

(The Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Rules, 1946.)

No. 464

The 5th December 1946.

No. 464.- Under section 6 of the Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Act, 1946 (Act No. II of 1946), the Governor is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the procedure to be followed in the erection, re-erection and repair of buildings, including layout schemes:-

1. These rules may be called **the Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Rules, 1946.**
2. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context-
 - (a) "Act" means the Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Act, 1946;
 - (b) "Executive Officer" means an Executive Officer duly appointed as such by the competent authority under Rule 3 of these rules;
 - (c) "Approved" means approved by the competent authority in writing either generally or with reference to a particular case;
 - (d) "masonry buildings" means buildings of which the external walls are entirely constructed of stone, brick-work, concrete-slabs or reinforced concrete, and of which the roofs are of any of the foregoing materials, tiles, iron or any other approved non-inflammable materials. This includes a building with walls and roofs consisting entirely of iron standards and corrugated iron sheeting and which stands upon a masonry plinth, if the competent authority so approves;
 - (e) "semi-masonry buildings" means buildings having the lower storey constructed of the materials prescribed for masonry buildings, and the upper storey of the materials prescribed for plank buildings;
 - (f) "plank buildings" means buildings of which the external walls and roofs are entirely constructed of planking or shingles or corrugated iron or other approved materials other than those prescribed for masonry buildings. The lowest floor, plinth and foundations may at option be constructed of materials similar to those required for the lowest floor of "semi-masonry" or "masonry" buildings;
 - (g) "mat buildings" means buildings of which the external walls and roofs are entirely constructed of bamboo matting or thatch or other inflammable materials;
 - (h) "composite buildings" means those which are constructed partly of planks or other materials prescribed for plank buildings and partly of materials prescribed for masonry buildings or for mat

buildings, respectively, and shall, in respect of the parts constructed of any of these materials, be subject to the respective provisions in these rules regulating the construction of masonry, plank or mat buildings;

- (i) “godown” means a building or part of a building used for the storage of merchandise;
 - (j) “factory” means a factory as defined in clause(j) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934;
 - (k) “living room” means any room which is adapted to be used for human occupation for more than a few minutes at a time during day or night and shall include shops, offices and kitchens;
 - (l) “storey” includes the ground floor, e.g., a building of two storeys will consist of the ground floor and one storey above it;
 - (m) “specified area” means an area that may be specified by the competent authority under Rule 17 of these rules;
 - (n) “local authority” means a Municipal Committee, Town Committee or District Council constituted under the provisions of the Municipal Act or the Rural Self-Government Act and includes Deputy Commissioners in respect of Local Fund Areas;
 - (o) “scheme” means a scheme prepared under the provisions of section 3 of the Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Act, 1946, and Rule 5 of these rules.
3. The competent authority shall appoint an Executive Officer who will ordinarily be the Secretary or Chief Executive Officer of the local authority concerned.
4. These rules shall not apply to repairs to any buildings in existence at the commencement of the Act which are necessary to make the building wind and watertight.
5. (1) Whenever any immovable property which is wholly or partially built upon or which is in course of development or which is being or is likely to be used for building purposes is so situated that it is necessary to secure proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience in connection with the laying out or use of the said immovable property or of any neighbouring immovable property or to protect objects of architecture, historic or other artistic interest and places of natural interest or beauty or existing buildings and amenities the competent authority may cause a scheme to be prepared with reference to the whole or any portion of such immovable property including the whole of such portion, as may be necessary, of such neighbouring immovable property.
- (2) A scheme prepared under section 3 of the Act or Rule 5 hereof may make provision for-

- (a) the construction, diversion, alteration and stopping up of streets, roads, water channels and communications;
- (b) the construction, alteration and removal of buildings and bridges and other structures;
- (c) the plotting out of land as building sites whether such land is intended to be used for building purposes in the immediate future or not;
- (d) the allotment or reservation of land for roads, open spaces, gardens, recreation grounds, schools, markets, and other public purposes of all kinds;
- (e) reclamation and drainage, inclusive of sewerage and of surface drainage and sewerage disposal;
- (f) lighting;
- (g) water supply;
- (h) the preservation of objects of historical and/ or religious interest, or natural beauty;
- (i) the imposition of conditions and restrictions in regard to the open space to be maintained about buildings, the number, height, architectural features and character of buildings allowed in specified areas and the purposes to which buildings or specified areas may or may not be appropriated;
- (j) the building line on each side of every street or road which it is proposed to lay out including a provision that no person shall construct any portion of any building so as to encroach past the said line on to the street or road;
- (k) the variation, extinction or transfer of any right or title or interest in, or connected with, or the alteration or re-arrangement of the boundaries of any holding of land affected thereby, if such variation, extinction, transfer, alteration or re-arrangement is, in the opinion of the competent authority, necessary to render such holding more suitable for building purposes or in furtherance of any object of the scheme and where such variation, extinction, transfer, alteration or re-arrangement is also consented or agreed to by the persons whose right, title or interest is affected;
- (l) the allotment of a plot or a part thereof to any owner dispossessed of immoveable property in furtherance of any object of any scheme if such allotment is accepted and agreed to by the persons whose right, title or interest is affected;
- (m) the transfer of the ownership of a plot or a part thereof, from one person to another in furtherance of any object of the scheme, if such transfer is consented or agreed to by the persons whose right, title or interest is affected;
- (n) the manner in which the cost of the scheme will be met;

- (o) the manner in which the scheme should be published and the objections if any, heard and settled by the competent authority;
- (p) the payment of compensation in cases where property or private right of any sort is injuriously affected by reason of any provision contained in the scheme and where the payment is agreed to and accepted by the persons whose right, title or interest in the property is affected; and
- (q) any other matters necessary for the effective carrying out of the scheme.

Notice to be given.

6. Any person intending to erect or re-erect or repair any building within the limits of a specified area shall give notice of his intention to the Executive Officer in the form [Form (Building) A] appended to these rules. The form may be obtained on application from the office of the local authority free of charge. The Executive Officer shall give a receipt in the form appended to these rules [Form (Building) B] for every notice received by him.

7. Every notice given to the Executive Officer under these rules shall be valid for six months only.

Accompaniments to notice.

8. Where the work of the building in respect of which notice is given is not merely the renewal or repair without structural alteration of a part of such building, the notice shall be accompanied by-
- (1) a statement of the various materials which it is proposed to use for the different parts of the building;
 - (2) an extract from the Town Survey Map showing the Site Plan of the land.

The Site Plan should show-

- (a) the position of, and area covered by, the proposed buildings and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected or re-erected or repaired on the building site;
 - (b) the position of, and area occupied by, the buildings, if any, already existing on the site and of those existing on the adjoining sites;
 - (c) particulars of the block and plot, and the area of the various survey plots shown in the map.
- (3) The following documents in duplicate drawn to a scale of not less than eight feet to one inch shall also be furnished:-
- (a) an elevation of the side or sides of the building facing any street, and if required by the competent authority, an elevation of any other side or sides of the building;

- (b) a plan of each floor of the building showing its permanent internal arrangements and the situation of water-closets, latrines, sinks, drain-pipes, bathing-places, bath-rooms, cooking and fire places, flues and openings for the admission of light and air and access to latrines;
- (c) in the case of masonry buildings or other classes of buildings which are to be of masonry, longitudinal and cross sections showing the thickness of the foundation walls below the level of the lowest floor; the thickness of the walls in each storey of the building; the height of permanent partitions; the position and area of windows and doors; and the arrangements proposed for admission of light and air in each room or apartment of the building, and for the disposal of sewage;
- (d) in the case of mats and thatch buildings, a line plan to a scale of not less than eight feet to one inch indicating the rooms and stating the height of the storey from floor to ceiling is all that is required.

9. Where the work proposed to be done is merely the renewal or repair without structural alteration, of part of a building, or without alteration of the original dimensions of the building and without any further subdivision, the notice shall be accompanied by a statement of renewal or repair to be performed, and of the materials to be used without plans or maps:

Provided that the competent authority may in any case require an applicant to produce the maps and documents required by Rule 8.

10. Within six weeks after the receipt of an application for permission to erect or re-erect or repair any building, the competent authority shall through the Executive Officer-

- (a) pass orders granting or refusing permission to erect or re-erect or repair such building, or
- (b) require further plans, specifications, and particulars to be submitted to him.

11. If within six weeks next following the day on which all documents, plans, specifications and particulars called for, have been submitted to the competent authority, or if such have not been called for within six weeks from receipt of the application, the competent authority had not passed orders granting or refusing permission, such permission shall be deemed to have been given and the applicant may proceed to erect or re-erect or repair such building but not in such a manner as shall contravene any provision of these rules.

12. If the erection or re-erection or repair of any building is commenced contrary to the rules, the competent authority shall-

- (a) by written notice require the person who is erecting or re-erecting or repairing such building forthwith to cause to be stayed all work thereon;
 - (b) by written notice require the person who is erecting or re-erecting or repairing such building, or has erected or re-erected or repaired such building on or before such day as shall be specified in such notice, by a statement in writing subscribed by such person or by an agent duly authorized by such person in that behalf and addressed to the competent authority to show sufficient cause why such building or such part thereof as has been erected or re-erected or repaired should not be removed, altered or pulled down; or
 - (c) require the said person on such day and at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice to attend personally or by an agent duly authorised by him in that behalf and show sufficient cause why such building or part thereof should not be removed, altered or pulled down.
13. If the person on whom the notice has been served fails to show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the competent authority why such building or part thereof should not be removed, altered or pulled down, the competent authority may remove, alter or pull down the building, or part thereof, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by such person.
14. Permission to build shall not be given until the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector has signified in writing his approval of the suitability of the site and general sanitary arrangements for erection of the proposed building.
15. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to any matter connected with these rules, or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice in writing of his intention to erect or re-erect or repair any building, apply to the Executive Officer who shall upon receipt of such application, give the said person such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.
16. Nothing in these rules shall apply to any land or building exempted by the provisions of section 3 of the Government Buildings Act, 1899, from the operation of any building rules, and no notice shall be required in the case of buildings to be erected or re-erected or repaired by Government other than buildings of the nature of conservancy or drainage works which may be connected with any conservancy or drainage works of any specified area.
17. Within the areas that may be specified by the competent authority, no buildings, except masonry, semimasonry or plank buildings or buildings composite of these, shall be erected or re-erected or

repaired. Mat buildings may be erected or re-erected or repaired only in the areas not included in the specified area:

Provided that the competent authority may, subject to the general layout schemes, permit the owner of a mat building in existence within the specified area at the date of the coming into force of these rules to effect such repairs and improvements as it may, on the recommendation of the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector, think fit.

18. (1) On the completion of a building of whatsoever class, an intimation of completion shall be submitted to the Executive Officer in Form (Buildings) C.
- (2) The competent authority shall thereupon cause the building to be inspected by the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector and the Engineer or the Overseer and if it is found that the building has been completed in conformity with the approved deposited plans shall cause a certificate to be issued in Form (Buildings) C, Part II. No building shall be occupied for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise, unless and until such certificate has been obtained.

Masonry Buildings.

19. Every masonry building shall have its external walls constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance (iron, zinc or tin excepted) which shall be properly bonded and solidly put together with-
- (i) good mortar compounded of lime, surkhi and sand or other approved materials;
 - (ii) cement; or
 - (iii) good mortar of cement mixed with sand;
 - (iv) walls to the masonry buildings should be provided with a damp-proof course of a type to be approved by the competent authority.
- The competent authority or officers appointed for the purpose may inspect the building at any time during the course of its construction to see whether the workmanship and materials are in accordance with the standards laid down by the competent authority.
20. Every wall of any masonry building which is at an angle with another wall shall, at every course, be properly bonded with such wall.
21. The party walls of masonry buildings shall be constructed of stone, brick or other hard and non-inflammable substance (iron, zinc or tin excepted) and shall, unless otherwise specially permitted by the

competent authority, be extended upwards to a minimum height at all points of three feet above the roof of the highest building.

22. The roof of every masonry building shall be constructed of earthenware tiles, bricks, cement, concrete, iron or other approved incombustible substance.

Semi-Masonry Buildings.

23. Semi-masonry buildings shall be regulated as regards the lower storey by the rules which govern the construction of masonry buildings and as regards the upper storeys by those which govern the construction of plank buildings.

Plank Buildings.

24. (1) The posts, if not fixed in shoes on a masonry base, shall be of sound timber sunk into the ground to a depth of not less than three feet, portions to be sunk into the ground being tarred; footings of wood, masonry or iron shall be put in where the ground is soft.
- (2) The walls shall be constructed of any materials permitted in a masonry building or of timber, corrugated iron or other approved materials.
- (3) The roof shall be constructed of any materials permitted in a masonry building, or of shingles or other approved non-inflammable materials.

Mat Buildings.

25. In mat buildings all posts, or bamboos, if not fixed in shoes on a masonry base, shall be sunk into the ground to a depth of not less than three feet.

Inspection.

26. The competent authority or officer who inspects the building from time to time, during the course of its construction, shall see that the building is being constructed in accordance with the deposited plans and that the workmanship and materials are in accordance with the standards laid down by the competent authority.

General.

27. In all buildings used for human habitation separate kitchen accommodation shall be provided and no fire-place shall be constructed unless provision approved by the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector has been made for the exit of the smoke from the building.
28. In mat buildings the cooking place shall be at least three feet away from any wall, partition or structure of inflammable material, and shall be properly guarded by a sheath of fire-proof material.

29. In any building no fire place shall be made unless the floor beneath and around it for a width of three feet has been rendered fire-proof by being covered with earthenware tiles, concrete or mud.
30. In any building where a flue has to pass along or through a wall or any structure made of inflammable material the attachment of such flue to such wall or structure shall be of fire-proof material.
31. In any building no flue shall pass less than one foot distant from any wall or structure made of inflammable material except at the point of exit.
32. All flues shall, if required by the competent authority, be carried up to a height of not less than five feet above the line of the eaves of the building to which they are attached.
33. (1) A water-closet, latrine or urinal, which are cleaned by a water-borne flush system and are connected with a public sewer or private sewerage installation, shall not be placed in any kitchen or room intended for human habitation and shall itself be a walled compartment having a window of an aggregate area of not less than three square feet, capable of being opened throughout its full extent and situated on an outer wall. In the case of a water-closet, latrine or urinal near a kitchen, it shall be separated by a passage or space having direct communication to the open air.
- (2) No service latrine, bathroom commode, or urinal (not connected to a public sewer or otherwise to a private sewerage installation) approved by the competent authority shall be placed in any premises unless-
- (a) moveable receptacles are provided;
 - (b) it is placed in such a position as to permit of all filth being removed therefrom and from the premises within which such latrine or bathroom commode may be situated, without being carried through any living room;
 - (c) it is provided with a window of not less than three square feet capable of being opened throughout its full extent and situated on an outer wall;
 - (d) it is detached from the inhabited portion of the building, at a distance of not less than six feet;
 - (e) the walls of every service latrine, bathroom commode, or urinal, if of masonry, are plastered with cement, or are covered with an impervious material (internally), to a height of at least three feet above the floor level; and
 - (f) access is provided for the purpose of cleaning the service latrines and urinals, such access or passage not passing through any room used for human habitation or as a shop. No such latrine or

urinal shall be built within five feet of any public street or within 20 feet of a well, tank, or reservoir which is used as a source of water supply.

(3) Pit latrines (deep trench) and bore hole latrines shall be sited at a minimum of 15 feet from any kitchen or room used for human habitation in any town or congested area. Such spacing should be increased when possible in residential and suburban areas. Pit and bore holes should be of a type design to be approved by the competent authority. Any such pit or bore hole latrine shall be sited at a minimum of 90 feet, or 30 yards from a well, tank or reservoir which is used as a source of water supply.

34. Except with the special approval in writing of the competent authority, no more than one building intended for human habitation shall be erected upon any building plot.

35. Except where, with the special sanction of the competent authority, two or more houses are being built in a terrace with party walls, in accordance with a plan approved by the Health Officer, there shall be left on each side a clear space between the outer walls of the proposed building and the boundary marks or pillars of the site upon which it is intended to erect it, of the following width:-

	Feet.
In the case of a single-storey building	...
In the case of a two-storeyed building	...
In the case of a three-storeyed building	...

This space shall be maintained free of all obstructions, such as eaves, balconies, sun and rainshades, staircases or other projections from any building.

36. (a) In the case of bungalows, i.e., detached buildings inside open compounds, and all other buildings Inside open compounds, the main building shall not occupy more than 25 per cent of the whole area and the subsidiary buildings (servants' quarters, etc.) shall not occupy more than 12(1/2) per cent of the total area of the compound.

(b) In the case of buildings of an urban type, i.e., detached or semi-detached, the buildings shall not occupy more than 75 per cent of the total area of the site, provided that this requirement shall not apply to areas held by an order of the competent authority at the time, to be congested areas.

37. The maximum number of storeys allowed in any building shall be-

Masonry buildings	...	...	...	3
Semi-masonry and plank buildings		...	...	2
Mat buildings	...	...	...	1

38. Except with the approval in writing of the competent authority, no building intended in whole or in part for use as a dwelling-

(a) shall be of more than two storeys, or

(b) shall be subdivided for the accommodation of more than two families.

NOTE.- Such subdivision may be either horizontal dividing the building into flats; or vertical giving each family rooms on both floors and direct access to the yard. In the latter case the competent authority may at his discretion sanction the subdivision of the yard behind the dwelling into two equal parts by a wall or fence, not more than eight feet in height, constructed of sound materials between the rear wall of the building and the rear boundary of the lot.

39. No building intended for use in whole or in part as a dwelling shall be erected of more than two storeys unless provision has been made to connect each and every storey directly with a piped water supply and with an approved water carriage sewerage system.

40. No building shall be erected to be of a greater vertical height in linear feet than the width in linear feet, measured at ground level and at right angles to the frontage line of the building, of the open space free of buildings upon which it fronts. The vertical height shall be measured from the ground level; or, if the building fronts upon a road, from the level of the crown of the road to the top of the parapet which terminates the front wall of the building; or, in the case of a building with sloped roof without parapet, to the wall plate of the top storey, or junction of the roof and front wall. In the case of a sloped roof, an additional height equal in linear feet to one-fourth of the span of the roof is allowed for the height of the roof ridge above the level of the wall-plate.

41. The lowest floor of every masonry building and semi-masonry building and of any other buildings with a masonry floor (excepting a stable) shall be constructed of solid masonry at a level of not less than

eighteen inches above the level of the crown of the road on which it fronts, or, where no such road exists, at such level as may be defined by special or general order of the competent authority.

42. The lowest floor of every building, if such floor is not of masonry, shall be throughout at a height of at least three feet measured from the lowest portion of the joists to the level of the ground beneath. The ground beneath shall be well-rammed, drained and graded in such a way that no drain water or sulliage shall lodge thereon. The space below the building shall not be enclosed except by open wire-netting or other approved materials which will permit of drainage and free passage of air. In the case of plank floor on a brick plinth, sub-floor ventilation shall be provided of at least two square feet for every ten running feet of brick wall.
43. Wooden floors to be laid on masonry floors shall be treated on the underside with tar or pitch and shall be laid flush on the masonry. If for any reason they have to be laid on joists, the spaces between the joists shall be completely filled in with sand or lime concrete.
44. Every masonry wall in any building shall be constructed to rest upon a proper footing the width of which shall be proportioned according to the weight of the building and the nature of the soil upon which it rests. The footings of every such wall shall rest upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid or sufficient sub-structure as a foundation:
Provided that this rule shall not apply to self-supporting partition-walls of reinforced concrete, reinforced brick work or similar construction.
The masonry in external walls and footings shall be carried to a depth of not less than three feet below ground level continuously all round the building.
45. The minimum height of the rooms in each storey in masonry, semi-masonry and plank buildings shall be:-

		Public Buildings.	Other Buildings.
Bottom storey	...	12 feet	11 feet.
Upper storeys	...	12 feet	106 feet.

Provided that the minimum height of a single-storeyed plank building shall be 10 feet and the measurements shall be taken from the level of the upper surface of the floor to the under-side of the ceiling, or if there be no ceiling, to the under-side of the rafters supporting the roof.

In the case of two or three-storeyed buildings the measurement for the top storey shall be from the floor to the wall-plate, or junction of the roof and walls, or to the under-side of the ceiling whichever is lowest.

In mat buildings, the minimum height of the rooms shall be eight feet from the floor level to the junction of the roof and wall.

In case of doubt as to which buildings fall under the definition of “public buildings” the competent authority shall be the sole judge.

46. Every living room in any building shall be not less than 10 feet long by 10 feet wide excluding the space occupied by the staircase.

In exceptional cases, however, when the 10 feet cannot, in the opinion of the competent authority, be provided without undue sacrifice of space, he may permit rooms of the width of not less than eight feet, provided that the individual floor area of such room is not less than 100 square feet.

47. Every living room shall have at least one window, door or other aperture opening directly into a space not less than 10 feet wide and opening directly into the sky or on to a verandah. The total area of such window or windows, doorway or doorways, aperture or apertures, shall be not less than one-eighth of the total floor area of such room.

No such room shall be built so that any part of it is more than 25 feet from any such window, doorway or aperture.

Every such window, door or aperture shall be so constructed that the whole of it can be opened and so that such opening shall extend to the top of such window, door or aperture.

48. In addition to such doorway, window or aperture, every living room in which such doorway, window or aperture does not reach to within two feet of the ceiling, or junction of roof and wall, or which is not provided with a roof ventilator, shall have at least one fanlight ventilating window at a level of not more than two feet below the ceiling, or junction of roof and wall and opening directly into the external air or on to a verandah.

Fanlight ventilating windows may be dispensed with in living rooms where the fanlights over the door or doors, aperture or apertures have a total area of not less than four square feet and are within two feet of the ceiling or roof-tie.

49. In no building shall any open sewer, drain or rain-water pipe from any adjacent room or tenement run through or open into any room intended for occupation by human beings.

50. The staircase in any building shall be not less than three feet in width, with steps having a rise of not more than nine inches, and a tread of not less than nine inches measured from the vertical face of the rise.
51. All front doors of rooms on the ground floor of any building and all stair-cases from upper storeys thereof shall be made to lead towards the roads facing the building and shall be kept free of all obstructions.
52. All passages between two buildings or appurtenants to any building shall be drained and kept clean to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector.
53. Applications to erect special buildings for trade, business, manufacturing or other purposes, which for special reasons cannot comply completely with the rules, may be submitted to the competent authority with detailed plans and a statement of the special reasons which necessitate a deviation from the rules. The competent authority shall decide on each case in consultation with the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector and the Engineer or the Overseer.

Godowns.

54. The lowest floor of every godown (if of other material than masonry) shall be throughout at a height of at least four feet measured from the lowest portion of the joists above the level of the ground beneath and the space below shall not in any case be enclosed.
55. When the floor is raised, every post in the godown shall be protected, at its upper end immediately below the girder carrying the floor, with an inverted metal cup, the lower rim of the metal cup being not less than nine inches from the circumference or side of the posts; or with a circular stone or smooth hardwood block of circular form, the lowest surface of which shall be three feet six inches above the ground surface, and the circumference of which shall be nine inches from the outer surface of the supporting post or masonry pillar, and every such post shall be at a minimum distance of four feet from any other structure rising above the ground level.
56. The door or doors shall open outwards. The steps shall be hinged at the upper ends to the floor of the godown in such a manner that the door cannot be closed while the steps are down. Alternatively, the steps and doors may, if recommended by the Health Officer or Public Health Inspector and approved by the competent authority, be constructed in any other approved rat-proof pattern.

Anti-Rat Building Construction.

57. (1) No ceiling which is not removeable shall be constructed in any plank or mat building unless there be left sufficient space between it and the roof or the floor above to admit of entrance of workmen for the

purpose of cleaning the space and evicting vermin. Where such a space is provided, access shall be given thereto by one or more trap-doors.

(2) Rounded posts shall not be used in the outer or partition walls of masonry or semi-masonry buildings.

When rounded posts are used for the corner post of building, the walls of which are constructed of planks, mats, or trellis-work, the walling shall not extend on either side beyond the middle vertical line, or half the thickness of the posts. If square posts are used at the corners of the building the walling shall be fastened closely to the flat sides of the posts so as to leave no space or opening between the opposed surfaces.

(3) Single ridge poles leaving a space between their upper surface and the angle of the roof shall not be used. Two beams placed parallel to each other and at least eight inches apart shall be used instead.

The upper surface of these two beams shall be chamfered to fit flat against the underside of the sloping roof.

(4) The use of double mat partitions is prohibited. Where single mat partitions are used, the bottom of the wooden frame work shall be raised four inches above the floor of the room leaving an open space of this height below it.

(5) Wooden posts shall not be let into or pass through a masonry floor, but shall rest in iron shoes upon brick pillars level with or raised above the floor. This rule applies to all vertical posts resting on a masonry plinth including door, posts. Horizontal bars or beams of timber shall not be placed in direct contact with masonry or imbedded in it at floor level.

Factories.

58. No plans for the construction of a factory will be considered by the competent authority unless they are accompanied by a certificate granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, to the effect that they duly comply with the requirements of the Factories Act, 1934, and the rules framed thereunder.

By order,

SEIN NYO TUN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

Social Services Department.

----- Attachment -----

(The Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Rules, 1946.)

[ATTACH LIST 1] 01 FORM (BUILDINGS) A. Part I. (Referred to in Rule 6.)

[ATTACH LIST 2] 02 FORM (BUILDINGS) B. (Referred to in Rule 6.) RECEIPT.

Myanmar Law Information System (MLIS)