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c 41 Change of Name Act

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CHAPTER 41

The Building Trades Protection Act

1. In this Act,

Interpre-
tation.

- (a) "building" includes any structure roofed in or intended to be roofed in and capable when completed of affording protection and shelter;
- (b) "inspector" means an inspector appointed by a municipal council or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purpose of enforcing this Act. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 1.

2. The council of every city, town, township and village shall, by by-law, appoint a sufficient number of competent persons to be inspectors for the purpose of enforcing this Act in the municipality. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 2.

Appoint-
ment of
inspectors.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint inspectors to enforce this Act in territory without municipal organization. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 3.

In
unorganized
territory.

4.—(1) Where an inspector finds that any provision of this Act is being violated in the case of any building, he may give such orders in writing as may, in his opinion, be required to secure due compliance with such provision, and upon any such order being made and until the same is carried out the work upon that part of the building in which the default occurs shall be suspended.

Power of
inspector to
give orders.

(2) Every person to whom the order of the inspector is directed who disobeys or who knowingly permits any person under his direction and control to disobey any such order or to carry on work in violation of subsection 1 before the order is carried out shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$50 for every day upon which the default occurs. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, ss. 4, 12.

Penalty for
disobedience.

5. In the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of any building, no scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders, flooring or other mechanical and temporary contrivances shall

Protection
of persons
employed on
buildings.

be used which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, or which are not so constructed, protected, placed and operated as to afford reasonable safety from accident to persons employed or engaged upon the building. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 5.

Require-
ments,
general.

6. The following requirements shall be complied with in the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of every building:

Scaffolding.

1. The floors of all scaffolding whether standing or suspended from overhead shall be at least four feet wide and there shall be a railing or guard not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the flooring on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon.

Suspended scaffolding.

2. Where the scaffolding or staging is swung or suspended from an overhead support it shall be so secured as to prevent its swaying to and fro.

Securing scaffolding.

3. Where poles are used in scaffolding the poles shall be securely lashed at every point of contact, and where square timber is used in scaffolding the same shall be securely spiked or bolted at every point of contact.

Hoisting
lumber or
timber.

4. No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in a single sling.

Protection
of shafts
for hoists.

5. Where hoists are used for raising materials for use in buildings, the shafts or openings shall be protected at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor, and the barrier shall be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft or opening in which the hoist is operated. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 6.

Require-
ments as to
completion
of arched
floors, etc.

7.—(1) Where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof, or where the floors or filling in between the floors are of fire-proof material, the flooring or filling in shall be completed as the building progresses to not less than within three tiers of beams below *that on which the ironwork is being erected.*

Completion
of floor
where fire-
proof filling
not required.

(2) Where the plans and specifications do not require filling in between the beams of floors with fire-proof material or brickwork, the contractor for the carpenter work in the course of construction shall lay the underflooring of the building on each storey as the building progresses to not less than within two storeys below the one to which the building has been erected.

(3) Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked over the floor two storeys below the storey where the work is being performed. Where double floors not used.

(4) If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractor for the ironwork or steelwork of a building in course of construction or the owner of such a building shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural ironwork or steelwork is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such ironwork or steelwork and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building, and such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 7. Where floor beams of iron or steel.

8. In the case of what are known as skeleton steel-frame buildings, compliance with the following requirements shall be sufficient and it shall not be necessary to comply with the requirements of section 7: Skeleton steel-frame buildings.

1. As soon as the steel frame of a building is erected to the first column-splice above the first floor-level, a flooring of two inch planking shall be laid over floor beams on the floor immediately below the first column-splice, making a temporary floor over that part of the area of the building inside columns at that level, except in places where it is necessary to have openings for the passage of material for building above that point, and when erection has reached a point level with the next column-splice, the planking used as temporary floor at first column-splice shall be removed and placed as before at second splice, and so on to the top of the building. Temporary flooring.
2. A double flooring of two-inch planking shall be laid down immediately under any derrick for a sufficient space about the derrick to protect workmen on the floors below that on which the derrick is working and to hold with safety the materials hoisted by the derrick. Double flooring where derrick in use.
3. Rivetters' staging shall be so constructed as to secure the reasonable safety of the rivetters and a temporary floor shall be provided on the girders and floor beams immediately below the portion of the floor upon which the rivetters are working, sufficient for the protection of workmen engaged below that floor. Rivetters' staging.

Steelwork in advance of permanent flooring.

4. The steelwork may be carried on in advance of the construction of permanent floors. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 8.

In cities and towns.

9. In cities and towns the following requirements shall be complied with in erecting, altering or repairing any building:

Passageway in front of buildings in course of erection.

1. When the work is located on the line of any street or within three feet of the inside line of the sidewalk of any street, before any of the work above the sidewalk or footway is commenced, there shall be erected over the sidewalk or footway of the street a covered passageway or independent structure not less than eight feet high at the lowest side above the level of the sidewalk or footway and of sufficient strength to protect the public using the sidewalk or footway.

Barricade.

2. If a building is to be erected within seven feet of the inside line of the sidewalk on any street, a strongly constructed close-boarded fence or barricade, not less than six feet high, shall be erected along the inside line of such sidewalk.

Free passage of water.

3. No person shall place any stone, brick, lumber, or any building material, fence, barricade or temporary sidewalk so as to obstruct the free passage of water in the drains, gutters or water courses, and the roofs of all covered ways shall be kept clear of any material whatever. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 9.

Saving of powers of municipalities.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect any by-law relating to the matters mentioned herein lawfully passed by a municipal council, or the authority of a municipal council to pass any such by-law, so far as such by-law imposes additional or more stringent requirements than those imposed by this Act. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 10.

Restriction on application of Act.

11. Sections 6, 7 and 8 shall not apply to any building not more than two storeys in height nor to any farm building nor to any work being done upon a building by the owner or occupant thereof in person. R.S.O. 1937, c. 195, s. 11.