

REGULATIONS

FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF ART. 7 OF THE LAW OF
31ST MAY, 1887.

Decreto e regolamento per l'esecuzione dell'Articolo 7 della Legge
31 Maggio, 1887.

Art. 1.—New buildings must be constructed, if possible, on ground which are not sloping and of doubtful stability. The foundation walls must rest upon a solid soil, and when this is not found at a proper depth those systems which are suggested by science must be adopted; in any case the same walls must have a greater size in proportion to the conditions of consistency of the soil and the height of the building.

On very sloping ground, before undertaking construction, the stability of the same soil must be ascertained.

Art. 2.—Public buildings, such as schools, hospitals, communal houses, must not have more than three stories over the soil and over the church. For churches, that form which better answers to their solidity must be selected, and therefore the basilic form is preferred, it being prohibited to use vaults in the naves.

Art. 3.—The construction of real vaults is only permitted in cellars.

Art. 4.—The spans of windows and doors must be at least at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mètre from the external angle of the outside walls.

Art. 5.—If sand comes from pits it must be freed as much as possible from earthy substances: if from the sea, it must be left, for a certain period, exposed to atmospheric influence.

Lime must be of good quality and well mixed.

Art. 6.—In constructions made with flints or undressed stones, the masonry work must be tied by a series of bricks or by a series of squared material, and must form a compact whole.

Art. 7.—Timber or iron beams, joists, and “mezzoni” of every flooring and generally all parts which have to support the floor boards, must be well connected together with the external walls, so as to act in every storey as ties; and this must be done by means of the necessary bands and keys.

Beams must rest upon the whole thickness of the walls, leaving a free space which may be considered necessary, if it is desired to leave the keys visible.

Art. 8.—Chimneys, closets, rain, and river water pipes, and generally every conductor made into the thickness of the principal walls, must be so executed that the solidity of the walls may not suffer.

Chimneys must rest upon a solid basement; they must, if possible, be placed far from the frontage of the buildings; their height must be as low as possible.

Art. 9.—Cornices must have the greatest possible stability, and those which only project a little and have a thin coating (of roughcast) are to be preferred.

In their construction the following rules must be observed :

(a.) Their projection must never exceed the thickness of the wall.

(b.) Stone consols, when the gutter is of the same material, must enter into the whole thickness of the wall ;

(c.) The cornice must not support any part of the roof ;

(d.) The wall must reach the highest point of the roof, in order to increase the counter-balance of the cornice ;

(e.) The coating of the cornice must not contain plaster, and its frame must be so made that the coating may have the least possible weight ;

(f.) In cornices with consols, angular consols as well for projecting as for reëntering angles, must be adopted.

Article 10.—The truss must be complete, with the horizontal beam resting upon at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the thickness of the wall. The various parts of the covering must be properly joined together by means of nails and iron bands.

Article 11.—In works of repair or of partial reconstruction, as far as the nature and importance of such works are concerned, the rules fixed by the preceding articles must be followed.

Art. 12.—In order to see to the execution of the rules established in these regulations, a special staff of officers depending upon the provincial Civil Engineering offices will be appointed.

Seen by order of His Majesty.

CRISPI,	} Ministers of State.
MAGLIANI,	
SARACCO,	
GRIMALDI,	