

DELHI CINEMATOGGRAPH RULES, 1981

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DELHI CINEMATOGRAPH RULES, 1981

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 read with the Notification No.20/8/52 Judl., dated the 23rd July, 1952 issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Lt. Governor, Delhi is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of those published with Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. F. 10(43)/53-P and P dated the 28th August, 1953, as subsequently amended :

PART 1

Infroductory

1. Title :-

(1) These rules may be called the Delhi Cinematograph Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on and from the date of issue.

2. Definitions :-

(1) In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :

(i) 'Act' means the Cinematograph Act, 1952;

(ii) 'Administrator' means the Lt. Governor of Delhi;

- (iii) 'Auditorium' means an enclosure, covered or open, where people can assemble for watching a performance given on the stage or screen;
- (iv) 'Licenced premises' means the entire plot of land initially sold/purchased/leased for construction of a cinema building, and any shopping, commercial complex constructed as a part of the cinema building and shall include the space set aside for parking of vehicles and passage of people and vehicles to a public thoroughfare.
- (v) 'Licensing authority' means the authority having power to grant Licences in Delhi under section 11 of the Cinematograph Act, 1951 (Central Act 37 of 1952) read with section 146 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (Central Act 34 of 1978);
- (vi) 'Chief Fire Officer' means the Chief Fire Officer holding the charge of Delhi Fire Services.
- (vii) 'Electric Inspector' means the Electrical Inspector of the Delhi State or other officer appointed by the Administrator to perform the functions of the Electric Inspector under these rules;
- (viii) 'Enclosure' means that portion of a place licensed under section 10 of the Act in which the Cinematograph apparatus is erected;
- (ix) 'Executive Engineer' in relation to the licensing of any place for cinematograph exhibitions, means the officer holding charge of the Delhi State Division of the Central Public Works Department or such other officer as may be appointed by the Administrator to perform the duties of the Executive Engineer under these rules;
- (x) 'Exit' means a passage, channel or means of egress from any building, storey or floor area to street or other open space of safety;
- (xi) 'Fire resisting material' means any material which has certain degree of fire resistance;
- (xii) 'Fire resistance' (of an element of structure) means the time during which a material fulfils its function of contributing to the fire safety of a building when subjected to prescribed conditions at heat and load or restraint. The Fire resistance test of structures shall be done in accordance with IS : 3809-1966 Fire resistance test of structure.

(xiii) 'Head room or headway' means the vertical distance between the floor and the ceiling. Where a finished ceiling is not provided, the underside of the joint or beams tie beams shall determine the upper point of measurement.

(xiv) 'Non-combustible material' means the material which neither burns nor gives off inflammable vapour in sufficient quantity to ignite a photo flame.

(xv) 'Non-inflammable material' means material in which charring or scorching does not reach the edge of the under face of a 152.4 mm. unperforated square sheet or to 76.2 mm from the point of application of the spirit flame when a large sheet is tested, and which when a perforated sheet is tested, does not continue to glow or carry flame after the spirit test flame has burnt out.

(xvi) 'Parking space' means an area enclosed or unenclosed sufficient in size to park vehicles together with a drive way connecting the parking spaces with a street or alley and permitting easy ingress and egress of the vehicle.

(xvii) 'Touring cinematograph' means a cinematograph apparatus which is constructed so that it can be taken from place to place for the purpose of giving cinematograph exhibitions.

(xviii) 'Touring cinematograph of the safety class' means touring cinematograph in which an incandescent lamp is used for the projector.

(2) For other words and expressions not defined in these rules, the definition given in IS : 4878 by-laws for construction of cinema buildings, shall apply.

PART 2

Procedure in Granting Licence

3. Licences granted under section 10 of the Act shall be either annual or temporary, or casual :-

(1) Any person desirous of erecting a Cinema House or converting an existing building into a Cinema house shall apply to the Licensing Authority for a provisional clearance certificate in respect of the building and the site plans. Such application shall be accompanied by five copies of the site and building plans giving details of the structure, location of exits, gangways, toilets, foyers, booking windows, staircases, lifts, projection rewinding and switch

rooms, parking arrangements, etc. in the building plans and showing surrounding, roads and buildings in the site plans. The Licensing Authority after scrutinising the plans in consultation with the Executive Engineer, PWD or any other authority concerned if he considers it necessary, shall, if the plans are in conformity with these rules, grant a provisional clearance certificate :

Provided that grant of such provisional clearance certificate shall not ipso facto entitle the applicant for grant of a regular cinema license on completion of the building or give any immunity from the application of any new provisions to these rules which might be incorporated after the issue of such certificate and before the grant of a licence under the Cinematograph Act.

(2) An annual licence shall only be granted in respect of a building which is permanently equipped for cinematograph exhibitors and in respect of which the requirements set forth in the First Schedule to these rules are fulfilled. It shall be valid for one year from the date of issue and shall be renewable by the application of the Licensee.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding sub-rule, an annual licence may be granted or renewed in respect of building already licensed for cinematograph exhibitions. The cinema houses which come into existence after the issue of these rules, may be licensed only if all the provisions of the rules set forth in the First Schedule are complied with :

Provided that the specifications mentioned in the First Schedule may be relaxed by the Administrator in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions as the Administrator may think fit.

(4) Subject to the provision of the rule in Part V, a temporary licence may be granted in respect of any place for exhibition by means of temporary cinematographs only. A temporary licence may be given in the first instance by the licensing authority for a period of six months. The validity of such a temporary licence may be extended by the Administrator for a period upto 6 months at a time till such time the Administrator considers necessary. The aggregate period of temporary cinematograph at one place shall not be extended beyond the period of 5 years in any case. No fresh licence shall be issued for the same site on which a temporary cinema has run for five years, for the next six months following closure of the temporary cinema. All temporary cinemas will conform to the model

plan approved by the Administration. A fee of Rs. 250/- will be levied for every extended period.

(5) A casual licence for a period not exceeding 7 days may be granted by the licensing authority in respect of any place for exhibition of films after satisfying itself about the fitness of the projector and censorship of the film to be screened.¹

(6) The licensee shall be responsible for all acts and omissions of his managers, servants or agents which are committed or made with his knowledge and consent and arising out of or in connection with the Cinema to which his license relates.

1. Amended by Notification No.F.18/42/82-Home (P-D) dated 24th Dec., 1983.

4. Rule :-

Licensee whether annual or temporary shall be in form 'B' in the 2nd Schedule to these Rules and shall be subject to the conditions and restrictions set forth therein and to the provisions of these rules and the Act.

5. . :-

(1) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be in writing to the authority in prescribed form 'A' in the second schedule, and a court fee of Rs. 1.25 shall be payable thereon.

(2) Application for the grant of annual licence shall be accompanied by :

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

(b) Colouring notations for plans The plans shall be coloured as specified in Table 1.

(c) Site Plan. The site plan in quadruplicate accompanying the application shall be given to a scale of not less than 1 : 1000 and shall show :

(i) the boundaries of the site any of and contiguous land belonging to the owner thereof;

(ii) the position of the site in relation to neighbouring street;

(iii) the name of the street in which the building is proposed to be situated, if any;

(iv) all existing buildings standing on, over or under the site;

(v) the position of the building, and of all other buildings (if any) which the applicant intends to erect upon his contiguous land referred to in (1) in relation to :

(1) the boundaries of the site and in case where the site has been partitioned, the boundaries of the portion owned by the applicant and also of the portions owned by others;

(2) all adjacent streets, buildings, (with number of storeys and height) and premises within a distance of 12 m of the site and of the contiguous land (if any) referred to in (i);

(3) if there is no street within a distance of 12 m of the site, the nearest existing street.

TABLE 1

COLOURING OF PLANS

[illegible]

(vi) the means of access from the street to the building and to all other buildings (if any) which the applicant intends to erect upon his contiguous land referred to in (i);

(vii) space to be left about the building to secure a free circulation of air, admission of light and access for scavenging purposes;

(viii) the width of the street (if any) in front and of the street (if any) at the side or near the buildings;

(ix) the direction of north point relative to the plan of the buildings;

(x) any existing physical features, such as wells, drains, trees, etc.;

(xi) the ground area of the whole property and the break-up of covered area on each floor with the calculations for percentage covered in each floor in terms of the total area of the plot as required under the by-laws governing the coverage of the area;

(xii) parking plans indicating as may be prescribed by the Authority.

(d) Building Plans. The plans of the building and elevations and sections in quadruplicate accompanying the application shall be drawn to a scale of 1 : 100. The building Plan shall :

(i) include floor plans of all floors together with the covered area clearly indicating the size and spacings of all framing members and sizes of rooms and the position and width of staircases, corridors, gangways, ramps and other exit ways, liftwells, lift machine room and lift pit details;

(ii) show the use or occupancy of all parts of the building;

(iii) show exact location of essential services, for example, WC, sink bath and the like;

(iv) include sectional drawings showing clearly the sizes of the footings, thickness of basement wall construction, size and spacing of framing members, floor slabs and roof slabs with their materials. The section shall indicate the heights of building and rooms and also the height of the parapet; and the drainage and the slope of the roof. At least one section should be taken through the staircase;

(v) show all street elevations;

(vi) give dimensions of the projected portions beyond the

permissible building line;

(vii) height of cinematograph and of the plant for the generation or conversion of electrical energy;

(viii) include terrace plan indicating the drainage and the slope of the roof;

(ix) give indications of the north point relative to the plan;

(x) details of parking spaces provided; and

(xi) such other particulars as may be prescribed by the Authority.

(e) Specifications. -General specifications of the proposed constructions, giving type and grade of materials to be used duly signed by the registered Architect/Engineer/Supervisory Group, as the case may be, shall accompany the application.

(3) Application under sub-rule (2) of this rule shall be submitted to the licensing authority before any alterations necessary for the adoption of the premises for cinematograph exhibitions are taken in hand or in the case of new building before its construction is begun.

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

6. Rule :-

An application for the renewal of an annual licence shall be made at least one month before the date of the expiry of the old licence : Provided that if the application for renewal is made after the prescribed date the licensing authority may nevertheless renew the licence as a special case.

7. Rule :-

(1) If any application for the renewal of an annual licence the licensing authority does not for any reason before the date of the expiry of the licence either renew and return the licence or refuse to renew the same, he may grant a temporary permit in form 'C' in the Second Schedule to these Rules.

(2) Such temporary permit shall be subject to the conditions of the licence sought to be renewed and shall be valid for such period not exceeding two months at a time as the Licensing Authority may direct :

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

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

(4) A fee of Rs. 10/- shall be levied for the grant of any such temporary permit, provided that if in the opinion of the licensing authority the grant of this permit has not been necessitated by the negligence of the licensee, the fee or a portion of it may be remitted.

8. Rule :-

The licensing authority may at any time revoke or suspend a licence granted by him for any breach of these rules or the conditions of the licence or for any other reasons recorded by him in writing.

9. Rule :-

The fees shown in Third Schedule to these Rules shall be charged for the grant and renewal of licences :

Provided that no fee as shown at I(b) and I(c) of the said Schedule shall be charged if the Electric Inspector inspects a cinema on his own.

10. Rule :-

(1) The licensee shall be responsible for compliance with the provisions of these Rules and with the conditions of his licence, for the maintenance of the licensed premises at all times and in all respects in conformity with the standards prescribed by these Rules and for taking all necessary safety measures before any cinematograph exhibition is commenced. The clearance from the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service shall be obtained by the licensee to ensure the safety of the public and his employees against fire.

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

11. Rule :-

No licence shall be granted in respect of any place other than that approved for cinematograph exhibition on or before 18-7-63;

(a) If it is found by the licensing authority to be within a radius of 250 metres from :

(i) a place of public worship; or

(ii) a recognised educational institution (Middle school and above);
or

(iii) a public hospital with not less than 50 beds.

(b) In any thickly populated residential area which is either exclusively residential or reserved or used generally for residential purposes as distinguished from business purposes. For the purpose of this rule, the decision of the licensing authority shall subject to the general control of the Administrator, whether a particular place is a place of public worship, a recognised educational institution etc., shall be final and conclusive :

Provided that the licensing authority may for sufficient reason and with the prior approval of the Administrator relax this rule of any part thereof in any case and specially in the case of cinema halls already completed or nearing completion with the approval of the Administrator prior to the enforcement of these rules :

Provided further that in relaxing this rule or any part thereof the Administrator shall take into consideration the nature of the proposed building and whether or not it is sound proof or is within a radius of 250 m from any petrol pump or any shop or store dealing in highly combustible material or is air-conditioned.

12. Rule :-

Before applying for grant or renewal of an annual licence, the applicant shall be required to get clearance from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi, Municipal Committee of Delhi, Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt., as the case may be, for permanent cinema theatres. The same also from the concerned authority in respect of Entertainment Tax dues.

13. Rule :-

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the licensing authority refusing to grant or renew or revoking or suspending a licence, may appeal to the Administrator within thirty days from the date of such decision. The Administrator may after such inquiry into the matter

as he considers necessary pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

PART 3

Inspections

14. Rule :-

(1) Before granting or renewing an annual licence the licensing authority shall :

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

(b) call upon the Electric Inspector to examine the cinematograph and the electrical equipment to be used in the building and to report whether they comply with the requirements both of these rules and of the Indian Electricity Act, 1960 and of such of the Rules made thereunder as are applicable, whether all reasonable precautions have been taken to protect spectators and employees from electric shock and to prevent the introduction of fire into the building through the use of the electrical equipment.

(c) call upon the Chief Fire Officer or any officer authorised by him in this behalf for the purpose of ensuring the proper means of escape and safety against fire and to report whether the prescribed fire extinguishing appliances have been provided; are fire working order and are suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

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

15. Rule :-

Before granting a temporary licence, and subsequently at such times as he may consider necessary, the Licensing Authority shall call upon the Executive Engineer to inspect the building and to report whether it is structurally safe for use for cinematograph exhibitions. No fee shall be payable for such inspections, but before making his report the Executive Engineer, may require the applicant for a licence or the licensee, as the case may be, to produce such drawings of the building as he may consider necessary and may at the request of the applicant or licensee cause all or any of the drawings to be prepared in his office, a reasonable fee for the work done in this respect being charged under the

special orders of the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, in each case. Defects revealed by any inspection shall be brought to the notice of the Licensing Authority who may refuse to grant a licence or may revoke a licence already granted unless and until such defects are remedied to his satisfaction.

16. Rule :-

Before granting a temporary licence the Licensing Authority shall :

(a) call upon the Chief Fire Officer or any Officer specially appointed by the Chief Fire Officer in this behalf to examine the means of escape and fire extinguishing appliances to be used in the cinema premises and to report as to their suitability and workability for purposes of safety of the public against fire. Defects revealed by such inspection shall be brought to the notice of the licensing authority, who may refuse to grant a licence unless and until they are remedied to his satisfaction.

(b) call upon the Electrical Inspector to examine the Electric appliances to be used in the cinema premises and to report as to their efficiency safety for purposes of cinematograph exhibition. Defects revealed by such inspections shall be brought to the notice of the licensing authority, who may refuse to grant a licence unless and until they are remedied to his satisfaction.

17. Rule :-

The licensing authority or any officer authorised by him in this behalf may at any time enter a place which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions in order to satisfy himself that section 10 of the Act, the Rules framed under section 16 of the Act and the conditions of the licence are being complied with.

18. Rule :-

(1) The Executive Engineer, Electric Inspector or any officer specially appointed by the Executive Engineer or the Electric Inspector in this behalf and the Chief Fire Officer or any officer specially appointed by the Chief Fire Officer in this behalf may at any time enter and inspect any place licensed under section 10 of the Act.

(2) A report of every such inspection shall be made within forty eight hours to the licensing authority.

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

19. Rule :-

(1) The Licensing Authority may, if he considers necessary by general or special order authorise a medical officer to inspect the sanitary condition of any of the places which have been licensed by him under section 10 of the Act and such officer may visit all parts of the premises for purposes of inspection at any time.

(2) Defects revealed by such inspections shall be brought to the notice of the licensee and also be reported to the Licensing Authority.

20. Rule :-

The licence and the plan description, if any, attached therein shall be produced on demand by the licensing authority or by any officer authorised by him or by these Rules to enter a place licensed under section 10 of the Act.

21. Rule :-

(1) Touring cinematographs used for public exhibition shall be brought for the purpose of annual inspection to the Electric Inspector.

(2) If after such inspection the Electric Inspector is satisfied that a touring cinematograph is useable without danger to the public he shall issue a certificate to this effect in Form D in the Second Schedule to these Rules.

(3) A certificate issued under the preceding sub-rule shall be effective for one year only but shall be renewable after fresh inspection for further period of one year.

(4) Fees shall be payable for the grant and renewal of a certificate under sub rule (2) of this rule at the rate set-forth in the Third Schedule to these Rules.

22. Rule :-

The licensing authority or any officer authorised by him in this behalf may at any time inspect the films which it is proposed to exhibit, and the licensee shall make such arrangements for the inspection as the inspecting officer may require.

PART 4

Alterations and Repairs to Licensed Premises

23. Rule :-

(1) No addition to or alteration of any portion of any premises licensed under section 10 of the Act, necessitated by fire, natural calamity or any other cause shall be made without the sanction of the licensing authority.

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

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

(4) No addition to or alteration of any part of the cinematograph and its appurtenances or of the lighting or other electric arrangements shall be made without the sanction of the licensing authority. The licensee shall give notice in writing to the licensing authority of his intention to make any such addition or alteration, and the licensing authority shall not give sanction thereto unless the Electric Inspector or an officer deputed by him certifies that the addition or alteration is in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

24. Rule :-

The licensee shall give notice in writing to the licensing authority of his intention to carry out any repairs or redecoration necessitating the use of scaffolding, cradles or plant, giving full details of the position thereof, if it is intended that the public shall be admitted while such scaffolding, cradles or plant are in position or in use, and the licensing authority shall not give sanction thereto unless the Chief Fire Officer or an officer deputed by him certifies that additions, alterations and use of scaffolding, cradles, etc. do not obstruct means of escape for effective evacuation in the event of

fire, panic or any other emergency conditions. If the licensing authority shall so require, the premises shall be closed to the public until the work has been completed and the scaffoldings cradles and plant removed.

25. Rule :-

The electrical installation shall be in charge of a competent electrician during the whole of the time the public are in the building.

26. Rule :-

Attendants and all members of the staff employed in the building during an exhibition shall carry electric torches for use in emergency in the event of failure of lighting.

PART 5

Special Rules for Exhibition by means of Touring Cinematograph in Places Licensed Temporarily

27. Rule :-

The rules in this part shall apply to exhibitions given by means of touring cinematograph in places licensed temporarily.

28. Rule :-

The cinematograph apparatus shall have been certified by the Electric I Inspector within a year of the date on which the exhibition is given to be useable without danger to the public.

29. Rule :-

The cinematograph apparatus shall be housed in an enclosure of not less than 4 hours fire-resistance :

Provided that if the cinematograph apparatus is certified by the Electrical Inspector to be touring cinematograph of the safety class no fire-resisting enclosure need be provided, but a clear space of 1.80 m (6 feet) hereinafter referred to as the 'reserved space' shall be railed off round the cinematograph apparatus.

30. Rule :-

In the case of exhibitions given in a tent or booth or in any shelter or structure composed or covered with combustible materials or of a movable character, the cinematograph apparatus shall be operated from outside such tent, booth, shelter or structure and shall be placed in accordance with the provisions, of rule 30 at a distance of at least 1.80 m (6 feet) therefrom.

31. Rule :-

No person other than a qualified operator employed by the licensee and holding a certificate granted by the Electric Inspector or an apprentice duly authorised by the licensee under rule 45 shall be allowed to enter or to be in the enclosure or the reserved space while the exhibition is in progress.

32. Rule :-

No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into or allowed to remain in the enclosure or reserved space; no smoking shall be permitted therein and no naked light shall be used therein.

33. Rule :-

No drapery and no unprotected combustible materials rather than such materials as may compose the floor shall be within 1.80 m (6 feet) of the cinematograph apparatus.

34. Rule :-

The following fire appliances shall be provided namely, a bucket of sand, the buckets of water, a damp blanket and one portable fire extinguisher of a pattern, class and capacity approved by the licensing authority and such other appliances as the licensing authority may prescribe. They shall be so disposed as to be readily available for use in case of fire within the enclosure.

35. Rule :-

All films not in use shall be kept in securely closed fire resisting receptacles.

36. Rule :-

The exits shall be provided as prescribed by the licensing authority (in accordance with the Rule 11 of First Schedule).

37. Rule :-

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing rule, no tent, booth or similar structure shall be used for the purpose of cinematograph exhibition if it is enclosed by a wall or walls which do not permit of adequate means of egress and which are erected within 9 m (thirty feet) of such tent, booth or similar structure.

38. Rule :-

The seating shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to exits, and both the exits and passages and gangways leading to them shall throughout the performance be kept clear of all obstacles and as prescribed by the licensing authority (in line with Rule 8 of First Schedule).

PART 6

Operators and Apprentices

39. Rule :-

Before the commencement of each performance the cinematograph operator shall satisfy himself that the fire appliances intended for use within the enclosure are in working order, and during the performance such appliances shall be in the charge of some person specially appointed for that purpose who shall see that they are kept constantly available for use.

40. Rule :-

(1) During an exhibition the enclosure shall be in charge of a qualified operator of not less than eighteen years of age who holds a certificate granted by the Electric Inspector to the effect that he is competent to handle and operate a cinematograph.

(2) An operator shall not be granted a certificate unless he :

(a) possesses a working knowledge of cinematograph machine and a particular technical knowledge of the type of machine which he is at the time employed in operating;

(b) is thoroughly conversant with the rules relating to cinematograph exhibitions and precautions against fire;

(c) is acquainted with the most speedy and effective methods dealing with fire;

(d) possesses a fair knowledge of the elements of electric power, direct and alternative current, voltage and amperage; and

(e) is proficient in the handling, winding, repairing, efficient cleaning of films.

(3) The Electric Inspector may for reasons to be recorded in writing withdraw a certificate granted by him.

(4) In regard to the grant and withdrawal of certificate, the Electric Inspector shall act under the general supervision of the licensing authority.

41. Rule :-

The operator-in-charge shall be present in the enclosure and shall devote his whole attention to the cinematograph during the whole time it is being operated. He shall see that the provisions of Rules 32, 33, 34 and 46 of these rules and provisions of rules 26, 27 and

35 of the First Schedule, as the case may be, are strictly observed.

42. Rule :-

(1) Before the commencement of an exhibition, the operator- in-charge shall satisfy himself that all cables, leads, connections and resistances as also the fire extinguishing appliances in the enclosure are in proper working order.

(2) The resistances, if not under constant observations, shall be inspected at least once during each performance. If any fault is detected, current shall be immediately switched off and shall remain switched off until the fault is removed.

43. Rule :-

The operator-in-charge shall not allow the film to travel through the machine at a greater speed than 30 m (or one hundred feet) a minute.

44. Rule :-

An apprentice duly authorised by the licensee may be allowed within the enclosure. Such apprentice shall not be less than sixteen years of age and shall not be permitted to operate the cinematograph except in the presence of the operator-in-charge.

45. Rule :-

No person shall operate a cinematograph or be within the enclosure while under the influence of alcoholic liquor or any other intoxicant.

46. Rule :-

Every person who holds a licence under section 10 of the Act shall furnish the licensing authority with a list of operators employed by him; and whenever any new operator is engaged by him, he shall furnish the licensing authority and the Electric Inspector with particulars regarding him before he is allowed to commence work.

PART 7

Miscellaneous Conditions

47. Rule :-

In addition to the provisions of clause (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act and the conditions inserted in a licence, every licence granted under section 10 shall be subject to the following conditions :

(i) No fire work shall be used as an adjunct to a cinematograph exhibition.

(ii) Save as the licensing authority may by written order permit no loud speaker, musical instrument, gramophone, hand drum, bell, horn, whistle, siren or other device for creating a loud noise shall be employed or allowed to be used as an advertisement or to attract attention in or outside the licensed place, nor shall any device be which is designed or employed serves to deliver the entertainment to persons outside the licensed place.

(iii) No poster, advertisement, sketch, synopsis or programme of a film shall be displayed, sold or supplied either in the licensed place which is likely to be injurious to morality or to encourage or incite to crime or to lead to disorder or to offend the feelings of any section of the public or which contain offensive representations of all living persons.

(iv) The licensee shall comply with instructions which may from time to time be given by the licensing authority regulating the display of posters or advertisement at the licensed place or on any premises annexed thereto.

(v) At least forty-eight hours before any film is exhibited, the licensee shall supply a synopsis of the contents of the film to the licensing authority : Provided that the licensing authority may for reasons to be recorded in writing relax the provisions of this sub-rule and accept in lieu of any synopsis a hand bill giving a brief account of the film.

(vi) No ticket for any performance shall be sold otherwise than from an authorised booking clerk at the licensed place or from an agent whose name, place of business have been notified in advance to the licensing authority and who has been approved by the licensing authority as a suitable person to be appointed as an agent for the sale of tickets. The licensee shall ensure that no employee of the cinema sells, abets or aids the sale of cinema tickets in a manner other than provided or on higher rates.

(vii) The licensee shall make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Police of the area for the orderly marshalling of persons desirous of purchasing tickets at the licensed place.

(viii) The number of tickets issued for any performance shall not exceed the seating accommodation prescribed in the statement of conditions annexed to the licence and on every ticket issued the following particulars shall be shown :

(a) the date and time of the performance;

(b) (if the auditorium is divided into section according to the cost of the tickets or otherwise). The section of the auditorium for which the ticket is valid.

(c) The serial number of ticket. (If the auditorium is divided into sections according to the cost of tickets or otherwise, a separate set of serial numbers shall be given for each section).

(ix) The licensee shall, when and so often as the [Commissioner and Secretary (Home) Delhi Administration, Delhi] may require, exhibit free of charge or on such terms as regards remuneration as the [Commissioner and Secretary (Home) Delhi Administration, Delhi] may determine, films and lantern slides provided by the [Commissioner and Secretary (Home) Delhi Administration, Delhi] :

Provided that the licensee shall not be required to exhibit at one entertainment films or lantern slides the exhibition of which will take more than fifteen minutes in all, or to exhibit films or slides unless they are delivered to him at least twenty-four hours before the entertainment at which they are to be shown is due to begin.

(x) At the time of any epidemic the licensee shall comply with all instructions that may be given to him by the licensing authority or by any medical officer authorised by the licensing authority to inspect the building under sub-rule (1) of rule 20, with a view to checking the spread of the disease.

(xi) The licensee shall not without the permission of the licensing authority assign, sublet or otherwise transfer the licence or the licensed place as a whole or any portion thereof, or the cinematograph; nor shall the licensee without permission as aforesaid allow any other person during the period of currency of the licence to exhibit films in the licensed place.

(xii) No person below the age of 18 years be admitted to any show commencing before 3 P. M. except on a Saturday, a holiday notified by the Administrator or any day during the periods 1st May to 14th of July and the periods of autumn break and winter break in educational institutions notified by the Director of Education, Delhi : Provided that this prohibition shall not apply :

(a) to the admission of children below 5 years of age;

(b) to shows which exclusively exhibit films produced by the Children's Film Society;

(c) to the admission of children accompanying their parents or guardians.

(xiii) the charges of parking of vehicles in the cinema parking space shall be fixed by the licensing authority.

(xiv) The licensee shall obtain a clearance certificate in respect of the tax due from the concerned authority and enclose the same alongwith the application for the renewal of a cinema licence.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE

Minimum Fire Resistance of Structural Components in the Building in Hours					
Types of construction		Walls			
	External	Separating	Diversion	Other Resisting Load walls	Fire or Bearing
3	2	4	2	2	
Columns and Beams, Supporting Stair					
External Walls	Diversion Walls	Other Fire Resisting or Load Bearing walls	Floors	Cases and Roofs	Floors Flat
2	2	2	2	2	

1. Rule :-

2. Rule :-

No portion of the building shall be occupied or used as factory, workshops, or for storage purposes or as a hotel. Licensing authority may, however, permit commercial block provided safety requirements such as independent means of escape are fully ensured to his satisfaction. Only the canteen for the preparation and sate of food and drink alongwith sale counter, within the premises of a theatre shall be allowed with the permission in writing of the licensing authority.

3. External Walls :-

(1) Materials used in the construction of all external walls and party walls shall conform to the provisions of Part V Building Materials of National Building Code of India.

(2) Where the building is in close proximity to another building, it shall be represented therefrom by walls and structure of fire resisting materials, in a manner to be approved by the licensing authority and no opening in the walls or in any part of the building such as may be liable to communicate fire shall overlook the neighbouring building.

4. Structural Requirements :-

(1) For cinema buildings the fire resistance requirements for different structural elements composing it are given in Table 1.

TABLE 2

Fire Resistance Grading of Building

(2) All cinemas shall be enclosed within proper external or party walls of bricks, stone, concrete (plain, hollow or reinforced) and the floors, tiers and roofs of the auditorium and all parts used by the public shall be constructed of fire-resisting material :

Provided that the following materials may be used for the ceiling namely : Acoustic Celotex, Asbestos Spray, Canoe, Seletex, Heraklith, Insutite building Board (Termitex) and Insulite Hard Board and Tyuzne Wexna, Insulation Board, Insulwood, Treatax, Acoste Sound Insulation Board, Light Crete Uniks Sound Insulating, Boards and Unitene, Acoustic Tiles, Gypsum Panel Board, Thermocaustic, Thermofriez.

(3) No wooden posts shall be allowed for the support of galleries and tiers. No soft wood or other inflammable wall linings, partitions, screens or barriers shall be used in any part of the auditorium, and no cavities shall be left behind any lining.

(4) The fronts of private boxes and each tier shall be formed of fire-proof material, except the capping of boxes which may be of wood. (5) The structural design of foundations, elements of masonry timber, plain concrete, reinforced concrete, prestressed concrete and structural steel shall be carried out in accordance with Part VI Structural Design, Section I Loads, Section 2 Foundation, Section 3 Wood, Section 4 Masonry, Section 5 Concrete, Section 6 Steel National Building Code of India.

5. Drainage :-

(1) The building and the compound, if any, shall be adequately drained to the satisfaction of the licensing authority.

(2) In every building, any basement, cellar or other space below the ground floor provided for parking spaces and services installations shall be directly drained or drained by a pump provided with a suitable lifting pump.

6. Accommodation :-

(1) No part of the auditorium shall provide accommodation exclusive of passages at a scale higher than 0.45 sq. m. per person. The maximum gross occupant load shall be 0.60 sq. m of the overall area of the floor space in the auditorium, per person.

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

7. Height of Tiers :-

Where the first tier or gallery extends over the stalls, the height between the floor of the stalls and such tier or gallery shall not in any part be less than 3.0 m (10 ft.) the height between the floor of the highest part of the gallery and the lowest part of the ceiling over the same shall not in any part be less than 3.6 m (12 ft.), the height between their and the tier of ceiling above it shall in no case be less than 2.4 m (8 ft.).

8. Seating :-

(1) The seating in the building shall be so arranged that there is free access to exits.

(2) The distance between back of one row of seats to the back of another row of seats immediately behind it shall not be less than 90 cm. (3 ft.), where push back seats are used and 98 cm (3 ft. 3 inches) where fixed seats are used. The width of the seats shall not be less than 50 cm (20 inches) where arms are provided and 45 cm (18 inches) where arms are not provided.

(3) The rows of seats shall be so arranged that there is a clear space of not less than 38 cm (15 inches) between the back of 1 seat and the foremost portion of the seat arm or frame behind, measured between perpendiculars.

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

(5) The distance between the front row of seats and the screen shall not be less than 9.0 m (30 ft.) subject to the angle of elevation to the centre of the top edge of the projected picture on the screen to the horizontal plane passing through the observer's eye, seated in the row nearest to the screen, not exceeding 35 degrees.

(6) The rows of seats shall be numbered continuously from one end to the other in the Auditorium with illumination on the corner seats on verge, showing series of the rows.

9. Gangway :-

(1) Clear passages or longitudinal gangways shall be formed at the sides and down the centre of the seating (seating between sides) in every part of the auditorium in such manner that no seat shall be more than 7 seats from any of the gangway.

(a) The width of the main longitudinal gangway shall not be less than 120 cm (4 ft.) and the width of the side longitudinal gangway shall not be less than 90 cm (3 ft.).

(b) At least two longitudinal gangways shall directly be connected to the exit door. For this purpose, if the side longitudinal gangways are connected to the exit door, the width of the same shall not be less than 120 cm (4 ft.).

(2) Cross gangways of not less than 120 cm (4 ft.) wide shall be provided parallel to the line of seating so as to provide direct access to the exit. At least one cross gangway shall be required for every 15 rows.

(3) All gangways, exits and the treads of steps and stair-ways shall be maintained with non-slippery surfaces.

(4) Ruggets, matting and floor covering, if provided in gangways, shall be securely fastened to the floors. Proper lighting arrangements near the feet shall be made to facilitate the patrons in finding their way to their seats or to go outside during the shows.

(5) The exits and the gangways and passages leading exits shall be

kept clear of an obstruction other than rope barriers provided in accordance with sub-rule (7). On no account shall extra seats be placed in the gangways at the time of performances in such a way as to block or effectively reduce their width.

(6) If steps have to be inserted a gangway or passage there shall not be less than three steps at any one place. The treads shall not be less than 30 cm (12 inches) wide and shall be of uniform width and height.

(7) Rope barriers in gangways or elsewhere shall be fitted with clips or fastenings which will part in the centre on slight pressure and shall not trail on the floor.

(8) The height of parapit in galleries shall not be less than 105 cm (36 inches).

10. Stairways :-

(1) All staircases shall be constructed entirely of bricks, stones cement or concrete with free resisting roof and ceiling and shall have solid squire (as distinguished from spandril) steps and landings of approved stone or of such other fire-resisting material and construction as may be approved by the licensing authority with treads not less than 30 cm (12 inches) wide and with risers of not more than 15 cm (6 inch) high [each lapping at least 2.5 cm (1 in.) over the back edge of the steps below it] in flights of not more than 12 or less than 3 steps.

(2) There shall be at least two staircases of width not less than 1.50 m (5 ft.) to provide access to any gallery or upper floor in the building which is intended for use by the public.

(3) The trends and risers of steps on each flight shall be of uniform width and height. Provided that in case of elliptical and other curved forms of stairs, the tread on inner side shall not be less than 2.5 cm (10 inches).

(4) No staircases shall have more than two flights of 12 steps without a turn and the width of the landing between such flights shall be at least the same as the width of the staircase.

(5) Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders being introduced at the turn.

(6) Every staircase forming an exit from an upper gallery or tier of

the auditorium shall be enclosed on both sides with walls or bricks or of fire-resisting material, materials in the storeys through which it passes and no openings shall be made in the auditorium except the one required for exit from the gallery under which it serves, provided that staircases leading to the first or lower gallery or tier may be left open on one side in which case the open side shall be provided by at out handrails and balustrades.

(7) All staircases shall have on both sides strong handrails firmly secured to the wall by strong metal brackets about 7.5 cm (3 inches) clear threfrom and about 90 cm (3 ft.) above the stairs but such handrails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the length of such platform or landing exceeds the width of the stairs.

(8) There shall be no recesses or projections in the walls of such staircases within 1.50 m (5 ft.) of the floor and any fittings for lighting shall be at least 2.0 m (6 ft. 8 in.) above the steps or landing.

(9) The minimum head-room in a passage under the landing of a staircase shall be 2.2 m (7 ft. 3 in.). The minimum clear head room in any staircase shall also be 2.2 m (7 ft. 3 in.).

(10) No stairways shall discharge into the passage or corridor against or across the direction of exit.

(11) In cases where ramps are provided instead of staircases slope shall not be more than 1 : 10 and the ramps shall be surfaced with non-slipping material. The width of a ramp shall not be less than 1.5 m (5 ft.). Further handrails shall be provided on both sides of the ramps.

11. Entrance :-

The auditorium/theatre, whether it is indoor or outdoor, shall be provided with at least one entrance for each class clearly placed in such a way as to afford the patrons speedy and convenience entry into the auditorium/theatre. Sufficient number of staff shall be provided on entrances and gangways to help the patrons find their seats.

12. Exits :-

(1) Every public portion of the building shall be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits placed in such positions

and so maintained as to afford the audience ample mean of safe and speedy egress upon a public thorough-fare.

(2) In the auditorium there shall be at least one exit from every tier, floor or gallery for every 150 persons accommodated or part thereof : Provided that from every upper floor or gallery there shall not be less than two exits :

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

(3) Every exit from the auditorium shall provide a clear, opening space of not less than 2.10 m (7 ft.) high and 1.50 m (5 ft.) wide.

(4) Exits from the auditorium shall be suitably spaced along both sides and along the back thereof and shall deliver into two more different thoroughfares or open space from which there at all times free means of rapid dispersal.

(5) Every passage or corridor leading from an exit in the auditorium to a final place of exit from the building shall be of such width as will in the opinion of the licensing authority enable the persons who are likely to use it in emergency to leave the building without danger of crowding or congestion. At no point shall any such passage or corridor be less than 1.50 m (5 ft.) wide and it shall not diminish in width in the direction of the final place of exit.

(6) The combined width of the final place of exit from the building shall be such that there are at least 1.50 m (5 ft.) of exit width for every 150 persons that can be accommodated in the building.

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

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

(9) All exits from the auditorium and all doors or openings (other than the main entrance) intended for egress from the buildings shall be clearly indicated by the word "EXIT" in block letters which shall not be less than 18 cm (7 inches) high on or above the doors at least 2.10 m (7 ft.) high and shall be so displayed as to be clearly visible in the lights as well as in the dark.

(10) All other doors of openings shall be so constructed as to be clearly distinguishable from exits. They may be indicated, by the words "NO THOROUGH-FARE" arranged as in the figure below, but no notice bearing the words "NO EXIT" shall be used in any part of the building. NO THROUGH-FARE

(11) At the end of the show not more than one entrance for each class of seats in the hall and balcony shall be kept close for the purpose of regulating entry of patrons to the next show. All the remaining doors shall be kept fully open to facilitate easy and speedy egress.

(12) The licensee of the cinema hall shall not prevent the public from leaving by any exit door.

13. Pay Boxes and Check Boxes :-

Pay boxes, check boxes and attendants seats shall be in such position in the building that they will not obstruct the means of exit and any mirror, pictures, notices or advertisements shall be attached to or hung upon the walls in positions in which they will not be likely to cause obstructions to exits and shall be fixed flat against the wall or kept clear of the head line, that is 2.12 m (7 ft.) above the floor.

14. Clock room Accommodation :-

(1) Provisions shall not be made in the corridors, passages and stairways of the building for hanging hats and clocks.

(2) Where clock rooms are provided they shall be so situated that the persons using them will not interfere with the free use of any exit.

15. Ventilation :-

(1) The buildings shall be provided with efficient means of ventilation, direct to the open air at the rate of not less than 25 cum/person/hour.

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

(3) Where natural ventilation is provided by windows or skylights which have to be darkened or obscured free permanent top

ventilation shall be arranged by means of ridge or ceiling ventilators. The clear openings of such ventilators shall not be less than 0.93 sq.m (1 sq.ft.) for every ten persons that can be accommodated.

(4) If more than one exhibition is given on any day the whole of the auditorium shall be flushed with air for at least fifteen minutes before each exhibition, no spectators being permitted to remain or to be in the auditorium during any part of this period.

16. Sanitary provisions :-

The requirements for fittings for drainage and sanitation shall be as given in Table 2.

17. Parking Arrangements :-

(1) Each off-street parking space provided for Motor vehicles shall not be less than 18 sq. m. areas, and for scooters and cycles the parking spaces provided shall not be less than 3 sq.m. and 1.4 sq.m.

(2) Off-street parking space shall be provided with adequate vehicular access to a street; and the area of drives, aisles and such other provisions required for adequate maneuvering of vehicle shall be exclusive of the parking space stipulated in these rules.

(3)

(a) The parking space in cinemas theatre place or public Assembly shall be provided as under :

Type of Vehicle	No. of vehicles for which parking be provided. space shall
Cars	10% of the seats.
Scooters/Motor Cycles	20% of the seats.
Cycles	40% of the seats.

If a Cinema is located in a Community Centre or Approved Shopping Centre.

Types of Vehicle	No. of vehicles for which be provided parking space shall
Cars	10% of the seats.
Scooters/Motor Cycles	20% of the seats.
Cycles	30% of the seats.

(b) The parking space in Cinema Theatres or place of public

Assembly shall be provided as under :

Types of vehicles	No. of vehicles for which shall be provided. parking space
Cars	10% of the seats.
Scooters/Motor Cycles	20% of the seats.
Cycles	40% of the seats.

(4) The spaces to be left out for parking as given in above rules shall be in addition to the open spaces left out for lighting and ventilation purposes. However, one row of car parking may be provided in the front open space of 12 m (40 ft.) without reducing the clear vehicular access way to less than 7 m (23 ft.).

(5) 'NO VEHICLE' shall be parked or allowed to stand in such a way as to obstruct exit or impede the rapid dispersal of the patrons accommodated in the building in the event of fire or panic.

18. Precautions against Fire :-

Tanks In every permanent or temporary cinema there shall be provided on the top the proscenium wall or in some other place to be approved by the Executive Engineer/Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service concerned two cistern (connected with fire service in the cinema) which shall be kept always filled with water. Each of the cisterns shall be capable to containing at least 1,135 liters of water for every 100 individuals of the public to be accommodated in the cinema. These cisterns shall be fitted with an outside indicator suitably placed so as to show clearly the depth of water therein, and the water shall be kept clean and free from sediment and covered over with properly fitting covers so as to be mosquito proof. The cisterns shall be cleaned once every year. Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to touring cinemas.

(2) Hydrants/Hose Reels All cinemas shall also be provided with such number of hydrants/hose reels (not less than two) as may be fixed by the licensing authority. These shall be fixed at such sites as may be approved by the Chief Fire Officer. The hydrants/hose reels shall be connected to the cisterns provided for in sub-rule 17(1) by taking separate mains of 7.5 cm diameter from each cistern and joined together by a single main of not less than 7.5 cm diameter. Hose pipes with jet nozzles and required accessories shall also be provided as directed by the Chief Fire Officer.

(3) Fire Buckets

(i) Fire buckets of approved design with a conical base shall be provided in such numbers as the Licensing Authority may direct and shall be kept at all times full of water which shall be changed regularly twice every week. Fire bucket shall be housed in fire cisterns specially designed for the purpose. A pinch of lime shall be added to such water to prevent the breedings of mosquitoes. Buckets of dust or dry sand shall also be provided in such numbers as the Licensing Authority may direct and the attention of the public shall be drawn to the water and sand bucket by placards legibly painted and fixed immediately above them.

(ii) At least one bucket filled with dry sand shall be kept in some accessible position on the stage in readiness for use in dealing with an electric fire.

(4) Portable Fire Extinguishers.

(i) Portable fire extinguishers of an approved type shall be provided in such numbers as the Licensing Authority may from time to time direct and shall be placed on brackets 1.20 m. from the ground. Directions for space using them shall in all cases be prominently printed on the extinguisher or on a card placed over the extinguisher and the attention of the public shall be directed to them by placards legibly printed or painted and fixed immediately above them.

(ii) Portable extinguisher shall be refilled or well cleaned and recharged every 12 months a record of which should be kept for inspection.

(5) Fire Extinguishers etc., for Enclosures. Two pressure type fire extinguishers, two buckets of water, one bucket of sand, a blanket shall always be kept inside the enclosure. A large sponge shall be kept in one of the buckets of water and one fire extinguisher shall also be kept immediately outside the enclosure.

(6) Air-conditioning Plant Room, Electrical Sub-stations, Rectifier Room etc. Portable fire extinguishers and fire buckets of approved type shall be provided as directed by the Chief Fire Officer.

(7) Curtains. All curtain covering doors and passage shall be hung so as not to trail on the floor.

(8) Telephone. In places where there is a public telephone, the

cinema building shall be connected by telephone with the nearest fire brigade station in that place.

(9) Firemen.

(i) In every cinema including a touring cinema the employees shall be trained in the use of fire appliances, and shall for such purposes be drilled periodically at least once in every month.

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

(iii) The instructions to be followed in case of fire shall always be posted in some conspicuous place, so that all people connected with the cinema shall be acquainted with their contents.

(iv) A report of any fire or alarm of fire, however slight shall be at once sent to the fire brigade.

(10) Lightning conductors. Lightning conductors shall be provided in each cinema building.

19. Rule :-

Subject to rule 20, there shall be provided in each permanent and temporary cinema and independent permanent enclosure of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely. The enclosure shall be substantially constructed of fire-resisting material or be lined with such material.

20. Rule :-

If a permanent enclosure as required by rule 19 is not available, the cinematograph machine shall be contained in an enclosure formed of a smoke-proof cabin constructed of sheet iron or substantial framework and fastened together securely. The cabin shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely, and the floor shall, if boarded, be covered with asbestos or other fire-resisting material of sufficient thickness approved by the Licensing Authority.

21. Rule :-

The entrance to the enclosure shall be fitted with a closely-fitting

door of fire-resisting material suitably placed and opening outwards, 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. If means of ventilation are provided they shall not be allowed to communicate direct with the auditorium.

22. Rule :-

The enclosure shall be placed outside the cinema building, and where such cinema consists of a temporary or permanent structure the enclosure shall be at a distance of at least 90 cm. from such structure. Where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that any enclosure is fire-resisting and separated from the auditorium by a fire-resisting wall or is of opinion that it is impracticable or in the circumstances unnecessary for securing safety that the enclosure should be outside the building or at a distance from the structure, as the case may be, he may by express words in the licence dispense with such requirements :

Provided that a space of 61 cm. in width at the sides and in the front of the enclosure, and a space of 1.8 m. at the back in which the door is situated, shall be kept clear all round the enclosure

23. Rule :-

Openings not exceeding three in number shall be permitted in the front face of the enclosure, the centre one of which must not exceed 20 cm square and those in each side 15 cm. square :

Provided that where two machines are jointly used, openings not exceeding five in number shall be permitted, viz., two for the projectors, two for the operators and one for fixed slides.

24. Rule :-

25. Rule :-

The necessary pipes and cables shall enter efficiently bushed openings.

26. Rule :-

No non-synchronous machine shall be placed in or operated from the enclosure without the written permission of the licensing authority.

27. Rule :-

No unnecessary combustible material shall be allowed within the

enclosure, and as far as possible all necessary combustible material, film and other like materials, when not in use, shall be kept, in fire-proof receptacles suitable for the purpose.

28. Rule :-

No smoking shall at any time be permitted, within the enclosure and a placard shall be prominently exhibited, both inside and outside the enclosure to the effect that smoking is prohibited.

29. Rule :-

No person other than a qualified operator employed by the licensee and holding a certificate granted by the Electric Inspector or an apprentice duly authorised by the licensee under rule 45 shall be allowed to enter or be in the enclosure to the exhibition is in progress.

30. Rule :-

The enclosure and the engine room, if any, shall be inaccessible to the public. Projector Apparatus and Films

31. Rule :-

(1) Cinematograph projectors shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting materials and shall be provided with a metal shutter which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film-gate, This shutter shall immediately be dropped in the event of an accident to the cinematograph apparatus or stoppage of the film and shall only be raised when the film is in motion for the purpose of projection.

(2) A clear space of 3.0 m (10 ft.) shall be raised off around the cinematograph apparatus and the area so enclosed shall be called the reserved space.

32. Rule :-

The film gate shall be of massive construction and shall be provided with ample head-radiating surface. The passage for the film shall be sufficient narrow to prevent flame travelling upwards or downwards from the light opening.

33. Rule :-

(1) Cinematograph projectors shall be fitted with two metal film boxes of substantial construction to and from which the film shall be made to travel. The film boxes 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 into the interior of box.

(2) In the case of Mobile Cinema Vans the films boxes shall not be capable of carrying films of more than 25 cm in diameter and shall be constructed as to be easily detachable from the apparatus. During the exhibition not more than three film boxes (including the two actually attached to the projector) shall be in the reserved space at any one time. If projector film boxes are required, they shall be kept in closed metal boxes outside the reserved places.

34. Rule :-

Film spools shall be driven by means of chains, gears or belts of fire-resisting material and films shall be wound thereon so that the wound film shall not any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the film spool.

35. Rule :-

It shall not be necessary to have metal casing for spools in case of projectors using films with acetate base.

36. Rule :-

The rewinding of film shall not be carried on in the enclosures while the exhibition is in progress.

37. Rule :-

No illuminant other than electric light or lime-light shall be used within the lantern. Rewinding Room

38. Rule :-

(1) A separate room of fire-resisting construction shall be provided for film rewinding and the room shall not be used for any other purpose except for steering the films not in use. It shall not, however, be necessary to have a separate room for rewinding films with acetate base.

(2) All fittings and fixtures in the rewinding room shall be constructed of fire-resisting material and the entrance shall be provided with a self closing close-fitting door and shall not communicate directly with the enclosure, the auditorium or any part of the building which the public are admitted.

(3) In the case of Mobile Cinema Vans films shall be wound upon spools in such a manner that the wound film shall not any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the spool. The rewinding of films shall not be carried out in the van in which the

projector is installed while in exhibition is in progress.

(4) No smoking shall be allowed in the rewinding room; and films which are not in use shall be stored in metal containers and no combustible matter shall be kept inside the rewinding room.
Lighting and Electrical Installation

39. Lighting :-

(1) All lighting shall be provided by electricity. No gas, acetylene, oil or other lamps shall be used for lighting the cinema or any part thereof.

(2) Every portion of the cinema devoted to the use or accommodation of the public and also all outlets leading outside the cinema including the corridors shall be well and properly lighted during every performance and the same shall be lighted until the entire public have left the cinema after the performance is over.

(3) Sufficient emergency lighting shall be provided for use in case of failure of the electric lighting in the auditorium gangways, passages, stairways and exit ways.

40. High Pressures :-

In these rules the term "high pressure" shall apply to all voltage above 650 volts.

41. Sanction of electrical Engineer to Government to be obtained for all electric work :-

Before the installation of electric light or any electrical apparatus and before any alterations or additions to the electrical installation are commenced, the sanction of the Electrical Inspector to Government shall be obtained through the licensing authority and for this purpose plans showing the approximate position of lights, fans and such other fittings and specifications giving full particulars of the proposed work shall be forwarded to the Electrical Inspector to Government to whom complete drawings shall also be sent on completion of the work. After completion the work be passed by the Electrical Inspector or an Assistant Electric Inspector.

42. Main Circuits :-

All cinemas when lighted by electric light shall have preferably three separate and distinct main circuits and these circuits shall be : (A) for the stage; (B) and (C) for the auditorium, corridors, exits and other parts of the premises open to the public. The circuits (B)

and (C) shall be so arranged that the lights in the auditorium, corridors, exits and other parts of the premises open to the public shall be as far as possible equally distributed on the two circuits. The two circuits (B) and (C) shall not be combined in one fitting nor shall the wires or leads for one circuit be placed in the same casing or tube as those of the other circuit.

43. Sub-circuits :-

(1) The main circuits A, B and C shall be sub-divided if necessary and no sub-circuits shall be allowed to carry more than 5 amps in the case of auditorium, corridors, exits and other parts of the premises open to the public or 0 amps, on 230 volts in the case of the stages. Each sub-circuit shall start from a distributing board.

(2) The main lead circuit 'A' shall, where possible, be kept entirely on the stage side of the proscenium wall and those for 'B' and 'C' entirely on the auditorium side of that wall.

(3) The lights inside and outside the premises shall be on separate circuits. Circuits for fans, power and cooling purposes shall be kept distinct and separate from lighting circuits.

44. Emergency Lighting Circuit :-

(1) The emergency lighting circuit shall supply not less than three lamps arranged so as to avoid, as far as possible, a single fault extinguishing all the lamps.

(2) Two way control from both within and without the enclosure may be adopted for the emergency lighting circuit that the control from outside the enclosure is suitably indicated, is not mounted on the same board as any of the general lighting circuits, and is placed in such position as to be handled by member of the cinema staff but inaccessible to the public.

45. Control of Auditorium lights from stage :-

If it is desired to control a portion of the lights in the auditorium from the stage switch board (circuit A) this will be permitted if a sufficient number of lights for safety purposes be maintained on circuits B and C for each portion of the auditorium entirely independent of the stage. The number and position of such lights shall be subject to the approval of the Electrical Inspector.

46. Control of auditorium lights from enclosure :-

(1) In the case of cinemas, it may be permitted to control a portion of the lights in the auditorium by switches placed in the enclosure provided these switches are of totally closed metal clad type and associated with fuses of not more than 15 amps. capacity at a pressure not exceeding 230 volts. The number and position of such switches shall be subject to the approval of the Electrical Inspector or his Assistant.

(2) Where fluorescent lights have been provided, a Thyralux or equivalent Thyatron shall be used for the purpose of dimming these fluorescent lights.

47. A.C. 3-phase of D.C. 3-phase wire system :-

Where supply is available on 3-phase A.C. system, the circuits A, B and C shall be supplied from three different phases, but where the supply is given on D.C.3 wire system, the circuits B and C shall be supplied from two different sides and all lights, fans and other electrical apparatus on the stage shall be connected to one side only in common with either B or C.

48. Source of supply :-

(1) The supply from the three main circuits may be taken from independent sources of supply, but in such cases special precaution shall be taken to prevent accidental connection of different circuits.

(2) Change-over switches may be used which have been previously approved by the Electrical Inspector.

49. Auxiliary supply for exit signs :-

All exit signs shall be fitted with an auxiliary bulb capable of properly illuminating the sign and these bulbs shall be fed from accumulators which shall be in a fully charged condition before the first admission of the public on any day.

50. Torches :-

At least six electric torches of approved pattern shall be kept on the premises in proper working order throughout the year and these shall be distributed over the building so as to be accessible to door-keepers.

51. Unlicensed premises :-

No unlicensed premises or parts thereof not included in the licence shall be supplied with electric current from the mains or apparatus used for the licensed premises.

52. Gas and Water Pipes :-

Gas and water pipes shall never form part of any electrical circuit.

53. Dressing rooms :-

When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performance, dressing rooms and other parts of the premises used by the staff shall be lighted to the satisfaction of the Electrical Inspector or his Assistant.

54. Conductors :-

(1) All conductors used within the building shall be of tinned copper having a conductivity equal to not less than 90 per cent of that pure copper, and shall be so proportioned that the current density in any conductor shall not exceed 1000 amps. per 0.0645 sq. cm.

(2) Where a number of lights, as in the footlights and battens are supplied under control of the switch and protected by a single or double pole cut-out, as the case may be, the conductors shall be maintained throughout of such sections that will be effectual protected by the cutouts against heating.

55. Insulation :-

(1) All conductors shall be properly insulated and the insulation resistance shall not be less than 600 Megohms per tenure and at 60 F, after one minute's electrification when tested at 400 volts and after 48 hours immersion in water.

(2) If it is desired to use any other conductor or insulation that as specified in these Rules, special permission shall be obtained from the Electrical Engineer to Government and no material shall be used which is not water proof or which is not protected by water-proof covering or which will soften at a temperature below 170 F.

56. Conductors, etc :-

special precautions. No metal work in connection with the circuits shall be exposed or so fixed or constructed as to be liable to cause a short circuit. In all cases conductors, conveying currents at high pressure inside building shall be specially instated. They shall be enclosed in screw jointed and earth-earthen iron or steel tubing, Armoured cable may be used for the Supply Company's service.

57. Joints :-

Joints in conductors shall be avoided as far as possible but when unavoidable they shall be electrically and mechanically perfect.

Soldering fluids shall not be used in making such joints, and no joints shall be made in metal conduit.

58. Conductors fixing and protection :-

(1) All conductor including lead covered cables where accessible to the public shall be efficiently protected from mechanical injury by an external armour of iron or steel.

(2) Where conductors pass through or within walls, fire proof floors or ceilings, they shall be protected by iron pipes or by glazed stone-wire or porcelain tubes and precautions shall be taken to prevent the possibilities of fire or water passing along the course of the conductors.

(3) Conductors shall not be placed where liable to be heated by jets steam pipes or other appliances.

(4) In special cases, or where necessary for protection from the depreciations of rats, mice or other vermin, the wiring shall be enclosed in heavy gauge steel conduit.

59. Petrol engines :-

No petrol driven engine shall be allowed for generating electric current unless it is fixed in a fire proof compartment at least 3.05 m. from any other building.

60. Wiring in casing :-

If casing the used, it shall be of hard teak wood. Each conductor shall be laid in a separate groove unless previous permission is obtained from the Electrical Engineer to Government to vary this condition. In no circumstances shall wires of unlike polarity be laid in the same groove nor wires of the same polarity belonging to the different circuits A, B and C. The cover shall be secured with screws. Casing shall not be used where it is liable to injury from weather or leakage of water, nor shall it be recessed in plaster.

61. Metallic tubing for mechanical protection :-

Where iron pipe or tube is used as a mechanical protection, it shall be bushed where necessary and properly bushed inspection boxes shall be used. All metallic tubing shall be efficiently earthed and shall be provided screwjoints or other means of ensuring a good and permanent electrical connection which shall be continuous with boxes and other fittings.

62. Stage lighting :-

When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performance special care shall be taken that all works in connection with the lighting of the stage are carried out in a substantial manner as possible preferably in heavy gauge screwed metal conduit.

63. Stage switch board :-

(1) When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performances, a switch board fitted with the necessary switches, cut-outs and other fittings for the control and regulation of the stage lighting shall be fixed in some convenient position overlooking the stage.

(2) Connections shall be made where possible at the back of the board and there shall be a space of not less than 90 cm between the wall and the back of the board or such larger space as may be necessary to ensure the thimbles and connections being at all times easily accessible or, as an alternative in the case of wires not larger than 7/18 S.W.G., provisions may be made by hanging the board for rendering the back of the board accessible.

64. Footlights, etc :-

When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performance lamps on batten and footlights, shall be properly protected from everything liable to cause a short circuit and shall be protected by stuff guards so arranged that no scenery or other inflammable material can come in contact with the lamps.

65. Enclosure :-

(1) Within the enclosure no readily combustible material shall be used in connection with any lamp in such a manner that it may come in contact with the lamps or conductors. The insulating material of an electric cable including unprotected leads to lamps in the enclosure shall be covered with fire-resisting material.

(2) There shall be no coils of slack electric cable within the enclosure. The leads to the cinematograph lamp shall, unless conveyed within a metal pipe or other suitable casing, be kept well apart both within and without the enclosure so that the course of each may be readily traced. All line parts in the enclosure shall at all times totally covered by insulating and fire-proof material.

66. Permissible current and Pressure in enclosure :-

(1) No electric current at a higher pressure than 230 volts shall be supplied within the enclosure, and all wiring inside the enclosure

shall be in heavy gauge screwed conduit.

(2) The cables for the cinematograph machine shall be taken as a separate circuit from the source of supply and there shall be an efficient linked iron-clad switch and fuse inserted at the point where the supply is taken and in addition an efficient iron clad double pole switch shall be fitted in the cinematograph lamp circuit inside the enclosure.

67. Resistance :-

(1) Resistances with frames shall be made entirely of fire-resisting material and shall be so constructed and maintained that no outside part shall at any time become unduly heated. The resistances shall not be permitted to become so over-heated that a piece of dry newspaper placed in contact with any part would readily burn.

(2) All resistances with the exception of the resistance for regulating purposes shall be placed outside the enclosure and preferably outside the auditorium. They shall be adequately protected by wire guards or other efficient means of preventing accidental contact.

68. Plug sockets for stage :-

The plug sockets for the stage shall be of bakelite or similar fire-proof material and of specially substantial construction.

69. Leads to battens, etc :-

The leads to battens and movable length shall be specially guarded particularly at the point where they joint on to the battens and movable lengths and a sufficient length shall be allowed to prevent the leads receiving any injury through any movement of the battens. This part of the leads shall be protected by stout canvas hose properly fixed and the battens shall be suspended by at least three ropes.

70. Arc Lamps :-

(1) In any cinema arc lamps shall not be used in the auditorium or in any part open to the public without permission of the Electric Inspector. When they are used in any part of such premises, special precautions shall be taken to guard against danger from falling glass and incandescent particles of carbon. All parts of the lamps, lantern and fittings which are liable to be handled (except by the

persons employed to handle them) shall be insulated from the framework.

(2) Any exposed portion of metal work of an arc lamp liable to become heated to a temperature sufficient to cause a conflagration by contact with scenery or other inflammable material shall be protected by a wire guard. In no case shall arc lamps be suspended by the conductors.

71. Cut-outs :-

(1) All circuits shall be efficiently protected by cut-outs placed in positions easily accessible to the staff, but inaccessible to the public. All cut-outs shall be of such pattern and be fixed in such a position as to admit of quick replacement.

(2) All cut-outs shall be so constructed that falling fused metal cannot cause a short circuit on an ignition.

(3) All switches and cut-outs shall be so marked as to show clearly which circuit or lamp they control.

(4) All switches, cut-outs, ceiling roses and all sockets lamp holders shall have non-inflammable bases and covers. All switches and cut-outs shall have sufficient length and breadth and shall be constructed so as to prevent the risk of formation of an arc.

(5) All switches shall be of ample size to carry the current for which they are intended without heating and shall be so constructed that they shall not remain in any position intermediate between the "on" and the "off position so as to permit of an arc or short circuit.

72. Fittings :-

(1) All fittings shall be suspended in an approved manner and special care taken to avoid risk of the suspension falling from any cause.

(2) Combined gas and electric fittings shall not be used.

(3) Any electric light pendants or brackets, in the auditorium and front of the house generally shall be at least 2.5 m above the floor to the lowest projecting part of the fittings. No electrical fitting or apparatus of any description shall be so fixed or arranged as to interfere at any time with the proper working of the safety curtain.

73. Switch and fuse boards :-

(1) All switch and fuse boards which are not fitted with front connections shall be so mounted as to give instant and easy access to the connection at the back of the board and shall be provided with dividing strips between poles both at the back and in front and proper lock up cases with glass or metal fronts. The glass (unless of adequate thickness) shall be protected with a wire guard or alternatively boxes with lids and sides rendered fire-proof by asbestos sheeting may be used.

(2) Switch and fuse boards shall be fixed in accessible places where they will not obstruct any passage or exit.

74. Generating Plant :-

Where the supply of current is derived from special plant on the premises, such plant must in all cases be approved by the Electrical Inspector.

75. Boilers, gas engines, etc :-

(1) Boilers, steam engines, gas engines and dynamos when used for the supply of electricity to such premises shall be placed in such positions as shall be sanctioned by the Electrical Inspector to Government. All necessary provisions shall be made for keeping the temperature of the engine rooms within proper limits.

(2) Oil or gas engines shall be placed in building adequately and continuously ventilated so that no explosive mixture of gas can accumulate.

76. Accumulators :-

Electrical accumulators, unless installed in rooms of compartments specially reserved therefor, shall be completely enclosed together with the terminals in substantial casings constructed of or lined with insulating and fire-resisting material. Accumulators in cells or container of celluloid shall not be installed, stored or used.

77. Transforming and converting machinery :-

(1) Transforming and converting machinery with the controlling switches and cut-outs shall be placed in a fire-proof and water proof structure, adequately ventilated to the outside air, properly lighted and accessible to the management and shall be used for no other purpose.

(2) No transformer which under normal conditions of total heats to above 130°F shall be used and the transformer circuits shall be so

arranged that in no circumstances may a contact between the primary and secondary coils be established.

78. Transforming and converting machinery :-

79. Earthing of covers :-

All metal works supporting or protecting electric supply lines shall be efficiently earthed by two separate and distinct connections with the earth. The resistance of the connections with the earth shall not exceed one ohm, and all earthing loads shall run in such a manner that the source of each may be readily traced. Where earthing leads pass through walls or are laid in floors they shall be suitably protected.

80. Insulation resistance :-

The Insulation resistance of a system of distribution shall be such that the greatest leakage from any conductor to earth, when all branches are switched on, shall not exceed 1/5000th part of the total current required the test being made at approximately double the usual working pressure, provided that this rule shall not be held to justify a lower-insulator than 10000 ohms.

81. Motors etc :-

All motors and electrical apparatus shall, if permitted be subject to special conditions, but electric fans and similar motors not taking more than 300 watts may be used, if separately wired, from fuses on a proper distributing board.

82. Plan of wiring :-

A framed diagram indicating clearly the arrangement of all circuits and sub-circuits of the electrical installation, the position of distribution boards, and the size of cables shall be displayed in the premises, and shall be kept up-to-date.

83. Temporary lighting :-

(1) In all cases in which it is desired to install temporary lighting, seven days notice shall be given to the Electrical Inspector in writing before it is desired to commence the work.

(2) Wires and cables shall be adequately and firmly fixed and shall be similar to the wires already specified in these rules and in all cases where the wires are within reach of the public they shall be efficiently protected from mechanical injury by an armour of iron or steel.

(3) All joints shall be soldered and taped if used for more than one week and if used for less than a week, the wire shall be soldered if larger than 7 : 20 S.W.C. or its equivalent. In either case, the joints in portable fitting and special appliances shall be taped.

(4) All temporary work shall be immediately removed when no longer required for the purpose for which it was installed. In the case of a temporary work on the stage, all connections to the permanent installation shall be removed immediately after the performance in which they are used, unless permission to be obtained to the contrary. Such special conditions as may be requisite in each case may be attached to the consent of the Electrical Inspector to the use of temporary electric work.

84. Safety curtain :-

Whenever in cinema premises which are used for a dramatic performance the safety curtain is lowered, all lights in the auditorium shall be immediately lighted.

85. Shock treatment instructions and insulated gloves :-

Instructions both in Hindi and English for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in a conspicuous place and at least one pair of India rubber gloves in good order shall be provided for use of electricians.

86. Special Rules for Mobile Cinema Vans :-

(1) An efficient double pole switch shall be fitted in the Cinematograph lamp circuit within easy access of the operator.

(2) The voltage of electric supply inside the reserved space shall not exceed 125.

(3) 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 the light to ignite a stationary film.

(4) The park light of the van shall be kept burning during the exhibition of films.

(5) If a van is fitted with 16 mm projector and hermetically sealed bulbs, a clear space of 1.20 m shall be allowed to be within a radius of 1.20 m of the apparatus. The frame of the projector shall be efficiently earthed.

87. Miscellaneous :-

(1) All main switches, fuses and like fittings which are the property of the Electric Supply Company shall be distinguished by red colour and every apparatus which is to be operated by authorised persons only shall be made completely inaccessible to the public.

(2) Electric heaters or radiators shall not be used in any part of the building to which the public are admitted except with the consent of the licensing authority and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

88. Rule :-

Except as otherwise specially provided in these rules the electrical installation shall be in accordance with such specifications as may from time to time be prescribed by the Administrator by notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE 2

SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM A

[See rule 5(1)]

**Form of Application for the Grant or Renewal of Annual/Temporary
Licence Under Section 10 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952**

for Cinematograph Exhibitions

To

The Commissioner of Police,
(The Licensing Authority), Delhi.

Sir,

I hereby apply to you, pursuant to rules under the above Act, for a licence/temporary licence/renewal of a licence for cinematograph exhibitions for years to be given in the premises situated on/in Plot NoinColony/BAZAR..Street/RoadCityand I forward herewith, the following plans and specifications (Items 1 to 4) in quadruplicate, duly signed by me and.... (name in block letters) the Licensed Architect/Engineer/Supervisor/ Group Licence No.who have prepared the plans, designs, etc. and a copy of other statements/documents (as applicable) (Items 5 to 7) : 1. Site Plan, 2. Building Plan, 3. Services Plan, 4. General Specifications, 5. Ownership Title, 6. Court fee of Rs. 1.25, 7. Attested Copy of Receipt for payment of fees. I request that the proposal may be approved and permission accorded to me to execute the work.

Signature of Owner..

Name of Owner, (in block letters)

Address of Owner.

Date.

FORM B

[See Rule 4]

Annual/Temporary Licence under section 10 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

The building/place known.situated at..within

the town of. in the State of Delhi is hereby licensed under

section 10 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 as a place where exhibitions by means of a cinematograph may be given.

This licence has been granted to.and shall remain in force

until the. provided that the said.or

any person to whom with the consent of the Licensing Authority the licence is transferred/continues to own or manage the cinematograph used in the said.

The licence is granted, subject to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and of the rules made thereunder, and to the conditions set forth in the annexed statement.

Renewals	
Renewed Valid up to the Date	Licensing Authority, Delhi.
Renewed Valid up to the Date	Licensing Authority, Delhi.
Renewed Valid up to the Date	Licensing Authority, Delhi.

SCHEDULE 3

Table of fees

(See rule 9)

Table of fees

(See rule 9)

1.	Inspection fees for permanent cinemas in Delhi State	R s.
	(a) Initial inspection by the Electric Inspector	75
	(b) Subsequent inspection by the Electric Inspector	20
	(c) Annual inspection by the Electric Inspector	50
2.	Inspection fees for Traveling CINEMAS (Touring cinematographs). Initial Inspection	20
3.	Initial Inspection of mobile cinema premises by the Electric Inspector	25
4.	Licence and renewal fees for permanent cinemas	
	(a) Licence fees for one year	1000
	(b) Renewal fees for one year	1000
	(c) Licence fee for travelling cinemas (Touring Cinematograph for any period not exceeding six months)	250
	(d) Casual Licence fee Rs 40/- per day.	