

WISCONSIN STATE
BUILDING CODE

BUILDING CODE

for the

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Effective July 29, 1942

Reprinted, 1954 -

The following orders have been amended since 1942 and are included in this reprint:

Order Ind. 23.5111—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5121—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5301—Effective May 10, 1954
Order Ind. 23.5305—Effective Dec. 12, 1949
Orders Ind. 23.5314, Ind. 23.5322, inclusive—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5324—Effective May 10, 1954
Order Ind. 23.5328—Effective Dec. 12, 1949
Order Ind. 23.5413—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5416—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5502—Effective May 10, 1954
Order Ind. 23.5507—Effective Dec. 12, 1949
Order Ind. 23.5611—Effective May 10, 1954
Order Ind. 23.5619—Effective Dec. 12, 1949
Order Ind. 23.5700—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5707—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5720—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5722—Effective June 1, 1952

The following orders have been added since 1942:

Order Ind. 23.5124—Effective Dec. 12, 1949. Amended Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5222—Effective Dec. 27, 1953
Orders Ind. 23.5551, Ind. 23.5567, inclusive—Effective Dec. 12, 1949
Order Ind. 23.5560—Amended effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5568—Effective June 1, 1952
Order Ind. 23.5725—Effective June 1, 1952

An appendix relating to qualification and inspection requirements for welding operations and operators is also included in this reprint.

Issued by

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

STATE PUBLICATIONS COVERING LAWS RELATIVE TO BUILDINGS AND BUILDING WORK

Issued by the Industrial Commission

Boiler Code
Building Code (Order from Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol,
Madison)
Cleaning and Dyeing Code for State of Wisconsin
Construction, General Orders on Safety in,
Dusts, Fumes, Vapors and Gases, General Orders on,
Electrical Code (Order from Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol,
Madison)
Elevator Code
Existing Buildings, General Orders on,
Fire Prevention, General Orders on,
Flammable Liquids Code
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code
Industrial Lighting Code
Liquefied Petroleum Gases, General Orders on,
Refrigerating Plant Code
Safety, General Orders on,
Sanitation, General Orders on,
School Lighting Code
Spray Coating, General Orders on,
Tunnels, Caisson and Trench Construction, General Orders on,

Issued by the State Board of Health

Chemical and Dry Closet Code
Cross-connections in Plumbing and Water Supply Systems
Construction and Operation of Slaughterhouses
Platting and Sanitation Code
Plumbing Code
Rules for Sanitary Care of Schools
Rural School Privies, Code for,
Septic Toilet Code
Swimming Pool and Recreational Bathing Code
Well Drilling Sanitary Code
Wisconsin Public Comfort Station Code
Wisconsin Waterworks Sewage and Refuse Disposal Code

Issued by Public Service Commission

Structures on Beds of Navigable Waters: Section 20.02 (1) of
Wisconsin Statutes.
Horizontal Clearance of Buildings from Railroad Tracks: Section
192.53 of Wisconsin Statutes.
Vertical Clearances of Buildings from Railroad Tracks: Section
192.31 of Wisconsin Statutes.
Minimum Clearance between New or Reconstructed Parallel
Tracks: Public Service Commission of Wisconsin Order 2-R-
1671.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

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Safety and Sanitation

C. J. CADDELL
Building Engineer

Wisconsin Administrative Code

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

Cite the Rules in this Code as (for example):

Wis. Adm. Code Ind. 23.5000

BUILDING CODE

INTRODUCTION

The Building Code has been adopted by the Industrial Commission in discharge of its duties under Sections 101.01 to 101.28, inclusive, of the statutes of Wisconsin. It supplements the requirement of Section 101.06, to the effect that "every employer and every owner of a place of employment or a public building now or hereafter constructed shall so construct, repair or maintain such place of employment or public building and every architect shall so prepare the plans for the construction of such place of employment or public building as to render the same safe."

The orders contained in this code are binding alike upon every employer and every owner of a place of employment or a public building, upon builders, and upon architects, who prepare plans for the construction of places of employment or public buildings.

The terms "owner", "employer", "place of employment" and "public building" are herein used as defined in the statutes.

The term "owner" includes "every person, firm, corporation, state, county, town, city, village, manager, representative, officer, or other person having ownership, control or custody of any place of employ-

nent or public building or of the construction, repair, or maintenance of any public building, or who prepares plans for the construction of any place of employment or public building."

By "employer" is meant "every person, firm or corporation, agent, manager, representative or other person having control or custody of any employment, place of employment, or any employee."

By "place of employment" is meant "every place where, either temporarily or permanently, any industry, trade, or business is carried on, or where any person is directly or indirectly employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but not including private domestic service or agricultural pursuits which do not involve the use of mechanical power."

The term "public building" is defined to include "any structure used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public, or by three or more tenants."

The original Building Code, effective October 9, 1914, was prepared by the Industrial Commission with the advice and assistance of a Building Code Advisory Committee composed of the following named persons:

A. C. Eschweiler, Architect, Milwaukee.
C. F. Ringer, former Inspector of Buildings, Milwaukee.
Howland Russell, Architect, Milwaukee.
C. A. Halbert, Civil Engineer, Madison.
Sidney J. Williams, Deputy, Industrial Commission.

In addition to the original code, other revised building codes have been issued from time to time with effective dates as follows: October 15, 1915, September 15, 1918, January 9, 1920, September 30, 1921 (reprinted in 1925 and 1927), and April 16, 1931 (reprinted in 1934).

Some of the editions contained only minor changes or incorporated new orders adopted after previous codes had been published, but the present issue, effective July 29, 1942, has been extensively revised and augmented. This revision has been accomplished with the advice and assistance of the following advisory committee:

Peter Brust, Milwaukee, Chairman, State Association of Wisconsin Architects and Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects.
Leon M. Gurda, Milwaukee, City of Milwaukee.
Jay Hathaway, Madison, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Adolph Holub, Wausau, Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers.
Roger Kirchhoff, Madison, State Architect.
O. T. Nelson, Madison, Secretary, Industrial Commission.
*Roy L. Petersen, Kenosha, League of Wisconsin Municipalities.
Peter T. Schoemann, Milwaukee, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
S. M. Siesel, Milwaukee, Master Builders Association of Wisconsin.
J. B. Wilkinson, Milwaukee, Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.
C. A. Willson, Madison, Engineering Society of Wisconsin.

Wm. Gaethke, Deputy Inspector of Buildings, Milwaukee, represented Mr. Gurda at the advisory committee meetings.

The revisions effective June 1, 1932 and May 10, 1934 were accomplished with the advice and assistance of the following advisory committee:

* Resigned.

Robert C. Johnson, Chairman, Master Builders Association of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Leon M. Gurda, Inspector of Buildings, Milwaukee.
Walter C. Jensen, Wisconsin Federation of Labor, Madison.
Roger C. Kirchhoff, State Architect, Madison.
Raymond F. Burt, League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Madison.
Edward J. Law, Wisconsin Architects Association, Madison.
Lawrence E. Peterson, Engineering Society of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
J. R. Schuster, Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers, Beloit.
J. B. Wilkinson, Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, Milwaukee.
C. J. Caddell, Industrial Commission, Madison, Secretary.

Administration

The Building Code is enforced by the Industrial Commission in co-operation with municipal and other local officials, who are required by law to enforce all orders of the commission which are germane to their respective duties (Wisconsin Statutes, Section 101.23). With the Building Code as a foundation, city ordinances may go more into detail, if desired, or may contain more stringent requirements than those of the state code, but this Building Code contains minimum standards and requirements which apply to cities and the state generally, and no local ordinance or code may be less stringent.

Appeal

Any person who considers any part of the Building Code, or any official's interpretation of the code, to be unreasonable, may appeal to the commission to interpret, modify, or suspend the same. (Wisconsin Statutes, Sections 101.15 to 101.17).

Chapter 1

SCOPE OF BUILDING CODE

Order Ind. 23.5000. New Buildings and Additions.

This code shall apply to all new buildings, structures, and also to additions to existing buildings and structures, except as in Order Ind. 23.5001.

(a) Existing Buildings. Buildings and structures erected prior to the effective date of the first Building Code (October 9, 1914) shall comply with the General Orders on Existing Buildings, issued by the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5001. Alterations.

This code shall also apply to all alterations in any building or structure which affects the structural strength, fire hazard, exits, lighting or sanitary condition of any new or existing building or structure. This code does not apply to ordinary nonstructural changes or minor repairs necessary for the maintenance of any building or structure.

Order Ind. 23.5002. Change of Use.

When the use of a building or structure is changed and the requirements for the new use are more stringent than those for the previous use then such building or structure shall be made to comply with the requirements for the new use as provided in this code.

If, upon an inspection of a building or structure, it is found that its use was changed since the effective date of the first Building Code (October 9, 1914) and that it does not comply with the requirements of the Building Code in effect at the time of such change, it shall then be made to comply with the code requirements in effect at the time of change in use.

Order Ind. 23.5003. Exemption From Code Requirements.

This code does not apply to the following buildings:

- (1) Dwellings, and outbuildings in connection therewith, such as barns and private garages.
- (2) Apartment buildings used exclusively as the residence of not more than two families.
- (3) Buildings used exclusively for agricultural purposes which are not within the limits of a city or an incorporated village.
- (4) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes, not exceeding two stories in height, and not used for living quarters.

Order Ind. 23.5004. Local Regulations.

This code shall not limit the power of cities, villages and towns to make, or enforce, additional or more stringent regulations, provided the same do not conflict with this code or with any other order of the Industrial Commission.

Chapter 2

ENFORCEMENT OF CODE

Order Ind. 23.5010. Approval of Plans and Specifications.

Complete plans and specifications for all buildings and structures in the following classifications shall be submitted to the Industrial Commission for approval before letting contracts or commencing work.

- Theaters and assembly halls.
- Schools and other places of instruction.
- Apartment buildings, hotels and places of detention.
- Hazardous occupancies.
- Factories, office and mercantile buildings.

The submission of plans and specifications for factories, office and mercantile buildings containing less than 50,000 cubic feet total volume is waived, providing they have no floor or roof spans greater than 30 feet and are not more than 2 stories high. Buildings, however, for which submission of plans and specifications are waived shall comply with the requirements of this code.

All plans shall be submitted in triplicate and work shall not be started until plans are approved. The following data shall be a part of, or shall accompany, all plans submitted for approval.

- (a) The location and grades of adjoining streets, alleys, lot lines and any other buildings on the same lot or property.
- (b) Name of owner.
- (c) Intended use or uses of all rooms, and the number of persons to be accommodated therein.
- (d) Assumed bearing value of soil.
- (e) Assumed live loads.
- (f) Assumed dead loads, itemized.
- (g) Assumed unit stresses for structural materials.
- (h) Stress diagrams for all trusses.
- (i) Typical calculations for slabs, beams, girders and columns.

Complete structural calculations shall be furnished upon request of the Industrial Commission or other authorized approving official. All plans and specifications shall be sealed or stamped by a registered architect or professional engineer, or signed by any other designer.

This order shall apply to additions and alterations, as well as to new buildings, and shall also apply to all cases where there is a change of occupancy or use of a building.

In cities where plans are examined, and building permits are issued, by a city building official in a manner approved by the Industrial Commission, additional approval by the Industrial Commission is not required.

This order shall not apply to sanitary appliances, such as water supply and sewage disposal systems, chemical and septic toilets, and similar equipment, which shall be submitted for approval, and installed, in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Health.

After being approved, plans and specifications shall not be changed in any respect which may involve any provisions of this code, except with the written consent of the approving official.

Note: The approval of a plan or specification is not to be construed as the assumption of any responsibility for the design.

Order Ind. 23.5011. Evidence of Approval.

The architect, professional engineer, builder or owner shall keep at all times a true and correct copy of the plans and specifications, and shall keep on hand one set of plans bearing the stamp of approval.

Order Ind. 23.5012. Approval of Materials, Methods and Devices.

All materials, methods of construction and devices designed for use in the construction, alteration or equipment of buildings or structures under this code and not specifically mentioned in this code shall not be so used until approved in writing by the Industrial Commission, except sanitary appliances, which shall be approved in accordance with the State Plumbing Code issued by the State Board of Health. The data, tests and other evidence necessary to prove the merits of such material, method of construction or device shall be determined by the Industrial Commission.

EXTRACT FROM THE WISCONSIN STATUTES

RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER OR EMPLOYER.

101.06. Employer's duty to furnish safe employment and place. Every employer shall furnish employment which shall be safe for the employes therein and shall furnish a place of employment which shall be safe for employes therein and for frequenters thereof and shall furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, and shall adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render such employment and places of employment safe, and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and welfare of such employes and frequenters. Every employer and every owner of a place of employment or a public building now or hereafter constructed shall so construct, repair or maintain such place of employment or public building, and every architect shall so prepare the plans for the construction of such place of employment or public building, as to render the same safe.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF CODE REQUIREMENTS.

101.28. Penalty for violations. If any employer, employee, owner, or other person shall violate any provisions of sections 101.01 to 101.13, inclusive, of the statutes, or shall do any act prohibited in sections 101.01 to 101.29, inclusive, or shall fail or refuse to perform any duty lawfully enjoined, within the time prescribed by the commission, for which no penalty has been specifically provided, or shall fail, neglect or refuse to obey any lawful order given or made by the commission, or any judgment, or decree made by any court in connection with the provisions of sections 101.01 to 101.29, inclusive, for each such violation, failure or refusal, such employer, employee, owner or other person shall forfeit and pay into the state treasury a sum not less than ten

dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such offense. It shall be the duty of all officers of the state, the counties and municipalities, upon request of the Industrial Commission, to enforce in their respective departments, all lawful orders of the Industrial Commission, insofar as the same may be applicable and consistent with the general duties of such officers.

101.18. Per diem unit of violations. Every day during which any person, persons, corporation or any officer, agent or employe thereof, shall fail to observe and comply with any order of the commission or to perform any duty enjoined by sections 101.01 to 101.29, inclusive, shall constitute a separate and distinct violation of such order, or of said sections as the case may be.

APPEAL ON REASONABLENESS OF CODE REQUIREMENTS.

101.15 Petition and hearing on reasonableness of orders.

(1) Any employer or other person interested either because of ownership in or occupation of any property affected by any such order, or otherwise, may petition for a hearing on the reasonableness of any order of the commission in the manner provided in sections 101.01 to 101.29, inclusive.

(2) Such petition for hearing shall be by verified petition filed with the commission, setting out specifically and in full detail the order upon which a hearing is desired and every reason why such order is unreasonable, and every issue to be considered by the commission on the hearing. The petitioner shall be deemed to have finally waived all objections to any irregularities and illegalities in the order upon which a hearing is sought other than those set forth in the petition. All hearings of the commission shall be open to the public.

(3) Upon receipt of such petition, if the issues raised in such petition have theretofore been adequately considered, the commission shall determine the same by confirming without hearing its previous determination, or if such hearing is necessary to determine the issues raised, the commission shall order a hearing thereon and consider and determine the matter or matters in question at such times as shall be prescribed. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the petitioner and to such other persons as the commission may find directly interested in such decision.

(4) Upon such investigation, if it shall be found that the order complained of is unjust or unreasonable the commission shall substitute therefor such other order as shall be just and reasonable.

(5) Whenever at the time of the final determination upon such hearing it shall be found that further time is reasonably necessary for compliance with the order of the commission, the commission shall grant such time as may be reasonably necessary for such compliance.

Note: Blank forms for petition for modification of an order may be secured from the Industrial Commission.

Chapter 3

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

Order Ind. 23.5100. Fire-Resistive Construction.

A building is of fire-resistive construction if all the walls, partitions, piers, columns, floors, ceilings, roof and stairs are built of incombustible material, except as hereinafter provided, and if all metallic structural members are protected by an incombustible fire-resistive covering, all as specified in this order.

2. All exterior walls shall be of masonry or reinforced concrete of not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105. All inner court walls shall be of masonry or reinforced concrete of not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.

3. Interior partitions shall be constructed of incombustible materials and shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, except that dividing partitions in stores, offices, or similar places not exceeding 2000 square feet in area occupied by one tenant only may be constructed of wood panels or similar light construction.

4. Enclosures for elevator or dumb waiter shafts, vent shafts, stair wells, waste paper chutes and other similar vertical shafts shall be of two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, with all interior openings therein protected by fire-resistive doors or windows as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

5. Structural framework shall be of structural steel or reinforced concrete. All structural steel members, not including structural members for elevators and elevator enclosures shall be thoroughly fire-protected with not less than four-hour fire-resistive protection for columns, beams and girders and three-hour fire-resistive protection for floors, for all buildings more than 8 stories or 85 feet in height; and with not less than three-hour fire-resistive protection for columns, beams and girders and two-hour fire-resistive protection for floors, for all buildings which are 8 stories or 85 feet or less in height. All such fire-resistive protection shall be as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

6. All reinforced concrete columns, beams and girders shall be thoroughly fire-protected with four-hour fire-resistive protection, and all floors, joists and slabs shall be thoroughly fire-protected with not less than three-hour fire-resistive protection for all buildings more than 8 stories or 85 feet in height; and with not less than three-hour fire-resistive protection for columns, beams and girders and two-hour fire-resistive protection for all floors, joists and slabs, for all buildings which are 8 stories or 85 feet or less in height. All such fire-resistive protection shall be as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

7. Floor construction shall consist of any approved floor system providing not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction for all buildings more than 8 stories or 85 feet in height; and providing not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction, for buildings which are 8 stories or 85 feet or less in height. All such fire-resistive protection shall be as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106.

8. Roofs shall be constructed as specified for floors, except that wood sheathing of not less than 2½ inch nominal thickness may be used for buildings not more than 8 stories or 85 feet in height when all of such sheathing is more than 25 feet distant from any floor, balcony or gallery, or wood sheathing of not less than 1 inch nominal thickness may be used at any distance not exceeding 5 feet from a two-hour fire-resistive attic floor, and when such sheathing is covered on the outside by a fire-retardant roof covering, except as provided under occupancy requirements.

9. Stairs and stair platforms shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, iron or steel. Brick, concrete, marble, tile, terrazzo or other hard incombustible materials may be used for the finish of treads and risers.

10. Doors and windows may be of wood except as otherwise specified under occupancy requirements and in Orders Ind. 23.5117, Ind. 23.5119, Ind. 23.5120 and Ind. 23.5201.

11. Projections from the building, including bays, oriels, and pent-houses, together with other roof structures shall be constructed of incombustible material as specified in this order.

12. Wood may be used for finished floors and also for trim, including picture molds, chair rails, wainscoting and baseboards, if spaces between wood sleepers and wood grounds are fire-stopped with incombustible materials.

13. Acoustical materials may be used on ceilings and on walls from a level of 6 feet above the floor provided they are attached directly thereto, and all spaces between wood grounds are fire-stopped with incombustible materials.

Order Ind. 23.5101. Mill Construction.

1. In a building of mill construction the structural frame shall consist of steel or iron which shall be fire-protected, of reinforced concrete, of masonry, or of heavy timbers, except that in buildings not exceeding one story in height the structural steel or iron may have the fire-protection omitted.

2. Exterior and court walls shall be of four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.

3. All wood columns in the structural frame shall be directly superimposed, one above the other, and shall be provided with steel or cast iron caps, unless the floor or roof beams and girders are carried on blocks securely fastened to the columns and with the loads transmitted to the columns by metal ring or similar type connectors, or by caps of otherwise suitable material. They shall not rest on wood bolsters or floor timbers. Wood bolsters may be used to support roof timbers. No wood column shall be less than 8 inches nominal in its least dimension, and no beam, girder or joist shall be less than 6 inches nominal in its least dimension nor less than 45 square inches in cross-sectional area. In no case shall masonry or reinforced concrete be supported on wood construction except tile or concrete floor finishes not more than 3 inches in thickness.

4. For structural steel or iron members, the fire-protection shall be not less than three-hour fire-resistive protection for columns and not less than two-hour fire-resistive protection for beams, girders and floor systems, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

5. All reinforcement in concrete columns shall be fire-protected with not less than three-hour fire-resistive protection, and all joists, beams, girders, slabs and steel floors with not less than two-hour fire-resistive protection outside of all steel reinforcing as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

6. Wood floor construction shall be of tongued and grooved, or splined lumber not less than 3 inches nominal thickness, with a top layer of flooring of one inch nominal thickness laid thereon, or of solid lumber placed on edge and securely spiked together to make a floor not less than 4 inches nominal thickness.

7. Roof construction shall be as specified for floors, except that the minimum nominal thickness shall be 2½ inches. Roof coverings shall be fire-retardent roofing as specified in Order Ind. 23.5107 and shall be required over all combustible roof construction.

8. Enclosures for elevator or dumb waiter shafts, vent shafts, stair wells, waste paper chutes, and other similar vertical shafts shall be of two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, with all interior openings therein protected by fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

9. Stair construction may be of wood in buildings not exceeding 3 stories in height. In buildings 4 or more stories in height all stairs and stair construction shall be as required for Fire-Resistive Construction specified in Order Ind. 23.5100.

10. Doors and windows may be of wood except as otherwise specified under occupancy requirements in this code.

Order Ind. 23.5102. Ordinary Construction.

1. A building is of ordinary construction if all enclosing walls are constructed of incombustible material, and the roof has a fire-retardent covering as specified in Order Ind. 23.5107.

2. The structural framework shall be of steel, iron, reinforced concrete, masonry or wood. Fire-protection of steel, iron or wood structural members may be omitted, except that all members carrying masonry in buildings more than one story in height shall be fire-protected with not less than one-hour fire-protection, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

3. Floors, roof and partitions may be of wood, but no joist, rafter or stud shall be less than 2 inches in nominal thickness. In all buildings the first story floor construction above a basement, if of metal or wood, shall be protected on the under side by one-hour fire-resistive construction, and in buildings of 4 stories or more in height the lower side of all metal or wood floor or roof construction shall be protected by a ceiling of one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106, unless otherwise provided under occupancy requirements.

4. Stairs may be of steel, iron, reinforced concrete, masonry or wood, with enclosures as specified under occupancy requirements.

5. Bays, oriels and similar projections from the walls shall be constructed of incombustible materials as specified in this order. Pent-houses and other roof structures shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106.

Order Ind. 23.5103. Frame Construction.

1. A building is of frame construction if the structural parts and enclosing walls are of wood, or of wood in combination with other materials. If such enclosing walls are veneered, encased or faced with stone, brick, tile, concrete, plaster or metal, the building is also termed a frame building.

Order Ind. 23.5104. Fire-Resistive Standards—Structural Members.

MINIMUM THICKNESS IN INCHES FOR VARIOUS FIRE-RESISTING MATERIALS

Struct. Steel Parts to be Protected	Fire-Resisting Material Used	Minimum Thickness of Material in Inches For the Following Fire-Resistive Periods			
		4 Hr.	3 Hr.	2 Hr.	1 Hr.
Steel or Cast Iron Columns: All Members of Primary Trusses or Primary Girders.	Concrete	2	2	1½	1
	Gunitite	2	1½	1	¾
	Brick of Clay, Shale, Concrete or Sand Lime All Spaces Filled	3¾	3¾	2¾	2¾
	Clay Tile or Haydite or Waylite or Concrete Block or Gypsum Block or Poured Gypsum. All Spaces Filled. Metal Ties in Horizontal Joints.	2 Thicknesses 2 Inches Each	4	2	2
	Portland Cement Plaster on Metal Lath			1½ with ¾ air space	1
	Clay Tile, End Const. have less than 26% voids with all Spaces Filled and Metal Ties in Horizontal Joints	3¾	3¾	1½ No Filling	1½ No Filling
Webs and Flanges of Steel Beams and Secondary Girders	Concrete	2	2	1½	1
	Gunitite	2	1½	1	¾
	Brick of Clay, Shale, Concrete or Sand Lime	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
	Clay Tile, Concrete Block, Gypsum Block or Poured Gypsum	2	2	2	2
Reinforcing Steel in Columns, Beams, Girders & Trusses	Metal Lath and Gypsum or Portland Cement Plaster	-----	-----	1½	1
	Concrete	1½	1½	1½	1
Reinforcing Steel in Reinforced Concrete Joists	Concrete	1¾	1¾	1	¾
Reinforcing Steel in Reinforced Concrete Slabs	Concrete	1	1	¾	¾
Reinforcing Steel in Reinforced Concrete Slabs	Gypsum	1	1	¾	¾

Concrete shall have a coarse aggregate of limestone, calcareous gravel, traprock, blast furnace slag, burnt clay, burnt shale or other coarse aggregates containing not more than 65 per cent of siliceous material such as granite, sandstone, chert, flint or quartz.

Other materials, assemblies and thicknesses of necessary strength and durability for the use intended and which have successfully performed under tests made by a recognized laboratory in accordance with the requirements of the "Standard Specifications for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials" (C19-33) of the American Society for Testing Materials, shall be accepted for specific ratings in addition to those prescribed in this order.

Ind. 23.5105. Fire-Resistive Standards—Walls and Partitions.

Wall Construction	Minimum Thickness in Inches, Face to Face			
	4 Hr.	3 Hr.	2 Hr.	1 Hr.
Solid Brick, Load Bearing, Unplastered	8	8	8	8
Solid Brick, Non-Load Bearing, Unplastered	8	8	4	4
Solid Brick, Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	8	8	8	8
Solid Brick, Non-Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	8	8	4	4
Hollow Clay Tile, Load Bearing, Unplastered	12 4-Cell	12 3-Cell	8 3-Cell	8 2-Cell
Hollow Clay Tile, Non-Load Bearing, Unplastered	12 4-Cell	8 3-Cell	6 2-Cell	4 1-Cell
Hollow Clay Tile, Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	12 3-Cell	8 3-Cell	8 2-Cell	8 2-Cell
Hollow Clay Tile, Non-Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	12 3-Cell	8 3-Cell	4 1-Cell	3 1-Cell
Concrete Block, Load Bearing, Unplastered	12	12	8	8
Concrete Block, Non-Load Bearing, Unplastered	12	12	6	4
Concrete Block, Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	12	8	8	8
Concrete Block, Non-Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	12	8	4	3
Solid Plain Concrete, Load Bearing	8	8	8	6
Solid Plain Concrete, Non-Load Bearing	8	6	4	4
Solid Reinforced Concrete, Load Bearing	6	5	4	4
Solid Reinforced Concrete, Non-Load Bearing	6	5	4	3
Solid Gypsum Block, Non-Load Bearing, Unplastered	6	6	3	3
Solid Gypsum Block, Non-Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	6	4	3	3
Hollow Gypsum Block, Non-Load Bearing, Unplastered	8	8	4	4
Hollow Gypsum Block, Non-Load Bearing, Plastered Two Sides	8	8	4	4
Solid Cement or Gypsum Plaster on Metal Base, Non-Load Bearing	---	---	2	2
Hollow Partitions, Lath and plaster shall have a minimum thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Lath may be of metal or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch perforated gypsum. If constructed of wood studs, they shall be well-stopped.	---	---	---	5

Other materials, assemblies and thicknesses of necessary strength and durability for the use intended and which have successfully performed under tests made by a recognized laboratory in accordance with the requirements of the "Standard Specifications for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials" (C19-33) of the American Society for Testing Materials, shall be accepted for specific ratings in addition to those prescribed in this order.

Thicknesses as established in this order shall be construed as establishing minimum requirements for fire-resistance and shall not preclude the application of other requirements of this code where considerations of strength, durability or stability require greater thicknesses.

Where plaster is required in this order it shall have a minimum thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch except that for hollow partitions the thickness shall be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Either Portland cement or gypsum plaster may be used.

Order Ind. 23.5106. Fire-Resistive Floor Construction.

Fire-resistive floor construction shall be accepted for the following respective degrees of fire-resistive protection when constructed as specified in this order. They shall be constructed entirely of incombustible materials.

1. Four-Hour Construction. Four-hour fire-resistive floor construction shall consist of reinforced concrete, gypsum or solid masonry slabs or arches not less than 4 inches in thickness, or shall consist of hollow masonry slabs or arches not less than 4 inches in thickness with a top covering of not less than 2 inches of solid masonry, or shall consist of steel joists or steel floor construction protected with fire-resistive materials as tabulated in this order. Except in the case of steel joisted construction, all reinforcing, tie rods and supporting structural members in such floors shall be protected with not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

2. Three-Hour Construction. Three-hour fire-resistive floor construction shall consist of reinforced concrete, gypsum or solid masonry slabs or arches not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, or shall consist of hollow masonry slabs or arches not less than 4 inches in thickness with a top covering of solid masonry not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, or shall consist of steel joists or steel floor construction protected with fire-resistive materials as tabulated in this order. Except in the case of steel joisted construction all reinforcing, tie rods and supporting structural members in such floor construction shall be protected with not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

3. Two-Hour Construction. Two-hour fire-resistive floor construction shall consist of reinforced concrete, gypsum or solid masonry slabs or arches not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, or shall consist of hollow masonry slabs or arches not less than 3 inches in thickness with a top covering of not less than one inch of solid masonry, or shall consist of steel joists or steel floor construction protected with fire-resistive materials as tabulated in this order. Except in the case of steel joisted construction all reinforcing, tie rods and supporting structural members in such floor construction shall be protected with not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

4. One-Hour Construction. One-hour fire-resistive floor construction shall consist of reinforced concrete, gypsum or solid masonry slabs not less than 2½ inches in thickness, or shall consist of hollow masonry slabs or arches not less than 3 inches in thickness with all joints in such hollow unit construction thoroughly filled with cement or gypsum mortar, or shall consist of steel joists or steel floor construction protected with fire-resistive materials as tabulated in this order, or shall consist of wood joisted construction with a double wood floor on top of the sub-floor not less than ¾ inch thick, and the total thickness of the two layers not less than 1½ inches thick and with a fire-resistive ceiling as tabulated in this order, securely fastened to or suspended from the under side of such joists, except that the metal lath and plaster ceiling shall not be required below the lowest floor joist over unusable space.

Except in the case of steel joisted construction, all reinforcing, tie rods and supporting structural members shall be protected with not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5104.

MINIMUM PROTECTION FOR METAL AND WOOD JOISTS BASED ON TIME PERIODS FOR VARIOUS INSULATING MATERIALS

Joists to be Protected	Insulating Material	Minimum thickness of material in inches for the following fire-resistive materials			
		4 Hr.	3 Hr.	2 Hr.	1 Hr.
Ceiling protection of steel joists, where incombustible slab not less than 2½ in. thick is placed above	Metal or wire lath and gypsum or Portland cement plaster, concrete, burned clay products or gypsum	2	1½	1	¾
	Gunitite	1½	1	¾	¾
Ceiling protection of wood joists with double floor on top	Metal or wire lath and gypsum or Portland cement plaster, ¾ in. perforated gypsum lath, ½ in. gypsum plaster, joints reinforced with 3 in. wide strips of metal lath.				¾

5. All flat ceilings where the ceiling protection for beams, girders or flat slabs is suspended to form a free air space between the member and the protection, the protection thickness may be ½ inch less than required in the tabulation contained in this order for flat ceiling protection, but no thickness shall be less than ¾ inch minimum protection of metal and wood joists.

In any reinforced concrete floor construction which includes a metal lath and cement or gypsum plastered ceiling on the under side, not less than ¾ inch thick, the required slab thickness may be reduced ½ inch but in no case shall be less than 2½ inches thick.

Order Ind. 23.5107. Fire-Retardant Roof Coverings.

Fire-retardant roof coverings have no time resistance ratings by governmental testing laboratories. The Underwriters' Laboratories in their "List of Inspected Fire Protection Equipment and Materials" classifies their degree of fire-resistance by the letters A, B and C. Class A roof coverings have the highest resistance and Class C the lowest.

Roof coverings on buildings of fire-resistive and mill construction shall be not less than Class A, or equal, those on buildings of ordinary construction shall be not less than Class B, or equal, and those on frame buildings shall be not less than Class C, or equal.

The Industrial Commission will accept roof coverings for different fire-resistance values as established by, and if installed according to, the requirements of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Note: The Underwriters' Laboratories "List of Inspected Materials" is obtainable from the Fire Insurance Rating Bureaus and Fire Insurance Agencies.

The Industrial Commission will approve, subject to the provisions of this order, any roof covering which has developed the required fire-resistance in tests as specified in the "Standard Specifications of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials" (A.S.T.M. Designation C19-33) when conducted by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

Order Ind. 23.5108. Occupancy Separations.

When a building is used for more than one occupancy purpose, each part of the building comprising a distinct occupancy division shall be separated from any other occupancy division as provided for under the occupancy requirements of this code.

Occupancy separations shall be classed as "Absolute", "Special" and "Ordinary" and shall apply to both horizontal and vertical separations.

1. An absolute occupancy separation shall have no openings therein and shall be of not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106.

2. A special occupancy separation shall be of not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106. All openings in walls forming such separation shall be protected on each side thereof by self-closing fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, and such doors shall be kept normally closed. The total width of all openings in any such separating wall in any one story shall not exceed 25 per cent of the length of the wall in that story and no single opening shall have an area greater than 120 square feet.

All openings in floors forming this type of separation shall be protected by vertical enclosures extending above and below such openings. The walls of such vertical enclosures shall be of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105 and all openings therein shall be protected on one side thereof by self-closing one-hour fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, and such doors shall be kept normally closed.

3. An ordinary occupancy separation shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106. All openings in such separations shall be protected by self-closing fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, and such doors shall be kept normally closed.

Order Ind. 23.5109. Fire-Resistive Doors.

Fire-resistive doors have no time resistance rating established by governmental agencies. It will be the policy of the Industrial Commission to approve, subject to the provisions of this order, any door

given a rating by the Underwriters' laboratories in their "List of Fire Protection Equipment and Materials," listed as Class A, B, C, D and E having varying degrees of resistance, and suitable for various locations.

Class A doors, or equal, shall be used for all openings in 3 and 4 hour fire-resistive walls. Class B doors, or equal, shall be used in openings in walls enclosing vertical shafts whenever fire-resistive doors are required. Doors for elevator shafts shall be of Class B type or equal. Class C doors, or equal, shall be used in openings in corridor partitions in fire-resistive buildings, except that wood doors of solid fir type, 1 3/4 inches thick may be used in such buildings which are less than 85 feet in height. Class D and E doors, or better, shall be used in outside wall openings where required for fire escapes.

Note: The Underwriters' Laboratories "List of Inspected Materials" is obtainable from the Fire Insurance Rating Bureaus and Fire Insurance Companies.

Order Ind. 23.5110. Fire Resistive Windows.

1. Windows shall be of a design approved by the Industrial Commission for the intended use as provided under occupancy classifications. The term "window" in this order shall include the frame, sash and all other parts of a complete assembly. Approved wired glass 1/4 inch in thickness shall be used for glazing.

2. Windows shall be limited to sizes for which effective fire-resistance has been demonstrated by actual fire test, and which in no case exceed 84 square feet in area and 12 feet in greatest dimension. Such windows may be combined in multiple assemblies when separated by approved metal mullions, which shall be considered non-bearing.

3. Individual glass lights shall not exceed 720 square inches in area, and 54 inches in vertical and 48 inches in horizontal dimension.

Note: It will be the policy of the Industrial Commission to approve, subject to the provisions of this order, any window bearing the inspection manifest of the Underwriters' Laboratories for the situation of installation.

Order Ind. 23.5111. Glass Block.

1. Use. Approved glass block may be used in non-load bearing panels in walls where ordinary glass will be permitted, unless specifically prohibited by occupancy requirements of this code.

2. Installation. Glass block panels shall not exceed 144 square feet in unsupported area, with a maximum height of 20 feet and a maximum width of 20 feet. The horizontal and vertical mortar joints between each block shall be composed of one part of Portland cement, one part of lime and 4 parts of sand, or its equivalent.

All panels over 6 feet in width shall be supported on each side by chases, not less than 1 1/2 inches in depth, of metal or other incombustible material.

Approved continuous metal bond ties shall be provided in each horizontal mortar joint for block of nominal 12 x 12 inch size and in at least every third joint for block of smaller dimension.

Provision shall be made in all panels for expansion, using approved expansion material not less than 1/2 inch thick for heads and lintels and not less than 1/4 inch thick for jambs.

Order Ind. 23.5112. Height of Building.

The height of a building is measured at the center line of its principal front, from the sidewalk grade (or, if setting back from the sidewalk, from the grade of the ground adjoining the building) to the highest part of the roof, if a flat roof, or to a point 2/3 of the height of the roof, if a gabled or hipped roof. If the grade of the lot or adjoining sidewalk in the rear or alongside of the building falls below the grade at the front, the height shall be measured at the center of the lowest side.

Order Ind. 23.5113. Basement: First Floor: Number of Stories.

A basement is a story whose floorline is below grade at any entrance or exit and whose ceiling is not more than 5 feet above grade at any such entrance or exit. The first floor is the floor next above the basement, or the lowest floor if there is no basement. The number of stories of a building includes all stories except the basement.

Order Ind. 23.5114. Street: Alley: Court.

1. A street is any public thoroughfare 30 feet or more in width.
2. An alley is any public thoroughfare less than 30 feet, but not less than 10 feet, in width.
3. A court is an open, unoccupied space other than a street or alley and bounded on one or more sides by the walls of a building.

Order Ind. 23.5115. Standard Exit.

Every door which serves as a required exit from a public passageway, stairway or building shall be a standard exit door unless exempted by the occupancy requirements of this code.

Note: For required exits see Orders 23.5406, 23.5516, 23.5606, 23.5706.

Every standard exit door shall swing outward or toward the natural means of egress (except as below). It shall be level with the floor, and shall be so hung that, when open, it will not block any part of the required width of any other doorway, passageway, stairway or fire escape. No revolving door, and no sliding door except where it opens onto a stairway enclosure or serves as a horizontal exit, shall be considered as a standard exit door.

A standard exit door shall have such fastenings or hardware that it can be opened from the inside without using a key, by pushing against a single bar or plate, or turning a single knob or handle; it shall not be locked, barred, or bolted at any time while the building is occupied.

A standard exit doorway shall not be less than 6 feet 4 inches high by 3 feet 4 inches wide, except where especially provided under occupancy classifications and in Order Ind. 23.5120. Where double doors are provided with or without mullions, the width of each single door may be reduced to 2 feet 6 inches.

In every building which is used at night, a red exit light shall be placed over every emergency exit door and also over every exit door where other doors or openings may cause confusion.

Doors, windows or other openings which are not exits but which give the appearance of exits shall be effectively guarded.

Order Ind. 23.5116. Stairways.

1. Definition. By a stairway is meant one or more flights of steps and the necessary platforms connecting them to form a continuous passage from one level to another within a building or structure.

2. Width. Every required exit stairway, whether enclosed or not, shall be not less than 3 feet 8 inches wide, of which not more than 4 inches on each side may be occupied by a handrail. Every platform shall be at least as wide as the stairway, measuring at right angles to the direction of travel. Every straight-run platform shall measure at least 3 feet in the direction of travel. Wherever a door opens onto a stairway, a platform shall be provided extending at least the full width of the door in the direction of travel.

Note: If other stairways are provided in addition to those required by this code, such additional stairways need not conform to the width requirements of this code.

3. Handrails. All stairways and steps of more than 3 risers shall have at least one handrail. Stairways and steps 5 feet or more in width, or open on both sides, shall have a handrail on each side. Where only one handrail is required it shall be placed on the left hand side as one mounts the stairs, and on the open side, if any.

Stairways which are more than 8 feet wide shall be divided by center rails into widths not more than 8 feet nor less than 3 feet 8 inches. Rails shall be not less than 2 feet 6 inches vertically above the nose of treads or 3 feet 6 inches above the platform. Railings on open sides of stairways and platforms shall be provided with an intermediate member at mid-height, or with vertical members having a maximum spacing of 11 inches; or its equivalent in safety.

Stairways on the outside of buildings and an integral part thereof, having more than 3 risers shall have a handrail at each side, and if the stairway is more than 50 feet wide, one or more intermediate handrails shall be provided.

4. Risers and Treads. All stairways and steps required as exits by this code shall have a uniform rise of not more than 7½ inches and a uniform tread of not less than 9½ inches, measuring from tread to tread, and from riser to riser. No winders shall be used. There shall not be more than 18, nor less than 3 risers between platforms or between floor and platform and not more than 22 risers from floor to floor with no platform.

Stairways and steps not required as exits by this code shall have a uniform rise of not more than 8 inches and a uniform tread of not less than 9 inches. If winders are used, the tread shall be at least 7 inches wide at a point one foot from the narrow end.

For stairways to elevated walks, platforms and runways in places of employment see Order Ind. 1.17 of the General Orders on Safety issued by the Industrial Commission.

The edges of all treads and the edges of all stairway landings shall be finished with a non-slippery surface not less than 3 inches in width.

Order Ind. 23.5117. Smokeproof Stair Tower.

A smokeproof stair tower shall be an enclosed stairway which is entirely cut off from the building and which is reached by means of open balconies or platforms. The stairways, landings, platforms and balconies shall be of incombustible material throughout. The enclosing

walls shall be of not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, and the floors and ceilings of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106.

The doors leading from the buildings to the balconies and from the balconies to the stairways shall be fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, and all openings within 10 feet of any balcony shall be protected with fire-resistive windows as specified in Order Ind. 23.5110, or fire-resistive doors.

Each balcony shall be open on at least one side, with a railing not less than 3 feet high on all open sides.

Order Ind. 23.5118. Interior Enclosed Stairway.

An interior enclosed stairway shall be completely enclosed with walls of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, except that in ordinary or frame buildings and in mill or fire-resistive buildings not more than 3 stories in height one-hour fire-resistive enclosures may be used. All doors opening into such enclosures shall be as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

The enclosure shall include at each floor level a portion of such floor which will be at least as wide as the stairway; and such enclosure shall also include the passageway of the first floor level (if any) leading from the stairway to an outside door, so as to afford uninterrupted passage from the uppermost floor to such outside door without leaving the enclosure.

If windows are placed in any such enclosure they shall be fixed fire-resistive windows as specified in Order Ind. 23.5110, except in outside walls.

Order Ind. 23.5119. Horizontal Exit.

1. A horizontal exit shall consist of one or more openings through or around an exterior wall or occupancy separation, or of one or more bridges or balconies connecting two buildings or parts of buildings entirely separated by occupancy separations as described in Order Ind. 23.5108.

2. Openings used in connection with horizontal exits shall be protected by fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109. If swinging doors are installed in pairs, they shall be arranged to swing in opposite directions; with direction of travel indicated by signs, except that where the travel is in one direction only, both doors shall swing in that direction. Such doors shall be kept continuously unlocked whenever the building is occupied and be normally closed or be self-closing and equipped with fusible links.

3. Floors in horizontal exits shall have a slope of not more than one foot in 6.

4. All doors and windows within 10 feet of any balcony or bridge shall be fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, or fire-resistive windows as specified in Order Ind. 23.5110, except that if such doors or windows are in the same plane, this requirement shall apply only to those within 5 feet of the balcony or bridge.

5. The floor on each side of a horizontal exit and all passageways leading thereto shall be kept clear and unobstructed at all times.

Order Ind. 23.5120. Fire Escapes.

1. Location. Every fire escape shall be so located as to lead directly to a street, alley, or open court connected with a street.

Every fire escape shall be placed against a blank wall if possible. If such a location is not possible then every wall opening which is less than 6 feet distant horizontally from any tread or platform of the fire escape shall be protected by a fire-resistive door as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109 or by a fire-resistive window as specified in Order Ind. 23.5110.

2. Access to Fire Escapes. Every fire escape shall be accessible from a public passageway or shall be directly accessible from each occupied room. Exits to fire escapes shall be standard exit doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5115, except that doors to "A" fire escapes may be not less than 2 feet 6 inches wide.

3. Design and Fabrication. Each part of every fire escape (except counterweights for balanced stairways) shall be designed and constructed to carry a live load of 100 pounds per square foot of horizontal area over the entire fire escape. Each part of every fire escape shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5324, except that the unit stresses therein specified shall be reduced by one-fourth. The minimum sections and sizes specified below shall be increased whenever necessary so that under full load the allowable unit stresses will not be exceeded.

No other material than wrought iron, soft steel or medium steel shall be used for any part of a fire escape, except for weights, separators and ornaments. No bar material less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick shall be used in the construction of any fire escape, except for separators, ornaments, structural shapes over 3 inches and rigidly built up treads and platforms of approved design. In the fabrication of a fire escape, all connections or joints shall be made by riveting, bolting or welding in an approved manner. All bolts or rivets, except for ornamental work, shall be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter.

4. Platforms. Each platform on an "A" fire escape shall be at least 28 inches wide, each platform on a "B" fire escape shall be at least 3 feet 4 inches wide. Such widths shall be the clear distance between stringers, measuring at the narrowest point. Each platform shall extend at least 4 inches beyond the jambs of exit opening. The above minimum widths and lengths shall be increased, wherever necessary, so that no exit door or window will, when open, block any part of the required width of the fire escape.

Every platform shall consist of either,

(1) Flat bars on edge, not less than $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch; but not less than $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch where bolts and separators are used; bars shall not be more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches center to center.

(2) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square bars with sharp edge up, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches center to center.

(3) $\frac{5}{8}$ inch round bars, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches center to center. Platform and treads may be solid if covered by a roof.

The platform frame shall consist of not less than $2 \times \frac{3}{8}$ inch flat bars on edge or equivalent, provided the brackets are not more than 4 feet apart. If brackets are more than 4 feet apart, the frame shall be correspondingly stronger and stiffer. Every platform wider than 30 inches, if made of square or round bars, shall have a third frame

bar through the center; if made of flat bars, the platform shall have separators and bolts through the center. Frame bars shall not project more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above platform bars, except around the outside of platform.

There shall be a platform at each story above the first, and intermediate platforms if floors are more than 18 feet apart vertically.

Platforms shall not be more than 8 inches below the door sill.

5. Brackets. Brackets for a 28 inch or 30 inch platform, when spaced not more than 4 feet apart, shall be made of not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ inch square bars or $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch angles; such bars or angles shall be larger if the platform is wider or if the brackets are farther apart. Each bracket shall be fastened at the top to the wall by a through bolt (at least $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter), nut, and washer (at least 4 inch diameter). The slope of the lower bracket bar shall be not less than 30 degrees with the horizontal. The lower bar shall have a washer or shoulder to give sufficient bearing against the wall.

The strength of the wall to which brackets are to be attached shall be carefully considered in determining the spacing, shape and inside connection of brackets, so that under full load the wall will not be unduly strained. Where it is necessary to install brackets adjacent to wall openings they shall be located at a suitable distance therefrom, or the wall shall be properly reinforced.

6. Stairways. Each stairway of an "A" fire escape shall be at least 24 inches wide between stringers; such stairway shall have a uniform rise of not more than 8 inches and a uniform run of not less than 8 inches.

Each stairway of a "B" fire escape shall be at least 3 feet 4 inches wide between stringers; such stairway shall have a uniform rise of not more than 8 inches, and a uniform run of not less than 9 inches.

Note: The rise is the vertical distance from the extreme edge of any step to the corresponding extreme edge of the next step. The run is the horizontal distance between the same points.

Stairway stringers shall consist of either

- (1) A 5 inch channel or larger.
- (2) Two angles $2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch or larger.
- (3) Two flat bars $2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch or larger.
- (4) One flat bar $6 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch or larger.

If two angles or two flat bars are used, they shall be properly tied together by lattice bars, vertical as well as horizontal. If flat bars are used, every stairway of more than 10 risers shall have lateral bracing. The connection of stringers to platform, at top and bottom, shall be at least equal in strength to the stringers and shall safely carry the full live and dead loads. If stringers are carried by intermediate brackets, the stringers shall have a horizontal bearing on the brackets and shall be properly and securely connected thereto.

Treads shall consist of either flat or square bars, (not round), of the size and spacing specified for platforms. An "A" tread shall consist of at least six square bars, or seven flat bars. A "B" tread shall consist of at least seven square bars, or eight flat bars. A "B" tread made of flat bars shall have separators and bolt through the center. A "B" tread made of square bars shall be trussed.

Treads and platforms may be solid if covered by a roof.

7. Balanced Stairway. All "B" fire escapes, and all fire escapes on schools, theaters, and assembly halls, either shall reach to the ground

or shall have a balanced stairway reaching to the ground. "A" fire escapes which are not on schools, theaters, or assembly halls, may terminate in a platform at least 3 feet long, located not more than 10 feet above the ground.

Every balanced stairway shall conform to the requirements for other stairways except that the stringers and top rail may be lighter if they are properly trussed. The counterbalancing device shall be attached to both sides of the stairway equally, or a special attachment shall be used to prevent warping or twisting. The counterbalancing device shall operate gradually and easily as the live load is applied. Counterweights are not permitted.

Treads for "A" balanced stairways may be made as follows: two $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch angles at front and back; two $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bars between, lying flatwise; one inch space between bars. Treads for "B" balanced stairways may be made as follows: two $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch angles at front and back; two $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bars between, lying flatwise; one inch space between bars. All such treads shall be strongly fastened together with cross bars not more than 14 inches apart.

8. Railings. Railings shall be provided on all sides of platforms and stairways, and on both sides of balanced stairways. Either a railing or a handrail fastened to wall shall be provided on each side of all "B" fire escape stairways. Railings shall be at least 3 feet high, measuring vertically from floor of platform or from nose of step.

Every railing shall have posts, not more than 5 feet apart made of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch angles or tees, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe; top rail not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch angle or equivalent; center rail not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ flat bar or equivalent. All connections shall be such as to make the railing stiff; two bolts ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch or larger) shall be used at the foot of each post wherever possible, or at least one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bolt shall be used. Railings shall be continuous. No projections on the inside of the railing shall be permitted. Where a railing returns to the wall, it shall be fastened thereto with a through bolt (at least $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter), nut, and washer; or (in reinforced concrete) with an approved insert; or the railing shall be made equally secure with a diagonal brace extending at least 3 feet horizontally and 3 feet vertically.

All outside railings which are more than 60 feet above grade shall be at least 6 feet high, measuring vertically from floor of platform or from nose of step. Such railings shall be of special design approved by the Industrial Commission, having not less than four longitudinal rails, and vertical lattice bars not more than 8 inches apart, and proper stiffening braces or brackets.

9. Ladder to Roof. Every fire escape which extends higher than the second floor shall be provided with a ladder leading from the upper platform to the roof, unless the fire escape stairway leads to the roof. The ladder shall have stringers not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe, or not less than 2 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch flat bars, at least 17 inches apart in the clear. The rungs shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square or $\frac{5}{8}$ inch round bars, 14 inches center to center. The stringers shall be securely tied together at intervals no greater than every fifth rung. The stringers of each ladder shall extend not less than 4 feet above the roof coping and return to within 2 feet of the roof, with the top rung of the ladder level with the coping.

10. Other Types of Fire Escapes. Sliding or chute fire escapes may be used, upon the approval of the Industrial Commission, in place of

"A" or "B" fire escapes. Every sliding fire escape shall be provided with a ladder constructed as in Order Ind. 23.5120-9, extending from 5 feet above grade, to 4 feet above the roof coping.

Order Ind. 23.5121. Standpipes.

1. Standpipe systems are designed for two classes of service: (a) for use by fire departments or others trained in handling heavy streams from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, and (b) for use by occupants of a building on incipient fires. These are referred to in these orders as Fire Department, and First Aid Standpipes, respectively. The features of each system may be combined in a single equipment, if served by an automatic water supply conforming to Order Ind. 23.5121-2(g) or 2(h). All threads on hose and hose connections shall be interchangeable with those of the public fire department.

2. Fire Department Standpipes.

(a) Shall be provided for all buildings exceeding 60 feet in height. Required standpipes shall be installed as construction progresses, to make them available to the fire department in the top-most floor constructed.

(b) Standpipes shall be sufficient in number so that any part of every floor area can be reached within 20 feet by a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose connected to the standpipe. When two or more standpipes are required, they shall be cross connected at the bottom, and equipped with individual controlling valves located not higher than the first story.

(c) Standpipes shall be protected against mechanical and fire damage, with outlets in stairway enclosures; where stairways are not enclosed, outlets shall be at inside or outside of outside walls, within one foot of a fire tower, interior stairway or fire escape. Dry standpipes shall be accessible for inspection and not concealed.

(d) No required standpipe shall be less than 4 inches in diameter, and not less than 6 inches in diameter for buildings exceeding 75 feet in height. Material shall be steel or wrought iron pipe with approved fittings, designed for a working pressure of 100 pounds in excess of the static pressure due to elevation. An approved $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose valve shall be located at each story, not over 5 feet above the floor level. An approved pressure reducing device shall be installed at hose valves where the pressure would otherwise be in excess of 50 pounds. Where a standpipe is not normally under pressure, hose valves shall be equipped with a tight rubber cap on a chain and having lugs for a spanner wrench.

(e) An approved siamese connection with a check valve in each inlet shall be installed on a 4 inch pipe connecting with each standpipe system and shall be marked "To Standpipe". The elevation of the connection shall be not over 3 feet above the sidewalk or ground. An automatic drip valve shall be installed where necessary to prevent freezing. In buildings with several standpipes, more than one siamese connection may be required.

(f) Fire department standpipes need not be equipped with attached hose.

(g) Automatic water supplies will not ordinarily be required, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5121-2(h), or where judged necessary by reason of the high combustibility or potential hazard of the occupancy. When required, they shall be designed to provide not less

than 40 pounds flowing pressure at the top outlet, with volume for two fire streams. Any of the following supplies will be acceptable:

1. Connection to city water works system when providing required minimum volume and pressure.
2. Gravity tank of not less than 3500 gallons capacity, elevated 50 feet above the top story.
3. Pressure tank of 5250 gallons gross capacity (3500 gallons water capacity).
4. Automatic pump or pumps, with combined effective capacity of 500 gallons per minute.

(h) An automatic water supply from an approved fire pump shall be provided in buildings over 150 feet high, or in buildings over 10,000 square feet in area per floor and requiring a standpipe. The capacity of the pump shall be not less than 500 gallons per minute for a 4 inch standpipe, 750 gallons per minute for two interconnected 4 inch or single 6 inch standpipes, and 1,000 gallons per minute for larger systems.

3. First Aid Standpipes.

(a) Shall be provided as required in Orders Ind. 23.5414, Ind. 23.5533, and Ind. 23.5721 of this code.

(b) Standpipes shall be sufficient in number so that any part of every floor area can be reached within 20 feet by a nozzle attached to not more than 75 feet of hose connected to a standpipe.

Note: Standpipe outlets should be located in occupied areas, and usually at interior columns in large area buildings. Asylums and places of detention may require special arrangements. It should be possible in all cases to direct the stream into all important enclosures, such as closets, etc.

(c) No required standpipe shall be less than 2 inches in diameter, and not less than 2½ inches in diameter for buildings 5 stories or more in height. Material shall be wrought iron or steel and pipe and fittings shall be of suitable weight for the pressure used. An approved 1½ inch hose valve shall be located in each story, not more than 5 feet above the floor level; valves of the gate type shall be equipped with a suitable open drip connection. An approved pressure-reducing device shall be installed at hose valves where pressure would otherwise be over 50 pounds.

(d) Not more than 75 feet of hose shall be attached to each outlet. Hose shall be of unlined linen construction, 1½ inches in diameter, with a ½ inch nozzle attached, and shall be located in approved cabinets or racks.

(e) Water supply shall be automatic, and be designed for 70 gallons per minute for 30 minutes with 25 pounds flowing pressure at the top outlet. Such supply may be from city connection, gravity tank, pressure tank or pump.

Note: Data on the design of standpipe systems can be found in the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose systems. The Industrial Commission will ordinarily approve any installation which is approved by the Underwriters.

Order Ind. 23.5122. Fire Extinguishers.

Where fire extinguishers are required, they shall be of a type approved by the Industrial Commission. All fire extinguishers shall be charged in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

Extinguishers shall be conspicuously located where they will always be readily accessible and so distributed as to be immediately available in event of fire. They shall be hung on hangers or set on brackets or shelves so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 5 feet above the floor.

Note: The Industrial Commission will ordinarily approve any extinguisher which bears the Underwriters' label and which is of the size, and suitable, for the hazard for which it is intended. Consult the Industrial Commission for lists of approved extinguishers.

Order Ind. 23.5123. Automatic Sprinklers.

1. Required automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed and constructed in conformity with good established practice. Only materials and devices approved by the Industrial Commission may be used. Reinstallation of used sprinkler heads is prohibited, and other secondhand devices may be installed by special permission only.

2. Where an automatic sprinkler system is required throughout a building, supply shall be from a city water main, or from a gravity or pressure tank. If the city water supply is inadequate in either pressure or volume, a tank of not less than 5000 gallons capacity shall be provided. The bottom of a gravity tank shall be not less than 35 feet above the under side of the roof.

3. Where automatic sprinklers are required in a basement only, the supply shall be from a city water main. Where there is no city water supply, such basement sprinklers need not be installed; but at such time as a city supply becomes available, such required basement sprinklers shall be installed.

4. Every basement sprinkler system shall also include sprinklers in all shafts (except elevator shafts) leading to the story above.

5. Every sprinkler system shall have a suitable audible alarm and an approved siamese connection marked "To Automatic Sprinklers", and otherwise conforming to Order Ind. 23.5121-2(e).

Note: It will be the policy of the Industrial Commission to approve equipment conforming to Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Sprinkler Equipments, also materials and devices currently listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories. The Commission reserves the right to order a sprinkler system in any building, regardless of height or number of persons, if the occupancy is especially hazardous.

Order Ind. 23.5124. Fire Alarm Systems.

Interior fire alarm systems required under Orders Ind. 23.5416, Ind. 23.5619 and Ind. 23.5722 shall be designed and constructed in conformity with the following requirements:

All such alarm systems shall consist of operating stations on each floor of the building, including the basement, with bells, horns, or other approved sounding devices which are effective throughout the building. The system shall be so arranged that the operation of any one station will actuate all alarm devices connected to the system except in the case of a presignal system. Fire alarms shall be readily distinguishable from any other signaling devices used in the building. A system designed for fire alarm and paging service may be used if the design is such that fire alarm signals will have precedence over all others.

Every fire alarm system shall be electrically operated except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5619 and shall be operated on closed circuit

current under constant electrical supervision, so arranged that upon a circuit opening and remaining open, or in case of a ground or short circuit in the ungrounded conductor, audible trouble signals will be given instantly.

In buildings more than 3 stories in height, coded fire alarm systems shall be provided, and the systems shall be so arranged that the code transmitted shall indicate the location and the story of the structure in which the signal originated.

Exception: In apartment buildings less than 6 stories in height and having less than 5,000 square feet area per floor, non-coded, electrically supervised, continuous ringing fire alarm systems will be accepted.

Operating stations shall be prominently located in an accessible position at all required exit doors and required exit stairways. Operating stations shall be of an approved type and shall be conspicuously identified. All such operating stations shall be of a type, which after being operated, will indicate that an alarm has been sent therefrom until reset by an authorized means. (Operating stations having a "Break Glass" panel will be acceptable. On coded systems having a device to permanently record the transmission of an alarm, "Open Door" type stations may be used.) The fire alarm operating stations shall be mounted approximately 5 feet above the finished floor as measured from the floor to the center of the box.

All such alarm systems shall be tested at least once a week and a record of such tests shall be kept.

Existing fire alarm systems that are effective in operation will be accepted if approved by the Industrial Commission.

Note: The following sections are taken from the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

The energy for operation of fire alarm systems shall be taken from sources suited to the design of the system. Primary batteries shall not be used.

A 3 wire 110-220 volt service will be accepted for supervised systems, providing the operating current is secured from one ungrounded conductor and the neutral or grounded conductor and the current for operation of trouble signal or signals is secured from the other ungrounded conductor and the neutral or grounded conductor.

Electrical wiring in connection with fire alarm systems shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing or surface metal raceway. Armored cable (metal) may be used where it can be fished in hollow spaces of walls or partitions in apartments or rooming houses not over 3 stories in height. Where the wiring is subject to excessive moisture or severe mechanical injury, rigid metal conduit shall be used. The smallest size conductor to be used in any fire alarm system in a building over 3 stories in height shall be #14 AWG or #16 AWG for buildings not over 3 stories in height. The wires shall be provided with insulation suitable for use on circuits not exceeding 600 volts. Fire alarm systems shall be connected to the line side of the service switch or to the emergency bus, where available, through an approved fire alarm cut-out or equivalent.

Chapter 4

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Order Ind. 23.5200. Design and Supervision.

Every new building containing more than 50,000 cubic feet total volume, or addition to a building which by reason of such addition results in a building containing over 50,000 cubic feet total volume, or structural alteration to a building containing over 50,000 cubic feet total volume shall be designed by an architect or engineer in accordance with the provisions of this code; and shall be constructed under the supervision of an architect or engineer who shall be responsible for its erection in accordance with the plans and specifications of the designer. No change from the original plans and specifications shall be made except with the knowledge and consent of the designer, and as provided in Order Ind. 23.5010 of this code.

No owner shall construct or alter any building, or portion of a building, or permit any building to be constructed or altered, except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Note: By the term "architect" or "engineer" above, is meant "registered architect" or "registered professional engineer", as defined in the Architects and Professional Engineers Registration Act, Section 101.31 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Order Ind. 23.5201. Height and Class of Construction.

All buildings higher than 75 feet above the adjacent grade shall be of fire-resistive construction.

Buildings of mill construction shall not exceed a height of 75 feet in which height there shall not be more than 7 stories; provided, that the height of a building erected on sloping ground may be not to exceed 75 feet plus a vertical distance equal to the vertical change in slope along the length of any side of such building, but in no case shall such height exceed 85 feet above the adjacent finished ground level. Towers, other than tanks, spires and steeples erected as a part of the building and not used for habitation or storage may extend not to exceed 20 feet above such height limit.

Buildings of ordinary construction shall not exceed a height of 50 feet in which height there shall be not more than 4 stories; provided, that the height of a building erected on sloping ground may be 50 feet plus a vertical distance equal to the vertical change in slope along and in the length of any side of such building, but in no case shall such height exceed 60 feet above the adjacent finished ground level. Towers, other than tanks, spires and steeples not exceeding 20 per cent of the roof area, erected as a part of such building and not used for habitation or storage may extend not to exceed 15 feet above such height limit.

Buildings of frame construction shall not exceed a height of 35 feet in which height there shall be not more than 2 stories, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5701; provided, that the height of a building erected on sloping ground may be 35 feet plus a vertical distance equal to the vertical change in slope along the length of any

side of such building, but in no case shall such height exceed 40 feet above the adjacent finished ground level. Spires, towers, other than tanks, or steeples not exceeding 20 per cent of the roof area, erected as a part of such building and not used for habitation or storage may extend not to exceed 20 feet above such height limit.

In every building more than 4 stories in height, all doors, windows and other openings in outside walls shall be protected with fire-resistant doors or shutters as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109 or fire-resistant windows as specified in Order Ind. 23.5110, unless such openings are on streets or on alleys or outer courts 20 feet or more in

Note: See Chapter 343.161 of the Wisconsin Statutes for statute law regulating height of buildings throughout the state of Wisconsin.

Order Ind. 23.5202. Windows.

Every room in which one or more persons live, sleep, or are employed, (except storage rooms or other rooms where the nature of the occupancy will not permit) shall be lighted by a window or windows opening directly upon a street or alley, or upon a court (as defined in Order Ind. 23.5204) on the same lot with the building. The windows shall be so constructed and distributed as to afford proper light and ventilation. Every building more than 40 feet deep (measuring at right angles to the windows) shall have windows on at least two sides.

Exception: The provisions of this order may be waived for factory, office or mercantile buildings if provisions are made for proper artificial lighting, and if ventilation is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code.

Order Ind. 23.5203. Window Cleaning.

(a) For protection of window cleaners in public buildings and places of employment, the tops of windows which are more than 20 feet above the ground floor, flat roof, balcony or permanent platform shall be equipped with means to protect such cleaners; such means shall consist of:

(1) Approved attachments for window cleaners' safety belts, to which belts may be fastened at each end. Said attachments shall be permanent devices that shall be firmly attached to the window frame, or to the building proper, and so designed that a standard safety belt may be attached thereto; or

(2) An approved portable platform that is projected through the window or supported from the ground, floor, roof or platform level, for the window cleaner to stand upon and that is designed, constructed, maintained and equipped with handrail and toe board in compliance with the requirements of the General Orders on Safety and of the General Orders on Safety in Construction; or

(3) A swinging scaffold or chair scaffold designed, constructed, equipped and maintained in compliance with the requirements of the General Orders on Safety in Construction, and in the case of a chair scaffold equipped with a safety belt; or

(4) Other equally efficient devices.

(b) For cleaning the insides of skylights (the highest parts of which are more than 20 feet above ground, floor, balcony or permanent platform, to which access cannot be gained by any of the means described in (a)), scaffolds as specified in Order Ind. 1.18 shall be provided.

(c) All equipment, including building parts and attachments, used in connection with window cleaning shall be maintained in reasonably safe condition while in use and shall be inspected at least once each month while in use, and within thirty days before their use.

(d) Every employer of window cleaners who are required or permitted to clean windows or skylights referred to in (a) and (b) shall, before permitting any of such work, make reasonable inspection of the equipment provided for the safety of the window cleaners; and if no such equipment, complying with the provisions of this order, is provided by the owner, lessee or occupant of the building or place of employment, said employer shall provide the same before permitting his employees to do such work. Where the attachments specified in (a) (1) are relied upon for compliance with the provisions of this order, said employer shall furnish or see that there is provided, on each job, for the use of his employees, a sufficient number of approved safety belts in good condition for one to be available for each employee while cleaning windows, and he shall inspect them as provided in (c), and ascertain that they may be fastened to the permanent devices. Every such employer shall take reasonable measures to assure that each window cleaner uses the safety equipment provided at all times while cleaning such windows or skylights.

Note: It will be the policy of the Industrial Commission to accept anchors and safety belts which have been tested and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Order Ind. 23.5204. Definitions of Courts.

1. By inner court is meant an open air shaft or court surrounded on all sides by walls.

2. By inner lot line court is meant a court bounded on one side and both ends by walls and on the remaining side by a lot line.

3. By outer court is meant a court bounded on three sides with walls and on the remaining side by a street, alley or other open space not less than 15 feet wide.

4. By outer lot line court is meant a court with one side on a lot line and opening to a street or open space not less than 15 feet wide.

Order Ind. 23.5205. Size of Courts.

In applying the following requirements, a building from 30 to 43 feet high shall be considered as having at least 3 stories, and each additional 13 feet shall be considered an additional story.

Outer lot line courts shall be not less than 3 feet wide for a court 2 stories or less in height and 40 feet or less in length, measured from the lot line to the wall of the building. For each additional story in height, the width of such court shall be increased one foot; and for each additional 15 feet or fraction thereof in length, the width of such court shall be further increased one foot.

Outer courts between wings or parts of the same building, or between different buildings on the same lot, shall be not less than 6

feet wide for a court 2 stories or less in height and 40 feet or less in length. For each additional story in height, the width of such court shall be increased one foot, and for each additional 10 feet or fraction thereof in length, the width of such court shall be further increased one foot.

Where outer courts or outer lot line courts open at each end to a street or other open space not less than 15 feet wide, the above lengths may be doubled.

Inner lot line courts one story high shall be not less than 4 feet wide and not less than 40 square feet in area. Inner lot line courts two stories high shall be not less than 6 feet wide and not less than 60 square feet in area. For every additional story every such inner lot line court shall be increased by at least one lineal foot in length and one lineal foot in its width.

Inner courts shall be not less than 10 feet in width nor less than 150 square feet in area for courts two stories or less in height; and for every additional story every such inner court shall be increased by at least one lineal foot in its length and one lineal foot in its width.

Courts shall not be covered by a roof or skylight but the entire required area shall be open and unobstructed from the bottom thereof to the sky. No fire escape or stairway shall be constructed in any court unless the court be enlarged proportionately.

Walls of inner courts whose least horizontal dimension is less than one-fourth the height, shall be faced with material with a permanent white surface or shall be painted white at least every two years.

No buildings shall be altered or enlarged to encroach upon space reserved under this code for light and air on the lots or parcels of ground on which such building is erected.

Order Ind. 23.5206. Ventilation of Courts.

At the bottom of every shaft or inner court there shall be sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out. Every inner court which is required under Order Ind. 23.5202 and which is more than one story in height shall have an intake for fresh air, leading from the street or other open space. The area of such intake in square feet shall equal at least .002 of the number of cubic feet contained in said court, but such area need not be more than 50 square feet. Every intake shall be of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction and unless said intake is used as a passageway for persons, there shall be no openings into the same other than the inlet and outlet.

Order Ind. 23.5210. Chimneys.

1. The walls of all chimneys shall be built of brick or other approved fire-resistive material, except that a metal smoke stack may be provided as specified in Order Ind. 23.5211. No chimney shall rest upon a flooring of wood, nor shall any wood be built into, or in contact with any chimney. The foundation of every chimney, flue, or stack shall be designed and built in conformity with the requirements for foundations for buildings. In no case shall a chimney be corbeled out more than 8 inches from the wall, and in every case the corbeling shall consist of at least 5 courses of brick. Chimneys shall extend at

least 3 feet above flat roofs and not less than 2 feet above the ridge of gable and hip roofs, and lime-cement or cement mortar shall be used in the laying of chimney masonry above the roof line.

2. Every masonry chimney shall have walls at least 8 inches in solid thickness, except that in a chimney with a flue not larger than 260 square inches where a fire clay or other suitable refractory clay flue lining is used for the full height of the chimney the walls shall not be less than 4 inches in solid thickness. No smoke flue shall have a cross sectional area less than 64 square inches, except that flue linings 7 inches by 7 inches inside, or 8 inches in diameter inside, may be used.

3. All flue linings shall be adapted to withstand reasonably high temperatures and flue gases and shall have a softening point not lower than 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Flue linings shall be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness and shall be built in as the outer walls of the chimney are constructed. Flue linings shall start from a point not less than 8 inches below the bottom of the smoke pipe intakes and shall be continuous to a point not less than 4 inches above the enclosing walls. Flue linings for gas or fuel oil apparatus shall be of salt glazed fire clay equipped with bell and spigot joints, or of other approved material.

4. There shall be but one connection to a flue irrespective of the type of fuel used except for a clean-out door at the base or for the purpose of blowing off low pressure boilers. Exhaust for Diesel engines may also be provided if approved in writing by the Industrial Commission.

5. Every chimney shall be designed to withstand the following wind pressure in pounds per square foot over the diametrical area:

Square Chimneys	30
Polygonal Chimneys	25
Round Chimneys	20

Order Ind. 23.5211. Metal Smokestacks.

Steel or iron smokestacks may be used in place of masonry chimneys specified in Order Ind. 23.5210, in which case the thickness of the metal shall be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch for heights up to 40 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for greater heights. Such stacks when used for manufacturing, for high pressure boilers, furnaces or other similar heating or manufacturing appliances shall be lined with fire brick for a distance of not less than 25 feet from the place where the smoke pipe enters and shall be protected on the outside up to and through the roof of the building with 8 inches of masonry, or a metal shield which provides an 8 inch ventilated air space between such shield and the stack. All stacks shall be properly guyed when the height of the stack exceeds 15 times its least diameter.

Exception: Public utility or industrial power plants are exempted from the protection requirements of this paragraph if they are of fire-resistive construction.

Smokestacks under 30 feet in height may be constructed of not less than No. 10 U.S. Gauge steel, with either welded or riveted joints, and may be mounted directly upon masonry chimneys or foundations or upon industrial heating or power boilers provided all of which are designed to support the stack load. A clearance of not less than

6 inches shall be maintained at all times around such smokestack and any inflammable material within 12 inches of such smokestack shall be protected by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of asbestos covered by sheet metal.

Order Ind. 23.5212. Smoke Pipes.

No smoke pipe or breeching serving boilers, furnaces or other similar heating appliances shall pass through any floor, outside window or door, nor through any combustible roof or combustible outside wall, through any closet, attic or similarly concealed space.

Where necessary to pass through any partition of non-fire-resistive construction, every smoke pipe shall be encased with incombustible material at least 4 inches thick or with a double safety thimble made of two concentric rings of sheet metal with at least one inch open air space between and with the outer ring covered with at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch asbestos.

No part of any smoke pipe shall be placed nearer to any non-fire-resistive partition or wall than the diameter of the pipe, nor nearer to any non-fire-resistive ceiling than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter; but the above distances may be reduced by one-half, if the wall or ceiling is covered with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch asbestos board covered with sheet metal, or with equivalent protection.

Order Ind. 23.5213. Steam and Hot Water Pipes.

No steam pipe or pipe carrying hot water at a temperature exceeding 180 degrees shall be placed within one inch of any woodwork. Every such steam or hot water pipe passing through a combustible floor, ceiling or partition, shall be protected by a metal tube one inch larger in diameter than the pipe and shall be provided with a metal cap. All wooden boxes or casings enclosing steam or hot water pipes, or wooden covers to recesses in walls in which steam pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal.

Order Ind. 23.5214. Ducts.

Every warm air, fresh air and vent duct contained in or passing through a combustible partition or floor shall be placed inside another duct arranged to maintain a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch air space between the two ducts, or shall be securely covered with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch corrugated asbestos. The bend at the bottom of the vertical duct shall be kept at least 2 inches from any woodwork.

Exception: Asbestos paper weighing not less than 12 pounds per square may be used as covering on forced air installations.

Every vertical warm air duct, or group of ducts, in all buildings included in the theater, school and hotel classifications shall be enclosed with, or constructed of, incombustible material at least 2 inches thick, lined with metal or smoothly finished on the inside; except that frame buildings not more than two stories in height may have metal ducts if protected as specified in the first paragraph of this order.

Order Ind. 23.5215. Registers.

All register boxes shall be of metal and shall either be of double construction or be covered with asbestos not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Exception: Asbestos paper weighing not less than 12 pounds per square may be used as covering on forced air installations.

Order Ind. 23.5216. Floor Protection.

All stoves and ranges used for cooking, heating or laundry purposes using solid or liquid fuel, and which are more than 16 square feet in horizontal area or which have a flame at the bottom shall be placed on a fire-resistive floor projecting at least 2 feet on each side. If such floor rests on or is in contact with any combustible material, then the fire-resistive floor layer shall be at least 5 inches thick and shall be hollow, with air spaces running horizontally through the same. The air spaces shall be open at both ends and shall be so placed that air can circulate through them; the horizontal area of the air spaces shall equal at least one-half the horizontal area of the slab.

The air spaces may be secured by using hollow tile placed end to end, or by imbedding wrought or sheet iron pipes in a layer of concrete. The air spaces should parallel the short dimension of the slab.

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

All stoves and ranges using solid or liquid fuel and which are not more than 16 square feet in horizontal area and not having a flame at the bottom shall, if placed on a combustible floor, be raised at least 6 inches above the floor, and such air space shall not be enclosed. Such floor shall be protected with a stove board of sheet metal or asbestos, projecting at least one foot on all sides.

Gas ranges, domestic hot water heaters and hot plates shall be supported at least 6 inches above any wood floor or other combustible material and, if less than 12 inches above the floor, the wood shall be protected by a metal shield, or such equipment may rest on a masonry support.

Note: The above dimension of 6 inches may be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches if the bottom is suitably protected with a metal shield.

Order Ind. 23.5217. Wall and Ceiling Protection.

All stoves and ranges used for cooking or laundry purposes and all domestic hot water heaters shall be placed at least 24 inches away from any combustible wall, partition or ceiling, except that such distance may be reduced to 12 inches if the wall, partition or ceiling is protected with at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch asbestos board covered with sheet metal, or with an equivalent protection.

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

Order Ind. 23.5218. Gas Vents.

All gas ranges, except those for domestic use, hot water heaters, and other gas fired equipment shall be provided with vent pipes conforming to the requirements for smoke pipes as specified in Order Ind. 23.5212.

Order Ind. 23.5219. Gas and Oil Lamps: Gas Service.

1. Gas and oil lamps shall not be used where electricity is available, except in private apartments.

2. Gas and oil lamps shall be placed at least 6 feet above the floor level, at least 6 inches from any combustible partition or wall, and at least 2 feet (measured from top of flame) below any combustible ceiling unless properly protected by a metal shield with at least 2 inches of air space above. Swinging brackets shall be provided with a guard or stop so that the light cannot come nearer to the partition or wall than one foot. In aisles and public passageways, every such light shall be protected by an incombustible guard unless the light is at least 7 feet above the floor. Gas and oil lights shall be kept at least 2 feet from any drape or window curtain.

3. Every gas supply main shall have a service cock outside of the building, so placed and maintained that it can be shut off at any time without entering the building.

Order Ind. 23.5220. Electrical Work.

All electrical work shall conform to the Wisconsin State Electrical Code, of the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5221. Location and Maintenance of Exits.

Every exit mentioned in Orders Ind. 23.5114 to Ind. 23.5119, inclusive, shall lead to a street, alley or open court connected with a street. All such exits and all passageways leading to and from the same, shall be kept in good repair and unobstructed at all times.

Order Ind. 23.5222. Television and Radio Receiving Antenna.

1. The requirements of this order shall apply to the outdoor portion of all apparatus, more than 12 feet in height, used for receiving television or radio waves.

2. All television and radio antenna systems, including the supporting tower or mast, shall be constructed of galvanized steel or other corrosive-resistant incombustible material. Where approved by the Industrial Commission, towers constructed of wood or wood poles set in the ground may be used to support antenna systems but no wood tower or wood pole may be mounted on the roof of any building or structure.

3. The antenna and tower shall be designed to support the dead load of the structure plus an ice load at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in radial thickness. The ice load shall be computed only upon the wires, cables, messengers and antenna.

The tower or mast shall be braced or guyed and anchored to resist a horizontal wind pressure of not less than 30 pounds for every square foot (net area) of exposed surface. Guy wires shall not be anchored to a chimney or to any roof ventilator or vent pipe.

4. Antenna systems installed on the roof of a building shall not be supported by or attached to a chimney. All such installations shall be mounted on an independent platform or base and anchored in place. The platform or base of the tower shall be large enough to distribute the weight of the structure over sufficient roof area

so the roof construction will safely support the weight of the structure in addition to the required live and dead roof loads.

5. All antenna systems shall be so installed that no part of the structure will be nearer to a street or other public thoroughfare, than the height of the antenna as measured from its platform or base to the topmost point. No wires, cables, or guy wires shall extend over any street or other public thoroughfare or over any electric power or communication lines.

6. Poles used for electric power or for communication lines shall not be used for supporting or for guying any antenna system. Where antenna installations are so located that damage will be caused to adjacent power or communication lines by the falling of the antenna structure, a separate safety wire shall be attached to top of the tower and secured in a direction away from the power or communication line.

7. Electrical installations in connection with antenna systems, including the grounding of the tower or mast, shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

GENERAL SANITATION REQUIREMENTS**Order Ind. 23.5250. Toilet Rooms Required.**

Every place of employment and public building shall have adequate toilet rooms as provided in the occupancy classifications of this code, completely enclosed and so arranged as to insure privacy.

Order Ind. 23.5251. Toilet Rooms for the Two Sexes.

Where the two sexes are accommodated, separate toilet rooms shall be provided except

(1) In apartment houses;

(2) If approved in writing by the Industrial Commission or the State Board of Health, or their authorized agents, in buildings accommodating not more than 5 persons of both sexes, provided the door of such toilet room is kept locked and the key is kept in a place accessible to all such persons. But whenever the number of such persons shall exceed 5, separate toilet rooms shall be provided.

Entrances to toilet rooms for the two sexes shall be properly separated, by screens or otherwise, and shall, wherever possible, be at least 20 feet apart.

Order Ind. 23.5252. Sex Designated.

Wherever women are employed or accommodated, each toilet room shall be distinctly marked with regard to the sex which uses it, and no person shall be allowed to use a toilet room assigned to the other sex, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5251. The door or room labels shall be the words MEN, or WOMEN, respectively, in letters not less than one inch in height.

Order Ind. 23.5253. Location, Light and Ventilation.

Every toilet or bathroom shall be so located as to open to outside light and air, by windows or skylights opening directly upon a street, alley or court, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5254.

The glass area for a toilet room containing one closet or urinal shall be at least 4 square feet, with 2 square feet additional for each additional closet or urinal.

No toilet room shall have a movable window or ventilator opening on any elevator shaft, or on any court which contains windows of sleeping rooms above.

Every toilet room having more than one fixture (closets and urinals) shall be ventilated in accordance with the provisions of Order Ind. 23.5248 of the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code issued by the Industrial Commission, except that this requirement shall apply to chemical or septic toilets which are installed in accordance with the provisions of the Chemical Toilet Code or the Septic Toilet Code issued by the State Board of Health.

Note: The size of gravity vent ducts, is surmounted with effective siphon type hoods, may be determined as follows: $\frac{A \times \pi \times \frac{1}{2}}{300} = \text{net cross sectional area of vent duct in square feet. Where } A = \text{floor area in the toilet room in square feet.}$

The following are minimum vents as calculated for toilet rooms of average size:

Number of fixtures	Diameter round pipe duct
One or two -----	6 inches
Three or four -----	8 inches
Five or six -----	9 inches
Seven -----	10 inches
Eight to ten -----	12 inches

Order Ind. 23.5251. Location Without Outside Windows; When Permitted.

Toilet rooms will be permitted without windows if they are ventilated in accordance with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5248 of the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code issued by the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5255. Artificial Light.

Every toilet room, except in connection with private rooms or apartments, shall be artificially lighted during the entire period that the building is occupied, wherever and whenever adequate natural light is not available, so that all parts of the room, especially the toilet compartments shall be provided with artificial light intensity of not less than 2.5 foot candles at the floor level.

Order Ind. 23.5256. Size.

Every toilet room shall have at least 14 square feet of floor area with a minimum width of 3 feet, and at least 100 cubic feet of air space for each water-closet and each urinal in addition to the space required for lavatories if installed within the toilet room.

Order Ind. 23.5257. Floor and Base.

Every toilet room, except those installed and used only in connection with private apartments, shall have the entire floor and the side walls to a height of not less than 6 inches made waterproof with ceramic tile, terrazzo, painted concrete, marble, slate, monolithic asphalt or other approved material impervious to water.

Order Ind. 23.5258. Walls and Ceilings.

The walls and ceilings of every toilet room shall be completely covered with smooth plaster, glazed brick or tile, galvanized or enameled metal, or other equivalent smooth, non-absorbent material. Wood may be used only if it is smooth and well covered with two coats of body paint and one coat of enamel paint or spar varnish. But wood shall not be used for partitions between toilet rooms, nor for partitions which separate a toilet room from any room used by the opposite sex. All such partitions shall be made soundproof.

The interior surface of walls and partitions shall be of light color to improve illumination and facilitate cleaning.

Order Ind. 23.5259. Enclosure of Fixtures.

The fixtures (closets and urinals) in every toilet room shall be arranged to secure privacy in use. Water-closets shall be enclosed with partitions. Urinals shall be placed against walls and arranged individually. Individual floor type urinals shall be placed not less than 24 inches center to center and the space between urinals shall be filled flush with the front and top with non-absorbent material.

Exception: The above requirements need not apply to toilet rooms accommodating only a single closet or urinal.

A space of 6 to 12 inches shall be left between the floor and the bottom of each partition. The top of the partition shall be from 5½ to 6 feet above the floor. Doors with the top 5½ to 6 feet above the floor, and the bottom 6 to 12 inches above the floor, shall be provided for all water-closet compartments. All partitions and doors shall be of material and finish required for walls and ceilings under Order Ind. 23.5258.

The water-closet compartments in toilet rooms shall be not less than 30 inches in width, and shall be not less than 54 inches in depth with a clearance of not less than 24 inches between the fixture and the compartment door when closed. Compartment doors which are hung to swing inward shall clear the fixture not less than 2 inches.

Note: Section 146.085 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that not more than 50 per cent of the toilet compartments of any public toilet room of any public building, other than licensed hotels and resorts, shall be kept locked.

Order Ind. 23.5260. Fixtures.

Only individual water-closets of porcelain or vitreous china shall be used. Water-closet seats shall be of wood or other non-heat absorbing material, and shall be finished with varnish or other substance so as to be impervious to water. In public buildings, places of employment and all other public places except apartments, the water-closets shall have projecting lips, or elongated bowls, and open front seats.

Only individual urinals of porcelain or vitreous china shall be used. Such individual urinals shall be set into the floor, the floor graded to the urinal, and the urinals shall be equipped with an effective automatic or foot operated flushing device.

Order Ind. 23.5261. Protection From Freezing.

All water-closets and urinals and the pipes connecting therewith shall be properly protected against freezing, so that such water-closets and urinals will be in proper condition for use at all times.

Note: Toilet rooms should be adequately heated in cold weather. Heating equipment should be arranged to permit cleaning of floors and walls.

Order Ind. 23.5262. Disposal of Sewage.

Each water-closet and urinal, and each lavatory or slop sink, located in a toilet room shall be connected with a sewer and water system, where such systems are available. In locations where a sewer system is not available, or cannot be made available, the disposal of human waste may be accomplished as follows:

- (1) Sewage treatment tank and disposal system.

Note: For detailed requirements on such systems see State Plumbing Code.

- (2) Where the local conditions make it impractical to install such system, outdoor toilets, as described in Order Ind. 23.5263, or other facilities, such as septic toilets installed in accordance with the provisions of the Septic Toilet Code issued by the State Board of Health, may be used; provided that in the case of places of employment for more than ten persons, schools larger than two rooms, and apartment houses, water flush toilets as herein described shall be provided, unless outdoor toilets or other facilities are permitted in writing by the Industrial Commission or the State Board of Health. In every case where chemical or septic toilets are installed, the approval of plans and specifications therefor by the State Board of Health shall be secured before work is started.

Order Ind. 23.5263. Outdoor Toilets.

Outdoor toilets shall comply with Orders Ind. 23.5250 to Ind. 23.5259, inclusive, and in addition:

- (1) No privy, with or without a leaching pit or other container, shall be erected or maintained within 50 feet of any well, 10 feet of the line of any street or other public thoroughfare, 5 feet of the property line between premises or 25 feet of the door or window of any building.

- (2) Located on ground that is well drained, and where there is no possibility of contaminating any drinking water supply.

- (3) Provided with suitable approach, such as concrete, gravel or cinder walk.

- (4) The foundations shall be of concrete or other masonry.

- (5) The vault shall extend at least 6 inches above ground, be as dark as possible, and be proof against entrance by flies, rats, or other vermin. The upper portion shall be of concrete, or of brick or stone laid in cement mortar. If in poorly drained soil, the entire vault shall be of concrete, or brick, or stone, laid in cement mortar.

- (6) All windows, ventilators and other openings shall be screened to prevent the entrance of flies, and all doors shall be self-closing. A separate ventilator shall be provided for the vault and shall extend from the vault to not less than one foot above the roof and be provided with an effective ventilating hood.

- (7) The entire installation shall be kept clean and sanitary. Milk of lime (freshly slaked lime) or other equally effective disinfectant shall be used in the vault and in the urinal trough in sufficient quantities, and at frequent intervals. The floors, seats and urinals shall be scrubbed as often as necessary. The vault shall be cleaned out at proper intervals.

Note: See the Wisconsin Code for Rural School Privies issued by the State Board of Health.

Order Ind. 23.5264. Maintenance and Housekeeping.

1. Maintenance of Toilets. Every toilet room, and every part thereof, including walls, floor, ceiling and fixture therein, shall be kept clean, efficient, and in good repair.

In every toilet room, sufficient toilet paper made of material which will not interfere with the operation of the system or obstruct the fixtures, shall be provided.

Indecent or suggestive marks, pictures, or words are forbidden in toilet rooms, and such defacement when found shall be removed at once.

2. Service Closet. A service closet conforming with requirements for construction of toilet rooms shall be provided and supplied with mop, broom, bucket, soap, toilet paper, and toweling necessary for sanitary upkeep of toilet rooms.

Chapter 5

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 1. DESIGN LOADS.

Order Ind. 23.5300. Floor, Roof and Sidewalk Loads.

and Loads. All buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be designed and constructed to support in addition to the minimum superimposed live loads specified in this order, the actual dead weight of all component members; and in addition thereto, an allowance for the weight of partitions, ceiling and floor finish, and concentrated loads such as safes, mechanical apparatus and similar equipment.

2. Live Loads. All buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be designed and constructed to support the following minimum superimposed live loads uniformly distributed in pounds per square foot of horizontal area, in addition to the dead load:

Theaters and assembly halls with fixed seats:

Auditorium	50
Lobbies, corridors and passageways	80
Stairways	80

Assembly halls without fixed seats:

Auditorium	100
Lobbies, corridors and passageways	80
Stairways	80

School, library, museum classification:

Instruction rooms, study rooms, reading rooms, exhibition rooms, art display rooms, laboratories	50
Vocational rooms	100
Library book stacks	100
Lobbies, corridors and passageways	80
Stairways	80

Apartment, hotel, place of detention classification:

Living rooms, sleeping rooms	40
Lobbies, corridors, passageways	80
Offices and similar areas	60
Stairways	80
Dining Rooms	100

Office buildings:

Offices	50
Commercial	100
Stairways	80

Mercantile establishments:

All floor areas and stairways	100
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Factories and workshops:

All floor areas and stairways	100
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Garages:

All floor areas	8000 pound axle load in any possible position or 80 pounds per square foot. (Whichever produces the greater stress.)
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Grandstands, reviewing stands, bleachers:

All areas	100
Stages, in theaters and assembly halls	150
Roofs	30
Sidewalks	250

The above live load requirements shall be considered only as a minimum. In every case where the loading is greater than this minimum, the design of the building or structure, or part thereof, shall be for the actual load and loading conditions.

The following reductions in assumed live loads shall be permitted in designing girders, columns, piers and walls in fire-resistive buildings.

1. No reduction of the assumed live load shall be allowed in the design of any slabs, joints or beams.

2. A reduction of one per cent of the total live load used in the design of girders shall be allowed for each 20 square feet of tributary floor area, with a maximum allowable reduction of 15 per cent. This reduction shall not be carried into the columns nor shall such reduction be used in the design of buildings to be used or occupied as warehouses or for storage purposes.

3. For determining the total live loads carried by columns, piers and walls, the following reductions shall be permitted, based on the assumed live loads applied to the entire tributary floor area.

Warehouses and Storage Buildings

Carrying the roof	0 per cent
Carrying 1 floor and roof	0 per cent
Carrying 2 floors and roof	5 per cent
Carrying 3 floors and roof	10 per cent
Carrying 4 floors and roof	15 per cent
Carrying 5 or more floors and roof	20 per cent

Manufacturing Buildings, Stores and Garages

Carrying the roof	0 per cent
Carrying 1 floor and roof	0 per cent
Carrying 2 floors and roof	10 per cent
Carrying 3 floors and roof	20 per cent
Carrying 4 or more floors and roof	30 per cent

All Other Buildings

Carrying the roof	0 per cent
Carrying 1 floor and roof	0 per cent
Carrying 2 floors and roof	10 per cent
Carrying 3 floors and roof	20 per cent
Carrying 4 floors and roof	30 per cent
Carrying 5 floors and roof	40 per cent
Carrying 6 floors and roof	45 per cent
Carrying 7 or more floors and roof	50 per cent

The following reductions in assumed live loads shall be permitted in designing columns, piers and walls in buildings of mill and ordinary construction.

Warehouses and Storage Buildings

Carrying the roof	0 per cent
Carrying 1 floor and roof	0 per cent
Carrying 2 floors and roof	5 per cent
Carrying 3 or more floors and roof	10 per cent

Manufacturing Buildings, Stores and Garages

Carrying the roof	0 per cent
Carrying 1 floor and roof	0 per cent
Carrying 2 floors and roof	10 per cent
Carrying 3 or more floors and roof	20 per cent

All Other Buildings

Carrying the roof	0 per cent
Carrying 1 floor and roof	0 per cent
Carrying 2 floors and roof	10 per cent
Carrying 3 floors and roof	20 per cent
Carrying 4 or more floors and roof	30 per cent

Order Ind. 23.5301. Wind Pressure.

Every building shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of not less than 20 pounds for every square foot of exposed surface, in addition to the dead loads and the live loads specified above, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5568-4 and Order Ind. 23.5222.

If the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceeds 75 per cent of the moment of stability of the structure due to dead load only, the structure shall be anchored to its foundations, which shall be of sufficient weight to insure the stability of the structure; and sufficient diagonal bracing or rigid connections between uprights and horizontal members shall be provided to resist distortion.

The overturning moment may be disregarded in a structure less than 100 feet in height if the height does not exceed twice the width.

Members subject to stresses produced by a combination of wind and other loads may be proportioned for unit stresses 23-1/3 per cent greater than those specified for dead and live load stresses, provided the section thus required is not less than that required for the combination of dead load, live load and impact (if any).

Order Ind. 23.5302. Foundations.

The permissible loads on natural earth shall not be more than the following, in tons per square foot:

Quick sand and alluvial soils	1 1/2
Soft clay	1
Ordinary clay and sand together in layers, wet and spongy	2
Clay or fine sand, firm and dry	3
Sand, compact and well cemented	4
Gravel and coarse sand, well packed	5
Hard pan or shale	6
Rock	Not more than 20 per cent of the ultimate crushing strength of such rock.

Where material at footing excavation level is such as to permit loads in excess of 2 tons per square foot, and the design is for loading in excess of 2 tons per square foot, 2 inch hand auger test holes shall be bored at intervals not exceeding 30 feet in any direction within the building area to a depth of at least 5 feet below the base of the footings, to determine the character of the underlying material. Allowable loading shall be in accordance with the above table for the material encountered.

The maximum, or safe working load for piles shall be determined by the following formula:

$$L = \frac{2WH}{S + 0.1} \text{ for steam hammer}$$

$$L = \frac{2WH}{S + 1} \text{ for drop hammer}$$

in which formula

L = safe load in pounds

W = weight of hammer in pounds

H = fall of hammer in feet

S = penetration or sinking of the pile under the last blow, in inches.

In no case shall the maximum load on a timber pile exceed 500 pounds per square inch of the section of the pile at mid length.

SECTION 2. MASONRY CONSTRUCTION.**Order Ind. 23.5303. Masonry Construction—General Requirement.**

The requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5303 to Ind. 23.5313, inclusive, herein shall apply to the construction of all masonry footings, foundations, walls, columns, piers and similar work under this code.

Order Ind. 23.5304. Natural Building Stone and Cast Stone.

1. Rubble Masonry. The stresses in rubble stone masonry, due to all dead and live loads, shall not exceed 100 pounds per square inch when laid in lime-cement mortar, or 140 pounds per square inch when laid in Portland cement mortar.

2. Ashlar Masonry. The stresses in ashlar or carefully coursed masonry, due to all dead and live loads shall not exceed the following at any point:

Kind of Stone	Laid In Lime-Cement Mortar (Pounds per Square Inch)	Laid In Cement Mortar (Pounds per Square Inch)
Granite	640	800
Limestone	400	500
Marble	150	500
Cast Stone	400	500
Sandstone	320	400

3. Weather Resistance of Stone. All natural building stone to be used in masonry exposed to the weather or frost action shall be such that the strength and structure of the stone will not be affected by the weathering or frost action.

Note: Where the weather resistance of a stone is questioned this will require freezing and thawing tests as prescribed under the specification of the American Society for Testing Materials.

4. All cast stone shall be branded with a permanent identification mark of the manufacturer which shall be registered with the Industrial Commission.

The average compressive strength of cast stone taken on four representative samples at the age of 28 days or when delivered on the job shall be not less than 5000 pounds per square inch with an individual minimum of 4500 pounds per square inch, and the average absorption of such samples shall be not more than 7 per cent of the dry weight, with an individual maximum of 8 per cent.

Test specimens shall be made in accordance with the "Test Specifications for Cast Stone" (Serial Designation P-3-A291) of the American Concrete Institute.

Order Ind. 23.5305. Building Brick.

1. Definition. By *Building Brick* is meant a structural unit of burned clay or shale, sand lime or concrete, usually solid and about 8 inches by 3 1/4 inches by 2 1/4 inches in size.

2. Structure. All building brick shall be rectangular in form, free from cracks, laminations and other defects which may interfere with proper laying of the brick or impair the strength or permanence of the structure.

3. Manufacture. Concrete building brick shall be manufactured from a mixture of Portland cement and approved aggregates, such as sand, gravel, crushed stone, bituminous or anthracite cinders, burned clay or shale, or blast furnace slag.

4. Identification. All building brick shall be of distinctive design or appearance, or marked so that the identity of the manufacturer may be known at any time.

5. Strength and Absorption.

(a) The strength and absorption of all building brick manufactured from burned clay or shale shall conform to the following minimum requirements:

Grade	Compressive Strength (bricks flatwise) lbs. per square inch Average Gross Area		Water Absorption by 5 hour boiling per cent		C/B Ratio	
	Average of 5 bricks	Individual Minimum	Average of 5 bricks	Individual Maximum	Average of 5 bricks	Individual Maximum
S.W.	3000	2500	17.0	20.0	0.78	0.80
M.W.	2500	2200	22.0	25.0	0.88	0.90
N.W.	1500	1250	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit

Note: The ratio C/B is the ratio of absorption by 24-hour submersion in water at room temperature to that after 5-hour submersion in boiling water.

If the average compressive strength is greater than 8000 pounds per square inch and the average water absorption is less than 8 per cent by weight after 24 hours submersion in cold water, the C/B ratio shall be waived.

Grade S. W. brick shall be used in exterior and exposed locations where a high degree of resistance to frost action is desired and the exposure is such that the brick may be frozen when permeated with water.

Note: Brick used for foundation courses, retaining walls, parapet walls and similar locations shall conform to this grade.

Grade M. W. brick may be used where exposed to temperatures below freezing but where brick are not likely to be permeated with water or where a moderate degree of resistance to frost action is permissible.

Note: Brick conforming to this grade may be used in the face of a wall above grade.

Grade N. W. brick may be used for backup or for interior construction or if exposed for use where no frost action occurs.

(b) The strength of all concrete and sand lime brick used in masonry construction shall conform to the following minimum requirements:

Compressive Strength (bricks flatwise) Pounds Per Square Inch Average Gross Area		Modulus of Rupture (bricks flatwise) Pounds Per Square Inch	
Average of 5 Tests	Individual Minimum	Average of 5 Tests	Individual Minimum
2500	2000	450	300

6. Tests. Typical specimens of all types of building brick shall be tested originally to prove compliance with the provisions of this code, and all concrete and sand-lime brick shall be retested at intervals of not more than one year. Further tests may be demanded at any time there is reasonable suspicion of non-conformance to the requirements of this code.

The testing of all brick shall be in accordance with the Standard Methods of Testing Brick (A. S. T. M. Designation C 67) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Order Ind. 23.5306. Hollow Building Units.

1. Definitions.

(a) Hollow tile are the products of surface clay, shale, fireclay, or admixtures thereof, moulded to permanent hollow form for use as masonry units in building construction.

(b) Hollow concrete masonry units are the products of Portland Cement and suitable aggregates such as sand, gravel, crushed stone, bituminous or anthracite cinders, burned clay or shale or blast-furnace slag, moulded to permanent hollow form for use as masonry units in building construction.

2. Hollow Tile Used in Bearing and Exterior Walls.

(a) Strength and Absorption. All hollow tile used in bearing and exterior walls shall conform to the following minimum requirements for strength absorption:

Compressive Strength (Based on Gross Area) Pounds per square inch				Absorption per cent		
End Construction Tile		Side Construction Tile		Average of Five Tests	Individual Maximum	Individual Minimum
Average of Five Tests	Individual Minimum	Average of Five Tests	Individual Minimum			
	1000	1000	900	5 to 16	19	4

(b) Number of Cells. Load bearing tile shall conform to the following requirements as to the minimum number of cells per unit in the direction of wall thickness:

Nominal Horizontal Thickness of Tile as Laid in Wall, in inches	Minimum Number of Cells in Direction of Wall Thickness
4	1
6	2
8	2
10	2
12	3

Note: Cells, as used herein, are hollow spaces enclosed within the perimeter of the exterior shells, and having a minimum dimension of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and a cross sectional area of not less than one square inch.

In double-shell tile the two voids between exterior and interior shells on either side of the tile shall be considered as one cell in thickness of wall when their combined width is not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, provided the short webs between the inner and outer shells are not greater in number and thickness than the long transverse webs holding the inner shell.

(c) Shell and Web Thickness. The average over-all thickness of the shells, measured between the inner and extreme outer surfaces of end-construction hollow tile, shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, except that in double-shell tile the combined average over-all thickness of the inner and outer shell shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The thickness of the webs shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The average over-all thickness of the shells, measured between the inner and extreme outer surfaces of side-construction hollow tile, shall be not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, except that in double-shell tile the combined average over-all thickness of the inner and outer shell shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The thickness of the webs shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

(d) Branding. All clay tile shall be branded with a distinctive indentation on the shell. Clay tile which comply with all requirements for exterior construction and bearing walls shall have the word BEARING impressed on them. All clay tile shall bear the name, initials or trade-mark of the manufacturer.

(e) Tests. Typical specimens of all sizes and designs of hollow tile used in exterior or bearing walls shall be tested originally to prove compliance with this code, and thereafter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Tile shall be sampled and tested in accordance

with the Standard Methods of Sampling and Testing Structural Clay Tile (A.S.T.M. Designation C-112) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

3. Hollow Concrete Masonry Units Used in Bearing and Exterior Walls.

(a) Compressive Strength. All hollow concrete masonry units used in exterior and bearing walls shall have a compressive strength of not less than 1000 pounds per square inch gross area as laid in the wall.

The average strength of any group of test specimens of hollow concrete masonry units shall be not less than the above requirements. The strength of any individual test specimen shall be not less than 900 pounds per square inch gross area.

(b) Absorption. Hollow concrete masonry units used in walls which will be exposed to the weather or soil in finished work shall not absorb more than 14 pounds of water per cubic foot of concrete actually contained. Units which are protected from the weather or soil with one course of brick or its equivalent need not conform to these absorption requirements.

(c) Branding. All hollow concrete masonry units used in exterior or bearing walls shall be branded with a distinctive indentation or waterproof stencilled mark, and shall bear the name, initials, or trade-mark of the manufacturer. A facsimile of each individual brand shall be filed with the Industrial Commission.

(d) Tests. Typical specimens of all sizes and designs of hollow concrete masonry units used in exterior or bearing walls shall be tested in an approved manner, originally to prove compliance with the requirements of this code, and thereafter at intervals of not more than one year. Further tests may be demanded at any time there is reasonable suspicion of non-conformance to the requirements of this code.

Hollow concrete masonry units shall be sampled and tested in accordance with the methods of sampling and testing concrete masonry units (A.S.T.M. Designation C 140-39) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

4. Clay Tile Used in Non-Bearing Partitions.

(a) Weight. The weight of hollow clay tile used in non-bearing partitions shall be not less than the following:

Dimension	Minimum No. of cells in unit	Minimum No. of cells in direction of wall thickness	Minimum Average Weight, lb. per sq. ft. of tile	Individual Minimum Weight, lb. per square foot of tile
2x12x12	3	1	14	18
3x12x12	3	1	15	14
4x12x12	3	1	16	15
6x12x12	3	1	22	21
6x12x12	4	2	25	24
8x12x12	4	2	30	28
10x12x12	4	2	35	35
12x12x12	4	2	40	38

Note: The weights above are for scored tile. If any of the faces are unscored, the weights shall be increased 0.5 lb. per square foot of unscored area.

No dimension shall vary more than 3 per cent from the specified dimensions for any form of tile.

The requirements for minimum weights of hollow clay tile used in non-bearing partitions shall be waived if the over-all thickness of the shells, measured between the inner and extreme outer surfaces, is not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and the thickness of webs is not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

(b) Shape and Structure. All hollow clay tile used in non-bearing partitions shall be reasonably free from laminations and from such cracks, blisters, surface roughness and other defects which would interfere with the proper setting of the tile, or impair the strength, permeance or fire protection value of the construction.

The amount of curvature or warpage of any face, shall not exceed 3 per cent of the greatest dimension of such face, but in no case more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Surfaces of all tile intended for the direct application of plaster or stucco shall be scratched or scored. When scored, each groove shall be not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch nor more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth, nor more than 1 inch in width. The area covered by the grooves shall not exceed 50 per cent of the area of the scored faces.

(c) Branding. All hollow clay tile used in non-bearing partitions shall be branded with a distinctive indentation. All hollow clay tile not suitable for use in bearing and exterior walls but used in non-bearing partitions shall have the word PARTITION impressed on them.

All hollow clay tile used in partition work shall bear the name, initials or trade-mark of the manufacturer.

5. Hollow Concrete Masonry Units Used in Non-Bearing Partitions. All hollow concrete masonry units used in non-bearing partitions shall comply with the requirements for use in bearing and exterior walls, or shall be branded with a distinctive impression to identify them for use only in non-bearing partitions.

6. Clay Tile and Hollow Concrete Masonry Units Used in Floor Construction.

(a) General Requirements. Where hollow clay tile or hollow concrete masonry units are used in concrete floor construction in a way that the whole or any portion of a tile or block is subjected to a load, the requirements which apply to tile or block used in exterior and bearing construction shall be complied with.

Where hollow clay tile or hollow concrete masonry units are used in concrete floor construction in a way that no portion of a tile or block is subjected to a load, the requirements which apply to tile or blocks used in partitions shall be complied with.

(b) Branding. All clay tile or concrete masonry units used in floor construction shall bear the name, initials or trade-mark of the manufacturer.

Order Ind. 23.5307. Allowable Unit Stresses in Masonry.

The compressive stresses in masonry walls, partitions, piers and similar bearing masonry shall not exceed the following in pounds per square inch:

Kind of Masonry	Kind of Mortar		
	Lime	Lime-Portland Cement	Portland Cement
Brick.....	90	140	175
Hollow Concrete Masonry Units.....	---	85	100
Hollow Clay Tile.....	---	85	100

Where a combination of two or more building units is used, the minimum requirements shall apply to the masonry.

Order Ind. 23.5308. Mortar.

All cement used in the making of mortar for embedding masonry and for other structural purposes under this code shall conform to the requirements of the standard specifications for these materials issued by the American Society for Testing Materials having designation listed as follows:

Specifications for Portland Cement—C 150-41

Lime putty for mortar shall be made by slaking quicklime to a smooth paste, and shall be stored and protected for a period of not less than 10 days before being used in the making of mortar. Where pulverized quicklime is used, the storing period may be reduced to 48 hours.

Hydrated lime shall be considered the equivalent of lime putty for all uses hereunder.

Lime mortar shall consist of one part lime putty, or dry hydrated lime, to not more than three parts of approved sand, all measurements by volume.

Lime-cement mortar shall consist of one part of lime putty, or dry hydrated lime, and one part of Portland cement added to not more than six parts of approved sand, all measurements by volume.

In lime or lime-cement mortars any desired part of the lime may be replaced with an equal volume of Portland Cement.

Cement mortar shall consist of one part of Portland Cement and not more than three parts of approved sand, except that lime putty, or dry hydrated lime, in volume equal to not more than 15 per cent of the volume of Portland Cement may be added to the mortar.

Note: Approved sand for mortar shall conform to the Tentative Specifications for Concrete Aggregates (A.S.T.M. Designation C33-40) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Order Ind. 23.5309. Bearing Masonry Walls, Bearing Partitions and Piers.

1. General Requirements. All masonry units used in the construction of bearing walls, bearing partitions and piers shall conform in all respects to the requirements for bearing units.

The unit stresses in bearing masonry walls, partitions and piers shall not exceed those specified in Orders Ind. 23.5304 and Ind. 23.5307.

Cement mortar shall be used for all masonry which will have one or more faces in contact with soil. Lime-cement mortar or cement mortar shall be used for all masonry in isolated piers, parapet walls,

chimneys where exposed to the weather, and for all hollow masonry units. All other masonry may be laid in cement mortar, lime-cement mortar or lime mortar.

2. **Masonry Bond.** In brick masonry, or in combination brick and other masonry units, the bonding of each tier of units to that adjoining shall be secured by means of a full header course of brick every sixth course of brick, or equivalent. The use of metal ties for bonding masonry is not approved.

Note: By equivalent is meant that one-sixth of the volume of a wall shall be header, or bond, units.

Where masonry units are larger than brick, the bond courses shall be placed at intervals not exceeding 16 inches.

3. **Use of Hollow Clay Tile and Hollow Concrete Masonry Units.** Approved clay tile and concrete masonry units may be used in bearing and exterior walls of buildings not more than 3 stories, or 45 feet in height, or in panel walls in buildings of any height. In determining this height the basement or foundation wall shall be considered a story if constructed of clay tile or concrete masonry units.

Concentrated loads shall be transmitted to hollow clay tile or hollow concrete block masonry by at least 3 courses of brick or equivalent concrete or by a metal plate of sufficient thickness and size to distribute the load to the webs and shells in such a manner as not to exceed the unit stress.

Where hollow clay tile or hollow concrete masonry units are used in party walls, there shall be not less than two such units, each 8 inches in thickness as a minimum, used in making up the thickness of the wall unless solid masonry is used for building all chases, recesses, framing of all openings, and for the support, anchorage, and protection of all joists and beams carried into such wall.

Clay tile and concrete masonry units used in bearing walls shall be well bedded in mortar. The net bearing area of all clay tile and concrete masonry units as laid in the wall shall be such that the allowable unit stress in the mortar is not exceeded.

All clay tile laid with cells vertical shall be laid in Portland cement mortar. All clay tile laid with cells horizontal and all concrete masonry units shall be laid in cement-lime mortar, or better.

4. **Height and Thickness.** All bearing walls, party walls and standard division walls, except as hereinafter provided, shall be not less than 12 inches thick in the upper 3 stories, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each 3 stories, or fraction, below. No such 3 story height shall exceed 40 feet.

A building not more than 3 stories in height may have 8 inch bearing walls in the upper story, provided such story is not more than 10 feet high in the clear, and the span is not more than 20 feet, and the wall is not more than 20 feet long between cross walls, offsets or pilasters.

A building not more than one story in height may have 8 inch bearing walls, provided the clear story height is not more than 12 feet, the roof span is not more than 25 feet, and the distance between cross walls, offsets or pilasters is not more than 20 feet. All other one story buildings shall have all bearing walls not less than 12 inches thick.

All bearing masonry walls shall have substantial lateral support at right angles to the wall face at intervals, measured either vertically

or horizontally, not exceeding 18 times the wall thickness. Such lateral support shall be obtained by masonry cross walls, piers or buttresses when the limiting distance is measured horizontally, or by floors or roof when the limiting distance is measured vertically.

Masonry walls which are in contact with the soil in any story shall be increased 4 inches in thickness in that story, except that for places of abode as specified in Order Ind. 23.5700, not over 2 stories in height, 12 inch walls will be accepted if substantial lateral supports consisting of masonry walls, offsets or pilasters are provided at intervals not to exceed 20 feet.

Rubble and rough cut stone walls shall be 4 inches thicker than required for walls of artificially formed units or of ashlar masonry.

Stone and similar solid facing not less than 4 inches thick may be considered as part of the required thickness of a wall if bonded to the backing as required for brickwork. No such wall shall be less than 12 inches thick.

5. **Piers.** In all buildings, the section of masonry supporting trusses or girders shall be considered as isolated piers, the least dimension of which, in inches, shall be not less than one-thirtieth of the span of the truss, or girder, in inches, and the height shall not exceed 12 times the minimum horizontal dimension.

The height of masonry piers which are not built into, and as a part of bearing walls, shall be not more than 10 times the minimum horizontal dimension.

6. **Chases, Recesses and Openings.** There shall be no chases in 8 inch walls or in any pier. No chase in any wall shall be deeper than 1/3 the wall thickness. No horizontal chase shall exceed 4 feet in length nor shall the horizontal projection of any diagonal chase exceed 4 feet. No vertical chase shall be closer than 2 feet to any pilaster, cross wall, end wall or other stiffener.

The aggregate area of recesses and chases in the wall of any one story shall not exceed 1/4 the whole area of the face of the wall in that story. No chases or recesses shall be permitted in any wall which will reduce the fire-resistance of such wall below the minimum required by this code.

The maximum percentage of openings in the horizontal cross section of any wall shall not exceed 50 per cent, unless the wall is increased 4 inches in thickness, or such portions of the wall between openings shall be as required for piers for the entire wall height.

Order Ind. 23.5310. Non-Bearing Masonry Walls.

1. **General Requirements.** All exterior non-bearing masonry walls if constructed with one course of brick to the weather may be backed with common brick, concrete masonry units, or non-bearing clay tile, conforming to the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5305-5b and Ind. 23.5306-4 and 5. If walls are built of concrete masonry units or clay tile, with or without exterior stucco, such walls shall be constructed of concrete masonry units or clay tile conforming to the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5306-2 and 3.

Interior non-bearing partition walls may be built of materials conforming to the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5305-5 and Ind. 23.5306-5 and 6, or of gypsum block or other approved materials.

Lime, lime-cement or cement mortar shall be used for all non-bearing masonry, except as follows:

(a) Lime mortar shall not be used in habitually wet or damp locations.

(b) Gypsum shall be used for gypsum masonry.

(c) Gypsum may be used for interior clay tile masonry.

2. Masonry Bond and Anchorage. In non-load bearing brick masonry or in combinations of brick and other masonry units, the bonding of each tier of units to that adjoining, shall be secured by means of a full header course of brick or other units placed at intervals not exceeding 32 inches. The height of such bond course shall not exceed 5 inches and the width of bed joint used to effect the masonry bond shall be at least 4 inches.

All exterior and interior non-bearing walls and partitions shall be securely anchored to columns and supporting members by means of substantial ties of at least No. 13 U. S. Standard gage metal, spaced not more than 24 inches center to center.

3. Height and Thickness. Interior non-bearing masonry walls which are supported by fire-resistive construction and have tight contact with not less than 2 hour fire-resistive construction at the top, shall be not more than 36 times their thickness in clear height. Similar non-bearing walls which contact less than 2 hour fire-resistive support at the top shall be not more than 24 times their thickness in clear height. Plastering shall be included in computing the thickness.

The thickness of exterior non-bearing walls shall be not less than 1/24 of the clear height and not less than 1/30 of the horizontal distance between vertical supports, but in no case less than 8 inches.

Order Ind. 23.5311. Cavity Walls.

Exterior non-bearing walls may be built with a facing of 4 inches of building brick complying with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5305-5a, and a backing of either building brick complying with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5305-5, or hollow building units complying with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5306-2 to 4 inclusive. Such walls shall have an air space between the facing and backing of not less than 2 inches nor more than 2½ inches, and shall be bonded to each other with galvanized metal ties at least ¼ inch thick every 16 inches in height and 24 inches in width. The maximum height between supports shall be 10 feet. For heights greater than 10 feet between supports, the thickness of the backing shall be increased 2 inches for each 5 feet, or fraction thereof. The wall shall be anchored to the supporting framework with metal ties at least ¼ inch thick, spaced not more than 24 inches center to center.

A waterproofing membrane shall be installed at the bottom of the wall cavity. It shall pass through both the exterior facing course and the backing in such a manner as to drain outward the water which might penetrate the facing. Open vertical joints, or weep holes, shall be provided every 3 feet horizontally in the facing above the membrane.

Order Ind. 23.5312. Bonding and Anchoring Stone and Cast Stone Veneers.

1. For bearing walls, stone shall be bonded to the backing every 16 inches of wall height with bond courses at least 4 inches in height, and the width of bed joint used to effect the masonry bond shall be at least 4 inches.

2. For non-bearing walls, individual stones shall be anchored to the supporting framework and dowelled to each other at all horizontal joints, and anchored to the backing at all horizontal joints and at vertical joints so that one anchor is provided for every 6 square feet of wall surface. All anchors shall be not less than ¼ square inch in cross section and made of wrought iron galvanized after forming, or of commercial bronze.

3. The backing of all stone or cast stone bearing or non-bearing walls shall be of brick conforming to the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5305, or other solid material weighing at least 130 pounds per cubic foot.

Order Ind. 23.5313. Parapet Walls.

Parapet walls not less than 8 inches in thickness and 2 feet in height shall be provided on all exterior, division and party walls of masonry or concrete, where such walls connect with roofs other than roofs of fire-resistive construction; but this order shall not apply:

(1) To buildings where frame construction would be permitted under the provisions of this code.

(2) To walls which face streets, or alleys.

(3) To walls where not less than 10 feet of vacant space is maintained between the wall and the boundary line between premises.

(4) To walls which are not less than 10 feet from other buildings on the same premises.

All parapet walls shall be properly coped with incombustible, weatherproof material.

SECTION 3. CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Order Ind. 23.5314. Concrete Materials.

1. Portland Cement. Portland cement shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Portland Cement" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: C-150-49).

2. Concrete Aggregates. Concrete aggregates, except lightweight aggregates, shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Concrete Aggregates" (A.S.T.M. Designation C-33-49) including the method of sampling and testing.

Lightweight aggregates for concrete shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete" (A.S.T.M. Designation C-130-42) including the methods of sampling and testing.

The maximum size of the aggregate shall not be larger than one-fifth of the narrowest dimension between sides of the forms of the

number for which the concrete is to be used nor larger than three-fourths of the minimum clear spacing between reinforcing bars.

2. Water. Water used in mixing concrete shall be clean, and free from injurious amounts of oil, acid, alkali, organic matter, or other harmful substances.

4. (a) Metal Reinforcement. Metal reinforcement shall conform to the requirements of the "Standard Specifications for Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: A16-50T) or for "Rail Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: A16-50T) or for "Welded Steel Wire Mesh for Concrete Reinforcement" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: A-37).

b) Deformed Bars. Deformed reinforcing bars shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Minimum Requirements for the Deformations of Deformed Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: A-305-50T). Bars not conforming to these specifications shall be classed as plain bars.

Wire mesh with welded intersections not further apart than 6 inches in the direction of the principal reinforcement and with cross wires not smaller than No. 10 W and M gauge may be rated as deformed bars.

5. Placing Metal Reinforcement. Metal reinforcement shall be accurately placed and adequately secured in position by concrete or metal chairs or spacers. The minimum clear distance between parallel bars, except in columns, shall be equal to the nominal diameter of the bars. In no case shall the clear distance between the bars be less than one inch, nor less than one and one-third the maximum size of the coarse aggregate. Where reinforcement in beams or girders is placed in two or more layers, the clear distance between layers shall not be less than one inch and the bars in the upper layers shall be placed directly above those in the bottom layer.

6. Storage of Materials. Cement and aggregates shall be stored in such a manner as to prevent deterioration or the intrusion of foreign matter. Any material which has deteriorated or which has been damaged shall be removed completely from the premises.

Order Ind. 23.5315. Concrete Proportions, Mixing and Strength.

1. Proportions. The proportions of aggregate to cement for any concrete shall be such as to produce a mixture which will work readily into the corners and angles of the forms and around reinforcement with the method of placing employed on the work, but without permitting the materials to segregate or excess free water to collect on the surface.

The methods of measuring concrete materials shall be such that the proportions can be controlled accurately and checked easily at any time during the work. Wherever practicable, such measurement shall be by weight rather than by volume.

2. Mixing. The concrete shall be mixed until there is a uniform distribution of the materials and the mass is uniform in color and homogeneous. In machine mixing, only batch mixers shall be used. Each batch shall be mixed not less than one minute after all the materials are in the mixer and must be discharged completely before

the mixer is recharged. Machine mixers shall have a peripheral speed of approximately 200 feet per minute.

Ready-mixed concrete shall be mixed and delivered in accordance with the requirements set forth in the "Standard Specifications for Ready-mixed Concrete" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation C94-48).

3. Strength. For the design of reinforced concrete structures, the value of f'_c used for determining the working stresses as stipulated in Order Ind. 23.5322-3 shall be based on the specified minimum 28-day compressive strength of the concrete, or on the specified minimum compressive strength at the earlier age at which the concrete may be expected to receive its full load. All plans, submitted for approval or used on the job, shall show clearly the assumed strength of concrete at the specified age for which all parts of the structure were designed.

All concrete exposed to the action of the weather shall have a water-content of not to exceed 6 gallons per sack of cement.

When average aggregates are to be used and no preliminary tests are to be made, the water content to be used for various desired strengths of concrete shall be as indicated in the following table:

Water-Content, U. S. Gallons per 94 lb. Sack of Cement	7½	6¾	6
Assumed Compressive Strength at 28 Days, lb. per sq. in.	2000	2500	3000

In computing the water-content, surface water carried by the aggregates must be included. Water-content other than shown in the above table may be used, provided that the strength-quality of the concrete proposed for use in the structure shall be established by tests made in advance of the start of the work, using suitable consistencies and in accordance with the "Standard Method of Making Compression Tests of Concrete" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: C39-49).

A curve representing the relation between the water-content and the average 28-day compressive strength or earlier strength at which the concrete is to receive its full working load, shall be established for a range of values including all the compressive strengths indicated on the plans.

The curve shall be established by at least 3 points, each point representing average values from at least 4 test specimens. The maximum allowable water-content for the concrete for the structure shall be as determined from this curve and shall correspond to a strength which is fifteen per cent greater than that indicated on the plans. No substitutions shall be made in the materials used on the work without additional tests in accordance herewith to show that the quality of the concrete is satisfactory.

4. Curing and Protection Against Cold Weather. In all concrete structures, concrete made with normal Portland cement shall be maintained in a moist condition for at least the first 7 days after placing, and high-early-strength concrete shall be so maintained for at least the first 3 days.

Adequate equipment shall be provided for heating the concrete materials and protecting the concrete during freezing weather. No frozen materials or materials containing ice shall be used.

All concrete materials and all reinforcements, forms, fillers, and ground with which the concrete is to come in contact, shall be free from frost. Whenever the temperature of the surrounding air is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, all concrete when placed in the forms shall have a temperature of between 60 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit and shall be maintained at a temperature of not less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 72 hours for normal concrete or 24 hours for high-early-strength concrete, or for as much more time as is necessary to insure proper rate of curing of the concrete. The curing, covering or other protection used in connection with curing shall remain in place and intact at least 24 hours after the artificial heating is discontinued. No dependence shall be placed on salt or other chemicals for the prevention of freezing.

5. Forms and Shoring for Concrete Structures. Forms shall be substantially constructed to carry dead and live loads and impact imposed during pouring operations. Forms shall conform to the shape, lines, and dimensions of the members as called for on the plans, and shall be sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar. They shall be properly braced or tied together so as to maintain position and shape.

Forms shall be removed in such manner as to insure the complete safety of the structure. Where the structure as a whole is supported on shores, the removable floor forms, beam and girder sides, column and similar vertical forms may be removed after 24 hours, provided the concrete is sufficiently hard not to be injured thereby. In no case shall the supporting forms or shoring be removed until the members have acquired sufficient strength to support safely their weight and the load thereon. The results of suitable control tests may be used as evidence that the concrete has attained such sufficient strength.

Order Ind. 23.5316. Flexure of Beams, Frames, and Slabs.

1. Condition of Design. All members of frames or continuous construction shall be designed to resist at all sections the maximum moments and shears produced by dead load, live load and wind load, as determined by some one of the approximate methods of elastic frame analysis. Any reasonable assumptions may be adopted as to relative stiffness of columns and floor members. The assumptions made should be consistent throughout the analysis. The following will serve as a guide to satisfactory design.

The stiffness, K , of a member is defined as EI divided by l or h . The modulus of elasticity for concrete shall be assumed as 1000 f'_c , and that for steel as 30,000,000 lbs. per sq. in. In the analysis of continuous frames, center to center distances, l and h , shall be used in the determination of moments.

In computing the value of l of slabs, beams, girders, and columns, the reinforcement may be neglected. In T-shaped sections allowance shall be made for the effect of the flange. The additional width of haunched floor members near supports may be neglected in computing moments, but may be considered to resist moment and shear. The additional depth of haunched floor members may be considered as resisting moment only when a complete analysis is made taking into account the variation in depth. Otherwise the minimum depth should be used to find moment and to resist the resulting moment. However, in any case, the actual depth may be assumed to resist shear.

Moments at faces of supports may be used for design of beams and girders. Solid or ribbed slabs with clear spans of not more than 10 feet that are built integrally with their supports may be designed as continuous slabs on knife edge supports with spans equal to the clear spans of the slab and the width of beams otherwise neglected. The span length of members that are not built integrally with their supports shall be the clear span plus the depth of the beam or slab but shall not exceed the distance between centers of supports.

The clear distance between lateral supports of a beam shall not exceed thirty-two times the least width of compression flange.

2. Requirements for T-Beams. In T-beam construction, the slab and beam shall be built integrally or otherwise effectively bonded together. The effective flange width to be used in the design of symmetrical T-beams shall not exceed one-fourth of the span length of the beam, and its overhanging width on either side of the web shall not exceed eight times the thickness of the slab nor one-half the clear distance of the next beam.

For beams having a flange on one side only, the effective overhanging flange width shall not exceed one-twelfth of the span length of the beam, nor six times the thickness of the slab, nor one-half the clear distance to the next beam.

Where the principal reinforcement in a slab which is considered as the flange of a T-beam (not a joist in concrete joist floors) is parallel to the beam, transverse reinforcement shall be provided in the top of the slab. This reinforcement shall be designed to carry the load on the portion of the slab assumed as the flange of the T-beam. The spacing of the bars shall not exceed five times the thickness of the flange, nor in any case eighteen inches.

Provision shall be made for the compressive stress at the support in continuous T-beam construction, care being taken that the provisions relating to the spacing of bars, and the placing of concrete shall be fully met.

The overhanging portion of the flange of the beam shall not be considered as effective in computing the shear and diagonal tension resistance of T-beams.

Isolated beams in which the T-form is used only for the purpose of providing additional compression area, shall have a flange thickness not less than one-half the width of the web and a total flange width not more than four times the web thickness.

3. Compression Steel in Flexural Members. Compression steel in beams, girders, or slabs shall be anchored by ties or stirrups not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter spaced not farther apart than 16 bar diameters, or 48 tie diameters. Such stirrups or ties shall be used throughout the distance where the compression steel is required.

4. Concrete Joist Floor Construction. Concrete joist floor construction consists of concrete joists and slabs placed monolithically with or without burned clay or concrete tile fillers. The joists shall not be farther apart than thirty inches face to face. The joists shall be not less than four inches wide, nor of a depth more than three times the width.

When burned clay or concrete tile fillers, of material having a unit compressive strength at least equal to that of the designed strength of the concrete in the joists are used, and the fillers are so placed that the joints in alternate rows are staggered, the vertical shells

of the fillers in contact with the joists may be included in the calculations involving shear or negative bending moment. No other portion of the fillers may be included in the design calculations.

The concrete slab over the fillers shall be not less than one and one-half inches in thickness, nor less in thickness than one-twelfth of the clear distance between joists.

Where removable forms or fillers are used, the thickness of the concrete slab shall not be less than one-twelfth of the clear distance between joists and in no case less than two inches. Such slab shall be reinforced at right angles to the joists with a minimum of .049 in. of reinforcing steel per foot of width, and in slabs on which the prescribed live load does not exceed fifty lbs. per sq. ft., no additional reinforcements shall be required.

When the finish used as a wearing surface is placed monolithically with the structural slab in buildings of the warehouse or industrial class, the thickness of the concrete over the fillers shall be one-half inch greater than the thickness used for design purposes.

Where the slab contains conduits or pipes, the thickness shall not be less than one-half inch plus the total over-all depth of such conduits or pipes at any point. Such conduits or pipes shall be so located as not to impair the strength of the construction.

5. Flat Slabs and Two-Way Slabs with Supports on Four Sides. Structures of these types shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Report of the Joint Committee on Standard Specifications for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, or the building regulations for reinforced concrete of the American Concrete Institute (A.C.I. 318-51).

Order Ind. 23.5317. Shear and Diagonal Tension.

1. General. Due to the composite character of reinforced concrete beams, the action of reinforcement in resisting diagonal tension is not susceptible of exact analysis. Hence, the design of web reinforcement is based on empirical or modified rational methods which have been developed from tests and the observations of existing structures.

Vertical stirrups, bent-up longitudinal bars or both, add greatly to the resistance to shear or diagonal tension. This is especially true if adequate bond resistance is provided, either in the form of low bond stress or effective anchorage of the reinforcement. The importance of bond resistance is such that high working stresses are permitted only when all of the reinforcement is anchored properly. Therefore, the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5318 on Bond and Anchorage are intimately related to the provisions of this order.

2. Unit Shearing Stress. The shearing unit stress used as a measure of diagonal tension shall be computed by the formula $v = \frac{V}{bjd}$. For beams of I or T section, the width of the concrete web or stem shall be used.

In concrete joist floor construction where burned clay or concrete tile are used, the shells of the tile in contact with the joists may be used in computing the shearing stress provided that the net compressive strength of the shells of tile equals that of the concrete in the joists and provided that the joints in alternate rows of tile are staggered.

3. Use of Web Reinforcement. Where the shearing unit stress in a beam or joist exceeds 0.03 f'_c , web reinforcement shall be provided at all sections for the shear in excess of this amount.

Web reinforcement may consist of vertical or inclined stirrups or bent-up longitudinal reinforcement or a combination thereof. Bars inclined at an angle less than 15 degrees with the axis of the beam shall not be considered as web reinforcement.

Stirrups or bent-up longitudinal bars to be considered effective as web reinforcement shall be anchored at both ends in accordance with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5318-4.

4. Spacing of Web Reinforcement. Where web reinforcement is required, it shall be so spaced that every 45 degree line (representing a potential crack) extending from the mid-depth of the beam to the longitudinal tension bars shall be crossed by at least one line of web reinforcement. If a shearing unit stress in excess of 0.06 f'_c is used, every such line shall be crossed by at least two such lines of web reinforcement.

Order Ind. 23.5318. Bond and Anchorage.

1. Unit Bond Stress. In flexural members in which the tensile reinforcement is parallel to the compression face, the bond stress at any cross section shall be computed by the formula $u = \frac{V}{\sum_0 jd}$. In beams of variable depth to which this formula does not apply, special provision must be made for the end anchorage of all tensile reinforcement.

2. Anchorage for Longitudinal Steel and Web Reinforcement. Tensile negative reinforcement in any span of a continuous restrained or cantilever beam, or in any member of a rigid frame shall be adequately anchored by bond, hooks or mechanical anchors in or through the supporting member. Within any such span, every reinforcing bar, whether required for positive or negative reinforcement, shall be extended at least 12 diameters beyond the point at which it is no longer needed to resist stress. The maximum tension in any bar must be developed by bond on a sufficient straight or bent embedment or by other anchorage. If preferred, the bar may be bent across the web at an angle of not less than 15 degrees with the longitudinal portion of the bar and made continuous with the reinforcement which resists moment of opposite sign.

Of the positive reinforcement in continuous beams not less than one-fourth of the area shall extend along the same face of the beam into the support a distance of 6 inches.

In simple beams, or at the freely supported end of continuous beams, at least one-third the required positive reinforcement shall extend along the same face of the beam into the support a distance of 6 inches.

Main bars in tension shall terminate in standard hooks except that hooks shall not be required on the positive reinforcement at interior supports of continuous members.

Single separate bars used as web reinforcement shall be anchored at each end by one of the following methods:

- (a) By welding to longitudinal reinforcement.
- (b) By hooking tightly around the longitudinal reinforcement through 180 degrees.

(c) The extreme ends of bars forming simple U or multiple stirrups shall be anchored as specified in (a) or (b) or shall be bent through an angle of 90 degrees tightly around a longitudinal reinforcing bar not less in diameter than the stirrup bar and shall project beyond the bend at least 12 diameters of the stirrup bar.

(d) In all cases, web reinforcement shall be carried as close to the compression surface of the beam as fire and rust protection regulations and the proximity of other steel will permit.

Order Ind. 23.5319. Columns.

1. Limiting Dimensions. The following sections apply to a short column, for which the unsupported height is not greater than 10 times the least lateral dimension. When the unsupported height exceeds this value, the design shall be modified as shown in Order Ind. 23.5319-4. The unsupported height may be defined as the distance from the bottom of a slab, column capital, or beam to the top of the floor below. Principal columns in buildings shall have a minimum diameter or thickness of 10 inches. Posts, bearing walls, piers, or mullions that are not continuous from story to story shall have a minimum diameter or thickness of 6 inches.

2. Spiral Columns. The maximum allowable axial load on columns reinforced with longitudinal bars and closely spaced spirals enclosing a circular core shall be as follows:

$$P = A_g (0.225 f'_c + f_p p_s)$$

Wherein

A_g = The gross area of the column.

f'_c = Compressive strength of the concrete.

f_p = Nominal allowable stress in vertical column reinforcement to be taken at 40 per cent of the minimum specification value of the yield point; namely, for rail or hard grade steel—20,000#; for intermediate grade steel—16,000#

p_s = Ratio of the effective cross sectional area of vertical reinforcement to the gross area A_g . The ratio p_s shall not be less than 0.01 nor more than 0.08.

The minimum number of vertical bars shall be six, and the minimum diameter of bar shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Spirals shall be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and shall not be spaced less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor more than 3 inches apart.

Spiral Reinforcement. The ratio of spiral reinforcement p' shall not be less than the value given by the following formula:

$$p' = 0.45 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_c} - 1 \right) \frac{f'_c}{f'_s}$$

Wherein

p' = Ratio of volume of spiral reinforcement to the volume of the concrete core (out to out of spirals).

f'_s = Useful limit stress of spiral reinforcement to be taken as 40,000# per sq. in. for hot rolled rods of intermediate grade, 50,000# per sq. in. for rods of hard grade, and 60,000# per sq. in. for cold drawn wire.

3. Tied Columns. The maximum allowable axial load on columns reinforced with longitudinal bars and separate lateral ties shall be 80 per cent of that given by the formula for spirally reinforced columns.

The minimum number of vertical bars shall be four, and the minimum diameter of bar shall be $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Lateral ties shall be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and shall be spaced apart not over 16 bar diameters, 48 tie diameters, or the least dimension of the column. When there are more than 4 vertical bars, additional ties shall be provided so that every longitudinal bar is held firmly in its designed position.

4. Long Columns. The maximum allowable load P' on an axially loaded reinforced concrete column having a height, h , greater than 10 times its least lateral dimension, d , is given by the formula:

$$P' = P \left[1.3 - .03 \frac{h}{d} \right]$$

in which P = the allowable axial load on a normal short column.

5. Bending Moments in Columns. Columns in building frames shall be designed to resist the maximum moments and shears produced by dead load, live load, and wind load, as determined by some approximate method of elastic frame analysis. Assumptions as to relative rigidity of columns and floor members shall be consistent throughout and agree with the methods used in the analysis of floor members. Recognized methods of analysis shall be followed in calculating the stresses due to combined axial load and bending. The gross area of both spiral and tied columns may be used in these computations.

Where lapped splices in the column verticals are used, the minimum amount of lap shall be as follows:

(a) For deformed bars with concrete having a strength of 3000# per sq. in. or above, 20 diameters of bar of intermediate or hard grade steel. For bars of higher yield point, the amount of lap shall be increased one diameter for each 1000# per sq. in. by which the allowable stress exceeds 20,000# per sq. in. When the concrete strengths are less than 3000# per sq. in., the amount of lap shall be one-third greater than the values given above.

(b) For plain bars, the minimum amount of lap shall be twice that specified for deformed bars.

(c) Welded splices or other positive connections may be used instead of lapped splices. Welded splices shall preferably be used in cases where the bar diameter exceeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. An approved welded splice shall be defined as one in which the bars are butted and welded and that will develop in tension at least the yield point stress of the reinforcing steel used.

Order Ind. 23.5320. Plain and Reinforced Concrete Walls and Piers.

1. Definitions. Plain concrete shall be defined as that which is reinforced with less than 0.0025 times the cross sectional area of the wall, either vertically or horizontally.

2. Thickness. The thickness of walls built of concrete having a 28-day compressive strength of 2000# per sq. in. or better may be 20 per cent less than that of other forms of masonry walls.

Exterior basement walls of either plain or reinforced concrete shall be not less than 8 inches thick.

3. Working Stresses. The allowable working stresses in reinforced concrete bearing walls with minimum reinforcement specified above shall be 0.25 f'_c for walls having a ratio of height to thickness of

10 or less, and shall be reduced proportionately to 0.15 f' for walls having a ratio of height to thickness of 25. When the reinforcement in bearing walls is designed, placed, tied, and anchored in position as for tied columns, the allowable working stresses for tied columns may be used. The length of wall to be considered effective for each concentrated load shall not exceed the width of the bearing plus four times the wall thickness nor shall it exceed the center to center distance between loads.

4. Non-Bearing Walls. Non-bearing panel and enclosure walls of reinforced concrete shall have a thickness of not less than 5 inches and not less than one-thirtieth the distance between the supporting or enclosing members.

Order Ind. 23.5321. Footings.

1. Bending Moment. The external moment on any section shall be determined by passing through the section a vertical plane which extends completely across the footing, and computing the moment of the forces acting over the entire area of the footing on one side of said plane.

The greatest bending moment to be used in the design of an isolated footing shall be the moment computed in the manner just described at sections located as follows:

(a) At the face of the column, pedestal or wall, for footings supporting a concrete column, pedestal or wall.

(b) Halfway between the middle and the edge of the wall, for footings under masonry walls.

(c) Halfway between the face of the column or pedestal and the edge of the metallic base, for footings under metallic bases.

The width resisting compression at any section shall be assumed as the entire width of the top of the footing at the section under consideration.

In one-way reinforced footings, the total tensile reinforcement at any section shall provide a moment of resistance at least equal to the bending moment and the reinforcement thus determined shall be distributed uniformly across the full width of the section.

In two-way reinforced footings, the total tensile reinforcement at any section shall provide a moment of resistance at least equal to 85 per cent of the bending moment.

In two-way square footings, the reinforcement extending in each direction shall be distributed uniformly across the full width of the footing.

In two-way rectangular footings, the reinforcement in the long direction shall be distributed uniformly across the full width of the footing. In the case of the reinforcement in the short direction, that portion determined by the following formula shall be uniformly distributed across a band-width (B) centered with respect to the center line of the column or pedestal and having a width equal to the length of the short side of the footing. The remainder of the reinforcement shall be uniformly distributed in the outer portions of the footing.

$$\frac{\text{Reinforcement in band-width (B)}}{\text{Total reinforcement in short dimension}} = \frac{2}{(S + 1)}$$

In this formula, "S" is the ratio of the long side to the short side of the footing.

2. Anchorage of Bars in Footing Slabs. Plain bars in footing slabs shall be anchored by means of standard hooks. The outer faces of these hooks and the ends of deformed bars shall not be less than 3 inches nor more than 6 inches from the face of the footing.

3. Shear and Bond. The critical section for shear to be used as a measure of diagonal tension shall be assumed as a vertical section obtained by passing a series of vertical planes through the footing, each of which is parallel to a corresponding face of the column, pedestal, or wall and located a distance therefrom equal to the effective depth for footings on soil, and one-half the effective depth for footings on piles.

Each face of the critical section as defined above shall be considered as resisting an external shear equal to the load on an area bounded by said face of the critical section for shear, two diagonal lines drawn from the column or pedestal corners and making 45 degree angles with the principal axes of the footing, and that portion of the corresponding edge or edges of the footing intercepted between the two diagonals.

Critical sections for bond shall be assumed at the same planes as those prescribed for bending moment; also at all other vertical planes where changes of section or of reinforcement occur.

Computations for shear to be used as a measure of bond shall be based on the same section and loading as prescribed for bending moment.

The total tensile reinforcement at any section shall provide a bond resistance at least equal to the bond requirement as computed from the following percentages of the external shear at the section:

(a) In one-way reinforced footings, 100 per cent.

(b) In two-way reinforced footings, 85 per cent.

In computing the external shear on any section through a footing supported on piles, the entire reaction from any pile whose center is located 6 inches or more outside the section shall be assumed as producing shear on the section; the reaction from any pile whose center is located 6 inches or more inside the section shall be assumed as producing no shear on the section. For intermediate positions of the pile center, the portion of the pile reaction to be assumed as producing shear on the section shall be based on straightline interpolation between full value at 6 inches outside the section and zero value at 6 inches inside the section.

4. Transfer of Stress at Base of Column. The stress in the longitudinal reinforcement of a column or pedestal shall be transferred to its supporting pedestal or footing either by extending the longitudinal bars into the supporting member, or by dowels.

In case the transfer of stress in the reinforcement is accomplished by extension of the longitudinal bars, they shall extend into the supporting member the distance required to transfer to the concrete, by allowable bond stress, their full working value.

In cases where dowels are used, their total sectional area shall be not less than the sectional area of the longitudinal reinforcement in the member from which the stress is being transferred. In no case shall the number of dowels per member be less than 4 and the diameter of the dowels shall not exceed the diameter of the column bars by more than one-eighth inch.

Dowels shall extend up into the column or pedestal a distance at least equal to that required for lap of longitudinal column bars and down into the supporting pedestal or footing the distance required to transfer to the concrete, by allowable bond stress, the full working value of the dowel.

The compressive stress in the concrete at the base of a column or pedestal shall be considered as being transferred by bearing to the top of the supporting pedestal or footing. The unit compressive stress on the loaded area shall not exceed the bearing stress allowable for the quality of concrete in the supporting member as limited by the ratio of the loaded area to the supporting area.

In sloped or stepped footings, the supporting area for bearing may be taken as the top horizontal surface of the footing, or assumed to be the area of the lower base of the largest frustum of a pyramid of concrete contained wholly within the footing and having for its upper base the area actually loaded, and having side slopes of one vertical to two horizontal.

5. Pedestals and Footings (Plain Concrete). The allowable compressive unit stress on the gross area of a concentrically loaded pedestal shall not exceed $0.25 f'_c$. Where this stress is exceeded, reinforcement shall be provided and the member designed as a reinforced concrete column.

The depth and width of a pedestal or footing of plain concrete shall be such that the tension in the concrete shall not exceed $.03 f'_c$ and the average shearing stress shall not exceed $.02 f'_c$ taken on sections as prescribed heretofore for reinforced concrete footings.

6. Footings Supporting Round Columns. In computing the stresses in footings which support a round or octagonal concrete column or pedestal, the "face" of the column or pedestal shall be taken as the side of a square having an area equal to the area enclosed within the perimeter of the column or pedestal.

7. Minimum Edge-Thickness. In reinforced concrete footings, the thickness above the reinforcement at the edge shall be not less than 6 inches for footings on soil, nor less than 12 inches for footings on piles.

In plain concrete footings, the thickness at the edge shall be not less than 8 inches for footings on soil, nor less than 14 inches above the tops of the piles for footings on piles.

Order Ind. 23.5322. Allowable Working Stresses.

1. Concrete Strength. The strength of concrete is fixed by the water content as described in Order Ind. 23.5315-3. Reinforced concrete used under this code shall have a compressive strength of at least 2000# per sq. in. and no credit shall be given for strengths in excess of 3000# per sq. in. unless approved in writing by the Industrial Commission.

2. Modular Ratio. The modular ratio, n , shall be assumed equal to

$$n = \frac{30,000}{f'_c}$$

3. Allowable Unit Stresses in Concrete.

Description		For any strength of concrete in accordance with Order Ind. 23.5315-2 $n = \frac{30,000}{f'_c}$	Maximum value psi	Allowable unit stresses		
				For strength of concrete shown below		
				$f'_c = 2000$ psi $n = 15$	$f'_c = 2500$ psi $n = 12$	$f'_c = 3000$ psi $n = 10$
Flexure: f_c						
Extreme fiber stress in compression	f_c	$0.45f'_c$		900	1125	1350
Extreme fiber stress in tension in plain concrete footings	f_c	$0.03f'_c$		60	75	90
Shear: v (as a measure of diagonal tension)						
Beams with no web reinforcement	v_c	$0.03f'_c$		60	75	90
Beams with properly designed web reinforcement	v	$0.12f'_c$		240	300	360
Flat slabs at distance d from edge of column capital or drop panel	v_c	$0.03f'_c$		60	75	90
Footings	v_c	$0.03f'_c$	75	60	75	75
Bond: u						
Deformed bars						
Top bars		$0.07f'_c$	245	140	175	210
In 2-way footings (except top bars)		$0.08f'_c$	280	160	200	240
All others		$0.10f'_c$	350	200	250	300
Plain bars (must be hooked)						
Top bars		$0.03f'_c$	105	60	75	90
In 2-way footings (except top bars)		$0.036f'_c$	126	72	90	105
All others		$0.045f'_c$	158	90	113	135
Bearing: f_c						
Walls, Piers, Pilasters and Pedestals						
On full area	f_c	$0.25f'_c$		500	625	750
On $\frac{1}{2}$ area or less	f_c	$0.375f'_c$		750	938	1125
Columns:						
See Order Ind. 23.5319						

4. Allowable Unit Stresses in Reinforcement.

Tension in Longitudinal Steel and Web Reinforcement:

Structural grade steel rods $f_s = 18,000$
Intermediate grade and hard steel rods (Billet steel, rail steel or axle steel) $f_s = 20,000$

Compression in Column Verticals:

Intermediate grade steel rods $f_s = 16,000$
Hard grade steel rods (Billet steel, rail steel or axle steel) $f_s = 20,000$

Note: The symbols and notation used in the above formulas are defined as follows:

f'_c —ultimate compressive strength of concrete at age of 28 days.
 f_c —compressive unit stress in extreme fibre of concrete in flexure or axial compression in concrete in columns.
 v_c —unit shearing stress in concrete.
 u —bond stress per unit area of surface of bar.
 f_s —tensile unit stress in reinforcement.

Order Ind. 23.5323. Reinforced Gypsum Concrete.**1. Materials.**

(a) The term "gypsum" as used in this Chapter shall mean calcined gypsum manufactured from gypsum meeting the requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials' Standard Specifications for Gypsum C22-25, (American Standard A49.1-1933).

(b) Gypsum concrete shall consist of a mixture of gypsum and ter, with or without wood chips, fiber or other approved aggregate.

(c) Precast gypsum concrete shall contain not more than three per cent and cast-in-place gypsum concrete not more than twelve and one-half per cent of wood chips, shavings, or fiber measured as a percentage by weight of the dry mix.

(d) Wood chips, shavings, or fiber used in gypsum concrete shall be dry, soft wood, uniform and clean in appearance. They shall pass a 1-inch screen and shall be not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness.

(e) Steel bar and wire reinforcing shall meet the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5314-4.

2. Minimum Thickness.

(a) The minimum thickness of gypsum concrete in floors and roofs shall be two inches except the suspension system, which shall be not less than three inches thick. Hollow precast gypsum concrete units for roof construction shall be not less than three inches thick and the shell not less than one-half inch thick.

(b) Precast gypsum concrete units for floor and roof construction shall be reinforced and unless the shape or marking of the unit is such as to insure its being placed right side up, the reinforcing shall be symmetrical so that the unit can support its load either side up.

3. Design.

(a) Reinforced gypsum concrete shall be designed by methods admitting of rational analysis according to established principles of mechanics, to support the loads and withstand the forces to which it is subject without exceeding the stresses allowed in this chapter for the materials thereof except as hereinafter provided. The general assumptions and principles established for reinforced concrete shall also apply to reinforced gypsum concrete insofar as they are pertinent.

(b) For precast gypsum structural units which can not be analyzed in accordance with established principles of mechanics, the safe uniformly distributed carrying capacity shall be taken as one-fifth of the total load causing failure in a full size test panel with the load applied along two lines each distant one-fourth of the clear span from the support.

(c) Reinforced gypsum concrete shall not be used where exposed directly to the weather or where subjected to frequent or continuous wetting.

4. Strength.

(a) Gypsum concrete shall be classified according to mixture, and concrete of each class shall have a minimum strength in compression as follows:

Class 1	Neat (Containing gypsum and water only) -----	1800 lbs. per sq. in.
Class 2	Containing not more than three per cent by weight of wood chips or fiber -----	1000 lbs. per sq. in.
Class 3	Containing not more than twelve and one-half per cent by weight of wood chips or fiber -----	500 lbs. per sq. in.

(b) The strength of gypsum concrete shall be determined by compressive tests of five cylinders, 6 inches in diameter and 12 inches in length, from each 25 tons or fraction thereof. The test specimens shall be dried at a temperature of not less than 70 degrees Fahrenheit nor more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit in an atmosphere of not more than 50 per cent relative humidity. The specimens shall be weighed at 1-day intervals until constant weight is attained. The method of testing and application of load shall be in accordance with the requirements specified in Sections 19 and 20 of Standard Methods of Making Compression Tests of Concrete, A.S.T.M. C39-39. The average of the five specimens shall not fall below the specified minimum and in no case shall any specimen show a strength of less than 80 per cent of the specified minimum.

5. Modulus of Elasticity.

(a) In the design of structural members of reinforced gypsum concrete the following values shall be used for the modulus of elasticity:

Class 1	Neat -----	1,000,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Class 2	Containing not more than three per cent by weight of wood chips or fiber -----	600,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Class 3	Containing not more than twelve and one-half per cent by weight of wood chips or fiber -----	200,000 lbs. per sq. in.

6. Allowable Stresses.

(a) In the design of structural members of reinforced gypsum concrete the stresses in the concrete shall not exceed the following allowable values:

Compressive stress in bending -----	0.25 <i>f_c</i>
Axial compressive or bearing stress -----	0.20 <i>f_c</i>
Bond stress (reinforcement anchored) -----	0.02 <i>f_c</i>
Shearing stress (reinforcement anchored) -----	0.02 <i>f_c</i>

In this table (*f_c*) indicates the compressive strength of the gypsum concrete as specified in Section 4.

(b) The tensile stresses in reinforcing steel shall be as specified for reinforced concrete made with Portland cement.

7. Suspension System. In the construction of floors or other slabs the reinforcing shall consist of wires with continuity through multiple spans and anchored at the ends. The wires shall be supported in the top of the slab by the roof or floor beams and shall be tightly drawn down as nearly to the bottom of the slab at mid-span as fire protection requirements will allow. Provision shall be made in the framing

of the end bays of this system for resisting the forces due to end anchorage of the wires. The wires shall be designed for a tension in pounds per foot width of slab equal to:

$$\frac{wL^2}{8d}$$

in which

w is the total load in lbs. per sq. ft.

L is the clear span in feet

d is the sag of the wires in feet

SECTION 4. STEEL AND IRON CONSTRUCTION.

Order Ind. 23.5324. Structural Steel.

1. Material.

(a) Structural steel shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Structural Steel for Bridges and Buildings". (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation A7-52T).

Note: (b) All arc welding electrodes shall conform to the requirements of the "Specifications for Iron and Steel Arc Welding Electrodes" of the American Welding Society. Electrodes shall be suitable for the positions and other conditions of intended use.

With each container of electrodes, the manufacturer shall furnish instructions giving recommended voltage and amperage (and polarity if direct current) for all uses and welding positions for which the electrode is suitable.

2. Combined Stresses.

(a) Axial and Bending. Members subject to both axial and bending stresses shall be so proportioned that the quantity

$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_b}{F_b}$ shall not exceed unity, in which

F_a = axial unit stress that would be permitted by this order if axial stress only existed.

F_b = bending unit stress that would be permitted by this order if bending stress only existed.

f_a = axial unit stress (actual) axial stress divided by area of member.

f_b = bending unit stress (actual) bending moment divided by section modulus of member.

(b) Shear With Tension or Compression. Rivets, bolts, and welds subject to shearing and externally applied tensile or compressive forces shall be so proportioned that the combined unit stress will not exceed the unit stress allowed for shear in 4 (a).

3. Effective Span Length.

(a) Simple Spans. Beams, girders and trusses shall ordinarily be designed on the basis of simple spans whose effective length is equal to the distance between centers of gravity of the members to which they deliver their end reactions.

(b) End Restraint. When designed on the assumption of end restraint, full or partial, due to continuous, semi-continuous or cantilever action, the beams, girders and trusses, as well as the sections

of the member to which they connect, shall be designed to carry the shears and moments so introduced, as well as all other forces, without exceeding at any point the unit stresses prescribed in 4(a); except that some non-elastic but self-limiting deformation of a part of the connection may be permitted when this is essential to the avoidance of overstressing of a weld.

4. Allowable Unit Stresses. All parts of the structure shall be so proportioned that the unit stress in pounds per square inch shall not exceed the following values except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5301.

(a) Structural Steel, Rivets, Bolts and Weld Metal.

TENSION.

Structural Steel, net section	20,000
Butt welds, section through throat	20,000
Rivets, on area based on nominal diameter	20,000
Bolts and other threaded parts, on nominal area at root of thread	20,000

COMPRESSION.

Columns, gross section

For axially loaded columns with values $\frac{l}{r}$
not greater than 120

$$17,000 - 0.485 \frac{P}{r^2}$$

For axially loaded columns (bracing and other secondary members) with values of $\frac{l}{r}$ greater than 120

(for main members, see 5(b))

$$18,000 \left(1 + \frac{F}{18,000} \right)$$

in which l is the unbraced length of the column, and r is the corresponding radius of gyration of the section, both in inches.

Plate Girder Stiffeners, gross section	20,000
Welds of Rolled Sections at toe of fillet (Crippling, see 10(g))	24,000
Butt Welds—Section through throat (crushing)	20,000

BENDING.

Tension on extreme fibers of rolled sections, plate girders, and built-up members

Compression on extreme fibers of rolled sections, plate girders, and built up members.

With $\frac{ld}{bt}$ not in excess of 600

With $\frac{ld}{bt}$ in excess of 600

$$12,000,000 \frac{ld}{bt}$$

in which l is the unsupported length and d the depth, of the member; b is the width, and t the thickness, of its compression flange; all in inches; except that l shall be taken as twice the length of the com-

pression flange of a cantilever beam not fully stayed at its outer end against translation or rotation.

Stress on extreme fibers of pins 30,000

Fiber stresses in butt welds, due to bending, shall not exceed the values prescribed for tension and compression, respectively.

Fully continuous beams and girders may be proportioned for negative moments which are maximum at interior points of support, at a unit bending stress 20 per cent higher than above stated; provided that the section modulus used over supports shall not be less than that required for the maximum positive moments in the same beam or girder, and provided that the compression flange shall be regarded as unsupported from the support to the point of contraflexure.

For columns proportioned for combined axial and bending stresses, the maximum unit bending stress F_b , Sect. 2(a) may be taken at 24,000 pounds per square inch, when this stress is induced by the gravity loading of fully or partially restrained beams framing into the columns.

SHEARING.

Rivets	15,000
Pins, and turned bolts in reamed or drilled holes	15,000
Unfinished bolts	10,000
Webs of beams and plate girders, gross section	13,000
Weld Metal	
on section through throat of fillet weld, or on faying surface area of plug or slot weld	13,000
on section through throat of butt weld	13,000
(Stress in a fillet weld shall be considered as shear on the throat, for any direction of applied stress. Neither plug nor slot welds shall be assigned any values in resistance to stresses other than shear.)	

BEARING.

	Double Shear	Single Shear
Rivets	40,000	32,000
Turned bolts in reamed or drilled holes	40,000	32,000
Unfinished bolts	25,000	20,000
Pins	32,000	
Contact Area		
Milled Stiffeners and Other Milled Surfaces	30,000	
Fitted stiffeners	27,000	
Expansion rollers and rockers (Pounds per linear inch)		600d
in which d is diameter of roller or rocker in inches.		

5. Slenderness Ratio.

(a) The ratio of unbraced length to least radius of gyration

$\frac{l}{r}$ for compression members and for tension members other than rods shall not exceed:

For main compression members	120
For bracing and other secondary members in compression	200
For main tension members	240
For bracing and other secondary members in tension	300

(b) The slenderness of a main compression member may exceed 120, but not 200, provided that it is not ordinarily subject to shock or vibratory loads and provided that its unit stress under full design loading shall not exceed the following fraction of that stipulated under 4(a) for its actual ratio $\frac{l}{r}$.

$$1.6 - \frac{l}{200r}$$

6. Depth Ratio.

(a) Simple Spans. The depth of beams and girders in floors shall be not less than $1/24$ of the span, and where subject to shocks or vibrations not less than $1/20$. If members of less depth are used, the unit stress in bending shall be decreased in the same ratio as the depth is decreased from above recommended.

The depth of roof purlins shall not be less than $1/30$ of the span except in the case of corrugated sheeting roofs, with a slope of not less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ in 12.

Beams and girders supporting plastered ceilings shall be so proportioned that the maximum live load deflection will not exceed $1/360$ of the span.

7. Minimum Thickness of Material.

(a) General. The minimum thicknesses required for protection against crippling, buckling, and shear are prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and in paragraph (b) of (16), respectively. Those stipulations assume that the material is straight and true as erected, within the limits prescribed in (13), and is not reduced by corrosion.

No further stipulations as to minimum thickness shall apply to steelwork exposed to conditions no more seriously corroding than an indoor atmosphere controlled for human comfort, subject always to the requirements of 12(a).

The following stipulations (1) and (2) as to minimum thickness shall apply to exterior steelwork enclosed in a non-impervious envelope or exposed to frequent rain or snow, and to interior steelwork subject to atmospheric exposure more corrosive than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(1) Columns, studs, lintels, girders and beams; exterior trusses, exterior bracing members; one-fourth inch minimum.

(2) Purlins, girts, trusses and bracing members sheltered from direct exposure to rain and snow; three-sixteenths inch minimum.

The controlling thickness of rolled shapes, for the purposes of stipulations (1) and (2), shall be taken as the mean thickness of their flanges, regardless of web thickness.

Steelwork exposed to industrial fumes or vapor shall be given special protection, either by increasing the thickness of the material or by effective protection.

(b) Projecting Elements Under Compression. Projecting elements of members subjected to axial compression or compression due to bending shall have ratios of width to thickness not greater than the following:

Single angle struts 12.

Double angle struts, angles or plates projecting from girders, columns or other compression members; compression flanges of beams; stiffeners on plate girders; flanges or stems of tees; 16.

The width of plates shall be taken from the free edge to the first row of rivets or welds; the width of legs of angles, channels and zees, and of stems of tees, shall be taken as the full nominal dimension; the width of flanges of beams and tees shall be taken as one-half the full nominal width. The thickness of a sloping flange shall be measured halfway between a free edge and the corresponding face of the web.

When a projecting element exceeds the width-to-thickness ratio specified in the preceding paragraph, but would conform to same and would satisfy the stress requirements with a portion of its thickness considered as removed, the member will be considered acceptable without the actual removal of the excess width.

(c) Compression Members.

In compression members, the unsupported width of web, cover or diaphragm plates between the nearest lines of rivets or welds, or between the roots of the flanges in case of rolled sections, shall not exceed 40 times the thickness.

When the unsupported width exceeds this limit, but a portion of its width no greater than 40 times the thickness would satisfy the stress requirements, the member will be considered acceptable.

The unsupported width of cover plates perforated with a succession of access holes, only the least net width across holes being assumed available to resist compression, may exceed 40, but shall not exceed 50 times the thickness.

8. Connections.

(a) Minimum Connections. Connections carrying calculated stresses, except for lacing, sag bars, and girts, shall be designed for not less than 10,000 pounds, if welded; or if riveted or bolted, shall have no fewer than two rivets or two bolts.

(b) Unrestrained Members. Except as otherwise indicated by the designer, all connections of beams, girders, or trusses shall be designed as flexible, and may ordinarily be proportioned for the reaction shear only. If, however, the eccentricity of the connection is excessive, provision shall be made for the resulting moment.

Flexible beam connections shall permit the ends of the beam to rotate sufficiently to accommodate its deflection by providing for a horizontal displacement of the top flange as determined as follows:

$e = .001d$ if the beam is designed for full uniform load and for live load deflection not exceeding $1/360$ th of the span (6a);

or

$e = \frac{fL}{3,625,000}$ if the beam is designed for full uniform load producing the unit stress f at mid-span;

where

e = the horizontal displacement between the top and bottom of the beam at its end, in inches.

f = the flexural unit stress in the beam at mid-span; p.s.i.

d = the depth of the beam, in inches.

L = the span of the beam, in feet.

9. Welds.

(a) Type of Welds. Butt, fillet, plug or slot welds, or a combination of these types, may be used in making joints and joining component parts.

(b) Qualification of Weld Details. The details of all joints (including for butt welds, the groove form, root face, root spacing etc.) to be employed under this order without qualification shall comply with all of the requirements for joints which are accepted without qualification test by the Industrial Commission. No joint form not included in the foregoing shall be employed until it shall have been qualified to the satisfaction of the Industrial Commission.

Note: It will be the policy of the Industrial Commission to approve of weld details, processes and methods conforming to the requirements of the Standard Code for Arc and Gas Welding in Building Construction of the American Welding Society.

(c) Operator Qualifications. All welding shall be done by skilled workmen who shall give satisfactory proof of their skill and ability with process to be used on the proposed work.

Note: See Appendix for qualification and inspection requirements for welding operations and operators.

10. Plate Girders and Rolled Beams.

(a) Proportioning. Riveted and welded plate girders, cover-plated beams, and rolled beams shall in general be proportioned by the moment of inertia or gross section. No deduction shall be made for standard shop or field rivet holes in either flange, except that in special cases where the reduction of the area of either flange by such rivet holes, exceeds 15 per cent of the gross flange area, the excess shall be deducted. If such members contain other holes, as for bolts, pins, countersunk rivets, or plug or slot welds, the full deduction for such holes shall be made. The deductions thus applicable to either flange shall be made also for the opposite flange if the corresponding holes are there present.

(b) Web. Plate girder webs shall have a thickness of not less than $1/170$ of the unsupported distance between flanges.

(c) Flanges. The thickness of outstanding parts of flanges shall conform to the requirements of 7(c).

Each flange of welded plate girders should in general consist of a single plate rather than two or more plates superimposed. The single plate may comprise a series of shorter plates, laid end to end and butt welded at their junctions.

Unstiffened cover plates on riveted girders shall not exceed more than 16 times the thickness of the thinnest outside plate beyond the outer row of rivets connecting them to the angles. The total cross-sectional area of cover plates of riveted girders shall not exceed 70 per cent of the total flange area.

If the girder is subjected to substantial fluctuations in loading, stiffeners, lateral plates or other appurtenant material shall not be welded to the tension flange, except at points where the maximum flange stress is less than half the allowable.

(d) Flange Development. Rivets and welds connecting flange to web, or cover plates to flange, shall be proportioned to resist the maximum horizontal shear at the plane in question, resulting from the bending forces on the girder. Additionally, rivets and welds connecting flange to web shall be proportioned to transmit any loads applied directly to the flange.

(e) Stiffeners. Bearing stiffeners shall be placed in pairs on the webs of plate girders at unfixed ends and at points of concentrated loads. Such stiffeners shall have a close bearing against the loaded

flanges, and shall extend as closely as possible to the edge of the flange plates or flange angles. They shall be designed as columns subject to the provision of 4(a); assuming the column section to comprise the pair of stiffeners and a centrally located strip of the web equal to not more than 25 times its thickness at interior stiffeners or a strip equal to not more than 12 times its thickness when the stiffeners are located at the end of the web. The column length shall be taken as not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the stiffeners in computing the ratio $\frac{l}{r}$. Only that portion of the stiffener outside of

the fillet or the flange-to-web welds shall be considered effective for angle bearing stiffeners shall not be crimped.

$\frac{t}{d}$ is equal to or greater than 70, intermediate stiffeners shall be required at all points where v exceeds

$$\frac{61,000,000}{\left(\frac{h}{t}\right)^2}$$

h = the clear depth between flanges, in inches.

t = the thickness of the web, in inches.

v = the greatest unit shear in the panel, in pounds per square inch, under any condition of complete or partial loading.

The clear distance between intermediate stiffeners, when stiffeners are required by the foregoing, shall not exceed 84 inches or that given by the formula

$$d = \frac{11,000 t}{v} \text{ where}$$

d = the clear distance between stiffeners, in inches.

Intermediate stiffeners may be applied in pairs, one on each side of the web, or if preferred, may alternate on opposite side of the web.

Intermediate angle stiffeners may be crimped over the flange angles. Intermediate stiffeners employed to stay the web plate against buckling, and not for the transfer of concentrated loads from flange to web, shall be of a section not less than that required by the formula

$I_s = 0.00000016 H^4$, in which

H = Total depth of web.

I_s = Moment of inertia of the stiffeners or stiffener (figured with a common axis at the centerline of web for stiffeners in pairs and with the axis at the interface between stiffener and web for single stiffeners).

Rivets connecting stiffeners to the girder web shall be spaced not over 8 times their diameter, or more closely if so required in order to transmit the stress due to concentrated loads.

(f) Horizontal Forces. The flanges of plate girders supporting cranes or other moving loads shall be proportioned to resist the horizontal forces produced by such loads.

(g) Web Crippling of Beams. Rolled beams shall be so proportioned that the compressive stress at the web toe of the fillets, resulting from concentrated loads not supported by bearing stiffeners, shall not exceed the value of 24,000 pounds per square inch allowed in 4(a).

The governing formulas shall be

$$\text{For interior loads } \frac{R}{t(N + 2k)} = \text{not over } 24,000$$

$$\text{For end reactions } \frac{R}{t(N + k)} = \text{not over } 24,000$$

where

R = concentrated interior load or end reaction in pounds.

t = thickness of web, in inches.

N = length of bearing, in inches.

k = distance from outer face of flange to web toe of fillet, in inches.

11. Column Bases.

(a) Loads. Proper provision shall be made to transfer the column loads, and moments if any, to the footings and foundations.

(b) Alignment. Column bases shall be set level and to correct elevation with full bearing on the masonry.

(c) Finishing. Column bases shall be finished to accord with the following requirements:

1. Rolled steel bearing plates, 2 inches or less in thickness, may be used without planing, provided a satisfactory contact bearing is obtained; rolled steel bearing plates, over 2 inches but not over 4 inches in thickness, may be straightened by pressing; or, if presses are not available, by planing on all bearing surfaces, to obtain a satisfactory contact bearing; rolled steel bearing plates, over 4 inches in thickness, shall be planed on all bearing surfaces (except as noted under 3).

2. Column bases other than rolled steel bearing plates shall be planed on all bearing surfaces (except as noted under 3).

3. The bottom surfaces of bearing plates and column bases which rest on masonry foundations and are grouted to insure full bearing contact need not be planed.

4. Anchor Bolts. Anchor bolts shall be of sufficient size and number to develop the computed stress.

12. Shop Painting.

(a) Shop Coat. After inspection and approval and before leaving the shop, all steel work shall be thoroughly cleaned, by effective means, of all loose mill scale, rust, spatter, slag or flux deposit, oil, dirt and other foreign matter. Except where encased in concrete, and excepting edges and surface areas adjacent to edges, to be field welded, all steel work shall be given one coat of approved metal protection, applied thoroughly and evenly and well worked into the joints and other open spaces. All paint shall be applied to dry surfaces.

(b) Inaccessible Parts. Parts inaccessible after assembly shall be given two coats of shop paint, preferably of different colors.

(c) Contact Surfaces. Contact surfaces shall be cleaned, by effective means, before assembly, but not painted.

(d) Finished Surfaces. Machine-finished surfaces shall be protected against corrosion by a suitable coating.

(e) Surfaces to be Field Welded. Surfaces which are to be welded after erection shall, where practicable, not receive a shop coat of paint. If painted, such paint shall be removed before field welding, for a distance of at least 6 inches on either side of the joint.

13. Erection.

(a) Bracing. The frame of all steel skeleton buildings shall be carried up true and plumb, and temporary bracing shall be introduced wherever necessary to take care of all loads to which the structure may be subjected, including erection equipment, and the operation of same. Such bracing shall be left in place as long as may be required for safety.

(b) Bolting Up. As erection progresses, the work shall be securely bolted up or welded to take care of all dead load, wind and erection stresses.

(c) Erection Stresses. Wherever piles of material, erection equipment or other loads are carried during erection, proper provision shall be made to take care of stresses resulting from the same.

(d) Alignment. No riveting or welding shall be done until the structure has been properly aligned.

(e) Riveting. Rivets driven in the field shall be heated and driven with the same care as those driven in the shop.

(f) Turned Bolts. Holes for turned bolts to be inserted in the field shall be reamed in the field.

(g) Field Painting. All field rivets and bolts, also all serious abrasions to the shop coat, shall be spot painted with the material used for the shop coat, or an equivalent, and all mud and other firmly attached and objectionable foreign materials shall be removed, before general field painting.

Responsibility for this touch-up and cleaning, as well as for general field painting, shall be allocated in accordance with accepted local practices and this allocation shall be set forth explicitly in the contract.

14. Light Gage Steel Structural Members.

1. Scope.

The requirements of this section shall apply to the design of structural members formed of sheet or strip steel less than 3/16 inch thick and used for load carrying purposes in buildings and structures within the scope of this code. All such structural members shall be capable of supporting all required loads without exceeding the allowable unit stresses specified in this section and shall be designed in accordance with recognized engineering practice.

2. Material.

Steel shall conform to the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials for Light Gage Structural Quality Flat Rolled Carbon Steel Series Designation A-245 and A-246. The terms C, B and A used herein to designate grades of steel refer to the grades provided by those A.S.T.M. specifications.

Steel of higher strength than is covered by the above mentioned A.S.T.M. specifications may be used at the unit stresses, herein specified for "other grades" of steel provided the design is based upon the minimum properties of those grades of steel as guaranteed by the manufacturer. When requested by the Industrial Commission, the manufacturer shall furnish certified data showing the properties of such grades of steel.

3. Basic Design Stresses.

(a) Allowable Working Stress.

Tension on the net section of tension members, and tension and compression, f_b , on the extreme fibers of flexural members shall not exceed the values specified in the following table except as otherwise provided in this section.

Grade of Steel	Minimum Yield Point Pounds Per Sq. In.	Allowable Working Stress Pounds Per Sq. In.
C.....	33,000	18,000
B.....	30,000	16,500
A.....	25,000	13,500

Other Grades Allowable Stress Minimum Yield Point Divided by 1.85

(b) Compression on Unstiffened Elements.

Compression f_c , in pounds per square inch on flat unstiffened elements, shall not exceed the values in accordance with the following formula:

- (1) For w/t not greater than 12, $f_c = f_b$.
- (2) For w/t greater than 12 but not over 30
 $f_c = [1.67 f_b - 5330] - (1/18) (f_b - 8150) w/t$
- (3) For w/t over 30 but not over 60
 $f_c = 12,600 - 148.5 (w/t)$

In the above formula w/t = Ratio of flat width to thickness of an element.

(c) Allowable Web Shear.

(1) The maximum average web shear stress, v , in pounds per square inch on the gross area of a flat web shall not exceed the values in accordance with the following formula:

$$v = \frac{61,000,000}{(h/t)^2} \text{ with a maximum of } 2/3 f_b.$$

In the above formula

- t = web thickness
- h = clear distance between flanges
- f_b = allowable working stress as specified in (a).

Where the web consists of two or more sheets, each sheet shall be considered as a separate member carrying its share of the stress. If, in such cases, the sheets are joined together by continuous welds or by rows of spot welds parallel to the flanges, "h" shall be the vertical distance between the rows of welds or between a row of welds and the flange, whichever is the greater, (rather than the distance between flanges) provided the longitudinal spacing of welds along each row of welds does not exceed $h/3$.

(4) Maximum Slenderness Ratio.

The maximum allowable ratio $\frac{L}{r}$ of unsupported length, L , to radius of gyration, r , of compression members shall be as follows:

- (a) Columns, and other primary compression members 120
- (b) Load-bearing studs 160
- (c) Secondary members 200

Order Ind. 23.5325. Steel Joist Construction.

1. Definition. Steel joist construction shall consist of decks or top slabs defined in Order Ind. 23.5325-7 supported by separate steel members referred to as steel joists. Any steel member suitable for supporting floors and roofs between the main supporting girders, trusses, beams, or walls when used as hereinafter stipulated shall be known as a "steel joist". Such steel joists may be made of hot or cold formed sections, strip or sheet steel, riveted or welded together, or by expanding.

2. Limits of Span and Spacing. The span of steel joists shall not exceed 24 times the depth of the steel portion of the steel joist. The span of open web steel joists shall not exceed 550 times the least radius of gyration of the top chord around a vertical axis, and in case the top chord consists of a flat top section continuous with a center web, the radius of gyration of the top plate alone shall be taken.

The spacing of steel joists shall not exceed 24 inches on centers for floors nor 30 inches on centers for roofs, except when used to support steel or wood roof decks. In no case shall the spacing exceed the safe span of the top slab, deck, or flooring over the said joists.

Where these spans or spacings are exceeded the requirements for steel joist construction shall not apply, but the steel members shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5324.

3. Materials. All steel used shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Steel for Bridges and Buildings" (A.S.T.M. Serial Designation: A7-39). All steel joists shall receive one coat of asphalt base paint applied by dipping or spraying, or an equivalent protective covering, before leaving the shop.

4. Design of Steel Joists. An open web steel joist built up of bars or other sections, or one fabricated by expanding a rolled section, shall be designed as a truss. The compressive stress in chord members and diagonals of the joist shall not exceed those given in Order Ind. 23.5324, for main members. The tensile stress shall not exceed 18000 pounds per square inch in any member. The minimum shear to be used in designing the web members at any point in an open web steel joist shall not be less than 50 per cent of the required maximum end reaction for such steel joist.

A solid web steel joist shall be designed as a beam in accordance with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5324, except that the basic working stress shall not exceed 18000 pounds per square inch.

In the completed structure, the top chords of open web steel joists or the top flanges of solid web steel joists may be considered as being stayed laterally when the deck or top slab over the steel joists complies with the provisions of Order Ind. 23.5325-7.

All joints and connections of an open web steel joist shall be capable of withstanding a load at least 3 times the designed load and shall be sufficiently rugged to resist the stresses incident to transportation and erection when handled in a reasonable manner.

All elements of an open web joist shall have their lines of center of gravity meet at a point if practicable; if not, stresses arising from

eccentricity shall be included with other stresses in designing these elements.

Ends of steel joists shall be designed to resist the bending produced by the eccentricity of the reaction at the support.

5. Erection. The ends of steel joists shall extend a distance of at least 4 inches onto masonry or reinforced concrete supports and at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on steel supports. Every third steel joist on concrete or masonry supports shall be anchored thereto with an anchor equivalent to a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch round. The ends of all steel joists supported on masonry walls shall be bedded in mortar. All steel joists supported on steel beams shall be secured thereto with an anchor made of not less than a $3/16$ inch bar fastened over the flanges of the supporting beams.

During the construction period, care shall be exercised to prevent excessive concentrated or moving loads. The construction contractor shall provide for adequate distribution of such loads so that the carrying capacity of any steel joist is not exceeded during that period. When erected and bridged, the total concentrated load on any one steel joist shall not exceed 800 pounds and in the case of open web steel joists, such concentrated load shall not be imposed between panel points.

6. Bridging. As soon as steel joists have been erected, bridging shall be installed between them before the application of construction loads. This bridging shall be adequate to safely support the top chords or flanges against lateral movement during the construction period and shall hold the steel joists in a vertical plane passing through the bearings. The steel joists at the ends of panels shall be braced laterally by anchors or ties at each line of bridging. If diagonal bridging is used in which all diagonal members will resist only tension, they shall not be less than $3/16$ inch rod, and these diagonals shall be supplemented by a continuous strut adequately attached to the top chords or flanges of all steel joists so bridged. This top strut shall be equivalent as a strut to a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round steel bar. If diagonal members are used which are capable of resisting both tension and compression, the top strut may be omitted. In case bridging in the form of horizontally placed beam or angle sections is provided, it must be so connected to the steel joists that it will support the top chords or flanges against lateral movement and hold the steel joists in a vertical plane. Fourteen gauge wire diagonals shall be used to secure the bottom chords or flanges at each line of bridging of this type. Wire may be omitted when bridging which restrains both top and bottom chords or flanges is used. When the spacing of steel joists exceeds 30 inches on centers in roofs, sag rods may be used in lieu of any of the above types of bridging. Rows of bridging shall be not more than 7 feet apart, or more than 7 feet from supports.

7. Decks and Top Slabs. Decks or top slabs over steel joists may be of concrete or gypsum poured on metal lath centering attached to the top chords or flanges of steel joists as required elsewhere in this section or on removable centering provided the top chords or flanges of the steel joists are properly stayed by the concrete or gypsum slab. Other equally suitable permanent centering may be used, provided it is substantially attached to the top chords or flanges

as required elsewhere in this section and provided these attachments (or the centering itself) are securely anchored into the concrete or gypsum slab. Precast concrete or precast gypsum slabs when securely attached to the top chords or flanges and anchored thereto and brought to a firm bearing, wood decks as stipulated below, and corrugated or other steel roof decks securely anchored to the top chords or flanges may be used over steel joists. Any attachment or pair of attachments when applied shall be capable of staying the top chord or flange laterally in both directions and in the case of open web steel joists, shall be spaced not farther apart than the panel point spacing. Decks or top slabs over steel joists shall not be assumed to carry any part of the compression stress in the steel joist.

Flat wood decks of single thickness of one inch nominal material shall not have a span of more than 20 inches for floors, or 30 inches for roofs. All such decks shall be securely fastened to the wood nailer strips.

Poured structural slabs of concrete, gypsum or other similar material shall not be less than 2 inches thick. They shall be poured upon $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ribbed metal lath weighing not less than 4 pounds per square yard for spans not exceeding 24 inches and upon $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rib lath weighing not less than 4.5 pounds per square yard for spans not exceeding 30 inches. Other material equally suitable as a form or centering for casting concrete or gypsum slabs may be used in place of rib lath. Rib lath or other centering which remains in place shall be substantially attached to the top chord or flange of each steel joist at intervals of not over 8 inches. Such slabs shall be reinforced with mesh or rods, in addition to the rib lath, except that when slabs are to be covered with a wood strip top floor, the rib lath or centering may, if adequate, serve also as the reinforcement.

Any material used as centering for the top slab shall be installed so as not to exert an undue lateral pull on the top chords or flanges of the steel joists.

Order Ind. 23.5326. Wrought Iron.

The requirements for design, fabrication and erection of steel for buildings and structures under Order Ind. 23.5324 shall apply to wrought iron, except that the following stresses in pounds per square inch shall not be exceeded:

Tension on net section	12,000
Compression, on short lengths or where lateral deflection is prevented	10,000
on gross section of columns	
$12,000 - 60 \frac{L}{r}$	
in which L = length in inches	
r = radius of gyration in inches	
Bending. On extreme fibres if lateral deflection is prevented	12,000

Wrought iron shall conform to the Standard Specifications for Refined Wrought Iron Plates, Serial Designation A42-18.

Order Ind. 23.5327. Cast Iron.

The following unit stresses in pounds per square inch shall not be exceeded in cast iron:

Tension on net section	0
Compression, on short lengths or where lateral deflection is prevented	10,000
on gross section of columns	
$10,000 - 40 \frac{L}{r}$	
in which L = length in inches	
r = radius of gyration in inches	
Tension in the extreme fibre if lateral deflection is prevented	3,000

The material and workmanship of cast iron members shall be equal in all respects to that described in the American Society for Testing Materials Specifications for Gray-Iron Castings, Serial Designation A48-29.

All columns resting on, or supporting, other columns shall have their ends machine faced to a plane surface perpendicular to the axis.

Order Ind. 23.5328. Wood Construction.

1. Quality of Material. The quality and design of all wood used in the construction of all buildings and structures or parts thereof, shall conform to the minimum standards under this section.

All members shall be so framed, anchored, tied and braced together as to develop the maximum strength and rigidity necessary for the purpose for which they are used. No member shall be stressed in excess of the strength of its details and connections.

All wood structural members shall be of sufficient quality, size and strength, as to carry their imposed loads safely and without exceeding the allowable working stresses as specified in this order.

The requirements stated are a minimum standard and apply primarily to conventional types of construction.

The substitution of materials other than those called for in the code will be permitted when shown by an approved authority to be equal to or better than those specified.

Workmanship in fabrication, preparation, installation, joining of wood members and the connectors and mechanical devices for the fastening thereof, shall conform throughout to good engineering practice.

Where wood is used in parts of a building or structure habitually exposed to moisture, ample ventilation or sufficient preservative treatment, or both, shall be provided.

2. Allowable Working Stresses. In the design of wood structural members and the construction of structures of wood, the following unit stresses in pounds per square inch shall not be exceeded.

Stresses that exceed those given in the following table for the lowest grade of any species shall be used only when the higher grade of that species is identified by the grade mark or a certificate of inspection issued by a recognized lumber grading or inspection agency:

ALLOWABLE WORKING STRESSES FOR WOOD

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Species	Commercial Grade		Rules Under Which Graded	Allowable Unit Stresses in Pounds Per Square Inch				Modulus of Elasticity
				Tension and Extreme Fiber in Bending	Maximum Horizontal Shear	Compression Perpendicular to Grain	Compression Parallel to Grain	
ASH, WHITE	2150 # f Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,950	130		1,550	1,500,000
	1900 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130		1,400	
	1700 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130		1,200	
	1450 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110		1,050	
	1300 # f Grade	H & S		1,150	110	550	950	
BEECH	2150 # f Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,950	130		1,575	1,600,000
	1900 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130	550	1,375	
	1700 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130		1,225	
	1450 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110		1,050	
BIRCH	2150 # f Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,950	130		1,575	1,600,000
	1900 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130		1,375	
	1700 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130	550	1,225	
	1450 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110		1,050	
CHESTNUT	1450 # f Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,300	110		1,075	1,000,000
	1200 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,100	110	325	850	
	1075 # c Grade	P & T					975	
CYPRESS, SOUTHERN	1700 # f Grade	J & P-B&S	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,550	130		1,275	1,200,000
	1300 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,150	110	325	1,025	
	1450 # c Grade	P & T					1,300	
	1200 # c Grade	P & T					1,075	
DOUGLAS FIR—COAST REGION	Dense Select Structural	J & P-B&S	West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades & Inspection	1,950	130	410	1,400	1,600,000
	Select Structural	J & P-B&S		1,700	110	375	1,300	
	1700 # f Dense No. 1	J & P-B&S		1,550	130	410	1,200	
	1450 # f No. 1	J & P-B&S		1,300	110	350	1,075	
	1100 # f No. 2	J & P		1,000	100	350	975	
	Dense Select Structural	P & T				410	1,400	
	Select Structural	P & T				375	1,300	
	Dense No. 1	P & T				410	1,250	
	No. 1	P & T				350	1,075	

ALLOWABLE WORKING STRESSES FOR WOOD—Continued

Species	Commercial Grade		Rules Under Which Graded	Allowable Unit Stresses in Pounds Per Square Inch				Modulus of Elasticity
				Tension and Extreme Fiber in Bending	Maximum Horizontal Shear	Compression Perpendicular to Grain	Compression Parallel to Grain	
DOUGLAS FIR—INLAND REGION	Select Structural	J & P	Western Pine Association	1,950	130	410	1,575	1,600,000
	Structural	J & P		1,700	90	360	1,250	1,500,000
	Common Structural	J & P		1,300	85	340	1,125	1,500,000
	Select Structural	P & T				410	1,575	1,600,000
	Structural	P & T				360	1,250	1,500,000
ELM, ROCK	Common Structural	P & T	National Hardwood Lumber Association			340	1,125	1,500,000
	2150 # f Grade	J & P		1,950	130		1,575	1,300,000
	1900 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130		1,375	
	1700 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130	550	1,225	
	1450 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110		1,025	
	1550 # c Grade	P & T					1,400	
	1450 # c Grade	P & T					1,300	
	1200 # c Grade	P & T					1,075	
GUM, BLACK & RED	1700 # f Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,550	110		1,100	1,200,000
	1450 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110	325	950	
	1200 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,100	110		800	
	1075 # c Grade	P & T					975	
HEMLOCK, EASTERN	Select Structural	J & P-B&S	Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	1,200	75		775	1,100,000
	Prime Structural	J & P		1,100	55	325	700	
	Common Structural	J & P		1,000	55		600	
	Utility Structural	J & P		850	55		550	
	Select Structural	P & T					775	
HEMLOCK, WEST COAST	1600 # f Select Structural	J & P	West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades & Inspection	1,450	90	325	1,000	1,400,000
	1450 # f No. 1	J & P-B&S		1,300	90	325	975	
	1100 # f No. 2	J & P		1,000	80	325	775	
	No. 1 Hemlock Timbers	P & T					1,000	
HICKORY	2150 # f Grade	J & P-B&S	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,950	130		1,550	1,800,000
	1900 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130	650	1,400	
	1700 # f Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130		1,225	
	1550 # c Grade	P & T					1,400	
	1450 # c Grade	P & T					1,300	
	1325 # c Grade	P & T					1,200	

ALLOWABLE WORKING STRESSES FOR WOOD—Continued

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Species	Commercial Grade		Rules Under Which Graded	Allowable Unit Stresses in Pounds Per Square Inch				Modulus of Elasticity
				Tension and Extreme Fiber in Bending	Maximum Horizontal Shear	Compression Perpendicular to Grain	Compression Parallel to Grain	
LARCH	Select Structural	J & P	Western Pine Association	1,950	130	410	1,575	1,300,000
	Structural	J & P		1,700	110	375	1,300	
	Common Structural	J & P		1,300	110	350	1,200	
	Select Structural	P & T				410	1,575	
	Structural	P & T				375	1,300	
	Common Structural	P & T				350	1,200	
MAPLE, HARD	2150 # 1 Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,950	130		1,575	1,600,000
	1900 # 1 Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130		1,375	
	1700 # 1 Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130	550	1,225	
	1450 # 1 Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110		1,025	
	1550 # c Grade	P & T					1,400	
	1450 # c Grade	P & T					1,300	
	1200 # c Grade	P & T					1,075	
OAK, RED & WHITE	2150 # 1 Grade	J & P	National Hardwood Lumber Association	1,950	130		1,400	1,500,000
	1900 # 1 Grade	J & P-B&S		1,700	130	550	1,250	
	1700 # 1 Grade	J & P-B&S		1,550	130		1,075	
	1450 # 1 Grade	J & P-B&S		1,300	110		950	
	1300 # 1 Grade	B & S		1,150	110		850	
	1225 # c Grade	P & T					1,200	
	1200 # c Grade	P & T					1,075	
	1075 # c Grade	P & T					975	
PINE, NORWAY	Prime Structural	J & P	Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	1,100	65		800	1,200,000
	Common Structural	J & P		1,000	65	325	700	
	Utility Structural	J & P		850	65		575	
PINE, SOUTHERN	Dense Select Structural	J & P-B&S	Southern Pine Inspection Bureau	2,150	110	410	1,575	1,600,000
	Dense Structural	J & P-B&S		1,800	110	410	1,250	
	Dense Structural S E & S	J & P-B&S		1,600	110	410	1,175	
	Dense No. 1—Structural	J & P-B&S		1,450	110	410	1,025	
	No. 1—Dense	J & P		1,550	135	410	1,250	
	No. 1	J & P		1,300	115	350	1,075	
	No. 2—Dense	J & P		1,100	90	410	925	
	No. 2	J & P		1,000	75	350	775	
	Dense Select Structural	P & T				410	1,575	

ALLOWABLE WORKING STRESSES FOR WOOD—Continued

Species	Commercial Grade		Rules Under Which Graded	Allowable Unit Stresses in Pounds Per Square Inch				Modulus of Elasticity
				Tension and Extreme Fiber in Bending	Maximum Horizontal Shear	Compression Perpendicular to Grain	Compression Parallel to Grain	
PINE, SOUTHERN	Dense Structural	P & T				410	1,250	
	Dense Structural SE & S	P & T				410	1,175	
	Dense No. 1 Structural	P & T				410	1,025	
PINE, SOUTHERN LONG LEAF	Select Structural Long Leaf	J & P-B&S	Southern Pine Inspection Bureau	2,150	110		1,575	1,600,000
	Prime Structural Long Leaf	J & P-B&S		1,800	110		1,250	
	Merchantable Structural Long Leaf	J & P-B&S		1,600	110	410	1,175	
	Structural SE & S Long Leaf	J & P-B&S		1,600	110		1,175	
	No. 1 Structural Long Leaf	J & P-B&S		1,450	110		1,025	
	No. 1 Long Leaf	J & P		1,550	135		1,250	
	No. 2 Long Leaf	J & P		1,300	115	350	1,075	
	Robert Structural Long Leaf	J & P		1,150	90		925	
	Robert Structural Long Leaf	P & T					1,575	
	Prime Structural Long Leaf	P & T					1,250	
	Merchantable Structural Long Leaf	P & T					1,175	
	Structural SE & S Long Leaf	P & T					1,175	
	No. 1—Structural Long Leaf	P & T					1,025	
RED CEDAR, WESTERN	Structural		West Coast Lumbermen's Association Jan. 1, 1941	1,600	100	200	800	1,000,000
REDWOOD	Dense Structural	J & P-B&S	California Redwood Association	1,550	100	290	1,300	1,200,000
	Heart Structural	J & P-B&S		1,150	85		1,000	
	Dense Structural	P & T					1,300	
	Heart Structural	P & T					1,000	
SPRUCE, EASTERN	1450 # 1 Structural Grade	J & P	North Eastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	1,300	100		950	1,200,000
	1300 # 1 Structural Grade	J & P		1,150	85	270	875	
	1200 # 1 Structural Grade	J & P		1,050	85		800	

ABBREVIATIONS: J & P—Joist and Plank
B & S—Beams and Stringers
P & T—Posts and Timbers
S E & S—Square Edge and Sound

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3. Exterior Walls. Walls shall be designed to carry safely not less than the designated wind load (see chapter on Working Stresses) acting inwardly or outwardly combined with the dead load and one-half the full live load, or dead and full live load whichever is the greater.

Anchorage shall be provided to resist safely the vertical lifting forces (see note) and to prevent any sliding or overturning. This shall include not only anchorage to the foundation, but also anchorage of the roof to the walls. Proper tying of the walls at the corners shall be required.

Note: As a specific basis for design of roofs and anchorage, a suction of vertical lifting force of 20 pounds per square foot shall be used, assuming two-thirds of the dead load is acting to resist the vertical force.

Ledger or ribbon boards used to support joists shall be not less than 1 by 4 inches nominal, shall be recessed into the studs, and securely nailed with not less than two ten penny nails to each stud. The ends of joists adjoining studs shall be securely spiked to the studs.

In bearing walls and partitions no stud shall be cut more than one-third its depth to receive piping and duct work. If more depth is required, the partition studs shall be increased accordingly.

4. Interior Partitions. Walls shall be designed to carry safely the full dead and live loads.

In stud construction the bearing partitions shall be provided at the top with double plates, each at least 2 inches (nominal) thick and of same width as the stud. When the joists are placed directly above each stud, a single top plate may be used. If properly fire stopped, studs may run through the floor and rest on girders or on partition plates.

Partitions not resting upon girders, or of which the studs do not rest on partition plates below, shall have sole plates of dimensions not less than that of the studs.

Partitions unsupported by walls shall be supported on girders or two or more joists, or on sole plates if placed at an angle to the joists.

Non-bearing partitions of stud construction shall be provided with at least one 2 inch plate on top and bottom of same width as stud or be otherwise properly fire stopped at floor lines.

Angles at corners where stud walls or partitions meet shall be framed solid so no lath can extend from one room to another.

Openings in stud partitions and walls shall be framed around with double studs at each side and double headers across the top resting on the short stud at each end. The double header shall be placed on edge and shall be trussed above for all openings over 4 feet in width or where more than two studs are cut away.

Wood lath, furring or framing shall be placed not less than 2 inches from any chimney and not less than 4 inches from the back of any fireplace.

5. Floors Supported on Wooden Framework. When enclosing walls are of wood, each joist, beam, and girder in the wall shall be securely spiked or anchored to the wall construction so as to stay in place and to resist safely all lifts and inward and outward pressures as prescribed in this code.

Girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other where they intersect or abut to resist safely an outward force equal to the wind pressure.

Floor joists framing into the side of wood girders shall be supported on metal joist hangers or on a bearing strip or ledger board on the side of the girders. Size of ledger shall be at least 2 by 3 inches. The notch in the end of the joist shall be not more than one-fourth of the joist depth.

The ends of joists, whether resting upon girders or bearing partitions or abutted against the girders, shall be securely tied to the girders or to each other so as to resist safely an outward thrust on the walls equal to the required wind pressure, or spreading action of the roof, whichever is the greater.

The top or bottom edges of joists may be notched in the outer one-fourth of the length not to exceed one-sixth of the joist depth. Notching the top or bottom edge of joists will not be permitted in the middle half of the length of any joist.

Header joists over 6 feet long, and tail joists over 12 feet long, shall be hung in approved stirrup irons or joist hangers.

Joists under bearing partitions and running parallel thereto shall be multiple, well spiked, or separated by solid bridging not more than 16 inches on centers to permit the passage of pipes.

Wood cross bridging shall be placed between joists if the span is over 8 feet. The distance between lines of bridging or between bridging and bearing shall not exceed 8 feet. Wood cross bridging properly fitted and securely nailed to joists shall be not less than 3 square inches in cross sectional area.

Metal cross bridging of equal or greater strength may be used in place of the wood cross bridging.

Solid bridging extending the full height of the joist shall be placed between floor joists which cross bearing partitions. Solid bridging shall be placed between joists at the edge of flooring where the attic space is only partially covered.

6. Fire Stopping. Fire stops shall be provided at all intersections of interior and exterior walls with floors, ceilings and roof in such manner as to effectively cut off communication by fire through hollow concealed spaces and prevent both vertical and horizontal drafts.

Furred walls shall have fire stopping placed immediately above and below the junction of any floor construction with the walls, or shall be fire stopped the full depth of the joist.

All spaces between chimneys and wood framing shall be solidly filled with incombustible material at floor levels.

All fire stopping as required in this section shall be not less than 2 inches in thickness and not less in width than the enclosed space within the partition except as provided for chimneys.

7. Floors Supported on Masonry Walls. Every girder and beam which enters, or rests on, a masonry wall shall have a bearing of at least 4 inches thereon.

Wood members entering masonry party or fire walls shall be separated from the opposite side of the wall and from beams entering the opposite side of the wall by 4 inches of masonry. The ends of the joists, beams and girders shall be splayed or fire-cut to a bevel of not less than 3 inches in their depth.

Where girders and beams enter masonry they shall be provided with wall plates, boxes or anchors of an approved self-releasing type

so arranged as to leave an air space of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at sides and ends of member. The ends of girders shall not be sealed in; provided, that where ends of timbers are pressure treated with creosote or other approved preservative, they may be sealed in.

Anchor bolts for each tier of joists more than 5 feet above grade shall be provided where they enter masonry walls, and also where they are parallel to masonry walls. Such anchors shall be $\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch iron, or equal, not less than 20 inches long, fitted with a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pin at the wall end, and shall be spaced not more than 6 feet apart. The pin shall be placed horizontally in the wall and 4 inches from the opposite face of such wall. Such anchors shall in all cases occur on the opposite ends of the same run of joists, and where the length of joists is less than the distance across a building, the ends of joists shall be lapped and spiked so as to form a continuous tie across the building. Anchors shall be placed across the top of joists that run parallel to the wall, and shall be fastened to the ends of joists below the neutral axis.

8. **Wooden Trusses and Built-Up Members.** Wood trusses and similar framing shall have all joints accurately cut and fitted together so that each bearing is true and drawn tightly to full bearing.

All wood trusses shall be securely fastened to the supports and each truss shall be secured in position laterally by bracing the top and bottom chords at points not more than 25 feet apart.

All girders and beams built-up of strips, boards or dimension lumber shall be fastened together by gluing, nailing, spiking or bolting in a manner to develop the full strength of the parts. The stiffness of all members, and the strength of all joints, splices and laps, shall be fully developed.

9. **Posts and Columns.** Wood posts, when used in basements, shall bear on a cement base which shall extend not less than 3 inches above the finish floor. The base shall bear directly on the post footing.

Short columns or posts are those having an L/d ratio of 10 or less in which L = unsupported length in inches and d the least side in inches.

Safe load for short columns may be obtained by the formula

$$\frac{P}{A} = S$$

in which $\frac{P}{A}$ represents the working stress for the column and S represents the safe unit compressive stress parallel to the grain given in the table of working stresses.

For columns of the intermediate class, that is, with $\frac{L}{d}$ ratios between 11 and K , the following formula is recommended:

$$\frac{P}{A} = S \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{L}{Kd} \right)^2 \right]$$

in which $K = 0.64 \sqrt{\frac{E}{S}}$

and E = the modulus of elasticity given in the table of working stresses.

For columns having $\frac{L}{d}$ ratios greater than K the following formula is recommended:

$$\frac{P}{A} = \frac{0.274E}{\left(\frac{L}{d} \right)^2}$$

Chapter 6

FACTORIES, OFFICE AND MERCANTILE BUILDINGS

Order Ind. 23.5400. Scope.

This classification includes all factories and workshops (including all places where manual labor is employed), office buildings, telegraph and telephone offices, mercantile establishments where commodities are bought or sold, taverns, warehouses, railroad stations, exhibition buildings, and places where not more than 100 persons assemble for recreation, entertainment, worship, or dining purposes.

Order Ind. 23.5401. Construction, Height and Allowable Area.

Buildings in this classification shall be of the type of construction, and shall not exceed the number of stories as specified in this order. The floor area of any such building shall not exceed that permitted for the corresponding type of construction and number of stories.

Types of Construction	Number of Stories	Maximum Floor Areas (Sq. Ft.) When Building Fronts on		
		1 Street	2 Streets	3 or more Streets
Fire-Resistive		No Restrictions		
Mill Construction	6 or 7 stories	6000	9000	12000
	4 and 5 stories	10000	15000	18000
	2 and 3 stories	15000	18000	20000
	1 story	20000	25000	30000
Ordinary Construction	4 stories	6000	9000	12000
	2 and 3 stories	7500	11000	15000
	1 story	12000	15000	20000
Frame Construction	2 stories	5000	6000	7000
	1 story	10000	12000	14000

When the entire building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, the above areas may be increased 66-2/3 per cent. In one story mill-constructed buildings provided with approved automatic sprinklers and in one story buildings of ordinary construction, whose contents are incombustible, and whose floors, roofs and structural framing are of incombustible material, there shall be no area restriction.

No building shall be limited in area when divided into sections which do not exceed the maximum areas tabulated in this order. Such division walls shall have not less than a four-hour fire-resistive rating as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105 and shall extend at least 3 feet above the roof unless the roof is of fire-resistive construction. All

openings in such walls shall be protected with fire-resistive doors as specified for special occupancy separation except that such doors may normally remain open if held in that position by fusible links.

Order Ind. 23.5102. Number and Location of Exits.

Every building and every story thereof shall have at least two exits with the following exceptions:

(1) First and second story storage rooms not over 3000 square feet in area.

(2) The second story of a two story building, provided such story is used only for offices; is not over 3000 square feet in area; and has a stairway enclosed with not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, leading directly to the outside and not leading to the basement. Such enclosure shall be unpierced except for the entrance and exit doors.

Additional exits shall be provided so that no part of any factory or mercantile building having contents which are liable to burn with extreme rapidity or from which poisonous fumes may be liberated or explosions occur in case of fire, will be more than 75 feet distant from an exit. In other buildings in this classification this distance may be increased to 100 feet and where approved sprinklers are provided throughout the building, a further increase to 150 feet will be permitted. All of the above distances are to be measured along public passageways and aisles.

Exits in all buildings of this classification shall be so located and distributed so as to afford the best possible egress.

Order Ind. 23.5103. Type of Exits.

At least one-half of the exits above required shall be stairways as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5116-Ind. 23.5118. The other exits shall be either stairways or horizontal exits as specified in Order Ind. 23.5119, or fire escapes as specified in Order Ind. 23.5120. No fire escape, however, will be accepted as a required exit on any building more than 5 stories or 55 feet in height. In a two story building, an outside wooden stairway may be used as an exit.

Every building which will accommodate more than 50 persons above the second story shall have at least two stairways.

Wherever stairways are required under this classification, ramps with a slope not greater than one foot in 6 feet may be substituted. Ramps shall comply with all the requirements for stairways as to construction, enclosures, width, landing and lighting, and shall be surfaced with an approved non-slip material. Handrails shall not be required where the slope of the ramp is less than one foot in ten feet.

Order Ind. 23.5104. Total Width.

In a building not provided with horizontal exits, the total width of stairways shall be not less than the following:

(a) In ordinary or frame buildings, 60 inches per 100 persons; if sprinklered, 40 inches per 100 persons.

(b) In fire-resistive and mill buildings:

	Fire-resistive Sprinklered	Fire-resistive not Sprinklered	Mill Sprinklered	Mill not Sprinklered	
plus	30	50	40	60	in. per 100 persons on 2nd floor
plus	15	25	20	30	in. per 100 persons on 3rd floor
plus	12	20	16	24	in. per 100 persons on 4th floor
plus	9	15	12	18	in. per 100 persons on 5th floor
plus	6	10	8	12	in. per 100 persons on 6th floor
plus	3	5	4	6	in. per 100 persons on 7th floor
plus	0	0	0	0	in. per 100 persons on 8th and above
but in no case shall such total width be less than					
	30	50	40	60	in. per 100 persons on any one floor.

Standard fire escapes (Order Ind. 23.5120) may be substituted for stairways to the extent of not more than one-third of the required total width, subject to the provisions of Order Ind. 23.5402.

If horizontal exits (Order Ind. 23.5119), are provided for any floor, the number of persons accommodated on such floor may be increased at the rate of 100 persons for each 40 inches of width of such exits, provided such increase shall not exceed 100 per cent of the number of persons accommodated by the stairways.

Example: As examples of calculations under this order where the same number of persons are to be accommodated on each floor, the following table shows the number accommodated by two stairways of minimum width (each 44 inches wide):

(a) Frame and ordinary buildings, 147 persons total, above first story; if sprinklered, 220 persons.

(b) Fire-resistive and mill buildings:

Height of building	Fire-resistive Sprinklered	Fire-resistive not Sprinklered	Mill Sprinklered	Mill not Sprinklered	
2 stories.....	293	175	220	147	Persons on each floor
3 stories.....	195	117	147	98	Persons on each floor
4 stories.....	154	82	116	77	Persons on each floor
5 stories.....	135	80	100	67	Persons on each floor
6 stories.....	122	73	92	61	Persons on each floor
More than 6 stories.....	117	70	---	---	Persons on each floor

Where one minimum stairway and one "A" fire escape are provided, take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the above numbers; subject to the limitations of Order Ind. 23.5402.

Order Ind. 23.5105. Capacity of Buildings.

In calculating the aggregate width of exits, the capacity of the buildings shall be established as follows:

Stores, first floor and basement	30 sq. ft. per person
Stores, second floor and above	60 " " " "
Dining Rooms, Cafes, Taverns, etc.	10 " " " "
Places of Seated Assemblage	7 " " " "
Warehouses	300 " " " "
Factories and Offices	75 " " " "

The above figures are based on the net area of each occupied space. Where dining rooms, cafes, dance halls and places of seated assemblage accommodate more than 100 persons, see Order Ind. 23.5501. In other occupancies not specified above, the capacity shall be determined by the actual number of persons liable to be accommodated therein and no greater number of persons will be permitted therein.

Order Ind. 23.5406. Exit Doors.

Every floor which serves as an exit from a room accommodating more than 10 persons, or which is an exit from a public passageway or stairway shall be a standard exit door as specified in Order Ind. 23.5115, except that such exit door need not swing outward if it accommodates less than 25 persons, is not located at the foot of a stairway, or is not more than 4 risers above the outside grade.

Every exit doorway from each floor, other than the principal entrance on the first floor, shall be indicated by an approved illuminated sign over the door bearing the word EXIT or OUT in plain letters not less than 5 inches in height.

Order Ind. 23.5407. Passageways.

Where there is not direct access to outside exit doors, safe and continuous passageways, aisles or corridors leading directly to every exit shall be maintained at all times on all floors of all buildings. Every passageway, aisle or corridor shall conform in width to the rule for width of stairways as specified in Order Ind. 23.5404. Widths shall be measured in the clear, at their narrowest points produced by any projection, radiator, pipe or other object and the required width shall be maintained clear and unobstructed at all times.

Order Ind. 23.5408. Enclosure of Stairways and Shafts.

All stairways, ramps and elevator shafts in buildings three or more stories in height, including landings shall be enclosed as follows:

- (1) Fire-resistive buildings, not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.
- (2) Mill constructed buildings, not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.
- (3) Ordinary constructed buildings, not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.
- (4) Frame constructed buildings, not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.

All doors opening into such enclosures shall be as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, and all windows shall be of wire glass and metal frames and sash.

Exception: Monumental stairs leading from the street floor to the second floor or to a basement used for commercial purposes need not be enclosed, provided they are effectively cut off at the second floor (and basement) by partitions having fire-resistance as specified above.

Note on Elevators and Elevator Enclosures: For requirements governing the installation and operation of elevators, and the construction and protection of elevator shaftways, see the Elevator Code issued by the Industrial Commission, which code applies to all public buildings and places of employment.

Order Ind. 23.5409. Opening to Roof.

Every building, or section of a building, 2 stories or more in height shall have a permanent means of access to the roof from the inside. Where such access consists of a scuttle in the roof, the opening shall be not less than 20 by 30 inches and there shall be a permanent ladder or stairway leading thereto.

Order Ind. 23.5410. Trap Doors and Floor Openings.

Every opening through any floor or through any roof used by the public or by employes shall be guarded by a substantial enclosure or rail not less than 3 feet 6 inches high. Floor openings in buildings of more than 2 stories, unless enclosed with fire-resistive enclosures as specified in Order Ind. 23.5408 shall be protected by fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

Order Ind. 23.5411. Lighting.

All stairways, fire escapes and exits and the passageways leading thereto when used at night shall be properly illuminated to facilitate egress. The intensity of illumination shall be not less than 2.5 foot candles.

All gas jets or gas lights in factories or workshops where combustible material is used, shall be properly enclosed by globes or wire cages, or otherwise properly guarded.

For detailed requirements applying to the lighting of places of employment see the Industrial Lighting Code issued by the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5412. Sanitary Equipment.

1. Toilets.

(a) Toilets Required. Toilet facilities shall be provided and maintained in connection with every public building and place of employment under this classification.

(b) Toilets in Public Buildings. In all public buildings under this classification, separate toilet rooms shall be provided for males and females, except as in Order Ind. 23.5251 and as otherwise provided hereunder.

In public places where stimulating drinks, such as beer, wines and other alcoholic beverages, are served for consumption on the premises, except in dining rooms, restaurants and similar places where the serving of drinks is only incidental to the regular food service, and where no public bar is provided, toilet fixtures shall be provided in connection with the area served, for the sex (or sexes) served, as follows:

One water-closet for every 40 females, or fraction;

One water-closet for every 75 males, or fraction, and

Where there are more than 25 males accommodated there shall be one urinal for every 50 males, or fraction thereof, in excess of 25.

The numbers indicated above refer to the number of persons that can be accommodated at the same time and shall be determined on the basis specified in Order Ind. 23.5405.

In toilet rooms used by males, all water-closets shall have an elongated bowl or projecting lip and open front self-rising seat without cover. In toilet rooms used by females, all water-closets shall have open front seat, without cover. All urinals shall be of the type and construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5260.

In public occupancies other than those where stimulating drinks (as defined above) are served for consumption on the premises, one water-closet of the type described above shall be provided in connection therewith for each sex accommodated. Except that a small mercantile establishment where normally not more than 25 patrons are expected to be on the premises at the same time, need have in connection therewith only one toilet room to accommodate both the public and employees.

(c) Toilets in Places of Employment. See Order Ind. 17.2203 of General Orders on Sanitation following this order.

(d) General Requirements. For general toilet room requirements in regard to location, construction, ventilation, fixtures, etc., see Orders Ind. 23.5250 to Ind. 23.5264, inclusive.

Where toilet rooms used by males and females adjoin, the walls between such toilet rooms, if of studding with lath and plaster, the lath shall be of metal.

2. Drinking Water. Sufficient pure drinking water piped from mains, or in sanitary containers, shall be provided in connection with every public building under this classification. Drinking fountains separate from other fixtures and constructed as provided in the State Plumbing Code, or individual drinking cups of a type approved by the State Board of Health, shall be provided, except in places where food or drink is served and in public buildings where normally not more than 25 patrons are expected to be on the premises at the same time. Drinking fountains shall not be placed in toilet rooms.

For drinking water requirements in places of employment see Order Ind. 17.2217 of the General Orders on Sanitation following this order.

See also Section 146.07 of the Statutes of Wisconsin which prohibits the use of common drinking cups.

3. Washing Facilities. In every public building and in every place of employment, except as provided in Order Ind. 17.2213, wash bowls shall be provided in connection with toilet rooms, one for every 2 water-closets or urinals, or fraction. Clean individual cloth or paper towels and soap shall be provided in connection with every lavatory installation. The installation of a towel for common use, or the use of any common towel is not permissible.

See also Orders Ind. 17.2213 to Ind. 17.2215, inclusive.

Note: The following Orders Ind. 17.2203, Ind. 17.2213, Ind. 17.2214, Ind. 17.2215, Ind. 17.2217 and Ind. 17.2218 are taken from the General Orders on Sanitation issued by the Industrial Commission. For further requirements on sanitation, see that publication.

Order Ind. 17.2203. Number of Closets and Urinals.

In every place of employment, whether heretofore or hereafter constructed, one water-closet shall be provided for every 20 persons, or fraction thereof, of either sex.

In addition thereto, where more than 10 males are employed, one urinal shall be provided for every 40 males, or fraction. Where not more than 10 males are employed, either a urinal shall be provided or the water-closet shall have a projecting lip and self-rising seat.

The above requirements shall be computed on the basis of the maximum number of employees on any one shift.

In all new installations only individual urinals shall be used. Such individual urinals shall be of porcelain or vitreous china, set into the floor, the floor graded to the urinal, and shall be equipped with an

effective automatic tank or valve or satisfactory foot operating flushing device.

All water-closets hereafter installed shall have projecting lips and open front seats.

Order Ind. 17.2213. Lavatories Near Toilet Rooms.

Adequate washing facilities shall be provided in or adjacent to every toilet room. In new installations there shall be at least one lavatory for every five fixtures (closets and urinals) or fraction.

Note: (1) One lavatory for every 2 or 3 fixtures is recommended. (2) See Order Ind. 17.2215 on material from which lavatories shall be made.

SECTION 2. GENERAL SANITATION IN ALL PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT.

Order Ind. 17.2214. Washing Facilities.

1. Lavatories. Adequate washing facilities shall be provided, (1) in all places of employment where lead, arsenic, or other poisonous or injurious materials are handled by the employees, and, (2) in places of employment where food is prepared or manufactured, and, (3) in glue factories, foundries, machine shops and other places of employment where the employees' hands become dirty or greasy, except that in industries of the last mentioned class located in small towns, where the employees go home at noon, this requirement may be waived by the Industrial Commission. In the above places of employment there shall be at least one lavatory for every 10 employees, or fraction, and hot water shall be provided. Stoppered troughs for common use of water are prohibited.

Note: (1) Washing facilities where the employee must necessarily wash in running water are recommended, a large trough without stopper, where each person wastes from an individual faucet, is generally better than separate basins.

(2) One lavatory or faucet for every 5 employees is recommended.

(3) Adequate washing facilities are recommended for all places of employment.

(4) Wash rooms should be constructed according to the requirements for toilet rooms as far as possible.

All lavatories shall be made of porcelain, enameled iron, or other impervious material.

2. Showers. Adequate shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) In all places of employment where lead, arsenic, or other poisonous or injurious materials are handled by the employees, at least one shower shall be provided for every 10 employees, or fraction, who handle or come in contact with such materials.

(2) In glue factories, foundries, machine shops, mines, and other places of employment where the employees become dirty or greasy, at least one shower for every 20 such employees, or fraction, shall be provided.

(3) Showers shall be provided with hot and cold water and be equipped with a hot and cold regulating valve to prevent scalding. The regulating device shall be so located that it can be operated without standing under the shower. Supply or feed pipes to showers shall be placed overhead or protected, to avoid the possibility of a person coming in contact with the hot water pipes.

(4) Each shower room or compartment shall be constructed of material impervious to moisture, and the floor under each shower

head shall be of such construction, or be provided with a suitable sanitary device, so as to prevent slipping.

3. Soap. Where washing facilities are provided in places of employment, there shall be provided an adequate quantity of bland, non-irritating, non-abrasive soap which shall effectively cleanse the skin.

Order Ind. 17.2215. Towels.

In all places of employment the use of towels in common is prohibited. Where washing facilities are required, individual cloth towels or paper towels shall be furnished by the employer.

Order Ind. 17.2217. Drinking Water.

Every place of employment shall be supplied with sufficient pure drinking water and the faucets or outlets for the same shall be placed so convenient to the employees, but not in toilet rooms. Common drinking cups are prohibited. Sanitary drinking fountains shall be installed and individual cups shall be provided by the employers.

See the State Plumbing Code for required construction of sanitary drinking fountains.

Where running water is not available, a covered drinking water container shall be provided. The container shall be cleaned and sterilized at frequent intervals and kept in a sanitary condition and in good repair.

Order Ind. 17.2218. Rest Rooms.

Rest rooms shall be provided in all places where 5 or more women are employed. Each rest room shall be suitably furnished for the purpose of reclining. In buildings where individual offices are leased or rented, at least one rest room shall be provided to serve the occupants of the building.

Every rest room shall be properly lighted, heated and ventilated. See the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code for heating and ventilation requirements.

Order Ind. 23.5413. Isolation of Hazards.

All heating boilers and furnaces, power boilers, fuel rooms, storage vaults for paints, oils, and similar combustibles and other similar hazards in a building shall be isolated from the rest of the building by at least a two-hour fire-resistive enclosure as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106; except that in buildings not more than 2 stories in height and having a floor area of not more than 3000 square feet per floor, a one-hour fire-resistive enclosure as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, or better, shall be provided.

All openings shall be protected with self-closing fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

Space heaters, suspended furnaces, and direct-fired unit heaters, fired with various fuels, may be used without an enclosure where approved by the Industrial Commission. Where suspended furnaces and direct fired unit heaters are used without an enclosure, all such units shall be located at least 8 feet above the floor.

Order Ind. 23.5414. Standpipes and Fire Extinguishers.

For exterior standpipes see Order Ind. 23.5121.

Standard interior first aid standpipes, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5121 shall be provided in all buildings of more than 2 stories and more than 3000 square feet undivided floor area, where flammable

material or any other hazardous condition is present, unless an approved automatic sprinkler system is provided.

Wherever water supply of sufficient pressure is not available, two standard fire extinguishers as specified in Order Ind. 23.5122 shall be provided on each floor in place of each required interior standpipe.

Order Ind. 23.5415. Automatic Sprinklers.

A complete automatic sprinkler system, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5123, shall be provided in every building of this classification, except office buildings not used for mercantile purposes, where more than 50 persons are employed or accommodated above the third story except as provided below.

In every such building where more than 50 persons are employed or accommodated above the second story, an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the basement and sub-basements, except where there is no city water supply.

An office building in which one or more of the lower floors is used for mercantile purposes, shall be classed as a mercantile building, except that no sprinklers will be required in such portions of the building as are used for offices only.

No sprinklers will be required in a building of fire-resistive construction whose contents are not readily combustible.

Order Ind. 23.5416. Fire Alarm.

A fire alarm system complying with Order Ind. 23.5124 shall be provided in every factory or workshop where more than 10 persons are employed above the second story except buildings which are provided with a complete automatic sprinkler system and except fire-resistive buildings whose contents are practically incombustible.

Order Ind. 23.5417. Floor Load Signs.

In every factory, workshop, warehouse, or other building where material is piled, notices of a permanent character shall be painted or otherwise prominently displayed, stating the live load in pounds per square foot which the floor is designed to carry. Such notices shall be placed in full view, on each floor.

Where floors are always used for the storage of some particular material, the walls shall be marked to the height to which the material shall be piled without exceeding the safe load.

Order Ind. 23.5418. Signs Indicating Number of Persons.

In all buildings of this classification where 50 or more persons are accommodated on any floor above the second, notices shall be prominently displayed stating the maximum number of persons on each floor for whom stairways and other exits have been provided according to Orders Ind. 23.5402-Ind. 23.5406. Such notices shall be placed in full view, on each floor.

Order Ind. 23.5419. No Smoking Signs.

Smoking shall not be permitted in retail establishments where flammable materials are handled or sold. Suitable signs bearing the words "No Smoking" shall be erected in all places where such hazard exists.

Chapter 7

THEATERS AND ASSEMBLY HALLS

SECTION 1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

Order Ind. 23.5500. Theaters.

The theater classification, are included all buildings or parts of buildings, containing an assembly hall, having a stage which may be equipped with curtains or permanent or movable scenery, or which is otherwise adaptable to the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures or similar forms of entertainment.

Order Ind. 23.5501. Assembly Halls.

In the assembly hall classification, are included all buildings, or parts of buildings, other than theaters, which will accommodate more than 100 persons for entertainment, recreation, instruction, worship or dining purposes.

Note: Every assembly hall which will accommodate not more than 100 persons shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 6, covering factories, office and mercantile buildings.

SECTION 2. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS.

Order Ind. 23.5502. Class of Construction.

The capacities of buildings or parts of buildings in this classification for the various types of construction shall not exceed, and shall comply, with the following requirements:

MAXIMUM CAPACITIES

Type of Construction	With Stage	Without Stage
Fire-Resistive.....	No Limit	No Limit
Mill.....	750	1000
Ordinary.....	500	750
Frame.....	300	750

Exception: The fire protection for structural steel supporting the roof may be omitted in one story buildings in this classification provided the roof is of incombustible construction throughout.

Where a building of this classification is erected of frame construction the following restrictions shall apply:

(1) Not more than one story in height without a balcony, and with no basement except a heating and fuel room enclosed with four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, with all interior openings protected as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

(2) Located at least 20 feet from any other building or adjoining property line.

(3) Is not built in connection with a building used for any other purpose.

(4) Is provided with foundation walls and piers of masonry construction.

(5) Where motion picture booths are required they shall be enclosed with four-hour fire-resistive construction.

Exception: In places of worship a full basement and a balcony seating not more than 20 persons may be provided.

In any theater or assembly hall, balconies which accommodate more than 100 persons shall be of fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5100.

Order Ind. 23.5503. Height Above Grade.

(1) Theaters. The height of the sills of the principal entrance doors to any theater, as defined in Order Ind. 23.5500, shall be not more than 18 inches above the outside grade at that point. The floor level at the highest row of seats on the main floor shall not be more than 6 feet above the outside grade at the main entrance; the floor level at the lowest row of seats on the main floor shall be not more than 6 feet below, or above, the grade at the nearest exit.

(2) Assembly Halls and Roof Gardens Above First Story. Where assembly halls are provided above the first story, the following limitations of occupancy, type of construction and exit facilities shall apply:

Type of Construction	Maximum No. of Occupants	Height Above Grade
Fire-Resistive.....	No Limit	No Limit*
Fire-Resistive, Mill, or Ordinary.....	400	2nd Story or 22 feet
Fire-Resistive, Mill, or Ordinary.....	200	3rd Story or 35 feet

* One smokeproof stair tower from the level of the assembly hall leading directly to the exterior at street grade shall be provided for every 750 persons capacity, or fraction thereof. These stairways shall be at least 44 inches wide and shall be in addition to other required stairways in the building.

(3) An assembly hall may be placed in the basement of a fire-resistive building if the capacity does not exceed 2500 persons or in a building of mill or ordinary construction if the capacity does not exceed 400 persons and the floor level is not more than 7 feet below the highest level at any exit.

Order Ind. 23.5504. Exposure and Courts.

Every theater or assembly hall which accommodates more than 600 persons shall have at least 3 walls abutting on streets, alleys, or open courts.

The wall containing the main entrance to any theater or assembly hall shall abut on a street. The lobby or passageway leading from the main entrance doors to the foyer or auditorium shall be direct and unobstructed and of a minimum width equal to the sum of the widths of the main entrance doors. There shall be no openings from other occupancies to such a corridor or passageway.

The width of every exit court shall be at least 6 feet for an occupancy not exceeding 500 persons, and shall be increased at the rate of one foot per each 500 persons additional. Every such court shall

lead to a public thoroughfare, either directly, or through a passageway of equal width, not less than 8 feet high enclosed with unpierced four-hour fire-resistive walls, ceiling and floor as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106. The floor and ceiling shall be designed for a live load of not less than 150 pounds per square foot. No such exit, or passageway shall be used for storage or any other purpose except as hereinafter provided.

Order Ind. 23.5505. Separation From Other Occupancies.

Every theater and assembly hall shall be separated from any other occupancy by an absolute occupancy separation as specified in Order Ind. 23.5108, except that a special occupancy separation as specified in Order Ind. 23.5108 may be used between an assembly hall accommodating not more than 750 persons and any other non-hazardous occupancy. Where a special occupancy separation is permitted in this order, a single fire-resistive door may be used for the protection of openings.

For assembly halls of unlimited capacity located on upper floors of fire-resistive buildings which are served by elevators, the elevator openings may be permitted under the requirements for special occupancy separation specified in Order Ind. 23.5108, but otherwise, absolute occupancy separation is required.

No garage, chemical laboratory or other occupancy where flammable or explosive liquids or gases are used or stored shall be located in the same building with a theater or assembly hall.

Order Ind. 23.5506. Capacity.

The following table includes various types of occupancy within the scope of this section, together with the method to be used in determining the capacity.

No greater number of persons than the number thus established shall be permitted in any theater or assembly hall.

Use or Occupancy	Basis of Capacity
Arenas and Field Houses	4 sq. ft. per person. Use seated areas only.
Assembly Halls, with Stage	7 sq. ft. per person.
Banquet Halls	10 sq. ft. per person.
Churches (Auditoriums)	7 sq. ft. per person.
Churches (Dining Rooms)	10 sq. ft. per person.
Dance Halls	10 sq. ft. per person.
Dining Rooms	10 sq. ft. per person.
Gymnasiums	6 sq. ft. per person for seated space. 15 sq. ft. per person for unseated space.
Lecture Halls	7 sq. ft. per person.
Lodge Halls	6 sq. ft. per person for seated space. 15 sq. ft. per person for unseated space.
School Auditoriums	7 sq. ft. per person.
Skating Rinks	15 sq. ft. per person.
Theaters	7 sq. ft. per person.
Theater Lobbies	7 sq. ft. per person.

Note: The capacity of theaters and theater lobbies must be combined to determine the theater capacity.

Order Ind. 23.5507. Number and Location of Exits.

Every floor and balcony of a theater and assembly hall shall be provided with not less than 2 exits, placed as far apart as practicable and so located that if any exit is blocked, some other exit will still be available from every part.

Exception: In places of worship, only one exit will be required from a balcony seating not more than 50 persons.

Where more than 600 persons are accommodated, there shall be at least 3 exits and where more than 1,000 persons are accommodated, there shall be at least 4 exits.

Exits shall be distributed on all sides which adjoin streets, alleys or open courts.

Order Ind. 23.5508. Type of Exits.

The required exits from any part of a theater or assembly hall shall be exit doorways, stairways or ramps.

All exits to grade from a higher or lower level shall be stairways or approved ramps. In all theaters and in assembly halls having a capacity of more than 400 persons, where the exit rise is not more than 3 feet approved ramps shall be used. By approved ramp is meant an incline located inside the building and having a slope of not more than one foot of rise in 8 feet.

Stairway exits shall be interior stairways, or smokeproof towers as specified in Order Ind. 23.5117; except that "B" type fire escapes may be used as exits from balconies for not more than one-half the required exit width, if located against blank walls.

Order Ind. 23.5509. Stairways.

Every stairway in a theater or assembly hall, except stairways from the main floor to the first balcony, shall be enclosed as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5117 and Ind. 23.5118. No closet or open space shall be placed under any stairway, platform or landing.

Stairways and steps which have more than three risers shall have handrails on both sides.

Every stairway used by the public in a theater or assembly hall, shall have a uniform rise of not more than 7½ inches and a uniform tread of not less than 10 inches, measuring from tread to tread and from riser to riser. No winders shall be used and there shall be not less than 3 nor more than 16 risers in any run.

Note: See Order Ind. 23.5116 for general stairway requirements.

Order Ind. 23.5510. Exit Doorways and Doors.

Every required single exit doorway shall contain a standard exit door as specified in Order Ind. 23.5115. For double doors, with or without mullions, the width of each door may be reduced to 2 feet 6 inches.

No single door, or leaf of a double door, shall be more than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and no two doors shall be hinged together.

No rolling, sliding or revolving door shall be counted as an exit from any theater or assembly hall, nor shall any such door be permitted where it would be liable to be used by the public as an exit.

Sills at all exit doorways shall be level and flush with adjacent inside floors and ramps. Where an aisle or passageway leads to an exit from either side of the exit doorway there shall be a level floor space at the doorway subtending the width of the aisle and the doorway.

Order Ind. 23.5511. Exit Lights.

In every theater and assembly hall, except church auditoriums, exit light shall be provided immediately over all exit doorways, and in other places as may be necessary to direct the occupants to exit doorways and to a street, alley or exit court. The installation of such exit lights shall comply in all respects with the provisions of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

Every light over an exit doorway shall be a red illuminated sign bearing the word EXIT or OUT in plain letters not less than 5 inches in height.

All exit lights shall remain lighted during each occupancy and until the occupants have left the building.

Order Ind. 23.5512. Width of Exits.

The total width of exits from every theater and assembly hall, and from every part thereof, shall not be less than the following: Buildings of fire-resistive construction, 36 inches per 100 persons. Buildings of ordinary construction, 40 inches per 100 persons. Buildings of frame construction, 44 inches per 100 persons.

In theaters, the width of the front entrance shall be not less than 1/3 of the total required exit width.

Order Ind. 23.5513. Seating.

All seats, chairs and benches shall be placed not less than 22 inches back to back measured horizontally, except that for grandstands and bleachers without back rests this dimension may be reduced to 24 inches. For benches without arms, grandstand and bleacher seats, the seating capacity shall be established by allowing one sitting or seat to each 18 inches of length. (See Order Ind. 23.5554).

All seats, chairs and benches, except chairs in boxes or loggias, shall be securely fastened to the floor; or if the floor is level, the seats or chairs may be fastened together in groups of 4 or more. Loose chairs or seats shall not be used unless a special permit is secured from the Industrial Commission.

There shall not be more than 12 seats in a row between aisles, nor more than 6 seats in a row which has an aisle on one side only, except that for grandstands and bleachers without back rests and with a railing along the front, these figures may be doubled. No aisles will be required for such grandstands or bleachers where the seats extend to the floor or ground without a railing along the front.

No seat bench or platform on which seats are placed shall be more than 22 inches in height of riser.

No seat bench, or other platform or floor area on which seats are placed, or the top seat of any bleachers shall be nearer the ceiling than 8 feet, nor nearer to the bottom of any truss or girder than 6 feet 4 inches.

The requirements of this order do not apply to restaurants, dining or dance halls.

Order Ind. 23.5514. Width of Aisles.

Aisles having seats on both sides shall not be less than 2 feet 10 inches wide at the beginning and shall increase in width toward the exits at the rate of 1/4 inch per foot of run; or the aisle may have a uniform width not less than the average width of the foregoing calculation. No wall aisle shall be less than 3 feet wide and no other straight aisle shall be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide.

There shall be a cross aisle leading to each required side exit. Cross aisles shall not be less than 6 feet 8 inches back to back of adjacent rows of seats.

Order Ind. 23.5515. Lobbies and Foyers.

The width of lobbies and foyers shall be determined on the same basis as required for exits in Order Ind. 23.5512, but shall in no case be less than 5 feet wide, and shall be so designed and apportioned as to prevent congestion and confusion. Lobbies and foyers which serve as means of egress shall be at least equal in combined width to the required width of the stairways, passageways, aisles or exit doorways leading to them.

Order Ind. 23.5516. Inclines and Aisle Steps.

To overcome any difference in level between courts, corridors, lobbies, passageways or aisles required, or used, in egress from a theater or an assembly hall, approved ramps as specified in Order Ind. 23.5508 shall be employed where the difference in elevation does not exceed 3 feet, except that this requirement need not apply to balconies.

Steps in balcony aisles shall extend the full width of the aisle and shall have a uniform rise and run as specified in Order Ind. 23.5509. No handrails will be required.

Order Ind. 23.5517. Obstruction.

All lobbies, aisles, passageways and doorways shall be kept free from furniture, drapes, display equipment, merchandise, vending machines and other obstructions, and no person except an employee shall be allowed to stand in, or occupy, any of the aisles, passageways, corridors or lobbies during any performance or public gathering. Except that patrons may be allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space if such use does not encroach upon the required clear width of the exits. Such waiting shall be restricted to areas separated from the required exit ways by fixed railings not less than 42 inches high. In entrance lobbies only, the exit space may be divided by railings not less than 36 inches high set up in the direction of travel in an approved manner for the regulation of ingress and egress.

A booth or counter for the sale of package merchandise may be placed in the lobby or foyer of a theater where there is sufficient excess space so that the front of the booth or counter can be located not less than 5 feet back of the line marking the width of the lobby or foyer required for exit purposes.

Order Ind. 23.5518. Mirrors and False Openings.

No mirror shall be placed in any part of a theater or assembly hall used by the public for exit purposes, including lobbies, corridors, stairways, ramps or any other exit facility. Where a mirror is used in an auditorium, it shall be placed flush with the wall and with the

bottom at least 7 feet above any floor, balcony, gallery or platform.

No false opening or decorative device giving the appearance of a door or window, where none exists, shall be placed in any part of a theater or assembly hall used by the public.

Order Ind. 23.5519. Decorations.

Fabric decorations used in theaters and assembly halls shall be flame proof.

Order Ind. 23.5520. Elevator and Vent Shafts.

Enclosures for elevator and vent shafts shall be of two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105 and all openings therein protected by fire-resistive doors or windows as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5109 and Ind. 23.5110.

Order Ind. 23.5521. Stage Separation.

In every theater and assembly hall the stage shall be completely separated from the auditorium by a proscenium wall of four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, except as follows:

(1) In theaters and assembly halls having a capacity not exceeding 500 persons, the proscenium wall shall be of two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, or better.

(2) In theaters and assembly halls an open stage or platform will be permitted without the proscenium wall separation from the auditorium, provided the stage or platform is not more than 6 feet higher or wider than the proscenium opening.

Order Ind. 23.5522. Proscenium Wall.

The proscenium wall shall extend from an incombustible foundation, or from the lowest fireproof floor below the stage floor, to the highest adjoining roof, except that where a four-hour fire-resistive wall is required it shall extend at least 2 feet above the highest adjoining roof.

There shall be not more than two openings in the proscenium wall below the level of the auditorium floor, and not more than two openings other than the proscenium opening, in the proscenium wall above the level of the auditorium floor, except that in addition to the above openings there may be one opening to provide access through the proscenium wall to the orchestra pit.

Each such opening shall not exceed 21 square feet in area and shall be protected by a fire-resistive door as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, or equal.

Order Ind. 23.5523. Proscenium Curtain.

Where a proscenium wall is required for the separation of a stage from an auditorium, the proscenium opening if more than 60 feet in width shall be provided with a rigid metal curtain conforming to the regulations contained in Appendix P of the Building Code recommended by the National Board of Underwriters, Fifth Edition, Revised Reprint, 1934. For a proscenium opening 60 feet or less in width, a rigid metal curtain or a curtain of asbestos conforming to the following specifications, or of equivalent approved construction, shall be used.

Asbestos curtains shall be substantially woven of asbestos fiber not less than 95 per cent pure, and shall weigh not less than 2½ pounds per square yard. There shall be incorporated into the yarn before weaving, either monel metal, nickel, brass or other metal or alloy, having not less strength than these metals at temperatures up to 1700 degrees Fahrenheit and no less resistance to corrosion at ordinary temperatures. All seams shall be vertical, shall be lapped not less than one inch and shall be sewed in two rows with not less than 1/16 inch pure asbestos twine. At the top and bottom of the curtain a 2½ inch (or larger) steel pipe shall be placed and shall be securely fastened in, and covered by, the curtain. The curtain shall overlap the proscenium wall not less than 12 inches at each side and at the top, and shall be guided at each side by metallic loops or rings sliding on a ¾ inch steel cable or No. 6 U.S. standard gauge wire.

In addition to any decoration, the curtain shall be painted on both sides with a mineral paint having a silicate of soda binder, which will completely fill the cloth. Filler paint shall have not less than 4 parts of casein in each 10 parts of silicate of soda. The paint shall be well brushed into the cloth so that no light or smoke can come through.

For curtains of any type, the connections between curtain and wall shall be made as nearly smoke-proof as possible. Smoke grooves or pockets shall be of structural steel shapes and plates not less than ¼ inch thick. These grooves or pockets shall be not less than 14 inches deep and 6 inches wide and shall be set back from the face of the arch at least 6 inches. They shall extend from the stage floor to a point 3 feet above the top of the raised curtain, and shall be securely bolted to the proscenium wall.

Provision shall be made to prevent the curtain from leaving or binding on the guides under any conditions. Appropriate limit chains shall be provided to stop the downward travel of the top of the curtain at a line not less than 12 inches above the top of the proscenium opening. No part of a curtain, nor any of the curtain guides, or equipment, shall be supported by, or fastened to, any combustible material.

The hoisting apparatus for the curtain shall be designed with a factor of safety of 8 or more.

Besides the regular operating mechanism, there shall be an emergency device which will allow the curtain to drop by gravity. The device shall be so arranged that it can be easily operated by hand from each side of the stage and from the fly galleries, and also that its operation will be controlled by 135 degree fusible links, or other approved heat release devices, placed on each side of the stage, and when thus operated the curtain shall descend at its normal rate of speed.

The curtain and its operating mechanism shall be so designed and constructed at all points, whether specifically mentioned or not, as to form an efficient and reliable barrier against fire and smoke, according to the best practice.

Detailed plans and specifications for all curtains and their operating mechanism shall be submitted to the Industrial Commission for approval before installation.

Order Ind. 23.5524. Automatic Smoke Outlet.

Where a fireproof proscenium curtain is required, or provided, the stage shall be provided with one or more automatic smoke outlets, constructed of metal or other incombustible material, placed near the center and above the highest part of the stage, and having a combined area equal to not less than 8 per cent of the area of the stage floor. Vertical louver openings shall be placed not less than 3 feet above the roof and shall be not less than twice the area of the shaft. The smoke outlet shall be designed and constructed so as to open by gravity, and so as to effectively overcome the effects of neglect, rust, dirt, frost, snow, ice, twisting, or warping of the frame work. The louvers, or dampers in the openings shall be held closed by cotton or hemp cords running to the stage floor close to each stage door. Fusible links, or other approved heat release devices, shall be inserted in each cord near the outlets.

Order Ind. 23.5525. Stage Vestibules.

All entrances to the stage shall be vestibuled in such manner as to protect the curtain, scenery, and auditorium from drafts of air.

Order Ind. 23.5526. Footlight Trough.

The footlight trough shall be made of, or lined with, incombustible material.

Order Ind. 23.5527. Fireproof Paint.

All stage scenery, properties, curtains, and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork in or about the stage, shall be effectively flame-proofed.

Order Ind. 23.5528. Stage Accessory Rooms.

All dressing rooms, property rooms, and other storage or work-rooms shall be built of incombustible material throughout, and shall be separated from the stage by a special occupancy separation as specified in Order Ind. 23.5108.

No dressing room or employees' room shall be placed more than one story below the grade line, and no dressing room shall be placed above or below the auditorium unless separated therefrom by a special occupancy separation as specified in Order Ind. 23.5108.

Order Ind. 23.5529. Boiler and Furnace Rooms.

Every boiler or furnace room, including breeching and fuel room, shall be enclosed with a special occupancy separation as specified in Order Ind. 23.5108, except that in the case of an assembly hall accommodating not more than 300 persons an ordinary occupancy separation as specified in Order Ind. 23.5108 may be used.

Gas fired appliances used for heating water shall be located in a boiler or furnace room.

Order Ind. 23.5530. Lights and Lighting.

Electric lights shall be used for lighting where electric current is available. No oil lamps or other open lights shall be used in or about any stage containing scenery.

No gas lighting of any kind shall be used on any stage containing scenery, nor in any property room, storage room, scene dock, or fly gallery, except in localities where electricity is not available.

In all theaters and assembly halls, all stairways, passageways, and exit doors shall be properly lighted and shall remain lighted throughout every performance or entertainment and until the audience has left the building.

Order Ind. 23.5532. Sanitary Equipment.

1. Toilets and Urinals. Separate toilet rooms in connection with the auditorium shall be provided for males and females. One water-closet shall be installed for each 200 females or fraction, and one water-closet and one urinal for each 300 males or fraction, assuming the audience to be equally divided between males and females; except that in dance halls there shall be provided one water-closet for each 100 females or fraction, one water-closet for each 300 males or fraction and one urinal for each 150 males or fraction.

Where stimulating drinks, such as beer, wines and other alcoholic beverages, are served for consumption on the premises, there shall be provided one water-closet for every 40 females, or fraction, one water-closet for every 150 males, or fraction, and one urinal for every 50 males, or fraction; except that where the capacity in such places exceeds 300 persons, the ratio of the number of fixtures to the number of persons accommodated in excess of 300 need be only one-half of the above.

There shall be separate water-closets provided for males and females in connection with the stage of every theater and assembly hall which is equipped for the showing of stage productions.

In theaters where motion picture machines are run continuously for a period of more than 2 hours without at least 10 minutes intermission for the motion picture machine operator for each 2 hour period, toilets shall be provided in direct connection with the motion picture booth.

For general toilet room requirements see Orders Ind. 23.5250 to Ind. 23.5264, inclusive.

2. Drinking Water. Separate drinking fountains of a type approved by the State Board of Health shall be provided for the stage and auditorium where water supply is available. Drinking fountains shall not be placed in toilet rooms.

3. Washing Facilities. Washbowls shall be provided in connection with toilet rooms, one for every two closets and urinals or fraction.

Order Ind. 23.5533. Standpipes.

Where proper water supply is available, at least one first aid standpipe, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5121, shall be provided on the stage of every theater and assembly hall where a fire curtain is required. Each hose shall be not more than 75 feet long, and where such hose will not reach every part of the stage section additional hose connections and hose, or additional standpipes, shall be provided.

Order Ind. 23.5534. Fire Extinguishers.

Standard fire extinguishers of an appropriate type as specified in Order Ind. 23.5122 shall be provided for all theaters and assembly halls as follows:

Two on stage, if scenery is used.

One on stage, if no scenery is used.

One in motion picture booth, or in ticket office if there is no booth.

One in dressing room section.

Extinguishers shall be properly exposed to view and always accessible.

Order Ind. 23.5535. Automatic Sprinklers.

In every theater and assembly hall where a proscenium curtain is required, approved automatic sprinklers, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5123, shall be provided under the stage, under the stage roof, and in the dressing rooms, but not in the automatic smoke outlet.

Order Ind. 23.5540. Motion Picture Machine Booths, General.

Every motion picture machine using nitro-cellulose film, together with all auxiliary and associated equipment, shall be enclosed in a booth so arranged as to permit the operator to walk freely on either side and in back of the machine. At least 48 square feet in area shall be provided for one machine, and 24 square feet additional for each machine over one. The ceiling height shall be not less than 7 feet.

Order Ind. 23.5541. Construction of Booth.

The floor of each motion picture booth shall be constructed of masonry or reinforced concrete, or shall be covered with not less than 2 inches of fire-resistive material. The walls and ceiling shall be not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.

Order Ind. 23.5542. Doors.

The door to the booth shall be not larger than necessary for the safe and proper use and maintenance of the booth and equipment, but in no case shall its dimensions be smaller than 2 feet by 5 feet or larger than 3 feet by 7 feet. The top of the door shall be not less than 12 inches below the ceiling of the booth.

The door shall be a tight-fitting self-closing fire door as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109, shall open outwardly, and shall not be equipped with any latch.

Order Ind. 23.5543. Openings.

Two openings for each motion picture machine may be provided. The one for the operator's view shall not be larger than 200 square inches and the one for projection not larger than 120 square inches. Where separate stereoscopic, spot, or floodlight machines are installed, not more than one opening shall be provided for each such machine for both the operator's view and the projection of light. All such openings shall be as small as practicable.

Each opening shall be provided with an approved gravity shutter set into guides not less than one inch at sides and bottom, and overlapping the top of the opening by at least one inch when closed. Shutters shall be not less than No. 10 U.S. Standard gauge iron or equivalent, arranged to move freely in guides of like material and thickness bolted to the wall. Each shutter shall be suspended by a

cord, and shall be so arranged that closing is by gravity action. A fusible link shall be provided in the cord over each shutter. A link shall also be provided over each magazine, which on operating will close all shutters. A manual release shall be provided near each exit door by which all shutters can be closed simultaneously. Shutters shall not be blocked open nor held open in any manner except by the harness of cords and links as herein described.

Order Ind. 23.5544. Ventilation of Booths.

Every booth or room housing projection, sound or any other equipment which vitiates good air conditions or requires the attention of an attendant shall be ventilated as required by Order Ind. 24.5843 of the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code issued by the Industrial Commission. Fresh air intakes in booth walls, except for outside air, shall not exceed 72 square inches in area, nor be more than 3 inches above the floor. They shall be equipped with automatic shutters as described for projection openings.

Order Ind. 23.5545. Relief Outlets.

Every booth or room housing projection, sound or other equipment which constitutes a fire, smoke, explosion or fuming hazard shall be equipped with one or more gravity outlets extending upward from the ceiling through the roof. The net area of such gravity relief outlets shall be equal to one per cent of the room or booth floor area, but not less than 12 inches in diameter. Such outlets shall be constructed as sheet metal ducts having double walls with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch air space between, or better construction. Where a relief outlet passes through, or is within 18 inches of any combustible construction, or passes through any other occupancy, approved masonry flues as specified for chimneys, Order Ind. 23.5210, shall be used. The relief outlets shall be equipped, at the booth or room outlets, with a gravity shutter which will open automatically under excessive heat conditions. The automatic shutter shall normally be tightly closed where mechanical exhaust ventilation is required in the same room.

Order Ind. 23.5546. Electric Wiring.

All lights and electric wiring, also motors, are lamps, rheostats, and associated electrical equipment shall conform in type and arrangement to the requirements of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

Order Ind. 23.5547. Motion Picture Machine.

Every projection machine shall be securely fastened to the floor, and together with sound head and other associated equipment, shall be of safe design. No part of the film shall be outside of a tight metal inclosure during projection, and the feed and take-up reels shall have rivetted, flanged, or welded joints. A shutter shall be placed in front of the condenser, arranged so as to be closed except when held open by the operator, or by some mechanical device which will assure immediate closure when operation of the machine is stopped.

Order Ind. 23.5548. Fire Protection in Booth: Care and Use of Film.

All shelves, furniture and fixtures shall be incombustible. No combustible material shall be permitted to be within such booth, except films and film cement not exceeding one pint. Smoking is prohibited. Heating equipment in booths shall be limited to steam, warm air, hot water or electric convection heaters with low surface temperature elements. Radiators shall be protected by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh screen with the top sloped at least 45 degrees to the horizontal.

Film not in process of rewinding, examination or projection shall be kept in metal containers. Up to 40 pounds of film may be kept in the projection booth in Interstate Commerce Commission shipping containers. Excess over 40 pounds shall be kept in an approved film cabinet, but the total quantity of film in any booth shall not exceed 125 pounds.

Rewinding in the projection booth is prohibited unless done in an approved enclosed type rewind machine. An approved can with self-closing hinged cover shall be provided for scrap film.

Up to 125 pounds of film in addition to that permitted in a projection booth, may be kept in containers as specified above, providing this excess is in a rewind room of not less than 80 square feet area, and of the construction specified in Orders Ind. 23.5541 and Ind. 23.5542. Such room shall have a vent of at least 50 square inches area extending upward to the outside of the building, with a clearance to combustible material conforming to Order Ind. 23.5545. Furniture and heating shall be as for the projection booth, and smoking is prohibited.

Note: In the foregoing order the weight of a 1000 foot roll of 35 millimeter film is assumed as 5 pounds.

Order Ind. 23.5549. Portable Booths.

Every portable booth used to confine the fire hazards of a motion picture machine shall be of approved design conforming to the requirements for permanent booths.

Every booth used for more than 2 consecutive performances in one location will be considered a permanent booth.

Order Ind. 23.5550. Maintenance.

All theaters and assembly halls, and all parts thereof, shall be kept clean, sanitary and in good repair.

SECTION 3. GRANDSTANDS, BLEACHERS, TENTS AND PLACES OF OUTDOOR ASSEMBLY.**Order Ind. 23.5551. Grandstands.**

Grandstands erected of frame construction shall be located at least 20 feet from any other building or adjoining property line unless the exterior walls of such adjacent building are of two-hour fire-resistive construction or better and all openings therein are protected with fire-resistive doors and windows as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5109 and Ind. 23.5110.

No wood grandstand unit shall exceed 10,000 square feet in ground area or 200 feet in length.

Wood grandstand units shall be placed not less than 20 feet apart or shall be separated by walls of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction.

The highest level of seat platforms of any wood grandstands shall not be more than 20 feet. Portable grandstands or bleachers within tents shall not be more than 12 feet above the ground or surface at the front of the grandstand.

All grandstands shall be designed and constructed to conform with the structural requirements of Chapter 5 of this code.

Seat boards and foot boards shall be designed to safely support a live load of not less than 120 pounds per lineal foot. The width of foot boards shall not be less than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The space under a grandstand shall be kept free from extraneous flammable materials and shall not be occupied for other than exit purposes except that such space, if enclosed with one-hour fire-resistive construction or better, may be used for non-hazardous purposes if approved in writing by the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5552. Exits.

Every grandstand, balcony or tier considered separately shall be provided with at least two exits located as remotely from each other as practicable and leading directly to the outside at grade. If the capacity of any such structure, balcony, or tier exceeds 1,000 persons, there shall be at least 3 exits and where the capacity exceeds 4,000 persons, there shall be at least 4 exits.

Exits shall be distributed uniformly to prevent congestion and shall be so located that the line of travel to an exit or to the entrance to an exit passageway is not greater than 150 feet.

The total width of exits from any grandstand, balcony or tier shall not be less than 22 inches per 100 persons, except that for grandstands which are constructed of incombustible material throughout and have a closed incombustible deck under the seats, the total width of exits may be not less than 22 inches for each 500 persons or fraction.

Order Ind. 23.5553. Aisles and Passageways.

All ramps, stairs, doorways and doors used for exit purposes shall conform to the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5508, Ind. 23.5509 and Ind. 23.5510 of this code.

Aisles having seats on both sides shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches in width and aisles having seats on one side only shall not be less than 24 inches wide. Cross aisles shall not be less than 48 inches in width. No aisles will be required for grandstands or bleachers where the seats extend to the floor or to the ground without a railing along the front.

Trailer seating mounted on incombustible decking not exceeding 300 capacity each shall be provided with aisles or stairways not less than 36 inches in width.

Order Ind. 23.5554. Seating.

The seating arrangement shall comply with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5513 except that for seats without backs the horizontal distance from back to back shall not be less than 22 inches. There shall be a space of not less than 12 inches between the back of

each seat and the front of the seat immediately behind it. All measurement is to be taken between plumb lines.

Where the same level is not used for both seat bench and foot rest, independent foot rests shall be provided.

All seat boards and foot boards shall be securely fastened in place in such a manner that they cannot be accidentally displaced.

Where the rise of a seat bench or platform exceeds 11 inches, intermediate steps shall be provided the full width of the aisles. Such steps shall have a rise of not more than 11 inches and a tread of not less than 10 inches *nominal width*. In no case shall the angle of seating exceed 45 degrees.

Order Ind. 23.5555. Guard Rails.

A substantial guard rail not less than 42 inches in height and having 2 intermediate rails shall be provided along the back and ends of all grandstands where the seats are more than 4 feet above the ground. Where the front foot rest of any grandstand is more than 2 feet above the ground, a guard rail extending not less than 36 inches above such front foot rest shall be provided.

Order Ind. 23.5556. Portable Grandstands or Bleachers.

Portable grandstands or bleachers shall be self-contained units having all necessary parts to withstand and restrain all forces which may be developed during occupancy. They shall be so designed and constructed that if any structural member essential to the strength and stability of the structure is omitted during erection, the presence of unused connections or fittings will make the omission self-evident.

A portable grandstand shall not be used for public occupancy until it has been securely assembled in accordance with this requirement.

Portable grandstands shall be provided with base plates, sills, floor runners, or sleepers of sufficient area and strength to support safely the total live and dead loads.

Where portable grandstands rest directly on the ground, mud sills of suitable material and having sufficient area to prevent dangerous settlement shall be provided under the base plates or sleepers. All mud sills shall be properly anchored to the ground and all bearing surfaces shall be in contact.

A-frames or other supports and seat stringers for portable grandstands or bleachers shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement during occupancy.

Field connections to wood members shall be by means of rivets, bolts, connectors, lag screws, friction or other approved devices. Lag screws shall not be used for direct tension. The use of nails and wood screws is permissible for holding wood posts together except that they shall not be used for demountable connections.

Wood members in tension shall be connected at each end by not less than two bolts or lag screws or by approved connectors or other approved devices. Adequate provision shall be made to prevent the splitting or shearing of wood at such connections.

Order Ind. 23.5557. Inspection.

Every portable grandstand or bleacher shall be carefully inspected by a building official before each period of public occupancy and any loose connections, defective or broken members or loose supports shall be properly repaired before the structure is used. In cities or towns

which do not have a building official, such inspections shall be made by the chief of the fire department or other public official designated by the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5558. Tents.

For the purpose of this order, a tent is a portable, temporary shelter or a structure, the covering of which is made of pliable material.

No tent shall be erected to cover more than 75 per cent of the premises on which it is located.

Tents used for assembly purposes which cover 1500 square feet or more of ground area shall be located at least 20 feet from any other structure or adjoining property lines.

Stake lines of adjacent tents used for assembly purposes shall be sufficient distance from each other to provide an emergency exit passageway not less than 6 feet in width between stake lines. Proper protection shall be provided along such stake lines to eliminate tripping hazards.

Concession and other tents not used for assembly purposes need not be separated from each other and may be located less than 20 feet from other structures.

Note: This order does not apply to tents or shelters used exclusively for construction purposes.

Order Ind. 23.5559. Structural Requirements.

Poles and other members supporting tents shall be of sufficient size and strength to support the structure safely without exceeding the stresses specified in Chapter 5 of this code.

All tents shall be adequately guyed, supported and braced to withstand a wind pressure or suction of not less than 10 pounds per square foot.

The poles, guys, stakes, fastenings, etc., shall be of sufficient strength and so attached as to resist a wind pressure of at least 20 pounds per square foot of projected area of the tent.

Order Ind. 23.5560. Flame Resistance.

All tents used for assembly purposes or in which animals are stabled and all other tents used by the public in places of outdoor assembly shall be effectively flame-proofed. The owner shall furnish a certificate or a test report by a recognized testing engineer or laboratory as evidence that such tents have the required flame resistance.

Order Ind. 23.5561. Fire Hazards.

The ground enclosed by any tent used in connection with a place of outdoor assembly and for a distance of not less than 10 feet outside such structure on all sides shall be cleared of all flammable material or vegetation which will transmit fire. The premises shall be kept free from such flammable material during the period the premises are used by the public.

No hay, straw, shavings or similar combustible materials other than that necessary for the current feeding and care of animals shall be permitted within any tents used for public assembly except that sawdust and shavings be used if kept damp.

No smoking or unapproved open flame of any kind shall be permitted in any tent while occupied by the public. "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted in all tents open to the public.

Tents shall not be used for motion picture performances unless safety film is used.

Order Ind. 23.5562. Exits.

Every tent occupied by the public shall have at least two standard exits located at or near opposite ends of the structure.

In tents used for assembly purposes, exits shall be provided on 3 sides if the capacity exceeds 600 persons and on 4 sides where the capacity exceeds 1,000 persons. Exits shall be uniformly distributed but in no case shall the line of travel to an exit be greater than 150 feet.

The total width of exits from a tent used for assembly purposes shall not be less than 44 inches per 100 persons. Exit openings shall comply in all respects with the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5510 and Ind. 23.5115 of this code.

Order Ind. 23.5563. Electrical Installations.

Electrical systems in all places of outdoor assembly shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code. All such systems shall be maintained and operated in a safe and workmanlike manner.

The electrical system and equipment shall be isolated from the public by proper elevation and guarding. All electrical fuses and switches shall be installed in approved enclosures. Cables laid on the ground or in areas traversed by the public shall be placed in trenches or protected by approved covers.

Order Ind. 23.5564. Fire Extinguishing Equipment.

One or more fire extinguishers of approved type and size shall be provided in connection with every wood grandstand and in all tents used for assembly purposes. Such extinguishers shall be maintained in proper working order and shall be located where they are easily accessible, preferably in or near the ticket office. In large installations, additional fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided as directed by the building official.

Order Ind. 23.5565. Illumination—Exit Lights and Signs.

All exits, aisles and passageways leading to exits in grandstands and other places of outdoor assembly shall be kept adequately lighted at all times when the structure is occupied by the public. Artificial illumination having an intensity of not less than 2.5 foot candles at the floor line shall be provided when natural light is inadequate.

Exit lights and signs complying with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5511 shall be provided in all places of outdoor assembly where more than 100 persons can be accommodated.

Order Ind. 23.5566. Boiler and Furnace Room.

Every boiler or furnace room, including the breeching and fuel room, in places of outdoor assembly, shall be enclosed with a two-hour fire-resistive enclosure or better and all interior openings in walls forming such enclosures shall be protected by self-closing fire-

resistive doors. Gas-fired appliances for heating water shall be installed in a boiler or furnace room. Chimneys shall be constructed in conformity with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5210 of this code.

Order Ind. 23.5567. Toilet Facilities.

Separate toilets shall be provided for each sex in connection with all places of outdoor assembly. Toilet rooms and equipment shall comply in all respects with the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5250-Ind. 23.5264, inclusive, of this code.

Order Ind. 23.5568. Outdoor Theaters.

1. Definition and Scope. For the purpose of this code, an outdoor theater is a place of outdoor assembly used for the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures and similar forms of entertainment in which the audience views the performance from self-propelled vehicles parked within the theater enclosure. The requirements of this order shall apply to outdoor theaters now in existence and to outdoor theaters hereafter constructed, except as provided in paragraph 5.

2. Entrances and Exits. All entrances and exits for outdoor theaters shall comply with the regulations of the State Highway Commission for driveways from property abutting state highways and the following additional requirements:

(a) Not more than one entrance shall be provided for each access road but each such entrance may be divided into 2 roadways and channelized to properly provide for vehicles turning right or left from the highway.

(b) That portion of an entrance or exit lying within the highway right-of-way shall comply with the regulations of the authority in charge of the maintenance of the highway or in the event this authority has no regulation, it shall comply with regulations prescribed by the State Highway Commission.

(c) Not more than one exit shall be provided for each access highway but such exit may be suitably channelized to provide for right and left turns to the highway, and not more than one traffic lane shall be permitted for each traffic lane on the highway available to vehicles leaving the theater.

3. Vehicle Storage.

(a) Sufficient area shall be provided between the highway and the ticket booth to provide storage space for vehicles equal to not less than 10 per cent of the theater capacity. In all cases, sufficient storage space shall be provided so the vehicles will not back up on the traveled way of the highway. Storage area shall be calculated on the basis of 162 square feet per vehicle.

(b) A hold-over storage area having sufficient capacity to accommodate not less than 15 per cent of the theater capacity shall be provided between the ticket booth and the ramp area.

4. Tower Construction. The tower supporting the motion picture screen shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of not less than 20 pounds for every square foot of exposed surface.

5. Location of Tower. The screen shall be so oriented that the picture is not visible from any major highway. This requirement does not apply to towers erected prior to January 1, 1952.

6. Concession and Motion Picture Machine Booth. The motion picture booth and equipment shall comply in all respects with the

requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5540-Ind. 23.5549, inclusive, of this code.

Concession buildings in connection with outdoor theaters shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 6 of this code.

7. Sanitary Equipment: Separate toilet rooms shall be provided for males and females in connection with all outdoor theaters as required by Order Ind. 23.5532. Toilet rooms and equipment shall comply in all respects with the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5250-Ind. 23.5264 of this code.

In determining the number of fixtures required for toilet rooms in connection with outdoor theaters, the capacity of the theater is established by allowing 2½ persons for each vehicle accommodated, exclusive of vehicles parked in the waiting or hold-over area.

Where the public toilet rooms are so located that the patrons must cross the ramp area in order to reach the toilet rooms, a suitable approach or passageway leading thereto shall be maintained. Such passageways shall be properly lighted and they shall be kept free from obstructions.

8. Ramps and Speaker Equipment.

(a) Ramps shall be spaced not less than 38 feet apart. The ramps shall be so designed that any vehicle can move from its parked position to the exit driveway without being required to back up.

All ramps, parking areas, entrance and exit driveways shall be properly surfaced with a gravel surfacing or better, adequate to withstand the weight of the vehicles accommodated.

(b) An individual speaker shall be provided for each vehicle accommodated in the ramp area. All speakers shall be equipped with sufficient cord to permit the speaker to be placed inside the vehicle.

Where additional seating space is provided in the theater enclosure for patrons using public transportation facilities, the speaker arrangement shall be such that the sound will be confined to the immediate seating area and not broadcast beyond the theater enclosure.

There shall not be less than 18 feet distance between speaker posts, measured parallel to the ramps, except in seated areas for patrons using public transportation. All electrical wiring and electrical equipment shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code. Each speaker post shall be wired with wire approved for underground use laid in trenches not less than 12 inches in depth.

9. Lighting. All entrance and exit driveways shall be adequately lighted and properly marked to avoid congestion and confusion and shall remain lighted throughout the performance and until the audience has left the area.

10. Speed Limit. In every outdoor theater, notices of a permanent character shall be prominently displayed designating the maximum speed limit permitted for cars driven within the area. Parking lights shall be used when cars are moving in the theater enclosure.

11. Running of Engines. At each performance, an instructive trailer shall be shown on the screen informing the patrons of the danger of carbon monoxide poisoning when the engine is running and stating that when it becomes necessary to run the engine, the windows of the vehicle should be opened at least one inch.

Chapter 8

SCHOOLS AND OTHER PLACES OF INSTRUCTION

Order Ind. 23.5600. Scope.

The requirements of this chapter, Orders Ind. 23.5600 to Ind. 23.5619, inclusive, shall apply to all public, parochial and private schools, universities, colleges, academies, seminaries, libraries, museums and art galleries; including all buildings or parts of buildings used for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.

Order Ind. 23.5601. Maximum Height.

No building which accommodates pupils below senior or junior high school grades shall be more than 3 stories high, nor shall the topmost floor level be more than 35 feet above the grade at any outside exit door.

No building which is used as a senior or junior high school shall be more than 4 stories high, nor shall the topmost floor level be more than 48 feet above the grade at any outside exit door.

Order Ind. 23.5602. Class of Construction.

Every building not more than one story in height may be of frame construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5103.

Every building which is more than one story, but not more than two stories in height, shall be of ordinary construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5102, or better, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5603.

Every building which is more than 2 stories in height shall be of fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5100, except that in a 3 story building ordinary construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5102, may be used above the third floor level.

Order Ind. 23.5603. First Floor Fire-Resistive.

In all 2 story buildings having more than 4 class, study, or recitation rooms of ordinary size (750 square feet in area) on any floor, the first floor shall be of at least two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106 unless all of the stairways and corridors throughout the building, including stairs, walls, ceilings and floors, are of at least two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5104 to Ind. 23.5107 inclusive. In all other 2 story buildings, the basement ceiling shall be of one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106, or better.

Order Ind. 23.5604. Subdivisions and Fire Stops.

Every building of this classification which is built in connection with a building of a lower grade of construction shall be separated from such other building by walls of four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, and all communicating openings shall be protected by fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109 or equal. If such openings are used as a means of egress, they shall be kept normally open during the occupancy of the building.

Order Ind. 23.5605. Exposure and Courts.

No wall containing windows which light a class, study, recitation or reading room shall be less than 30 feet away from any opposite building, structure or lot line, or opposite court wall; except that the distance from such opposite court wall may be reduced to not less than 20 feet provided light rays at an angle of 30 degrees are not thereby obstructed from entering the entire upper half of any such window.

Order Ind. 23.5606. Number, Location and Type of Exits.

The number and location of exits shall be such that, in case any exit or passageway is blocked at any point, some other exit will still be accessible through public passageways, from every room used by the public or by the occupants generally. Except that in a high school, university, college, library or museum building, not more than 2 class rooms of ordinary size (750 square feet) may be placed between an exit and the end of the building, provided that the exit doors from such class rooms are not more than 10 feet beyond the exit. In a one-room building, only one exit will be required.

In buildings of more than one story there shall be at least 2 stairway exits, each leading directly out of doors. The remaining exits shall be either such stairways or horizontal exits as specified in Order Ind. 23.5119. Where such stairways lead to the basement they shall be enclosed below the first floor as specified in Order Ind. 23.5118.

In buildings of more than 2 stories all stairways shall be enclosed as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5117-Ind. 23.5118.

Fire escapes may only be used as exits from the temporary end of incomplete or unit type buildings, as approved in writing by the Industrial Commission. Such fire escapes shall be of the "B" type where more than 100 persons can be accommodated above the first story.

Handrails shall be provided on both sides of all exit stairs used by pupils.

Closets shall not be placed below stairways or stairway landings.

Order Ind. 23.5607. Total Width of Exits.

The total width of exits from any floor shall be not less than the following rates, based on the total capacity of such floor and of the floors above:

Fire-resistive buildings, 30 inches per 100 persons.

Ordinary or frame buildings, 40 inches per 100 persons.

Where permitted under Order Ind. 23.5606, standard fire escapes may be used for not to exceed one-third of the above total widths.

The capacity of a school building shall be established by the actual number of fixed seats in rooms where such are used, or by the number of persons which may be accommodated. (See Order Ind. 23.5611) The capacity of a library, museum, or art gallery shall be established on the basis of 100 square feet of total floor area of the building, exclusive of stairways and elevators, to each person, except that for library reading rooms this area shall be reduced to 20 square feet per person for the space so occupied.

Order Ind. 23.5608. Exit Doors.

Exit doors shall comply with the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5115, except that in elementary schools the width may be reduced to 3 feet. The aggregate width of exit doors shall be as required in Order Ind. 23.5607. No single door or leaf of a double door shall be more than 42 inches wide.

Order Ind. 23.5609. Passageways.

Corridors and passageways shall be so designed as to prevent congestion and confusion and shall be provided with windows and artificial light so as to maintain a light intensity throughout of not less than 2.5 foot candles at the floor line whenever the building is occupied.

The minimum unobstructed width of corridors and passageways which are used by the public or by the occupants generally, shall be determined in the same manner as specified for stairways in Order Ind. 23.5607, but in no case shall this width be less than 4 feet. Corridors and passageways serving as a means of egress shall be at least equal in combined width to the required width of the stairways or passageways leading to them.

Order Ind. 23.5610. Access to Attic and Roof.

Every building more than one story in height shall have permanent means of access to the roof and attic space from inside the building. Where a scuttle opening is provided, the opening shall be not less than 20 x 30 inches, with a permanent enclosure for a stairway or ladder leading thereto.

Order Ind. 23.5611. Floor Space and Ceiling Height.

All class and recitation rooms shall have a minimum floor space of 23 square feet per person. Rooms used only for study purposes shall have a minimum floor space of 15 square feet per person.

In colleges or universities, classrooms seated with tablet arm chairs or seats without desks shall have a minimum floor space of 10 square feet per person.

All rooms used for educational purposes shall not be less than 10 feet high in the clear, except in elementary schools such rooms which have a sloping ceiling may have a ceiling height of not less than 8 feet on the low side provided the average ceiling height is not less than 10 feet. Toilet rooms, service rooms, store rooms and similar spaces shall be not less than 8 feet high in the clear.

Order Ind. 23.5612. Basement Rooms.

No class, recitation, study, laboratory, domestic science or library room shall have its floor more than 2 feet below the adjoining grade. Industrial arts rooms, shops, toilet rooms and other rooms used by pupils (not including play rooms) shall have floors not more than 4 feet below grade. The walls and floor where exposed to soil shall be waterproof and damp-proof.

Order Ind. 23.5613. Assembly Rooms.

A room which seats, or which can accommodate, 100 or more persons shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 7 (Theaters and Assembly Halls) of this code except that the minimum width of any exit doorway used exclusively by elementary school children may be 3 feet; but in any case the aggregate width of such doorways shall be in accordance with Chapter 7.

Order Ind. 23.5614. Seats, Desks and Aisles.

Seats, chairs and desks in class, recitation, or study rooms seating more than 50 persons shall be securely fastened to the floor; or seats shall be fastened together in groups of 4 or more, or in groups of 2 seats and 2 desks. Except that this requirement shall not apply to desks and chairs used by teachers, or to chairs, tables and equipment used in kindergarten rooms.

Class, recitation and study rooms shall have aisles along all walls.

In elementary school rooms, the intermediate aisles shall be not less than 18 inches and the wall aisles not less than 30 inches in width.

In high school rooms, and in all other class, recitation and study rooms, the intermediate aisles shall be not less than 20 inches and wall aisles not less than 30 inches in width.

Where rooms are used for assembly purposes, seats and aisles shall conform to the requirements of Orders Ind. 23.5513-Ind. 23.5517 of this code.

Order Ind. 23.5615. Heating Plants.

In every building more than one story in height, all heating plants and fuel rooms shall be enclosed with not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106. All openings shall be protected with self-closing fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

In one story buildings all heating plants and fuel rooms shall be enclosed with not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, except that this requirement shall not apply to buildings where jacketed stoves or school room heaters are permitted. All openings shall be protected by self-closing fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

Order Ind. 23.5616. Sanitary Equipment.

1. Toilets. School buildings shall have the following toilet equipment:

(a) In high schools, one water-closet for every 30 females or fraction.

One water-closet for every 60 males or fraction and one urinal for every 30 males or fraction.

(b) In junior high and elementary schools, one water-closet for every 25 females or fraction, one water-closet for every 50 males or fraction and one urinal for every 25 males or fraction.

2. Drinking Water. One drinking fountain shall be installed in each story and basement, for each 6000 square feet of floor area, or fraction. Drinking fountains shall not be installed in toilet rooms.

3. Washing Facilities. Lavatories shall be provided in connection with toilet rooms in the ratio of one lavatory for every two toilet fixtures (closets and urinals).

4. Cloakrooms and Wardrobes. In every school building, there shall be provision for the placing and storage of the wraps of occupants. Such provision shall consist of wardrobes, lockers, or cloakrooms, constructed and arranged in a manner to insure and facilitate the ventilation and sanitation of contents. Ventilation shall conform to the provisions of Order Ind. 24.5847 of the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code.

Note: This prohibits the use of corridors, vestibules, etc., for cloakroom purposes, unless ventilated lockers are provided. Open hooks and hangers will not be approved.

Note on Heating and Ventilation: For heating and ventilation in schools, libraries, etc., see the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code issued by the Industrial Commission, which code applies to all public buildings and places of employment.

Order Ind. 23.5617. Artificial Lighting.

Each class, study or recitation room of standard size (31 to 35 feet long by 22 to 23 feet wide) shall be equipped with at least 6 artificial lighting units symmetrically spaced.

Where electric service is available at least one circuit of 15 amperes capacity (see Wisconsin State Electrical Code) shall be supplied to each standard room.

Note: For general requirements which apply to the natural and artificial lighting of schools see the School Lighting Code issued by the Industrial Commission.

Order Ind. 23.5618. Fire Extinguishers.

In every building, standard fire extinguishers, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5122, shall be provided in the proportion of one extinguisher to each 2500 square feet, or fraction, of floor area, but there shall be at least one fire extinguisher on each floor including basement. In addition to the fire extinguishers for general protection there shall be at least one extinguisher of appropriate type and size in each laboratory, shop or other vocational room. Every fire extinguisher shall be prominently exposed to view and always accessible.

Order Ind. 23.5619. Fire Alarms.

Every building two or more stories in height and every one-story building with 6 or more classrooms and an assembly hall or gymnasium accommodating more than 100 persons shall be provided with a proper alarm system complying with Order Ind. 23.5124.

Exception: A hand operated alarm if permanently installed and so arranged that it can be operated from any story, including the basement, may be used in school buildings not more than two stories in height and having not more than 2 standard size classrooms on the second floor.

Chapter 9

APARTMENT BUILDINGS, HOTELS AND PLACES
OF DETENTION

Ord. 23.5700. Scope.

Requirements of this chapter shall apply to all apartment building, row houses, rooming houses, hotels, dormitories, convents, monasteries, hospitals, children's homes, homes for the aged and infirm, nursing homes, convalescent hospitals, convalescent homes, asylums, mental hospitals, jails, and other places of abode or detention, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5725-2.

By *place of abode* is meant a building or part of a building, such as apartment building, row house, rooming house, hotel, dormitory, convent, hospital, as follows:

(1) Occupied as a residence of 3 or more families living independently or occupied by 2 such families and used also for business purposes, or

(2) Occupied for sleeping or lodging purposes by 3 or more persons not members of the same family.

By *place of detention* is meant a building or part of a building used as a place of abode and wherein persons are forcibly confined, such as asylums, mental hospitals, and jails.

Note: The ordinance generally is applied that all persons committed to an institution shall be confined to the place within the meaning of the words "place of detention". Also that the words "forcibly confined" apply to all persons confined without their consent.

Order Ind. 23.5701. Class of Construction.

All places of abode which are more than 3 stories in height shall be of fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5100.

All 3 story places of abode, other than hospitals and places of detention, shall be at least of ordinary construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5102, except that a 3 story apartment building which will accommodate not more than one family on each floor and a 3 story hotel or rooming house which will accommodate not more than 6 persons on each floor may be of frame construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, except as provided in Order Ind. 23.5702.

All places of detention and all hospitals of 3 or more stories shall be of fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5100.

Order Ind. 23.5702. First Floor Fire-Resistive.

In 3 story buildings, except those having not more than one family on each floor, the first floor and its supports shall be of not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106, except that in a 3 story apartment house which will accommodate not more than 4 families, or a 3 story hotel or rooming house which will accommodate not more than 30 persons, above the first

story, the basement ceiling shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106 or shall be protected by automatic sprinklers as specified in Order Ind. 23.5123. Spaces between floor joists, below or above stud partitions where the studs extend through one or more stories, shall be fire-stopped.

Order Ind. 23.5703. Garage and Business Separation.

In every building in which a lower story is used for garage purposes, the ceiling over the garage shall be of unpierced four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106. Stairways from garages leading to the upper stories shall be separated from the garage area with walls of four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, with openings protected as specified for special occupancy separation, Order Ind. 23.5108(2).

In a building more than 2 stories in height where the lower story is used for business purposes, other than the hazards listed in Chapter 10 of this code, the ceiling over the lower story shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106.

Order Ind. 23.5701. Corridor and Dividing Partitions.

All 3 story places of abode which have more than one apartment or 8 rooms on any floor, shall have the public passageways enclosed with partitions of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105. If there is more than one apartment on any floor, such apartments shall be separated by such partitions. If there are more than 8 rooms on any floor, they shall be divided by such partitions into groups of not more than 8 rooms each.

Doors in such corridor partitions may be solid slab doors, 1 1/2 inches in thickness, and need not be self-closing.

Order Ind. 23.5705. Court Walls.

The walls of courts and similar interior shafts for light and air shall be of not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, except that when the building is permitted to be of ordinary construction, the court walls may be of one-hour fire-resistive construction.

Order Ind. 23.5706. Yards.

Behind every apartment house, the rear of which does not abut on an alley or street, there shall be a yard across the entire width of the lot, open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky. The width of the yard behind a 2 story building shall be either:

(1) At least 5 feet of unobstructed width; or

(2) At least 10 feet from the rear lot line to the building line, of which at least 3 feet shall be unobstructed, and the remainder may be occupied by an open (or screened) porch.

For apartment houses of more than 2 stories, the unobstructed width of the entire yard shall be increased one foot for each additional story, except in the case of corner lots.

No apartment house shall be placed behind any other building unless there is at least 50 feet between the buildings.

Order Ind. 23.5707. Number, Location and Type of Exits.

There shall be at least 2 exits accessible from each room or apartment by means of stairways, ramps or horizontal exits. The number and location of such exits shall be such that in case any exit or passageway is blocked at any point, some other exit will still be accessible through public passageways from every room or apartment, except that in fire-resistive buildings a total area of not more

1200 square feet may be placed between an exit and the end of the building, and except in 2 story buildings where there are more than 2 apartments on the second floor, one exit may be through the adjoining apartment provided a connecting door containing a glass panel is provided in the partition separating the 2 apartments. The lock or locks on such doors shall be of a type which can be unlocked from either side without the use of a key.

Exits shall be distributed so that the entrance to each room or apartment will be not more than 50 feet distant from an exit, measuring along public passageways, if in a building of non-fire-resistive construction, or 75 feet in a fire-resistive building.

At least one-half of the required exits, in buildings of more than one story, shall be stairways as specified in Order Ind. 23.5116. The remaining exits shall be either stairways, or horizontal exits; or fire escapes may be used as exits from floors which are not more than 40 feet above grade if they are placed against blank walls. Every building which accommodates more than one family, or 8 persons, above the second story shall have at least 2 stairways.

Apartment buildings 3 stories or less in height whose floors and supporting members are of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106, and which have a plan so arranged that not more than 2 occupancies on any floor make use of a common stairway, may be constructed with one common stairway as a single exit, provided the walls between occupancies and those enclosing the stairway are of two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105. In this case, the stairways must be of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction, must lead directly to the outside and have all interior openings protected by approved fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

Where a jail or other place of detention wherein persons are forcibly confined is located on the upper floors of a court house or office building, at least one of the exits from the jail shall be a separate smokeproof stair tower leading directly from the jail section to the outside at street grade. This stairway shall serve only the jail area and there shall be no doors opening into it from the office or court house section of the building.

Order Ind. 23.5708. Aggregate Width of Exits.

The aggregate width of exits shall be as provided for in Order Ind. 23.5404.

Order Ind. 23.5709. Exit Doors.

Exit doors shall be as specified in Order Ind. 23.5115; except that a door which is used by not more than 6 families, or 40 persons, shall be not less than 3 feet wide and shall not be required to open outward.

Order Ind. 23.5710. Passageways.

Every public passageway leading from an exit shall be at least as wide as the required width of such exit. Every public passageway leading to an exit shall be at least 3 feet wide. The required width shall be kept clear and unobstructed at all times.

Order Ind. 23.5711. Lighting of Exits.

In every building which accommodates more than 4 families, or 30 persons, and in every building which accommodates transients, the public passageways and stairways and exit doors shall be illuminated from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. This illumination shall include lights at all intersections of passageways, at all exits, and at the head, foot and landing of every stairway. The lights at emergency exit doors shall be red lights and shall be accompanied by a sign bearing the words "exit" or "out", in plain letters.

Order Ind. 23.5712. Enclosure of Stairways and Shafts.

1. In 3 story buildings all stairways shall be enclosed as provided in Orders Ind. 23.5117 or Ind. 23.5118, with one-hour fire-resistive partitions, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, or better, unless the building is either of fire-resistive construction or equipped throughout with automatic sprinklers. The doors may be omitted in the stories above the basement in one stairway enclosure. In all 3 story buildings accommodating more than 2 families, or 15 persons, above the first story, all basement stairways shall be enclosed with two-hour fire-resistive partitions as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105.

In buildings more than 3 stories in height, all stairways shall be enclosed with two-hour fire-resistive partitions, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, except that one stairway may be unenclosed in the first and second stories, provided such stairway does not lead to the basement.

In all buildings more than 2 stories in height in which the first story is used for business purposes, at least one stairway shall be enclosed in the first story with an unpierced wall of two-hour fire-resistive construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, and such stairway shall not connect with the basement.

2. Every elevator shaftway, dumbwaiter shaftway, clothes chute, waste paper chute, pipe shafts and other similar vertical shafts in buildings more than 2 stories in height shall be enclosed with two-hour fire-resistive partitions, as described in Order Ind. 23.5105, except that for 3 story buildings, one-hour fire-resistive partitions may be used where the enclosure does not pass through a business portion. In all cases the basement enclosure shall be of not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction.

Order Ind. 23.5713. Toilet Rooms.

Every apartment shall have a water-closet in a bathroom or separate compartment; except that where there are apartments consisting of not more than 3 rooms, there shall be at least one water-closet for every 2 such apartments. All other buildings in this classification shall have at least one water-closet for every 15 rooms or fraction thereof.

Rooms with private water-closets shall not be considered in counting either the number of rooms or the number of fixtures.

Water-closets and urinals, and the pipes connected therewith, shall be protected against freezing as provided in Order Ind. 23.5261.

Order Ind. 23.5714. Washing Facilities.

In every building of this classification where water supply is available or can be made available, there shall be at least one sink or wash bowl in connection with each toilet fixture. In apartment houses there shall be such a sink or wash bowl in each apartment.

Order Ind. 23.5715. Repairs.

Every building of this classification, and all parts thereof, shall be kept in good repair and the roof shall be maintained to prevent leakage. All rainwater shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom to prevent dampness in the walls and ceilings.

Order Ind. 23.5716. Cleanliness.

Every building shall be kept clean, and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage, or other matter in or on the same or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected with or belonging to the same.

Order Ind. 23.5717. Size of Rooms.

Every sleeping room shall be of sufficient size to afford at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant over 12 years of age, and 200 cubic feet for each occupant under 12 years, except that a minimum of 150 cubic feet may be provided for infants in hospital nurseries. No greater number of occupants than the number thus established, shall be permitted in any such room.

Order Ind. 23.5718. Basement Rooms.

No living or sleeping room shall have its floor level below the adjoining yard, court, alley or street grade.

No rooms wherein persons are forcibly confined shall be located in a basement.

Order Ind. 23.5719. Windows.

The outside windows in every sleeping or living room shall have a total sash area of at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room, but not less than 12 square feet. The top of at least one such window shall be not less than 6½ feet above the floor, and the upper half thereof shall be made so as to open the full width.

Order Ind. 23.5720. Isolation of Fire Hazards.

1. All boiler and furnace rooms, including fuel rooms and breeching, all laundries, drying rooms, carpenter shops, paint shops, and other hazardous work rooms and storage rooms in all buildings accommodating transients, and in hospitals, asylums and other places of detention, shall be enclosed with a four-hour fire-resistive enclosure as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106. All openings shall be protected by self-closing fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

2. In all other buildings under this classification, such rooms shall be enclosed with a two-hour fire-resistive enclosure as provided in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, or better, except as otherwise provided in this order.

3. In apartment buildings not more than 2 stories in height, such rooms shall be enclosed with a one-hour fire-resistive enclosure as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, or better, except as provided in paragraph 5 of this order.

4. In one story buildings having a floor area of not more than 3,000 square feet and two-story buildings having a floor area of not more than 1,500 square feet per floor which are used for business purposes and also accommodate not more than two families, such rooms shall be enclosed with a one-hour fire-resistive enclosure, as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, or better.

5. The enclosure for the heating plant may be omitted in apartment buildings not more than 2 stories in height and having not more than 2 apartments on a floor and in rooming houses not more than 2 stories in height and having not more than 8 living or sleeping rooms on a floor, provided no part of the building is used for business purposes and all interior basement stairways are enclosed with a one-hour fire-resistive enclosure as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, or better. See Order Ind. 23.5725 for exception for row house installations.

Exception: Gas fired space heaters may be used in private apartments and in guest rooms in hotels or tourist courts without an enclosure if approved by the Industrial Commission. Space heaters fired with liquid fuel may be used without an enclosure in hotels and apartment buildings not more than one story in height.

Order Ind. 23.5721. Fire Protection Equipment.

1. Standard first-aid standpipes shall be provided in every building which is more than 2 stories high and accommodates 20 or more transients, and in all hospitals, asylums and other places of detention.

2. In the above buildings where adequate water supply is not available, and in buildings accommodating less than 20 transients where first-aid standpipes are not provided, a standard fire extinguisher shall be placed on each floor at the head of each stairway and at each elevator or group of elevators.

Order Ind. 23.5722. Fire Alarm.

Every building which accommodates 20 or more persons except hospitals and places of detention shall be provided with a fire alarm system complying with Order Ind. 23.5124.

Every hospital which accommodates 20 or more persons shall be provided with a fire alarm system complying with Order Ind. 23.5124, except that chimes or other approved sounding devices shall be used when within hearing distance of the patients. Visual attention compelling devices may be used in hospitals where approved by the Industrial Commission.

A presignal fire alarm system may be installed in hospitals or hotels where not less than 4 employees are on duty at all times to respond to fire alarms.

This order applies to buildings now in existence and to buildings hereafter constructed.

Note: Where presignal systems are installed, it is recommended that the fire department be called immediately after the presignal signal is received.

Order Ind. 23.5723. Scuttle.

Every building more than one story in height which accommodates more than 4 families, or 30 persons, shall have a permanent means of access to the roof from the inside. The opening shall be not less than 20 x 30 inches and there shall be a permanent ladder or stairway leading thereto.

Order Ind. 23.5724. Directions for Escape.

In every room liable to be used by transients, a notice shall be conspicuously posted giving complete and plain directions for reaching at least two exits.

In addition to this, a red exit light shall be provided over each exit on every floor.

Order Ind. 23.5725. Row House.

1. Definition. A row house is a place of abode not more than 2 stories in height, arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached row dwelling units in which each dwelling unit is separated from the adjoining unit by an unpierced vertical occupancy separation of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction, extending from the basement or lowest floor to the under side of the roof boards.

2. Requirements.

(a) Each dwelling unit shall have separate entrances and exits leading directly to the outside.

(b) Heating ducts may be installed in the space between studs in the occupancy separation wall provided all such ducts are covered with 1/4 inch corrugated asbestos or the equivalent protection. Heating ducts shall not be installed back to back in the occupancy separation wall.

(c) Where each living unit has a separate heating system, the requirements of Order Ind. 23.5720 and Ind. 23.5722 need not be complied with.

(d) Each living unit shall have access to the attic from the inside by means of an opening not less than 20 x 30 inches located above the stair landing on the second floor, but the other provisions of Order Ind. 23.5723 need not be complied with.

Chapter 10**HAZARDOUS OCCUPANCIES****Order Ind. 23.5750. Garages.****1. Definitions.**

A garage is a building, or part of a building, which accommodates or houses self-propelled vehicles. For the purpose of this code the term vehicle includes land, air and water vehicles.

A private garage is one used in connection with a private residence for the purpose of housing self-propelled vehicles owned by the occupant of the residence and used only for personal or family service.

2. Construction Requirements.

(a) All garages, except private garages, which are more than 500 square feet in area shall have walls and roof of ordinary construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5102, or better, and all floors of vehicle storage rooms, salesrooms, and repair shops shall be of not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106.

Exceptions: (1) A garage, not more than one story in height and 2,000 square feet in area may have walls and roof of frame construction if located at least 100 feet from any other building or boundary line between premises.

(2) A hangar for the storage of not more than one airplane or a boat house for the storage of not more than one motor boat may be of frame construction if located at least 75 feet from any property line or other building.

(b) All walls, or parts of walls, nearer than 5 feet to a boundary line between premises or to any other building shall be unpierced; all walls, or parts of walls, nearer than 10 feet, but not nearer than 5 feet, to a boundary line between premises or to any other building shall have all openings therein protected by means of fire-resistive doors and windows as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5109 and Ind. 23.5110.

(c) Where a garage, other than a private garage, is built in connection with a building used for other purposes, it shall be separated therefrom by means of unpierced four-hour fire-resistive walls, as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, and unpierced four-hour fire-resistive floors above and below as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106. Stairways from garages leading to upper stories shall be separated from the garage area with walls of four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Order Ind. 23.5105, with openings protected as specified for special occupancy separation, Order Ind. 23.5108 (2).

Exception: Where a fire station is incorporated within a municipal or similar community building, connecting door openings will be permitted if protected with fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5106.

(d) Where a garage which is less than 500 square feet in area is built in connection with a public building or place of employment under this code, the garage shall have walls and ceiling of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind.

23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, and the openings to adjoining parts of the building shall be protected by means of fire-resistive doors as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

3. Fire Protection. Boilers, furnaces and all open flame equipment within garages shall be effectively separated from other areas by not less than two-hour fire-resistive walls, floors and ceilings as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106. Such enclosures in basements shall have no openings into other basement areas. All stairways leading to such basement enclosures from the first floor shall be enclosed on the first floor with not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106, and the opening thereto protected with a fire-resistive door as specified in Order Ind. 23.5109.

4. Floor Pits. There shall be no pits or other depressions in the floor of any garage area, except that this requirement shall not apply to the shallow depressions formed to secure floor drainage, nor to catch basins installed in compliance with the provisions of the Plumbing Code issued by the State Board of Health, nor to floor openings for access to regular basements.

Note: This will permit service openings in the floors of garages or service stations provided that the areas below can be classified as regular basements and are ventilated in accordance with the requirements of the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code.

Order Ind. 23.5751. Filling Stations; Buildings and Structures.

1. Definitions.

(a) By filling station is meant one or more pumps, tanks, and other pieces of equipment used in the storage and dispensing of liquid fuels and arranged for the sale of such liquid fuels to the public.

(b) By dispensing area is meant any area within 15 feet of a pump or other dispensing equipment.

(c) By basement or open space under a floor or dispensing area is meant any space that does not have an outlet at its lowest level, at or above grade.

2. Construction.

(a) All buildings having a service space of more than 500 square feet in area designed to accommodate motor-driven vehicles, and all other buildings erected within 15 feet of the dispensing equipment shall be of ordinary construction, as specified in Order Ind. 23.102, or better, except where canopies are provided over the dispensing equipment, such canopies shall be of incombustible construction throughout. No pumps or other dispensing equipment serving liquid fuel to the public shall be located within or under any occupied part of any building or structure.

(b) Buildings not more than one story in height and not exceeding 500 square feet in area may be of frame construction if located at least 15 feet from dispensing equipment and 10 feet from the boundary lines between premises and from other buildings on the same premises.

(c) Buildings more than 500 square feet in area used as office buildings exclusively, or in connection with other non-hazardous or

occupancies may be of frame construction if not more than one story in height and located at least 30 feet from boundary lines between premises, from other buildings on the same premises and from the dispensing equipment.

(d) All walls, or parts of walls, in buildings under (a) which are nearer than 5 feet to a boundary line between premises or to any other building shall be unpierced; all walls, or parts of walls nearer than 10 feet, but not nearer than 5 feet, to a boundary line between premises or to any other building shall have all openings therein protected by means of fire-resistive doors and windows as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5109 and Ind. 23.5110.

(e) The main floor level of any building erected within 15 feet of equipment used to dispense liquid fuel shall not be below the level of the driveway or grade at such equipment.

(f) There shall be no basement or other open space under the floor of the dispensing area outside of the building. There shall be no basement or other open space under the floor of any filling station building, unless:

(1) The main floor level is at least 6 inches above the driveway or grade at the dispensing equipment, and

(2) There is no outside door, window or other wall opening to such under floor space, except fuel chutes or other similar vertical openings having a tight-fitting cover, with the bottom of such opening at least 6 inches above the driveway or grade at the dispensing equipment.

(3) The floor and enclosure of the under floor space is of four-hour fire-resistive construction as specified in Orders Ind. 23.5105 and Ind. 23.5106.

(4) The under floor space is effectively vented by gravity means.

Note: For requirements applying to floor pits, see Order Ind. 23.5109.

Order Ind. 23.5752. Automobile Tire or Battery Shops.

1. Any building, or part of a building, in which tires are repaired or fitted to vehicles shall be constructed, equipped and maintained as a garage under Order Ind. 23.5750.

2. Any building or part of a building, in which electric storage batteries are charged, repaired, or are installed in vehicles shall be constructed, equipped and maintained as a garage under Order Ind. 23.5750.

Appendix

QUALIFICATIONS AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR WELDING OPERATIONS AND OPERATORS

The state building code provides that the Industrial Commission shall determine necessary data, tests and other evidence required to prove the merits of materials, methods of construction and devices used in the construction, alteration and equipment of buildings or structures, and further, in connection with welding, requires such work to be done by skilled welders who must give satisfactory proof of skill and ability.

In accordance with these provisions, the following regulations are adopted and promulgated to apply to all welding operations on buildings and structures coming within the scope of the state building code.

1. General. All welding operators employed as such in executive work covered by the Wisconsin State Building Code shall be previously qualified by tests as prescribed herein. These qualification tests shall be performed under the supervision of an approved testing laboratory or commercial testing engineer who will certify to the Industrial Commission that the operator has passed the prescribed qualification tests.

The Industrial Commission shall issue, to any operator who has successfully passed the prescribed qualification tests, a certificate bearing the operator's name, address and signature, and the record of the extent of his successful qualification testing. This certificate shall remain in force for one year provided the operator is engaged in welding without an interruption of more than three consecutive months' duration, in which latter case the certificate shall automatically become void. The renewal of a certificate shall be granted only upon successful completion of new qualification tests.

2. Operator Qualification. The procedure for qualification of welding operators shall be as specified in Appendix D of the Code for Arc and Gas Welding in Building Construction, latest edition, as published by the American Welding Society. This consists essentially of tests for the making of both groove and fillet welds in four positions each. One test is required for each position for fillet welds, and for groove welds one test for each position in material up to and including $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick shall be made in material $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, except that if the construction involves welding of material over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick one test weld shall be made for each position in material of the maximum thickness to be used, but need not exceed one inch in thickness. If a test weld is made in the maximum or one inch thickness, no test weld is necessary in the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thickness.

3. Inspection of Welding Operations. All welding shall be subject to examination by a competent inspector approved by the Industrial Commission, who shall certify to the Industrial Commission that all welding has been completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and with the provision of the Wisconsin State Building Code. The methods and procedures of such inspection shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Code for Arc and Gas Welding in Building Construction, latest edition, as published by the American Welding Society.

June 8, 1945.

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Chapter H 76

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR WISCONSIN
INDUSTRIAL CAMPS

H 76.01 These minimum standards adopted by the state board of health on September 16, 1949, in accordance with chapter 110.05 (3), stats., shall be applicable to all industrial camps.

H 76.02 Definitions. (1) The term *industrial camp* shall mean and include the site and all structures established and maintained as living quarters by the employer or for him or under his control and supervision for 6 or more seasonal or migrant agricultural, industrial, or construction workers, and for their dependents.

(2) The term *dwelling unit* shall mean any building, apartment, trailer, tent or dormitory used as a place of abode.

(3) The term *sleeping room* shall mean a room used for sleeping purposes.

(4) The term *habitable room* shall mean any room in a dwelling unit which is used wholly or in part as living quarters.

H 76.03 Camp plan. (1) Every dwelling unit or industrial camp shall be located on a well-drained area, and the premises shall be properly graded so as to prevent the accumulation of storm or other waters. No dwelling unit or industrial camp shall be located in any area that is situated so that drainage from any barnyard, outdoor toilet, or other source of filth can be deposited in its location.

(2) The camp shall be so laid out that no dwelling unit shall be located further than 200 feet from a toilet and service building as required herein, and walkways to such service buildings, other than portable buildings, shall be graveled or paved and well lighted at night.

(3) No transportable dwelling unit shall be located less than 10 feet from any other dwelling unit unless of same occupancy, or from the boundary line of the premises on which it is located.

H 76.04 General requirements for dwelling units. (1) All camp buildings shall meet the requirements of the state industrial commission.

(2) Every habitable room shall be adequately ventilated and, with exception of tents, shall have window area opening directly to the exterior of at least 10 per cent of the floor area, excepting that for the period between May 1 and October 15, the aggregate areas of window sash and screened outside doors may be 7.5 per cent of the floor area.

(3) Where necessary, every dwelling unit shall be provided with properly installed heating equipment of adequate capacity to maintain a temperature of 70 degree F. during the season of normal use.

(4) Every habitable room shall be adequately lighted. All electric wiring must conform to the Wisconsin state electrical code.

(5) Each dwelling unit, other than tents, used during the mosquito and fly season shall have all exterior openings protected with 16

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mesh screen. Screen doors shall open outward and be self-closing. Tent openings shall be provided with mosquito netting.

(6) Every dwelling unit shall be kept free of vermin.

(7) Every room in every dwelling unit shall be maintained in a reasonably clean and safe sanitary condition.

(8) Tents shall be erected on raised flooring. Wooden flooring shall be elevated not less than 1 foot above the ground level to permit free circulation of air beneath.

H 76.05 Prevention of overcrowding. (1) Every sleeping room shall at least 400 cubic feet of volume per occupant over 12 years and 200 cubic feet of volume per occupant under 12 years of age, excepting that for the period between May 1 and October 15 sleeping room volume per occupant over 12 years of age may be 300 cubic feet. Sleeping quarters shall be of sufficient size to afford three feet between sides of beds. Head-to-toe sleeping arrangements shall be followed.

(2) Every habitable room shall be not less than 7 feet, 6 inches in height from floor to the ceiling.

H 76.06 Kitchen and mess hall or dining room. (Applicable only when operated by or for the employer.) (1) The kitchen and dining room shall be separated from sleeping quarters and toilet rooms. No kitchen or dining room shall be used for sleeping purposes.

(2) Kitchen and dining room tables and chairs or benches shall be so constructed as to be easily kept clean. Table tops or coverings shall be smooth and free from cracks.

(3) Dishes and utensils shall be of non-tarnishable materials, free from cracks and easily cleanable.

(4) Cooking utensils shall be stored on racks or suspended on hooks at least 12 inches above the floor.

(5) The kitchen and dining room shall be swept daily, preferably with sweeping compound to lay the dust.

(6) The kitchen and dining room shall be scrubbed with hot soap suds or suitable detergent at least once a week and preferably more often during a rainy period.

(7) Dining tables shall be washed with soap or suitable detergent and water after each meal.

(8) Handwashing facilities shall be provided in kitchens and shall include warm water, soap, and individual towelings for use by kitchen personnel only.

(9) Cooks and all food handlers shall keep clean and wear clean clothing.

(10) A sink with ample facilities for providing hot water shall be provided for washing dishes and kitchen utensils. All dishes and utensils after being thoroughly scraped shall be washed and scalded or disinfected. Air drying is required.

H 76.07 Food. (Applicable only when provided and operated by or for the employer.) (1) All milk used shall either be adequately pasteurized, evaporated, or powdered.

(2) Perishable foods such as meats, milk, butter, eggs and salads must be kept under refrigeration not to exceed 50 degrees F.

(3) Refrigerators shall be thoroughly washed with hot water and soap or suitable detergents at least once a week.

(4) Non-perishable foods must be stored in dry, clean, well ventilated, rodent-proof, screened store rooms. No food shall be stored on the floor; shall be on shelves elevated at least 12 inches above the floor.

H 76.08 Water supply. (1) An adequate supply of pure water with supply outlets located not more than 200 feet from any dwelling unit shall be furnished for drinking and domestic purposes in all camps. Where a public water supply is not available, the well or wells supplying the camp shall comply with the Wisconsin well construction code, excepting that well pits or pump pits are not permitted. Supply outlets may be located in the service building, if separate from toilet, shower and laundry rooms.

(2) No common drinking vessels shall be permitted, nor shall any drinking water faucets be placed in any toilet room.

H 76.09 Service building. (1) Every industrial camp shall have erected thereon suitable building or buildings for housing toilet, lavatories, showers, and laundry facilities pursuant to this regulation, such buildings to be known as service buildings. A service building may be part of another building. A service building shall not be required for independent residential units housing single families.

(2) There shall be provided separate toilet rooms for each sex. Water-flush toilets shall be required wherever a public sewer system is available. Privies or other acceptable type toilet units are permitted elsewhere when not in conflict with local ordinances. Such privy or other type toilet unit shall be fly-tight and vermin-proof, and constructed with impervious floors and risers. No privy shall be located within 75 feet of a building used for human occupancy. Each water closet shall be enclosed in a separate compartment. Male toilet rooms equipped with water closets shall also be provided with individual urinals.

(3) Lavatories supplied with hot and cold running water shall be provided for each sex, such lavatories to be located in the toilet rooms where water-flush toilets are provided, or in a separate wash room in the service building when such toilets are not provided.

(4) Separate shower bathing facilities with hot and cold running water shall be provided for each sex. Each shower unit for women shall be enclosed in a separate compartment at least 4 1/2 feet square. Each shower compartment for women should preferably be supplemented by an individual dressing compartment at least 10 square feet in area.

(5) Laundry facilities consisting of double tray laundry units, equipped with hot and cold running water shall be provided in each service building. One such unit shall be provided for each 20 occupants.

(6) Floors of toilets, showers, and the laundry shall be of concrete, tile, or similar material impervious to water and easily cleaned, and pitched to a floor drain.

(7) The number of plumbing fixtures shall be determined as follows:

- (a) One toilet for each 20 persons of each sex or fraction thereof.
- (b) One urinal for each 40 men or fraction thereof.
- (c) One lavatory for each 40 persons of each sex or fraction thereof.
- (d) One shower for each 30 persons of each sex or fraction thereof.

H 76.10 Waste disposal. (1) All liquid waste from showers, water-flush toilets, laundries, faucets, and lavatories shall be discharged into a sewer system connected with the public sewer system, if available, or into a septic tank system approved by the state board of health.

(2) Substantial fly-tight, leak-proof metal garbage depositories from which the contents shall be removed and disposed of in a sanitary manner at least twice weekly between May 1 and October 15, and otherwise weekly, shall be provided in sufficient number. Tin cans shall be washed and flattened before disposal if otherwise not disposed of in a true sanitary manner. The storage area for garbage and refuse containers shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner. Containers shall be scrubbed each time they are emptied. Facilities for washing containers shall be provided.

H 76.11 Management. It is the duty of the camp owner or operator, together with any attendants or persons in charge of such camp to:

(1) Maintain the camp in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition at all times.

(2) Report to the health officer all cases of persons or animals affected or suspected of being affected with any communicable disease.

(3) Designate some individual or employee to be responsible for the compliance with these standards and such person's name is to appear on the regulations posted in accordance with H 76.13.

H 76.12 Inspection. All dwelling units in industrial camps shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by representatives of the local and state board of health.

H 76.13 Posting of regulations. All industrial camps located in Wisconsin shall be constructed, arranged and maintained in a manner required in above regulations. Copies of these regulations shall be posted in conspicuous places in the camp where they can be easily seen by the camp personnel.

H 76.14 Appeal. Any person who considers any part of the minimum standards for Wisconsin industrial camps, or any interpretation of these standards, to be unreasonable may appeal to the state board of health to modify the same.

H 76.15 Penalty. Any violation of these regulations shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. (Section 140.03 (3) Wisconsin statutes.)