

SPECIAL MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MONDAY, May 9, 1904.

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, met in the Council Chamber, Monday evening, May 9, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock in special session, President James H. Billingsley, in the chair, pursuant to the following call:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 6, 1904.

To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Common Council:

Gentlemen: By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, I do hereby call a special meeting of your honorable body for Monday evening, May 9, 1904, at the hour of 7:30 o'clock in the Council Chamber for the purpose of the introduction of an ordinance known as the "Building Ordinance."

Respectfully,

J. H. BILLINGSLEY,

President of the Common Council.

I, W. M. Fogarty, Clerk of the Common Council, do hereby certify that I have served above notice upon the President and each member of the Common Council prior to the time of meeting pursuant to the rules.

W. M. FOGARTY,
City Clerk.

Which was read.

The roll was called.

Present: The Hon. James H. Billingsley, President of the Common Council, and 16 members, viz.: Messrs. Cottey, Crall, Fishback, Gasper, Hofmann, Krause, Linus, Moriarity, Murray, Rhodes, Shea, Storm, Uhl, Wahl, Wolsiffer, Wright.

Absent, 4, viz.: Messrs. Cooper, Davis, Eppert, Sullivan.

The Chair presented the following communications:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 9, 1904.

To the President and Members of the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The new building ordinance which I hand you herewith, is the result of a call which I issued to the architects during the

month of December of last year. After stating the purpose of the meeting, and the need of a better code of building laws for this city, the architects expressed their hearty approval of the movement, and proceeded at once to organize a committee for that purpose.

Mr. O. D. Bohlen was named as chairman of the meeting, and a committee on ways and means was appointed, with the result that at a subsequent meeting, I was elected president of the new building ordinance committee.

Mr. J. H. Billingsley was chosen to represent the City Council, Mr. Henry Warrum, city attorney, acted in a legal capacity for the city; L. H. Gibson, O. D. Bohlen and P. C. Rubush represented the architects; Wm. P. Jungclaus and C. C. Pierson the General Contractors' Association and the Builders' Exchange; Mr. T. M. Goodloe the Fire Inspection Bureau; Mr. D. H. R. McAbee State factory inspector, and C. E. Coots and myself were chosen as members from the Board of Public Safety.

These gentlemen have been holding two meetings per week since the 18th of January, and the attendance has always been large.

I never worked with a body of men where there was greater unanimity, and more thoroughly in earnest with the single thought of developing something that would be a benefit to the city, in the way of a conservative, efficient, and exhaustive building ordinance.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. STANLEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 9, 1904.

Mr. J. H. Billingsley, President City Council:

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Builders' Exchange was held Saturday, May 7, at 7 p. m. to consider the new building ordinance, now ready to be submitted to the City Council.

Mr. Geo. W. Stanley, chairman of the committee, and Mr. L. H. Gibson, architect, were present, who read the ordinance, explaining any of its features when called upon to do so.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and voted that a copy be sent to the Mayor and the President of the City Council:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the ordinance as read, and recommend its passage.

2. That we commend the committee for the painstaking care, and the arduous labors performed in its formulation, and request that you urge its passage at the earliest possible date.

3. That we thank the City Council for the interest shown by appointing one of its members as a member of the committee, to provide the city with an efficient, practical code of building laws.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. TWINAME, President.

CHAS. R. BALKE, Secretary.

Which were read.

INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

By Mr. Billingsley:

General Ordinance No. 34—1904: An ordinance providing for all matters concerning, affecting, or relating to the construction, alteration,

repair or removal of buildings, structures and appurtenances thereof erected or to be erected in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

The City Council of the City of Indianapolis do ordain as follows:

PART I.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

Section 1, Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, that there be and is hereby, created in said City the office of Building Inspector, which officer shall be appointed by the Board of Public Safety, subject to removal at their pleasure.

QUALIFICATION OF INSPECTOR.

Such Inspector of Buildings shall be a competent architect or practical builder, who has been engaged in the active duties of his occupation for at least five years.

SHALL PASS EXAMINATION.

The Inspector of Buildings and his Assistant Inspectors of Buildings, shall be required to pass an examination before a board composed of two regular architects, two master builders and the City Engineer of said city, and to produce to said Board of Public Safety a certificate of competency from such Board.

The architects and master builders shall be chosen by the Board of Public Safety.

TIME AND PLACE FOR EXAMINATION.

It shall be the duty of said Board of Public Safety to designate a time and place and give public notice thereof, by publication at least three times in the official paper of said city when such Board will convene for such examination.

Such examination shall be open to any architect or builder with a practical experience in his occupation of at least five years, and who shall wish to compete for said position. All candidates shall be examined by such Board in both the theory and practice of architectural construction, in the calculations of the strength of material, strength of a truss, stability of an arch, and in such further details as shall seem best to said Board.

BOARD TO REPORT TO BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

After such examination, said Board shall report, in writing, to said Board of Public Safety the names of such persons to whom certificates have been issued, and from such persons said Board of Public Safety shall appoint such officer.

OATH OF OFFICE.

He shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath before the City Clerk, to faithfully and impartially execute the duties of his office, and shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), with two or more sufficient sureties or with some Surety Company, to the approved by the City Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall keep an office at such place as shall be provided at the expense of the city.

SHALL KEEP A RECORD OF ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS.

It shall be the duty of said Inspector to keep a record of all applications for permits, which shall be regularly numbered in the order of their issue, also a record, showing the number, description and size of all buildings erected in the city during his term of office; of what material constructed, the aggregate of the number, kind and cost of all buildings, the inspection, removal and condemnation of buildings and all other matters proper to be recorded.

SHALL INSPECT WHEN NOTIFIED.

It shall be the duty of said Inspector, upon being served with a notice requiring him to visit and inspect any building upon or in which work is being done, under any of the provisions of this ordinance, to do so.

ACTION AGAINST INSPECTOR.

And if said Inspector shall fail or neglect to attend within forty-eight hours after notice is served for that purpose, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each and every day he shall so fail or neglect to attend beyond forty-eight hours, which penalty shall be recoverable by action in the name of the City of Indianapolis for the use of owner, contractor or contractors of said buildings.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to sign all certificates and notices required to be issued under this ordinance; to make complaint of all violations thereof to the Board of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis; to keep in proper books for the purpose a register of all transactions of the office and to submit to the Board of Public Safety a quarterly statement of all such transactions, and to enforce all of the conditions of this ordinance.

POWER OF INSPECTOR.

The Inspector of Buildings shall have full power to pass upon any question arising under the provisions of this ordinance, relative to the manner of construction or material to be used in the erection, alteration or repair of any building.

Provided, however, that should any question arise between the Inspector of Buildings and the owner and architect of any building, or should the owner or architect object to any order or decision of said Inspector, the matter shall be referred to a committee of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by the Inspector of Buildings, one by the owner or other interested party, and the third shall be the chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Safety and Comfort, and a decision of these referees submitted in writing to the Board of Public Works shall be final and conclusive. The referees thus chosen, shall be entitled to five dollars (\$5.00) for each and every day or fractional part thereof, for such service, to be borne equally by the two parties interested therein.*

SHALL EXAMINE ALL BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED.

The Inspector shall examine all buildings or cause the same to be

examined upon or in which work is being done under the provisions of this ordinance, as often as practicable, and make a record of all violations of this ordinance, together with street and number where such violations are found, name of the owner, lessee, occupant, architect and builder, and all other matters relating thereto.

SHALL EXAMINE ALL DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine or cause to be examined all buildings reported to be dangerous or damaged by fire or accident, and to make a record of such examinations including the nature of the same, and the nature of the damage, with the name of the street and the number of the building, and the name of the owner, and to examine all buildings under application to be removed, raised, enlarged, altered or built upon, if considered necessary, and to make a record of the condition of the same. Such record shall always be open to the inspection of the public. The Inspector of Buildings and his regularly authorized assistants are hereby given authority to enter any building in the City of Indianapolis in the performance of their duties, and to order and compel the suspension of any work being done in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to prohibit the use of any material or the maintenance or operation of any machinery in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or the violation of any other ordinance of the City of Indianapolis.

And no person shall continue the construction of any building or use any material in or about any building, or use any machinery in or about any building, after said Inspector of Buildings, or his regularly authorized assistants, have directed, in writing, the suspension of the use thereof.

The Inspector of Buildings and his regularly authorized assistants are hereby given authority to make such tests as may be necessary to determine the safety of the condition of any building or machinery, which it becomes their duty under the provisions of this ordinance to inspect.

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

The Board of Public Safety may appoint a clerk and such assistants as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. If such assistants be appointed, they shall be such as in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings will be of greatest service to the department; such clerk and assistants shall be subject to discharge by the Inspector at any time he may deem it for the best interest of the city and department; such assistants shall have had at least five (5) years' experience.

INSPECTOR AND ASSISTANTS NOT TO BE ENGAGED IN ANY BUILDING BUSINESS.

The Inspector and assistants shall not, during their term of office, be employed or engaged, directly or indirectly, in any building business, or enter into any contract for building for others or for furnishing materials, specifications or plans, for buildings for others.

SALARY OF INSPECTORS.

The City Council of the City of Indianapolis shall in all cases fix the compensation of employes of the Building Inspector's Department.

PART 2.

PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS.

Sec. 2. No wall, structure, building or part thereof, platform or staging shall hereafter be erected, unless it be sufficiently strong for the purpose intended, and also in strict conformity to the provisions of this ordinance. No building already erected, or hereafter erected, shall be raised, altered, moved or built upon in any manner that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or of the permit issued thereunder.

APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.

Sec. 3. When any person or persons shall be desirous of erecting, repairing, changing or altering any building or structure within the limits of said city, he or they or their authorized agents, shall make application at the office of the Inspector of Buildings for, an application for permit, and shall furnish said Inspector with a written statement, upon a blank form furnished by said Inspector for that purpose, together with the plans and specifications of the same, when required, which shall be delivered to the Inspector of Buildings and shall remain in his custody a sufficient length of time to allow the necessary examination to be made of the same, after which, if it shall appear to said Inspector that the laws and ordinances of such city are, and are contemplated to be, complied with, he shall grant such application. Said application shall state the name of the street and number, or location, of the building, the contract price, and shall be signed by both owner, or his authorized agent, and contractor. If the said Inspector shall so require, copies of said plans and specifications shall be filed in his office until the completion of the building or structure in question, and no owner, architect, builder or other person shall make any changes in any such plans or specifications or in the structural parts of any such repairs, buildings, or alterations, for which a permit has been granted, without the consent of the Inspector of Buildings.

Alterations in drawings or specifications, or work correspondingly, which does not involve any change in the structural part or conflict with any of the requirements of this ordinance may be made without the permission of the Inspector of Buildings.

Repairs of buildings or structures, the cost of which will not exceed \$25.00 may be made without notice to the Inspector of Buildings, but such repairs shall not be construed to include the cutting away of any stone or brick wall, or any portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any beam or support, or the removal, change or closing of any staircase, or the construction or change of any chimney. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Inspector of Buildings from granting application for permits for the erection of any part of a building, or any part of a structure, where the plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been presented for the same before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The Building Inspector shall be entitled to demand plans and specifications of all structural work submitted to him. In case plans and specifications do not clearly represent character of material and work intended or how intended, he shall demand additional plans, specifications and details.

BASIS OF APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.

The basis of approval or disapproval of plans and specifications or of condemnation of structures by the Inspector of Buildings, shall be the conditions of this ordinance, and shall not be the opinion or judgment of the Inspector unless sustained by this ordinance.

PERMITS.

Sec. 4. No work or repairs shall be done upon any structure, building or shed in the City of Indianapolis (except as hereinafter mentioned) without a permit from the City Comptroller.

Before proceeding with the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of any building in the City of Indianapolis, a permit for such erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal shall first be obtained by the owner or owners or his or their agents from the City Comptroller, and it shall be unlawful to commence or proceed with the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of any building or structural part thereof within the City of Indianapolis unless such permit shall first have been obtained from the City Comptroller. The City Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue building permits only upon the presentation of applications properly signed and approved by the Inspector of Buildings. These applications must be returned to the Department of Buildings after said permits shall have been issued.

REVOCATION OF PERMITS.

Sec. 5. Should the Inspector of Buildings become convinced that the work under such permit is not proceeding according to the detailed statement, plans and specifications upon which such permit was issued, but is proceeding in violation of the law or ordinance, it shall be his duty to notify the owner or owners, or his or their agents, in writing, that the work is being constructed in violation of the permit and ordinance, and that the same must be immediately rectified to conform with the building laws. If the owner or owners, or his or their agents, neglects to comply with the said laws or fails to make corrections, it shall be the further duty of the Inspector of Buildings to revoke said permit, and notice thereof shall be immediately served upon the owner, agent, superintendent or contractor in charge of the work, and posted on the property. Said notice shall be in writing, signed by the Inspector of Buildings, and after such revocation of permit any contractor or workman, performing any work in or about said structure, building or premises, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or upon failure to pay such fine may be imprisoned not exceeding ninety (90) days.

LIMIT OF PERMIT.

Every permit shall be considered canceled if active work is not commenced within six (6) months of the date of the issue.

IF RAISED OR BUILT UPON MUST CONFORM TO ORDINANCE.

Sec. 6. No building already erected, or hereafter built shall be raised or built upon in such manner that were such building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this ordinance, it would be in violation of any provisions thereof.

FEES FOR PERMITS.

Sec. 7. For new buildings, hollow sidewalks, additions and underpinnings of old buildings with brick or tile or cement basement the permit fee shall be one cent for every 100 cubic feet of contents of such building. The cubic contents to be measured to include every part of the building from basement to highest part of roof.

Additions and alterations to such buildings shall be figured in the same manner; provided, however, that no permit fee shall be less than \$1.00. Moving buildings shall be figured in the same manner; providing however, that no permit fee shall be less than five dollars (\$5.00).

Permits for interior alterations, water tanks on roof, permanent grand stands to which the 100 cubic feet rate above mentioned cannot be properly applied, shall cost fifty cents for every \$500.00 of the cost of alteration or erection of such building; provided, however, that no permit fee shall be less than one dollar (\$1.00).

Temporary grand stands, reviewing stands, platforms and all special temporary permits, the fees therefor shall be one dollar (\$1.00).

The fees for permits shall be paid to the City Comptroller, who shall not issue any permit until the said fees shall have been paid.

PART 3.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 8.—Alteration.—Alteration means any change or addition excepting necessary repairs in, to or upon any building affecting an external, party or partition wall, chimney, flue, stairway or the plan, arrangement, structural part of any building, or such as conflicts with any of the requirements of this ordinance.

Appendages.—Dormer-windows, cornices, mouldings, bay-windows, towers, spires, ventilators, etc.

Apartment house.—Any building which is intended or designed for, or used as the home or residence of three or more families or households, living independently of each other.

Areas.—Sub-surface excavations adjacent to the building line for lighting or ventilation of cellars or basements.

Attic story.—A story situated either in whole or in part in the roof.

Basement story.—A story whose floor is three feet or more below the sidewalk, and whose height does not exceed eleven feet in the clear, and is suitable for habitation.

Bay-window.—A first-floor projection for a window other than a tower-projection or a show-window.

Bearing walls.—Those on which beams, trusses, or girders rest.

Brick building.—A building the walls of which are built of brick, stone, iron, or other substantial and incombustible materials.

Building line.—The line of demarkation between public and private space.

Business buildings.—These embrace all buildings used for business purposes, thus including, among others, hotels, theaters, and office buildings.

Cellar.—A cellar is that portion of a building below the first floor of joists if partially or entire below the level of the parking, street or ground, and not suitable for habitation.

Cement.—By natural cement is meant one made by calcining natural rock at a heat below incipient fusion, and grinding the product to a powder.

Cement mortar.—A proper proportion of cement and sand without the admixture of lime.

Concrete.—Concrete is a species of artificial compound of (1) the matrix, composed of cement and sand, and (2) the aggregate, which may be either gravel or broken stone.

Division wall.—One that separates part of any building from another part of the same building.

External wall.—An external wall means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a party wall.

Factory building.—A factory shall be taken to mean every building in which goods, wares, merchandise and articles of general and special utility are manufactured.

First story.—The story the floor of which is at or first above the level of the sidewalk or adjoining ground, the other stories to be numbered in regular succession, counting upward.

Foundation.—That portion of wall below level of street curb, and where the wall is not on a street, that portion of wall below the level of the highest ground next to the wall.

Frame building.—A building or structure the exterior walls of which are constructed of wood, or veneered with brick, stone or concrete.

Hotels.—A hotel shall be taken to mean and include every building or part thereof, intended, designed for; or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests, and having a general public dining-room or a cafe, or both.

Height of buildings.—The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof; and for pitched roofs one-half the height of the highest gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

Inflammable materials.—Inflammable material consists of dry goods, clothing, millinery, and the like in stores, flyings or goods in factories, or other substance readily ignited by droppings or flings from electric lights.

Lodging houses.—A lodging house shall be taken to mean and include every building intended, designed for, or used for providing and letting lodgings, but in connection with which no public dining room or cafe is maintained.

Mansard roof.—A mansard roof is one formed with an upper and under set of rafters and the upper set more inclined to the horizon than the lower set.

Measurement of buildings.—For the purpose of this ordinance, the greatest linear dimensions of any building in its depth shall be considered its length, and the next greatest linear dimension, its width.

Office building.—An office building shall be taken to mean and include every building which shall be divided into rooms above the first floor, and be intended and used for business purposes.

Oriel window.—A projection for a window above the first floor.

Parking.—Parking is the space between the sidewalk and the building line.

Parking line.—The line separating parking and sidewalk.

Partition.—An interior division constructed of iron, glass, wood, lath and plaster or other materials.

Shed.—A skeleton structure for storage or shelter.

Show window.—A store window in which goods are displayed for sale or advertisement.

Square thereof.—The square or level of the walls before commencing the pitch for roof.

Standard depth for foundations.—For brick and stone buildings, four feet below the curb line, and for frame buildings, not less than thirty inches below the grade line.

Standard depth of cellars.—The standard depth for business houses shall be at least ten feet below the lowest point of the curb line, and for dwelling, apartment and tenement houses, not less than seven feet in the clear below the first floor joists.

Standard fire doors.—Wood doors or shutters, double thickness of wood, cross or diagonal construction, covered on both sides and all edges with sheet tin, joints securely clinched and nailed.

Street.—All streets, avenues and public alleys.

Tenement house.—A building which, or any portion of which is to be occupied, or is occupied, as a dwelling by more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking on the premises.

Thickness of a wall.—The minimum thickness of a wall is equal to the width of two bricks including mortar joints; for each additional thickness above the minimum thickness, add the width of one brick allowing $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for a mortar joint.

Veneered building.—Frame structure, the walls covered above the sill by a four inch wall of brick, stone or concrete instead of wood covering.

PART 4.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS.

BRICK.

Sec. 9. Brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well-burned, solid or hollow brick.

When old brick or stone are used, they shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used, and shall be whole, good, hard, well-burned brick, or clean and sound quarried stone.

SAND.

Sec. 10. The sand used for mortar in all buildings shall be clean, sharp, grit sand, free from loam or dirt.

LIME MORTAR.

Sec. 11. Lime mortar shall be made of one part of slacked lime and not more than four parts of sand.

All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burned, of good quality, and properly slacked before it is mixed with the sand.

CEMENT MORTAR.

Sec. 12. Cement mortar shall be made of cement and sand in the proportions of one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand, and shall be used immediately after being mixed. The cement and sand are to be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water.

CEMENT MUST BE FINELY GROUND AND FREE FROM LUMPS.

Portland cement shall, when tested neat, after one day set in air, water, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at one hundred pounds per square inch, and after one day in air and seven days in water, be capable of sustaining without rupture, a tensile strain of four hundred pounds per square inch.

Cements other than Portland shall, when tested neat after one day set in air, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of ninety pounds per square inch, and after one day in air and six days in water, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch; otherwise cements of the various kinds used shall conform to the specifications established by the Engineer's office of the City of Indianapolis.

QUALITY OF LUMBER.

Sec. 13. All timbers and wood beams used in any building shall be of good sound material, free from rot, large or loose knots, shakes or imperfections, whereby the strength may be impaired, and of such size and dimensions as the purposes for which the building is intended require.

STRUCTURAL METAL.

Sec. 14. Structural metal of its various kinds for various structural purposes shall be of a quality equal to that expressed by the specifications of the Association of American Steel Manufactures.

All structural steel shall be so fabricated as to equal the standard specifications of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers for workmanship and fabrication.

Connection between various structural members of metal of whatever kind, and connections and relations between metal and other building material of whatever kind shall be made, as to material design and workmanship, in a manner to insure the full strength and safe efficiency of the various connected and related parts.

All structural metal work done under this ordinance shall be of the standard of the best engineering authorities.

PART 5.

CALCULATION—STRENGTH OF MATERIAL.

SAFE LOADS FOR MASONRY WORK.

Sec. 15. The safe bearing load to apply to good brick work shall be taken at eight tons per square foot when lime mortar is used; eleven and one-half tons per square foot when lime and cement mortar mixed is used; fifteen tons per square foot when Portland cement mortar is used. The safe bearing load to apply to rubble stone work shall be taken at twelve tons per square foot when Portland cement is used. When cement other than Portland is used, nine tons per square foot; when lime and cement mortar mixed is used, eight tons per square foot; and when lime mortar is used, six tons per square foot. The word "ton" wherever used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean a ton of two thousand pounds.

The safe bearing load to apply to concrete when Portland cement is used shall be taken at fifteen tons per square foot; when cement other than Portland is used, five tons per square foot.

FACTORS OF SAFETY.

Sec. 16. Where the unit strength for any material is not prescribed in this ordinance, the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be as one to four for metals subjected to tension or transverse stress; as one to six for timber, and as one to ten for

natural or artificial stones and brick or stone masonry. But wherever working stresses are prescribed in this ordinance, varying the factors of safety hereinabove given the said working stresses shall be used.

TESTS FOR MATERIAL.

Sec. 17. Structural materials and soils, of whatever nature, shall be subjected to such tests to determine their character and quality as the Inspector of Buildings shall direct; the tests shall be made under the supervision of said Inspector, or the architect or owner may file with him a certified copy of the result of tests, such as he may have prescribed, which have been made.

GAS OR STEAM PIPE COLUMNS, WHEN.

Sec. 18. It shall be unlawful to use for columns standard gas or steam pipe of a greater length than fourteen (14) feet, or of a less external diameter than four (4) inches and in no case shall standard gas or steam pipe be used to support brick walls, except to support the fronts of one-story brick buildings.

In all cases where standard gas or steam pipe columns are used, the ends of columns shall be turned true and shall have iron or steel plates for bearings at top and bottom.

WIND PRESSURE.

Sec. 19. All structures exposed to wind shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds for every square foot of surface thus exposed, from the ground to the top of the same, including roof, in any direction. In no cases shall the over-turning moment due to wind pressure exceed seventy-five per cent. of the moment of stability of the structure.

In all structures exposed to wind, if the resisting moments of the ordinary materials of construction, such as masonry partitions, floors and connections are not sufficient to resist the moment of distortion due to wind pressure taken in any direction on any part of the structure, additional bracing shall be introduced sufficient to make up the difference in the moments.

In calculations for wind bracing, the working stresses may be increased by fifty per cent.

In buildings under one hundred feet in height, provided the height does not exceed four times the average width of base, the wind pressure may be disregarded.

PART 6.

FLOOR LOADS AND TEMPORARY SUPPORTS.

FLOOR LOADS.

Section 20. The dead loads in all buildings shall consist of the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions and all permanent construction.

The live or variable loads shall consist of all loads other than dead loads.

Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weights to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed; if to be used as a dwelling house, tene-

ment house, apartment house, hospital, or lodging house each floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely upon every square foot of its surface not less than fifty pounds; if to be used for office purposes, not less than seventy-five pounds upon every square foot above the first floor, and for the latter floor one hundred and fifty pounds; if it is to be used as a school or as a place of instruction, not less than one hundred pounds upon every square foot; if to be used for stable or carriage house purposes, not less than eighty-five pounds upon every square foot; if to be used as a place of public assemblage, not less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds upon every square foot; if to be used for ordinary stores, light manufacturing and light storage, not less than one hundred pounds upon every square foot; if to be used as a store where heavy materials are kept or stored, ware house, factory or other manufacturing or commercial purpose, not less than two hundred pounds upon every square foot.

The strength of factory floors, intended to carry running machinery, shall be increased above the minimum given in this section in proportion to the degree of motion liable to be transmitted to the floor, as may be required by the Inspector of Buildings.

The roofs of all buildings shall be proportioned to bear safely thirty pounds upon every square foot, measured horizontally, in addition to the weight of the materials composing the same.

For sidewalks over areas, the live loads shall be taken to be three hundred pounds upon every square foot, measured on a horizontal plane.

Vertical supports shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of each and every floor depending upon it for support in addition to the weight required, as before stated, to be supported safely upon said portion of said floors.

STRUCTURAL LOADS.

Sec. 21. In all cases provision shall be made for carrying the full superimposed dead load. Beams shall be proportioned to carry full live and dead load. Beams, girders and columns shall be proportioned to carry full live and dead load of roof or other loads which are or may be constant. Excepting as subsequently mentioned and as above indicated girders may be proportioned to carry 85 per cent. of the superimposed live load and all of the dead load. Columns not carrying roof loads or constant loads may have their actual superimposed live loads reduced by 5 per cent. for each succeeding lower floor until 50 per cent. of the live load fixed by the above section shall have been reached, when such reduced loads shall be used for all remaining floors.

Proper provision shall be made for eccentric loading.

Structural members carrying elevators and elevator machinery shall be proportioned to carry twice the actual moving dead and live loads.

In warehouses, factories, school buildings, auditoriums or theaters the girders and columns shall be proportioned to carry the full live and dead loads. In any structure where it should appear that the live loads may at any time be constant on the floor or throughout the height of the structure, or throughout any bay thereof, such live loads shall be treated as constant loads and no reduction shall be made therein for any superimposed load.

LOADS ON FLOORS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Sec. 22. The weight placed on any floor of any building shall be safely distributed thereon. The Inspector of Buildings shall require the owner or occupant of any building, or any portion thereof, to re-

distribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load, where he deems it necessary.

STRENGTH OF EXISTING FLOORS TO BE CALCULATED.

Sec. 23. Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used in whole or in part as a warehouse, storehouse, factory, workshop, or store, where heavy materials are to be kept or stored, or machinery introduced, and before any building erected prior to the passage of this ordinance, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any of said purposes, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each square foot thereof shall be ascertained and posted, by the owner, in a conspicuous place in each story or varying part of each story of the building to which it relates. No person shall place, or cause or permit to be placed on any floor of any building, any greater load than the safe load posted as aforesaid.

STRENGTH OF TEMPORARY SUPPORTS.

Sec. 24. Every temporary support, placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building or structure, or any part thereof, shall be built of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon.

PART 7.

EXCAVATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS.

EXCAVATIONS.

Sec. 25. All excavations for buildings shall be properly guarded and protected by the person, persons or corporations causing the same to be made, so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life or limb, and shall be sheathpiled where it may be necessary, or by some other methods approved by the Inspector of Buildings, to prevent the adjoining soil from caving in by reason of its own weight, or by reason of any weight that may rest upon it. .

AGENT OR OWNER TO BE NOTIFIED.

Sec. 26. Whenever there shall be any excavation hereafter commenced upon any lot or piece of land, and there shall be a building or buildings on adjoining lot, and standing upon or near the boundary lines of said lot, the person or persons making such excavations shall notify the owner or agent of said building thereof in writing at least ten days before commencing said excavations, except in cases where the Building Inspector declares an emergency to exist, then said Building Inspector shall have the right to name the length of time for notice to adjoining property owners or agents. Any person who shall excavate to a greater depth than ten feet below the sidewalk grade in front of same, shall at his own cost and charge, save and protect the owners of adjoining property from injury or damage resulting from such excavations, or he shall be liable in a civil action to the party injured to the full amount aforesaid. In case the excavation is ten feet or less below the sidewalk grade in front of same, the owner or owners of adjoining property shall protect, underpin or make perfectly stable his, her or their property, at their own cost and expense. Permission to enter adjoining property in order that such work may be done, must be granted by adjoining property owner, provided he shall be indemnified for any injury done to said property.

DEPTH OF EXCAVATIONS.

Sec. 27. All excavations for walls, piers and columns of brick or stone buildings, shall extend to a depth of not less than four feet below any adjoining surface exposed to frost, to a good solid bottom of such character as to provide safe support to loads intended to rest thereon.

DEPTH OF FOUNDATIONS FOR DWELLINGS.

Sec. 28. Excavations for foundation walls of frame dwelling houses shall be not less than thirty inches below the established grade line of the lot on which they rest, or to a sufficient depth to rest upon the solid earth, should it become necessary to go deeper than the aforesaid depth.

FOUNDATIONS.

Sec. 29. Under no circumstances shall the foundation of any brick or stone building be built upon filled or made earth. Foundations shall be proportioned to the actual loads they will have to carry in the completed and occupied building.

All buildings shall have foundations of brick, stone, iron, steel or concrete. Where metal is incorporated in, or forms part or the whole of a foundation, it shall be thoroughly protected from rust by paint, concrete or other approved methods of protection.

Foundations for dwelling houses and other wooden structures, shall be of brick, stone or concrete and shall be not less than eight inches thick nor less than thirty inches below the grade line of the lot.

FOOTINGS.

Sec. 30. All basement and foundation walls shall have footings proportioned to the sustaining value of the soil, and the loads to be imposed thereon.

PART 8.

WALLS, PIERS AND PARTITIONS.

MATERIALS OF WALLS.

Sec. 31. The walls of all buildings, other than veneered, frame or wood buildings, shall be constructed of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron, steel or other hard incombustible material and the several component parts of such buildings shall be as herein provided. All buildings shall be inclosed on all sides with independent or party walls.

WALLS AND PIERS.

Sec. 32. In all walls of the thickness specified in this ordinance, the same kind or quality of materials may be used in piers or buttresses. Bearing walls shall be taken to mean those walls on which the beams, girders or trusses rest.

The walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line, and shall be carried up plumb and straight. The walls of each story shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above.

All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wetted before being laid, except non-absorbent brick.

All isolated piers shall be built of stone, Portland cement concrete, or good hard, well burned brick laid in lime or cement mortar.

In case piers are faced with pressed brick, they must be so laid as to have proper bearings of mortar under each pressed brick, so that the strength of the pier may be fully maintained on all sides.

BRICK PIERS.

Sec. 33. Brick piers shall be built of good, hard, well-burnt brick of uniform size, laid in cement or lime mortar, with uniform joints throughout facing and backing, and of sufficient size to carry safely the load which they are intended to carry. The joints shall not exceed three-eighths of an inch in thickness. One course of brick shall be laid over the whole surface of the pier and each brick to be thoroughly surrounded by mortar and all to be properly bonded, and the joints slushed full of mortar before the next course shall be laid. The top of the pier when finished shall be level for the cap-stone, plate or other covering.

Proper bearings proportioned to weight to be sustained and full size of pier shall set under all columns or girders bearing on said piers. Oolitic or stratified stone shall not be used in any basement pier.

Isolated piers shall not exceed in height ten times their least dimension.

Where walls or piers are built of coursed stone with dressed level beds and vertical joints, said walls or piers shall be proportioned to the duties they have to perform.

In case of an external brick pier, the plate may be reduced sufficiently in size to allow four (4) inches of brick work to intervene between the edge of the plate and the face of the pier exposed, providing that the part of the pier over which the plate extends shall be equal to the duty imposed thereon.

WALLS FOR BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

Sec. 34. The expression, "Walls for business buildings," shall be taken to mean and include in this class, walls for the following as defined in "Part 3, Definitions": Hotels, Lodging Houses, Office Buildings, Warehouses, Factory Buildings and Public Buildings. Said walls, if of brick work, shall be of the following thickness:

Outside Party and Division Walls.	Rubble Basement.	Brick Basement.	1st Story.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.	6th Story.	7th Story.	8th Story.	9th Story.	10th Story.	11th Story.	12th Story.
1 Story	18	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2 Story	20	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 Story	20	16	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4 Story	20	20	16	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 Story	24	24	20	16	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 Story	28	24	20	20	16	16	16	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
7 Story	30	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	.
8 Story	35	28	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12	.	.	.	.
9 Story	35	28	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	.	.	.
10 Story	35	28	24	24	24	20	20	16	16	16	16	12	.	.
11 Story	40	32	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12	.
12 Story	40	32	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12

Sec. 35. Buildings having the first story of the basement, or both designed for business purposes, and the upper stories for dwellings, shall have walls, if of brick work, of the following thicknesses:

Brick Walls in Business and Dwellings.	Rubble Basement.	Brick Basement.	1st Story.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.	6th Story.	7th Story.	8th Story.	9th Story.	10th Story.	11th Story.	12th Story.
2 Story	18	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 Story	20	16	12	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4 Story	24	20	16	12	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 Story	24	20	16	16	12	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 Story	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
7 Story	30	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12	.	.	.	.	.
8 Story	30	24	24	20	20	16	12	12	12	12	.	.	.	.
9 Story	30	24	24	20	20	20	16	12	12	12	12	.	.	.
10 Story	36	28	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	12	.	.
11 Story	36	28	24	24	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12	12	.
12 Story	40	32	28	24	24	24	20	20	16	16	16	12	12	12

The above table shall apply to all walls of sixty (60) feet and under in length; walls exceeding sixty feet in length shall not have more than two upper stories twelve (12) inches thick, unless strengthened by brick cross walls or pilasters.

WALLS FOR DWELLINGS AND APARTMENT AND FLAT BUILDINGS.

Sec. 36. Dwellings and apartments and flat buildings shall have walls if of brick work of the following thickness:

Brick Walls for Dwellings and Apartment and Flat Buildings.	Rubble Basement.	Brick Basement.	1st Story.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.	6th Story.
1 Story	18	12	12	.	.	.	.	.
2 Story	18	16	12	12	.	.	.	.
3 Story	18	16	12	12	12	.	.	.
4 Story	20	16	16	12	12	12	.	.
5 Story	25	20	16	16	12	12	12	.
6 Story	25	20	20	16	16	12	12	12

The above walls shall apply to all walls sixty (60) feet and under in length; when over sixty (60) feet in length such walls shall not have more than two upper stories twelve (12) inches thick, unless strengthened by brick cross walls or pilasters.

DIVISION WALLS, THICKNESS OF.

Sec. 37. The thickness for each story and basement, of all brick

division walls in dwellings, apartment and flat buildings shall be as shown in the following table:

	Basement.	1st Story.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.	6th Story.
1 Story	12	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
2 Story	16	12	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
3 Story	16	12	12	12	. . .	. . .	. . .
4 Story	20	16	12	12	12	. . .	. . .
5 Story	20	16	16	12	12	12	. . .
6 Story	20	16	16	16	12	12	12

PARTITIONS IN TWO STORY DWELLINGS OR APARTMENTS.

Sec. 38. Partitions of brick or Portland cement concrete not less than nine (9) inches in thickness may be used above first floor where stud partitions in buildings are allowable under this ordinance. Where such partitions exceed one story in height, thirteen (13) inch foundation walls shall be provided.

Hollow tile partitions may be used under similar conditions if constructed and proportioned as elsewhere indicated in this ordinance. No hollow tile partitions less than eight inches in thickness shall be used as a bearing wall. Such partitions, if more than one story high, shall be provided with twelve (12) inch foundation. Hollow tile partitions less than nine inches in thickness may be provided with nine (9) inch foundation walls in basement, providing said basement is not more than ten (10) feet in the clear.

In case of dwellings or apartments more than two stories in height, eight (8) inch walls of concrete or brick may be used in lieu of stud partitions specified in this ordinance. In no case, however, shall eight (8) inch walls be more than two (2) stories in height without sub-walls proportioned as elsewhere indicated in this ordinance.

This section of this ordinance in no way affects the provision relating to division walls between apartments.

FOUNDATIONS FOR FRAME DWELLINGS.

Sec. 39. Frame dwellings not over two stories high may have outside foundation walls of brick or Portland cement concrete nine (9) inches in thickness where floor level of basement or cellar is not more than five and one-half (5½) feet below the established grade, if provided with proper lateral supports. In case of veneered frame houses, the foundation of Portland cement concrete or brick shall be four (4) inches thicker than the above. In event of depth of basement floor being more than five and one-half (5½) feet below the established grade or in event of basement or cellar being more than ten (10) feet in depth, outside foundation walls shall be four (4) inches thicker than the above, and shall be provided with proper lateral supports. Rubble foundations not less than sixteen (16) inches in thickness may be used for any part of frame house foundation.

Inside walls of brick or Portland cement concrete may be nine (9) inches in thickness, if not over ten (10) feet in height.

No wall under any part of a frame dwelling shall be less in thickness than above. This applies to porches, bay windows and other appurtenances to a dwelling.

Proper ventilators shall be provided in foundation, one under each outside wall of each room.

By lateral supports for walls is meant cross walls, buttresses or other supports made of Portland cement concrete, brick or stone.

All foundation walls as above shall be provided with footings properly proportioned to carry the superimposed load on the soil where they are used.

FRAME VENEERED AND FLAT BUILDINGS, HEIGHT OF.

Sec. 40. No person or persons shall hereafter construct any wooden, frame, or brick or stone veneered apartment or flat building more than two stories in height.

WOODEN OR VENEERED APARTMENT AND FLAT BUILDINGS—DIVISION FIRE WALLS, WHEN.

Sec. 41. If the ground area of any two-story frame or veneered apartment or flat building hereafter constructed exceeds 4,500 superficial feet in area, then there shall be constructed division walls of brick, stone or other incombustible material, extending from front to rear and built from basement through the roof of such building as a fire wall. Provided, that in all buildings covered by this section the street frontage shall not exceed fifty-five (55) feet without a division wall constructed from front to rear of such building and constructed of such materials as above provided for division walls.

All apartment or flat buildings hereafter constructed or erected within the City of Indianapolis that are over two stories in height, shall have the outside walls constructed of brick, stone or other incombustible material and, if more than one flat or apartment in width, shall have division walls of brick, stone or other incombustible material, extending from front to rear and from basement through roof of said building as aforesaid.

It shall be unlawful to construct any brick or stone veneered building, for any purpose, over two and one-half stories in height.

BASEMENT WALLS FOR BRICK OR STONE BUILDINGS, THICKNESS OF.

Sec. 42. All basement walls built of brick shall be laid in lime or cement mortar. If solid buttresses, or if iron or steel pillars, not over eighteen feet between centers, with sufficient strength to carry trusses or girders, are used, then the thickness of the walls may be reduced four (4) inches, provided, however, that no brick wall shall be less than twelve inches in thickness.

The thickness of walls specified herein and set forth in the tables for the various buildings are intended to apply to all exterior enclosing walls and all such interior walls as may be required for the support of floors and roofs.

CURTAIN WALLS, THICKNESS OF.

Sec. 43. No curtain wall shall be over one story in height without under bearing and not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness, excepting in case of tenement or apartment buildings where they may be eight (8) inches in thickness.

ADDITIONAL THICKNESS OF WALLS, WHEN.

Sec. 44. Where it should appear that extra or additional strain shall come upon any wall or pier, extra provision shall be made for carrying the same by additional thickness of walls or additional size of pier or the addition of proper pilasters.

PARTY WALL, THREE FEET ABOVE ROOF, WHEN.

Sec. 45. When an adjoining roof comes in contact with a party wall, the said party wall shall be at least three (3) feet above the adjoining roof at all points of contact and there shall be no openings in such wall above contact of roof.

No such wall shall be of less thickness than the wall next below.

RECESSES IN WALLS, WHEN.

Sec. 46. Recesses may be made in external walls, provided the thickness of the backs of such recesses be not less than eight (8) inches.

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, WHEN.

Sec. 47. Whenever it becomes desirable to cut an opening through or leave an opening in any party or division wall, notice shall be filed with the Inspector of Buildings, who shall, when satisfied that such opening will be protected by a fire-proof door or doors on each side of the wall, said doors to be sliding doors wherever practicable, issue a permit therefor.

HOLLOW WALLS.

Sec. 48. Hollow walls, not being bearing walls, may be used in all cases, but all hollow walls should be bonded or tied together with incombustible anchors, placed not more than three (3) feet apart. If used as bearing walls, the thickness shall be reckoned by their solid parts, unless either part is at least eight (8) inches thick, and solid connections are made in upright directions not less than twelve (12) inches wide or not more than eight (8) feet apart from centers.

HOLLOW BRICK.

Sec. 49. Hard burned hollow brick may be used for the inside course of walls for buildings, when well bonded into the solid brick walls, and may be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls. Provided, however, that the strength of walls so built shall be sufficient to properly support the dead and live loads they may have to sustain.

EXTERIOR WALLS.

Sec. 50. Exterior walls faced with stone shall have a backing of not less than eight (8) inches of hard brick work laid in mortar. But in no case shall the thickness of stone and backing taken together be less than the thickness required for a brick wall of the height as given in tables.

The stone facing of such walls shall always be securely tied to the brick backing by means of bond stones or metal clamps.

STONE CORNICE, HOW LAID.

Sec. 51. In all cases where a wall is finished with a stone cornice, the greatest weight of material of such cornice shall be on the inside of the face of the wall so that the cornice shall firmly balance upon the wall.

BRICK WALLS, HOW BONDED.

Sec. 52. In every brick wall, every sixth course of brick shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with face-brick, in which case every sixth course shall be bonded with Flemish headers, or by cutting the course of face-brick and by putting in diagonal headers behind the same or by metal anchors.

All heading courses shall be of good, hard, perfect brick.

BACKING OF WALLS FACED WITH ASHLER, HOW THICK.

Sec. 53. In all walls which are faced with thin ashler anchored to the backing, on in which the ashler has not alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternately heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than twelve inches thick.

Each stone of said ashler work shall be properly anchored.

The backing of all walls, of whatever material it may be composed, shall be of such thickness as to make all walls, the facing of which is less than four inches thick, conform as to thickness, independent of the facing, with the requirements of this ordinance.

WOODEN GIRDERS OR LINTELS NOT ALLOWED, WHEN.

Sec. 54. It shall be unlawful to erect, construct or build any rear, front, party, division or partition wall upon wooden girders, rafters or lintels, or to support any such wall by any wooden support whatever. But all such supports shall be of iron, brick or stone and shall rest on sufficient stone or incombustible templates.

NO TIMBER ALLOWED IN BRICK WALLS.

Sec. 55. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building as a means of support where stone, brick or iron is used as a common construction, except arch forms, for interior arched openings; arch forms not to rest on wall exceeding two (2) inches.

ANCHORS, WHERE.

Sec. 56. The end and side or party walls shall be anchored at each tier of beams or joists at intervals of not more than ten (10) feet with good strong wrought iron anchors at least three-eighths by one and one-half inches, well built into the walls and fastened to the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders, the ends of the beams resting on the girders shall be butted together end to end and properly tied together at the same distance apart and in the same beams as the wall-anchors, and shall be well fastened.

All wall-anchors shall run within four inches of the opposite side of the wall, where they do not run through the wall.

HEIGHT OF WALL ABOVE ANOTHER WALL, NO MORE THAN TWO STORIES.

Sec. 57. In the construction of any building, no wall shall be car-

ried to a greater height than two stories above any other wall of the same building. All walls shall be securely braced during the process of construction.

FLOOR BEAMS OR JOISTS.

Sec. 58. Floor beams or joists shall have a bearing of at least four (4) inches at each end.

The butts or ends of all floor beams and rafters entering a brick wall shall be cut on a splay of three (3) inches in their width.

TRIMMERS AND HEADERS HUNG IN STIRRUPS.

Sec. 59. Every trimmer or header more than four (4) feet long, or tail joists, used in floors of any buildings, except in dwellings, shall be hung in stirrup irons of suitable strength for the weight to be supported.

ROOF AND FLOOR TIMBERS NOT TO GO THROUGH WALL.

Sec. 60. Roof or floor timbers entering the same wall from opposite sides shall have at least four inches solid brick work between the ends of said timbers, except foundation walls in dwelling houses.

FLOOR TIMBERS NOT TO ENTER CHIMNEY WALL.

Sec. 61. All floor beams, joists and headers shall be kept at least two (2) inches clear of any wall enclosing a fire flue or chimney-breast.

FURRED WALLS OR CHIMNEYS.

Sec. 62. In all walls or chimneys furred with wood, two courses of the brick work between the ends and opposite the wood beams or joists shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall.

SCANTLING PARTITIONS NOT TO SUPPORT FLOORS, WHEN.

Sec. 63. Scantling partitions shall not be employed to support any floor or roof, except in dwellings and two (2) story store buildings.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE SUPPORTS.

Sec. 64. No building hereafter erected to be used as an apartment house, hotel, lodging house, office building, hospital, school building, assembly hall of any kind, or public buildings, located in any part of the city, or any structure within the original mile square of the city shall be constructed with floor beams or joists of wood exceeding twenty-six (26) feet clear span. Each joist shall have proper bearings at such end on non-combustible or properly insulated material. These supports may be of stone, brick or other forms of burnt clay, concrete or structural metal. In the case of structural metal, it shall be properly insulated against the destructive action of heat in the following manner:

Such insulation shall be made of burnt clay, metal lath covered with cement or plaster, or other approved method of fire proofing; all to be done according to the recognized standard methods.

Girders, beams or joists of metal for supporting joists may be in

excess of twenty-six (26) feet in length, but no joist shall be supported by a stud or other non-combustible partition or a partition that is destructible by heat, except as provided in Section 63.

Within the above district or for structures of the class above named ruring of wood or other combustible material or partitions shall have at the bottom thereof in each story cut-offs eight (8) inches in height of brick, cement, plaster, concrete or other non-combustible material.

Each span of joists for the above structures shall be provided with cut-offs of block bridging two (2) inches thick by the width of the joist or other material which shall prevent the passage of heat and smoke from one end of the joist to the other.

Each ramp of stairway of above structures shall be provided with two (2) sections of blocking, as above. This blocking is in addition to the bridging elsewhere described.

IRON OR STEEL GIRDERS TO REST ON STONE TEMPLATES, WHEN.

Sec. 65. Under the ends of iron or steel girders resting in walls, stone templates may be used of sufficient carrying capacity to sustain the superimposed load.

Standard metal plates may be used under all metal beams or girders.

BRICK AND HOLLOW TILE PARTITIONS.

Sec. 66. Eight inch brick and six inch and four inch hollow tile partitions of hard burnt clay, or porous terra-cotta, may be built not exceeding in their vertical portions a measurement of twenty-five (25), sixteen (16) and twelve (12) feet respectively and in their horizontal measurement a length not exceeding seventy-five (75) feet, unless strengthened by proper cross-walls, piers or buttresses, or built in iron, or steel frame work. All such partitions shall be carried on proper foundations or under supports, or on iron or steel girders and columns, or piers of masonry.

BONDING OF WALLS.

Sec. 67. All rubble masonry work shall be thoroughly bonded with three-quarter or full bond.

Ledges will be permitted to support joists or beams, but shall be of sufficient strength to carry the load imposed thereon.

EXISTING PARTY WALLS.

Sec. 68. Walls heretofore built or used as party walls, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, may be used if in good condition, for the ordinary use of party walls, providing the height of the same is not to be increased.

LINING EXISTING WALLS.

Sec. 69. In case it is desired to increase the height of existing party walls of independent walls, which are less in thickness than required under this ordinance, the same shall be done by a lining of brick work to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than four

inches more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said lining shall be supported on proper foundations. No lining shall be less than eight (8) inches in thickness, and all lining shall be laid up in Portland cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable wrought iron anchors placed two (2) feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the walls in rows alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old walls being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against same.

No wall shall be lined less than twelve (12) inches in basement.

All linings in basement must project four (4) inches beyond the lining in the first story. Skeleton steel or iron construction may be used with posts and girders, supporting each story and carried up to full height of proposed building resting on sufficient footings.

HEIGHT OF STORIES.

Sec. 70. The height of stories for all given thicknesses of walls must not exceed eleven feet in the clear for the basement, eighteen feet in the clear for the first story, fifteen feet in the clear for the second story, fourteen feet in the clear, average height of all stories above the second story.

If any story exceed these heights, respectively, the walls of such story, and of all the stories below the same, shall be increased four inches in thickness additional to the thickness already mentioned.

GROUND DAMPNESS.

Sec. 71. In all cases where the nature of the soil is damp or contains water, suitable provision shall be made to carry off such dampness or moisture by means of drainage tiles laid inside or outside of the wall, or both. Such drain-tiles shall be connected with a catch-basin or other suitable device, and thence discharged into a dry-well or sewer.

PART 9.

CHIMNEYS, FLUES, ETC.

CHIMNEYS.

Sec. 72. All chimneys shall be built of brick, stone or other incombustible material, and whether built inside or outside of buildings, or whether connected with the same or isolated, shall have foundations designed and built in conformity with the provisions relative to foundations of buildings hereinafter given.

Chimneys in all buildings shall have walls at least eight (8) inches thick, if of brick, unless terra-cotta or fire clay flue linings are used, in which case four (4) inches of brick work may be omitted. Chimneys other than those built of brick shall have walls at least eight (8) inches thick, and shall have an additional lining of four (4) inches of brick work or a terra-cotta or fire clay flue lining.

Every chimney not forming a part or a wall shall rest upon the ground or other sufficient fire proof foundation.

All chimneys or smoke flues occurring in masonry walls shall have a wall eight inches thick at the back, and when corbeled out shall be supported by at least five courses of brick, but shall not be corbeled

over a wall more than two-thirds (2-3) the thickness of the wall, and if supported by piers, the same shall start from the foundation on the same face with the chimney above. All chimneys occurring in brick walls shall be bonded to the walls at every fifth course from the bottom to the top in regular bond.

Sheet metal smoke flues inclosed in vent flues are prohibited.

All chimneys shall be topped out at least four (4) feet above the top of the roof at point of contact, if a flat, roof, and at least eight (8) feet above the eaves of a pitched roof.

No chimney flue shall be less than sixty-four (64) inches in area when used as a smoke flue.

Timber of any kind shall not rest on chimney walls, but in all cases framing timbers shall be kept at least two (2) inches away from the outer face of chimney walls; provided that corbeled brick fire-stops shall be used between chimney and joists as in case of walls.

All brick smoke flues, stacks or chimneys hereafter erected, having a sectional area greater than two hundred and sixty (260) square inches, but less than five hundred (500) square inches, shall be surrounded with walls not less than eight (8) inches thick, and shall comply in all respects to the requirements of this ordinance relative to flues in brick walls.

Brick smoke flues, chimneys or stacks having a sectional area greater than five hundred (500) square inches shall have hollow walls in which the combined thickness of the inclosing walls shall be at least twelve (12) inches and the air space between the inner and outer walls shall not be less than two (2) inches.

For a distance of two (2) feet below the smoke outlet, and at least ten (10) feet above it, such flue, chimney or stack shall be lined with fire bricks laid in fire-clay mortar, together with the opening for smoke pipe.

The tops of all smoke flues, chimneys or stacks which may hereafter be erected exceeding a sectional area of one hundred and seventy (170) square inches, shall extend to a height of not less than twelve (12) feet above the roof of the building.

Where there are other buildings within a radius of fifty (50) feet, any smoke flue which exceeds five hundred (500) square inches in area shall be carried to a height sufficient to protect such buildings from smoke and gases, or suitable and approved smoke consuming devices may be used to serve the same purposes.

All flues in party walls shall be kept at least two (2) inches from the party line of said wall; except joint flues, which shall be separated by a four (4) inch width of brick work the entire length.

DANGEROUS CHIMNEYS AND FLUES.

Sec. 73. It shall be unlawful to maintain any chimney flue, fire-place or heating apparatus on any premises when, in the opinion of the Building Inspector, they shall be dangerous or unsafe by reason of endangering the buildings on said or adjoining premises by fire or otherwise. In all such cases the Inspector shall at once notify, in writing, the owner, agent or other party having an interest in said premises, and shall require him to make the same safe; and upon the neglect of said person so notified to comply with the provisions of said notices for a period of fifteen days after the service of said notice upon him, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than one dollar, and not more than fifty dollars, and each day's continuance of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

HOT WATER AND FURNACE PIPES.

Sec. 74. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other furnaces are used, the furnace pipe must be kept at least two (2) feet below the beams or ceilings above the same unless said beams or ceilings shall be properly protected by a shield or tin plate suspended above said smoke pipe, with sufficient space for the free circulation of air above and below said shield, and where they are inclosed in wooden partitions shall be covered with asbestos,

And smoke pipes shall in all cases be kept at least eight (8) inches from the beam or ceilings as aforesaid.

FURNACES, TOPS OF BRICK, ETC.

Sec. 75. The tops of all furnaces, set in brick, must be covered with brick, or concrete, and all shall be covered with at least two (2) inches of concrete, supported by iron bars.

PORTABLE FURNACE, TOP OF.

Sec. 76. The top of every portable furnace not set in brick shall be kept at least one (1) foot below the beams of ceilings, with a shield of metal, made tight and suspended below the said beams or ceilings, and extended one (1) foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides.

HOT AIR REGISTERS.

Sec. 77. All hot air registers from hot air furnaces, hereafter placed in the floor of any building, shall be set in iron borders not less than two (2) inches in width.

There shall be an open space of one (1) inch on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the ceiling, below the register, to the border in the floor.

The outside of said space to be covered with a casing of tin plate, made tight on all sides, to extend from the under side of the aforesaid ceiling up to the under said border.

GAS, WATER AND STEAM PIPES.

Sec. 78. Gas, water, steam or other pipes, which may be introduced into any building, other than dwelling houses, shall not be let into the beams unless the same be placed within twelve (12) inches of the end of the beam, nor be let into the beam more than two (2) inches.

HEARTHES.

Sec. 79. All hearths for fireplaces shall rest on brick or Port'and cement concrete trimmer arches not less than four (4) inches thick, the header kept at least two (2) feet from face of chimney breast. The backs of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick, all stove-pipe holes to have proper thimbles and stoppers. All centers shall be taken out under hearths before the floor is laid, and no person shall lay any hearth on any other than a brick or cement arch. The jambs on each side of fireplace shall not be less than thirteen (13) inches wide, and not less than seventeen (17) inches thick, and fireplace fronts to be built up the full width of the breast to the bottom of the joists; no wood work to be used in constructing the chimney.

All chimneys containing fireplaces shall be built between floors full

size base, entirely of masonry, no wood work to form any part of its construction. Corner chimneys containing fireplaces shall be built on each of their three sides of solid masonry the full size of base.

METALLIC CHIMNEYS.

Sec. 80. Smoke stacks or chimneys built of iron or steel shall be thoroughly anchored or guyed, but shall not pass through the floors of a building unless protected by fire-proof walls entirely inclosing the stack or chimney. Where smoke stacks or chimneys of iron or steel pass through the roofs of boiler-houses, the roofs shall be protected with a metal jacket.

Metallic chimneys or smoke pipes shall not be used inside of any building in such manner as to pass through the floors or roof of the same unless properly protected.

METALLIC SMOKE FLUES.

Sec. 81. Where metallic smoke pipes of a dimension of twelve (12) inches or less pass through a wood or plastered stud partition they shall be surrounded either by a body of brick, hollow tile, or porous terra-cotta, or other incombustible substance measuring at least four (4) inches all around such smoke pipes. Or they shall be surrounded by a sheet metal thimble made of two concentric rings at least two (2) inches apart, and the entire thimble so constructed that there will be a free circulation of air between the two rings forming the same.

Six (6) inch smoke pipes may have thimbles with one (1) inch air space.

Metallic smoke pipes of greater diameter than eight (8) inches shall be kept at least sixteen (16) inches away from any wood work and the said smoke pipes must be covered with at least two (2) inches of asbestos cement applied on wire lath, or the wood work above the said smoke pipes must be protected with sheet metal, porous terra-cotta, hollow tile, plaster or asbestos board.

CHIMNEYS OF CUPOLAS.

Sec. 82. Iron cupola chimneys of foundries shall extend at least ten (10) feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty (50) feet of such cupola. No woodwork shall be placed within two (2) feet of the cupola.

ISOLATED SMOKE STACKS.

Sec. 83. Smoke stacks, flues and connections other than those above named, may be made or constructed, which shall be built of metal, brick, concrete, or other suitable non-combustible material to be supported, arranged and connected in a manner to conform to the established practice of the best engineering authorities.

BOILERS PLACED.

Sec. 84. No boiler to be used for steam or motive power shall be placed on any floor above the cellar floor unless the same is set on non-combustible beams and arches, or on an incombustible platform.

And all boiler settings shall conform to the established practice of the best engineering authorities.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Sec. 85. Where stoves or ranges are set upon combustible floors, they shall be so set as to leave an air-space between them and the floor and the floor shall be protected by sheet metal.

All brick set or large portable ranges shall be set on hearths of brick or cement, the said hearths to extend at least twelve (12) inches beyond the face of the range.

ASH BOXES.

Sec. 86. All receptacles for ashes within the fire limits shall be of incombustible material.

DRYING ROOMS.

Sec. 87. All walls, ceilings and partitions, inclosing drying rooms, other than made of fire-proof material, shall be wire-lathed and plastered, or covered with metal, tile or other incombustible material.

BAKE OVENS.

Sec. 88. Bake ovens shall rest on solid foundations or metal beams and columns; the sides and ends shall be at least two (2) feet from any wood work, and the crown of arch at least four (4) feet from ceilings that have wood joists. The hearth in front of bake oven shall extend at least three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) feet beyond the face of said oven.

BOILER ROOMS.

Sec. 89. All boiler rooms hereafter constructed in any building other than dwelling houses shall be protected with brick, iron, tile or other fire-proof material. *Provided*, However, that this section shall not apply to fire-proof buildings.

WARM AIR PIPES OF TIN.

Sec. 90. All warm air pipes for conducting warm air from furnace or radiators shall be standard, bright tin warm air conductors, double thickness with air space between.

PART 10.

STAIRS, ENTRANCES AND EXITS.

STAIRS.

Sec. 91. All buildings erected or altered for use as a store, factory, hotel, or lodging house, except as herein otherwise provided, covering a building area of not over 5,000 square feet shall be provided with a stairway not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches in width, for all structures under 3,500 square feet area, and six (6) inches of additional length of tread for each 500 square feet of area. Buildings of above area housing more than fifty (50) people shall be provided with one additional stairway not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches in width.

Buildings whose building area exceeds 5,000 square feet and not exceeding 7,500 square feet shall be provided with at least two stairways neither of which shall be less than four (4) feet in width. For structures of greater building area the length of tread shall be increased

by six (6) inches for each 500 square feet of additional building area.

Buildings having floors supported by wooden joists or containing stud partitions, shall have one additional line of stairway for each 5,000 square feet of building area in excess of 7,500 square feet, where said structure is more than two (2) stories high. Stairways shall be placed as remote from one another as possible.

Fire-proof or slow burning structures may be provided with two (2) stairways of capacity as above if properly located.

ENGINEER'S STATIONARY LADDERS.

Sec. 92. Every building in which boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story, shall have stationary ladders or stairs leading direct from such story to manhole above, on the sidewalk, or other outside exit.

STAIRS IN APARTMENT OF FLAT BUILDINGS.

Sec. 93. Every apartment house, flat building, tenement house, and dwelling over two (2) stories in height shall be provided with at least two (2) distinct and separate staircases.

STAIRS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Sec. 94. All school buildings two (2) stories in height with joist construction of wood supporting floors and having more than three (3) rooms on the second floor shall have at least two stairways leading from the first to second floor and as far removed from each other as possible.

School buildings having four rooms on the second floor shall have ten (10) feet of lineal tread surface therefor, but no stairway of school building shall have less than four (4) lineal feet of tread for each stairway to second floor. For each additional second floor room seating not over fifty (50) pupils stair service shall be based upon two (2) lineal feet for each school room on that floor.

Stairways from first floor to grade line shall be provided with six (6) inches of additional tread for each school room seating not over fifty (50) pupils in excess of the stair service from first to second floor. Stairways to basement shall be at least three-fourths of stair service to first floor. Each stairway to second floor shall be provided with landing about half way up which shall equal in width the length of the tread.

Exceptions may be made for stairways in fire-proof school buildings or those constructed according to the slow-burning system. In which case centrally located single stairways of above capacity shall be provided from the first to the second floor in case of building not having more than six (6) rooms seating over fifty (50) pupils each on second floor. However, school buildings of any class of construction shall be provided with entrances two in number located as remote from one another as possible from first floor to grade line and to basement, and shall be proportioned as above stated.

No riser in any stairway shall be over $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and no tread less than eleven (11) inches on the top. Stairways eight (8) feet or more in width shall be provided with substantial rail in the middle thereof.

All stairways and landings shall have carrying capacity of at least 200 pounds to the square foot. There shall be door exits to the exterior of all buildings which shall at least equal the lineal feet of tread from first story to grade line.

In case of three (3) story school buildings the width of stairs from grade to first floor and from first to second floor shall be increased by six (6) inches for each room seating not over fifty (50) pupils.

In case assembly hall is used in attic or immediately under roof stair service thereto shall be not less than that of stairs from first to second floor.

WINDING AND CIRCULAR STAIRS PROHIBITED.

Sec. 95. No winding or circular stairs shall be allowed in any of the buildings treated in this part, except in dwelling houses.

PART 11.

AREAS.

PERMIT FOR AREA WALLS.

Sec. 96. In all cases where area walls are to be constructed or openings in sidewalks for the admission of coal, or light, or for any other purpose are to be made, a permit shall first be obtained from the Inspector of Buildings. Such permit shall specify the details of the construction proposed to be used.

STAIRWAY AREAS.

Sec. 97. No stairway or open area shall extend into the sidewalk more than four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet on streets having walks eighteen (18) feet wide, or more than three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) feet on streets having walks less than eighteen (18) and more than ten (10) feet wide.

Providing that no area or stairway shall project into the sidewalk upon streets having a sidewalk of a less width than ten (10) feet.

Provided, further, that all such stairways or open areas shall be properly protected by smooth iron or brass railings.

STAIRWAY AT STREET CORNERS.

Sec. 98. Stairways extending into the sidewalk at street corners must be rounded off so that they shall have radius not exceeding the distance that said stairway projects into the sidewalk, measuring at right angles to the front or side of the building.

USE OF STREET UNDER SIDEWALK.

Sec. 99. Any person desirous of utilizing the under side of the sidewalk in front of any building owned by him, shall construct a sufficient stone, brick, or concrete wall, not less than two (2) feet thick, or the equivalent in segment arches or buttresses, to retain the roadway of the street, and shall extend the sides, division or party walls of such building under the sidewalk to such curb wall.

SIZE OF I-BEAMS FOR SIDEWALKS.

Sec. 100. The sidewalk in all cases shall be built entirely of incombustible materials supported by walls or steel I-beams of sufficient strength to support a safe load of at least three hundred (300) pounds per superficial foot exclusive of the weight of such sidewalk and its arches.

OPENINGS IN SIDEWALKS.

Sec. 101. Openings in sidewalks for any purpose shall be covered with prismatic lights in iron frames, or iron covers or doors having a rough surface and set in iron frames rabbetted flush with the sidewalk.

Hinges for such doors must be flush with sidewalk, and means must be provided for locking such doors or covers in place.

OUTSIDE STAIRWAYS FROM SIDEWALK PROHIBITED.

Sec. 102. No person or persons shall construct or maintain a stairway leading from the sidewalk or street to any story of any building above the floor of the first story.

PART 12.**DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE WALLS AND BUILDINGS.**

Sec. 103. Whenever any wall or other part of a burned or otherwise injured building is unsafe, or when any building or any part thereof shall be unsafe for the purpose for which it is intended or used, or whenever any machinery, material or staging used in or about the construction of any building is unsafe for the purpose for which it is intended or used, the Inspector of Buildings shall notify the owner, agent or occupant of said building, in writing, specifying wherein such danger consists, and ordering such dangerous building or any part thereof, or any such machinery, material or staging, removed, taken down, repaired or altered as the Inspector of Buildings shall require.

And thereupon the owner, agent or occupant, so, as aforesaid, notified by the Inspector of Buildings, shall forthwith put such wall, building, machinery, material or staging in a safe condition, or take down and remove the same.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or to imprisonment until such fine is paid, not exceeding ninety (90) days.

The failure of any such owner, agent or occupant to comply with the provisions of this section when notified, as herein above provided, by the Inspector of Buildings so to do, shall constitute a separate violation hereof for each and every day such violation shall continue.

DANGER CARDS.

Sec. 104. Whenever the Inspector of Buildings has knowledge of any unsafe building, structure or part thereof, the conditions being such as to endanger the public, or the occupants of such building or structure, it shall be his duty to affix a notice of the dangerous character of the building or structure in a conspicuous place on the exterior thereof, and any person removing such notice so affixed shall be subject upon conviction thereof, to a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), or to imprisonment until such fine is paid, not exceeding thirty (30) days.

DEBRIS TO BE DAMPENED.

Sec. 105. Every contractor or other person in repairing or tearing down buildings, or in removing debris from any building, shall keep

all such debris occasioned thereby thoroughly dampened with water so as to prevent the dust occasioned thereby from flying around the neighborhood where such building is located.

PART 13.

TENEMENT, APARTMENT AND FLAT BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.

STAIRS.

Sec. 106. Every apartment house, flat building, tenement house or dwelling house over two stories in height and having a building area of more than 3,500 feet shall be provided with at least two distinct and separate stair cases of ample capacity.

The carrying capacity of stairs mentioned in this section shall be not less than one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per square foot of their entire surface.

Tenement, apartment and flat buildings and lodging houses more than two (2) stories high shall have the partitions adjacent to or inclosing stairways constructed of either brick or tile; or stud partitions may be used, if the space between studs be filled with brick or terra-cotta nogging, or if metal lath be used on each side of studding. If metal lath be used, there shall be cut-offs of slow-burning materials at each floor.

Sec. 107. All wood beams shall be kept clear from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be smoke, air or other flues.

WOOD STRUCTURES. HEIGHT OF.

Sec. 108. No building over three (3) stories in height the outside walls of which are constructed of wood, except grain elevators, shall hereafter be erected in the city of Indianapolis.

COMBINATION WALLS.

Sec. 109. Concrete blocks, concrete, hollow brick, hollow hard tile, terra-cotta, stone or metal, may be used in whole or in part or combination for the construction of walls. Such material may be used for backing, filling or facing when the character of material, design and construction is such as to realize the ultimate strength of walls indicated in other tables and requirements for various purposes in building.

PART 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDINGS SHALL NOT PROJECT BEYOND THE BUILDING LINE.

Sec. 110. The face of any wall, pilaster or column of any building above the level of its main water-table shall not project beyond the building line, except as hereinafter provided.

The plinths and columns of porticos or entrances to buildings may extend not to exceed ten (10) inches and such porticos shall not be over thirty (30) feet in height.

Steps or stairs to any building shall not project over the property line.

Oriel or balcony windows shall not project over the street line more than three (3) feet and no such window shall be at a less distance than twelve (12) feet above the grade of the sidewalk.

Balconies for hotels and theaters may be constructed in accordance with the provisions as hereinafter provided.

IRON BARS AND POSTS.

Sec. 111. Iron bars and wooden posts may be set on the side of the highway for the purpose of erecting guy lines or derricks; said bars and posts may be removed at any time, if their location is not approved by the Inspector of Buildings. Nothing in the above shall be so construed as to conflict with the existing laws governing the entering of a paved highway.

RED LIGHTS.

Sec. 112. Any person having the use of any portion of the street or sidewalk, for the purpose of erecting or repairing any building, or for any other purpose, shall cause red lights to be placed in a conspicuous place in front of such obstruction, from dark until sunrise, each night during the time such obstruction remains, in such numbers as may be necessary.

WALK AND FENCE AROUND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Sec. 113. A sidewalk or passageway at least four (4) feet wide shall be kept in front of any building during the process of the construction. Said sidewalk or passage shall be provided with a substantial fence at least four (4) feet high on both sides of said sidewalk.

SIDEWALK TO BE COVERED, WHEN.

Sec. 114. Whenever any new building is to be erected, or to remodel any building whereby risk may be incurred to any person or persons passing the same in the territory bounded by Senate avenue on the west, New Jersey street on the east, Union Railroad tracks on the south, and New York street on the north, the same shall be provided with a sidewalk or passageway not less than six (6) feet wide and said sidewalk or passage shall be covered with a good substantial roof at least ten (10) feet above the line of the temporary sidewalk. In case of excavations under any sidewalk, substantial sidewalks or passages shall be maintained at all times if said excavations are done in the territory above described.

TEMPORARY SIDEWALK AND FENCE TO BE KEPT IN REPAIR.

Sec. 115. During the time of such occupation of the street for such building operations the person or persons so occupying said street shall maintain and keep in repair said temporary sidewalk, fences and coverings over the sidewalks.

BUILDING MATERIAL TO BE PILED IN MINIMUM SPACE.

Sec. 116. All material delivered on streets in front of any building site, shall be hacked, corded or piled in a manner to occupy a minimum of space, as soon as delivered.

GUTTERWAYS.

Sec. 117. The gutter or waterway of any street, avenue or alley shall not at any time be obstructed by any building materials or by any earth, sand or gravel, but such gutter or waterway must at all times be kept clear to allow the free passage of water in and along the same.

CURB OR PAVING, HOW TO REMOVE.

Sec. 118. When in the construction, alteration, repair or removal of a building within the city of Indianapolis, it shall be necessary to remove any of the paving or curb in the street in front of said building or in the alley adjacent thereto, either for the purpose of making excavations or for setting derrick posts, the Inspector of Buildings shall not issue a permit for said proposed work until the applicant for such permit presents to the Inspector of Buildings a permit from the City Engineer for removing said paving or curb together with an approved bond to the Board of Public Works for the amount of money necessary, according to the estimate of the City Engineer, to defray the expense of re-laying said paving and re-setting said curb.

SMOKE HOUSES.

Sec. 119. Smoke houses shall not be built in any cellar and shall be constructed throughout of incombustible material and shall be provided with ventilators at or near the top, and with guards not less than four (4) feet above the fire-bed, sufficient to prevent the meats from falling into the fire.

If such smoke houses open into other buildings, such openings shall be protected by iron doors or shutters properly and thoroughly constructed.

SCUTTLES ON FLAT ROOFS.

Sec. 120. All buildings having flat roofs and two or more stories in height now or hereafter built within the city of Indianapolis, shall have scuttle frames and covers, or bulk-head and doors on the roof, made of or covered with some fire-proof material.

All such scuttles or bulk-heads shall have stationary ladders or stairs leading to the same, and all such scuttles or bulk-heads and ladders or stairs shall at all times be kept free from obstructions and ready for use. In all such cases where stairs are used, they shall be provided with sufficient guard or hand-rail leading to the roof.

And all scuttles shall not be less in size than two (2) feet by three (3) feet.

SCUTTLE OR BULK-HEAD NOT LOCKED.

Sec. 121. And in no case shall the door in the bulk-head, or any scuttle, be locked; but may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

SKYLIGHTS.

Sec. 122. All skylights shall have frames and sash constructed entirely of metal and tops shall be properly protected externally by metal screen twelve (12) inches above glass and on the sides of the exterior above the roof line shall be protected by sheet metal. The protecting screen shall be used on the inside where wire glass is not used.

FIRE-PROOF SHAVING VAULTS.

Sec. 123. No building shall be used or occupied, in whole or in part, for any of the trades or occupations hereinafter mentioned, to-wit:

Planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, carpenter or cooper shops, wagon or carriage manufactories, cabinet and furniture factories, wood turning and veneering works, agricultural implement manufactories, box or shingle factories, or any other wood-work factory or shop, unless such building so occupied shall have in connection with it a brick vault with fire-proof doors, of sufficient capacity to contain all the shavings, sawdust, chips or other light combustible refuse connected therewith; and all shavings and other light combustible refuse shall be removed each day from such premises to such vault.

In no event shall the proprietors, owners or lessees of the above named manufactories and shops allow combustible refuse to accumulate upon any lot, or in any building, unless stored in such a brick vault.

RAINWATER LEADERS.

Sec. 124. Buildings now or hereafter erected, fronting on a street, shall be kept provided with proper leaders for conducting the water from the roof to the ground, sewer, street gutter, or dry-well, in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage. And in no case shall water from said roof be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk.

And no person or persons shall construct or maintain any leader or leaders except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

AWNINGS.

Sec. 125. Where awnings are attached to buildings, the frame work shall be of metal.

DECORATIONS IN STORES.

Sec. 126. It shall be unlawful to use cotton-batting in the show-windows of stores for decorating purposes and in no case shall combustible material be allowed in contact with lighting or electric appliances.

PUBLIC HALLS AND CHURCHES.

Sec. 127. Each stairway shall have a strong hand-rail on each side thereof through its entire length.

All inclosed staircases shall have on both sides a strong hand-rail firmly secured in the wall, about three (3) inches distant therefrom, and about thirty (30) inches above the floor of the stairs.

In circular or winding stairs the width of the tread at the narrowest end shall not be less than seven (7) inches.

PUBLIC HALL AND CHURCH EXITS.

Sec. 128. Every public hall and church, with accommodations for five hundred (500) or more people shall have at least two (2) separate and distinct exits, to be as far apart as may be found practicable.

No exits shall be less than five feet in width. Public halls and churches accommodating more than five hundred (500) people shall

have additional exits proportioned in the ratio of twenty (20) inches exit for each one hundred (100) people or fractional part thereof.

The aisles or passageways in such public halls and in all places of public assemblage shall at all times be kept clear and unobstructed.

BRIDGING.

Sec. 129. There shall be one (1) row of two (2) by four (4) truss bridging for each twelve (12) feet length of joist or fractional part thereof. There shall be one (1) additional line of two (2) by four (4) bridging for each additional six (6) feet in length or fractional part thereof. Similarly spaced truss bridging two (2) inches thick by half the width of studs for all stud partitions.

FIRE BLOCKING.

Sec. 130. All stud walls, partitions, furring, stair carriages and joists for all buildings hereafter erected shall be provided with two (2) inch block bridging, neatly fitted between joist, studding, furring or carriages in such a manner as to prevent the passage of smoke, fire or heat from top to bottom of walls or partitions or throughout the length of stair ramps and from end to end of joists. This blocking shall be fitted into each span at each end of joist in a manner to completely cut off communication.

HEIGHT OF PUBLIC HALLS ABOVE GRADE.

Sec. 131. No portion of the main floor of any public hall not used as a theater and with accommodations for five hundred (500) persons shall be elevated to a greater height than thirty-five (35) feet above the street grade, except in case of fireproof buildings.

Public halls with accommodations for one thousand (1,000) persons or more shall have the main floor not more than twenty-five (25) feet above the street grade, except in case of fireproof buildings.

No portion of the main floor of any theater, with accommodations for five hundred (500) or more persons shall be more than five (5) feet above the street grade.

PIPE AND HOSE CONNECTIONS.

Sec. 132. In every public hall of five hundred (500) or less capacity, previously mentioned, there shall be provided one two and one-half (2½) inch pipe with a two (2) inch hose connection within hall and one outside in corridor with fifty (50) feet of approved two (2) inch hose and nozzle therefor ready for use. There shall be one additional similar connection of hose for each five hundred (500) additional people or fractional part thereof in assembly hall.

All above connections shall be connected with city service.

There shall be provided one three (3) gallon chemical for each said hose connection.

STANDPIPES IN PUBLIC HALLS.

Sec. 133. All public halls with accommodation for one thousand (1,000) or more persons shall be provided additionally with stand pipe and connections on outside of building and fitted with approved ladders and other fittings and connections as directed by the Chief Fire Engineer.

STAIRWAYS IN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

Sec. 134. Stairways in fireproof buildings used for auditoriums or theater purposes if constructed entirely of fireproof material may extend free from adjoining walls and be provided with substantial hand-rails on each side.

LINING OF FRAME STRUCTURES.

Sec. 135. All frame structures shall be lined with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch sheathing on the outside or in lieu thereof they may be lined with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch dove-tailed lath suitable for plastering on the inside. Ship-lap or drop siding may be placed on the outside of frame structures not over two stories high in lieu of lining of dove-tail lath as above mentioned. No weather boarding shall be permitted to be nailed directly on the studs or vertical supports.

PART 15.

FENCES, SIGNS, BILL-BOARDS, ETC.

PERMIT FOR.

Sec. 136. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, to erect, or cause or permit to be erected, within the City of Indianapolis any fence, sign-board, bill-board, or other structure to be used for advertising purposes without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 137. Signs proposed to be placed on top of any structure, shall not exceed ten feet in height and where they may interfere with the work of the Fire Department, shall be provided with doors three (3) feet in width and four (4) feet long which must be hung in position with hinges and fastened with a light cleat not to exceed $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and not to be more than six (6) inches long; where signs cross any door or window openings and located where the same may interfere with the work of the Fire Department, applications for such board shall be countersigned by the Chief of the Fire Force before permit is granted.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Sec. 138. Permits for signs and banners, shall be granted only upon the basis of representations made by proper drawings and specifications indicating the location, disposition, quality of material and workmanship, full dimensions and manner of fastening the same to the structure. These drawings and specifications shall be subject to all of the special and general provisions as indicated by this ordinance for general building work.

MATERIAL OF SIGNS.

Sec. 139. All signs hereafter erected or placed on buildings within the fire limits shall be of some incombustible material. All shall be properly stayed, bolted, and anchored with proper rigid supports of metal.

All signs in any part of the City of Indianapolis shall be properly supported braced and stayed and otherwise rigidly and permanently secured.

Metal work shall not be secured by driving the same into joints of masonry or woodwork nor into wedging or wooden brick. In the case

of connections with masonry, taps, sockets or expansion bolts shall be inserted therein at least four (4) inches and shall be threaded for connection therewith for the sign support. Said taps, sockets or expansion bolts, shall be thoroughly and properly cemented or leaded into the drilled part of the masonry and the external exposed parts thereof shall be thoroughly surrounded with cementing material as above.

All metal work shall be painted with one coat of graphite paint or red lead, in all its parts, before being fixed or placed in position; threaded parts shall be coated with red lead.

Connections to woodwork shall be to steel plates properly bolted to woodwork by proper sized lag screws. Threaded taps of standard thickness and depth of thread shall be provided as part of steel plate, and connection of sign thereto shall be made in the manner above indicated.

The proportioning of support shall be based not only upon the safe sustaining power of the metal, but upon its carrying power as influenced by the deteriorating effects of rust and incrustation as developed by time and the elements.

Supports for signs supported upon masonry or woodwork as above shall be proportioned as follows: One three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch steel rod for each six (6) square feet or fractional part thereof, or the approved equivalent of equal carrying capacity. The strength of said three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch steel rod is based upon its capacity when not over four (4) inches in length beyond the socket. Otherwise, it shall be correspondingly increased in size.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 140. No sign shall be erected within the City of Indianapolis which in any way conflicts with public safety or convenience.

All signs or banners in the sense herein indicated that conflict with the conditions of this ordinance shall be removed or altered within six (6) months after its passage.

Excepting as above indicated, the matter of the construction, erection and maintenance of signs or banners and other matters relating thereto shall be in accordance with the general and special provisions of this ordinance.

The term sign or banner applies to transparencies, electric devices, streamers secured at each end and other means of attracting public attention or conveying information by general devices as above mentioned.

Streamers attached to flag poles, with one free end and which violate none of the conditions of this ordinance shall not be regarded as a sign in the sense indicated by this ordinance.

Signs in the sense herein designated requiring permits do not include those which are painted directly upon the structural parts of any building or structural work such as structural metal, wood or brick walls forming part of the structure or other essential part of buildings or work, but does apply to signs painted upon any structure erected for sign purposes.

Signs of the type known as "shingles," containing not over four square feet, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness and placed not more than ten (10) feet above the first floor or the sidewalk line, may be erected without permit. However, the Building Inspector shall have authority to order their removal if in any way they violate any of the special or general conditions of this ordinance.

Card board signs for window or interior display shall not require

permits unless they be so disposed or arranged as to violate conditions of this ordinance.

Permit for sign shall not be granted for signs which project beyond the property or building line in excess of the structural parts thereof.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMIT.

Sec. 141. Applications for permits for signs shall be upon printed blanks furnished by the Inspector of Buildings Department signed by the owner of the sign, and the contractor or builder thereof.

SIGNS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Permit for sign shall not be granted which in any way interferes with the proper and convenient protection of property by the Fire Department. This applies not alone to the protection of the building on which the sign is placed but as well to contiguous, adjacent or neighboring buildings where such signs might be a menace or obstruction to the work of the Fire Department.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL SIGNS.

MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION.

Sec. 142. A. Signs must be so constructed that they will not shrink or crack and thereby endanger the water-proof qualities which are required.

B. Material of which signs are constructed must be rendered thoroughly water-proof.

C. The capping of letters, or that part of sign directly covering sockets and wiring, shall be of glass, or metal, so constructed that sleet, snow or rain cannot enter.

D. The supporting cable or rod for signs must not be attached to or supported from wood plug; an approved toggle or expansion bolt must be used, or the rod to which the support is attached must be drilled through the wall and fastened on the rear side in a substantial manner.

The side guys for signs must not be smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

E. Signs over sidewalks of a weight exceeding 350 pounds must have two cable supports for street end of sign; these supports to be made fast at two different places on building.

F. Signs over streets must have two individual attachments to each building or pole.

G. Each and every support for all signs must have a tensile strength at least four times greater than required for the weight of sign.

WIRES.

Sec. 143. A. All wiring must be done in accordance with the Rules and Requirements of the National Electric Code.

B. Branch wires of like polarities may be bunched, if placed in approved flexible tubing, or made into a cable thoroughly taped and then painted; provided, that there are no splices or joints; ends of tubing to be taped and then painted.

C. Wires must be supported every twelve (12) inches where opposite polarities of circuits are less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and every two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet where more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart.

D. Must be supported on porcelain knobs or cleats, which separate them at least one-half inch from the nearest surface.

E. Must be spliced or joined in an approved manner, and further must be covered with an insulating paint.

F. Portable conductors connecting signs must be of standard flexible construction.

SOCKETS AND RECEPTACLES.

Sec. 144. A. Must be weather-proof, but where substantially protected from the weather, may be of open clip pattern, so placed that clips shall have a clearance from wood or metal not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

B. Clips must be substantially soldered to the wire and then thoroughly painted with an improved insulating paint.

C. Supporting screws within sockets must be of such length and size and so placed that they will retain an air space under live clip as intended in design.

D. Must be weather-proof, where exposed to the weather, having no outside contacts; and where pitched above a horizontal position, must be protected at opening with an approved protecting ring or chamber to prevent rain or snow entering.

SWITCHES, CUT-OUTS, COMMUTATING DEVICES, ETC.

Sec. 145. A. Must comply with the Rules and Requirements of the National Electric Code.

B. If placed within the sign, must be enclosed in a slate or metal cabinet.

C. Commutating devices must be mechanical and so arranged that they will operate standard switches; drums used in connection with such mechanisms must not be in electrical connection with any part of the circuit.

D. Flashers or commutating devices must be mounted on slate or marble base, enclosed in a fire-resisting cabinet.

LAMPS.

A. Lamps must be provided with a rubber ring or equivalent device between socket opening and lamp to prevent moisture, rain, etc., from entering socket.

SUMMARY.

All fittings and material to be in accordance with the Rules and Requirements of the National Electric Code, and its Supplement, and subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

PART 16.

FIRE LIMITS.

Sec. 146. Commencing at the intersection of St. Clair street and West street; thence south with the center line of West street to North street; thence west in North street to the center line of Blake street; thence south on Blake street to Washington avenue; thence west to the east bank of White River; thence south following the east bank of White River to a point in line with McCarty street; thence east to and on center line of McCarty street to a point in a line parallel with the southwest property line of Virginia avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet southwest from said property line; thence southeast on said line par-

allel with the southwest property line of Virginia avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet from and southwest of said property line to Prospect street; thence east on Prospect to Shelby street; thence north on Shelby street to the center line of Hosbrook street; thence northwest on Hosbrook street to Cedar street; thence northeast on Cedar street to Elm street; thence northwest on Elm street to Pine street; thence on Pine street to Peru avenue; thence on Peru avenue to Massachusetts avenue; thence north to a point in a line parallel with the northwest property line of Massachusetts avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet northwest from said property line; thence southwest on said line parallel with the northwest property line of Massachusetts avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet from and northwest of said property line to St. Clair street; thence west on St. Clair street to the place of beginning.

PART 17.

BUILDINGS WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS.

EXTERIOR WALLS, HOW CONSTRUCTED.

Sec. 147. The walls of every building hereafter erected or enlarged within the Fire Limits, except as hereinafter provided, shall be built of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible materials.

Provided, however, that if any person or persons desire to increase the height of any wooden dwelling, or any part thereof, already erected and situated within the Fire Limits, the height of such building when completed not to exceed two and one-half (2½) stories, the Inspector of Buildings may grant a permit therefor, if in his judgment the fire-hazard will not be increased thereby.

And provided, further, that sheds for dwellings, the ground area of which will not exceed four hundred (400) square feet and the height of which will not exceed twelve (12) feet, may be erected under the following provisions: The walls of all such sheds shall be covered with iron, fastened directly upon the wood studding without sheathing-boards, and the roofs shall be covered with fireproof material.

FRAME DWELLING WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS, REPAIRED OR ALTERED, WHEN.

Sec. 148. It shall be unlawful to repair or alter any frame dwelling within the fire limits of the City of Indianapolis if in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings such dwelling has been damaged from any cause to the extent of sixty (60) per cent. of the cost of a similar new dwelling, and any such dwelling shall be torn down and removed, if in a dangerous condition, when so ordered by the Inspector of Buildings.

Repairs on frame buildings, within the fire limits, may be made involving the substitution of material or work, made necessary by ordinary wear and tear, but no alteration or change in plan or size of such structure shall be made or other changes, which may involve the use or the uses other than that for which the structure was originally intended.

ROOFS IN FIRE LIMITS.

Sec. 149. The weather covering of all roofs, cornices, gutters, eaves and parapets, within the fire limits, shall be made of incombustible materials.

No uncovered tar, tar paper, composition, rosin, felt or woodwork shall in any way be exposed on any roof or its appendages.

Every composition roof of whatever kind shall be protected with a permanent covering of some fireproof material, such as gravel, crushed granite or slag, subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

Provided, however, that for the purpose of a photographer's printing-room or a roof extension of an elevator shaft, a frame addition properly supported and not over (10) feet high may be erected on the roof of any building, the sides and roof of such addition to be covered with fireproof material and its total floor area not to exceed twelve and one-half (12½) per cent. of the area of the roof on which it is erected.

APPENDAGES ABOVE THE FIRST STORY.

Sec. 150. Appendages to any business building above the first story, and above thirty (30) feet from grade of sidewalk on any other building, if not wholly of incombustible material, shall be enveloped with metal.

Dormer windows, cornices, mouldings, balconies, bay-windows, towers, spires, ventilators, etc., shall be considered as appendages.

CORNICES.

Sec. 151. Incombustible cornices shall be well secured to the walls by brackets, and in all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof behind the cornice, and where the cornice projects above the roof, the walls shall be behind carried up to the top of the cornice, and all exterior wooden cornices on brick, stone or iron buildings, that shall hereafter require to be replaced, shall be constructed of some non-combustible material, as required for new buildings.

And every exterior wooden cornice, or gutter on brick, stone or iron buildings, that may be hereafter damaged by fire or the elements to a greater extent than one-half of the whole value thereof, shall be taken down, and, if replaced, shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

TEMPORARY SHEDS.

Sec. 152. Temporary one-story frame sheds may be erected within the fire limits, for the use of builders, adjacent to buildings in course of erection, but shall be demolished or removed upon the completion of said buildings..

STAIRS OF WOOD WITHIN THE FIRE LIMIT. WHEN.

Section 153. Outside stairs constructed of wood and in a substantial manner, if approved by the Inspector of Buildings, may be erected in connection with porches in the rear of flat buildings and dwellings within the fire limits.

PART 18.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

BUILDINGS FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. WHEN.

Sec. 154. Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a school-house or structure for educational purposes, hospital, asylum

or institution of any kind for the care or treatment of persons, shall be of fireproof construction, if such building is three (3) stories or over in height.

Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a hotel, lodging house, or public hall shall be of fireproof construction, if such building is more than three (3) stories in height.

Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a flat building, tenement house, or apartment building shall be of fireproof construction, if such building is more than three (3) stories in height.

Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a factory, office building or retail store building, six stories or more in height, shall be of fireproof construction. Provided, however, that if such buildings are five (5) stories in height, and not of fireproof construction, they shall have at least one (1) stairway inclosed by fireproof partitions at least equal to three (3) inches of solid plank, covered with metal lath and two coats of plastering on each side.

No wood work or other inflammable material shall be used in any of the walls, partitions, furring or ceilings in any fireproof building. Excepting, however, that the doors and window sash and their frames, the interior finish and blocking and grounds therefor, floor boards and floor strips directly thereunder, may be of wood.

PART 19.

SKELETON CONSTRUCTION.

"SKELETON CONSTRUCTION," SIGNIFICATION THEREOF.

Sec. 155. The term "Skeleton Construction" shall apply to all buildings wherein all external and internal loads and strains are transmitted from the top of the building to the foundation by a skeleton or framework of structural metal. In such metal framework, the beams and girders shall be riveted or bolted to each other at their respective junction points. All pillars shall be made of structural metal and their different parts shall be riveted together, and the beams and girders resting upon them shall have riveted or bolted connections to unite them with the pillars. No cast iron lintels shall be used in the construction of skeleton buildings.

THICKNESS OF WALLS.

Sec. 156. In all buildings of skeleton construction, when the walls are carried by the metal frame, the thickness of outside masonry must not be less than twelve (12) inches, except as hereinbefore provided for "Curtain Walls."

In buildings less than ten (10) stories in height, cast iron columns may be used, in which case the column connections shall be bolted. In buildings of less than ten (10) stories, where the skeleton construction of the external walls is replaced by walls of masonry of proper and sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the floors and roof imposed on side walls, the interior pillars may be of cast iron. If cast iron pillars are used, each successive pillar shall be bolted to the one below it by at least four (4) bolts, not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in diameter, and the beams and girders shall be bolted to the pillars.

PART 20.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION, DEFINITION.

Sec. 157. The term "Fireproof Construction" shall apply to all buildings in which all parts that carry weights or resist strains are constructed wholly of stone, burned clay, iron, steel or concrete, and in which all stairs and all elevator inclosures, and their contents, are made entirely of incombustible materials, and in which all metallic structural members are protected against the effects of fire by coverings of a material which must be entirely incombustible and a slow heat conductor.

FIREPROOFING, MATERIALS USED FOR.

Sec. 158. The materials which shall be considered as fulfilling the conditions of fireproof covering are: First, brick; second hollow tiles, burned clay, or concrete.

All structural metal work shall be insulated against the influences of heat and no such structural metal work shall have a covering extending less than three (3) inches from the metal; one inch on the interior of such fireproofing may be hollow air space.

Fireproofing may be of hollow tile, or other fire-resisting and insulating material composed of proper clay properly burned, or it may be of Portland cement concrete properly composed, mixed and applied.

Fireproofing of other materials which are recognized by the best engineering authorities as being equivalent or equal to the above materials or methods may be used.

By the term "Structural Metal" is meant such metal as is used in preserving the stability or integrity of the structure itself, or any integral structural part thereof, and does not apply to any ornamental metal work, screens, stairs, or other metal work which is not used for carrying loads, stress or strains, and which may be removed without affecting the structural stability of the work or any part thereof.

STAIRS.

Stairs in fireproof buildings, if covered with slate, stone or marble treads or other fractious materials, shall be provided with metal under treads of sufficient carrying capacity to perform all the offices of the finished and superimposed tread.

In buildings of this type, all door or window mullions, whether vertical or horizontal, shall be faced with cast iron, terra-cotta or other incombustible material of equal fire-resisting value, excepting as otherwise specified.

All iron or steel used as a supporting member of the external construction of any building, and specified to be fireproofed, shall be protected, as against the effects of external changes of temperature or of fire, by a brick, terra-cotta, fire clay or concrete, completely enveloping said structural members of iron and steel. If of brick or concrete, it shall not be less than four (4) inches thick; if of hollow tile, it shall not be less than three (3) inches thick, and there shall be an air space between the iron and steel members and the outside of the hollow tile covering.

In all cases, the brick or hollow tile shall be bedded in mortar close up to the iron or steel members, and all joints shall be made full and solid.

When a skeleton construction is used for the whole or part of the building, these enveloping materials shall be independently supported on the skeleton frame for each individual story.

If iron or steel plates are used in each story for the support of this covering within the said story, such plates must be of sufficient strength to carry, within the limits of fiber-strain for iron and steel elsewhere specified in this ordinance, the enveloping material for the said story, and such plates may extend to within two (2) inches of the exterior of said covering.

If terra-cotta is used as a part of such fireproof inclosure, it shall be backed up with brick or hollow tile, whichever is used, being, however, of such dimensions and laid up in such manner that the back will be built into the cavities of the terra-cotta in such manner as to secure a perfect bond between the terra-cotta facing and its backing. Provided, however, that terra-cotta of sufficient thickness may be used without backing.

If hollow tile alone is used for such inclosure, the thickness of the same shall be made in at least two (2) courses, breaking joints with and bonded into each other.

If cement concrete is used in any form for such inclosure, it shall be in a manner approved by the best recognized engineering authorities.

The upper surfaces of all breaks or offsets in external coverings and fillings of walls, as well as the tops of walls, shall be covered with fireproof material.

INTERNAL FIREPROOFING.

Sec. 159. The internal structural parts of all fireproof buildings of skeleton construction shall be fireproof by coverings of brick, hollow tile, porous terra-cotta or cement concrete in a manner approved by the best recognized engineering authorities and as above specified.

In places where there is trucking or wheeling or other handling of packages, the lower five (5) feet of the fireproofing of columns or pillars shall be incased in a protective covering, either of sheet iron or of oak plank, which covering shall be kept continually in good repair.

The fireproof covering of iron or steel beams and girders shall be protected with either of the materials hereinbefore specified. If hollow tiles are used, the tile shall be set close to the metal to be protected; and there shall be an air space within the tile as above specified.

If porous terra-cotta is used, it shall be as above specified.

In all cases, the covering of beams, if of hollow tile or porous terra-cotta, shall be so applied as to be supported entirely by the beams or girders protected, and shall be held in place entirely by the support of the flanges of such beams or girders and by the mortar used in setting. Wire binding and anchors shall not be used as fasteners of such fireproof covering.

The filling between the individual iron and steel beams supporting the floors of fireproof buildings shall be made of brick or hollow tile arches, or other forms and materials of fireproof construction may be used if approved by the best recognized engineering authorities, and the Inspector of Buildings may require a practical test to be made by the owner or contractor of the proposed construction, or either of them to determine its safe carrying capacity and its fire-resisting qualities. If brick arches are used, they shall not be less than four (4) inches thick and shall have a rise of at least one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches to each foot of the span between the beams. If the span of such arches

is more than five (5) feet, the thickness of the same shall be increased as required by the Inspector of Buildings. The said brick arches shall be laid with close joints in cement mortar in proportions of not more than two (2) parts of sand to one (1) part of cement by measure.

If hollow tile arches having a straight soffit are used, the thickness of such arches shall not be less than at the rate of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches per each foot or span.

In all cases, no matter what the material or form of the arches used, the protection of the bottom flanges of the beams and so much of the webs of the same as is not covered by the arches shall be made as before specified for the covering of beams and girders.

Plastering on wire or metal lath shall not be considered as fireproofing for steel or iron structural members, except as above specified.

Cinder concrete shall not be considered as fulfilling the requirements for fireproofing in any building.

PART 21.

IRON AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

COLUMNS, PLATES, ETC.

Sec. 160. All iron or steel columns shall be made true and smooth on both ends at right angles to the axes of the columns and shall rest on shoes or plates of iron or steel and shall have iron or steel caps which shall be made true, and such plates and caps shall be of size and strength sufficient to properly distribute the weights that may be imposed upon them.

Provided, however, that in all buildings four (4) stories and over in height such columns shall rest upon properly designed bridge-plates bolted to the columns.

All iron or steel trimmer-beams, headers and tail-beams shall be suitably framed and connected together, and all iron or steel girders, columns, beams, trusses or other iron or steel work shall be strapped, bolted, riveted, anchored and connected together in a strong and workmanlike manner, to be approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

PART 22.

SLOW-BURNING, OR MILL CONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS; HOW CONSTRUCTED.

Sec. 161. All buildings not especially mentioned under the head of Fireproof Building six stories and over in height, if not strictly fireproof, must be built equal in slow-burning qualities to the following:

All floor and roof joints shall not be less than sixty (60) inches in area of cross-section and the top surface of such joints shall be floored over with matched planks of not less than two and one half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick.

Partitions to be either brick tile or plank; if plank are used, the same must not be less than three (3) inches thick.

No stud partitions or wall furring of wood shall be allowed in buildings intended to be "slow-burning."

Provided, however, that no buildings of "slow-burning" or mill construction shall be more than eight (8) stories in height.

And provided, further, that if metal columns or girders are used they shall be fireproofed in a manner as hereinbefore provided.

Warehouses, storehouses and factories of "mill construction" three (3) stories or more in height, shall have their stairways and elevators

constructed in fireproof shafts built for the purpose and provided with automatic, self-closing fireproof doors at each opening to the several floors, and no opening shall be allowed through the floors of such buildings except for belts for running machinery.

PART 23.

HOUSE MOVING.

SHALL OBTAIN A PERMIT.

Sec. 162. No building shall be moved to a new location within the city limits without a permit be first issued therefor by authority of the Board of Public Works. The person desiring such removal shall file with the Building Inspector his written application therefor, setting forth the kind of building to be moved, its original cost, its dimensions in extreme length, height and width, its present location, and the particular lot or site to which it is proposed to be moved. He shall also obtain and in like manner file with said application the assent in writing of the person or persons owning the majority of feet front of lots abutting on the street in front of the proposed relocation in the same square or block as the proposed relocation.

The Building Inspector shall thereupon thoroughly examine said building, and refer the papers aforesaid relating to its removal to the Board of Public Works, together with his opinion endorsed in writing upon said application as to the present value of such building compared with the original cost, and whether the proposed removal can be made without serious injury to person or property.

The Board of Public Works may thereupon issue a permit for such removal, designating therein the particular streets or alleys along which the removal shall be made: Provided, however, That such building has not been damaged by wear and tear or other cause to an extent exceeding fifty per cent. of its first cost, and that such removal can, in the opinion of said Board, be made without serious injury to pavements and other public improvements.

BOND TO BE GIVEN TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sec. 163. Said Board, as a condition precedent to the issuance of such permit, shall require a bond to be executed by the person desiring such removal, with surety to the satisfaction of such Board, which bond shall be in terms and for such amount as said Board may prescribe, conditioned upon the strict compliance with the terms of said permit as to route to be taken and limit of time in which to effect such removal, and to repair or compensate for the repair, and to pay all damages whatsoever occasioned by or incident to such removal and to pay to said City of Indianapolis as liquidated damages an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, to be prescribed by said Board, for each and every day's delay in completing such removal, or in repairing any damage to property or public improvements, or in clearing public highways of all debris, occasioned thereby. With the issuance of said permit the said Board of Public Works shall cause written notice thereof to be given to the Superintendent of Fire Alarm, and of telephone, electric light and others whose property may be affected by such removal.

Damages above mentioned, relates to shade trees, pavements, curbs, and other property which may in any way be affected by the removal of houses or structures as above indicated.

No part of the above section shall be construed so as to conflict with the ordinance covering the present city fire limits.

FEEES FOR PERMITS TO REMOVE.

Sec. 164. No building or part of building shall be moved through the highways of the City of Indianapolis without the payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

Buildings in excess of twenty-five thousand (25,000) cubic feet area, shall be estimated on the basis of one dollar (\$1.00) for each thousand (1,000) or fractional part thereof cubic feet in excess of twenty-five thousand (25,000) cubic feet area.

Said payment to be made under the conditions as expressed for general permits as otherwise expressed in this ordinance.

PART 24.

FIRE ESCAPES PROVIDED.

Sec. 165. Every building now or hereafter used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, sanitarium, surgical institute, asylum, school house, dormitory, church, theater, public hall, office building, place of assemblage or public resort; and every building in which persons are employed above the second story in a factory, work-shop or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment house, boarding house, lodging house, club house or tenement house in which persons reside or lodge above the second story; and every factory, work-shop, mercantile or other establishment of more than two stories in height, shall be provided with proper ways of egress or means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembled, employed, lodged or residing in such building, and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair and ready for use at all times, and all rooms above the second story in such building shall be provided with more than one way of egress or escape from fire, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of the room and leading to fire escapes on the outside of such buildings or to stairways on the inside, provided with proper railings.

BUILDINGS TWO STORIES OR MORE PROVIDED WITH FIRE ESCAPES.

Sec. 166. In addition to the foregoing means of escape from fire, all such buildings as are enumerated in section 163 of this ordinance, as are more than two stories in height, shall have one or more fire escapes on the outside of said buildings, as may be directed by the Inspector of Buildings aforesaid, except in such cases as the said Inspector of Buildings may deem such fire escapes to be unnecessary in consequence of adequate provision having been already made for safety in event, of fire, and in such cases of exemption the said Inspector of Buildings shall give the owner, lessee or occupant of said building a written certificate to that effect and his reason therefor, and such fire escapes as are provided for in this section shall be constructed according to specifications issued or approved by the Inspector of Buildings, and shall be connected with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured, and of sufficient strength; each of which fire escapes shall have landing or balconies guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and embracing one or more windows at each story, and connecting with the interior by easily accessible and unob-

structed openings; and all of the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, placed at a slant of not more than forty-five degrees, protected by a well secured handrail on both sides, with a twelve-inch wide drop ladder from the lower platform, reaching to the ground, except in cases of school buildings, iron stairs shall extend to a ground landing, and no telegraph, telephone, electric light poles or wires, signs or other obstructions shall interfere with the construction and use of any fire escape.

OTHER STYLES OF FIRE ESCAPES.

Sec. 167. Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient if approved by the Inspector of Buildings, but if not so approved the Inspector of Buildings may notify the owner, proprietor or lessee of such establishment, or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent or school officer, or either of them, in writing, that any such plan or style of fire escape is not sufficient, and may, by an order in writing, served in like manner, require one or more fire escapes as he shall deem necessary and sufficient, to be provided for such establishment at such location and such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within twenty days after the service of such order the number of fire escapes required in such order for such establishment shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be of the plan and style in accordance with the specifications in said order required. The windows or doors to each fire escape shall be of sufficient size and be located, as far as possible, consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of such establishment from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

FIRE ESCAPES IN COURTS.

Sec. 168. Every court in which there shall be a fire escape, shall have direct and unobstructed access along the surface of the ground to a street or alley without entering into or passing through or over any building.

NOT TO CONFLICT WITH LAW OF INDIANA.

Sec. 169. It is hereby provided that nothing within this ordinance shall in any way conflict with the conditions or the requirements for fire escapes or the conditions required by the general laws of the State of Indiana, and all fire escapes shall be constructed and maintained subject to the conditions and special requirements as indicated and required by the above State laws.

NIGHT WATCHMAN TO BE PROVIDED.

Sec. 170. Every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging house, or apartment house, containing fifty or more, and less than one hundred rooms, and being more than two stories high, shall have therein at least one competent watchman on duty between the hours of nine o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon; and in all hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses or apartment houses, containing one hundred or more rooms, and being four or more stories high, not less than two such watchmen shall be provided and kept on

duty as aforesaid, each properly assigned. And in all hotels, or lodging, or other houses as are mentioned in this section, the halls and stairways shall be properly lighted at night, and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs, and at the intersection of all hallways with the main corridors, shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarm gongs, capable of being heard throughout the house, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, or an electric alarm bell in each sleeping room, approved by the Inspector of Buildings, or an alarm to give notice to the inmates in case of fire. And every keeper of such hotel, boarding or lodging house, or other house, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping room a notice descriptive of all means of escape.

PENALTY.

Sec. 171. The owner or owners of any building designated in this ordinance whether individual, firm or corporation, or the lessee or occupant thereof, or any officer having charge of public property, who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two months; provided, that nothing in this ordinance shall interfere with fire escapes now in use approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

The Inspector of Buildings is hereby charged with the enforcement of this ordinance, and shall see that its provisions are observed and enforced, and for this purpose he or his assistants shall have free access at all reasonable hours to all buildings embraced herein, and the prosecuting attorney of the city shall render all necessary legal assistance as may be required by said Inspector of Buildings in enforcing this ordinance.

STAND PIPES.

Sec. 172. All business buildings, hotels and office buildings, four (4) stories or more in height, and all buildings exceeding eighty (80) feet in height, shall have a two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch, or larger, metallic stand pipe on the outside wall thereof, or on the inside of such building, extending to and above the roof and so arranged that fire hose can be attached from the street to the same.

All shall be provided with Siamese connections provided and arranged subject to the approval of the Chief Fire Engineer.

STAND PIPES, HOW CONSTRUCTED.

Sec. 173. Stand pipes shall be of three (3) inch wrought iron pipe, except from the top story to the roof, and all stories above the fifth floor, which may be two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches. Stand pipes shall have one (1) Siamese automatic valve within five feet from street grade, and one (1) hose-valve at each floor above the first, and on the roof.

All hose couplings shall conform to the size and pattern adopted by the Fire Department.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the changing of fire escapes or stand pipes heretofore erected, and approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

All stand pipes now in existence, or hereafter erected must be maintained in a condition for connection with the city Fire Department at all times.

Any owner or lessee, or agent failing to comply with these conditions shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor less than five dollars. (\$5.00).

PART 25.

ELEVATORS.

PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED.

Sec. 174. No person or persons, company or corporation shall hereafter build or install, or cause to be built or installed, any passenger or freight elevator, or rebuild or change, or cause to be rebuilt or changed, any part of the machinery, car, shaft, or hatchway, in any building in the City of Indianapolis, until the person or persons, company or corporation shall have filed with the Inspector of Buildings, a statement, or specifications, or both if deemed necessary by the said Inspector of Buildings, giving all the required information in regard to the manner of construction, and the material to be used in or about said machinery, car, shaft or hatchway, and in addition thereto, shall file full working plans when required, and shall apply to said Inspector of Buildings for a permit to perform such proposed work before proceeding therewith.

It shall not be lawful to proceed to build, install, rebuild or change any elevator within the City of Indianapolis without such permit

METAL PLATE SHOWING CARRYING CAPACITY.

Sec. 175. The owner, lessee, manager, or other person having charge or control of any elevator now in operation in the City of Indianapolis, and the manufacturers of elevators hereafter placed in buildings, shall cause to be fastened in a conspicuous place in said elevators metal plates having suitable raised letters on same, which shall prescribe the number of pounds, weight which said elevators, after proper test, have capacity to carry; but no more than seventy-five (75) per cent. thereof shall be carried thereon.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSON OPERATING ELEVATORS.

Sec. 176. The following qualifications necessary for persons who now are or shall hereafter be placed in charge of running any elevator in the City of Indianapolis are hereby prescribed, and no person shall be employed for such purpose or engaged therein unless he possesses such qualifications:

He shall have at least ten days' (10) experience in running an elevator under the instructions of a competent person.

He shall be reliable and of industrious and sober habits.

He shall not be less than eighteen years of age.

WHEN OPERATOR IS INCOMPETENT OR DISQUALIFIED.

Sec. 177. Whenever the Inspector of Buildings shall become satisfied that a person engaged in running any elevator is incompetent or disqualified from any cause to continue to run the same, the said Inspector of Buildings shall forthwith notify the owner or person managing or controlling the same, and the person so notified shall thereafter become responsible for the acts of said employe.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR HATCHWAYS, HOW ENCLOSED.

Sec. 178. All elevators used for carrying passengers shall have their hatchways surrounded by substantial vertical inclosures, the same to be made flush with hatchway on every floor and to be continuous from floor to ceiling on open side of car, except the top floor, where a height of six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) feet for such inclosure is sufficient. The inclosure on every other side of the car shall not be less than six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) feet in height. All inclosure doors must be made to slide, and must be provided with a lock and so arranged that the said doors cannot be opened from the outside of the hatchway except by a key, and said doors shall at all times be securely closed before starting the car.

All grill-work around elevator hatchways shall be securely braced and kept in thorough repair.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR HATCHWAYS, HOW ENCLOSED.

Sec. 179. All freight elevator hatchways or shafts in any building in the City of Indianapolis shall be protected and inclosed on all floors by a substantial framework not less than six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) feet in height, and all approaches and entrances to any such hatchway or shaft shall be provided with automatic or self-closing gates, and said gates shall be made to slide vertically if practicable.

Where the elevator is inclosed by partitions or is constructed within a brick or fire-proof shaft or hatchway, the doors to such shaft or hatchway shall not be deemed sufficient protection, but all such approaches to such shaft or hatchway shall be provided with automatic or self-closing gates; unless the elevator is in charge of and operated by a regular operator, in which case the above mentioned doors shall be provided with spring locks which cannot be unlocked from the outside of the shaft or hatchway except by a key.

AUTOMATIC DOWN-SPEED GOVERNOR.

Sec. 180. Every passenger elevator shall be provided with an automatic down-speed governor and no elevator shall have a greater working speed than six hundred (600) feet per minute.

PASSENGER CARS WITH MORE THAN ONE EXIT TO HAVE INSIDE DOORS.

Sec. 181. Every passenger elevator with more than one entrance to or exit from a car shall be provided with a sliding door on the inside of the car on each such entrance or exit, and each of such doors shall be securely closed before the elevator is put in motion.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR, DEFINITION OF.

Sec. 182. All elevators not designed for freight service exclusively shall be classed as passenger elevators and shall be subject to all of the provisions of this ordinance relative to passenger elevators.

AUTOMATIC TRIP OR SLACK CABLE STOP AND AUTOMATIC BRAKE, WHEN.

Sec. 183. All power-driven elevators, the cables of which wind around a drum, shall be provided with an automatic trip or slack cable stop, and with an automatic brake of sufficient strength to hold the car and its load at any point of its travel.

TERMINAL STOPS, WHEN.

Sec. 184. All power-driven elevators shall be provided with automatic terminal stops on the machine.

ELECTRIC BRAKES, HOW APPLIED.

Sec. 185. All electric brakes must be applied by breaking the current.

SAFETY DEVICE ON CABLE-HOISTING ELEVATOR, WHEN.

Sec. 186. Every elevator car or platform, cable-hoisted, that runs on guides shall be provided with an approved safety device which will prevent the car from falling in case the cables break or the machinery breaks or gets out of order.

CABLES, HOW CONSTRUCTED.

Sec. 187. All hoisting or counterweight cables used on elevators shall be metallic cables with hemp centers.

HEAD ROOM ABOVE CAR.

Sec. 188. All elevators shall hereafter be installed in such a manner that, when the floor of car or platform is level with the top floor of the building, the guides and guide-posts shall extend at least two (2) feet above the highest point of framework of car or platform, and that there shall at such time be free head room above said highest point of framework of car or platform at least to the level of the tops of such guides and guide-posts.

DOUBLE SET OF GUIDE POSTS, WHEN.

Sec. 189. Freight elevators of over six thousand (6,000) pounds capacity and with platforms over fourteen (14) feet in length shall have a double set of guide-posts.

ELEVATOR BUILT IN WELL-HOLE, WHEN.

Sec. 190. It shall be unlawful to install any power-driven elevator in the well-hole of any stairway unless there be a fire-proof wall between such elevator and the stairway, said wall to extend at least two (2) feet above the level of the roof of the building. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to elevators installed in fire-proof building.

POWER OF INSPECTORS.

Sec. 191. The Inspector of Buildings and his Assistant Elevator Inspectors shall have the power and they are hereby authorized to enter any building within the City of Indianapolis without hindrance from anyone, for the purpose of examining elevators and for the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance, whenever the same may be deemed necessary, and the engineer and operator having charge of any elevator, shall assist such Inspector or Inspectors to such extent that he or they may be able to make a careful and thorough examination of every portion of the operating machinery connected with any such elevator.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-DOORS.

Sec. 192. All freight elevators shall be supplied with automatic standard fire-doors on each floor; said fire-doors shall be lined on both sides with metal and to be provided with fusible links.

PART 26.

THEATERS AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theater, opera house, or other building intended for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, where stage scenery and appurtenances are employed, shall be built to comply with the provisions of this ordinance as follows:

EGRESS IN CASE OF FIRE.

Sec. 193. In all places of public amusement and instruction in Indianapolis, already erected, the halls, doors, stairways, seats and aisles shall be arranged so as to facilitate egress in case of fire or accident, as the Inspector of Buildings may deem necessary for the public protection in such cases.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Sec. 194. All aisles and passageways in said buildings, devoted to said purposes of amusement or instruction, shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas, stoves, or any other obstructions.

AISLES, ETC., KEPT CLEAR.

Sec. 195. And no person or persons shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of the aisles or passageways during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball, or any other public assemblage, excepting the space in the rear of the last row of seats.

LIGHTS, ETC.

Sec. 196. The owner, lessee or manager of any place of public amusement or instruction, shall put in such water pipes and apparatus, and arrange the gas lights, electric lights and water-pipes, in such a manner as shall be hereafter specified.

CHANGES IN EXISTING THEATERS.

Sec. 197. All places of public amusement and instruction in the City of Indianapolis already erected, shall be required to conform to the provisions of this ordinance with respect to obstructions in aisles or passageways, electric wiring, curtains, exit doors, stage lights, automatic sprinklers, fire protection and water service, and matters relating to the management of theaters and places of public instruction. It being the intention not to require the reconstruction of existing buildings used for such purposes excepting as hereinafter indicated. In theaters any changes in the construction of said buildings, shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

INSPECTOR TO APPROVE.

Sec. 198. Provided, that any change or alteration ordered by the

Inspector of Buildings, in any building now erected, shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Public Safety.

THEATERS, ETC., HOW BUILT.

Sec. 199. Every theater, opera house, concert hall or other building, intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for concerts, lectures, or public entertainments of any kind, hereafter erected, or which may be altered to be used for such purposes, in the City of Indianapolis, shall be built in compliance with the following regulations relating to its structure:

APPROVAL.

Sec. 200. And no building hereafter erected for the aforesaid purpose shall be opened to the public until the same has been approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

CLOSED, WHEN.

Sec. 201. And the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis shall have power, with the aid of the police force, to take possession of and close said building, until the Inspector shall issue such certificate as aforesaid. Provided, that such inspection must be made within forty-eight (48) hours after having received written notice from the owner or lessee that the building is ready for inspection.

MAYOR TO TAKE POSSESSION.

Sec. 202. And in all cases under the provisions of this act, whenever the Inspector of Buildings may deem it for the public safety to limit the number of persons that shall be permitted to occupy the interior of any building as aforesaid, and the owner, lessee or manager neglects or refuses to comply with any order or requirement of the Inspector in relation thereto, the Mayor of said city is hereby authorized and required, upon application to him, by the Inspector, to take possession of and close said building or perform such other acts in the premises as shall prevent the improper occupation of the same or the liability of accidents to the public.

INSPECTOR TO APPLY FOR SAME—RELEASE, WHEN.

Sec. 203. And in all other cases where there is any impending danger to any building, such as shall require immediate action, under the provisions of this act, the Inspector shall, as above stated, apply to the Mayor of said city, who is hereby required to take possession of said premises and retain said possession until the Inspector of Buildings shall permit said building to be released from said possession of closing, upon the compliance with the order and requirements of the Inspector, in the premises.

FRONTAGE.

Sec. 204. Every theater, opera house or building hereafter erected for theatrical, operatic or for any public amusement, or the remodeling of any buildings for the aforesaid purposes, in Indianapolis, shall have at least one front on the public highway or street and in such there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience.

EMERGENCY EXITS, ETC.

Sec. 205. Emergency exits and doors in walls not directly related to the main entrance of buildings of this class, shall be provided with space equivalent to twenty (20) inches for each one hundred (100) of seating capacity provided on each floor gallery and balcony. Fire escapes shall be provided therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. Buildings of this class shall be provided with exits on at least two (2) public highways.

STORAGE, ETC., PROHIBITED.

Sec. 206. Open spaces in corridors are not to be used for storage purposes or for any purpose whatsoever, except for the several exits from the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during the entire performance.

GRADIENTS.

Sec. 207. To overcome any difference of level existing between exits from the parquet and stage and level of corridor, gradients shall be employed of not over one (1) foot in ten (10) feet, with no perpendicular risals.

AUDITORIUM EXITS.

Sec. 208. From the auditorium shall be two (2) exits, unless one side is on the street, in which case there shall be more than two, if desirable, in each tier, from and including the parquet and each and every gallery.

WIDTH.

Sec. 209. Each exit shall be at least five (5) feet in width in the clear and provided with doors.

DOORS BOLTED.

Sec. 210. All doors shall be opened outwards, and must be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during the performance.

BALCONY.

Sec. 211. Projecting canopies or balconies for theaters or hotels, or public halls, may be placed in front of the main entrance, provided said projections shall extend the full width of the sidewalk.

STAIRCASES.

Sec. 212. And from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half inches in a step, and not less than nine inches tread.

BALCONY STAIRCASE.

Sec. 213. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below, must not be less than thirty inches in width to the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground, not less than four feet in width in the clear.

IRON TO BE USED.

Sec. 214. All the beforementioned balconies and staircases shall

be constructed of iron throughout, including the floor of said balcony, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried.

BALCONY EXITS.

Sec. 215. Where a theater or other public auditorium has a frontage on more than one street or public highway, balcony, projections of a substantial character and unobjectionable appearance may be provided on the street or highway not used as the principal entrance, and proper stairways therefrom shall be provided. This balcony projection for the different exit levels may be used in lieu of fire escapes. In no case shall columns be placed so as to obstruct any passageway.

BUILDINGS, HOW USED.

Sec. 216. No portion of any building hereafter erected, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes, as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes. Except where hotels, boarding houses, workshops or manufactories, are separated from said theater by means of a fire wall.

WORKSHOP, ETC.

Sec. 217. No workshop, storage or general property room, shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same, or in any of the fly galleries, excepting for the painting of scenery.

LOCATION.

Sec. 218. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by an incombustible wall.

OPENINGS.

Sec. 219. The openings leading into said portions shall have standard fire-doors on each side of the opening.

HAZARDOUS BUSINESS.

Sec. 220. No store or room contained in the building shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designated by insurance companies as hazardous material. No lodging accommodation, except for the janitor, shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating directly with the auditorium or stage.

EXTERIOR WALLS.

Sec. 221. Exterior walls of theaters and places of public amusement shall be as provided for walls of other structures within the same district, and of the same general class, and shall in all ways conform to the general provisions of this ordinance. Other interior walls shall be as provided for in this ordinance as above.

INTERIOR WALLS.

Sec. 222. Interior walls of masonry, hereafter described, shall separate the auditorium from the stage, from the entrance vestibule,

and from any room or rooms, over the same; also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms.

STAIRCASE ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 223. The stairways shall be constructed as per general conditions of this ordinance, but shall be sufficient to sustain a weight of two hundred (200) pounds per square foot. Stairways shall be closed on at least one side with incombustible material.

Stairways in fire-proof buildings used for entertainments or theater purposes, if constructed entirely of fireproof material may stand free from the adjoining walls and shall be provided with substantial handrails on each side thereof.

FIRE WALL.

Sec. 224. A fire wall to be built of brick, shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend four (4) feet at least above the highest roof adjoining said fire wall.

FIREPROOF ARCH.

Sec. 225. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an arch of fireproof material to protect it from the heat; if a girder, there shall be constructed a relieving arch over the same, the intervening space to be filled in with bricks to the full thickness of the wall, the brick wall shall then be carried up above the roof, as above mentioned.

PROSCENIUM FRAME.

Sec. 226. The frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed in metal or plaster and filled in solid with non-combustible materials and securely anchored to the wall with metal.

FIREPROOF SHAFTS.

Sec. 227. A shaft or shafts shall be provided over the stage, to and out of the roof, and of an area or combined area, of at least one-tenth of said stage, fitted up with skylights, having sliding sash and glazed with double thick sheet glass, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch thick, and each pane measuring not less than three hundred (300) square inches.

SKYLIGHTS.

Sec. 228. And the whole of which skylights shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be so arranged as to control the whole of said skylight, or some other equally simple, approved device for opening them may be provided.

PROSCENIUM WALL, DOORS IN.

Sec. 229. All doorways or openings through the proscenium wall in every tier shall have standard fire doors which can be opened from either side at all times.

ACCESS TO PROSCENIUM.

Direct access to these doors shall be provided on both sides, and the same shall always be kept free from any incumbrance.

FLOORS, FIREPROOF.

Sec. 230. The entire main floor of the auditorium, foyer and the exits to the street shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout, except where the floor of the main auditorium, foyer, or exits to the street, are directly on the ground, then concrete may be used.

SHEATHING.

Sec. 231. None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing or canvas. This shall not exclude the use of wall fabrics pasted directly on walls or ceilings of the auditorium, foyers and entrances.

WAINSCOTTING.

But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials.

DRESSING ROOM WALLS, ETC.

Sec. 232. The wall separating the actors' dressing rooms from the stage, and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of any passage from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed with fireproof material.

OPEN SPACE OF STAGE.

Sec. 233. All that portion of the stage floor not comprised in the working of the scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, and four (4) feet wider on each side than the proscenium opening, shall be built of steel beams, filled in between with fireproof material; and all girders for the support of said beams shall be of steel.

CEILINGS.

Sec. 234. The ceiling or underpart of the fly galleries shall be covered with iron or tin over the entire exposed woodwork.

DECORATIONS, ETC.

All wood work on or about the stage, shall be saturated with best non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire. All such substance or material shall be coated twice each year with fireproofing paint or material, as above.

CURTAIN.

Sec. 235. The proscenium curtain shall be placed at least two (2) feet distant from the floor lights at the nearest point.

METAL CURTAIN.

The proscenium opening shall be provided with fireproof metal curtain or a curtain of asbestos or similar fireproof material.

MESH WORKS.

And if of metal, it may be made with an iron frame, well braced in sections and sliding at each end, with iron grooves securely fastened in the brick wall, and each section to be filled in with iron mesh work, the meshes being not over one (1) inch and the wire being not less than No. 14 gauge.

MACHINERY FOR CURTAIN.

Said fireproof curtain shall be raised and lowered at least twice during each performance, and to be operated by approved machinery for that purpose.

SEATS.

Sec. 236. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in the boxes shall be not less than thirty-one (31) inches from back to back measured in a horizontal direction and not less than twenty (20) inches in width from center to center of arms and firmly secured to the floor.

All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall be not more than twenty-one (21) inches in width of riser nor less than thirty-one (31) inches in width of platform.

NUMBER.

And no seat in the auditorium shall have more than seven seats intervening between it and the aisles.

CAMP STOOLS.

And no camp stool shall be placed in any aisles.

AISLES.

Sec. 237. All aisles in the auditorium shall have at least a width of twenty (20) inches for every one hundred (100) persons or part thereof.

WIDTH.

Main aisles shall not be less than three (3) feet wide at their narrowest part; and the same shall increase in width towards the exit at least one inch for every five running feet or part thereof. Lateral aisles and aisles adjoining proscenium boxes may be of lesser width, but in no case shall these aisles be less than twenty-four (24) inches at their narrowest parts.

DOORWAYS.

Sec. 238. Every doorway of communication between aisles in the auditorium, and any lobby, corridor or passage shall have a clear opening of not less than five (5) feet in width.

CAPACITY.

Sec. 239. The aggregate capacity of the lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, must on each floor or gallery be sufficient to afford safe and easy egress for the entire audience.

GRADIENTS.

Sec. 240. Gradients or inclined planes, as heretofore described, shall be employed instead of steps, where possible, to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles or passages.

HAND RAILS.

Sec. 241. All inclosed staircases shall have on both sides a strong handrail, firmly secured in the wall, about three (3) inches distant therefrom and about thirty (30) inches above the floor of the stairs.

PASSAGEWAYS.

No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit, shall be less than four (4) feet in width in any part thereof.

NUMBER OF EXITS.

Every theater accommodating three hundred (300) persons shall have two exits at least; when accommodating five hundred persons, at least three (3) exits shall be provided.

WIDTH OF DOORS.

Sec. 242. No doorway or exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be less than five feet in width.

INCREASE.

And for every additional one hundred persons or portion thereof to be accommodated, in excess of five hundred (500), twenty inches of additional width of exit must be allowed.

HOW OPENED.

All doors of exit must open outward and such doors shall not be locked during any presentation or when the building is open to the public.

SEPARATE EXIT.

Sec. 243. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first.

ONE EXIT, WHEN.

A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery.

WIDTH OF STAIRWAYS.

Sec. 244. The width of stairways serving for the exit for the audience shall be one foot in width for each one hundred (100) people and in no case shall the width of such stairway be less than five (5) feet.

All stairways leading from the main auditorium shall be of fireproof material.

RISALS.

In no case shall the risals of any stairs exceed seven (7) inches in height, nor shall the treads be less than eleven inches wide in straight stairs.

TREAD.

In circular or winding stairs, the width of the tread at the narrowest end shall not be less than seven (7) inches.

LANDINGS.

When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, must be provided.

ANGLES.

Stairs turning at an angle must have a proper landing at said turn, introduced without winders.

WINDERS.

In stairs, when two flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced and the width of the main flight shall at least be equal to the aggregate width of the side flights.

BOILER ROOMS.

Sec. 245. Any steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes, shall not be placed under the auditorium or stage, and the space allotted to the same shall be enclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling shall be constructed of fireproof material; all doorways in said walls to be standard fireproof doors.

LIGHTING OF BUILDING.

Sec. 246. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, and all outlets leading to the highway, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

GAS MAINS.

Sec. 247. Gas mains supplying any theater shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provisions shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside.

APPROVAL.

When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, to be approved by the Inspector of Buildings, must be provided.

STAGE GAS LIGHTS.

All stage gas lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens,

so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames.

DIAGRAM.

Sec. 248. A diagram of the theater showing all exits shall be published in each theater program.

EXIT SIGNS.

And every exit shall have over the same, on the inside, the word "Exit" printed in legible letters not less than eight inches high and shall be designated by a red light.

FIRE APPARATUS.

Sec. 249. Fire protective apparatus shall be installed of a character to adequately protect the contents of buildings and equipment, used for theater or entertainment purposes. The size of pipe, hose and fittings shall be proportioned to the duties required of them. In no case shall pipe, other than service sprinkler pipes, be less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter.

WATER SERVICE.

Sec. 250. There shall be two (2) sources of automatic supply, namely: City pressure, automatic pump or tank.

Approved Siamese connections for steamers shall be provided on outside of building, the same to conform to the requirements of the Chief of the Fire Force.

TANK.

Sec. 251. Tank shall be so located and constructed as to insure twenty (20) pounds pressure at highest outlet, with a capacity, if gravity tank is used of not less than twelve thousand (12,000) gallons, if pressure tank is used, not to be less than thirty-five hundred (3,500) gallons. Pump, if used, to be automatic, and of not less than five hundred (500) gallons per minute capacity and to be ready for service at all times when the theater is open to the public. And said pump to be placed in boiler room.

GATE AND CHECK VALVES.

Sec. 252. Each source of supply shall be properly equipped with proper gate and check valves.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

Sec. 253. There shall also be a complete, separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers with fusible plugs installed subject to the approval of the Chief of the Fire Force and the Inspector of Buildings. Said sprinklers to be placed by and upon the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of such surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Said sprinklers shall also be placed under the stage so as to protect every square foot of surface in basement under stage. Said sprinkler equipment shall have independent connection from service in building and shall not have any branch connection from any standpipes.

STANDPIPES.

Sec. 254. Two (2) standpipes shall be located on stage and shall be provided with hose attachments on each level, gallery or landing thereof. There shall be provided hose connections, one in number, on each side of gallery, or balcony above. There shall be two (2) such connections in corridor, vestibule and lobby next to the auditorium and all of its different levels. There shall be two similar connections, one on each side of basement immediately under auditorium; there shall be two (2) similar connections under stage, one on each side thereof; one in carpenter shop and one in storeroom.

HOSE.

Sec. 255. For each connection above mentioned there shall be not less than fifty (50) feet of approved two (2) inch hose and nozzle which shall be attached and connected in a manner to meet the approval of the Chief of the Fire Force. In lieu of hose, turret-nozzles may be used, except that they must be placed in sufficient numbers to cover all parts of the building.

BUCKETS AND BARRELS.

Sec. 256. There shall be provided barrels of water as follows: One in each side of basement under stage; one on each side of stage and one on each fly gallery. Each barrel to be supplied with two (2) metal buckets painted red and marked "for fire only."

CHEMICALS.

Above each barrel shall be placed a three (3) gallon chemical extinguisher, each chemical to be recharged at least once each year.

OTHER FIRE APPARATUS.

Sec. 257. There shall be provided one fire hook and one fire ax for each side of stage and for each fly gallery. Hooks to be fifteen (15) feet in length and together with axes to be hung on the wall in a conspicuous place.

APPROVAL.

Sec. 258. The above apparatus shall be placed in position in a manner to conform to the requirements of the Chief of the Fire Force and shall be subject to his approval.

INSPECTOR, ETC., MAY ENTER.

Sec. 259. The Inspector of Buildings and the Deputy Inspector of Buildings shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to enter any theater or other place of amusement or instruction, within the limits of said city, without hindrance from any one, for the purpose of examination and enforcement of the provisions of this act, whenever the same may be deemed necessary.

PART 27.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THEATER AND PLAYHOUSE WIRING.

Sec. 260. All wiring to be done in accordance with the Rules of the City Building Ordinance.

SPECIAL RULES.

1. At least one circuit feeding light in auditorium shall be so installed as not to be dependent upon main fuse.
2. Wire shall be installed in such manner that in case of fire, wiring and apparatus will not be readily susceptible to injury.
3. Wire shall be of the best quality of slow-burning weather-proof, or such as meets with the approval of the Inspector.
4. Wiring for signal lights over exits shall be run in iron armored conduit throughout, and not dependent for power upon main fuse block.

STAGE.

Sec. 261. Switch-board shall be installed in an easily accessible place, and not in vicinity of easily inflammable material.

Preferably in a fire-resisting room or cabinet.

Fuses to be of plug or cartridge type. No link fuses to be permitted.

All fuses or switches to be so protected that at no time will there be any liability of scenery or any inflammable material coming in contact with same.

All permanent wiring on stage and all wiring in halls and in dressing rooms to be installed in iron armored conduit in accordance with the Rules for Conduit Wiring.

Floor plugs to be installed in iron pockets completely incasing them. Sockets and plugs to be of rigid construction subject to the approval of the Inspector and of sufficient carrying capacity to stand any load to which they may be subjected, without overheating.

Border lights to be of rigid construction; and shall be equipped with a wire netting guard so constructed that at no time can they come closer than 8 inches to inflammable material.

Flexible connections shall be of standard construction and subject to the approval of the Inspector.

Portables and extension cords shall be of heavy construction, capable of standing all the strain and usage to which they may be subjected, without injury to the insulation, and all to be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

Spot or flood lights shall be incased in fire-resisting material and so constructed that there will be no possibility of particles of carbon or other hot metal getting inside of lamp, or of any inflammable material coming in contact with or dangerously near to lamp.

No temporary wiring to be installed on stage at any time unless put in in accordance with the Rules, and approved by the Inspector.

The Inspector of Buildings shall have the right to enter the stage or any part of the building at any time for the inspection of the wiring.

PART 28.

ELECTRICAL WIRING, ETC.

WIRES TO BE PROVIDED WITH METAL TAGS.

Sec. 262. All wires on roofs or other structures within the fire limits shall be indicated by a metal tag constructed of brass or copper, 16 gauge and not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter or from tip to tip. Said tags shall also be stamped in letters at least

one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in height indicating the ownership of wires. Tags indicating the kind of wire to be of the following shapes:

All electric light and power wires to be indicated by a star.

Telephone and other wires to be indicated by an octagonal shaped tag.

Said tags shall be spaced not less than thirty (30) feet on centers.

Sec. 263. All wiring apparatus for electricity to conform with the National Electric Code in existence at the time the building is erected, together with the following additions:

ELECTRICAL WORK AND WIRING NOT TO BE USED UNTIL INSPECTED.

Sec. 264. No electric work or wiring for which a permit is issued or required shall be put to use or connected to service wires or any source of electrical energy until inspected and accepted by the Inspector of Buildings.

And when such electric work or wiring is found to have been installed without a proper permit or not in accordance with the provisions of said ordinance the Electrical Inspector is hereby authorized and empowered to remove the fuses, cut the wires or otherwise render the system inoperative until such permit has been secured from the said Inspector of Buildings, and the work or wiring re-inspected and approved by him.

Applications for inspections shall be filed with the said Inspector of Buildings in a book kept in his office for that purpose.

Before any electric work or wiring, done under permits hereafter granted, shall be approved or a certificate of acceptance of the same be granted, the said electric work or wiring must be complete; and in the case of electric wiring must, in addition to the other provisions of the said ordinance, comply with the following requirements:

All necessary branch and feeder wires, meter loops, cut-outs, approved cut-out cabinets, switches and other materials and devices to be furnished at the time of the installation and to be installed under the direction of the Electrical Inspector, that the installation may be complete and ready for connection with the service.

WIRES NOT TO BE CONCEALED BEFORE INSPECTION.

Sec. 265. No so-called concealed wiring for which a permit is issued or required shall be lathed over or in any manner concealed from sight until inspected and accepted by the Inspector.

Any person having charge of the erection of any building who causes or allows any wiring, for which a permit has been issued or is required, to be covered by laths or other material before the wiring is inspected and accepted, and any electrical contractor who allows his wires to be so covered without having notified the Inspector at least twenty-four hours previously, shall be subject to the penalty provided in Section 302 for the violation of this ordinance.

PENALTY FOR CUTTING OR DISTURBING ELECTRIC WIRES, ETC.

Sec. 266. Any person, except the duly authorized Electrical Inspector, who shall cut, disturb, alter, or change, or cause to be cut, disturbed, altered or changed, any machinery or electric wire, cut-out, fuse, apparatus, or material in such manner as to render the same inoperative, defective or not in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to the penalty provided in Section 302 for violation of this ordinance.

WIRES OUTSIDE.

Sec. 267. All wires must cross other wires at right angles, or as near at right angles as possible, and must be drawn taut to avoid swinging contacts and a pole or fixture must support the wires as near the point of crossing as possible.

Wires must not be attached to chimneys nor in any manner interfere with the free use of fire escapes.

No unused loops or connections from electric light or power circuits shall be allowed to remain after being disconnected from the inside wiring of the building, excepting in cases where it is positively known that the service will be required again within three months. When allowed to remain, the loop or service connections must be as well insulated and protected as the line itself.

All dead and unused wires and all loops and unnecessary wires which can be removed without interfering with the system must be taken down from their supports and removed at once.

Wires must be removed and renewed whenever the insulation becomes worn, bruised or defective.

DEFECTIVE APPARATUS AND MATERIAL.

Sec. 268. Any and all dynamos, motors, wires, or other machinery, apparatus or material used for electrical purposes, which in the opinion of the Inspector, shall at any time become defective so as likely to cause fires or accidents or endanger persons or property, shall be condemned by the Inspector, and upon such condemnation the person or persons owning or using the same shall immediately cause the same to be put in a safe condition.

In case any person or persons owning or using any electric wires, dynamos, motors, or any other electrical apparatus or material of any other nature whatsoever, which have been condemned by the Inspector shall fail to have the same put in safe condition and accepted by the Inspector within forty-eight hours after the same have been condemned, or within such other reasonable length of time as shall be prescribed by the Inspector, then it shall be the duty of said Inspector to remove the fuses, cut the wires or by other means completely disconnect the condemned wires, apparatus or material from the source of electrical energy.

And when any electrical wires, dynamos, motors or electrical apparatus or material of any nature whatsoever have been in any manner disconnected and rendered inoperative by the Inspector, as set forth in the foregoing provisions of Sections 262 and 266, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to in any manner reconnect the same or cause the same to be reconnected to any source of electrical energy or to use the same as a part of any electrical system until they have been put in safe condition or the provisions of this ordinance complied with and a certificate of acceptance has been issued by the Inspector.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE.

.. Sec. 269. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance or fail to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense, and may be imprisoned until such fine is paid not exceeding ninety (90) days.

Each and every day's continuance of any violation of said provision of this ordinance shall be and be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 270. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

PART 29.

RUBBISH AND DEBRIS.

Sec. 271. The Inspector of Buildings and the Chief of the Fire Force or their authorized assistants are hereby given authority to enter any building in the City of Indianapolis in the performance of their duties.

The officers as above named shall inspect all business buildings for the purpose of determining the general character of the premises with respect to the disposition of debris, rubbish and other waste or inflammable material and the means of access from one part of the structure to another. All parts of buildings as above, shall be kept free from material as above named excepting that combustible material not in actual use shall be neatly arranged and in a manner to provide passageways or aisle ways for the convenient movements and work of the Fire Force. All openings, external and internal, shall be kept free from goods or material of any kind, and means of access and movement shall be provided for the convenient work of the Fire Force. There shall be no rubbish, excelsior, paper, shavings or other inflammable material left in any part of any building. Loose excelsior, paper or other packing material shall be stored within a fireproof room provided with standard fireproof door or doors, and all material of such character shall at the close of each day be placed therein.

The expression "business buildings" as herein mentioned shall be taken to include the following buildings, as defined in "Part 3, Definitions": "Hotels, lodging houses, office buildings, warehouses, stores, mills, factory buildings and public buildings.

Should any of the officers, as above named, discover that any of the above provisions of this section are being violated they shall be required to give notice thereof in writing to owners or occupants of structure, requiring that the provisions of this ordinance be complied with within forty-eight hours. Failure or neglect to comply with the requirements of this notice and the ordinance, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof the owner or occupant of said structure shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Each day's failure to comply with the requirements of the notice as above shall be deemed a separate offense.

PART 30.

SMOKE.

Sec. 272. The emission of dense, black or gray smoke from any smoke-stack or chimney used in connection with any stationary steam boiler, locomotive, or furnace of any description within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis, in any apartment house, office buildings, hotel, theater, place of public entertainment, school building, institution, locomotive, or any other structure in the City of Indianapolis, or in any building used as a factory, or for any purpose of trade, or for any other purpose whatever except as a private residence, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 273. There shall be an officer in the City of Indianapolis known and designated as a Smoke Inspector, who shall be a deputy of the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 274. The Smoke Inspector shall have authority to inspect, supervise and require all steam boilers or furnaces, either stationary

or locomotive, and all other furnaces within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis, to be so constructed, or if already constructed, to be so altered or have attached thereto such efficient smoke preventives as to prevent the production and emission of such dense black and gray smoke therefrom and he shall further have authority to supervise the igniting, stoking, feeding and attending such steam boiler or other furnace fires, and he, or his duly appointed assistant, if any, shall also have authority in the office of the deputy of the Inspector of Buildings to enter any steam boiler or engine room, or any building not occupied exclusively as a private residence, and any person or persons hindering or obstructing him in the performance of such duty shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 275. When any person shall be desirous of constructing or altering any steam boiler, locomotive or furnace within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis, he or they shall make application at the office of the Inspector of Buildings for a certificate for that purpose and shall furnish a written statement giving the style and dimensions of such boiler and furnace, together with the height and size of stack or chimney, and the method or device to be adopted for preventing the emission of such dense black or gray smoke therefrom. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings it shall appear necessary, drawings of the above apparatus may be required.

Sec. 276. The owner, agent, lessee or occupant of any building or structure of any description, from the smoke-stack or chimney of which there shall issue or be emitted such dense black or gray smoke, within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis, and the general manager and superintendent having charge of any boiler or locomotive within the City of Indianapolis, from the smoke-stack or chimney from which there shall issue dense black or gray smoke, within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis, shall be deemed and held to be guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 277. The general manager, superintendent or other officer of any railroad, or other company, having in charge or control the operation of any locomotive or engine within the corporate limits of Indianapolis, who shall cause, permit or allow such dense black or gray smoke to be emitted from such engine, within said corporate limits, shall be deemed guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 278. Every boiler or other furnace, except in a private residence, used within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis, and in which bituminous coal is burned as fuel, shall be so constructed or altered or have attached thereto such efficient preventives as shall prevent the production and emission of such dense black or gray smoke therefrom. And no person or persons, associations or corporation being the owner or lessee, or having control of any such steam boiler or other furnace, shall use or allow the use of any such steam boiler or other furnace which shall not be so constructed, or if already constructed at the time of the passage of this ordinance, which shall not be so altered, or shall not have attached thereto such efficient smoke preventives in good and efficient order and operation.

Sec. 279. Every person having charge of the igniting, feeding, stoking or attending to any such steam boiler or other furnace, or any smoke preventive attached thereto, shall so ignite, stoke, feed or attend such furnace fire, and shall keep such furnace and smoke preventives attached thereto in good and efficient order so that such dense black and gray smoke shall not be produced or emitted therefrom.

Sec. 280. It shall be the duty of the Smoke Inspector to personally inspect all chimneys, steam generating plants and all apparatus in use and to make written reports of the same to the Board of Safety, and to keep a permanent record giving all essential facts relating thereto. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, the escape of smoke is the dense black or gray smoke which is declared to be a nuisance within the meaning of this ordinance, he shall make complaint to persons so maintaining said nuisance and defining its cause. In event that the cause thereof is unskillful hand stoking, he shall make immediate complaint against any and all such persons violating this ordinance. In event that said nuisance is owing to the construction of the furnace size or height of stack, connections or other engineering details relating to boiler or furnace construction or connection, he shall make statement of the cause of such nuisance and report to the owners or operators as to necessary changes, alterations or additions and fixing a limit of time for such changes, alterations or additions to be made, and in such case such time in no instance shall exceed more than three (3) months. In the event, however, that it becomes necessary to install stokers, six (6) months shall be given. In the event that it should appear from the inspection of the smoke inspector that no change, appliances or alteration of the furnace, boilers, connections, stack or appurtanances thereto would eradicate said smoke nuisance and that said nuisance is owing to the steam generating plant being worked in excess of its normal capacity or for other organic reason cannot be converted by such changes into a steam generating plant which is not a nuisance, then he shall report to the owners or operators as above mentioned the conditions of such plant and the required changes or additions necessary therein so that it may not be operated as a nuisance. Not more than four (4) months shall be allowed in which to make such changes, if tubular boilers are to be installed; and in the event of the installation of water service boilers not to exceed nine (9) months shall be given for such changes. Notices as above shall be in writing, and at the expiration of the time allowance Inspector shall make report as to the condition of plant and in event it is maintained as a nuisance, shall make complaint against any and all such persons violating this ordinance.

Sec. 281. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense and each day shall constitute a distinct and separate offense, and in the imposition of any fine imposed the court may make the further sentence that in default of such fine the offender be imprisoned until payment thereof for any period of time not exceeding six (6) months.

PART 31.

PLUMBING.

Sec. 282. The Board of Health and Charities of the City of Indianapolis is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint an Inspector of Plumbing and House Drainage, who shall be a practical plumber residing in the City of Indianapolis, and who shall be required to pass an examination as to his qualifications by a board or three (3) practical plumbers engaged in the plumbing business and residing in the said city, said examining board to be selected by the Board of Health of said city.

INSPECTOR.

Sec. 283. Said Inspector shall serve during the incumbency of the

said Board of Health and Charities who made the appointment, or until his successor is appointed and shall qualify. The Mayor shall issue to said Inspector a certificate of appointment, and the person named therein shall take the oath of office to be endorsed on said appointment, to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and the City Charter of the City of Indianapolis, and to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office to the best of his skill and ability, which certificate and oath shall be filed with the City Clerk. Such appointee shall thereupon execute his bond to the City of Indianapolis to the approval of the Mayor in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), with at least two freehold sureties, payable to the City of Indianapolis and conditioned on the faithful performance of all duties required of the incumbent of said office, which bond, after being so approved, shall be filed with the City Comptroller, who shall make a true copy thereof and file the same with the City Clerk, whereupon a commission shall be issued to the said Inspector of Plumbing and House Drainage, signed by such Mayor, and attested by the said Clerk under the seal of the City.

SALARY OF INSPECTOR.

Sec. 284. The salary of such Inspector shall be fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year, payable quarterly out of the funds of the said city, at the same time and in the same manner that the elective officers of said city are paid.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Sec. 285. After the passage of this ordinance, and the appointment of a Plumbing Inspector, as hereinbefore provided for, the Board of Health and Charities of the City of Indianapolis is hereby authorized and empowered to and shall appoint a Board of Examiners for the examination and registration of Master Plumbers. Said Board shall consist of two practical plumbers engaged in the business of plumbing in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the regularly appointed Plumbing Inspector of said city. Said Board of Examiners shall serve during the incumbency of the Board of Health and Charities who made the appointment, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. And said Board of Examination and Registration, exclusive of the Plumbing Inspector, whose salary is otherwise provided for, shall receive the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) each per year in full for all services rendered the city by them as members of said Board.

EXAMINATION AND LICENSE OF PLUMBERS.

Sec. 286. Said Board of Examiners shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, meet at such time and place as the Board of Health and Charities may designate, and at such other times as may be necessary, and proceed to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. Said Board shall examine applicants as to their practical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage and plumbing ventilation, and if satisfied, as to the competency of any such applicant, the Board shall issue a certificate of such competency to such applicant, and the City Comptroller shall, upon the presentation of such certificate, issue a license to such person to engage in the business of plumbing in the City of Indianapolis.

The fee for such examination, certificate and license shall be five dollars (\$5.00). All fees shall be paid into the office of the City Comp-

troller. In the case of a firm, combination of persons, or a corporation engaging in the business of plumbing, such firm or combination of persons shall select one of the partnership, and the president and secretary of such corporation shall, by written notice to said Board of Health and Charities, select and designate some particular person connected with said corporation, which person so designated shall have charge of the plumbing business of such firm, combination of persons, or corporation, and such person or persons shall take the examination, and receive such license, and shall have exclusive direction of the plumbing business of such firm or corporation. And such license shall state particularly the name of firm or corporation so represented by such person or persons.

BOND OF PLUMBERS.

Sec. 287. Before any plumber shall receive a permit under the provisions of this ordinance, he or his firm or corporation shall execute a surety company bond to the City of Indianapolis, with sureties to be approved by the proper official, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of his or their duties according to the terms of this ordinance, and this bond shall be for the term of one year and shall be renewed annually.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

Sec. 288. The Inspector of Plumbing is empowered to examine and inspect all plumbing hereafter installed within the City of Indianapolis; and said Inspector is empowered to examine any existing plumbing in said city which may be reported to the Board of Health as unsanitary, or detrimental to health; and whenever such plumbing shall be found defective, it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of such building to place the same in a proper sanitary condition after reasonable notice from the Board of Health.

The Inspector shall be notified when work is ready for inspection and test and must examine and approve or reject all work not less than sixteen working hours from the time of such notification. All work shall be left uncovered for examination until the test is made and the work approved by the Inspector.

The Plumbing Inspector shall be empowered to make such regulations as shall be necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance, provided such rules or regulations are approved by the Board of Health. He shall keep a recorded list of all licensed plumbers doing business in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Where additional fixtures are required or alterations are to be made, and not practicable to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a special permit may be issued by the Inspector of Plumbing. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, or alter, or perform any labor at plumbing or house drainage, within the City of Indianapolis, without first having secured the proper permit provided for in this ordinance.

PERMITS.

Sec. 289. All permits for plumbing or house drainage shall be issued by the City Comptroller after approval by the Inspector of Plumbing. The fee for issuing permits shall be according to the estimated cost or value of the improvement of plumbing or house drainage at following rates:

A nominal fee of fifty (50) cents shall be charged for a permit for repairs when the cost shall not exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00), but not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00), and fifty (50) cents for each additional one hundred dollars (\$100) or fractional part thereof. Said fees to be paid to the City Comptroller when the permit is issued. Each permit shall state specifically the name of the applicant, the address, number of application, and the date of issue. When additional fixtures are required after the permit is issued, and do not require an extra inspection, no fee shall be charged, except, where the additional fixture or fixtures brings the contract price above the limit for which the permit was issued, in which case the extra amount must be paid, according to specifications herein provided for; and when such additional fixture or fixtures require an additional inspection, an additional fee of fifty (50) cents shall be charged for each subsequent inspection.

REPAIRS.

Sec. 290. Repairs shall be taken to mean repairing or replacing of an old fixture by a new one, to be used for the same purpose; forcing out waste and repairing leaks in waste pipes; but such repairs or alterations shall not be construed to include cases where new vertical or horizontal lines of soil, waste, vent, or leader pipes are proposed to be used. Provided, that in a building condemned by the Board of Health because of unsanitary conditions, no plumbing shall be considered as coming under the head of repairs, but all such plumbing shall be done as in the case of new buildings.

DETAILS OF PLUMBING.

Sec. 291. Every dwelling house, hotel, apartment house, tenement or business house, factory, store or other building in which plumbing arrangements are to be placed, shall be connected with the city sewer when such sewer is accessible, and when such sewer is not accessible, with a cesspool in a location to be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing. The plumbing and ventilation of every building shall be separate and independent from the roof to the outside of foundation walls, provided that private stables may be connected with the house drain. That portion of the house drain which is inside the walls and underneath the building, and three (3) feet outside the area or foundation walls, shall be constructed of what is known to commerce as extra heavy cast iron soil pipe, and extra heavy fittings, the weight of pipe to be as follows:

2 inch	5	pounds per foot.
3 inch	9	pounds per foot.
4 inch	12½	pounds per foot.
5 inch	16½	pounds per foot.
6 inch	19½	pounds per foot.
7 inch	26½	pounds per foot.
8 inch	33	pounds per foot.
10 inch	44½	pounds per foot.
12 inch	53½	pounds per foot.

Fittings and pipe shall be coated outside and inside with coal tar varnish or any coating equally as good; they shall be securely ironed to the walls, laid in trenches of uniform grade, or suspended to the floor timbers by strong iron hangers, to be approved by the Inspector; in all cases a brass clean-cut connection shall be placed in drain. There shall be clean-outs at all angles near the exit of drain from building, placed in an accessible location.

The end of all drains, or branch drains, shall be provided with a brass clean-out connection, of a size not less than two (2) inches, and placed in an accessible position. Drain and soil pipes shall have a uniform fall of not less than one-quarter of one inch per foot, toward the sewer or cess-post; when such grade cannot be obtained, a special permit may be obtained from the Inspector of Plumbing for a less fall per foot.

No privy or cess-pool shall be connected with the sewer or house drain. A running trap, provided with a fresh-air inlet and an accessible brass clean-out connection, may be inserted into the house drain, inside or outside of the foundation wall, and as near the said wall as practicable. The fresh-air inlet shall be not less than four (4) inches internal diameter, connected to the drain on the house side of the trap, and not more than eight (8) feet nor less than four (4) feet from the running trap, and extending to the external air. All drains shall be run as direct as practicable. Changes in direction shall be made with regular fittings; and connections shall be made with Y's, sanitary tees, and one-eighth bends.

Soil-pipes receiving the discharge from one or more water closets shall be of extra heavy cast iron soil-pipe, the same as specified for drains, and not less than four inches in internal diameter, and continuing of undiminished size to the highest roof of the building, above and away from any opening or window, and left open at the top, and shall extend at least twelve (12) inches above the roof; flashing of sheet lead, not less than four (4) pounds to the square foot, or of copper or heavy galvanized iron, shall be provided, and properly attached where the pipe passes through the roof.

WASTE PIPES, SIZE OF.

Sec. 292. No waste pipes shall be less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches for one fixture and not to exceed two fixtures; and not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches for three fixtures and not to exceed four fixtures.

Lead waste and vent pipes shall not be of less weight than the grade known as "light."

In no case shall the wastepipe from another fixture connect to the house side or in the seal of a water closet trap. Such connection shall be made independently of such trap.

No refrigerator or other receptacle in which provisions are stored shall be connected with a drain, soil or vent-pipe, or discharge upon the ground beneath the building, but in every case there shall be an open drip-tray beneath the refrigerator. The waste must discharge into a sink or other fixture and be provided with a flap valve or discharge end.

No steam, exhaust, blow-off, or drip pipes shall be connected with a sewer, or with any drain, soil or waste pipe, vent pipe or rainwater pipe, when within any building, but must discharge into an open tank or condenser from which a perfect connection to the sewer or house drain may be provided.

All joints in cast iron pipe shall be picked with picked oakum and run with molten lead, well caulked.

Connections of lead pipe with those of iron shall be made with brass or combination ferrules or brass soldering nipples, of a size not less than the lead pipe, with properly soldered joints and caulked or screwed to the iron pipe.

All private water service pipes in the ground which are supplied by

water from a public water system, shall be placed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indianapolis Water Company.

TRAPS.

Sec. 293. Every sink, bath tub, basin, water closet, urinal, washing, or set of wash trays, and every fixture having a waste pipe shall be separately and independently trapped with an approved anti-syphon water-sealing trap, placed as near the fixture as practicable. Traps must be placed above floors or in accessible locations. No trap shall be placed at the foot of a vertical soil or waste pipe. Rainwater leaders within the building shall be of wrought iron or extra heavy cast iron pipes when connected with drain, waste or soil pipes, and shall be suitably trapped.

VENT PIPES.

Sec. 294. And where it shall be deemed necessary to provide a system of back venting by special air or vent pipes they shall be of a size not less than the waste pipe up to and including two (2) inches and not exceeding four (4) inches not less than two inch vents shall be used.

Each vent pipe connection shall be provided with a brass union where it connects to the trap. Such connections shall be made on the crown of the trap where practical and shall extend at least two feet above the fixture it serves, before connecting with the other vent or soil pipe.

VENT PIPE, SIZE OF.

Sec. 295. When two (2) fixtures connect into one vent, such connection shall be made with not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch pipe, and for three (3) fixtures, not less than two (2) inch pipe. And for water closets not less than two (2) inch pipe for forty (40) feet or less and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch pipe to be used for an additional twenty (20) feet.

Provided, that vent pipes for three (3) or more fixtures with waste three (3) or four (4) inches in diameter, shall not be less than three (3) inch for twenty (20) feet or less; over twenty (20) feet, four (4) inch.

MUST BE RUN STRAIGHT, ETC.

Sec. 296. Vent pipes shall be run straight and as direct as practicable, and with a grade to avoid trapping of condensation, but in all cases where vent pipes connect to soil pipes, such connections shall not be less than two (2) feet above the highest fixture. Vent pipes may be run out separately through the roof and shall be incased the same as soil pipe going through the roof, or when run in, up or out of a heated flue, the casing may be omitted. No pipe going through the roof to be less than two (2) inches in diameter.

CHIMNEY FLUES NOT TO BE USED FOR VENTILATION.

Sec. 297. Sewer, soil pipe, waste pipe or ventilation pipe shall not be constructed of brick, earthenware or sheet mortar, and chimney flues shall not be used for such ventilators.

OTHER PIPES.

Sec. 298. Safe pipes, drips or overflow pipes from tanks or cisterns shall be run to some place in open sight and provided with a flap valve on lower end, and in no case shall any such pipe connect with drain, soil, waste, vent pipe or rainwater leader.

Every water closet shall be supplied with water from a tank or cistern, and the flush pipe shall not be less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches in diameter. No person shall place in any building a plunger or pan water closet; and when such kind of closet is removed for repairs or other causes it shall not be replaced. The use of wooden wash trays, or sinks, in residences, hotels or restaurants is strictly prohibited. They shall be of non-absorbent material. Provided, that wooden sinks may be lined with sheet lead or sheet copper.

A grease trap shall be constructed under the sink of every hotel, restaurant, eating house, or boarding house or other public cooking establishment, to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

The use of mercury vents, or so-called "anti-syphon," traps shall not be allowed except by permission of the Inspector.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of wrought iron soil or waste pipe, with the proper fittings, coated outside and inside as provided for under cast iron pipe.

TEST.

Sec. 299. The whole system of drain, waste, soil and ventilation pipes shall be made tight and tested with an air pressure of not less than ten (10) pounds per square inch, and to stand not less than fifteen (15) minutes without a drop. This test to be made by the plumber in the presence of the Inspector; and in all cases where only a part of the system has been tested at one time, the Inspector shall require an additional test of the whole system, and it shall be absolutely tight. When the work shall be found to be tight and in accordance with this ordinance, the Inspector shall so certify on the back of the permit previously issued for such plumbing work, and no plumbing shall be used until such certificate is made by the Inspector.

PART 32.

Sec. 300. Excepting as otherwise specifically mentioned within this ordinance, none of its provisions shall be construed to effect any building or part of any building now finished or in course of construction.

PENALTIES.

Sec. 301. The continued violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense under this ordinance for each and every day such violation of any provision hereof shall continue.

No owner, builder, contractor, architect or any person, shall construct, maintain, alter, repair or remove or cause or permit to be constructed, maintained, altered repaired or removed any structure in the City of Indianapolis contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 302. Unless otherwise specifically indicated within this ordinance, penalties shall be as follows: Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance unless herein otherwise provided shall be subject, upon conviction thereof, to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or upon fail-

ure to pay may be imprisoned until such fine is paid not exceeding ninety days.

Sec. 303. All ordinances an parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 304. This ordinance to take effect and be enforced from and after its passage and publication.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Comfort.

The Chair requested permission to increase the Committee on Public Safety and Comfort for the consideration of this ordinance.

Mr. Crall moved that the Chair be authorized to increase the committee as requested. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Cottey, Linus and Wahl.

On motion of Mr. Crall the rules were suspended and the following resolution introduced :

Resolution No. 1—1904: Be it resolved by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, that permission and authority are hereby given the Gentry Dog and Pony Show, to exhibit the said show at any place in this city, outside of the area bounded by North street, East street, South street and West street, at any time during the year 1904, upon payment to the City Comptroller of the usual license fee charged by the city for such shows and exhibitions.

And said Gentry Dog and Pony Show is hereby authorized to give its exhibitions without first producing the written consent of the resident voters within one square of the place where such show and exhibitions are given.

Which was read

Mr. Crall moved the adoption of the resolution.

It was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 17, viz.: Cottey, Crall, Fishback, Gasper, Hofmann, Krause, Linus, Moriarity, Murray, Rhodes, Shea, Storm, Uhl, Wahi, Wolsiffer, Wright and President James H. Billingsley.

Noes, none.

On motion of Mr. Wahl, the Common Council, at 7:52 o'clock, adjourned.

J. H. Billingsley
.....
President.

ATTEST:

W. M. Fogarty
.....
City Clerk.