
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

No. 587.

Hong Kong.
ORDINANCE No. 22 of 1919. (PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT REGULATION).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 (1) of the Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919, the Governor in Council rescinds the regulations made under the said Ordinance and set forth on pages 769-785 of the Regulations of Hong Kong, 1844-1925, as subsequently amended, and all other regulations heretofore made under the said Ordinance, and makes the following regulations in substitution therefor:—

Places of Public Entertainment Regulations.

INTERPRETATION.

“Entertainment” for the purposes of these regulations, includes any concert, stage play, stage performance, cinematograph display, exhibition of dancing, conjuring, or juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, or circus, or any other entertainment of a similar character.

“Public Entertainment” means any entertainment as above defined, to which the general public are admitted with or without payment for admission.

“Premises” means any place kept or used, or intended to be kept or used for public entertainment under a licence or licences granted under the Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919, and includes any means of ingress or egress for the purposes of and in connection with such place, and in cases in which such place consist of a part or parts only of a building includes also any other part or parts of such building used or intended to be used for the purposes of and in connection with such public entertainment.

“Licensing Authority” means the officer or authority by whom licences may be issued under the said Ordinance, and in respect of any issued licence means the officer or authority by whom the licence was issued, and includes any officer or authority for the time being entitled to cancel, renew or otherwise deal with any such licence.

Part I.

PERMANENT AND SEMI PERMANENT BUILDINGS IN THE ISLAND OF HONG KONG, KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON, AND BUILDINGS IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY SPECIALLY DESIGNED AS THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

Applications for Licences.

Licences.

1.—(1) The Inspector General of Police is and shall be the officer or authority by whom licences under this Part may be issued.

(2) Any person who desires to keep or use any premises for a public entertainment shall, if not Chinese, send in an application in writing to the Inspector General of Police, and if Chinese send in an application in writing to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which shall contain the following information:—

(a) The names, descriptions and addresses of the person or persons making the application.

(b) The character of the entertainment for which the premises are proposed to be used and the locality and general nature of the premises.

(3) The application shall contain a statement as to the nature and extent of the interest of such person or persons in the premises and such other particulars as the Inspector General of Police or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs may require in considering the application.

2. Every person who shall be desirous of obtaining authority to open any premises within the Colony for a public entertainment shall first make public his intention so to do and the purpose for which the premises will be used, by exhibiting a notice on the proposed site, or if it is proposed to adapt an existing building, upon such building, in such a position that it can be plainly seen and read from the principal public thoroughfare upon which the site or building fronts, or by advertisement in four newspapers (two English and two Chinese) circulating in the Colony. A copy of the notice or of each of the four newspapers, as the case may be, shall be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police and to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Notice of
intention to
open place
of public
entertain-
ment.

Submission of Plans.

3.—(1) If so required by the Inspector General of Police or Secretary for Chinese Affairs, as the case may be, the applicant shall submit to the Building Authority

Plans, etc.

(a) complete plans, elevations and sections to a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to a foot, and

(b) a block plan on a separate sheet showing the position of the premises in relation to any adjacent Lots and buildings and to the public thoroughfares upon which the site of the premises abuts, drawn to a scale of not less than $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch to a foot.

(2) In connection with the installation of any electrical, lighting, cooling, ventilating or mechanical apparatus, every applicant and every licensee shall submit to the Building Authority detailed specifications, accompanied by such drawings and diagrams as the Building Authority and the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade may consider necessary to enable the proposal to be fully considered and to form an adequate record of the work when completed. The specifications and drawings shall be furnished before the work in connection with the erection or adaptation of the premises is commenced. The specifications as far as they relate to mechanical ventilation or cooling shall show the size and area of inlet and outlet openings, ducts and shafts for the conveyance of air, the construction of and the means of access to ducts and shafts, and details of the apparatus proposed for cleansing, or cooling the air. The proposed sizes and routes of pipes for fire hydrants, drenchers and sprinklers and the position of the fire appliances and control valves shall be clearly indicated.

(3) All plans should be coloured to distinguish the materials employed in the construction of the premises, and shall be accompanied by such description of the materials to be used and the mode of construction to be adopted as may be necessary to enable the Building Authority to judge whether these regulations will, when the premises have been completed, be complied with.

(4) The width of all staircases, and the number of steps in each, the width of corridors, gangways, and doorways, and the heights of the tiers and other parts of the premises shall be indicated on the drawings.

(5) The thickness of the walls shall be clearly shown by figures.

(6) The plans shall show the seating and the numbers of persons to be accommodated in the various parts of the premises.

(7) On completion of the building and equipment, complete revised drawings on linen shall be forwarded to the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority for retention.

Site.

Site.

4.—(1) The premises shall abut upon, and have frontages of adequate length to two or more thoroughfares. The frontages shall, except in special circumstances, form about one-half of the total boundaries of the site of the building, excluding recesses and projections which do not prejudicially affect exits, and shall permit of the provision of suitable exits in accordance with these regulations from each tier or floor direct to two or more thoroughfares. The thoroughfares shall be of such widths as will enable the persons who are to be accommodated to disperse rapidly in the event of fire or panic and as will afford facilities for the approach of fire appliances.

Accommodation up to 2,000.

(2) In cases in which the premises will accommodate more than 500 but not more than 2,000 persons, one of the thoroughfares upon which such premises abut shall be at least 40 feet wide.

Accommodation up to 3,000.

In cases in which the premises will accommodate more than 2,000 but not more than 3,000 persons, one of the thoroughfares shall be at least 40 feet wide, and of the others one shall be at least 30 feet wide if a carriageway or 20 feet wide if a footway.

Accommodation up to 5,000.

In cases in which the premises will accommodate more than 3,000 but not more than 5,000 persons one of the thoroughfares shall be at least 50 feet wide and of the others one shall be at least 30 feet wide.

Accommodation over 5,000.

In cases in which the premises will accommodate more than 5,000 persons, such further frontage to the thoroughfares shall be provided as the Building Authority may require.

Accommodation up to 500.

(3) In cases of small halls and other similar buildings accommodating not more than 500 persons, and of rooms or other premises forming part only of a building, special consideration shall be given to the circumstances in each case.

Access between thoroughfares.

(4) In any case in which some of the exits from the premises discharge into a back street which is little frequented and not accessible by a short route from the thoroughfare in

which the entrances are situate, direct access between the two thoroughfares shall be provided by means of an external passageway if the Building Authority shall so require.

(5) The passageways referred to in this regulation shall be and shall remain under the complete control of the licensee, shall be unobstructed, shall be open to the sky, and if less than 12 feet wide shall not be overlooked by windows from adjoining buildings at a height of less than 12 feet.

Passage-
ways.

Maintenance, alterations, etc.

5.--(1) All parts of the premises and the fittings and apparatus therein, including any safety curtain and seating, door fastenings and notices, and the lighting, electrical, cooling, ventilating, mechanical and other installations, shall be maintained at all times in good order and condition and as approved by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

Mainten-
ance.

(2) Alterations or additions, whether permanent or temporary to the structure, the lighting, electrical, cooling, ventilating, mechanical or other installations, or to the seating, gangways or other arrangements at the premises, as approved by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority from time to time; shall not be made except with the consent in writing of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority, and in accordance with the conditions of such consent. Notice in writing shall be given to the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority of any alteration or addition proposed to be made, and such notice shall be accompanied by full details, and, if necessary, by drawings (in duplicate). The work shall not be commenced until the plans have been approved. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not require notice to be given to the Building Authority of any work which is necessary for the efficient maintenance of the premises and of the electrical and other installations.

Alterations.

6. Notice in writing shall be given to the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority of intention to carry out repairs or redecorations necessitating the use of scaffolding, cradles or plant involving risk of injury, obstruction, fire or panic, 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.

Notice of
repairs.

Construction and arrangement of premises.

7.--(1) Premises in which a stage will be provided and in which scenery will be used shall not be constructed underneath, or on the top of, any part of any other building.

Premises
under or
over any
other
building.

(2) Premises in which a stage will not be provided and in which scenery will not be used, shall not be constructed underneath or on top of any part of any other building, except with the consent in writing of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

8. Living rooms shall not be provided in the premises except with the consent in writing of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

Living
rooms.

Walls
(openings
in).

9.—(1) Any openings in the premises overlooking an adjacent site upon which an inflammable structure is erected or upon which inflammable material is stored shall be protected to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.

(2) Except with the consent in writing of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority, openings shall not be made in the walls or roof of the premises within a horizontal distance of 12 feet of any other buildings, whether then existing or likely to be made, overlooking the premises.

Drainage.

10. In no case shall the lowest floor of the premises be at a lower level than that by which it can be effectually drained by gravitation into a public sewer, and such premises shall be drained to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

Walls
(external
etc.)

11.—(1) The premises shall be enclosed with external or party walls of brick, stone or concrete of such thickness as the Building Authority may require.

(2) Where the premises are only part of a building they shall, if so required by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority, be separated from the other parts of the building by walls and structures of fire-resisting materials in a manner to be approved by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority, and have no openings in the walls or in any other part of the premises which overlook any portion of the adjoining part and which may be liable to communicate fire to the premises.

Floors, tiers
and roofs.

12.—(1) The floors, tiers and roofs of the premises shall be entirely of fire resisting materials to the satisfaction of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

(2) Wood flooring, where permitted, shall be laid directly on to concrete and shall be suitably protected against dry rot. In any position where this form of construction is impracticable, the wood flooring shall be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and shall be grooved and tongued.

(3) All wood centering used under concrete or other positions shall be removed, and centering in positions from which removal is impracticable shall be of metal.

Exit, etc.,
notices.

13.—(1) All doors or openings approved by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority for the purpose of egress from the premises and all such doors from the stage and dressing rooms shall be clearly indicated by the word "EXIT" in block letters in English and Chinese. The letters shall not be less than 7 inches high.

(2) Such notices shall be at a height of at least 6 feet 9 inches above the floor and, where possible and desirable, shall be placed over such doors or openings.

(3) Doors and openings, other than exits, in sight of the audience, which lead to portions of the premises accessible to the public, shall have notices placed over them indicating the use of such portions. Such doors and openings shall not resemble exits.

(4) Notices and signs (handpointers) indicating the way out of the premises shall be provided as the Licensing Authority may consider necessary.

(5) Notices bearing the words "NO EXIT" shall not be provided.

14. Save in exceptional circumstances, the premises shall not have more than two tiers, including the gallery, above the level of the pit, and a tier shall not be constructed with a slope of more than 35 degrees.

Tiers
number and
slope.

15. The height between any floor and the underside of the tier or ceiling over shall in no part be less than 10 feet.

Tiers
(height).

16. The floor of the highest part of the pit, or of the stalls, where there is no pit, shall not be more than 6 inches above the level of the street at the principal entrance to the pit and the lowest part of the floor of the pit or stalls shall not be more than 15 feet below the level of the street at the principal entrance to the pit, except that where owing to the natural levels of the site and adjoining roads this is not possible then such floor levels shall be subject to the special approval of the Building Authority.

Level of
pit and
stalls.

17.—(1) Two separate exits shall be provided from every tier or floor which accommodates not more than 500 persons, and additional exit shall be provided for every 250 or part of 250 persons above 500.

Entrances
and exits.

(2) Two of the exits from each tier or floor shall deliver into different thoroughfares or ways.

(3) If the tier or floor accommodates not more than 300 persons, the width of each exit shall be not less than 4 feet, measured between the walls at any point or between the leaves of the doors when open, and if the tier or floor accommodates more than 300 persons, the width of each of the exits shall be not less than 5 feet measured in like manner.

(4) In the case of any premises or portions of premises which are 40 feet or more above pavement level the total width of exits provided shall be 25 per cent in excess of the width required by paragraph (3) of this regulation.

(5) If any tier or floor shall be divided into two or more parts, exits as required by this regulation shall be provided from each of such parts.

(6) In calculating the number of persons which can be accommodated in any tier or floor or part of a tier or floor, the accommodation of all standing and waiting spaces in such tier or floor or part of a tier or floor shall be included. For the purpose of this regulation, any tea room, lounge, restaurant or foyer shall be regarded as a waiting space.

(7) Exits shall be arranged so as to afford a ready means of egress from all parts of each tier or floor, and shall lead directly into thoroughfares or ways. In the case of theatres and music halls and other premises where the principal fire risk is on the stage, some of the exits from each part of each tier or floor shall be placed in positions remote from the stage.

(8) Steps leading from any tier or floor to an exit shall, if necessary, be screened from such tier or floor by fire-resisting materials and shall be lighted to the satisfaction of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

(9) All entrance and exit doors, other than pass doors in connection with spaces in which persons await admission, shall be arranged so as to be available for exit during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises.

(10) No lift shall be considered as an exit within the meaning of these regulations.

Corridors,
passages, etc.

18.—(1) Every lobby, corridor, or passage intended for the use of the audience, shall be formed of fire resisting materials and shall, when finished, be at the narrowest point of the widths specified for exits in regulation 17 (3) and (4).

(2) Where possible, inclines shall be used instead of steps, but no corridor, passage or gangway outside the auditorium shall be inclined to a steeper gradient than 1 in 10.

(3) Where a sloping corridor leads direct to a stair, the corridor, for a distance of 5 feet from the stair, shall be level.

(4) There shall be no projections, other than handrails as provided for in regulation 22 (8), exceeding 2 inches from the walls of such corridors or passages within 6 feet 9 inches of the floor. All recesses shall be defended.

Pay boxes
and check
boxes.

19.—(1) Pay boxes and check boxes shall be placed so as not to obstruct exitways, and pay boxes shall be adequately ventilated.

(2) Pay boxes, check boxes and attendants' seats shall be fixed in such positions that they will not obstruct means of exit, and any mirrors, pictures, notices, or advertisements which may be permitted by the Licensing Authority shall be attached to or hung upon the walls in positions in which they will not be likely to cause obstruction to exit, and shall be fixed flat against the wall or kept clear of the head-line, *i.e.* 6 feet 9 inches above the floor.

(3) Advertisement boards or easels shall not be placed in positions in which they are likely to obstruct means of exit or to be overturned. Notice in writing of any proposal to rail off a portion of the vestibule for the accommodation of such boards or easels shall be given to the Licensing Authority and written consent obtained in the manner prescribed by regulation 5 (2).

Vestibules.

20.—(1) The aggregate unobstructed width of all the exit doorways or passages that lead from a vestibule towards a thoroughfare or way shall be at least one-third greater than the aggregate width of all the exits that lead into such vestibule.

(2) Any portion of a vestibule which will be used for the display of loose or projecting advertisement boards or easels shall be defined by means of a chain or other device.

Cloak
rooms.

21.—(1) Provision shall not be made in the corridors for hanging hats and cloaks.

(2) Where cloak-rooms are provided, they shall be enclosed in fire-resisting materials, shall be adequately ventilated and shall be so situated that the persons using them shall not interfere with the free use of any exitway. The fittings shall be of metal or hardwood.

Staircases.

22.—(1) Staircases intended for the use of the public from any tier or floor or part of a tier or floor accommodating not more than 300 persons shall be in no part less than 4 feet wide and such staircases from any tier or floor or part of a tier or floor accommodating more than 300 persons shall be in no part less than 5 feet wide.

(2) Such staircases shall be without winders, shall be in flights of not more than sixteen or fewer than three steps each, shall not have more than two successive flights without a turn, and, if there be more than twelve steps in a flight shall not have more than one flight without a turn.

(3) The several flights of steps shall be properly supported and enclosed to the satisfaction of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

(4) Staircases, unless constructed of reinforced concrete, shall have solid square (as distinguished from spandril) steps.

(5) The landings, unless constructed of reinforced concrete, shall be at least six inches thick, and the depth of the landing between the flights shall not be less than the width of the flight.

(6) The treads shall be not less than 11 inches wide and the risers not more than 6 inches high. The treads and risers of each flight shall be of uniform width and height. Each step shall lap at least one inch over the back edge of the step below.

(7) Every staircase and the roof thereof shall be of such fire-resisting material and construction as may be approved by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

(8) A continuous handrail shall be fixed on each side of all steps and landings at a height of 2 feet 9 inches above the steps or landings. The rail shall be supported by strong metal brackets built into the wall, and shall not project more than 3 inches. Where the flight of steps returns, the newel wall shall be chased so as to allow the handrail to turn without projecting over the landing.

(9) Any other projections from the walls of a staircase shall be at least 6 feet 9 inches above the steps or landings and any recesses shall be defended.

23.—(1) All doors used by the public as exit doors shall, unless otherwise agreed by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority in writing, be hung in two folds, shall be made to open in the direction of exit and shall be hung so as not to obstruct, when open, any gangway, passage, staircase or landing. If such doors are also intended for use as entrances, one of the folds shall be made to open both ways.

Doors and fastenings.

(2) Doors leading from exit passages, staircases or corridors shall, where considered necessary by the Licensing Authority, be hung so as to be closed by the stream of persons passing from the auditorium to the street, and shall in any case be fitted with springs and arranged so as not to clash with exit or other doors.

(3) A door shall not open immediately upon a step or steps, but a landing at least 3 feet in depth shall be provided between the step or steps and the door.

(4) Where, for convenience of working, a door not providing fire separation is required to be held open into a vestibule or corridor, it shall be fitted with a suitable device which will allow it to shut readily by gentle pressure in case of emergency.

(5) No fastenings other than automatic bolts shall be fitted on exit doors. The automatic bolts shall be without sharp projections and shall be of such pattern that horizontal pressure on either cross bar will open the doors. The cross bars shall not be placed at a greater height than 3 feet. Doors fitted with automatic bolts shall have the words "PUSH BAR TO OPEN" painted upon them in block letters at least 4 inches high, in English and Chinese.

(6) Locking bars, hasps, staples, screw-eyes or any fastenings other than automatic fastenings shall not be fitted on exit doors.

(7) In the case of exit doors which it may be desired to keep open whilst the public are on the premises, special provision shall be made for fastening them open in such a manner as not to form recesses. Any cabin hooks or fittings which may be used shall not prevent a door from opening back to the full extent.

(8) Gates across exitways shall not be fitted with any fastenings other than automatic bolts, shall be made to open both ways, and shall be so fitted that when opened inwards they can be locked back against the wall in such a manner as to require a key to release them. When locked back, they shall not form an obstruction.

(9) Automatic bolts on external gates shall be of a specially strong type and the working parts shall be of a metal not liable to corrosion.

(10) Door handles or other door fittings shall not project into exitways more than 2 inches when the doors are open or closed.

(11) Internal exit doors shall be made to swing or to open in the direction of exit and shall not be fitted with any fastenings other than automatic bolts.

(12) Revolving doors shall not be provided. Roll-up shutters or collapsible gates shall not be provided without the consent of the Licensing Authority in writing.

Collapsible
gates and
rolling
shutters.

24.—(1) Collapsible gates or rolling shutters shall not be installed in entrances or exits without the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority, and any such gates or shutters which may be installed shall be opened to allow full width and necessary height of exitway before the admission of the public and shall be kept locked in that position during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises.

(2) Locks, monkey-tail, flush or barrel bolts, or locking bars or other obstructions to exit, other than such as are permitted by this regulation, shall not be fitted on such gates or shutters.

Barriers.

25.—(1) Any barriers which may be provided for checking or controlling admission shall be arranged so that the portions immediately in the line of exit will open automatically upon pressure being applied in the direction of exit and so as not to reduce the width of the exitway. All such barriers shall be shown on the plans submitted.

(2) Rope barriers shall be fitted with automatic catches or slip connections, and shall be arranged so as not to trail on the floor when parted and the fittings shall not project into the gangway or exitway.

Chains and
padlocks.

26. If chains and padlocks be used for securing exit doors when the public are not on the premises, a keyboard shall be provided in a position approved by the Licensing Authority and before the admission of the public the chains and padlocks shall be hung upon such board, each in an allotted position, and shall remain upon the board during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises. The position of the board shall be so situated as to be easily discernable to a Police or authorised Inspecting Officer.

27.—(1) Gangways not less than 3 feet 6 inches wide shall be formed (i) leading direct to the exit doors, and (ii) intersecting the rows of seating in such a manner that no seat shall be more than 10 feet from a gangway measured in the line of seating. Gangways.

(2) Where steppings are provided in intersecting gangways, suitable hand-grips shall be provided at the ends of the seats.

(3) There shall be no projections into a gangway which will diminish the clear width of the gangway.

28. All gangways and exitways and the treads of steps and stairways shall be maintained with non-slippery surfaces. Non-slippery surfaces.

29. The edges of the treads of steps and stairways shall be made conspicuous, if so required by the Licensing Authority. Edges of steps.

30. Drugget, matting, crumb cloths and other floor coverings shall be secured and maintained so that they will not be likely to ruck, or to be in any way a source of danger. Mats and floor coverings.

31. Any curtains which may be permitted by the Licensing Authority to be hung over doorways, or in or across corridors or gangways shall not conceal notices, shall be parted in the centre, and shall be hung so that they can be readily drawn aside and so as not to trail on the floor. Curtains.

32.—(1) Guard rails not less than 3 feet 6 inches high measured from the floor level or inclined guard rails of a projection and pattern to be approved by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade shall be provided on the resters in front of gangways in tiers. Resters.

(2) The tops of resters shall be constructed with the surface inclined towards the seating at an angle of 30 degrees, and shall be concave in section, or shall be provided with such other means as will allow only small articles to be placed thereon and will ensure that such articles will not be liable to fall to the tier or area below.

33. At theatres, music halls, or other like premises, no enclosure (except refreshment rooms, foyers, and waiting spaces), where the public can assemble for any purpose other than to view the performance, shall be provided. Enclosures.

34. Where so required by the Licensing Authority suitable accommodations shall be provided for persons awaiting admission to the seating, at premises referred to in regulation 33. Waiting spaces.

35.—(1) The seating area assigned to each person shall not be less than 2 feet 4 inches deep where backs are provided and not less than 2 feet deep where backs are not provided and shall not be less than 1 foot 8 inches wide where arms are provided and not less than 1 foot 6 inches wide where arms are not provided. Permanent seating.

(2) In all cases there shall be an unobstructed seatway or space at least 1 foot in depth, measured between perpendiculars, between the back of one seat and the front of the seat immediately behind.

(3) The seating shall be fixed firmly to the floor.

(4) If seats be made to tip up automatically, they shall be actuated by weights.

Chairs.

36.—(1) In the case of any premises which are not intended to be used regularly for a closely seated audience, the seating shall be arranged in accordance with regulation 35 (1) and (2) and provision shall be made for fixing securely to the floor the rows of seating flanking the front, back and cross gangways and the seats near exits.

(2) If chairs are used they shall be battened together in lengths of not fewer than 4 chairs.

Seating.

37.—(1) Premises shall not be used for a closely-seated audience, except in accordance with plans previously submitted to and approved by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority in writing.

(2) In the case of premises used regularly for a closely-seated audience the seating shall be firmly fixed to the floor.

(3) A copy of the seating plan shall be kept readily available at the premises and shall be shown to any authorised Inspecting Officer.

Opera glasses.

(4) Opera glasses or other articles which may be attached to the backs of seats must not reduce the clear width of seatways or constitute objectionable projections, and any attachment shall be so arranged as not to trail on the floor or cause any obstruction.

Proscenium wall and Safety Curtain.

38.—(1) In all buildings in which a permanent stage is provided such stage shall be separated from the auditorium by a brick proscenium wall not less than 13 inches in thickness, and such wall shall be carried up the full thickness to a height of at least 3 feet above the roof, measured at right angles to the slope of the roof, and shall be carried down below the stage to a solid foundation.

(2) Not more than three openings shall be formed in the proscenium wall, exclusive of the proscenium opening. No such opening, other than the proscenium opening, shall exceed 20 square feet in area, and at the lower part shall not be at a higher level than 3 feet above the floor of the stage. Such openings shall be closed with double teak or oak doors 2 inches thick hung in fire-resisting frames with a 1 inch lap, or with such other fire-resisting doors and frames as may be approved by the Building Authority. The doors shall be made self-closing and silent in action.

(3) The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fire-resisting safety curtain, to be used as a drop curtain, of such pattern, construction and gearing, and with such arrangements for pouring water upon the surface of the curtain which is toward the stage, as may be approved by the Building Authority and the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

(4) All the decoration around the proscenium opening shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials.

(5) An exit shall be provided from each side of the stage, and one of such exits shall lead direct to a street or through

an unventilated lobby constructed of fire-resisting materials with self-closing fire-resisting doors hung to open outwards and fitted with automatic fastenings only.

(6) An exit leading direct to a street or way shall be provided from the stage basement, and permanent ventilation to the basement shall be provided direct to the outer air.

Stage
exits.

(7) Electric light shall be the only illuminant used for the stage, and smoking thereon is prohibited except when required in a stage production.

Electric
light and
smoking
on stage.

(8) The safety curtain to the proscenium opening shall be lowered and raised in the presence of each audience. The licensee shall notify the Building Authority and the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade immediately in the event of the safety curtain being out of order.

Safety
Curtain.

(9) Whenever the safety curtain is lowered, all lights in the auditorium shall be immediately lighted.

(10) The words "SAFETY CURTAIN", in plain block letters, and the Chinese characters "隔火帳" shall be painted on the safety curtain. The letters and characters shall be not less than 12 inches in height, and shall be in a central position in which they can be seen from all parts of the auditorium, and not less than three feet from the bottom of the safety curtain. If it be desired to place upon the safety curtain any advertisement or decoration such advertisement or decoration shall be painted upon the curtain itself and shall not be within a distance of 1 foot from any portion of the words "SAFETY CURTAIN" or of the Chinese characters "隔火帳".

(11) Wires and ropes in connection with gymnastic or other displays, or any other apparatus, or scenery or properties shall not at any time during the performance cross the plane of descent of the safety curtain. Special precautions shall be taken by the licensee to ensure that curtains or hangings shall not in any circumstances interfere with the descent of the safety curtain.

Stage
properties.

(12) Except as provided in this paragraph the space above the stage shall be of sufficient height to allow of the safety curtain being raised in one piece above the top of the proscenium opening, and of all scenes being so raised without rolling. Where in existing buildings, the space above the stage is insufficient to allow the safety curtain to be raised in one piece, sectional safety curtains of such design as may be approved by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade may be provided.

(13) The roof over the stage shall be of fire-resisting material and shall be provided with a lantern light or lights at the back thereof equal at the base to one-sixth of the area of the stage. Such lantern light shall be glazed at the sides with sheet glass not more than one-twelfth of an inch in thickness and to be capable of being opened to an extent equal at least to the superficial area required at the base of the lantern light. The sashes shall be bottom hung to open outwards, shall be of a type that cannot be rendered inoperative by warping or settlement or by dirt, and shall be capable of being opened by the cutting of a cord or the fusing of a link. Such cord shall be brought down to the stage to a position near the safety-curtain release and shall be suitably indicated.

Roof above
stage.

(14) The stage shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

Ventilation
of stage.

(15) The sashes and other moving parts of the lantern light shall be tested periodically to ensure their being in efficient working order. There shall be no obstruction to the upward flow of air from the stage to the ventilators.

Exemptions.

(16) Subject as provided in this paragraph regulation 38 shall apply to all buildings as aforesaid, whether already erected or hereafter to be erected: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Building Authority, after consultation with the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, to exempt any building for such period or periods as he may think fit, from all or any of the provisions of such regulations: Any such exemption may be subject to such conditions as the Building Authority may see fit to impose: Provided further that, as regards all buildings erected before the 31st day of December, 1931, other than the buildings named in Government Notification No. 665, published in the Gazette of the 21st October, 1932, exemption shall be deemed to have been granted as aforesaid until the expiration of not less than six months' notice in writing, signed by the Building Authority, posted on the building and published in the Gazette, that such building is not exempt from the said provisions or such of them as may be specified in the notice.

Penalty.

(17) The owner and the licensee of any building as aforesaid in respect of which any failure to comply with any provision of this regulation 38 shall be proved to exist or to continue shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Stage floor,
flies, grid-
iron and
scenery.

39.—(1) The stage floor shall be of hardwood not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick with hard wood or fire-resisting supports and shall be sufficiently strong for any type of performance which is likely to be given.

(2) The flies, including the lighting flies and perches and gridiron, shall be of fire-resisting material and adequate means of escape direct to the open air shall be provided therefrom.

(3) The scenery shall be counterweighted and hung on wire ropes so far as practicable. Counterweights of scenery shall be guarded, and where possible shall be carried to the walls and cased in.

Access to
flies,
grid-iron.

(4) Access to the flies, grid-iron, electricians' perches and other raised platforms, other than lighting perches not more than 4 feet above or below a platform or fly to which suitable access is provided, shall be provided by means of step-ladders with handrails.

Scenery.

40. Except with the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions of such consent, scenery or stage properties shall not be kept or used on the platform or in any other part of premises which are not provided with a safety curtain of a pattern approved by the Licensing Authority.

Storage of
scenery, etc.

41.—(1) Scenery or properties shall not be kept or used in the stage basement or in any part of the premises other than on the stage or in the approved scene or property store.

(2) The stage shall not in any circumstances be congested with scenery or properties, or the exits therefrom obstructed during performances.

(3) Except with the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority and subject to the conditions of such consent, scenery or properties shall not be placed on the auditorium side of the safety curtain.

42.—(1) Such dressing-room and staff-room accommodation for performers, musicians and staff shall be provided for both sexes as the Licensing Authority may consider necessary, having regard to the use proposed to be made of the premises and the maximum number of persons to be employed.

Dressing-rooms and staff rooms.

(2) The dressing-rooms shall be separated from the remainder of the premises by walls constructed of fire-resisting materials, with only such means of communication therewith as may be approved by the Licensing Authority.

(3) A ventilated lobby or corridor constructed of fire resisting materials shall be provided between the stage and the dressing-room block, and such lobby shall be fitted with self-closing fire-resisting doors at each end thereof so fitted as to swing bothways.

(4) Ventilation direct to the open air shall be provided to the corridors in the dressing-room block.

(5) All dressing-rooms and staircases leading thereto shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials and shall be connected with exits leading direct into a thoroughfare or way, one of such exits being independent of any exit by way of the stage or the approaches thereto.

(6) All fittings in dressing-rooms shall as far as practicable be fire-resisting.

(7) Dressing-rooms shall not be situated more than one storey below the street level.

(8) The exit doors from the dressing-room block shall be fitted with automatic bolts only. The doors to single dressing-rooms may be fitted with other approved fastenings. Permanent ventilation shall be provided to dressing-rooms by means of flues built into the brickwork or by such other means as may be approved by the Building Authority.

43.—(1) Suitable workshops, store rooms, scene stores, property stores and offices shall be provided if required by the Licensing Authority.

Scene stores, workshops, etc.

(2) Workshops, store rooms, scene stores, property stores and wardrobe and painting rooms shall be separated from the public portion of the premises and from one another by brick or concrete walls not less than 9 inches thick or by such other construction as may be approved by the Licensing Authority and shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority from the highest point direct to the open air.

(3) All openings in such division walls shall be of such size as the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority may approve, and shall be fitted with fire-resisting doors or fire-resisting screens. If iron doors are provided, they shall overlap the door frame at least 3 inches when closed and if made in two folds, such folds shall overlap each other at least 3 inches when closed.

(4) The floors and ceilings of the portions of the premises mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this regulation shall be formed of fire-resisting materials.

*Miscellaneous.*Kitchens and
serveries.

44.—(1) Kitchens and serveries shall be separated from the public portion of the premises by fire-resisting materials. This regulation shall not apply to the provision of a grill in a restaurant.

(2) Ventilating shafts from kitchens shall be constructed so as to allow of frequent cleaning.

Ironwork.

45. Constructional ironwork shall, if considered necessary by the Building Authority, be embedded in fire-resisting materials.

Inflammable
linings, etc.

46. Soft wood or other inflammable wall linings, decorations, partitions, screens or barriers shall not be used in any part of the premises and cavities shall not be left behind any linings or decorations.

Decorations,
hangings,
etc.

47. All fixed or permanent decorations shall be of incombustible materials. Any fixed hangings and curtains, which may be permitted by the Licensing Authority shall be of heavy woollen material only.

Skylights,
etc.

48. All skylights and lantern-lights which may be liable to be broken, other than the lantern light over the stage, shall be fitted with wired glass.

Fire-
resisting
doors,
etc. to be
self-closing.

49. All fire-resisting doors, screens and shutters and smoke doors shall be maintained self-closing and shall not be secured open while the public are on the premises.

Boxes.

50.—(1) The sides of any boxes which may be provided shall not exceed 3 feet in height and the fronts of the boxes shall be formed of open balustrades or grilles.

(2) Curtains shall not be provided to boxes, and recesses shall not be obscured by curtains.

*Fire protection arrangements.*Fire
appliances.

51.—(1) Fire appliances for the protection of the premises shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Hydrants,
drenchers,
etc.

(2) Hydrants shall be provided in theatres, music halls, exhibition halls and in any other premises in which, in the opinion of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, such protection is necessary.

(3) Automatic sprinklers shall be provided in the stage portion of all theatres and music halls, and in scene stores and property stores and such workrooms and other portions of the premises as the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade may specify in each case.

(4) Hydrants shall be provided with the Hong Kong Fire Brigade standard fittings. Hydrants, drenchers and sprinklers shall be connected with a main on which a suitable pressure and volume of water is always available.

Telephone
and fire
alarm.

52. In theatres and music halls and any other premises in which, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority, such protection is necessary, direct telephone communication shall be established with the nearest Fire Brigade Station.

53. The premises shall be provided with lightning conductors if considered necessary by the Building Authority. Lightning
conductors.

Sanitary provisions.

54.—(1) If required by the Building Authority, each part of the premises used by the public shall be provided with water-closet and urinal accommodation approximately in accordance with the following scale :— Water-
closets and
urinals.

Water-closet—*For males* : One water-closet for the first 200 or part thereof; two water-closets for 200-500; three water-closets for 500-1,000; and an additional water-closet for every 500 or part thereof over 1,000.

For females : One water-closet for the first 100 or part thereof; two water-closets for 100-250; three water-closets for 250-500; and an additional water-closet for every 400 or part thereof over 500.

Urinals.—In each part of theatres and music halls, one urinal stall for each 50 males. In each part of dancing halls, concert halls and cinematograph halls, and in each restaurant, one urinal stall for each 100 males.

For the purpose of this regulation, it will be assumed that the public in each part of the premises consists of equal numbers of males and females.

(2) In addition to the provision specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation, such separate water-closets and urinal accommodation as may be required by the Building Authority shall be provided for the staff and employees and for the performers and the orchestra.

(3) Urinal stalls shall be fitted with automatic flushing apparatus, and shall be of a pattern approved by the Building Authority. Water-closets, urinals and drains shall be constructed in accordance with the enactments relating thereto.

(4) The floors of all water-closets and urinal apartments and of the lobbies approaching such apartments shall be constructed of impervious material and sloped to a drain.

(5) Water-closet and urinal apartments shall not, except where unavoidable, be approached from the auditorium or from spaces in which the public await admission.

(6) If lengthy cinematograph displays are to be given regularly, a water-closet shall be provided contiguous to the operating enclosure.

55. Natural lighting by means of windows or skylights shall be provided to the auditorium and (where practicable) to all other parts of the premises. Suitable curtains or shutters may be provided so that during performances the windows and skylights may be obscured. Natural
lighting.

56. All means for the admission of light and air shall be utilised as far as practicable when the premises are not in use by the public and all windows and skylights shall be kept clean. Admission
of light
and air.

57. An adequate number of metal bins or receptacles with, properly fitting covers shall be provided for dust and Dustbins.

refuse. Such receptacles shall be maintained in a clean and wholesome condition.

(Note :—It will be necessary for an open area or other suitable place to be available for the accommodation of the metal bins).

*Lighting, cooling, electrical, ventilating and
mechanical installations.*

Certificates
of stability
for lighting
systems.

58. The application for a licence or renewal of a licence under the regulations in this Part shall be accompanied by a certificate of stability of the alternative gas lighting system following an examination of the installations.

59. If in the opinion of the Licensing Authority it shall be deemed expedient it shall be lawful for him to call upon the Licensee of the premises to provide a certificate of stability of the electric system.

60. Exemption from the provisions of these regulations relating to the electric system shall be deemed to have been granted to all existing buildings licenced under these regulations until such time that major electrical alterations become necessary or when in the opinion of the Licensing Authority a danger of fire exists due to faulty wiring or apparatus, and in the latter case the Licensing Authority may terminate the exemption as aforesaid by written notice and require the Licensee to comply with such of these regulations as may be deemed expedient.

Lighting.

61. All portions of the premises to which the public have access shall be provided with two independent systems of lighting *i.e.*, electricity and gas, to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority and the lighting points which are provided to effect compliance with this regulation shall be indicated to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.

Two
independent
systems of
lighting.

The total illumination on the two systems in any portion of the premises necessary to comply with this regulation is hereinafter referred to as "minimum lighting" of that portion.

Minimum
lighting.

62. The minimum lighting in all portions of the premises shall be maintained continuously during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises. Provided that so long as there is sufficient daylight in any portion of the premises, artificial light need not be maintained in that portion.

Lighting of
auditorium.

63. The lighting maintained in the auditorium in order to ensure orderly conduct shall be as great as possible consistent with the effective presentation or exhibition of the performance or pictures.

64. In the main hall or auditorium, lighting, in addition to the minimum lighting, shall be maintained so as to provide good general illumination if this is possible without detriment to the performance or entertainment.

Separation
of systems.

65. Each system of lighting shall be so installed that a fault or accident on one system cannot in any circumstances affect the other.

66. The lighting points shall be so arranged that all parts of the premises, including recesses and cupboards, can be adequately illuminated.

Recesses,
cupboards,
etc.

67. If the installation of oil or candle lamps be permitted by the Licensing Authority, the lamps shall be of a pattern approved by the Licensing 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 kerosene or other mineral oil shall not be provided.

Oil or
candle
lamps.

68. Provision shall be made so that each notice indicating an exit may be illuminated by a light on each system. In the auditorium of a theatre, music hall or in such other places or positions as the Licensing Authority may determine, provision shall be made so that such notice may be internally illuminated by a light on at least one of the systems.

Lighting of
exit notices.

69. The lighting to exit notices shall not in any circumstances be extinguished or dimmed while the public are on the premises.

Lighting of
exit notices.

70. Notices, other than exit notices in or about the auditorium or main hall, shall not be internally illuminated.

Notices in
auditorium.

71. Corridors and staircases which form the means of escape from any stage or platform or from any dressing or retiring rooms, and the notices indicating the exits from such portions of the premises shall be provided with two independent systems of lighting to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority. Provided that, in the case of small premises, two independent systems of lighting need not be provided if the Licensing Authority is satisfied that two systems are not necessary in those portions of the premises.

Lighting of
stage, etc.,
exits.

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

Gas, oil,
etc., lamps.

73.—(1) Lamp shades of readily combustible material shall not be provided.

Lamp
shades.

(2) Lamp shades shall be of incombustible material except when intended for use in positions remote from combustible materials. If shades of combustible material be provided for use in such positions, they shall be rendered satisfactorily non-inflammable, shall be suitably ventilated to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority and shall be so arranged that, in case of electric lighting fittings, it will not be possible for the shades to come into contact with the lamp or holder, and, in the case of gas fittings, the shades are efficiently protected from the flame or from any parts of the fitting liable to reach a high temperature. No shade of a large size or elaborate nature shall be provided without the previous consent of the Licensing Authority.

74.—(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 adequately ventilated.

Electrical
intake
enclosure.

(2) The enclosure referred to paragraph (1) of this regulation 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 Building Authority and the Licensing Authority to prevent smoke or gasses passing into the enclosure.

Boiler, etc.,
enclosure.

75. Boilers, engines and other 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 and shall be adequately ventilated to the satisfaction of the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.

Switch-
boards,
control
apparatus,
etc.

76.—(1) Connections to stage switchboards and other large control boards shall be readily accessible and any live conductors at the back of such boards shall be protected to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.

(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 will be impossible. Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any such apparatus installed in a position which is recognised by the Licensing Authority as being accessible only to skilled electricians.

(3) Switch and fuse boards and other controlling apparatus shall, wherever practicable, be installed in positions inaccessible to the public. If the Licensing Authority agrees in writing to such apparatus being installed within reach of the public, arrangements shall be made to prevent interference by any unauthorised person. Cut-outs 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 per cent. in excess of the maximum current of the main circuits or sub-circuits controlled.

(6) When practicable motor-starting switch gear 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 stopping shall, if installed away from the motor, be so arranged that it cannot be used as a starter.

If in the circumstances of the case the permission of the Licensing Authority in writing is given to the remote control of motors, a suitable isolating switch shall be 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 shall be labelled as may be considered necessary by the Licensing Authority, to indicate clearly the main circuits or sub-circuits which they control.

Switch-
boards,
platforms,
etc.

77.—(1) Ample space shall be provided for the convenient operation and proper maintenance of all switch gear; 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. Guardrails and step-ladders with handrails shall be provided where considered necessary by the Licensing Authority.

(2) If considered necessary by the Licensing Authority for obviating risk of shock, guardrails shall be constructed of English oak or teak, and any metalwork within reach of a person on the platform shall be satisfactorily protected.

78.—(1) Wiring shall not be run in a ventilating duct, flue or air shaft, or installed in a lift unless it is essential for the operation of the lift. Wiring.

(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) 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 asbestic or other non-inflammable covering and shall be supported to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority. This regulation shall not apply to cables used in connection with portable apparatus.

(6) The use of flexible cord or cable shall be avoided whenever 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.

(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 shall not exist between any conductors in any fitting.

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

79.—(1) All suspended fittings or apparatus, other than small single-lamp 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 pendent 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 Licensing Authority so requires. Proper means of access shall be provided for the inspection and maintenance of the fittings or apparatus. Fittings,
accessories,
etc.

(2) Fittings and accessories liable to interference or damage shall be protected to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.

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

- Machines.** **80.**—(1) Generators and motors shall be designed for the particular purposes for which they are required and shall be installed only in approved positions.
- (2) Such machines, unless of the pipe-ventilated or flame-proof type, shall be installed in enclosures constructed of fire-resisting materials and adequately ventilated.
- (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.
- Resistances.** **81.**—(1) Resistances shall be placed only in positions approved by the Licensing Authority, and, if required by the Licensing Authority, they shall be installed in fire-resisting enclosures which shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority. Banks of resistances shall be centralised 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.
- Radiators and convectors.** **82.** Radiators, convectors and other current-consuming devices shall not be installed except with the consent of the Licensing Authority in writing. If such 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 a high temperature. The metal framework and the guard shall be earthed.
- Electric kettles, irons, etc.** **83.** Electric kettles, irons and other appliances shall be used only in positions specially approved by the Licensing Authority for the purpose. If the temperature of a non-luminous appliance be liable to exceed 212° Fah., 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.
- Stage and platform illumination.** **84.** 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.
- (b) Apparatus shall be so fixed and arranged that they cannot in any circumstances interfere with the proper working of the safety curtain.
- Battens, footlights, etc.** **85.**—(1) The outer cases of battens, footlights, lanterns and similar fittings shall be of hard metal of not less than No. 20 standard gauge (.039 inches). If wood be used for the construction of portable lengths, it shall be teak or English oak of such thickness as may be approved by the Licensing Authority.
- (2) Battens, lanterns and similar fittings shall be efficiently ventilated and the cases and all metalwork shall be earthed.

(3) The lamps and any parts 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 12 inches vertically and 3 inches horizontally from the casing of the lamp or holder.

(4) Each batten shall be suspended by at least three steel wire ropes, and, if required by the Licensing Authority a suitable self-sustaining winch shall be provided.

86. 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 Licensing Authority.

Projector
lamps, etc.
in auditor-
ium.

87. Except with the consent of the Licensing Authority and subject to any conditions of such consent, any lamp which may be used in the auditorium for projecting advertisements, stage illumination, special effects or for any other purpose, shall be contained in a suitable enclosure to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.

Lamps for
special
purposes.

88. If any system of illumination be installed which is not contemplated in these regulations, such conditions as may be considered necessary by the Licensing Authority shall be complied with in respect of such system.

Special
lighting.

89. Suitably protected portable distribution boards shall be provided as the Licensing 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 5 amperes.

Connections
to stage
sockets.

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

Electrician.

(2) In premises at which a safety curtain is provided to the proscenium opening, the electrician in charge of the electrical installation, or a competent assistant electrician, shall remain within the stage risk 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.

91.—(1) Temporary electrical installations shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Temporary
electrical
installations.

(2) All temporary installations shall be disconnected from the permanent installation immediately after each occasion on which they are used and shall be entirely removed immediately the need therefor has ceased.

92. In premises at which exhibitions or bazaars are to be frequently held, suitable distributing means shall be permanently installed, with tappings each controlled by a double-pole switch and double-pole cut-outs.

Exhibitions,
etc.

Distribution boards shall be provided as the Licensing Authority may consider necessary.

- Lamp-holders.** **93.** All lampholders within normal reach shall be kept fitted with lamps.
- Disused wiring and apparatus.** **94.** Wiring and apparatus which will be out of use during the run of a production or which are not likely to be required for a period exceeding one month, shall be disconnected during such period by the withdrawal of the fuses on both poles. Permanently disused wiring and apparatus shall be removed.
- Diagram of wiring.** **95.** A diagram and/or schedule indicating clearly the arrangements of the circuits and sub-circuits, the position of the distribution boards and the sizes of the cables shall be kept in an accessible position on the premises.
- Fire appliances.** **96.** At least one bucket filled with dry sand, or a chemical extinguisher of a type approved by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade for the purpose, shall be provided and kept readily accessible in the following positions viz, intake rooms, main distribution rooms, motor generator rooms, near stage switch boards and in such other positions as the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade may consider necessary.
- Installations for unlicensed portions of premises.** **97.** In cases in which the premises form part of larger premises, the electrical services for such part shall not be used for any purpose in connection with the remaining parts of the premises, except with the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions of such consent.
- Radio installations.** **98.** Radio apparatus or any electrical amplifying apparatus shall not be installed or used, except with the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions of such consent.
- Gas installations.*
- Gas meters and main control.** **99.** Gas meters and the connections thereto shall be installed in an enclosure constructed of fire-resisting materials. The enclosure shall be ventilated to the open air and shall be reserved exclusively for the meters and connections. A main cock with fixed handle shall be provided and shall be accessible only to authorised persons.
- Guards for burners.** **100.** Gas burners shall be guarded by wire guards or glass globes or other efficient means and shall be protected against draughts to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority. In open exitways or other exposed positions the gas burners shall be enclosed in weatherproof lanterns. Fittings and accessories liable to interference or damage shall be protected to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.
- Separation of supplies.** **101.** Any connection to the gas mains for the supply of one of the systems of lighting required by regulation 61 shall be made in such a manner that an accident to any other gas services or supplies cannot jeopardise the minimum lighting. A separate connection to the gas main shall be made for the supply to any large boiler, engine or cooking plant and to such other apparatus as the Licensing Authority may determine.
- Piping.** **102.**—(1) Piping other than the connections to the meter shall be of hard metal and shall be securely fixed away from electrical wiring and apparatus. Where liable to corrosion, piping shall be efficiently protected by painting or such other method as may be approved by the Licensing Authority.

(2) No wires for the purpose of grounding any electrical apparatus shall be connected to gas piping.

103. Lighting brackets and similar fittings shall be of a rigid pattern. Heavy pendent fittings shall be fitted with secondary means of suspension. Lighting, fittings, etc.

104. Taps within reach of the public shall be of a key pattern or shall be rendered inaccessible to unauthorised persons. Taps.

105. In any case in which remote control of gas lights or appliances is permitted by the Licensing Authority, a suitable by-pass and pilot light installation shall be provided. Remote control.

103.—(1) Appliances for high-pressure gas lighting, limelight or any other purpose not provided for in these regulations shall not be installed except with the consent of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions of such consent. Other gas installations.

(2) Ovens, geysers, gas-rings or other gas appliances shall not be installed except in positions or rooms specially approved by the Licensing Authority for the purpose. If installed, they shall be mounted upon approved incombustible material, and, unless the Licensing Authority agrees otherwise, shall be connected to the supply by rigid piping. Rubber or soft metal tubing shall not be provided. Gas irons shall not be provided except with the consent of the Licensing Authority in writing, and in accordance with any condition of such consent. The room or other place in which any such appliance is installed shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority and, unless specially exempted by the Licensing Authority, shall be separated by fire-resisting materials from the remainder of the premises.

Ventilation and cooling.

107.—(1) Means of ventilation capable of providing a supply of outdoor air at the minimum rate of 1,000 cubic feet per occupant per hour shall be installed at the premises. The ventilation shall be effected by means of mechanical plant capable of giving a positive supply and shall be supplemented, if required by the Building Authority, by a mechanical means of exhaust ventilation. Provided that in certain cases a positive supply shall not be required if the Building Authority is satisfied that the standard of ventilation prescribed by this regulation can be maintained by natural means or by means of a mechanical exhaust system. Ventilating installations.

(2) The entering air shall be so distributed that all occupied parts of the building, including entrance vestibules, waiting spaces and refreshment saloons, will be reached and the vitiated air effectually displaced.

(3) The condition of the air shall not be regarded as satisfactory if the amount of carbon-dioxide in occupied portions of the premises, taken at a level of three to six feet above the floor level, exceeds 10 parts in 10,000.

108. When a cooling plant is installed the machinery in connection therewith shall be contained in a room ventilated to external atmosphere and provided with fire-resisting partitions and doors. Cooling plant.

- Positions of inlets, etc.** **109.** The inlet and extract gratings, openings, ducts and fans shall be so placed, and of such size, that no objectionable draughts are caused.
- Ducts and shafts.** **110.** When air ducts and shafts are constructed of material other than metal they shall be formed of, or lined with, a suitable smooth material impervious to moisture. All ducts shall have adequate means of access for cleaning purposes.
- Position of inlets, etc., in relation to stage.** **111.** In any premises at which a safety curtain is provided to the proscenium opening, the installation shall be such that under any conditions of working it shall not be possible for a current of air to be drawn from the stage to the auditorium, and, in order to ensure this, supplementary mechanical means of extracting air from the stage shall be provided if required by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority.
- Ventilation of lavatories, etc.** **112.** Independent means of extraction from lavatories and sanitary conveniences shall be provided and so arranged that the air movements shall not be from the lavatories and conveniences into other parts of the premises.
- Valves and dampers.** **113.** All regulating valves and dampers necessary to secure effective air distribution shall be fitted with pointers or other means of indicating the positions in which they are set and with an approved locking device which cannot be readily interfered with by the public.
- Access to fans, etc.** **114.** When practicable means of access to all fans, motors, control gear and other apparatus shall be provided and the starting mechanism shall be adjacent to or in sight of the machinery which it controls.
- Short circuiting of air supply.** **115.** If two or more extraction fans are installed provision shall be made, if required by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority to ensure that the operation of the fans shall not be ineffective in the event of one or more of the fans being out of use.
- Interlocking of fans.** **116.** If fans are provided both for the supply and extraction of air, and the use of the extract fans alone is found to cause discomfort, the motors shall, if required by the Building Authority and the Licensing Authority be interlocked so as to prevent any of the extract fans being run when the inlet fans are not working.
- Incombustible material.** **117.** The materials used for the ventilation and cooling equipment shall be incombustible so far as may be reasonably possible.
- Continuous use.** **118.** The means of ventilation shall be used continuously during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises so as to provide efficient ventilation.
- Working.** **119.** Detailed instructions relative to the working of the ventilation system shall be exhibited in such positions as the Licensing Authority may require.
- Ventilating shafts.** **120.** The ventilating shafts shall be kept in a clean condition.
- Maintenance.** **121.** The installation shall be constantly under the supervision of a competent person.

122. Limelight, acetylene gas installations or steel cylinders for the storage of compressed air, oxygen, hydrogen, or other gasses or liquids under pressure, shall not be used, except with the consent of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions of such consent. At least seven days' notice shall be given of any proposal to use such apparatus.

Acetylene
limelight
and com-
pressed gas
cylinders.

123. Lighting fittings, switchboards, fuse-boards and other electrical apparatus and accessories and heating apparatus shall be so placed that they do not form an obstruction in any gangway, exitway, corridor or staircase, and unless recessed or defended to the satisfaction of the Building Authority, shall not be less than 6 feet 9 inches above the floor level.

Position and
protection of
lighting
heating and
other
fittings.

Part II.

SPECIAL FIRE PRECAUTIONS RELATING TO CINEMATOGRAPH OPERATION AND CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

124. In the regulations in this part :—

(a) The word "building" shall be deemed to include any booth, tent, or similar structure.

Interpreta-
tion.

(b) The expression "new building" means a building newly erected or adapted after the date on which this regulation comes into force for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions.

125. No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibitions unless it be provided with an adequate number of exits clearly indicated and so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress.

Exits.

126. The door of all exits shall be so constructed and maintained as easily to open outwards on being pressed from within.

Exit doors.

127. The seating in the building shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exit. The gangways, the staircases, and the passages leading to the exits, shall, during the presence of the public in the building be kept clear of obstruction. No person shall be allowed to stand or sit in any of the gangways intersecting the rows of seats, or in the space between the front row of seats and the screen; and if standing be permitted by the Licensing Authority in any other gangway or portion of the auditorium, sufficient room shall be left to allow persons to pass easily to and fro.

Seating and
gangways.

128. The licensee or some responsible person nominated by him in writing for the purpose shall be in charge during the whole time of any exhibition, and there shall also be during that time a sufficient staff of attendants in the building for the purpose of securing safety.

Presence of
licensee and
attendants.

129. All persons responsible for or employed in or in connection with the exhibition shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the exhibition.

Precaution
against
accidents
and fire.

Fire
appliances.

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

131. There shall always be within the cinematograph enclosure sufficient means of dealing with fire, readily available for use, and these shall include the following, namely, a thick woollen blanket, two buckets of water, and a bucket of dry sand. Before the commencement of each exhibition the operator shall satisfy himself that the fire appliances within the enclosure are ready for use.

Prohibition
of smoking.

132. No smoking shall at any time be permitted within the cinematograph enclosure, nor in the film room nor in any part of the premises in which films are stored, wound or repaired. Notices stating that smoking is prohibited shall be kept posted in the enclosure and film room and any such part of the premises as aforesaid.

Inflammable
articles.

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

Enclosure
for pro-
jecting
apparatus.

134. The projecting apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of substantial construction made of or lined internally with fire-resisting material and of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely.

Fittings,
etc., of
enclosure.

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

Entrance to
enclosure.

136. The entrance to the enclosure shall be suitably placed and fitted with a self-closing close-fitting door of fire resisting material which shall be kept closed during the exhibition. For the purpose of this regulation the expression "fire resisting material" includes teak or oak not less than two inches thick.

Openings
in enclosure.

137. The openings through which the necessary pipes and cable pass into the enclosure shall be efficiently sealed or bushed, as the case may be.

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

Each such opening shall be fitted with a screen of fire-resisting material, which can be released from both the inside and the outside of the enclosure so that it automatically closes with a close-fitting joint. The screens shall be so constructed and arranged that they can all be released simultaneously from the operating position near any of the projectors. The openings shall not exceed three for each projecting apparatus; all screens to be closed at the conclusion of the last daily performance.

Door, etc.,
of enclosure.

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

140. Adequate means of ventilation shall be provided with sufficient inlets and outlets so as to ensure a constant supply of fresh air. The inlets and outlets shall communicate directly with the outside of the building, and shall be so arranged as not to expose the operator to a direct draught.

Ventilation
of enclosure.

141. If the enclosure is inside the auditorium, either a suitable barrier shall be placed round the enclosure at a distance of not less than two feet from it, or other effectual means shall be taken to prevent the public from coming into contact with the enclosure. Provided that this requirement shall not apply where the enclosure is of permanent construction and is not entered from the auditorium.

Barrier.

142. The enclosure shall be in charge of a competent operator who shall be present in the enclosure during the whole time that the apparatus is in use. This shall not prevent the operator leaving the enclosure for a short period in case of need provided that a competent assistant is left in charge and the operator remains within immediate call.

Competent
operator.

143. No unauthorised person shall go into the enclosure or be allowed to be within the barrier.

Prohibition
of entry.

144. In the case of buildings used habitually for cinematograph exhibitions the enclosure shall be outside the auditorium; and in the case of permanent buildings used habitually as aforesaid the enclosure shall also be permanent. Provided that if the Licensing Authority is of opinion that, in the case of an existing building, compliance with either or both of the requirements in the preceding paragraph is impracticable or in the circumstances unnecessary for securing safety, the requirements shall not apply. In any new building where the enclosure is permanent, the enclosure shall also comply with the following requirements:—

Enclosure to
be outside
auditorium.

(a) a window or skylight shall be provided;

(b) the entrance shall be from the open air;

(c) alternative means of egress shall be provided, unless the Licensing Authority is satisfied that compliance with this requirement is impracticable.

145. The projecting apparatus shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material. Every lantern shall be fitted with a metal shutter which can readily be inserted by hand between the source of light and the film gate, and every projector shall be fitted with a metal shutter so arranged as automatically to cut off the film-gate from the source of light when the projector stops. The construction of the film-gate shall be substantial and such as to afford ample heat-radiating surface. The passage for the film shall be sufficiently narrow to prevent flames travelling upwards and downwards from the light-opening, and the film must be securely held in the upper film box.

Projecting
apparatus.

146. Projectors shall be fitted with two metal boxes of substantial construction to and from which the film shall be made to travel, unless both the film spools are contained in a metal chamber of substantial construction below the projector. There shall not be more than 2,000 feet of film in either of the two metal boxes. The film boxes or chamber shall be made to close in such a manner, and shall be fitted with film slots so constructed, as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box or chamber, and they shall remain so closed during the whole time that projection is taking place.

Projectors.

- Take-up spools.** **147.** Take-up spools shall be mechanically driven and films shall be wound up on spools so that the wound film shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the spool.
- Films to be kept in boxes.** **148.** During the exhibition all films when not in use shall be kept in closed metal boxes of substantial construction. When in the enclosure not more than six spools shall be kept in one box at the same time.
- Maximum length of film.** **149.** The total amount of film allowed to be kept in any building licensed or used as a place of Public Entertainment shall not exceed five hundred and sixty reels or one ton.
- Not more than 20,000 feet of film altogether shall be kept in the enclosure and the re-winding room at the same time. Film in excess of this amount shall be stored elsewhere in accordance with the Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Ordinance, 1923, and any regulations made thereunder.
- Re-winding room.** **150.** A separate room shall be provided for the re-winding and repairing of films, which shall be constructed throughout of, or lined internally with, fire-resisting material.
- Fittings, etc., of re-winding room.** **151.** All fittings and fixtures within the re-winding room shall be constructed of, or covered with, fire-resisting material, and the entrance shall be provided with a self-closing close-fitting door of fire-resisting material which shall not communicate directly with the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted. If there is any communicating doorway or other opening between the enclosure and the re-winding room it shall also be provided with a door or shutter of fire-resisting material.
- For the purpose of this regulation the expression "fire-resisting material" includes teak or oak not less than two inches thick.
- Ventilation of re-winding room.** **152.** The re-winding room shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation, with sufficient inlets and outlets so as to ensure a constant supply of fresh air. The inlets and outlets shall communicate directly with the outside of the building.
- Means of egress.** **153.** Alternative means of egress shall be provided other than through the enclosure. Provided that if the Licensing Authority is of opinion that in the circumstances, compliance with any of the provisions of regulations 150 to 153 is impracticable or, in the case of any of the provisions of regulations 150, 151 and 153, unnecessary for securing safety, such compliance shall be dispensed with.
- Exemption.** **154.** Where a building is used only occasionally for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions the provisions of regulations 126 and 149 shall not apply unless specially imposed by the Licensing Authority in cases of exceptional danger, but the following requirements shall be complied with, viz :—
- (a) The doors of all exits shall be arranged to meet any requirements of the Licensing Authority.
- (b) The film boxes fitted to the projector shall not exceed 18 inches in diameter, inside measurement.
- (c) Not more than 3 spools altogether shall be kept in the enclosure at any one time.

155. Where a portable self-contained projector is used, the provisions of regulations 126, 130 and 132 to 153 inclusive shall not apply provided that regulations 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131 (with the substitution of the words "reserved space" for the word "enclosure"), 154 (whether or not the building is only occasionally used) and 156 to 160 inclusive are complied with.

Portable
Projector.

156.—(1) If the projector is erected in any part of the auditorium or any place to which the public have access, effectual means shall be taken, whether by the erection of a suitable barrier or otherwise, to maintain round the projector a clear space of at least 3 feet, hereinafter referred to as "the reserved space".

Reserved
space for
projector in
auditorium.

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

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

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

157. The projector shall be placed on a firm support and shall be kept clear of the access to any exit.

Projector
support.

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

Projector
casing.

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

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

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

(5) The heat of the illuminant, and its position in relation to the optical system, shall be such that it is impossible for the rays of light to ignite a stationary film. The power consumed by the illuminant shall not exceed 1,000 watts.

159.—(1) The projector shall be fitted with film-boxes of fire-resisting material, which shall be made to close in such manner, and (where ribbon film is employed) shall be fitted with film-slots so constructed, as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box.

Film
boxes and
films.

(2) The film boxes shall not be capable of carrying films of more than a total length of 2,000 feet.

(3) At no time shall a film be exposed except the portion necessary for threading up.

(4) During an exhibition not more than two reels of film shall be in the auditorium at any one time. If further reels of film are required, they shall be kept in closed metal boxes outside the auditorium, and, if in the building, in a place approved by the Licensing Authority.

160. A copy of such of the regulations in this Part as apply when a portable projector is used shall be exhibited in any room or place in which a portable projector is used for the purposes of an exhibition.

Part III.

OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT IN THE ISLAND OF HONG KONG, KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON.

Licences.

161.—(1) Any person who desires to use any building, matshed, tent, or other structure, to which this Part applies, hereinafter referred to as "the place", for a public entertainment shall send in an application to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs which shall contain the following information:—

(a) The names, descriptions and addresses of the person or persons making the application; and

(b) The character of the entertainment for which the place is proposed to be used and the locality of the place.

If the Secretary for Chinese Affairs approves of such application, he shall send on such application to the Inspector General of Police for his approval, who, if he approves of the application, shall send on such application to the Building Authority who shall, unless owing to special circumstances he chooses to grant any modification under regulation 171 of these regulations, be supplied by the applicant with plans and sections to a scale of not less than 1/20 of an inch to a foot together with a block plan showing the position of the place in relation to adjoining buildings and public streets with such completeness as the Building Authority may require. Such plans shall be amended in any particular required by the Building Authority and shall be retained by him and shall show the number of persons to be accommodated in the various parts respectively of the place and also the widths of all staircases, corridors, gangways, and doorways. Printed copies of plans and sections suitable for submission in accordance with this requirement may be obtained from the office of the Building Authority on payment of a fee of \$5 in each case.

(2) The Inspector General of Police as Licensing Authority may, upon being informed by the Building Authority that he has no objection, issue a licence for a public entertainment, as specified in the licence, to be held in the place on the day or days specified in the licence.

Tents.

162. In the case of any tent or similar structure which it is desired to use for a public entertainment, the provisions contained in regulation 163 shall, as far as practicable, be applied.

Matsheds.

163.—(1) The following requirements shall apply in the case of every matshed which it is desired to use or which is licensed for a public entertainment:—

(a) No part of the structure shall be built over water having a depth of more than 3 feet at high tide.

(b) The structure shall not be within 50 yards of any other building, unless with the permission in writing of the Building Authority.

- (c) The structure shall not exceed one storey in height.
- (d) No part of the floor of such structure shall be more than 4 feet 6 inches above the level of the ground.
- (e) The side of every such structure for a height of 8 feet above the floor shall be left open and unenclosed except by a light open fence constructed to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority or any other officer deputed by him.
- (f) Gangways shall be formed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority or any other officer deputed by him. Such gangways shall not be less than 4 feet in width and not more than 20 feet apart.
- (g) Exits shall be provided and maintained to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority or any other officer deputed by him.
- (h) All gangways, exits and passages shall be kept at all times free from any obstruction of any nature whatever.
- (i) The number of persons to be admitted shall be limited to those for whom seating accommodation is provided and in no case may such number exceed 2,000.
- (j) Any artificial lighting arrangements shall be to the special satisfaction in each case of the Licensing Authority or any other officer deputed by him.
- (k) Axes and choppers shall be placed in convenient positions within the structure to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority or any other officer deputed by him.
- (l) Fire buckets not less than 48 in number shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority or any other officer deputed by him, and shall be kept filled with water within the structure.
- (m) Fire extinguishing apparatus of such type as the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade may deem necessary, shall be provided and in any particular case he may direct that the matshed shall be further protected by the provision of uniformed Government firemen. The expenses of the provision of men and apparatus shall be borne by the Licensee.
- (n) Dressing rooms shall be situated not less than 20 feet distant from the main structure, and if communication is allowed, such communication shall be by means of open bridges only.
- (o) No cooking shall be allowed in or near the structure.
- (p) No smoking shall be allowed within the structure, and the licensee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent it.

(2) In respect of any licence under this Part the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Inspector General of Police, and the Building Authority may add or substitute further or other conditions in any case in which it may appear desirable to do so, but the licensee shall have the right to appeal against the imposing of such further or other conditions to the Governor in Council whose decision shall be final.

Part IV.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT IN THE NEW TERRITORIES
EXCEPT NEW KOWLOON EXCLUSIVE OF BUILDINGS SPECIALLY
DESIGNED AS THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

Applications
for licences.

164. Any person who desires to use any building, matshed or place for a Public Entertainment shall send an application in writing to the District Officer of the district in which such building, matshed or place is situate which application shall contain the following information :—

(a) The names, descriptions, and addresses of the person or persons making the application.

(b) The character of the entertainment for which such premises are proposed to be used and the locality of such premises and the general nature of the building, matshed or place.

Powers of
District
Officers.

165.—(1) The District Officer of the district may impose such of the conditions contained in Part III of these Regulations as he may deem applicable and expedient and any other special conditions he may consider necessary having regard to the construction of the premises and any other matter whatsoever.

(2) Upon being satisfied that the specified requirements have been complied with the District Officer may issue a licence for such period as may appear expedient in his discretion. No fee shall be payable for any such licence.

166. The District Officer of the district may, during the currency of any licence impose any further conditions he may consider necessary or, may amend any existing conditions and such further conditions or amended conditions, together with the original conditions, shall as from the time when the further conditions were imposed or the original conditions amended be deemed to be the conditions of the licence.

No enter-
tainment
other than
that
specified
in licence.

167. No boxing contest and no extertainment other than that mentioned in any licence shall be held in any building, matshed, or place licensed for a public entertainment in the New Territories without the special permission of the District Officer of the district concerned endorsed on such licence. This regulation shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence for a public entertainment issued by a District Officer.

Part V.

GENERAL.

Boxing
contests.

168. No boxing contest shall be held in any building or place licensed for a public entertainment without the special permission in writing of the Licensing Authority endorsed on such licence.

Special
permission.

169. No entertainment of a kind other than that mentioned in any licence shall be held in any building or place licensed for a public entertainment, without the special permission of the Licensing Authority endorsed on such licence. This regulation shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence for a public entertainment issued under these regulations.

170. In the case of a temporary building, no licence will be issued for a longer period than one month, but such licence may be renewed at the discretion of the Licensing Authority.

Temporary building.

171. The Building Authority in collaboration with the Licensing Authority may, where he considers any of the provisions of any of the foregoing regulations, owing to special or structural circumstances, inapplicable or inexpedient, grant such modifications as he may think desirable on receiving a written application.

Power to allow modifications

172. The Licensing Authority and any police or Fire Brigade officer deputed by him are empowered to enter any place of public entertainment at any time, whether during the performance of a stage play or otherwise, for the purpose of inspecting the same, including any fire service or apparatus in connexion therewith, and of seeing that all regulations applicable thereto are duly observed.

Right of entry.

Part VI.

PENALTIES, AND POWERS OF THE LICENSING AUTHORITY AND POLICE.

173. Every person holding a licence under these regulations who fails to comply with any of the conditions of his licence or with any of the provisions of these regulations and every person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of these regulations for which no other penalty is imposed, shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

General penalty.

174. Every person who smokes in any part of a place of public entertainment where smoking is prohibited, or who stands or sits about or otherwise obstructs any gangway, passageway, or vestibule during the performance of a stage play, or who obstructs any police or other officer in the discharge of the duties imposed on him by these regulations or otherwise, shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Smoking.

175. The Licensing Authority shall, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, have power at all times by notice in writing to cancel forthwith any licence, without payment of any compensation, upon being satisfied that any of the conditions of the licence have not been complied with, or that there has been disorder, at or upon the premises, or that the performance of any public entertainment is or has been offensive to good manners or decorum, or calculated to corrupt public morals. Any holder of a licence who shall continue the performance of any public entertainment after the receipt of such notice shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. Any police officer, not under the rank of Assistant Superintendent, shall also have power to close, in person, any performance, if, in his discretion, he considers it necessary, in the interests of peace and good order, to do so.

Cancellation of licence.

Special
powers of
the police.

176. When it appears to the Inspector General of Police, or to any police officer not under the rank of Assistant Superintendent, that by reason of any breach of these regulations, or for any other reason whatsoever, the safety or preservation of any person or any property, or the avoidance of any casualty, or the prevention or discontinuance of any disorder, or the prevention or discontinuance of any public entertainment offensive to good manners or decorum, or calculated to corrupt public morals, so requires, it shall be lawful for him, and for any police officer specially authorised by the Inspector General of Police in that behalf to order, in person, that any place of public entertainment be temporarily closed or vacated, and upon such order every member of any audience, and every other person whosoever, shall forthwith comply with such order in an orderly manner. Furthermore, it shall be lawful for the Inspector General of Police and for any police officer not under the rank of Assistant Superintendent or authorised as aforesaid, to take, in person or under his personal superintendence, such steps with a view to removal or mitigation of the cause of danger or offence, or with a view to the protection of any person, or any property, or avoidance of any casualty, as may be considered expedient. No claim whatsoever shall be made against the Inspector General of Police or any police officer, or against any person assisting the police and under police direction in respect of any act done under this regulation.

Part VII.

CENSORING OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS AND POSTERS, AND USE OF CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.

Board of
Censors.

177. All cinematograph films and posters, hereinafter referred to as films and posters, shall be censored by a Board of Censors, or by a member of such Board, or by some other persons authorised in that behalf by the Board in writing with the approval of the Governor. No film or poster shall be exhibited unless it has been censored and passed by the Board of Censors or by a member of such Board or by some other person authorised as aforesaid.

178. The Board of Censors shall consist of the Inspector General of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Director of Education.

Appeal.

179. Any owner or renter of any film or poster who may be dissatisfied with the decision of any individual censor shall have a right of appeal to the Board of Censors, whose decision shall be final.

Fees.

180. The fee for censoring films in any appeal as aforesaid shall be \$8.00 per reel. In all other cases of censoring films the fee shall be \$1.00 per short reel or trailer under 300 feet, \$2.00 per short reel or trailer exceeding 300 feet but not exceeding 500 feet, \$4.00 per reel exceeding 500 feet but not exceeding 1,000 feet, and \$5.00 per reel exceeding 1,000 feet. Posters will be censored free of charge.

Duty of
managers to
facilitate
censoring.

181. It shall be the duty of all managers of cinematograph theatres to arrange for the projection or display of all films and posters for censoring at such place as shall be appointed by the Board of Censors.

182. Cinematograph theatres shall be used for the exhibition of films only and shall not be used for any other purpose without the express permission in writing of the Inspector General of Police.

Part VIII.

FEEs.

183. Except in accordance with No. 165 (2) of these Regulations the following fees are payable in respect of licences.

For a period of one month or less	\$20.00
For a period exceeding one month, but not exceeding 3 months	\$40.00
For a period exceeding 3 months, but not exceeding 6 months	\$70.00
For a period exceeding 6 months, but not exceeding 12 months	\$120.00

No licence shall be for a longer period than 12 months.

184. The Governor in Council may, upon good cause ^{Exemption.} being shown to his satisfaction, exempt from the operation of any provision of any of the above regulations any building matshed, tent, or other structure or place kept or used for a public entertainment, and may reduce the fee payable in respect of any licence.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
30th July, 1934.