

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

FIRE SAFETY CODE

Amending Sections I through VII of the Fire Safety Code, filed with the Secretary of the State September 23, 1947 and published in the Connecticut Law Journal September 29, 1947.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1. CODE ESTABLISHED

In accordance with the provisions of Public Act No. 419 of the Public Acts of 1947 a Fire Safety Code is herewith established.

Sec. 2. GENERAL APPLICATION

In accordance with the statute this Code shall specify reasonable minimum requirements for fire safety in new and existing buildings and facilities, except in private dwellings occupied by one or two families, in premises used for manufacturing or in places used for exhibition of motion pictures, requiring special state license. It should be noted, however, that municipalities may enact ordinances and orders relating to fire safety provided they specify requirements equal to, additional to or more stringent than those contained in this Code.

Sec. 3. ARRANGEMENT OF CODE

Specific types of occupancies and general subjects are regulated under Article captions, and to further facilitate reference, each section is titled and in numerical order.

Sec. 4. INTERPRETATIONS

a. The titles or headings of Articles contained in this Code shall be deemed to be a part of such Articles. The titles or headings of sections, however, shall not be considered a part thereof.

b. Where in this Code such terms as "proper," "adequate," "sufficient," "ample," "suitable," "substantial," "necessary," "dangerous" and the like, or derivatives thereof are used, they shall be understood to mean proper, adequate, etc. to the satisfaction or in the opinion of the authority having enforcement jurisdiction; and such terms as "where practicable," "where required," "as far as possible," shall have a like significance.

c. Where the term "approved" is used in this Code, it shall be understood to mean "in accordance with the specific provisions related to the particular subject as are contained in this Code, or as approved in particular by the State Fire Marshal".

Sec. 5. DEFINITIONS

a. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall for the purpose of this Code, have the meanings indicated in this section.

Basement. The term "basement" shall mean that portion of a building, the ceiling of which is the first above any portion of grade or sidewalk adjacent to such building and the floor of which is at least 2 feet below the lowest adjacent grade or sidewalk.

Combustible. The term "combustible" shall mean that which is not within the category of "noncombustible," as defined in this section.

Exit. The term "exit" shall have the same meaning as "means of egress," as defined in this section.

Fire door. The term "fire door" shall mean a door and its assembly with jamb, so constructed and assembled in place as to have a fire-resistant rating of at least two hours.

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Fire wall. The term "fire wall" shall mean a wall of brick or reinforced concrete which subdivides a building or separates buildings to restrict the spread of fire, and which starts at the foundation and extends continuously through all stories to and above the roof, except where the roof is fireproof or semi-fireproof and the wall is carried up tightly against the underside of the roof slab.

Hotel. The term "hotel" shall mean a building or portion of a building used as a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for hire or other consideration, with or without board, for 25 or more guests or employees of the management, or in which 13 or more sleeping rooms are maintained for such guests or employees. The term "hotel" shall include all clubs, schools, dormitories or other buildings which have similar sleeping accommodations, but shall not include apartment houses, hospitals, or convalescent or nursing homes, as defined in this Code. Members of the management's family shall not be considered as guests or employees.

Liquefied petroleum gas. The term "liquefied petroleum gas" and its symbol, "LP-Gas," as used in this Code, shall mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylenes.

Means of egress. The term "means of egress" shall mean wall openings or other passageways considered as means of egress required by this Code.

Noncombustible. The term "noncombustible," when used in relation to any material thing, shall mean that which will not readily ignite and burn when subject to fire.

The term "noncombustible," when used in relation to buildings in general, shall mean that type of structure which is constructed completely of masonry material and/or metal products which will not easily burn. A building shall be termed "noncombustible" whether or not wood flooring has been laid over solid or slab masonry, whether or not door and window assemblies are of wood, and whether or not roofing over room enclosures which are at least 20 feet in height is of combustible material, provided such roofing is supported by steel and covered on the outside by fire-resistant material.

Place of assembly. The term "place of assembly" shall mean a room or space within a building in which more than 75 persons, assemble for religious, recreational, educational, political, fraternal, social or amusement purposes or for the consumption of food or drink, except places used for the exhibition of motion pictures requiring special state license, or any portion of a

private dwelling. Such room or space shall include adjacent rooms with intervening partitions, open or capable of being opened so as to allow for occupancy with a common purpose.

Rooming house. The term "rooming house" shall mean any building which is used in whole or in part as a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for hire or other consideration, with or without board, for not more than 24 guests or employees of the management, or in which 12 or less sleeping rooms are maintained for such guests or employees. This term shall include all tourist homes advertised as such, which have accommodations as aforesaid, but shall not include private dwellings which accommodate not more than two habitational guests or employees, or an apartment house, hospital, or convalescent or nursing home, as defined in this Code. Members of the management's family shall not be considered as guests or employees.

Sprinklered. The term "sprinklered" shall mean "to be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers installed and maintained in accordance with proper standards."

Story. The term "story" shall mean that part of a building between a floor and the floor next above; and shall apply to the basement and other floor areas below. The first story shall be that story which is of such height above grade that it does not come within the definition of a basement or shall be that story located immediately above a basement. The second story shall mean the story located immediately above the first story, and upper stories shall be in numerical sequence accordingly. Stories below the basement shall be designated as "below," and shall be in numerical sequence accordingly.

Sec. 6. APPLICATION TO NEW OR EXISTING STRUCTURES.

Unless otherwise expressly provided, all regulations contained in this Code shall apply to all existing and new structures. When a change of use or type of occupancy is made in an existing building, such building shall conform to the requirements for new structures as related to the proposed use or type of occupancy.

Winding stairs. The term "winding stairs" shall mean a flight of two or more steps which, in changing direction, does so by benefit of variance in the width along each tread. This term shall not include such stairs as have treads of uniform width throughout and change direction by benefit of intermediate landings or platforms.

Sec. 7. CONFORMITY REQUIRED.

No person shall construct or cause to be constructed a new building, and no person shall alter or cause to be altered an existing building, except in conformity with the provisions of this Code. All existing buildings shall be maintained, or reconstructed and maintained, in conformity with this Code. Exemptions from compliance may be allowed by the State Fire Marshal where conformity is found impracticable, and where existing conditions are adjudged by him to provide equal and adequate safety from fire, smoke and panic therefrom.

Be it known that the within and foregoing rules and regulations are made and promulgated by the undersigned, pursuant to Public Act No. 419 of the 1947 Public Acts, as (an amendment to) the rules and regulations of his Department, pertaining to A Fire Safety Code.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of December 1947.

EDWARD J. HICKEY,

Commissioner of Connecticut State Police.

Received and filed in triplicate, this 30th day of December 1947, in accordance with Cum. Suppl., 1947, Sec. 75i, Frances Burke Redick, Secretary of the State; By: Louis J. Tapogna. Approved by William L. Hadden, Attorney General, December 30, 1947.

Article II

HOTELS

Sec. 26. GENERAL.

a. The regulations contained in this Article shall apply to all hotels, as defined in Section 5, except such places as are expressly exempt in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

b. Fire-escapes and other outdoor stairways, heating, cooking and ventilating facilities and the use of electric wiring and appliances shall be covered by special Articles related thereto.

Sec. 27. EGRESS FACILITIES REQUIRED.

a. All hotels shall be provided with approved egress facilities as required under the provisions of this Code.

b. No less than two approved means of egress shall be provided from every story of every building.

c. Exits from each floor shall be so arranged that it will not be necessary to travel more than 75 feet from the door of any guest room, or from any point in a building or section not divided into rooms to reach the nearest approved means of egress from that story. In noncombustible buildings which are sprinklered this distance may be 100 feet, and in noncombustible buildings which are not sprinklered this distance may be 90 feet.

d. Exits shall be located remote from each other, providing the best practicable means of egress for all guests in the event fire renders one exit impassable.

Sec. 28. EGRESS PASSAGEWAYS.

a. Access to all interior and outside stairways, to fire-escapes and other exits considered as approved means of egress, shall be unobstructed and shall not be through a room used as a bedroom, bathroom or kitchen, or for any other purpose that may obstruct free passage, nor shall access be veiled from open view by ornamentation, curtains or other appurtenances.

b. All corridors and passageways in new buildings considered as approved means of egress, shall be at least 42 inches in width and 78 inches in height, and of such greater width as conditions require. All corridors and passageways now existing shall be at least 28 inches in width and at least 74 inches in height in order to be considered as approved means of egress.

c. All doorways which are of themselves, or are a part of, approved means of egress, shall be at floor level in new structures, and as near thereto as practicable in existing structures. Windows shall not be considered as approved means of egress.

d. Passageways from inside stairways to the outside shall have the same fire-resistant quality as required of the connecting stairways in accordance with Sections 30a and 32b of this Code.

e. All approved egress passageways shall at all times provide free, unobstructed and safe passage to the street or to a ground area of refuge.

Sec. 29. TRANSOMS

Transoms and other openings in corridors or passageways shall not be allowed in new construction. Existing transoms and like openings in corridors and passageways shall be permanently sealed and made fire resistant equal to the general side wall construction, except that existing transoms over sleeping room doors may be allowed, provided they are constructed to resist fire to the same degree as the related door and are equipped with proper closing devices to allow instant closing by persons inside the room. Notice shall be posted adjacent to all such transoms reading "Close transom in case of fire."

Sec. 30. STAIRWAYS AND OTHER VERTICAL OPENINGS

a. Every existing interior stairway constituting approved egress passage from any story of a hotel shall be enclosed or be segregated from other portions of the building by material with a fire-resistant rating of not less than 30 minutes. Partitioning at floor levels with materials of the same rating effecting a closure of such stairway opening between floors shall

constitute a proper enclosure in such building; provided that the basement and other stories below are segregated from the first story in the same manner; provided that such partitioning and segregation shall not be required in sprinklered, noncombustible buildings connecting three adjacent stories; and provided that partitions or segregation shall not be required for a flight of stairs connecting two adjacent stories in a non-combustible building which is not sprinklered. At least one such stairway, and additional stairways where necessary, shall lead directly to the outdoors or to an enclosed passageway leading to the outdoors, constructed to resist fire to the same degree. One stairway, where necessary, may be allowed to lead through an open space or lobby with ample egress openings to the outside. All other vertical openings throughout such buildings shall be enclosed by material with a fire-resistant rating of not less than 30 minutes. (See Section 32b for new construction requirements.)

b. Elevators will not be considered as approved means of egress, and all elevator shafts shall be enclosed by noncombustible materials with a fire-resistant rating of not less than two hours. No opening shall be allowed through the side wall enclosures for ventilating or other purposes. All doors servicing elevators shall be of closed or solid construction and such doorways shall be made smoke tight when doors are closed. Such doors, lintels and panels above shall be constructed to resist fire for two hours, but where necessary such doors may have a single panel of wired glass not to exceed 5 square feet.

c. All stairways in approved egress passages shall have suitable handrails on both sides, except such stairs as are less than 3 feet in width, which stairs shall have one such handrail.

d. Stairways in approved egress passages in existing hotels shall be not less than 28 inches in width and in new buildings, additions to existing buildings, or buildings hereafter converted for the purpose of a hotel, such stairways shall be not less than 42 inches in width.

e. Existing stairways in approved egress passages shall be provided with landings at least 30 inches in depth between the nosing of the top or bottom stair and the next parallel partition or door. New stairways shall have such landings at least 36 inches in depth.

f. Stair treads in approved inside egress passages in existing structures shall be not less than 8 inches wide, exclusive of nosing, and risers shall not exceed $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. In new buildings such stair treads shall be not less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, exclusive of nosing, and risers shall not exceed $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. Treads and risers shall be of uniform width and height in each individual stairway.

Sec. 31. EGRESS DOORS.

a. Doors in approved egress passages into stairways and to the outside shall be so hung as to open in the direction of exit travel, but this requirement shall not be construed to prohibit ground floor entrance doors swinging both inward and outward. Such doors shall not be so hung as to obstruct egress passage.

b. Doors into required stairway enclosures, all doors serving other vertical openings, and doors in side wall openings in enclosed egress passages, except doors to the outside, shall be equipped with suitable self-closing devices, maintained in operating condition. Such doors shall not be equipped with devices intended for holding such doors in an open position.

c. Doors and jambs in walls or partitions required to be fire-resistant shall be equally fire-resistant, and shall be constructed and maintained close fitting and reasonably smoke tight.

d. Doors in a partition required to be fire resistant may contain a single wired-glass panel where necessary, provided such glass shall not exceed 5 square feet.

e. Doors in existing approved egress passages shall be not less than 28 inches in width. When serving approved egress passages, new doors in existing structures and all doors in new structures shall be not less than 36 inches in width and 78 inches in height.

f. Egress doors leading to the outside or into an enclosed passageway leading to the outside, except doors on the ground floor normally used for entrance, shall be equipped with panic hardware which will release when normal pressure is applied to the releasing device in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing device may be a bar or panel extending not less than two-thirds of the width of the door and placed not less than 30 inches nor more than 44 inches above the floor.

g. Revolving doors shall not be considered as approved means of egress.

Sec. 32. CONSTRUCTION.

a. Every hotel hereafter constructed, every addition hereafter made to any hotel, and every building hereafter converted for the purposes of a hotel, shall be of noncombustible construction if more than three stories above the basement of any portion of such hotel building is used or intended for use by guests or hotel employees. Additions to hotels of such height shall be segregated from existing combustible construction by fire walls with openings protected by fire doors.

b. All vertical openings, including stairways and passageways to the outdoors, in all new buildings, additions to existing buildings or buildings hereafter converted for the purpose of a hotel shall be enclosed by material with a fire-resistant rating of at least two hours, except that an enclosure shall not be required for a flight of stairs in a noncombustible building when such stairs connect only one story with one other story immediately above or below it, and provided that at least one passageway for each floor of such hotel shall lead directly to the outdoors by stairways or passageways, or a combination of both, enclosed completely by fire-resistant material of such rating. Outside stairways shall not be allowed as approved means of egress from new hotels, in accordance with Section 43 of this Code.

Sec. 33. HAZARDOUS OCCUPANCIES.

No combustible building shall contain a Class 1, 2 or 3 dry cleaning establishment as defined in special regulations governing same, or other commercial occupancy using flammable liquids, or any other storage of materials or equipment of high hazard unless such occupancy is completely segregated from the hotel premises by unpierced walls with a fire-resistant rating of not less than two hours and by ceilings and floors of material with the same fire-resistant rating.

Sec. 34. FIRE WALLS AND SMOKE BARRIERS.

The installation of fire walls or smoke barriers, or both, additional to those specifically required in this Code, may be ordered by the Building Inspector having jurisdiction or State Fire Marshall, upon certification of the proper inspecting authority that same is necessary as a minimum requirement for safety.

Sec. 35. FIRE-STOPPING.

Exterior walls of frame construction and interior stud partitions shall be fire-stopped at each floor level by a 2-inch thick plate or masonry filling, completely closing any possible vertical opening from one story to another, except that existing buildings shall be required to have such fire-stopping at the ceiling level of the basement and second story and each story above the second, but will not be required to fire-stop at the ceiling of the first story.

Sec. 36. EXIT SIGNS.

a. Signs bearing the word "Exit" shall be placed at each approved egress doorway and so installed as to be legible from the direction of travel thereto. Where such doorways and signs are not readily discernible from guest room doorways, an adequate number of additional signs shall be provided bearing the term "Exit," and an arrow pointing in the direction of such exit.

b. Exit signs shall bear letters at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height with strokes not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width.

c. All exit and directional signs shall be maintained clearly legible by electric illumination or other adequate means when natural light fails.

d. Exit signs shall not be required at the normal ground floor entrances to hotel premises.

e. Passageways, including doors and stairways, which do not provide free and unobstructed passage to the street or to an outside ground area of refuge, but which are so located and arranged as to be likely mistaken as exits shall be legibly marked "Not an Exit" with letters of the same size as required for "Exit" signs.

Sec. 37. ILLUMINATION OF EXIT PASSAGES.

a. Adequate facilities shall be provided for the lighting of all corridors, stairways and approved egress passages at all times.

b. An automatic auxiliary source of power for the lighting of egress passageways, stairways and exit signs, approved by the State Fire Marshal, shall be provided. Exception to this regulation may be extended to existing buildings until January 1, 1949.

Sec. 38. EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

All hotels shall be provided with proper fire extinguishing equipment, adequate for the conditions involved and suitably located.

Sec. 39. SPRINKLERS REQUIRED.

a. All new hotels, every addition hereafter made to a hotel, and every building hereafter converted for the purposes of a hotel, which are not constructed of noncombustible materials shall be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers installed and maintained in accordance with proper standards provided adequate water service is available.

b. All existing hotels constructed wholly or in part of combustible materials, which have sleeping accommodations for guests or employees above the third story, shall be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

Sec. 40. DECORATIVE AND ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL.

All combustible decorative and acoustical material, including curtains, streamers and other paper and decorative materials, but not including floor coverings, located in all corridors, passageways, and in lobbies and other rooms or spaces for general guest or public use, shall be rendered and maintained flame resistant.

Sec. 41. ALARMS.

An alarm system shall be provided with sounding devices of such character and so located as to arouse all occupants of the building or section thereof endangered by fire. Adequate switches or other alarm sending devices shall be suitably located on each floor, convenient for operation by all occupants, arranged so as to give alarm to the supervisor or automatically to all occupants of such places as are not under constant and immediate supervision. Each switch or alarm sending device shall be distinctly marked "Fire alarm," and no person shall use same for any other purpose. Inter-hotels telephones shall not be considered as required alarm sending devices. (See Section 66 for other alarm devices required).

Sec. 42. HOUSEKEEPING.

All hotel premises and other occupancies within buildings containing hotels shall be kept clean and in tidy condition, and free from accumulation of combustible debris or other waste material.

Article III

OUTSIDE STAIRWAYS

Sec. 43. USE ON NEW BUILDINGS.

The use of outside stairways as approved means of egress shall not be allowed on new structures regulated by this Code, except as normal entrances to the first and second stories of apartment or lodging houses.

Sec. 44. USE ON EXISTING BUILDINGS.

a. Outside stairways may be used as approved means of egress on existing buildings only wherever enclosed inside stairways of the required qualifications are found impracticable.

b. Outside stairways shall not constitute more than 60 per cent of the width of approved egress passage from any location within a building.

Sec. 45. WINDING STAIRS.

Winding stairs, as defined in Section 5, shall not be used or allowed to continue in use as any portion of approved egress passage.

Sec. 46. CONSTRUCTION.

a. Outside stairways as approved egress passages shall be constructed completely of iron or other noncombustible material, except existing stairways and those erected on existing buildings, which serve the first and second floors only of convalescent homes, apartment houses and lodging houses.

b. An outside stairway constituting an approved means of egress shall be designed, constructed and maintained to sustain a live load of 100 pounds per square foot on platforms and landings, and a concentrated load of 400 pounds on stair treads.

c. Supporting members for platforms, landings and stairs, which are in tension and are fastened directly to the building shall pass through the wall and be securely fastened on the opposite side, or they shall be securely fastened to the framework of the building. Wherever practicable, all outside stairways shall be self-supporting.

Sec. 47. PLATFORMS OR LANDINGS.

On an outside stairway, each landing or platform adjacent to an exit doorway of the building shall be as near the sill level of such doorway as is practicable, but not more than 8 inches below. Each such landing or platform shall be at least the full width of the doorway it serves, and its depth shall be not less than the width of the widest outside stairway which leads directly to or from it. Such landings or platforms shall be so designed and constructed that exit doors, when open, will not decrease the required unobstructed width of the platform or stairs. When same are constructed of iron grill or are perforated in any form, openings shall not exceed one inch in width or diameter for existing landings or platforms and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for new construction.

Sec. 48. LEAD TO GROUND.

a. Outside stairways considered as approved means of egress shall lead to the street or ground level and to a ground area of refuge, and the last step in descent to the ground shall not exceed the height of other steps immediately above. Where it is impracticable to have permanent construction of stairs to the ground, the lower section thereof may be a counterbalanced swinging stair which shall meet all requirements of this Code for outside stairs, including railings. Counterweights shall be affixed permanently to the swinging stair construction without the use of cables, and shall provide for positive and easy lowering of same to the ground by persons descending, without the unfastening of a latch or lock of any kind. The path to the ground for swinging stairs shall be unobstructed at all times. No temporary or portable object (i. e., an awning or a parked vehicle) shall be allowed in its path for possible obstruction.

b. A ladder of any type affixed in any manner shall not be used or considered as an approved means of egress. No ladder shall be used as any portion of an approved means of egress.

Sec. 49. RAILINGS.

All new outside stairs shall be provided with handrails on both sides 33 inches above the forward edge of the tread, except that on elementary schools or other places attended by small children, this height shall be 27 inches. All existing outside

stairways shall be provided with handrails on both sides not less than 27 inches nor more than 36 inches above the forward edge of the stair tread.

Sec. 50. TREADS.

a. Treads on existing outside stairways shall be not less than 8 inches wide and on new stairways not less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, both exclusive of nosing.

b. When treads are constructed of iron grill or are perforated in any form, openings shall not exceed one inch in width or diameter for existing stairways and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for new stairways.

c. Where the tread or platform surface is such as to involve danger of slipping, suitable nonslip surface shall be provided.

d. Treads shall include an additional width of one inch as nosing when stairs are constructed with risers.

Sec. 51. RISE OF STAIRS.

The rise of stairs on existing stairways shall be not more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on new stairways not more than $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Sec. 52. HEIGHT OF STAIR RUNS.

The maximum vertical distance between platforms or landings in any flight of existing stairs shall not exceed 15 feet, and in new construction shall not exceed 12 feet.

Sec. 53. WIDTH OF STAIRWAYS.

a. The required width of outside stairways shall vary according to the use and occupancy of the building being served and, except for egress stairways from places housing the ill, infirm or children under four years of age, their width shall be regulated for single or double units or files in accordance with the number of persons to be served. A single file is considered as requiring 24 inches of width between the handrails, and a double file 42 inches.

b. *Apartments and lodging houses.* Outside stairways serving apartment buildings and lodging houses shall be not less than 24 inches in width, and not less than 42 inches in width when serving above the third story on non-sprinklered, combustible buildings.

c. *Hotels.* Outside stairways from hotels shall be not less than 24 inches in width, and not less than 42 inches in width when serving above the second story on non-sprinklered, combustible buildings.

d. *Mercantile establishments.* Outside stairways serving mercantile establishments shall be not less than 24 inches in width, and not less than 42 inches when serving above the second story in non-sprinklered, combustible buildings, or when serving a possible occupancy in excess of 500 persons, except that existing iron stairways at least 36 inches in width shall be allowed for service from the second story with a possible occupancy of not more than 500 for that floor and above.

e. *Offices.* Outside stairways serving offices shall be not less than 24 inches in width. Stairways in non-sprinklered, combustible buildings serving floors with a total possible occupancy in excess of 100, and stairways in buildings of other construction with a total possible occupancy of 300 or more, shall be not less than 42 inches in width.

f. *Places of assembly.* Outside stairways leading from places of assembly shall be at least 24 inches wide when serving exit doorways with a total width not greater than 36 inches. When serving exits of greater width, new stairways shall be at least 42 inches in width and existing stairways at least 36 inches.

g. *Places for housing of ill, infirm and children.* Outside stairways for hospitals, convalescent homes and all other places regulated in this Code for the housing or care of the ill, infirm and children under four years of age shall be at least 36 inches in width.

h. *Schools.* Outside stairways serving all school premises shall be not less than 24 inches when serving exit doorways with a total width not greater than 36 inches. When serving exits of greater width, new stairways shall be at least 42 inches in width and existing stairways at least 36 inches.

Sec. 54. PROTECTION OF OUTSIDE STAIRWAYS.

Outside stairways as approved egress passages shall be protected against fire in the building being served or adjacent buildings, by blank or closed side walls directly under same and for a distance of 6 feet in all other directions. Windows may be allowed within this area provided they are stationary and glazed with wired glass. Exception will be allowed from this requirement when all stairs are at least 3 feet distant from the side walls and there are no such wall openings within 6 feet of exit landings or platforms. Fire and smoke barriers under existing stairways, platforms or landings, extending 2 feet beyond each exposed side, shall also exempt outside stairways from the above closed side wall requirement.

Sec. 55. SLIDE OR CHUTE ESCAPES.

Slides or chutes as approved means of egress shall not be allowed except by special approval of the State Fire Marshal for specific installations.

Sec. 56. MAINTENANCE.

Outside stairways considered as approved egress passages, and access therefrom to a ground area of refuge, shall be maintained in safe condition for their intended use at all times. No person shall place an obstruction upon or within such stairways or entrances thereto or combustible debris or other waste material under or adjacent to same.

Article IV

HEATING AND COOKING FACILITIES

Sec. 57. ENCLOSURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

Furnaces and all other fired units for new buildings, except cooking devices, shall be located in a separate building or within a room or compartment segregated from the rest of the building by walls with a fire-resistant rating of not less than two hours, with ceiling and floor of the same fire-resistant quality, providing a smoke-tight enclosure.

Sec. 58. ENCLOSURES AND PROTECTION FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS.

a. Furnaces and all other fired units, except cooking and gas refrigeration devices, in existing buildings housing the ill, infirm or children under four years of age, places of assembly, schools with accommodations for 75 or more students or with school facilities above the first story, hotels, apartment houses with more than 12 bedrooms, mercantile establishments and offices with possible occupancies in excess of 75 persons, or any combination of usage as may involve an occupancy in excess of 75 persons, shall be segregated from the rest of the building by material with a fire-resistant rating of not less than 30 minutes, providing a smoke-tight enclosure of walls, ceiling and floor. New enclosures in existing buildings shall provide 4 feet of open area between the heating unit and all walls where practicable.

b. Existing buildings other than those requiring furnace enclosures in accordance with Section 58a, having central heating units or other fired units in basements or stories below grade, shall have a ceiling surface of material with a fire-resistant rating of not less than 30 minutes over such furnaces and other fired units and connected smokepipes, extending horizontally at least 6 feet in all directions beyond such unit and equipment and for such greater distance as is required for adequate protection. Equivalent fire protection shall be provided for all existing combustible walls located within 4 feet of such heating unit and equipment.

Sec. 59. ENCLOSURE DOORS.

Doorways and other openings through required furnace enclosures shall be closed by doors and jambs of the same fire-resistant quality as is required of the enclosure, so hung as to be reasonably smoke-tight and equipped with adequate self-closing devices.

Sec. 60. OIL BURNERS.

a. Only such oil burners as are approved for make and type by the Commissioner of State Police in accordance with Section 2309 of the General Statutes, having a fuel container with a capacity of more than 20 gallons connected directly therewith, which appear on the published list of approved burners by name of submitter and model, shall be used for obtaining warmth in buildings.

b. Such oil burners shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the pertinent requirements appearing on the State Police list of approvals, and otherwise in accordance with local ordinances and the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations.

c. Fuel oil storage shall be in accordance with the regulations of the State Police Commissioner on the storage and transportation of flammable liquids.

d. Oil-burning floor furnaces or wall heaters, self-contained heating units suspended from the floor of the space being heated, with means for observing flame and lighting same from such space, shall not be used in buildings regulated by this Code, except for heating the first story of buildings containing not more than six dwelling units and no other occupancy or first story mercantile establishment in buildings containing not more than four dwelling units with no other occupancy.

e. Oil burners shall be equipped with proper devices for automatic lighting, controls for oil flow and temperature, and other proper safety devices.

Sec. 61. SPACE HEATERS.

a. Space heaters or above-the-floor devices for direct heating of the space in and adjacent to that in which the device is located, without external heating pipes or ducts, shall not be used in buildings regulated by this Code, excepting apartment and lodging houses, the first story of existing mercantile and office establishments having a total possible occupancy of not more than 75 persons and existing schools having not more than two classrooms and/or total accommodations for 75 students.

b. Space heaters shall be suitably installed in accordance with safe practices and when fuel oil is used it shall be stored in accordance with the regulations governing the storage and transportation of flammable liquids.

Sec. 62. AIR VENTS.

Furnace rooms or enclosures shall be provided with an air vent to the outside sufficient for proper combustion and exhaust. Additional openings and/or a separate vent by duct to the close proximity of oil burners when used, may be required to provide air for proper combustion. Such air vents shall be maintained in an open position by louvers or controlled for automatic opening by fusible links or other approved devices, at a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit or less within the enclosure.

Sec. 63. CHIMNEYS AND FLUES.

Furnaces and other fired units shall be vented by smoke pipes to a chimney constructed of brick, solid block masonry or reinforced concrete, with suitable flue lining, properly erected and maintained in safe condition.

Sec. 64. COOKING APPLIANCES.

a. Cooking appliances, to include laundry stoves and water heaters, shall be suitably installed in accordance with safe practices.

b. All such cooking devices shall be installed upon flooring with a fire-resistant surface. Such a surface may be required to extend beyond such equipment or for the entire room enclosure when deemed necessary.

c. In new buildings, except apartment and lodging houses, all cooking appliances, including laundry stoves and water heaters, and laboratory heating units in schools, shall be within a room or enclosure, constructed throughout to resist fire for at least two hours. Openings through such enclosure to an adjacent room for serving purposes, but not to an approved egress passageway, may be allowed provided such openings are protected by fire doors capable of closing such openings automatically by thermostatic controls operating at a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit or less, properly located within 8 feet of each fired unit, within the room or enclosure, and provided such doors may be operated manually from suitable locations. Doorways and other openings leading from such room to other portions of the buildings shall be closed by fire doors equipped with self-closing devices.

d. In existing buildings all cooking devices, including laundry stoves and water heaters, shall conform to the same regulations as set forth in subsection (c) for new buildings, with the same places exempted as noted therein, except only that the construction need not have a fire-resistant rating of more than 30 minutes.

Sec. 65. EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

All rooms and enclosures containing heating and cooking appliances shall be provided with proper fire extinguishing equipment, manually operated, adequate for the conditions involved and suitably located. Such fire extinguishers shall not be placed in close proximity to fired units or in any other position affecting their availability in the event of fire at a high hazard location. Additional extinguishing devices of the automatic type are not prohibited.

Sec. 66. ALARM DEVICES.

a. Rooms or enclosures containing central heating furnaces in combustible or non-sprinklered buildings shall be equipped with automatic alarm systems, controlled by approved heat actuated devices properly located in close proximity to fired units and arranged to operate such alarm at a temperature not to exceed 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Such system shall include sounding devices so arranged as to give alarm to the supervisor or automatically to all occupants of such places as are not under constant and immediate supervision.

b. Alarm devices as required in subsection (a) shall be provided for rooms or enclosures containing cooking appliances, including laundry stoves and water heaters, in all combustible and/or non-sprinklered buildings, except apartment and lodging houses.

Sec. 67. LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.

a. *General.* Liquefied petroleum gas may only be used for heating and cooking in places regulated by this Code when all pertinent regulations herein are fully complied with.

b. *Odorization.* All LP-Gas used for warmth in dwellings, for cooking or other purposes shall be effectively odorized.

c. *Construction and safety devices.* No container for LP-Gas shall be used except those constructed and loaded in accordance with the specifications of the Interstate Commerce Commission for containers in interstate traffic, or fabricated in accordance with accepted standards of safety. All such containers shall be provided with safety devices as required by said Commission or by such standards.

d. *Installation and testing.* All installations for use of LP-Gas shall be in accordance with the accepted standards of safety, and all new installations shall be tested for leaks by the installer after assembly, but such tests shall not be made with flame.

e. *Location.* Containers for LP-Gas and first-stage regulating equipment shall be located outside of buildings or in separate structures especially provided for this purpose only. Each individual container for use or storage of LP-Gas shall be located

with respect to the nearest building or portion thereof regulated by this Code, and in respect to other containers in accordance with the following table:

Water Capacity Per Container	Distance from Bldg.	Dist. Bet. Containers
Less than 125 gallons	None	None
125 to 500 gallons	10 feet	3 feet
501 to 1200 gallons	50 feet	5 feet
Over 1200 gallons	100 feet	12 feet

No container shall be installed or kept within 5 feet on the same level with a building opening, within 5 feet of a motor vehicle passageway, at any distance directly above a building opening or in any other hazardous location.

f. *Drainage.* Containers for use or storage shall not be buried below ground, and provisions shall be made for horizontal drainage from the lowest level of such container to an open area for dissipation, with a level lower than the container and without the presence of a building opening, a motor vehicle passageway or any other hazardous condition.

g. *Mounting.* All containers shall be mounted on foundations of masonry or other firm construction, or securely fastened to prevent leakage of the line in case of ground settling. Dependence shall not be placed in flexible tubing or in piped connections for security in the mounting or fastening of containers.

h. *Protection.* The cylinder valves, manifold and regulator assembly for each LP-Gas system shall be protected by a ventilated metal or fire-resistant covering which shall be securely fastened in place.

i. *Changing and charging.* The changing or charging of LP-Gas containers shall not be done within 10 feet of open flame or any electric or other device which may cause sparks and ignition, unless completely segregated by a gas-tight structure.

j. *Flammable material.* Readily ignitable material, such as weeds and long grass shall be removed for a distance of 10 feet from any such container.

k. *Enclosures.* All containers with a water capacity of 501 gallons shall be enclosed by a suitable nonflammable fence at least 5 feet in height with a locked gate. Such fence shall be located at least 5 feet in all directions from such containers and appurtenances, and shall bear signs legible from all directions bearing the word "Danger" in letters at least 4 inches in height with strokes at least 1 inch in width. The surface of the ground inside such enclosures, and beyond for a distance of 5 feet shall be paved or otherwise treated to prevent the growth of vegetation, and shall be kept free of all flammable materials at all times.

l. *Equipment specifications.* All shut-off valves and accessory equipment shall be as required and specifically designed for use with liquefied petroleum gas and capable of withstanding the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected.

Be it known that the within and foregoing rules and regulations are made and promulgated by the undersigned, pursuant to Public Act No. 419 of the 1947 Public Acts, as the rules and regulations of his Department, pertaining to A Fire Safety Code.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of December 1947.

EDWARD J. HICKEY,

Commissioner of Connecticut State Police

Received and filed in triplicate, this 30th day of December 1947, in accordance with Cum. Suppl., 1947, Sec. 75i, Frances Burke Redick, Secretary of the State; By: Louis J. Tapogna. Approved by William L. Hadden, Attorney General, December 30, 1947.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Opinion addressed to the Honorable Elmer S. Watson, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, dated January 8, 1948:

Hon. Frank J. Di Sesa, Assistant Attorney General

We have your communication with enclosure of copy of reciprocity offer which you are making to the other states in this country and provinces throughout Canada. Number (7) of the offer provides as follows:

(7) *Operator's License:* An operator properly licensed in his resident State may operate a motor vehicle in Connecticut regardless of where the vehicle is registered provided that the resident State of the operator grants like privileges to Connecticut operators.

You set forth the facts concerning a recent case wherein the Connecticut State Police arrested a seventeen-year old girl who was operating a motor vehicle in Danielson, Connecticut. She was legally licensed in the neighboring State of Rhode Island and was driving a car legally registered in that State. The officer charged her with operating an uninsured motor vehicle and she was subsequently found guilty of the charge in the Danielson Court and the owner of the motor vehicle was found guilty of allowing a minor to operate an uninsured motor vehicle.

In the 1947 session the legislature enacted Public Act No. 107 which, in part, provides: "The commissioner of motor vehicles shall determine whether privileges granted by such states or districts are substantially similar to those granted by this state, which determination shall be final, and may enter into reciprocal agreements with the motor vehicle commissioner or other like authority of any other state in accordance with which such vehicles may be operated in this state and such other state." A reading of this Act, however, clearly indicates that the reciprocal agreements referred to therein are limited to those concerning registration of motor vehicles and not motor vehicle operators.

Section 1590 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1930, as amended by Section 569c of the 1935 Cumulative Supplement, provides that resident operators between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years shall not be permitted to operate a motor vehicle upon the highways of this State unless the minor or the owner of the motor vehicle shall have filed proof of financial responsibility with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Further, any person who causes or permits such operation violates the law.

Section 1571 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1930, as amended by Section 558c of the 1935 Cumulative Supplement, provides for reciprocity between Connecticut and the various states concerning operators of motor vehicles, but expressly provides that a non-resident operator is subject to Section 569c when operating an automobile upon Connecticut highways. In other words, such an operator between sixteen and eighteen years of age must operate an insured vehicle.

Public Act No. 107 does not change our laws on this subject and you are therefore advised that the laws of this State do not permit the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to enter into reciprocal agreements with other States or any province in Canada the effect of which would be to permit a person between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years to operate an uninsured motor vehicle on the highways of this State.