

(2) 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 2 stories in height may have metal ducts if protected as specified in the first paragraph of this order.

Ind 52.15 Registers. (1) All register boxes shall be of metal and shall either be of double construction or be covered with asbestos not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. *Exception:*

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

Ind 52.16 Floor protection. (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(a) 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.

Ind 52.17 Wall and ceiling protection. (1) 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.

(2) 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.

Ind 52.18 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 section Ind 52.12.

Ind 52.19 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.

Ind 52.20 Electrical work. All electrical work shall conform to the requirements of the Wisconsin state electrical code of the industrial commission.

Note. For the design requirements for transformer vaults, see Chapter E-450 of the Wisconsin state electrical code.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, January, 1961, No. 61, eff. 2-1-61.

Ind 52.21 Location and maintenance of exits. Every exit mentioned in sections Ind 51.14 to Ind 51.19, 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.

Ind 52.22 Television and radio receiving antenna. (1) The requirements of this section 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.

(a) 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.