Building Name Address	Use (as per FSA Annexed Table)	Date and Time of Incident	Structure and Stories Area	Extent of Damage (Damaged Area/ Total Area)	No. of Casualties
Shirokiya Department Store	Department store	Dec. 16, 1932 Breakout at 09:18 (approx.) Notified at 09:23	Fire resistive 8 stories above ground and 2 below Building area	All, <u>Half,</u> Partial, Small 13,140m ²	Fatalities 14
1-9 Tohri Nihonbashi TOKYO	(4)	Detected by fire watchtower Extinguished by 12:30	3,409m ² Total floor area 34,305m ²	(38%)	Injured 40 (14)

I. Summary of Fire Incident

This fatal fire was the first high-rise building fire recorded in modem Japanese history and strongly highlighted the necessity of fire prevention as well as methods of escape and evacuation equipment. Further, it revealed the scientific and mechanical problems with fire fighting and rescue operations in high-rise buildings. (1) Summary

(2) Conditions per Floor	Floo r	Total area	Damaged area	Use (Purpose)	No. of people	No. of fatalities (male/female)	Fire escape equipment	Firefighting equipment
tions		m²	m ²				On the stairs	7 sets of indoor
per l	Roo f			Machine room			(6 sets of through stairs,	fire hydrants per floor
-loor	8	292.1		Employee cafeteria			1 set of through stairs	
	7	1,805.0	2,996.4	Dining hall, hall	150		from 1st floor	Fire
	6	3,368.6	3,385.4	Sales, Office	200	6 (M1, F5)	to 4th floor)	extinguishers
	5	3,385.4	3,385.4	Sales, Meeting room	110	6 (M2, F4)		
	4	3,385.4	3,373.5	Sales, Dentist, Hair salon	200	1(M)		
	3	3,373.5		Sales, Japanese room	180	1(M)		
	2	3,373.5		Sales	180			
	S2	771.8		Office	30			
	1	3,409.5		Sales	200			
	B1	3,846.5		Sales, Restaurant	180			
	B2	3,930.7		Machine room, Restaurant	170			
	Tota I	34,305.5	13,140.6		1,600	14 (M4, F9)		

(3) Origin of Fire

- (Floor, Room, Part, Combustibles, <u>Habitable</u>/Non-habitable room, <u>Present</u>/Absent)

 This fire emerged from the Christmas tree displayed in the toy section of the 4th floor, and the source of fire was surrounded by celluloid toys.

 The fire broke out immediately after the store opened. The persons inside the building were mostly store clerks and a few
- by celluloid toys.

 The fire broke out immediately after the store opened. The persons inside the building were mostly store clerks and a few customers.

When an electrician began repairing some decorative miniature bulbs for the Christmas tree, he saw a spark emerge from them, and the spark ignited the decorative gold braid on the tree.

エラー! 参照元が見つかりません。		
building. As the goods that were piled up for the end and 7th floors at high speed via the vertical shafts Assuming from the stop time of the electric clocks a	and the damage on each floor, one floor was enveloped in flames within 4th floor became engulfed in considerably high heat at about 09:40,	
 A number of goods were piled up on each floor, The stairs, escalator, and spiral chute near the f to accelerate the fire spread to the upper floors. Smoke Propagation Path The heavy smoke that was generated from the 	ire were not partitioned by fire preventive materials, which also served	
Summary of the Building		
Construction, Completion and Major Renovations (Completion) Nov. 1928, (Expansion) Sept. 19, 1931		
(2) Vertical Shafts	(3) Fire Prevention	
Stairs [X] Duct Spaces [X]	There were no regulations for fire prevention in that era.	
Elevators [X] Pipe Shafts [X] Escalators [X]] Other () [X]	Or Two weeks after the fire, the department store held a "fire prevention day" and performed a fire drill and rescue exercise.	
 There was no fire compartment for vertical openings. (No regulations.) 	The department store had provided education and training to the employees regarding emergency procedures; however, it was not sufficient.	
A few fire shutters that were installed in certain portions of the stairs were inadequate for fire control use. (None of the fire shutters were closed with respect to this fire.)	camacan.	
(4) Fire Compartments	(5) Firefighting Equipment	
 The design of each floor was open plan and there were no partition walls for each sales section. (No regulations). 	o Firefighting equipment was well maintained. However, some of the indoor fire hydrants were inaccessible because of goods and other items piled up in front of them.	
such as the hair salon, common room, and telephone operators' office.		
	 The fire that emerged from the toy section on the 4 building. As the goods that were piled up for the enand 7th floors at high speed via the vertical shafts Assuming from the stop time of the electric clocks a 10 to 15 minutes. In other words, presumably, the and each floor from the 5th to 7th floors was engul Main Reasons for the Propagation of the Fire The source of the fire was surrounded by a nun A number of goods were piled up on each floor The stairs, escalator, and spiral chute near the found to accelerate the fire spread to the upper floors. Smoke Propagation Path The heavy smoke that was generated from the ceiling on the 4th floor before moving rapidly uper that acted as chimneys. Summary of the Building Construction, Completion and Major Renovations (Completion) Nov. 1928, (Expansion) Sept. 19, 1931 (2) Vertical Shafts Stairs	

III	III. Actions Taken after the Fire was Detected				
(1) First Detected	O Detected by O How and why Action taken (Electrician who was repairing decorative miniature bulbs for the Christmas tree) (He noticed a spark from the miniature bulbs) (He shouted to alert other store clerks nearby)				
etected	The decorative miniature bulbs that someone had placed on a Christmas tree in the toy section on the 4th floor a few days earlier had malfunctioned, so an electrician was repairing them. When he saw the bulbs spark and ignite a decorative gold braid on the tree, he shouted "Fire" and notified the other store clerks nearby.				
(2) Emergency Call	Emergency Call	Yes [X] (The staff made a call through the dedicated fire emergency phone line (Third incoming call received by the fire station)) No []			
cy Call	emergency c Approximatel watchtower c The second c Store (09:23: 7 minutes afte	er of the fire and other store clerks panicked. Since they focused on evacuating their customers, the all to the fire station was seriously delayed. By 5 minutes after the fire emerged, the first call to the fire station was made by the guard on the fire of Nihonbashi fire station, who spotted smoke coming out of the building (09:23). Call to the fire station came from a fire alarm that was installed in the street in front of Shirokiya Department 20). Ber fire emergence and discovery, the third call to the fire station came from the department store's dedicated cyphone (09:25)			
(3) Initial Firefig	<u>Initiated</u>	Successful [] Failed [X] O Extinguished time O Firefighting difficulties O Firefighting method (Reasons or Conditions) The discoverer of the fire panicked and lost the opportunity to extinguish the fire when it happened. One of the store clerks pulled out the hose from the indoor fire hydrant and sprayed water; however, the combustion of the celluloid toys were too extreme to control and the fire spread			
(3) Initial Firefighting Activities	Not Initiated	further. (One of the store clerks was killed in the early stage of the fire fighting due to carbon monoxide poisoning.) O Extinguished time O Firefighting difficulties O Firefighting method O Other further. (One of the store clerks was killed in the early stage of the fire fighting due to carbon monoxide poisoning.) The store clerks fought the fire with the indoor fire hydrants until the arrival of fire fighters. * Number of indoor fire hydrants used: 3rd floor - 7 units, 4th floor - 4 units 5th floor - 3 units, 6th floor - 5 units Total of 19 units			
(4) Summary of Firefighting Activities	(Obstacles or Difficulties in Fire Control) When the firefighters arrived on site, smoke was pouring out of the windows on each floor and flames were also emerging from the windows on the 4th floor. As many people were calling for help from the balcony on each floor, the main force of the firefighters was focused on rescue operations, which were remarkably carried out with an escape chute attached to ladder truck, a escape net, and a rescue rope. Firefighting was performed in parallel with lifesaving, but the store clerks failed to guide the firefighters, which resulted the fire spreading to upper floors. (When the first teams of firefighters ran up one of the stairways, they realized that the stairway ended at the 4th floor and therefore they turned back to the 3rd floor to run up the other stairway to the upper floors. During this time, the fire and smoke spread, making it impossible to penetrate the floor further. 39 firefighting units entered the building, but they struggled with the hoses extended from each floor as it required a great amount of manpower to do so. Only 3 ladder trucks were available, which are not long enough to rescue the evacuees on the roof floor of the building (height 33m).				

(5)	Means of Escape (No. of Persons)	Obstacles to Evacuation			
(5) Evacuation	O Stairs [X] (1,171) O Elevator/Escalators [] () O Escape equipment [] () O Directly to the ground from windows or openings [] () O Rescued [X] (395) O Other (Climbed down rainwater gutters and lightning rods) [X] (20)	O No windows [] O Barred openings [] O Locked emergency doors (Exits) [] O Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed) O Power outage [] O Other [X]			
	 Because of the location where the fire emerged, the initial smoke ascended through the stairwell of the old building, so occupants ran and evacuated to the new building, which was in the opposite direction of the smoke. The persons trapped evacuated to the roof floor or to the balcony on each floor and were rescued by the firefighters. * Rescued by firefighters 130 persons from the roof floor (firefighters guided them to the outside stairs and rescued them from there) 25 people from the 7th floor, 145 from the 6th, and 55 from the 4th (by ladder trucks and firefighter escape chutes) 				
	A few persons rushing to escape tired due to an unusual means of escape, such as climbing down the rainwater gutte				

the ropes of the flag, and the bracers for lighting rods, and many of them were killed or injured.

Healthy individuals 14	Obstacles to Evacuation
(Drunk persons) Individuals in need of assistance Infants Elderly Disabled Patients/ill persons	 No windows [] Barred openings [] Locked emergency doors (Exits) [] Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed) Power outage [] Other [X]

Most of the fatalities occurred prior to the firefighters' rescue operations. Except for the store clerk killed in the early stage of the fire, unusual means of escape resulted in all the other fatalities as follows:

Fell from flag rope while descending	1 male from the 7th floor
Fell from lightning rod while descending	1 male and 1 female from the 6th floor
Fell from rainwater gutter while descending	1 female from the 6th floor
Fell while descending by using a flag or similar	1 female from the 6th floor

Fell from a rope made of Kimono fabric tied together	2 males from the 6th floor
Fell from a rope made of	1 female from the 7th
Kimono Obi (belts) tied	floor
together	
Jumped from a window	1 male from the5th
	floor and 4 females
	from the 7th floor
* 1 male on the 1th floor due to	a a rha na maa na sai al a

¹ male on the 4th floor due to carbon monoxide poisoning

IV. Issues and Lessons Learned

(6) Casualties

- 1. Many people believed that the building was safe because the building was a fire resistant construction.
- 2. In that era, there were no regulations requiring fire compartments for vertical shafts (stairwells and escalators) and for each floor/section.
- 3. There was no fire alarm system installed or fire escape equipment available, which resulted in late recognition of the fire and many trapped people and casualties.
- 4. The department store held a fire drill every year and was aware of fire prevention, however it was just pro forma and employee training was lacking. Therefore, in this actual fire incident, most of the store clerks panicked and failed to control the fire before it spread to the flammable celluloid toys, and failed to notify the fire station and to systematically guide the evacuees.
- 5. The firefighting equipment available (water canons, smoke masks, high-pressure hoses) were ineffective for the high-rise building and lacked in the pressure and amount of water from the fire hydrants, which caused a delay in the firefighting operations.
- 6. There were 3 ladder trucks available in Tokyo at that time, which needed to be enhanced in terms of the numbers and capabilities of the trucks for effective rescue and firefighting operations in high-rise buildings. (The height to the top floor of the Shirokiya Department Store was 33m, which was too tall for the 28m-ladder truck.)





