places which have been licensed by him under section 5 of the Act, and such officers may visit all parts of the premises for purposes of inspection at any time.

(ii) Defects revealed by such inspections shall be brought to the notice of the licensee and also be reported to the licensing authority.

13. The licence and the plan and description, if any, attached thereto shall be produced on demand by the licensing authority or by any officer authorised by him or by these rules to enter a place licensed under section 5 of the Act.

Alterations and Repairs.

14. (i) No addition to or alteration of any portion of any premises licensed under section 5 of the Act, necessitated by fire, any other calamity or any other cause shall be made without the sanctions of the licensing authority.

(ii) The licensee shall give notice in writing to the licensing authority of his intention to make any such addition or alteration, and such notice shall be accompanied by complete plans, elevations and sections, and specifications of the work proposed to be executed, drawn up in duplicate in the manner prescribed in rule 5, provided that in the case of premises for which a temporary licence has been granted such plans and specifications shall be furnished as the licensing authority may consider necessary.

(iii) The work shall not be commenced until the consent of the licensing authority has been obtained, and the licensing authority shall not give his consent unless the Executive Engineer certifies that the proposed addition or alteration is in accordance with these rules.

(iv) No addition to or alteration of any part of the cinematograph and its appurtenances or of the lighting or other electric arrangements shall be made without the sanction of the licensing authority.

The licensee shall give notice in writing to the licensing authority of his intention to make any such addition or alterations, and the licensing authority shall not give sanction thereto unless the Electric Inspector or an officer deputed by him certifies that addition or alteration is in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

15. Notice in writing shall be given to the licensing authority of intention to carry out repairs or re-decorations necessitating the use of scaffolding, cradles or plant giving full details of the position thereof, if it is intended that the public shall be admitted while such scaffolding, cradles or plant are in position or in use. If the licensing authority shall so require, the premises shall be closed to the public until the work has been completed and the scaffolding, cradles and plant removed.

Fee

16. The fee shown in the schedule to these rules shall be charged for the grant and renewal of licences and for inspections.

These fees shall be deposited in a Government Treasury before applying for the grant and renewal of licences for inspections.

(SCHEDULE)
Table of Fees
(See Rule 16)

1. For the grant of a three years licence.	Rs. 1500/-
2. For renewal of a three years licence.	Rs. 1000/-
3. For a temporary licence for each week or part of a week.	Rs. 10/-

Provided that in the case of commercial firms, concerns and institutions, for exhibiting films to propagate sale of their products, a fee of Rs. 100/- per week of Rs. 20/- per day as the case may be, shall be charged.

4. For the grant of a duplicate of a three year's licence-	Rs. 20/-
5. For an inspection by the Executive Engineer for the grant or renewal of a licence-	
(i) for the first inspection.	Rs. 200/-
(ii) for any subsequent inspection that may be necessary, such sum not exceeding as the licensing authority may determine.	Rs. 200/-
6. For an inspection by the electric Inspector for the grant of renewal of a three years licence:-	
(i) for the first inspection.	Rs. 200/-
(ii) for any subsequent inspection that may be necessary, such sum not exceeding as the licensing authority may determine.	Rs. 200/-

7. For an inspection by the Electric Inspector of a touring cinematograph:-
 (i) for the first inspection. Rs. 100/-
 (ii) for any subsequent inspection that may be necessary, such sum not exceeding as the licensing authority may determine. Rs. 30/-
 (iii) for supplying duplicate copies of fitness certificates as to touring talking. Rs. 2/-
8. (i) For an inspection made by the Executive Engineer or the Electric Inspector during the currency of a licence under the written orders of the licensing authority such sum not exceeding Rs. 200/- as the licensing authority may determine.
 (ii) An application for the annual inspection referred to in the proviso to sub-rule (ii) of rule 3 shall be needs by the licensee at least one month before the date the inspection becomes due after departing the prescribed bee in a Government Treasury.

PART-III

Rules regarding buildings licenced for a period of three years for cinematograph exhibitions.

17. In this part the term “the building” means a building in respect of which a three years licence has been or may be granted as provided in rule 18.
18. (i) A three years licence shall only be granted or renewed in respect of a building which as regards its location, structure, fittings, electric and other equipment complies with the provisions of the rules in this part.
 (ii) Not withstanding anything in the preceding sub-rule a three years licence may be granted or renewed for such period as Government may determine in any particular building already licenced for cinematograph exhibition on the commencement of these rules.

19. **Site-** (i) The Building:-
 “(a) Shall not be within a radius of –
 (i) Sixty metres, if it is sound proof,
 (ii) two hundred metres, if it is not sound proof from a place worship, cremation ground, graveyard, cemetery, recognised educational institution, any residential institution attached to such educational institution, public hospital or an orphanage containing one hundred or more inmates and shall not contravene any provision of at own planning or development scheme sanctioned by the state Government under any law for the time being in force;

Explanation- The radius of sixty metres or two hundred metres, as the case may be, shall be measured from the exit of the auditorium of the cinema building to the entrance of any one of the places referred to above.

- (b) shall no way offend against traffic laws, and either;

(c) shall be detached building:

Provided that the minimum distance it stands apart from other buildings shall not be less than 7 metres, and the surrounding space shall be unobstructed and shall be such as will enable the persons who are to be accommodated to disperse rapidly in the event of fire or panic and as will permit of the approach of fire-engines and fire appliances:

Provided further that in the case of the building which accommodates more than one thousand person the distance it stands apart from other buildings shall be such as the licensing authority may require by special order in writing, or shall abut upon and have frontage of adequate length to two or more public ways or open spaces from which there are at all times free means of exit. The public ways or open spaces shall be of such width as will enable the persons who are to be accommodated to disperse rapidly in the event of fire and as will permit the approach of fire engines and fire appliance:

Provided further that in the case of building which accommodate more than one thousand persons, the public ways or open spaces shall be of such width and the frontage thereto of such length as the licensing authority may require by special order in writing.

(ii) The frontage shall be considered of adequate length if they form about half of the total boundaries of the site of the building excluding recesses and projections:

Provided that if they are less than half, a licence shall not be granted without the previous sanction of Government.

(iii) The building shall not be constructed underneath or on top of any part of any other building without the special consent in writing of the licensing authority.

20. No portion of the building shall be occupied or used as a factory, workshop or for storage purposes or as a hotel or for residential purposes of for the preparation or sale of food or drink, except as the licensing authority may by written order permit.

21. External walls:- (i) The building shall have external or party walls of brick, mud, stone, corrugated from or concrete.

(ii) where the building is in close proximity to another building, it shall be separated there-from by walls and structures of fire-resisting materials in a manner to be approved by the licensing authority and no openings in the walls or in any part of the building such as may be liable to communicate fire shall overlook the neighboring building.

(iii) Any opening in the building overlooking an adjacent site upon which an inflammable material is stored shall be protected to the satisfaction of the licensing authority.

22. Structural requirements:- (i) All floors, galleries, tiers, posts, columns, joints, stairways and landings in building shall be fire-resisting material.

(ii) Partition shall be made of fire-resisting material or of wood not less than 5 cm. thick and certified by the Executive Engineer to be hard wood.

(iii) The building shall have a roof. All ceilings and paneling shall be made of fire-resisting material or from compressed or synthetic material treated against flaming which has been certified by the Executive Engineer to be suitable for the purpose intended.

(iv) All floors including galleries, landings and corridors with their supports shall be capable of supporting a static load of 45 kg. per square 35 cm and, as in alternative loading, every step or landing shall be strong enough to support a point load of 136 kg. placed in any position.

(v) where the first tier or gallery extends over the stalls, the height between the floor of the stalls and such tier or gallery shall not in any part be less than 3.040 m; the height between the floor of the highest part of the gallery and the lowest part of the ceiling over the same shall not in any part be less than 3.650 m. the height between any tier and the tier or ceiling above it shall, in no case be less than 2.440 m.

23. Drainage:- (i) the building and the compound, if any, shall be adequately drained to the satisfaction of the licensing authority.

(ii) Except with the written consent of the licensing authority, the lowest floor of the building shall not be constructed at a lower level than that at which it can be effectively drained by gravity.

24. Accommodation:- (i) The total number of spectators accommodated in the building shall not exceed 20 per 9.290 sq.m. or the area available for sitting or standing or 20 per 1.402 sq.m. of the overall area of the floor space in the auditorium.

(ii) A notice showing the number of spectators permitted by the conditions of the licence to be admitted by the conditions of the licence to be admitted to any one part of the building shall be exhibited at a prominent place either at the entrance of the building or in the auditorium.

25. Seating:- (i) The seating in the building shall be arranged so that there is free access to exits.

(ii) The space assigned for each person shall not be less than 730 mm deep where backs are not provided and not less than 510 mm wide where arms are provided and 455 mm where arms are not provided.

Note-1- The seats in each alternate row shall be staggered in a manner that the line of vision is not obstructed and that the angle of vision does not exceed 35.

Note-2- The slope of the floor of the auditorium shall have average gradient of 25 mm in 455 mm except in case of cinemas built before 1st February, 1958.

Note-3- In the case of cinemas with dual inclined slopes in the floors of the auditorium, the rear slope shall be 25 mm in 455 mm while the front incline shall be 25 mm in 610 mm.

(iii) The rows of seats shall be so arranged that there is a clear space of not less than 300 mm between the back of one seat and the foremost portion of the seat arm or frame behind, measured between perpendiculars.

(iv) All seats, except those in private boxes, shall be securely fixed to the floor, and if battened together or made in links, the complete links shall be firmly attached to the floor.

(v) The minimum distance between the cinematograph screen and the front row of seats shall be;-

(i) equal to the width of the screen subject to a minimum of 7.6 m in case of cinemas equipped with screens upto 9 m. wide and

(ii) equal of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the width of the screen subject to a minimum of 9 m. in case of cinemas fitted with screens exceeding 9 m. in width.

Note- The space between the screens and the front row of seat shall be left vacant according to the width of the screen installed irrespective of the consideration whether the whole or only a part of the screen is made use of.

(vi) The lower edge of the picture as projected on the cinematograph screen shall be at a height varying from 1.37 m to 2.130 m above the level of the floor of the auditorium at the front row of seats depending upon the length of the auditorium.

(vii) (a) Every row of seats in the auditorium shall be assigned a specific distinguishing mark such as 'A', 'B', 'C' and so on and every seat in each row shall be serially numbered. The serial number shall be inscribed at a prominent place on the seat in such a manner that the seat can be easily located.

(b) The licensee shall ensure that on every ticket which any booking clerk issues for any cinematograph exhibition a separate seat number is marked.

The purchaser of the ticket shall be entitled to occupy the seat bearing the serial number marked on the ticket. The serial number of the seat shall be marked on that portion of the ticket which is to be retained by the purchaser so that it can be produced for inspection in case of any doubt or on demand.

- 26. Gangway-** (i) Gangways not less than 1.115 m wide shall be provided in the building as follows:-
- (a) Down each side of the auditorium.
 - (b) Down the centre of the seating accommodation at intervals of not more than 25 feet.
 - (c) Parallel to the line of the seating so as to provide direct access to exit: provided that not more than one gangway for every 10 rows shall be required.
- (ii) All gangways, exits and the treads of steps and stairways shall be maintained with non-slippery surfaces.
- (iii) Druggists, matting and floor covering, if provided in gangway, shall be securely fastened to the floors.
- (iv) The exit and the gangways, and passages leading to exits shall be kept clear of all obstructions other than rope barriers provided in accordance with sub-rule.(vi) on no account shall extra seats be placed in the gangways or spectators be allowed to stand in the gangways at the time of performances in such a way as to block or effectively reduce their width.
- (v) If step have to be inserted in a gangway or passages there shall be not less than e steps at any one place. The treads shall not be less than 380 mm wide and shall be of uniform width and height.
- (vi) Rope barriers in gangways or elsewhere shall be fitted with clips r fastenings with which will part in the centre on light pressure and shall not trail on the floor.
- (vii) Guards rails not less than 1.065 m above floor level shall be provided on the parapet at the foot of gangways in galleries where the incline of the gangway exceeds 15 degrees.
- 27. Stairway-** (i) There shall be atleast 2 stairways each not less than 1.200 m. vide to provide access to any gallery or upper floor in the building which is intended for use by the public.
- (ii) The treads and risers on each flight of stairs shall be of uniform width and height. The treads shall not be less than 280 mm wide and the risers shall not be more than 175 mm high.
- (iii) There shall be no winders.
- (iv) A continuous hand rail shall be fitted to each side of stairways.
- (v) No stairways shall discharge into a passage of corridor against or across the direction of exit.
- 28. Exits:-** (i) Every public portion of the building shall be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits placed in such position and so maintained as to afford the audience ample means of safe one speedy egress.
- (ii) In the auditorium there shall be atleast one exit from every tier, floor or gallery for every 100 persons accommodated or part thereof.

Provided that from every upper floor or gallery there shall be not less than two exit:

Provided further that an exit on or by way of a stage or platform shall not be reckoned as one of the exits required by this rule.

(iii) Every exits from the auditorium shall provide a clear opening space of not less than 2.130 mts. high and 1.520 mts. vide.

(v) Every passage or corridor leading from an exit in the auditorium to a final space of exit from the building shall be of such width as will , in the opinion of the licensing authority, enable the persons who are likely to use it in an emergency to leave the building without danger of crowding or congestion. At no point shall any such passage or corridor be less than 1.520 mts. vide, and it shall not diminish in width in the direction of the final place to exit.

(vi) The combined width of the final place of exits from the building shall be such that there are at least 1.520 mts. of exit width for every 100 persons that can be accommodated in the building.

(vii) All exit doors shall open outwards and shall be so fitted that when opened they do not obstruct any gangway, passage, corridor, stairway or landing.

(viii) All exit doors and through which the public have to pass on the way to the open air shall be available for exit during the whole time that the public are in the building and during such time shall not be locked or bolted.

(ix) All exits from the auditorium and all doors or openings (other than the main entrance) intended for egress form the building shall be clearly indicated by the word "Exit" in block letters, which shall not be less than 17.5 mm high and shall be so displayed as to be clearly visible in the light as well as in the dark.

(x) All other doors or openings shall be so constructed as to be clearly distinguishable from exits. They may be indicated by the words "No thorough fare" as illustrated below, but notices bearing the words "No Exit" shall not be used in any part of the building.

"NO THROUGHFARE"

- 29. Pay boxes, check boxes. etc-** Pay boxes, check boxes and attendants seats shall be fixed in such positions in the building that they will not obstruct means of exit and any mirror, picture, notice or advertisements shall be attached to or hung upon the walls in position in which they will not likely to cause obstruction to exits and shall be fixed flat against the wall or kept clear of the headline, i.e. 1.30 mts. above the floor.

- 30. Cloak room accommodation-** (i) Provision shall not be made in the corridors, passages and stairways of the building for hanging hats and cloaks.
(ii) Where cloak rooms are provided they shall be so situated that the persons using them will not interfere with the free use of any exit.
- 31. Ventilation,-** (i) The building shall be provided with efficient means of ventilation direct to the open air.

(ii) Unless the auditorium is air-conditioned the means of ventilation shall take the form of natural ventilation on and power-driven exhaust fans suitably located and of adequate size for the purpose intended.

(iii) Where natural ventilation is provided by windows or skylights which have to be darkened or obscured, free permanent top ventilation shall be arranged by means of ridge or ceiling ventilators. The clear opening of such ventilators shall not be less than 930 sq. c.m. for every 10 persons that can be accommodated.

(iv) There shall be a time gap of not less than twenty minutes between two cinematograph shows. The duration of an interval in a cinematograph show shall be not less than ten minutes. During the gap between two shows and the interval in a show all doors and ventilators shall be kept wide open and all exhaust and other fans will be kept at top speed so that the whole of the auditorium shall be flushed with air completely.
- 32. Sanitary provisions-** (i) The building and compound, if any, shall be kept free from effluvia arising from drain, privy or other nuisance.

(ii) Separate latrines and urinals shall be provided for each sex. The latrines shall be cleaned or flushed immediately before and after each performance and shall be washed with phenyl or other sanitary fluid at least twice a day.
- 33. Parking arrangements:-** (i) Such arrangements shall be made for the parking of motor cars and other vehicles in the vicinity of the building as the licensing authority may require.

(ii) No vehicle shall be parked or allowed to in such a way as to obstruct exits or impede the rapid dispersal of the persons accommodated in the building in the event of fire or panic.
- 34. Fire Precautions:-** (i) Fire-extinguishing appliances suitable to the character of the building and of a pattern, class and capacity approved by the licensing authority shall be provided as prescribed by him. These appliances shall be disposed to his satisfaction so as to be readily available for use in case of fire in any part of the building.
(ii) There shall always be sufficient means of dealing with fire readily available within the enclosure, and these shall include a damp blanket, a portable chemical fire-extinguisher and two buckets of dry sand.

(iii) All fire-extinguishing appliances shall at all times be maintained in proper working order, and available for instant use, and all chemical fire-extinguishers shall be capable of withstanding a pressure of not less than 113 kg. for 6.4 sq.cm.

(iv) During an exhibition all fire-extinguishing appliances shall be in charge of some person or persons specially nominated for this purpose. Such persons need not be employed exclusively in looking after the fire appliances, but they must not be given any other work during an exhibition which would take them away from the building or otherwise prevent them from being immediately available in case of danger or alarm of fire.

(v) The building shall be provided with an efficient lightning conductor.

ENCLOSURE, CINEMATOGRAPH, LIGHTING, ETC.

- 35. Enclosure:-** The cinematograph apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of substantial construction, the dimensions of which shall be such that when the cinematograph apparatus and other necessary fittings are installed therein there is sufficient space to allow the operator or operators to work freely.
- 36.** (i) The enclosure shall be placed outside the auditorium .
(ii) It shall be entirely self-contained and shall house only the cinematograph apparatus, fire appliances and such controlling apparatus as must of necessity be placed therein.
- 37.** there shall be only one entrance to the enclosure which shall not communicate with any part of the building to which the public have access.
- 38.** The enclosure and any fittings covering openings thereto shall be made of fire-resisting material.
- 39.** Proper and efficient means of ventilation shall be provided in the enclosure in such a manner that there shall be no communication with any part of the building to which the public is admitted through the medium of such means of ventilation.
- 40.** The number of openings in the front of the enclosure shall not exceed two projection openings, each not more than 232 sq. cm. in area and one inspection opening not more than 232 sq. cm. in area for each cinematograph apparatus or projector. All such openings shall be equipped with screens so operated that only one projection opening and one inspection opening can remain open at any one time and that all openings can be automatically closed from convenient positions both from inside and outside the enclosure.
- 41.** No non-synchronous machine shall be placed in or operated from the enclosure without the written permission of the licensing authority.

42. No person other than a qualified operator employed by the licensee and holding a certificate granted by the Electric Inspector or an apprentice duly authorised by the licensee under rule 89 shall be allowed to enter or be in the enclosure while an exhibition is in progress.
43. Where a manager or a proprietor holds an operator certificate, a second qualified operator must be engaged who shall remain on duty in the enclosure during the whole period of exhibition.
44. No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into or allowed remain in the enclosure no smoking shall at any time be permitted within the enclosure, and no naked light shall be used therein.

PROJECTOR, APPARATUS AND FILMS.

45. Cinematograph projectors shall be placed on firm supports constructed or fire-resisting material and shall be provided with a metal shutter which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film gate. This shutter shall immediately be dropped in the event of an accident to the cinematograph apparatus or stoppage of the film and shall only be raised when the film is in motion for the purpose of projection.
46. The film gate shall be of massive construction, and shall be provided with ample heat-radiating surface. The passage for the film shall be sufficiently narrow to prevent flame traveling upwards or downwards from the light opening.
47. Cinematograph Projectors shall be fitted with two metal film-boxes of substantial construction, to and from which the films shall be made to travel. The film boxes shall be fitted with film-slots so constructed as to prevent the passage of flame into the interior of the box.
48. Film spools shall be driven by means of chains, gears or belts of fire-resisting material and films shall be wound thereon so that the wound film shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the film spool.
50. During an exhibition all films when not in use shall be kept in closed metal boxes.
51. Not more than 90 kg. of inflammable cinematograph film shall be stored in the premises to which this licence relates, unless a specific licence has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India as required by the cinematograph film Rules, 1948.