

work of any building. All gas or oil cooking-stoves shall be provided with a properly constructed flue to carry the fumes into a chimney or into the outer air.

50. *Distance from Woodwork.*—Every oven, furnace, close fire, or forge for the purpose of trade or manufacture, must not be less than eighteen inches from any woodwork in any direction.

51. *Tenement or Apartment Houses.*—Every tenement building or apartment building hereafter erected shall be erected of brick, stone, or concrete, and shall be subdivided by party walls, and provided with fireproof floors, as may be directed by the Inspector. Staircases leading to the various floors shall be of fireproof material, and shall be enclosed between brick, stone, or concrete walls, and shall not be less than three feet in width, with an addition of one foot fairway for each additional floor.

52. *Furnaces, Forges, Ovens, Detached Stoves, Coppers, &c.*—There shall be a distance of not less than eighteen inches between every moveable stove, grate, or other apparatus for consuming coal, coke, or wood fire, and any external and internal or party wall or partition not constructed of brick, stone, or concrete.

53. *Furnaces, Fireplaces, and Chimneys.*—All furnaces and fireplaces hereafter constructed shall be constructed of brick, stone, or concrete, and (except as hereinafter provided) from a solid and approved foundation in the ground, and each furnace or fireplace shall have a separate and independent flue, except in the case of washhouse boilers, the flue from which may be led into a kitchen flue, when a suitable soot-door must be provided.

54. *Smoke Pipe or Funnel not to be erected without Permit.*—It shall not be lawful to erect any smoke pipe or funnel leading into the outer air composed of other material than brick, stone, or concrete, unless special permission be granted in writing by the Board, and the Board may, in granting such permission, impose such terms as to material and otherwise as it may deem to be necessary in each case.

55. *Regulations as to Chimneys.*—The jambs of every chimney must not be less than nine inches wide on each side of the opening; the breast of every chimney, and the front, back, withes, or partition of every flue, must be at the least four and a half inches in thickness, of brick, and the joints, both bedding and vertical, of the work must be filled with mortar and neatly struck. The inside of every flue must be pargetted or lined with fireproof piping, and the flues of all chimneys erected outside a wooden building must be similarly pargetted or lined, and the outside of stack from start of the gathering-in, unless forming part of the outer face of an external wall, must be rendered with cement mortar at least half an inch in thickness, and no flue, except for coppers, shall be less than nine inches by nine inches internal diameter. Flues for coppers to be not less than nine inches by four and a half inches. The cappings of all chimneys must be built in cement mortar.

Provided always that the Inspector may require increased thickness of brickwork to flues in the case of hotels, large boardinghouses, factories, and other places where he may consider such precautions to be necessary.

56. *Arch over Fireplace.*—An arch of brick, stone, or concrete, bars of wrought iron not less than two and a half inches in breadth by three-eighths of an inch in thickness, or cast-iron plates or lintels of approved make, must be built over the opening of each fireplace to support the chimney-breast. Should the jamb on either side be of less width than fourteen inches, and wrought-iron arch-bars be employed to carry the chimney-breast, the abutments must be tied in by the said iron arch-bars being turned up and set down three inches at the ends.

57. *Regulations as to Hearths.*—The back of every fireplace opening in any building must be carried up to the top of the opening at least nine inches thick. The front and back hearths of every fireplace must be laid and bedded wholly on brick, stone, or concrete, which must be solid for a depth of two inches at the least below the surface of the hearth, and all hearths shall be supported upon four and a half inches brick trimmer-arches, or four inches of concrete carried upon iron centering or four and a half inch fender-walls. Front hearths must extend nine inches at least on each side of the fireplace opening, and be not less than fifteen inches wide.

58. *Materials for Chimneys, &c.*—Every chimney and chimney-stack, when detached from main brick, stone, or concrete walls, must be built wholly of concrete, stone, or brick, with joints of mortar, and every such chimney or chimney-stack must be built from its foundation in the ground to the top thereof without any corbelling over, except for the free passage of flues, and in any such case the extent of such corbelling shall not exceed four and a half inches on each side longitudinally of the said chimney or chimney-stack.

59. *Regulations as to Corbels.*—Chimneys in brick, stone, or concrete walls, built on sufficient corbels of brick, stone, or concrete, may be introduced above the level of the ceiling of

the ground story if the work so corbelled out does not project from the wall more than the thickness of the wall, provided that this does not exceed eighteen inches.

If such corbel shall be of stone, concrete, or similar material, it shall be built in the wall for the same distance as it projects from the wall, but in no case shall it be built in the wall less than nine inches.

60. *Height of Chimney Shafts or Flues.*—Chimney shafts or flues hereafter erected or repaired shall be carried up to a height not less than four feet nor more than eight feet above the highest part of the roof, unless properly supported by iron stays, measured at the highest part of the junction thereto, except in the case of factories or similar buildings, in which case chimneys shall be built up to the height and dimensions required by the Inspector.

61. *Without Permit.*—No chimney shaft, jamb, breast, or flue already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be cut into for any purpose whatever without the consent in writing of the Board having been first obtained.

62. *Materials to be used in Alterations or Renewals.*—Whenever any chimney or chimney-stack, chimney-furnace, fireplace, smoke-pipe, funnel, jamb, breast, flue, arch, hearth, back hearth, or other structure forming part of or being in connection with a chimney, chimney-stack, chimney-furnace, or fireplace, shall be altered, added to, or renewed, the same shall, unless otherwise stated in any particular case in this Part of this by-law, be altered, added to, repaired, or renewed with and of the same materials as those of which the same is by this Part of this by-law required to be originally constructed, and with the like precautions and in like manner.

63. *Regulations as to Woodwork.*—No timber or woodwork shall be placed in any wall or chimney-breast nearer than eight and a half inches to the inside of any flue or fireplace opening, or under any fireplace opening within eight inches from the upper surface of the hearth of such fireplace opening, or within one inch from the face of the brickwork or stonework about any chimney or flue, where the substance of such brickwork or stonework is less than eight and a half inches thick, unless the face of such brickwork or stonework is rendered. No wooden pegs shall be driven nearer than six inches to the inside of the flue or fireplace opening, nor any iron holdfast or other iron fastening nearer than two inches thereto.

64. *Theatres and Buildings for Public Performances or Amusement.*—Every theatre, opera house, public hall, or other building intended to be used generally for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for the exhibition of moving pictures, and every public hall or building intended to be used for public performances, exhibition, or entertainments, hereafter erected, for the seating accommodation of more than five hundred persons, shall be built to comply with the special provisions of this Part of this by-law, and shall be erected of brick, stone, or concrete.

65. *Buildings must be made to conform to By-law.*—No building already erected which at the time of the passing of this by-law is not in actual use and licensed for theatrical, operatic, or public entertainment purposes, which is not in conformity with the requirements of the said special provisions of this Part of this by-law, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for the exhibition of moving pictures, or for public entertainments of any kind whatever, where stage scenery and apparatus are employed, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of the said special provisions of this Part of this by-law.

66. *Entrance and Exit.*—Every theatre, opera house, public hall, or building intended for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public performances, exhibitions, or entertainments, shall have at least one frontage to a street at least forty feet wide, in which frontage there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience. Any such building being capable of seating upwards of one thousand persons shall front a street not less than sixty-six feet in width.

67. *Emergency Exit.*—In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street, there shall be reserved for use, as a means of exit for the audience in case of emergency, an open court space or fireproof corridor on one side not bordering on the street where such building is located on a corner section, and an open court space or fireproof corridor on both sides of such building where there is but one frontage on a street.

68. *Width of Open Courts.*—The width of such open court or courts shall be not less than five feet where the seating accommodation is all on the ground floor and the building is not provided with balconies, and for buildings containing balconies or galleries, not less than eight feet where the seating-capacity is not over one thousand people, and where above one thousand people, ten feet in width. Such open court or courts shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall, or if there is no proscenium wall at the front of the auditorium, and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper, to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance lobby or vestibule.