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Versailles wedding hall disaster

This article relies too heavily on references to the main source. Please improve this by adding secondary or tertiary sources. (September 2017) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Versailles Wedding Hall Disaster Disaster Site after demolition of the buildingDate24 May 2001 (2001-05-24)Time22:43LocationTalpiot, Jerusalem, IsraelCoordinates31°44′54.10N 35°12′58.94E﻿ / ﻿31.7483611°N 35.2163722°E﻿ / 31.7483611; 35.2163722Coordinates: 31°44′54.10N 35°12′58.94E﻿ / ﻿31.7483611°N 35.2163722°E﻿ / 31.7483611; 35.2163722CauseInsufficient load capacity due to flawed structural designFilmed byDavid AmrominDeaths23Non-fatal injury380ChargesManslaughter, The omission of the Versailles Wedding Hall (Hebrew: חַלּוֹן הַמֶּלֶךְ), located in Talpiot, Jerusalem, Israel, was the site of Israel's deadliest civil disaster at 10:43 p.m. on May 24, 2001, during the wedding of Keren and Asaf Dror, most of the third floor of the three-story building collapsed. As a result, 23 people fell to their deaths through two stories, including the groom's 80-year-old grandfather and his three-year-old second cousin, the youngest victim. Another 380 were injured, including a bride who suffered serious pelvic injuries that required surgery. [1] Asaf, who escaped serious injury, carried him in his arms from the rubble. [2] The disaster shocked the Israeli public not only because it was one of the worst building disasters in the country's history, but because the show was documented on camcorder and broadcast on local and international television. [3] Rescue efforts Were carried out by the Search & Rescue Unit Home Front Command rescue and Yachtza reserve unit. Rescue efforts began soon after it collapsed and continued until 16:00 on Saturday 26 May 2001. Three people were pulled from the rubble alive, and 23 bodies were removed. The Investigation Section did not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Unwarranted material can be challenged and removed. (May 2012) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) An investigation into the incident concluded that the incident was not caused by a terrorist attack. (Disaster occurs during the second intifada.) This is based on testimony given by many wedding guests who were present in the building at the time of the disaster. Witnesses reported seeing a dangerous sag on the floor moments before it collapsed. Initial investigations blamed the collapse of Pal-Kal's (he) method for building a lightly reinforced concrete floor system that was banned shortly after the completion of the wedding hall since it was discovered and proved unsafe. Further review points to a combination of two alternative causes. Initially, the side of the building that failed was into a two-story structure, while the other side is designed into three stories. At the end of the construction process, it was decided that both sides of the building should be the same height, and a third story was added to the shorter side. However, the burden of living due to occupancy is usually much greater than the design burden for the roof. As a result, the structure that supports the new third story becomes a much larger loading target than originally anticipated. The effects of this error are somewhat mitigated by the construction of partitions on the floor below, which help redistribute the overload well so that no damage is inflicted. A few weeks before it collapsed, the wedding hall owner decided to remove the partition. With the load line removed, the floor above begins to sag a few centimeters. The owner sees the sagging floor primarily as a cosmetic problem, and tries to flatten it with grout and extra contents. However, their approach not only failed to provide additional structural capacity, but also inadvertently introduced new and significant dead loads in weakened areas. During a wedding in 2001, this significantly overstressed section of the floor failed, resulting in disaster. Engineer Eli Ron, inventor of the Pal-Kal construction method, was arrested and later indicted in August 2002 on murder charges. Ron is not involved in any part of the design or construction, but has sold the necessary ownership elements for the construction installed in a flawed manner. [Citation needed] The Law of Versailles After the disaster, the Law of Versailles was ratified by the Israeli Parliament. This legislation establishes a special committee responsible for treating people injured in disasters. In addition, an official investigative committee was established by then Prime Minister Ariel Sharon under the leadership of former judge Vardimos Zeiler (him), who was in charge of the security of public places and buildings. Zeiler's Committee on Building Safety investigated the collapse of the Versailles wedding hall as well as the collapse of the Maccabiah bridge four years earlier in 1997, and released its final report in December 2003. In October 2004, the three owners of the Versailles wedding hall - Avraham Adi, Uri Nisim, and Ephraim Adiv - were convicted of causing death by negligence and causing damage by negligence. Adi and Adiv were sentenced to 30 months in prison while Nisim was sentenced to four months of community service. [4] The wedding hall was later demolished, and in 2017 the site remained unoccupied and sealed. Across the street from the site is a memorial park with the names of the victims written on the walls. In May 2007, Eli Ron and three engineers involved in the construction of the building were sentenced to prison by the Jerusalem District Court. Eli Ron sentenced to four years, Shimon Kaufman and Dan Sheffer 22 months, and Uri Pessah six months. In December 2006, the court convicted the three men of causing death by negligence and sabotage by negligence. [5] In popular culture Issue Pal-Kal is mentioned in Point of Origin season 1, episode 5, of the show 9-1-1, where there is a matchmaking and the floor falls apart due to the so-called Kal-Pal. Memorial A memorial park for the victims was built near the site of the disaster. See also Hyatt Regency walkway structural failure collapse, a similar incident that occurred 20 years earlier caused by insufficient load capacity as a result of negligent design flaws. Note ^ Wedding survivors remember a night of horror. BBC News. Bbc. 28 May 2001. Retrieved 18 February 2017. ^ The courage of the survivors. BBC News. Bbc. 26 May 2001. Retrieved 18 February 2017. ^ 2001: Israeli wedding tragedy. BBC News. Bbc. 24 May 2008. Retrieved 18 February 2017. ^ Lefkovits, Etgar (6 November 2005). The owner of the Versailles hall was punished. The Jerusalem Post. Retrieved 18 February 2017. ^ Hasson, Nir (31 May 2007). Versailles Wedding Hall Engineer Jailed for 23 Negligent Deaths. Haaretz. Retrieved 18 February 2017. Levinson, Jay. Press Coverage Review: Versailles Hall Disaster, Prevention & Disaster Management, Volume 10:4 (2001), 289–290, respectively. Wikimedia Commons external links have media related to Versailles Hall Disaster. The BBC reported the accident CNN reported from Israel's Htps://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Versailles_wedding_hall_disaster&oldid=982287708 YouTube video by Ilan ErenbachWednesday, September 28, 2016 at 4:48 p.m. | a.k.a. אילון תמוז Wednesday, September 28, 2016 at 4:48 PM | In the wedding hall of Versailles after the 2001 disaster. (Flash90) Fifteen years after the versailles wedding hall tragedy in Yerushalayim, in which 23 people were killed and 250 injured, the state has agreed to compensats victims for a combined total of 120 million shekels, Ynet reported on Wednesday. The disaster occurred during the chasunah, when the dance floor collapsed and people plunged to the floor below. Subsequent investigations determined that the cause was the use of the Pal-Kal method, a light concrete floor building system that had been banned before the wedding hall was built because it was considered unsafe. Lawyers for the state stipulated that although it had agreed to pay compensation money to all 428 plaintiffs, it should be reimbursed by the other

defendants in the case: the Yerushalayim Technion Municipality and the Israel Standards Agency. The state stated to the court that its agreement to pay the entire amount was courtesy on its part, and not an admission of guilt. In the years since the disaster, 15 of the has passed away. World. Haim, who along with his family were injured in the disaster, said on Monday, 'I'm so happy to finally see the money, I just hope it really comes through. People have been suffering for 15 years, and it's really time to end this. Haim, his wife Ziva and their children were all injured in varying degrees. They got there before me and I arrived a minute before the disaster. I got to the table and suddenly everything collapsed and me and my wife fell. I had fractures to my hands, feet and back. My wife and I were bedridden for a whole year. Lawyers for the plaintiffs welcomed the decision, but were critical of the government's handling of the case. We welcome the decision to pay compensation and we apologise that the victims had to wait years for the state, municipal agencies, Technology and Standards to agree responsibility for the physical and emotional damage caused by the disaster. The proposal was offered by the Knesset committee in 2002, and could prevent years of suffering and allow victims to continue. We hope if, G-d forbids, there is another disaster, lessons will be learned and compensation will be delivered in a timely way. According to the compensation outline, anyone who is not physically injured will receive NIS 50,000 plus interest, while those who are more than 20% disabled by receiving NIS 6,000 more for each additional percentage of disability. The estates of those killed in the incident will be compensated with NIS 75,000, along with an additional NIS 10,000 for each year from the estimated decrease in life expectancy. After the death of the victim, NIS 10,000 plus interest will also be given for funeral expenses. The hall owners of Versailles—Adi Avraham, Ephraim Adiv and Uri Nissim— were found guilty in 2004 of negligence and wrongful death and sentenced to three and a half years in prison. The judge ruled that after noticing depression on the dance floor the owner should consult with the engineer instead of trying to deal with the problem himself. Self.

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